

A 5 (B)

A 5 (B) 117



2209



TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PARA.	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY—		
Sketch of the Madras Presidency, and especially of the affected districts	1-8	1-8
THE SEASON OF 1896-97—		
Rainfall and water-supply	9	8
Cultivation	10	10
Harvests	11	11
Food-stocks	12	12
Grain trade	13	14
Ability of local markets to meet demands	14	17
Fluctuations in district average prices	15	17
Variation of local prices from district averages	16	19
Labour market	17	19
Public health and Vital statistics	18	20
Crime and Jail statistics	19	20
Emigration and Immigration	20	23
Availability of pasture and fodder	21	23
Cattle mortality	22	24
MEASURES OF STATE RELIEF—		
Necessity for State aid	23	25
Area and population affected	24	28
Nature of measures taken to relieve distress	25	29
Wages	26	30
Nature of works	27	31
Gratuitous relief	28	33
Relief to weavers	29	34
Remissions and postponement of collection of revenue	30	34
Loans	31	36
Relaxation of forest rules	32	37
Relief of jungle tribes	33	37
Classes of people relieved	34	38
Numbers on relief	35	39
Famine allowances to public servants	36	43
Cost of Famine Relief operations	37	43
Loss of revenue due to famine	38	45
Total cost of the Famine to the State	39	45
OTHER MEASURES OF RELIEF—		
Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—how devoted	40	45
Importation of fodder by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee	41	46
Private charity	42	47
GENERAL—		
Pressure of the famine: resources of the people and their resisting power	43	48
Effect of the famine on the economic conditions of the affected areas	44	52
Permanency and utility of works constructed: their cost at ordinary and famine rates	45	53
Treatment of subjects of Native States	46	53
Special mention of services of officers	47	53
CONCLUSION	48	55

APPENDICES.

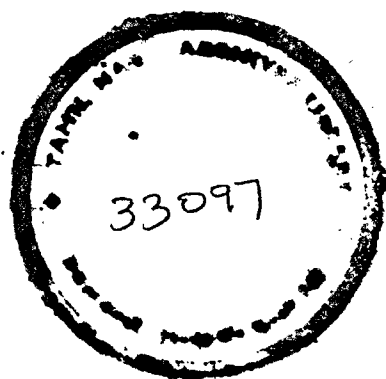
APPENDIX No.	Description	PAGE
I.	Statement showing the rainfall at each station in the affected districts from April 1896 to November 1897, compared with the average for each month	59
II.	Statement showing the net results of the grain trade of the Presidency for each quarter from October 1895 to September 1897	69
III.	Statement showing the net grain trade for a series of half-years from October 1893 to September 1897	70
IV.	Comparative statement of prices in each taluk in the affected districts from September 1896 to November 1897	72
V.	Statements showing the numbers on relief on the <i>last day of each week</i> .	84
VI.	Statements showing the <i>average</i> daily numbers relieved in each week in each district	100
VII.	Statement of expenditure on relief works carried out by the Revenue Department, showing actual cost and cost under ordinary conditions.	122
VIII.	Statement showing the names and cost of works executed	123
IX.	List of circles into which each taluk was divided for the purposes of gratuitous relief	132
X.	List of officers specially mentioned in District Reports (including Public Works Department Reports) as having rendered valuable service during the famine	141

SUPPLEMENT.

REVIEW of Vital Statistics of the areas affected by Famine in the Madras Presidency during the period October 1896 to October 1897, by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King	145
M.B., C.M., D.P.H., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras	

R
Y: 4353.2 r M96

M98



REPORT OF THE FAMINE OF 1896 AND 1897.

THE Madras Presidency, which covers an area of about 140,000 square miles, occupies the whole of the southern extremity of the Indian Peninsula, and almost surrounds the Native State of Mysore and the Province of Coorg. It may be broadly divided into three areas—the first, the plateau lying between the Eastern and the Western Ghâts, the second, the plains lying between the Western Ghâts and the Arabian Sea, and the third, the plains lying between the Eastern Ghâts, the southerly extension of the united Ghâts, and the Bay of Bengal. (*Vide Plate I.*)

2. Except where protected by the larger irrigation works, such as those which utilise the waters of the Gôdâvari, Kistna and Cauvery, the greater portion of the cultivation of the Presidency is dependent upon the local rainfall. Eastward of the Western Ghâts there has been developed a system of storing rain water in tanks, or artificial lakes, for the purposes of wet cultivation, but the supply to nearly all these tanks is precarious, and fails entirely in a season of prolonged drought.

3. The rainfall of the Presidency may be most easily considered with reference to the following arbitrary divisions of the year:—

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| (1) April and May | ... | ... | ... | The hot weather. |
| (2) June to September | ... | ... | ... | The South-West monsoon. |
| (3) October to December | ... | ... | ... | The North-East monsoon. |
| (4) January to March | ... | ... | ... | The dry weather. |

With the rains of the hot weather the preparation of dry lands is taken in hand, and, perhaps, early crops of gingelly and cholam are put down. The rains of the South-West monsoon regulate the bulk of the sowings on dry lands, except in the extreme south of the Peninsula, and, if they are late, the sowings on the lighter dry lands are likely to suffer. The heavier dry lands are usually sown with the rains of August and September. It is also with the South-West monsoon that the sowings under the large irrigation systems commence. Wet cultivation is also to be found from July to September under some of the rain-fed tanks, especially in the northern districts, but it is not till the North-East monsoon that the tanks in the eastern districts, and especially in the more southerly of them, receive, as a rule, their full supply. Thus, practically, all crops, except on the lighter and less productive dry soils, depend upon the North-East monsoon for being brought to maturity.

The normal rainfall of the plateau lying between the Eastern and Western Ghâts, which is brought chiefly by the South-West monsoon, is the lightest in the Presidency, the average fall in the north-western portion of this area being barely 20 inches. The south-west of the plateau is slightly less dry, and the eastern portion adjoining the Ghâts is still a little better off.

In the districts lying between the Western Ghâts and the Arabian Sea the rainfall during the South-West monsoon is extremely heavy and always certain.

The third of the main divisions referred to above, the plains lying between the Ghâts and the Bay of Bengal may be conveniently considered in two parts, the northern and the southern. The northern area usually receives from 40 to 50 inches of rain, more than half of which is brought by the South-West monsoon. The southern area receives the greater portion of its rain from the North-East monsoon, the general fall being about 45 inches, though in the extreme east it rises to 50 inches and in the extreme west and south it falls to 24 inches.

For convenience of reference the average annual rainfall is exhibited in the accompanying map. (*Vide* Plate II.)

4. The North-East monsoon of 1896 was a failure in the plateau between the Ghâts, which comprises the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, and will hereafter be referred to as the Deccan, and in the northern portion of the area lying between the Eastern Ghâts and the sea, commonly known as the Northern Circars, comprising the districts of Ganjâm, Vizagapatam, Gôdâvari and Kistna. Elsewhere the fall in this monsoon, though very late, was heavy, and though the crops in the southern portion of the Presidency were saved, there was a severe loss in Ganjâm and Vizagapatam, and in the Deccan districts.

5. A description of the ordinary economic conditions of the districts which suffered will now be given, the history of their seasons during 1896-97 being reserved to be dealt with more fully in the subsequent paragraphs.

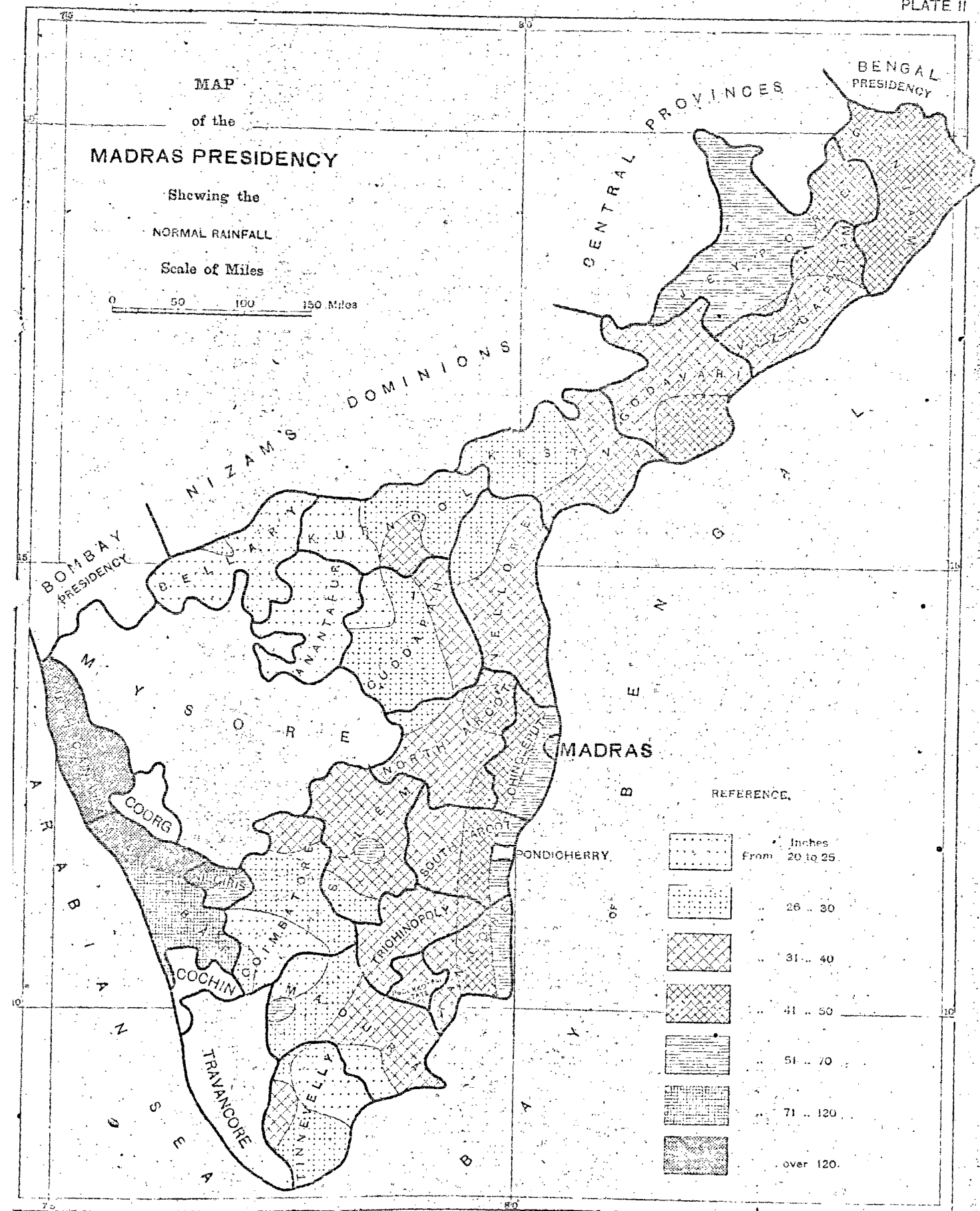
6. *Ordinary Economic Conditions of the Northern Circars.*—The districts of Ganjâm and Vizagapatam are the two most northerly in the Presidency, and are bounded by the Central Provinces on the north-west, by Orissa on the north-east, by the Bay of Bengal on the south-east, and by the Gôdâvari district of the Madras Presidency on the south-west. On the north-western side of these districts lies a portion of the Eastern Ghâts, locally known as Mâliahs, separating the Central Provinces from the plain country of the littoral, and offering a barrier impenetrable for wheeled traffic except at two points. The plain country extends for a distance of nearly 250 miles from north-east to south-west, varying in breadth from 20 to 50 miles, and bears a population of three and-a-half millions, the majority of whom depend upon the land for their existence. The extent to which this is the case may be understood from the figures given below:—

CLASSES CONNECTED WITH THE SOIL.	GANJÂM. No.	VIZAGAPATAM. No.
Landholders	370,429	472,491
Tenants	348,777	488,515
Farm labourers	95,326	104,651
General labourers*	224,315	203,265
Care of cattle	37,078	49,818
Other agricultural pursuits	1,401	2,564
Total (A)	1,077,326	1,321,304
Total population of District, excluding Agency tracts (B)	1,589,477	1,943,211
Percentage of (A) to (B)	67.8	68.0

Information as to the average extent of holdings and the average assessment paid by a landholder in these districts is peculiarly defective, owing to so large a proportion of the area being held on zamindari tenure. The figures of the Government taluks based on the returns of fasli 1305 (1895-96) are, however, quoted below, and it may be reasonably inferred that the condition of a tenant in an estate does not differ materially from that of his brother who holds directly under Government:—

Districts.	Number of pottas.	Ryotwar holdings, dry and wet together.		Average area of holdings (col. 3 ÷ col. 2).	Average rate of assessment for each holding (col. 4 ÷ col. 2).	Percentage of total number of pottas in which assessment is			
		Extent.	Assessment.			Under Rs. 10.	Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 to Rs. 100.	Over Rs. 100.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ACRES.	RS.	ACS. CTG.	RS. A. P.				
Ganjâm	51,260	367,847	7,61,333	7 17	14 13 7	59.6	24.0	14.7	1.7
Vizagapatam	14,140	158,830	4,32,737	11 23	30 9 8	42.5	25.8	24.0	6.8

* The majority of these are dependent upon the soil.



Reg. No. 4121
Copies 250 + 50

Photo-Print Survey Office, Madras
1898

The average area of holdings and of assessment paid is very much larger in Vizagapatam than in Ganjam, but it will be seen that the proportion of petty ryots paying less than Rs. 10 is large in both districts. Such landholders are really in but little better a position than actual labourers, and are likely to feel the pinch of distress as early and as acutely as they.

Information as to the quality of the soil is similarly deficient, and for the same reason. It may, however, be stated that, generally, in a favourable season, the soil of Ganjam is fertile; that this is so, is to be deduced from the fact that in ordinary seasons the district is a large exporter of food-grains. The soil of Vizagapatam may likewise be described as fertile, being usually of a loamy or sandy nature of the series known in Settlement language as red ferruginous; the district is not, however, like Ganjam, an exporter, the probable cause being the greater denseness of the population, which in Vizagapatam is 421 to the square mile against 325 in Ganjam.

Ganjam has periodically suffered from famine. In 1792, 1836 and 1839 there was distress, and the northern half of the district shared in the Orissa famine of 1865-66. In 1871, 1872 and 1878 there was serious distress, and severe famine was experienced in 1889. Vizagapatam has been practically immune.

In the north of Ganjam, is to be found the only irrigation work of importance in the district, the waters of the Rushikuliya river being rendered available to irrigate about 120,000 acres; but small use is made of this facility, the main body of the project having been but lately completed, and distribution channels not having yet been fully provided. In the south of the district about 48,000 acres are protected by river channels. In the extreme south of Vizagapatam there is a considerable amount of irrigation from the Varahanadi, and tanks are found throughout the district. The South-West monsoon breaks some time in June, and from that time up to the end of September more than half the rainfall of the year is usually received. Sowings commence in June, but to no great extent, the greater portion of the lands being sown in July, August and September. The most important crop in both districts is paddy; this, in the northern part of Ganjam, is raised, like ordinary dry crops, in sole dependence on the falling rain; but in the south of the district, and in Vizagapatam, the cultivation of the crop is aided by the utilisation of the surface drainage water, which is stored in tanks, and drawn off for use, as required. It is probable that much of the distress that has occurred in Ganjam is due to the persistence of the ryots in utilising lands, which depend entirely on the rainfall, for the cultivation of paddy. The crop is a paying one, in a good season, but depends far more than the dry grains, on good and seasonable rains. Pulses and ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) are the next most important crops. Sown, as all these are for the greater part, under the later rains of the South-West monsoon, they depend for being brought to maturity upon the rains of the North-East monsoon, which, during October, November and December, should bring to these districts about one-third of their annual rainfall.

The two districts are traversed from end to end by the East Coast Railway, placing them in communication with the deltas of the Godavari and Kistna in the South and Orissa in the North. Communication between the northern parts of Ganjam and Orissa is facilitated by the Chilka lake and canal. Gopalpur, Calingapatam, Bimlipatam, and Vizagapatam are important ports, though communication between ships and the shore is liable to be intercepted during the South-West monsoon. Subsidiary communications are generally fairly sufficient, but access from the Central Provinces to the littoral of the Bay of Bengal is much hindered by the difficulty of crossing the Eastern Ghats.

South-west of the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam lie the Godavari and Kistna districts, bounded on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south-west by Nellore and Kurnool, and on the north-west by the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. The Eastern Ghats are again visible on the north-west boundary of these districts, though in Kistna they offer no serious obstruction to traffic. A large area in each district is protected by the magnificent irrigation works on the Godavari and Kistna rivers, but, between the Deltas and the Ghats, cultivation is dependent on the rainfall,

which averages about 30 to 35 inches a year, two-thirds of the fall being received in the South-West monsoon. Dry grains, gingelly and castor are the main crops of the upland taluks of Gódvári, while the most important in the uplands of Kistna are dry grains, cotton, indigo and oil-seeds. As in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the food-grains depend very largely on the North-East monsoon for being brought to a successful harvest. The area of these upland taluks amounts to about 8,000 square miles, with a population of about one and three-quarter millions, the bulk of whom follow agricultural pursuits. Distress was at one time apprehended in these taluks; but, though test works were opened, they were found unnecessary, and the tract was never officially proclaimed affected. Both districts are served by the East Coast Railway, while Bezvada on the left bank of the Kistna is connected by rail with Hyderabad and Raichur by the Nizam's State Railway, and with the Deccan by the Bellary-Kistna branch of the Southern Mahratta Railway. The upland taluks are fairly served by roads, while communication in the delta is secured by the canals.

Within the Gódvári district, but cut off from the main body of the district by the Eastern Gháts, lies the peculiar tract known as Bhadráhalam, covering an area of nearly 1,000 square miles, and holding a population of less than 50,000, consisting mainly of jungle tribes, who subsist, to a very considerable extent, upon wild roots and other forest produce. This tract is accessible from the Madras side by two routes—one by road through the Rampa Hills, and the other by the river. The former is impassable as soon as rain falls in any considerable quantity, while native craft are prevented from ascending the river for prolonged periods, owing either to high floods or the lowness of the water in the river. The country is therefore liable to be left at times entirely to its own resources. Of agriculture, there is but little, a very large proportion of the area being covered with forest. The main crop is cholam or jonna (*Sorghum vulgare*). This is dependent entirely upon the local rainfall, which averages about 40 inches, more than three-fourths of which is received between June and the end of September.

7. *Ordinary economic conditions of the Deccan.*—With the exception of the taluks of Cumbum and Markapur of the Kurnool district, which are to the east of the Eastern Gháts, the Deccan districts of the Madras Presidency (Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah) lie between the Eastern Gháts on the east, Mysore on the south and south-west, the Bombay Presidency on the west, and the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad on the north. The country is broken up by hills, generally small and barren in the west, but larger and more productive towards the east. In the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts, large tracts are fit for nothing but forest purposes. The total area of the four districts is about 27,000 square miles, with a population of about three and three-quarter millions, the majority of whom depend upon agricultural pursuits for their existence. Details for each district, showing the manner in which the classes are connected with the soil, and the numbers of each class, are given in the subjoined statement:—

Classes connected with the soil.	KURNOOL.	BELLARY.	ANANTAPUR.	CUDDAPAH.
1	2	3	4	5
Landholders	310,640	372,509	211,543	470,368
Tenants	55,529	104,101	104,237	148,311
Farm labourers	93,903	101,353	85,359	151,714
General labourers	73,525	40,818	35,230	70,561
Care of cattle	23,929	14,843	22,778	42,547
Other agricultural pursuits	2,376	877	1,948	3,178
Total (A)	559,902	634,499	471,165	886,679
Total population of district (B).	817,811	900,126	708,549	1,272,072
Percentage of (A) to (B)	68.5	70.5	66.5	69.7

* The majority of these are dependent upon the soil.

It will be seen that more than two-thirds of the total population is agricultural, and that the proportion of landholders is considerably higher than in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Full information as to the number of pattadars, and the average area and assessment of holdings is given below:—

Districts.	Number of pattas.	Ryotwar holdings, dry and wet together.		Average area of holdings (column 3 + column 2).	Average rate of assessment for each holding (column 4 + column 2).	Percentage of total pattas in which assessment is			
		Extent.	Assessment.			Under Rs. 10.	Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 to Rs. 100.	Over Rs. 100.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kurnool	109,360	1,268,911	13,32,889	11.60	12 2 0	66.2	25.2	7.6	1.0
Bellary	105,441	1,629,002	13,90,551	15.15	13 3 0	61.6	27.8	9.5	1.1
Anantapur	85,790	1,260,930	9,29,227	14.70	10 13 4	67.9	22.9	8.1	1.1
Cuddapah	192,799	1,334,121	16,90,340	6.92	8 12 3	73.6	20.1	5.7	0.6

The average area of holdings in Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur is greater than in Vizagapatam, while in Cuddapah it is a trifle less than in Ganjam. The average assessment paid is low, especially when compared with Vizagapatam, more than two-thirds of the landholders paying less than Rs. 10 a year to Government for their lands. It may safely be said that, with the exception of a small minority, the landholders are little better off than the labourers they employ.

The cause of the low status of the ryots is the extreme poverty of the greater portion of the soil. The greater part of the area consists of a light, sandy, stony, red soil of but little productiveness, though there is a very considerable stretch of black cotton soil to be found chiefly on either side of the western and southern boundaries of the Kurnool district.

The actual area of each kind of soil is as follows:—

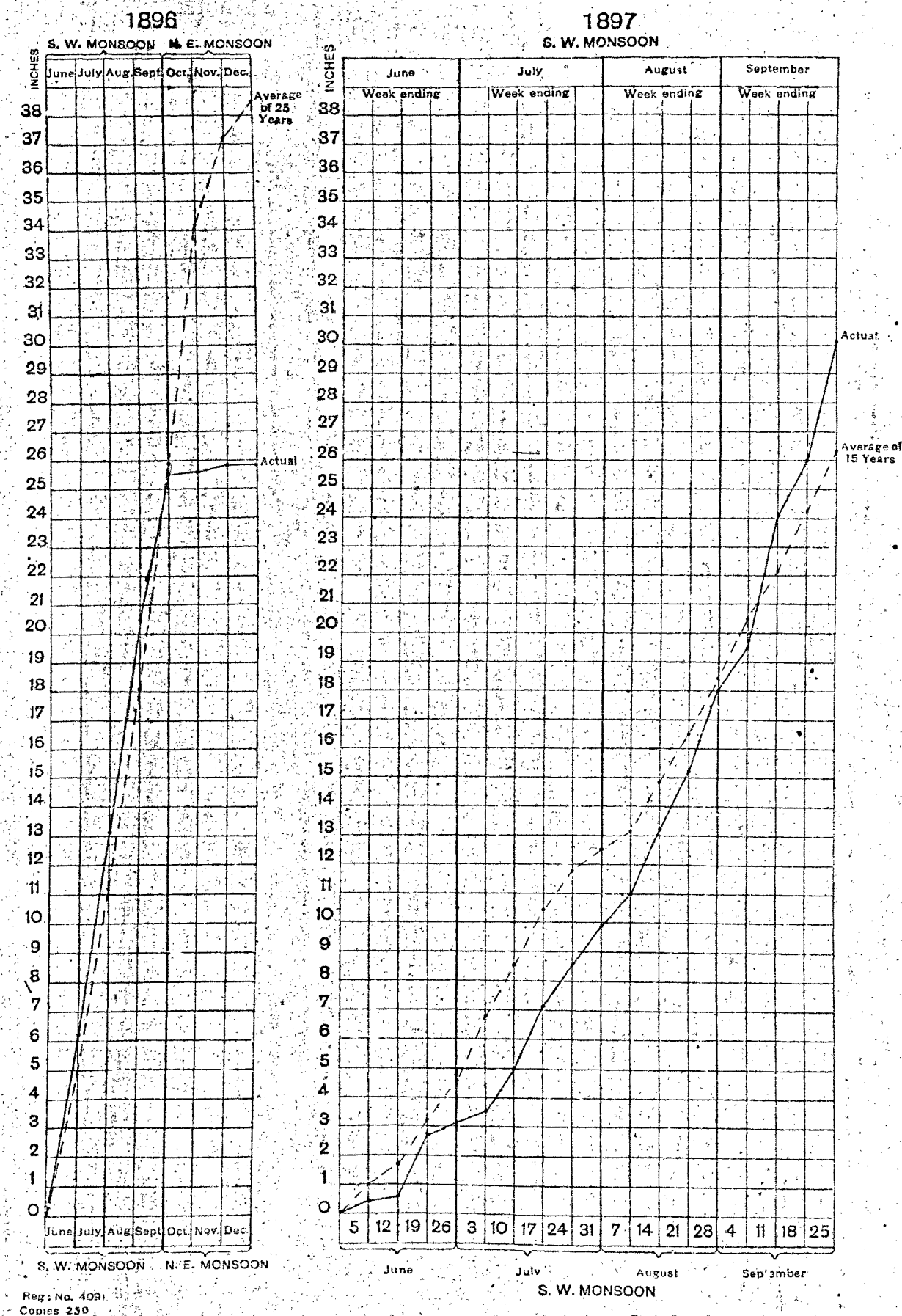
Class of soil.	KURNOOL.		BELLARY.		ANANTAPUR.		CUDDAPAH.	
	Extent.	Percentage.	Extent.	Percentage.	Extent.	Percentage.	Extent.	Percentage.
	ACRES.		ACRES.		ACRES.		ACRES.	
Permanent Improved	9,140	...	...	...	...	...	29,397	1
Regar	1,381,240	64	1,531,428	53	571,502	27	734,076	33
Red ferruginous	820,390	36	1,363,207	47	1,544,727	73	1,461,359	66
Total	2,310,779	100	2,894,635	100	2,116,229	100	2,214,832	100

In Bellary the areas of either soil are nearly equal; in Kurnool, the black-cotton soil, which in a seasonable year is considered superior to the other variety, largely predominates; but in Anantapur and Cuddapah the poorer soil is very largely in excess.

The want of fertility in the soil may be inferred from the rates at which it is assessed, the details of which are exhibited in the accompanying statement:—

Assessment per acre.	KURNOOL.				BEJGUR.				ANANTAPUR.				CUDDAPI.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Dry.	Wet.	Percent- age of occupied.	Percentage to total area of the area under each rate.	Dry.	Wet.	Percent- age of occupied.	Percentage to total area of the area under each rate.
Annas 2 to 4	{ Occupied ... Unoccupied ... Total ...	{	ACRES. 108,000 69,000	ACRES. ...	61		ACRES. 231,000 439,000	ACRES. ...	39		ACRES. 282,000 673,000	ACRES. ...	40		ACRES. 252,000 9,000	ACRES. ...	97	
			175,000	...		12	730,000	...	32		1,135,000	...	63		271,000	...	15	
			342,000 163,000	...	69		409,000 136,000	...	75		281,000 109,000	...	72		424,000 416,000	...	50	
Annas 5 to 8	{ Occupied ... Unoccupied ... Total ...	{	495,000	...		33	545,000	...		24	390,000	...		20	840,000	...		48
			112,000 37,000	...	75		237,000 51,000	...	85		98,000 11,000	...	90		71,000 26,000	...	72	
			149,000	...		10	238,000	...		15	109,000	...	6		97,000	...	5	
Annas 9 to 12	{ Occupied ... Unoccupied ... Total ...	{	236,000 24,000	...	91		340,000 46,000	...	88		102,000 7,930	...	94		72,000 4,000	...	95	
			260,000	...		17	305,000	...		17	109,000	...	6		76,000	...	4	
			271,000	...	100		127,000 36,000	...	83		48,000 2,000	1,000 1,000	94		191,000	...	100	
Rupies 1 1/4 to 1 1/2	{ Occupied ... Unoccupied ... Total ...	{	271,000	...		18	153,000	...		7	50,000	2,000		3	191,000	...		11
			60,000 5,000	...	92		62,000 8,000	1,000	89		9,000	7,000 1,000	94		98,000	...	100	
			65,000	...		4	70,000	1,000		3	9,000	8,000		1	98,000	...	6	
Rupies 1 1/2 to 2.	{ Occupied ... Unoccupied ... Total ...	{	57,000 1,000	34,000 1,000	98		3,000	39,000 8,000	84		3,000	82,000 13,000	87		41,000 20,000	124,000 20,000	89	
			58,000	35,000		6	3,000	47,000		2	3,000	95,000		5	44,000	144,000		11
			1,184,000 289,000	34,000 1,000	81		1,518,000 700,000	40,000 8,000	63		939,000 802,000	90,000 15,000	57		1,102,000 465,000	124,000 20,000	73	
Total	{ Occupied ... Unoccupied ... Total ...	{	1,473,000	25,000		100	2,224,000	48,000		100	1,795,000	103,000		100	1,317,000	144,000		

PLATE III
GANJAM AND VIZAGAPATAM
DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE RAINFALL DURING THE S.W. & N.E. MONSOONS OF 1896
& THE S.W. MONSOON OF 1897



Reg. No. 4091
Copies 250

Photo-Print Survey Office, Madras,
1898.

It will be observed that nearly one-third of the cultivable land in Bellary, and over one-half of such land in Anantapur, bears nothing more than a nominal assessment not exceeding 4 annas an acre. If the cultivable lands assessed at not more than 8 annas an acre—which again is scarcely more than a nominal rate—be considered, it will be seen that this class of land absorbs over one-half the cultivable area of the four districts; in Cuddapah it is nearly two-thirds, and in Anantapur over three-fourths of the whole area. Lands paying not more than Re. 1 an acre account for over three-fourths of the total cultivable area in the tract, rising so high as 91 per cent. in Anantapur. The percentage of occupation to total cultivable area will be seen to be rather less than 70. This, however, does not show that land is kept out of occupation by excessive assessment, for over 90 per cent. of the more highly-assessed lands are held on patta, while the low percentages of occupation are to be observed only in the classes assessed at nominal rates.

The Deccan Districts are well served with railways. The North-West line of the Madras Railway runs through the heart of the tract from south-east to north-west; while the Southern Mahratta Railway, traversing Kurnool and Bellary from east to west, connects the area with the deltas of the Kistna and Godavari, and running due north and south through Anantapur, with a branch through the south-west of Cuddapah, enables the surplus produce of the Mysore State to be carried to all parts of the four districts. There is a fair number of roads, many of which are in good condition, but in parts the nature of the soil renders their construction and upkeep a difficult and expensive matter.

The country is drained by the Kistna and Pennér and their affluents, but, with the exception of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Cumbum tank in Kurnool, and the Tungabhadra channels, there are no important irrigation works, and the crops are dependent on the falling rain and consequently precarious. The water of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is but little utilised by the ryots.

The rains usually commence during May, when advance showers of the South-West monsoon reach the Deccan, but on the average it is only the western portion of Bellary that receives sufficient rain at this season to be of much value for agriculture. In the succeeding months of the South-West monsoon—from June to September—the rainfall over the greater portion of the area averages from 10 to 15 inches, but in an area of low rainfall near Bellary, where the total fall of the year is less than 20 inches, it is less than 10. On the eastern side of the Deccan the rainfall is heavier, and above the foot of the Eastern Gháts it averages about 25 inches. Usually the wettest month of this period is September, whilst, with the close of this monsoon in October, the rainfall brought by the retreating current should be equally heavy, but there is seldom any useful rain after the middle of November. Omitting the tract lying immediately at the western foot of the Eastern Gháts, and a small area in south-east Cuddapah, the rainfall of the year in the Deccan nowhere exceeds 25 inches.

Almost throughout the area, cholam (*Sorghum vulgare*) is the principal food-grain grown, while the area under korra (*Setaria italica*) is also considerable. Of the former, there are two principal varieties: an early one grown on the lighter soils, and a late one grown on the black-cotton soils. The chief industrial crop of the tract is cotton, but indigo is also very important, though grown on a smaller area. In the greater portion of the central section of Kurnool late cholam is the chief food-crop, and cotton and indigo are the chief industrial crops. On the remaining area in this section, arika (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) and korra are the staple food-grains, the former being raised on the light soils only. In the western section of the district, on the light soils, early cholam and cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) are the staple food-grains, giving way towards the north and west, where the soils are heavier, to late cholam and korra. In the southern portion of this tract castor is the chief industrial crop, but on the richer soils cotton and indigo take its place. In Bellary, cholam is the most important food-crop, and next to it, korra, the late variety of the former crop being that chiefly grown; ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) is important in the south-west taluks, and cumbu in the centre and south. Large areas are sown with horsegram, except in the eastern taluks.

The chief industrial crops are cotton and castor, but in parts sugar-cane is grown on a fairly large area. In the north-east of Anantapur, cholam and korra are the chief food-crops. The early variety of cholam is grown on the lighter soils and near the villages, and elsewhere the late sort. Farther south korra is the most important food-crop; but the crop most largely cultivated is horsegram, which is grown on about one-fourth of the total area cropped. Cumbu is also important in parts. The chief industrial crops of the tract are cotton and castor. Of the crops abovementioned, the earliest sown are cholam and cumbu on the lighter soils, which are put in with the first rains of the South-West monsoon; korra follows next, much of it being sown mixed with cotton, and lastly comes the late cholam and horsegram. The late cholam is usually sown in September and October, the season varying in different parts, but it is usually all put in before the beginning of November. Horsegram is often a mere catch-crop sown on the light soils with the last of the rainfall. Indigo is chiefly sown about July; and cotton in the succeeding months. Castor is an early crop.

All four districts lie within the famine zone, and, as shown by the following quotation from the Statistical Atlas, have suffered several times during the present century:—

Kurnool.—Since the beginning of the century, the district has suffered eight times from famine, viz., in the years 1804, 1810, 1824, 1833, 1853-54, 1866, 1876-78, and again in 1891-92. In 1873-74 also, parts of the district suffered, and in 1884 there was distress over a large area, whilst in many other years the scanty or unseasonable nature of the rainfall has caused more or less widespread loss or injury to crops.

Bellary.—The whole district lies within the famine zone. The earliest famine recorded was that of 1792-93, and since the beginning of the century there have been famines in 1803, 1824, 1833, 1853-54, 1866 and 1876-78, and again in 1891-92. In 1835, 1844, 1881, 1884 and 1888 also, the seasons were very unfavourable over the whole or parts of the district, and in many other years the rainfall has been scanty or unseasonable.

Anantapur.—The whole district lies within the famine zone. The earliest famine on record is that of 1792-93; in 1803 there was scarcity amounting to famine; in 1823 famine was anticipated and relief works started; in 1832-33 both monsoons failed, and the year was the worst on record up to that time; 1838 was also a famine year; in 1843 the rainfall was small and unseasonable; in 1844 both monsoons failed, and in 1845 the seasons were again very bad; 1853-54 were famine years; in 1865 distress was anticipated and was followed by famine in 1866; from 1876 to 1878, the last great famine raged; in 1884 relief works had again to be started, and in 1891-92 the district narrowly escaped from severe distress. In many other years the seasons were described as unfavourable, and in some remissions of the revenue on dry lands were granted.

Cuddapah.—The greater part of the district lies within the famine zone of the presidency; the only taluks which are not distinctly included in it being those which form the eastern section. Between 1800 and 1802, considerable distress prevailed in the district; in 1805-1807, the distress generally prevalent in the presidency extended to the district, but was not so pressing as in the earlier years mentioned. In 1823-24 and in 1833 famine again prevailed. In 1865-66, although crops were scanty and prices very high, no actual famine occurred, but in 1876-78 famine extended to all parts of the district, the sub-division, that is the southern section of the district, suffering most acutely. Again in 1891-92, there was severe distress owing to the failure of crops in parts of the eastern and the southern sections, and relief works were opened on a considerable scale.

S. A description will now be given of the season of 1896-97 and of the relief operations it was necessary to introduce.

THE SEASON OF 1896-97.

9. *Rainfall and Water-supply.*—(a) *Northern Circars.*—The rainfall of the four northern districts during the South-West monsoon of 1896 was generally up to the normal, but, except in Kistna, it was not distributed in a wholly satisfactory manner, being somewhat heavy in June, July and August, and lighter than the average in September. The succeeding North-East monsoon was an absolute failure in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, less than half an inch being registered against an expected average of from 7 to 13 inches. In Gódvári and Kistna, the fall was without value. Between January and March 1897 the fall registered in all the districts was above the average, but the period is always a dry one, and the fall at that time is of but little use agriculturally. In May the fall was good, except in Ganjam, where it was only moderate. The fall in June was generally deficient, but from July onwards the fall was good generally, though certain areas on the Vizagapatam coast experienced a somewhat prolonged period of drought.

The statement given below shows the actuals and normals of the districts, the figures representing the average of the falls recorded at all the registering stations of the district:—

Districts.	April and May 1896.		June to September 1896.		October to December 1896.		January to March 1897.		April and May 1897.		June to September 1897.	
	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.
Ganjam	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.
Vizagapatam (Littoral Agency.)	3.44	2.78	27.99	29.95	11.98	0.20	1.60	3.38	3.44	2.02	27.99	35.56
Gódvári	3.52	2.73	23.98	21.29	13.16	0.45	1.30	2.98	3.52	4.05	23.98	29.35
Kistna	4.83	3.60	44.32	50.79	6.82	0.31	1.44	2.03	4.33	4.06	41.32	45.64
	5.09	0.92	24.02	21.78	12.14	2.18	0.65	2.14	2.09	3.25	24.02	30.13
	1.80	0.77	20.52	20.88	10.38	4.08	0.88	1.45	1.80	1.88	20.52	24.50

Further details will be found in Appendix I. A diagram exhibiting clearly the normals and actuals of the two districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam (Littoral) is given in Plate III. The want of drinking water was first felt in Ganjam and Vizagapatam at the close of 1896, but supplies were much improved by the good rains that fell in March 1897. Irrigation tanks were poorly supplied.

The peculiar tract known as Bhadrachalam requires separate attention. In June and July 1896 the fall was in considerable defect, but the rain of August was about normal. In September again the fall was far below the average expected. The total fall under the South-West monsoon was only about two-thirds of the average. The area usually receives but little rain during the North-East monsoon—about 4 inches in all—but during October and December 1896 there was absolutely no rain, while in November there was but a paltry shower or two. The South-West monsoon of 1897 opened fairly well, but fell off during July. From August onwards, however, the fall has been satisfactory. Figures showing the monthly fall during a normal, and the past and current years are appended:—

Months.	Normal.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	0.78	1.35	0.25
May	1.98	...	1.90
June	6.19	3.30	5.65
July	10.53	7.30	7.33
August	10.35	10.00	13.80
September	7.30	3.10	7.87
October	2.88	...	5.05
November	1.11	0.20	...
December	0.09	...	...
January	0.09	...	...
February	0.27	1.55	...
March	0.35	0.35	...

(b) *The Deccan.*—The South-West monsoon of 1896 was deficient, the rainfall registered being only about two-thirds of the expected quantity. Bellary and Anantapur did fairly well in the early weeks, but Kurnool and Cuddapah received but a poor supply. August was fairly normal throughout, but September was very disappointing, October was almost dry, and although November was wetter than usual, the total rainfall under the North-East monsoon between October and December varied only from one-third to a little over half of the expected fall, Cuddapah being better off than the other districts.

The South-West monsoon of 1897 broke punctually, but lasted only for a few days. From the middle of June there was an almost absolute drought till near the close of July, when good rain fell in the central section of Kurnool, and light

showers in parts of the other districts. August was dry till the last few days, when there was a good and general downpour, which was continued in September, being especially heavy in Bellary and Anantapur, these districts receiving nearly twice the expected fall. The two long breaks in the monsoon were very injurious to the early, and delayed the later, sowings. The total fall in Kurnool and Cuddapah was slightly above the average.

The falls under each monsoon are shown below. Detailed information is given in Appendix I. The course of the monsoons may be readily apprehended by reference to Plate IV.

Districts.	April and May 1896.		June to September 1896.		October to December 1896.		January to March 1897.		April and May 1897.		June to September 1897.	
	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.
Kurnool	1.79	1.52	18.59	11.85	6.89	2.27	0.33	0.32	1.79	2.09	18.59	20.14
Bellary	2.51	2.20	13.55	9.50	6.38	2.09	0.30	0.07	2.51	2.86	13.55	23.99
Anantapur	2.72	2.75	12.82	8.72	7.52	8.01	0.23	0.13	2.72	1.64	12.82	20.96
Cuddapah	2.24	1.90	14.86	9.81	11.02	6.10	0.48	0.35	2.24	1.17	14.86	18.45

The supplies to irrigation tanks were in consequence very poor. Drinking water became scarce at the close of 1896, and in spite of grants by local bodies for the improvement of sources, considerable difficulty in obtaining water to drink was experienced until the South-West monsoon of 1897 had fairly set in.

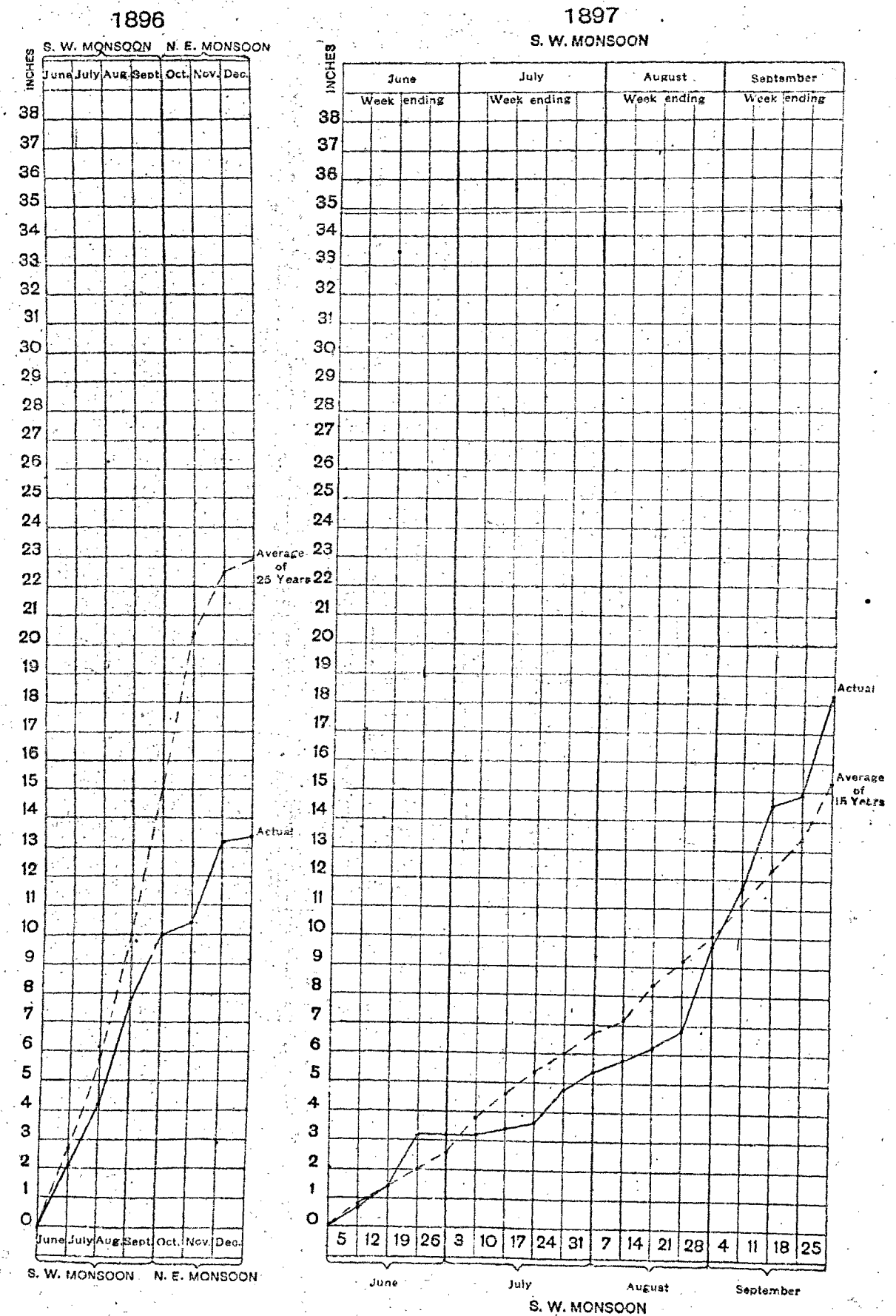
10. *Cultivation.*—The area of first-crop cultivation in 1896 was slightly in excess of the normal, both for wet and dry, in Ganjam. In Vizagapatam dry cultivation was slightly below the average, but wet cultivation showed a more marked decrease. In Bhadrachalam dry cultivation was undertaken on about 10,000 acres, and this is the area usually sown. Of the Deccan Districts, the dry sowings in Anantapur were up to the average, but the other three districts, especially Bellary, exhibited considerable decreases under this head. Wet cultivation was somewhat below the normal in Kurnool and Bellary, but in Anantapur and Cuddapah the falling off was very marked. Second-crop cultivation both wet and dry was deficient in the Circars. In the Deccan second-crop wet cultivation was generally deficient, except in Bellary, but a very considerable increase is to be observed in second-crop dry cultivation in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, the sowings under this head in these districts being four times the normal. The cause of this was probably the good rain of November. Practically, all the sowings under this fall were lost, and the loss to the farmers in seed-grain alone was considerable. On the whole, the total dry and wet sowings were about 1 and 11 per cent. below the normal. The figures are quoted for information:—

Group.	Districts.	Dry cultivation.		Wet cultivation.	
		Average.	1896-97.	Average.	1896-97.
First Crop.					
Circars	Ganjām	ACRES.	219,637	ACRES.	191,312
	Vizagapatam	ACRES.	90,844	ACRES.	76,394
Deccan	Kurnool	ACRES.	1,752,931	ACRES.	43,215
	Bellary	ACRES.	1,938,577	ACRES.	38,501
	Anantapur	ACRES.	1,243,937	ACRES.	87,780
	Cuddapah	ACRES.	1,400,831	ACRES.	137,255
Total			6,646,777		601,872

PLATE IV

DECCAN DISTRICTS

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE RAINFALL DURING THE S.W. & N.E. MONSOONS OF 1896 & THE S.W. MONSOON OF 1897



Group.	Districts.	Dry cultivation.		Wet cultivation.	
		Average.	1896-97.	Average.	1896-97.
Second Crop.					
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Circars ...	Ganjam ...	16,019	7,854	29,346	21,492
	Vizagapatam ...	40,493	33,086	30,097	20,120
Deccan ...	Kurnool ...	30,353	38,215	9,605	6,606
	Bellary ...	19,470	97,578	7,982	10,086
	Anantapur ...	28,322	128,343	25,757	19,562
	Cuddapah ...	57,423	183,421	59,448	56,047
Total		191,981	488,447	193,235	133,913
Total of First and Second Crops.					
Circars ...	Ganjam ...	235,617	236,726	220,658	214,796
	Vizagapatam ...	131,247	129,558	166,491	85,835
Deccan ...	Kurnool ...	1,788,234	1,718,492	52,820	45,860
	Bellary ...	1,958,047	1,833,093	50,038	49,587
	Anantapur ...	1,272,259	1,366,405	114,567	91,453
	Cuddapah ...	1,458,254	1,492,242	220,563	193,802
Total		6,838,738	6,761,516	765,107	679,833

11. *Harvests.*—The outturn of crops was generally far below the average in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and the Deccan Districts.

Taking first the crops harvested up to the end of November 1896, it will be seen from the figures appended below that over one-third of the sowings resulted in absolute failure, while an even larger area gave a nominal crop of 4 annas or less. The outturn of the balance was generally no better than middling. The Deccan Districts suffered especially severely, two-fifths of the sowings being totally lost, Anantapur alone losing more than half its crops:—

Statement showing the outturn of areas harvested up to November 1896.

Group.	Districts.	Total extent sown April to November.	Area harvested up to 30th November 1896 on which the outturn was							Area of crops standing at the end of half-year.
			20 anna.	16 anna.	12 anna.	8 anna.	4 anna.	Nil.	Total.	
Circars.	Ganjam ...	ACS. 394,526	ACS. 513	ACS. 3,260	ACS. 23,626	ACS. 50,135	ACS. 85,871	ACS. 31,250	ACS. 194,655	ACS. 200,871
	Vizagapatam ...	190,112	...	4,105	18,170	42,369	28,909	15,112	103,665	61,447
	Total ...	585,038	513	7,365	41,696	92,504	114,780	46,362	308,220	281,518
Deccan.	Kurnool ...	1,507,792	71	3,584	12,080	111,202	297,343	248,215	672,435	635,297
	Bellary ...	1,362,620	...	2,960	49,632	212,480	236,023	303,936	866,251	504,369
	Anantapur ...	1,120,033	213	3,364	22,197	64,566	328,249	349,430	668,019	452,914
	Cuddapah ...	1,291,474	20	5,518	35,350	116,172	208,838	178,401	544,399	657,075
	Total ...	5,198,919	304	15,546	119,459	504,420	1,030,453	1,079,982	2,750,164	2,448,755

The outturn of the crops harvested subsequent to November was but very little better. More than one-third was again lost, and nearly as much yielded but a

nominal harvest. The areas of absolute loss were largest in Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur. The following statement gives the details district by district:—

Statement showing the outturn of areas harvested from December 1896 to March 1897.

Group.	Districts.	Total extent sown from December to March.	Area harvested since December 1896 on which the outturn was							Area of crops standing.
			20 anna.	16 anna.	12 anna.	8 anna.	4 anna.	Nil.	Total.*	
Circars.	Ganjām	ACS. 50,536	ACS. 1,106	ACS. 15,796	ACS. 35,437	ACS. 52,993	ACS. 82,765	ACS. 62,722	ACS. 250,820	ACS. 14,119
	Vizagapatam	16,281	560	4,167	9,534	16,126	40,517	26,347	97,251	477
	Total	66,817	1,666	19,963	44,971	69,119	123,283	89,069	348,071	14,596
Deccan.	Kurnool	250,560	2,227	42,097	134,735	210,893	277,240	424,022	1,091,214	643
	Bellary	512,060	361	10,178	62,996	221,785	246,366	474,743	1,016,429	...
	Anantapur	354,919	112	6,084	18,297	114,689	231,848	435,338	806,868	65
	Cuddapah	430,147	474	19,323	88,110	303,821	444,505	216,474	1,072,707	14,515
	Total	1,553,686	3,174	77,682	304,133	851,188	1,159,959	1,551,077	3,987,218	15,223

* Includes also area harvested out of the crops standing at the end of November 1896.
† Figures not available for the whole of the area cultivated.

Statistical information is not available for the Agency Tract of the Gódvári district. A considerable portion of the crops was entirely lost, and the rest gave but little better than a nominal yield.

12. Food-stocks.—The stock of grain in any given area depends upon the following factors: (a) the outturn of food-grains within the area, (b) the quantity of food-grains imported and exported, (c) the consumption of food-grains by the population of the area. For no one of these factors is reliable information forthcoming. The average outturn of an acre of land, in a year of normal prosperity, has not yet been satisfactorily determined; and, even had this been done, the total outturn of any particular year is always liable to be vitiated by an incorrect estimate of the character of the harvest of that year. No full statistics of the exports and imports of grain are available. Rail-borne and sea-borne trade can be registered with accuracy, but no information is recorded, except in a few stations, of the movements of food-grains by road; such traffic is very considerable, and any attempt to gauge imports and exports must be of little value, if no account is taken of the grain that comes and goes along the roads. The third factor is as fertile of error as the first, for no two persons agree as to the quantity of grain required for local wants. The amount considered necessary per head per annum for all purposes—food, seed-grain, wastage, and support of cattle—has been estimated in the Punjab at 494 lbs.; the Bombay estimate is 630 lbs. What is a fair allowance depends probably upon the nature of the grain, but so wide a divergence of opinion is remarkable. Under these circumstances, there appear good reasons for hesitating to frame any estimate of stocks based on the factors entered above. The Board of Revenue, in its Proceedings, No. 156, dated 11th April 1894, states the case very clearly as follows:—

It might be possible to estimate, with a fair amount of accuracy, the produce of the harvest in the harvest months, but it would be quite impossible for the village officers to follow the disposal of the grain from month to month, or to tell at the end of each month the amount of grain remaining in the village. The very gravest care and caution are necessary in framing any estimate, and there is probably no safer guide than the state of prices which focuses the opinions of innumerable interested dealers all over the country. The danger of relying on official estimates, however carefully prepared, may be instanced by the fact that, in 1876, the Collector of one of the districts which suffered most severely from the famine, only two months before half the population of the district had abandoned their villages to seek employment and food on the Government works, reported that the lowest estimate he could arrive at of the quantity of grain in store made the amount equal to one year's supply. In an adjoining district, for a taluk where the famine mortality and suffering were peculiarly severe, the following opinions as to the state of the grain stocks were reported by the chief Revenue officer of the division: "This taluk is universally stated to hold an ample supply of white cholam. Every one says so except the merchants who hold it. The Tahsildar's estimate is a supply sufficient for at least two years; yet there is difficulty in obtaining it even at the high prices which prevail."

The Famine Commissioner considers that the above is a safe view of the problem. Mr. C. Benson, the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who is the best authority on the subject in this Presidency, considered it to be utterly useless to estimate stocks. The state of the market may be taken as a safe guide as to the conditions of such stocks as are not permanently hoarded.

It is possible, however, to approach the question in another way. During the ten years ending March 1896, the imports of grain by rail and by sea into the Madras Presidency have exceeded the exports of grain by an annual average of about 220 million lbs. or 120,000 tons; and it was only in two years of that period, in 1888-89 and 1889-90, that the exports of grain exceeded the imports. It would appear, therefore, that the Presidency, as a whole, does not produce a sufficient quantity of food-grains for its ordinary consumption. It is strange to note that, though the crops of 1896 were decidedly poor in large areas, the grain exports of 1896-97 exceeded the grain imports by 380 million lbs. or 170,000 tons. Between April and September 1897, too, exports exceeded imports, there being a net export of 310 million lbs. or about 138,000 tons. This is mainly due to large exports from non-affected districts of this Presidency to Bombay and Northern India, though even the affected districts are, to a certain extent, responsible. Much, however, of what appears to have been exported from the Deccan districts was Mysore grain.

The figures quoted above refer to the Presidency as a whole. Figures of rail-borne traffic for previous years are available only in 1896-97, but arrangements were made last year to record this trade for each district. Separate statements of sea-borne trade are available for Ganjām and Vizagapatam. The movements of grain both by rail and by sea within each affected area, (1) the two northern districts of Ganjām and Vizagapatam, and (2) the Deccan districts will therefore be reviewed, as far as the information available allows:—

(1) Ganjām and Vizagapatam.—The statement below exhibits the net movement of food-grains by rail and by sea during the past five years up to 31st March 1897:—

	Imports + or exports —		
	Sea-borne.		Rail-borne.
	Ganjām.	Vizagapatam.	Ganjām and Vizagapatam.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
1892-93	- 13,508	+ 7,558	*
1893-94	- 17,817	+ 742	+ 79 †
1894-95	- 12,534	- 89	+ 7,653 †
1895-96	- 31,559	- 4	- 5,751
1896-97	- 34,371	- 414	- 7,997

* No railway.

† Vizagapatam only.

It will be noticed that Ganjām is a large exporter by sea, while Vizagapatam usually finds it necessary to import, though not in very large quantities.

Before 1892-93, the railway had not been extended to these two districts, and it was not till 1895 that the railway reached Ganjām. Since that year, it will be seen that exports by rail have exceeded imports by a considerable amount. From this it appears that Ganjām in an ordinary year produces more food-grains than it requires, while Vizagapatam is dependent, though to no great extent, on areas outside the district. During the first seven months of the current year (1897-98) the rail-borne returns show that Ganjām has had to import 3,220 tons of food-grains, while the requirements of Vizagapatam have risen to no less than 18,020 tons. The monthly details will be given when dealing with the question of trade,

but it may be here stated that for three months, until the possibility of a failure of the South-West monsoon was recognised, the exports from Ganjam continued to exceed the imports. Whether or no such a district as Ganjam, with an almost constant surplus, would keep larger stocks than one like Vizagapatam, with a constant deficit, is a question that can be decided only by patient local enquiry. That stocks were to a large extent exhausted is borne out by the fact that the market in Ganjam was unable to supply the demand of Government for ragi for gratuitous relief, but there is some ground for believing that considerable quantities were held up by the merchants and wealthier ryots. The latter, following their usual custom, refused to part with their stocks on any terms until prospects brightened. There appears, however, reason to suspect that the action of the former may have been due to a combination formed to raise the prices against Government, which was bound to buy in large quantities for its daily expenditure on gratuitous relief.

(2) *The Deccan*.—The course of rail-borne trade in food-grains during the five years ending 31st March 1897 is shown by the subjoined figures:—

Year.	Imports + or Exports— TONS.
1892-93	+ 22,566
1893-94	— 27,235
1894-95	— 7,170
1895-96	— 6,391
1896-97	+ 19,029

It appears from the above figures that in ordinary years this area produces more than enough for its needs, but that in poor seasons it requires help from outside. The figures above given are, however, liable to mislead, for very large quantities of Mysore grain are brought into the Deccan districts by road, Hindupur in the south of Anantapur district being, perhaps, the largest mart for the produce of the north of Mysore. Grain so imported escapes registration on importation, but much of it is exported by rail and goes to swell the export figures. It is therefore probable that the four districts do not ordinarily produce more than is sufficient for local requirements.

During the first seven months of the current year (1897-98) the total net imports into these districts have reached the large figure of 16,507 tons. Anantapur is peculiar, for it has afforded the strange spectacle of a distressed district exporting grain, the net exports from this district having amounted to 1,814 tons. The anomaly is due to the cause already noted, the large importation by road from Mysore.

It is doubtful whether, in so precarious a tract, a very large stock of grain is kept in hand, but local enquiries have shown that, in Bellary at any rate, many of the richer ryots had pits of grain to fall back upon. Such stocks as these, however, were kept out of the market, as long as scarcity threatened, and therefore may be left out of consideration. They were used only for the needs of the household, and were not placed on the market till the advent of rain brightened the prospects of the coming harvest. The worse the season is, the more certain it is that such stocks will be held up. The merchants treat them as negligible quantities, and for famine purposes the State may do so also.

13. *External and Internal Grain Trade*.—The figures of the past five years relating to sea and rail-borne traffic in grains have already been referred to in the preceding paragraph. In December 1896 arrangements were made for recording for each of the Deccan Districts the volume and direction of trade by rail, and similar arrangements were made for Ganjam and Vizagapatam in January 1897: it is possible, therefore, to make a brief review of the character of the operations since those months as far as returns are yet available.

(a) *Ganjam and Vizagapatam*.—The monthly movements of grain are exhibited below:—

Statement showing trade by rail, sea and road in the Northern Circars from February to October 1897.

Month.	Nature of trade.	GANJAM.				VIZAGAPATAM.			
		Rail.	Sea.	By road from Nagpur (ap- proximate).	Net trade.	Rail.	Sea.	By road from Jaypur (ap- proximate).	Net trade.
		TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
February	Imports	393	1			2,170	106		
	Exports	378	321			159	135		
	Net	+ 15	- 320		- 305	+ 2,011	- 29	+ 6,200	+ 8,182
March	Imports	148				1,304	151		
	Exports	396	372			44	40		
	Net	- 248	- 372	+ 60	- 460	+ 1,260	+ 111	+ 5,500	+ 6,871
April	Imports	126	31			1,296	97		
	Exports	604	697			181	110		
	Net	- 478	- 666	+ 200	- 944	+ 1,115	- 13	+ 5,600	+ 6,702
May	Imports	222				2,14*	5		
	Exports	933	375			193	37		
	Net	- 711	- 375	+ 1,185	+ 99	+ 1,951	- 32	+ 4,600	+ 6,519
June	Imports	519	87			3,259	95		
	Exports	666	92			66	15		
	Net	- 147	- 55	+ 500	+ 298	+ 3,193	+ 80	+ 4,400	+ 7,673
July	Imports	985	469			5,041	371		
	Exports	374	87			96			
	Net	+ 611	+ 382	+ 120	+ 1,113	+ 4,945	+ 371	+ 3,700	+ 9,016
August	Imports	1,919	442			3,089	619		
	Exports	122	1			522			
	Net	+ 1,797	+ 442	+ 400	+ 2,639	+ 2,567	+ 619	+ 2,800	+ 5,986
September	Imports	1,478	2,483			2,600	281		
	Exports	85				81			
	Net	+ 1,393	+ 2,483	+ 450	+ 4,326	+ 2,519	+ 281	+ 2,400	+ 5,200
October	Imports	848	161			1,778	111		
	Exports	93				48			
	Net	+ 755	+ 161	+ 240	+ 1,156	+ 1,730	+ 111	+ 1,000	+ 2,841
	Total	+ 2,987	+ 1,760	+ 3,155	+ 7,922	+ 21,291	+ 1,499	+ 36,200	+ 58,990

* 10,000 tons were imported by this route in January.

In spite of the failure of the crops under the North-East monsoon, Ganjam was able to make considerable exports up to April. It is peculiar that a district, which felt distress as acutely as any, perhaps the most acutely of all, should have continued to send grain to other places. The explanation given is that the merchants had made forward contracts, which they were bound to fulfil, and, in default of a better, this may be accepted; in the opinion of the Collector, to this reckless exportation was due much of the distress that existed. In May, as distress became more pronounced, the flow of traffic turned, and in six months nearly 10,000 tons were imported, which would be sufficient for about 120,000 persons for six months at one pound a head a day. The supplies of paddy in the market were generally sufficient for requirements, though available at very high prices; but ragi was almost exhausted, and in several places unobtainable. From the very commencement of the year large quantities of grain were poured into Vizagapatam, the total being at least 70,000 tons between January and October, or enough for about 850,000 persons for six months at one pound a head a day. But little of this was brought by sea. The greater part came by road from the Jeypur State, which lies within the district boundary, but beyond the Gháts, the balance being imported by rail. The continuous drain from Jeypur shows not only the vastness of stocks held there, but also the freedom of that area from distress. It is fortunate that the Estate had been holding up stocks, and was able to supply so much grain. When relief operations came to a close the Collector was of opinion that the Jeypur stocks had been exhausted, and that there would be great difficulty in procuring supplies if the distress should continue.

(b) *The Deccan.*—The rail-borne grain traffic of these districts is summarised below:—

Statement showing the trade by rail of food-grains from January to October 1897.

Month.	Nature of trade.	KURNOOL.	BELLARY.	ANANTAPUR.	CUDDAPAH.
		TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
January	Imports	139	1,082	379	353
	Exports	92	427	273	541
	Net	+ 47	+ 655	+ 106	- 188
February	Imports	485	519	219	741
	Exports	52	470	133	474
	Net	+ 433	+ 349	+ 86	+ 267
March	Imports	548	1,500	373	1,233
	Exports	111	226	379	413
	Net	+ 437	+ 1,274	- 6	+ 820
April	Imports	593	2,141	578	825
	Exports	307	304	1,215	438
	Net	+ 286	+ 1,837	- 637	+ 387
May	Imports	511	1,967	598	462
	Exports	159	870	1,174	567
	Net	+ 352	+ 1,097	- 576	- 105
June	Imports	422	2,278	426	264
	Exports	207	926	797	615
	Net	+ 215	+ 1,352	- 371	- 351
July	Imports	937	6,674	1,483	933
	Exports	211	1,081	1,728	910
	Net	+ 726	+ 5,593	- 245	+ 23
August	Imports	911	4,241	920	507
	Exports	130	1,256	899	490
	Net	+ 781	+ 2,985	+ 21	+ 17

Statement showing the trade by rail of food-grains from January to October 1897—cont.

Month.	Nature of trade.	KURNOOL.	BELLARY.	ANANTAPUR.	CUDDAPAH.
		TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
September	Imports	248	3,430	666	381
	Exports	137	822	438	655
	Net	+ 111	+ 2,608	+ 228	- 274
October	Imports	52	993	230	326
	Exports	130	422	464	348
	Net	- 78	+ 571	- 234	- 22
	Total	+ 3,280	+ 18,331	- 1,628	+ 514

Kurnool has imported in comparatively small quantities, the inference being that local stocks were fairly sufficient, the markets within the area of distress being, perhaps, aided by the surpluses of the unaffected taluks. No record exists of any import by road from Hyderabad. The unbridged Tungabhadra would be a great obstacle to such import, which is the less probable, as there is reason to believe that the season in the Native State was as poor as in the adjoining Government districts. This belief is corroborated by the railway returns, which show that large quantities of grain were consigned to Hyderabad during the present year, whereas in an ordinary year the direction of the grain trade is the other way. The Bellary figures tell of a large and constant import accompanied by no considerable export. This result is ascribed, and probably correctly, to the enterprise of the local merchants. The Anantapur figures appear peculiarly strange. Except in the extreme north-east of this district, the intensity of distress was, perhaps, less than in other affected areas, but it was comparatively more widely diffused. The district is, probably, the poorest in the Presidency, and much of the soil is unfit to bear any other crop than horsegram. Yet, almost throughout a period of the severest depression felt since 1878, the district continued to export considerable quantities of grain. The explanation lies in the large quantities of grain imported by road from Mysore. The bulk of this must have been disseminated by road and rail throughout the district, but considerable quantities were sent to more distant markets. It is to be regretted that no record of this importation by road has been maintained; but some idea of it may be gathered from the fact that, throughout the summer months, it was found necessary to run two special trains a day between Hindupur and Gooty to carry grain alone. Cuddapah, too, at the height of distress, exported to some extent, or, at any rate, required but little help from outside according to the rail-borne statistics. This may be due, as in Anantapur, to the unrecorded imports from Mysore, but another cause may, possibly, be found in the fact that the greater part of the district was never included in the area of distress.

14. *Ability of local markets to meet demands.*—As a rule, in the Deccan districts the local markets were well able to meet all demands, but this was by no means the case in the Northern Circars. In Vizagapatam but little difficulty was experienced, but in the remoter villages of Ganjam it was often impossible to obtain grains; in the more accessible parts, too, the supply of ragi ran out, and rice had to be substituted for the purposes of gratuitous relief. It was in Bhadrachalam, however, that the depletion, or holding up, of local stocks was most serious. Owing to the stimulus of high prices, large stocks were exported while the road and water-way were open, and when the bazaars had become depleted, and fresh supplies were wanted, both river and road were impassable to the ordinary means of conveyance. Had not the Collector made use of the Government steamers to throw in grain, there would probably have been considerable mortality from sheer starvation. It is true that the riparian landholders, who are mostly Telugas or Reddis, and not Kois, did hold some grain, but they absolutely refused to sell.

15. *Fluctuations in District Average Prices.*—The statement below exhibits the course of average prices from July 1896 to October 1897, both for the whole of

the affected districts and also for the affected parts alone. Figures are given for the Kistna district, as well as for the districts actually affected, as it seemed at one time possible that relief measures might have to be undertaken in portions of that district, as well as in the uplands of Gódvári :—

Statement showing the monthly average prices of 1896-97 in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

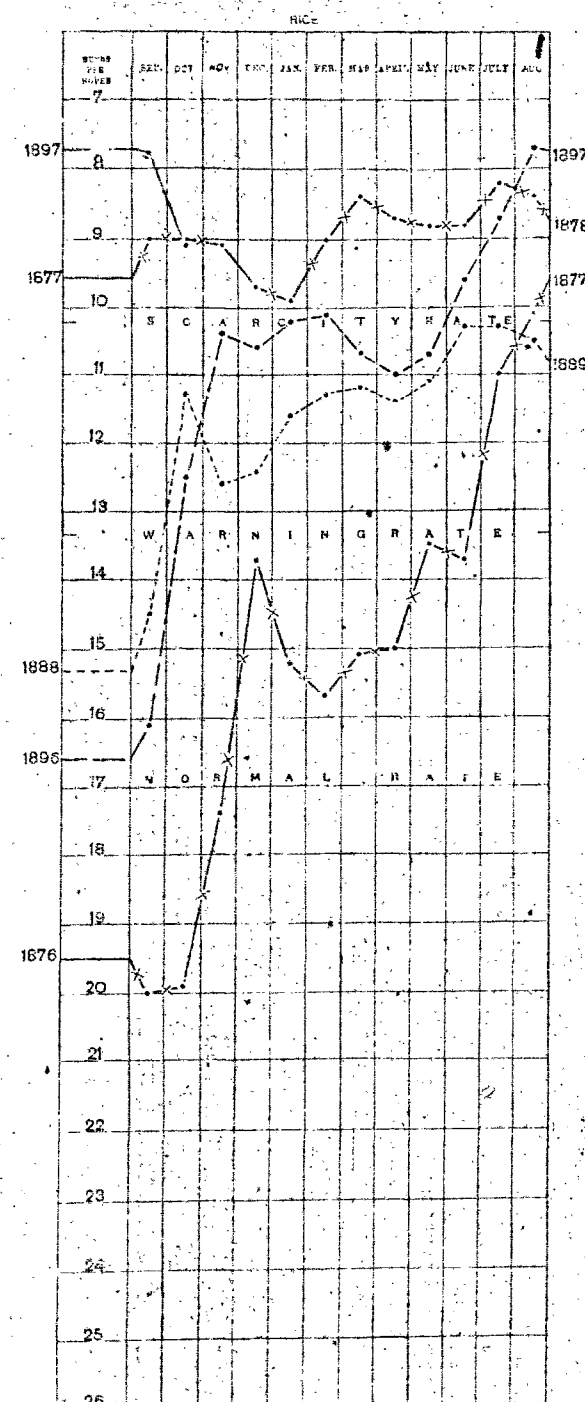
CIRCARS.

Months.	GANJAM.				VIZAGAPATAM.		GÓDVÁRI.		KISTNA.
	Rice.		Ragi.		Ragi.		Cholam.		Cholam.
	District.	Affected area.	District.	Affected area.	District.	Affected area.	District.	Affected area.	District.
1896.									
July	17.3	17.1	28.6	28.0	27.7	27.6	23.0	31.2	21.4
August	17.0	16.7	29.1	28.7	29.2	28.9	22.0	28.4	19.0
September	16.1	15.6	29.7	29.1	29.6	27.1	21.6	28.4	20.0
October	12.5	11.9	23.9	23.2	20.2	19.0	16.0	19.8	17.4
November	10.4	10.4	16.8	17.1	17.2	16.5	12.7	14.6	14.6
December	10.6	10.6	16.5	16.8	17.3	16.4	12.8	12.5	16.5
1897.									
January	10.2	10.3	15.0	15.6	17.5	16.6	10.4	13.5	16.6
February	10.1	10.1	14.5	14.6	16.7	21.0	16.9	14.6	16.5
March	10.7	10.6	15.2	15.4	16.9	21.0	16.8	14.6	16.1
April	11.0	10.9	15.3	15.3	16.7	15.7	16.7	13.4	15.4
May	10.7	10.5	13.3	13.1	14.3	14.2	14.3	11.5	14.2
June	8.6	8.2	10.8	10.5	11.9	11.2	13.4	11.5	13.9
July	8.7	8.5	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.8	12.0	10.6	13.2
August	7.7	7.6	10.4	10.7	12.4	12.4	11.7	10.7	11.9
September	7.8	7.8	11.1	11.2	12.3	12.2	11.8	11.8	11.8
October	9.1	9.1	14.4	14.1	13.6	13.0	12.0	12.5	11.7
Normal rate	17.0		30.0		28.0		28.0		26.0
Warning rate	13.6		22.5		21.0		21.0		19.5
Scarcity rate	10.2		15.0		14.0		14.0		13.0

DEOGAN.

Months.	KURNOOL.		BELLARI.		ANANTAPUR.				CUDDAPOH.			
	Cholam.		Cholam.		Ragi.		Cholam.		Ragi.		Cholam.	
	District.	Affected area.	District.	Affected area.	District.	Affected area.	District.	Affected area.	District.	Affected area.	District.	Affected area.
1896.												
July	26.9	27.2	30.4	30.4	33.6	32.1	30.0	30.0	29.4	27.9	25.9	24.8
August	27.8	27.8	31.1	31.1	33.2	31.0	29.8	29.9	28.6	27.0	25.0	24.1
September	26.2	26.0	28.6	28.8	31.3	29.9	27.9	28.1	27.4	25.4	23.7	22.0
October	17.3	17.3	18.1	18.1	22.7	21.2	15.8	18.9	21.7	18.3	16.9	15.9
November	13.1	12.6	12.1	12.1	16.0	16.5	13.6	13.6	15.3	14.0	13.5	11.8
December	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.6	10.9	16.9	14.2	13.9	16.8	15.5	14.0	13.2
1897.												
January	15.5	15.2	14.3	14.3	17.3	16.5	13.4	14.1	17.0	16.1	14.6	14.0
February	14.4	13.9	13.4	13.4	16.9	16.1	13.8	13.4	17.2	16.6	13.4	13.9
March	14.0	13.6	12.9	12.9	17.3	16.6	14.1	13.8	17.4	16.7	14.2	13.3
April	13.2	12.9	12.1	12.1	17.4	16.4	13.9	13.6	17.7	16.4	14.3	12.8
May	12.9	12.8	12.0	12.0	17.0	16.2	13.5	13.3	17.7	16.4	14.1	12.9
June	12.3	12.2	11.6	11.6	16.3	15.5	12.8	12.7	17.5	16.7	13.4	12.6
July	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.8	14.3	13.3	11.1	11.1	14.6	13.9	11.3	10.6
August	9.9	9.6	9.2	9.2	13.6	12.9	10.2	10.2	14.5	13.3	10.8	10.2
September	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.5	16.2	14.2	11.5	11.4	15.7	13.9	12.2	10.9
October	13.2	13.0	14.0	14.0	19.7	17.8	15.1	14.8	18.1	16.2	14.7	12.9
Normal rate	30.0		30.0		32.0		30.0		32.0		30.0	
Warning rate	22.5		22.5		24.0		22.5		24.0		22.5	
Scarcity rate	15.0		15.0		16.0		15.0		16.0		15.0	

Comparison with prices of previous years of scarcity may be easily made by a reference to Plates V to IX.

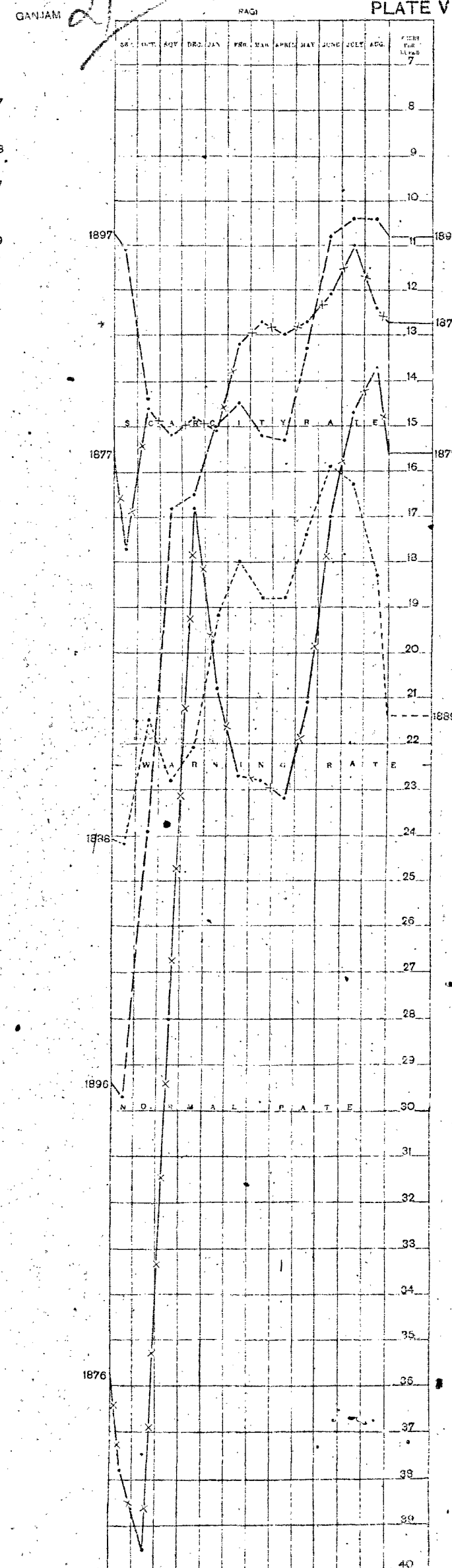


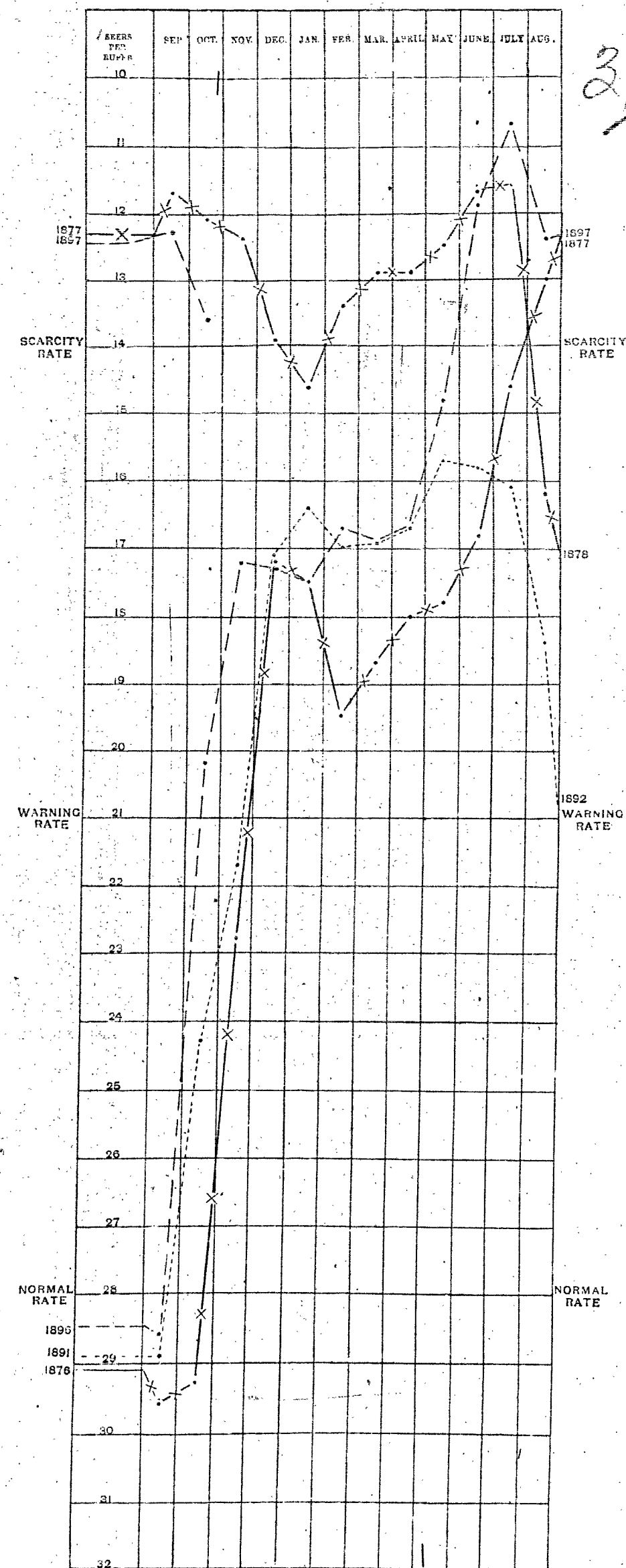
EXPLANATION.

This and the subsequent four plates illustrate the rise & fall of prices of the staple food grains of the affected Districts, excepting the Bhadrachalam Taluk of the Godavari District.

REFERENCE

—x—x— Marks the prices of 1876-78
 — — — — — Do. of 1883-89 in Ganjam
 — — — — — Do. of 1891-92 in other Districts
 — — — — — Do. of 1896-97

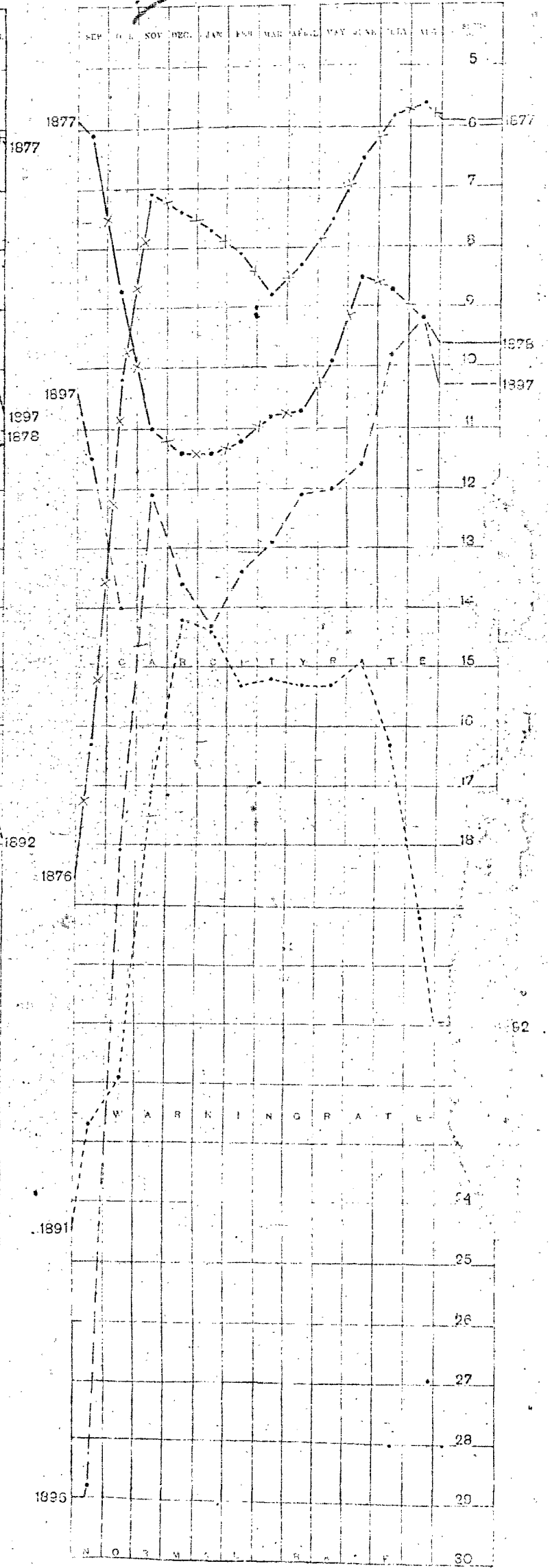
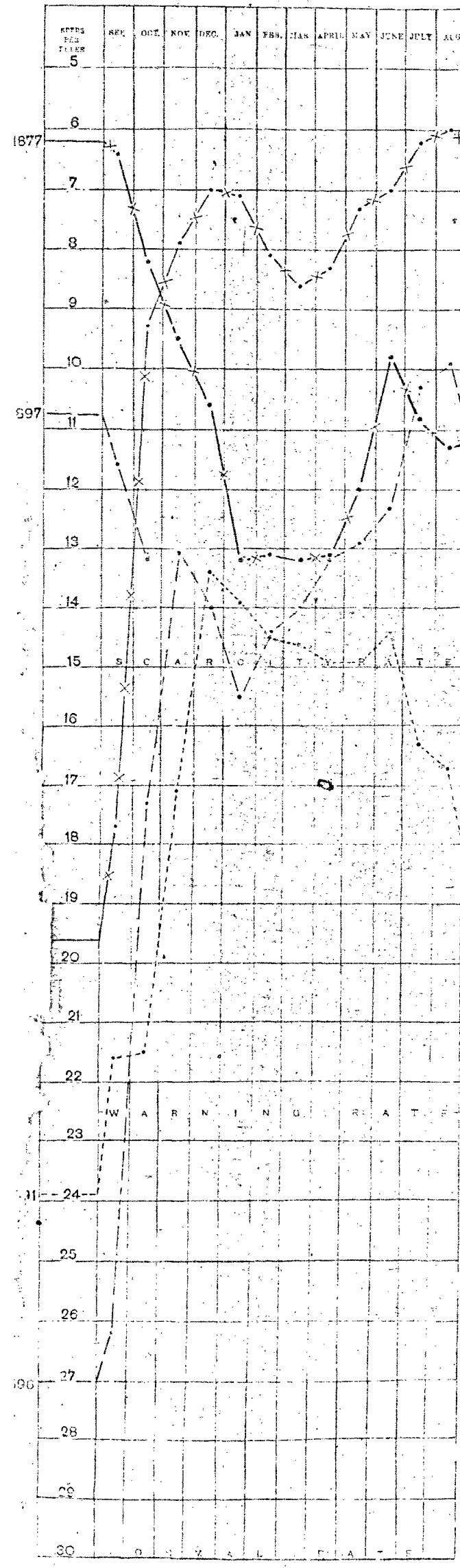


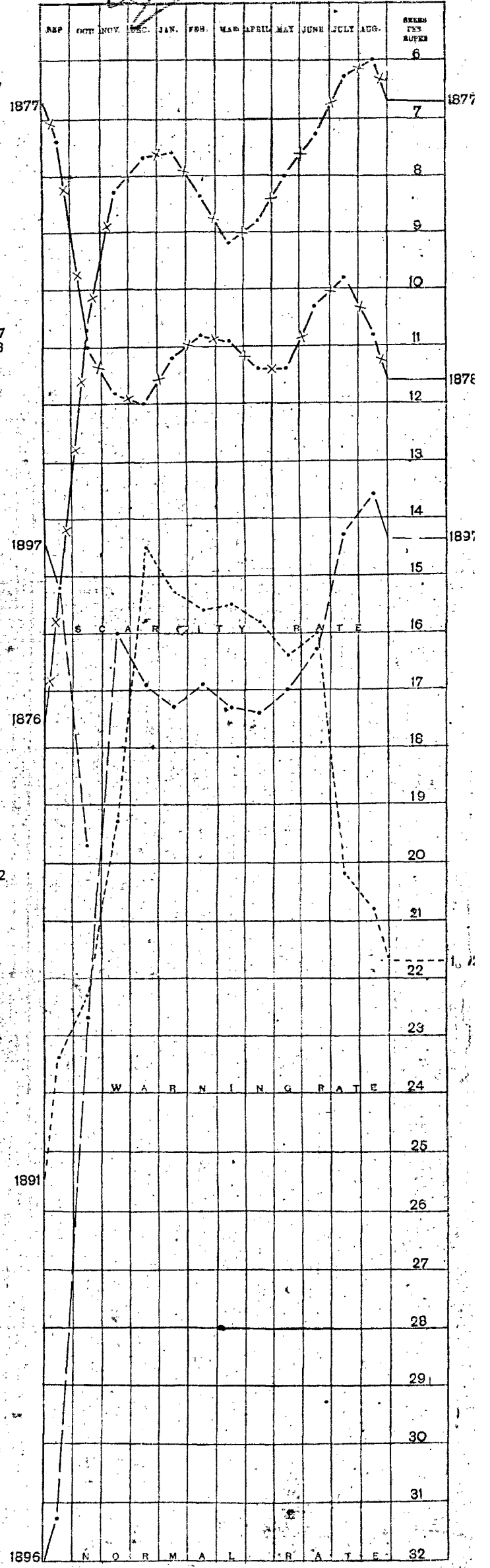
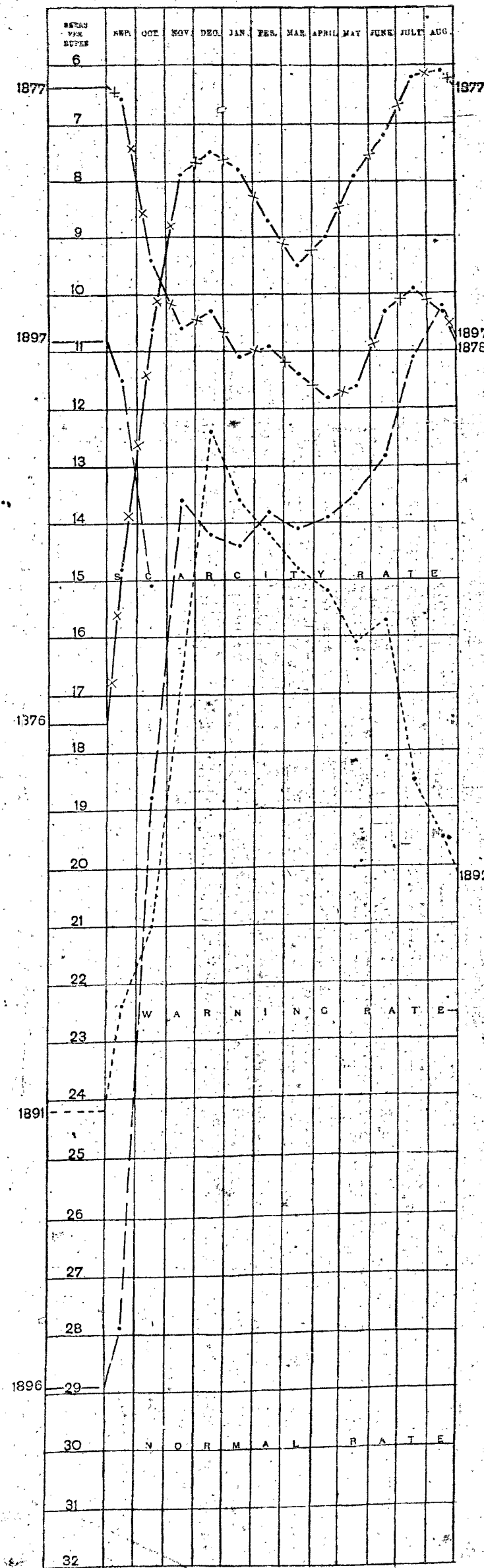


KURNOOL
CHOLAM

BELLARY
CHOLAM

PLATE VII





In July and August 1896 prices were about, or slightly below, the normal, in Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur; in Gódvāri, Kistna and Cuddapah food-grains were somewhat dearer. In September there was a tendency to rise, especially in the Deccan. With the short rainfall of the latter months, and the holding off of the North-East monsoon, prices rose sharply in October, and scarcity rates were passed in Gódvāri and all the Deccan districts in November 1896, and in Ganjām in January 1897. At the commencement of 1897 prices generally took a slight turn for the better; but, with the prospects of a failure of the South-West monsoon, quotations in all eight districts took another leap. Vizagapatam passed the scarcity rate in June, and Kistna in August, while in Ganjām and the Deccan districts, in June, July and August, the staple dry grains were only available at about three times the normal prices. With the good rains at the end of September, and the consequent improvement in prospects, a re-action set in, the price of ragi in Anantapur and Cuddapah falling once more to the scarcity rate. The improvement was sustained in October, though in none of the other districts did prices fall quite to scarcity rates. In Ganjām, the high prices not only of 1888-89, but of 1876-78 were surpassed during several months, while in Vizagapatam the prices of 1876-78 were approached in May and June 1897 and exceeded in July. In Gódvāri and Kistna and in the Deccan districts, the prices of 1876-78 were approached, but never reached. The bearing of prices on the intensity of distress will be understood on referring to Plate XI.

There can be no doubt that the extension of the railway system tends to level up prices all over India, and much of the general enhancement of prices noticeable in all districts throughout the Presidency during the year was due to distress in other parts of the country. Contrary to custom, large quantities of food-grains were exported from the Presidency during the period in which relief measures were being carried out, and the intercommunication of markets, coupled with the reduction of local stocks, forced prices to a higher figure than would have been the case, had the distress been purely local. But while increasing the area within which the effects of a widespread scarcity is felt, improved means of communication reduce the intensity of distress, areas of failure being benefited by the facilities of transport from contiguous areas of comparative prosperity.

16. *Variation of local prices from district averages.*—In Ganjām the more remote stations were, in the beginning, less affected by the over-exportation of the early months of the year than those near the railway and the sea-ports, but when the effect of reckless exportation commenced to be felt, it was felt all the more keenly at the less accessible stations. In Bellary, when prices first began to rise, there was a vast difference between the rates quoted at the district headquarters and some of the outlying stations, but this quickly disappeared. The most noticeable variation in prices is exhibited by Anantapur throughout the year. Prices at Hindupur and Madakasira were as much below the district average as those at Gooty and Dharmavaram were above it. Dharmavaram is only 40 miles by rail from Hindupur, yet while ragi was available at the latter station at 34 measures to the rupee, only 19 measures were procurable for a rupee at the former. The only explanation that can be assigned is the apathy of the local dealers. In other parts of the district there was more energy, for two goods trains for grain alone ran daily between Hindupur and Gooty during the summer months. Prices in the outlying villages were found, as a rule, to be cheaper than in the head-quarter stations at the commencement of distress, but later on the difference was the other way. At first the towns drew upon the villages for their supplies, but, as local stocks failed, the villages became dependent on the towns.

17. *Labour market.*—With the failure of the North-East monsoon of 1896, agricultural operations became restricted and, as early as October, employment was hard to find. The rains of November in the Deccan gave a temporary impetus to the demand for labour, but the demand died away, as the loss of the later crops became more and more probable, and in February and March the necessity for relief being afforded by the State on a wide scale became apparent. From February onwards for nearly five months, with the majority of daily labourers, it was a

choice between starvation and State relief; gradually, as the pinch grew more intense, the poorer pattadars and the cast-off farm labourers were reduced to the same alternative. The first burst of the South-West monsoon of 1897 brought but little relief. July saw the beginning of better things in the Northern Circars, but though the rains of that month relieved the tension in the Deccan, they did so but slightly, and it was not till the last week of August that the strain was really relaxed. With the heavy rains of September and October agricultural operations once again became general, and the numbers on State relief rapidly dwindled away.

18. *Public health and vital statistics.*—This subject has been fully dealt with by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner, whose review is printed as an addendum to the present report. It will suffice for present purposes to sketch the main results of the distress as noted by him. His review is confined to the statistics of the six districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and the Bhadrachalam taluk of Gódvári.

No death from acute starvation was officially reported in the Madras Presidency during the period of famine, but, as remarked by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel King "it will not be possible for the sanitarian of the future to refer to the vital statistics of the districts concerned, without recognising that, in 1897, the populations have been subjected to conditions affecting their material prosperity." The statistics under review are those of the period between October 1896 and October 1897, inclusive.

The birth-rate showed a decrease of 1.3 per mille below the average, meaning a loss to the population of 10,851. The death-rate from all causes, despite a largely reduced mortality from fevers, due to the unusual dryness of the affected areas up to July 1897, showed an increase of 7.7 per mille above the average, meaning an excess loss to the population of 6,271.

The Sanitary Commissioner, however, points out that much of this excess mortality was due to cholera and small-pox, and considers that deaths from these two causes may be fairly excluded from consideration. Proceeding on these lines, and taking into consideration the loss of population by reason of the reduced birth-rate, he calculates the total loss of population due to famine conditions to be about 20,000, or 2.7 per mille. He looks upon the registration of vital statistics as fairly reliable, as the falling off of the birth-rate was accompanied by an increase in the death-rate.

It is to be noted (1) that, in spite of the decreased birth-rate, the increase of mortality among women was greater than among men, (2) that there was a marked increase in the deaths of those below 5 years of age; and above 50, and (3) that the mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea has been abnormally high. Such results are to be expected in every famine.

19. *Crime and jail statistics.*—From November 1896 onwards, crime in the affected districts showed a considerable increase. It is satisfactory to note, however, that, except in the Agency tracts on the western bank of the Gódvári, grain-riots and open looting were exceptional. House-breakings, robberies and thefts increased very markedly, the object of the offenders being in many cases the seizure of grain, but the more serious form of crime showed no very great increase. Full classification of crimes during the period between November 1896 and October 1897 has not been received from the districts, but from the statistics of the jail population, kindly furnished by the Inspector-General of Prisons, a marked increase in the number of prisoners appears to have occurred in November 1896, and to have continued until July 1897, when another and still more pronounced increase took place. The first rise coincided with the early symptoms of distress, while the later may be accounted for by the increase in the intensity of the distress resulting from the delay in the establishment of the South-West monsoon of 1897. The Famine Commissioner is unable to concur with the Collector of Cuddapah, who thinks that the increase in his district cannot safely be ascribed to agricultural distress.

In July 1897, the hillmen of the Ernagudem taluk of Gódvári commenced looting grain, and were joined by many of the lower classes, when it was found how little resistance the lowlanders offered. Large quantities of grain were carried off, but little violence was committed, for the owners usually handed over their stocks through fear as soon as the looters appeared. The raids were soon stopped by the Police. The Collector considers that the looters were in their normal condition and that the outbreak was not due to starvation. The hillmen, he writes, are deeply in the hands of the sowcars, and they consider themselves not fairly treated; in July when help was keenly needed, the sowcars refused further advances; and the hillmen, in revenge, came down to plunder them. It is doubtful whether this is the correct view of the case, for in the opinion of the Medical officer, who is Superintendent of the Central Jail, the prisoners received at Rajahmundry were in a wretched plight.

When examining the statistics of jail population given below it must be borne in mind that all convicts from Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah who are sentenced to more than one month's imprisonment are sent to the District Jail at Bellary, and that the Gódvári Central Jail receives not only the convicts sentenced to one month's imprisonment from the Kistna and Gódvári districts, but also drafts of long-term convicts from Ganjam and Vizagapatam:—

Statement showing Admissions to Jails in the Affected Districts since September 1896.

Months.	GANJAM {D.J. S.J.}		VIZAGAPATAM {D.J. S.J.}		GODAVARI {C.J. S.J.}		KURNOOL {S.J.}		BELLARY {D.J. S.J.}		ANANTAPUR S.J.		UDUPAH S.J.		TOTAL (EXCLUDING GODAVARI)	
	Average	Actual	Average	Actual	Average	Actual	Average	Actual	Average	Actual	Average	Actual	Average	Actual	Average	Actual
	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1896.																
September	149	106	136	171			89	94	175	199	40	44	112	124	701	738
October	117	160	147	89			87	87	174	192	45	38	84	138	654	724
November	153	114	170	274			102	251	149	199	27	64	108	202	709	1,194
December	142	127	160	285			76	174	185	261	33	62	118	194	714	1,103
1897.																
January	134	205	144	258			91	143	161	242	39	70	81	115	650	1,033
February	114	264	171	203			87	95	137	219	38	48	88	126	665	955
March	160	231	155	256			86	52	160	234	46	61	86	131	696	965
April	122	270	196	263			83	141	156	148	29	46	85	135	677	1,003
May	143	308	175	339			83	155	174	224	31	46	91	146	702	1,218
June	136	380	187	372			99	146	165	160	45	30	107	146	738	1,234
July	154	462	190	575			103	244	178	261	49	104	89	187	763	1,333
August	107	449	183	423			104	157	157	418	49	139	113	201	773	1,850
September	127	407	148	334			84	141	188	278	39	102	112	206	699	1,468
October	120	435	126	365			85	163	197	177	44	70	97	136	681	1,412
Total	1,946	3,938	2,291	4,210	1,383	3,160	1,273	2,049	2,393	3,212	554	924	1,371	2,397	9,821	16,730
Percentage of Increase	102.4		83.8		129.9		61.0		34.6		66.8		74.8		70.3	

S.J. = Sub-Jails.

D.J. = District Jail.

Note.—C.J. = Central Jail.

* See also plate XI.

The figures of the Rajahmundry Central Jail are not considered in the totals, as the jail is mainly filled from an area in which distress was not officially proclaimed.

20. *Emigration and Immigration.*—There is always considerable emigration from Ganjam and Vizagapatam to Burma, but during the past year the numbers crossing the sea increased very markedly. The figures for Ganjam rose from about 10,000 to 20,000, and for Vizagapatam from 7,000 to 20,000. Considerable numbers of Uriyas, Khonds and Savaras were also taken from the northern part of Ganjam to Assam for employment in the tea-gardens. Coolies also migrated, as usual, but in increased numbers from Vizagapatam to the Godavari Delta in search of work. There is practically no immigration to the two northern districts, those shown under this head being merely returned emigrants; their number during the past year showed a marked decrease.

A considerable number of persons left the Deccan districts for Mysore, the reported figures being 7,556; but this is probably below the mark, for it is likely that many escaped registration. The greater proportion seems to have been contributed by Bellary, Kurnool sending practically none. The number of persons migrating from the Deccan districts into Mysore during December 1896 was 461. The numbers rose to between 2,000 and 3,000 in January and February 1897, the earlier months of distress when the relief works in existence were few and the conditions hard. The numbers fell off in March, as relief became better organized. Particulars of the numbers migrating from the Deccan, from the other parts of the Presidency and from other Provinces into Mysore are given in the table annexed:—

Months.	Total.	From the Deccan.	From other districts of the Presidency.	From other Provinces.
December 1896.	1,104	461	288	355
1897.				
January	5,887	2,872	395	2,620
February	3,567	2,322	304	941
March	1,781	644	414	723
April	758	193	276	284
May	1,103	281	316	506
June	423	133	159	131
July	654	282	231	141
August	479	236	173	70
September	493	122	188	183
Total	16,254	7,556	2,744	5,954

There was an inrush of Hyderabad coolies to Bellary and Kurnool, and it is estimated that from 8,000 to 10,000 were on Government relief in July 1897 in each district; about 15,000 people also came from Banganapalle to the Government taluks of Kurnool.

21. *Availability of pasture and fodder.*—In Ganjam, pasture was nearly as freely available as in a normal year, but fodder was generally scarce and dear. In Vizagapatam, it was only in the four southern coast taluks that the want of pasture was felt at all seriously. There is generally ample grazing in the district, and pasture was frequently revived in the worst months of the year by good showers of rain. This remark, however, does not apply to Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam where pasture was nil. Grass was sold at 7 annas a bundle in Vizagapatam against the ordinary price of 1 anna. In the Deccan the withering of crops resulted in a decreased output of straw, and, with the failure of the North-East monsoon, pasture began to give out in October 1896. The showers of November improved the growth of grass for a while, but early in 1897, pasturage again became generally nil or very scanty. This continued to be the case up to the end of June. Hill grass, ordinarily used for thatching, was very largely given for food where available, and, in parts of Anantapur, resort was had to prickly-pear and palmyra and other leaves. The privilege of free grazing in Government reserves was extremely beneficial to those who were not prevented from availing themselves of it by the distance of their homes from the forests. Superior draught cattle were, as usual, stall-fed, but most, except the very best, were left to fend for themselves. There

can be little doubt that the operations conducted at the cost of the Famine Fund must have been instrumental in saving the lives of numbers of valuable animals.

22. *Cattle mortality.*—The subjoined statement exhibits the gains and losses amongst cattle according to the census figures of 1895, 1896 and 1897. Too much reliance must not be placed on the absolute accuracy of the figures, though it seems reasonable to suppose that, in the majority of cases, the degree of accuracy does not vary materially from year to year.

In Ganjām and Vizagapatam, the South-West monsoon of 1896 being fair, no excessive mortality is noticeable between October 1895 and October 1896, but on the other hand an increase is recorded. In these districts in the succeeding twelve months no great loss is perceptible, except in Ganjām under the head of "sheep and goats." The rate of increase was, however, reduced. The absence of loss may be attributed to the facilities for grazing that are usually to be found in these districts. The extremely large loss of sheep and goats in Ganjām creates a suspicion that registration has not been properly carried out.

In the Deccan Districts the losses were general and considerable. Exception must, however, be made of Cuddapah in the period between May 1895 and May 1896, as an increase is reported for that year in that district. It is to be noted, however, that the census, having been taken in May 1896, was taken before distress commenced; nevertheless Kurnool, in which the census is usually taken in the same month as in Cuddapah, exhibits a large loss during the period named. Bellary and Anantapur show considerable losses in 1896 and 1897. The losses in 1896 may be ascribed to the scarcity of pasture resulting from the unsatisfactory South-West monsoon of that year. The loss among cattle in 1897 is especially noticeable in Kurnool and Anantapur.

The number of cattle lost during the two years is shown by these figures to be over 350,000; and of sheep and goats nearly 400,000. It is probable that the greatest mortality occurred amongst those cattle, which the people keep merely for the sake of their droppings, and which are of no high value. If, however, only Rs. 10 a head for cattle, a decidedly low rate, and Rs. 2 a head for sheep and goats, are allowed, the loss, expressed in cash, totals up to well over forty lakhs.

Statement showing the Results of Cattle Censuses of 1895, 1896 and 1897.

District.	Cattle.						
	October 1895.	October 1896.	October 1897.	Increase or decrease.		Percentage of increase or decrease.	
				Columns 2 and 3.	Columns 3 and 4.	Columns 2 and 3.	Columns 3 and 4.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjām	364,781	369,748	367,422	+ 4,967	- 2,326	+ 1	- 1
Vizagapatam	159,670	170,558	176,625	+ 10,888	+ 6,067	+ 7	+ 4
Kurnool	* 647,164	* 591,380	522,811	- 55,784	- 69,069	- 9	- 12
Bellary	605,522	517,670	507,005	- 87,852	- 40,665	- 9	- 7
Anantapur	* 643,719	621,081	511,574	- 22,638	- 109,207	- 4	- 18
Cuddapah	* 1,022,338	* 1,054,329	* 934,663	+ 32,991	- 59,671	+ 3	- 6
Total	3,442,194	3,351,776	3,079,905	- 87,418	- 274,871	- 3	- 8

District.	Sheep and goats.						
	October 1895.	October 1896.	October 1897.	Increase or decrease.		Percentage of increase or decrease.	
				Columns 9 and 10.	Columns 10 and 11.	Columns 9 and 10.	Columns 10 and 11.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ganjām	85,968	98,061	20,944	+ 12,093	- 77,117	+ 14	- 79
Vizagapatam	50,698	56,419	59,618	+ 5,721	+ 3,229	+ 11	+ 6
Kurnool	* 615,287	* 585,374	547,952	- 29,913	- 37,422	- 5	- 6
Bellary	582,246	533,426	521,227	- 58,820	- 2,199	- 10	- 4
Anantapur	959,220	913,797	878,091	- 45,423	- 35,706	- 4	- 4
Cuddapah	* 1,420,701	* 1,318,115	* 1,282,549	- 102,586	- 35,566	- 7	- 3
Total	3,715,120	3,505,192	3,320,411	- 209,928	- 154,781	- 6	- 5

* Census taken in May.

The failure of the later crops in the Northern Circars and the Deccan, has been recorded above, and the consequent rise in prices to the scarcity rate has been traced. In the end of July 1896 the Commissioner saw symptoms of danger in Anantapur, and from that date the state of the season was closely watched. In October 1896 there were signs that disaster was impending. It was consequently determined to open test-works in the Deccan, and, in the early weeks of November, works were opened in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary. They did not at first draw large numbers. This was due partly to the disinclination of the people to accept Government relief until their resources were exhausted, and partly to the wage offered, which, being less than that given in ordinary times, was not attractive, especially when coupled, as it was in the beginning, with unlimited fining, if the high tasks originally laid down were not worked up to. There was also, in places, a want of proper tools and organization. In February, however, with the continuous pressure of high prices and the cessation of all ordinary agricultural work, the numbers rose rapidly, and demonstrated the necessity for relief on a large scale. Orders were therefore issued, at the close of March, for the introduction of a system of gratuitous relief in villages. The numbers were at this time swollen by the returns from Ganjām, where it had been found necessary to undertake relief in February. It is worth noting that this district collapsed after four favourable years. Had the bad season been purely local, the district might have pulled through, but the high prices, resulting from the existence of distress throughout India, pressed hardly on the poorer classes, and their troubles were intensified by the reckless exportation of stocks. As usual in this district, there was great reluctance to accept relief other than money-doles, and there is reason to believe, that one of the causes of the necessity for granting gratuitous relief in the later stages on a scale so disproportionate, when compared with other districts, was the refusal of the people to accept relief of any kind, other than money-doles, until they were too far reduced for work; another cause was the refusal of the Uriyas to let their women attend relief works; while a third cause was the reckless exportation referred to above. Vizagapatam held out for a time, and relief works were not called for until March, and when opened they were but sparsely attended; but, with the threatened failure of the South-West monsoon, the people crowded to the works, and gratuitous relief was necessary on a large scale. The district, however, subsequently recovered almost as rapidly in August. The cause of the sudden demoralisation may be ascribed to the almost perpetual immunity from famine that the district has enjoyed. Even in 1876-78 it escaped practically scathless. The break-down in the present year appears to have been due to the fact that, while the people realised that a disaster was impending, they had no experience of its nature or of the extent to which they could rely upon the help of the State, and consequently exaggerated the unknown danger before them. It may also, perhaps, have been due to the belief, which prevailed throughout the Presidency, in a prophecy that the last three years of the current Hindu cycle ending with 1900 would be years of famine and pestilence ending in a general débâcle, in which caste would disappear.

Test-works were opened in May in Bhadrachalam, but the attendance was never large, nor was much organization possible in dealing with people of so wild a nature. The most serious difficulty to be contended with in this isolated tract was the depletion and withholding of local stocks. In the result, the relief in this area consisted mainly of grain-doles. The operations will be described in greater detail below.

Test-works were also opened in July in the upland taluks of Gódvāri, and in August in the Vinukonda taluk of Kistna. They never proved attractive, and were closed when good rains were received at the end of August. Relief for a time was necessary in Cocanada town owing to the influx of the poorer classes from Vizagapatam. The fertile deltas of the Kistna and Gódvāri districts are regarded by the inhabitants of the adjacent and less fertile tracts, especially in years of stress, as an Eldorado, where work and food are to be had in plenty. Swarming in increased numbers, owing to their hardships at home, they found on their arrival that, owing to the lateness of the rain, they had anticipated the demand for their services. Strangers and destitute, they flocked to the large town for

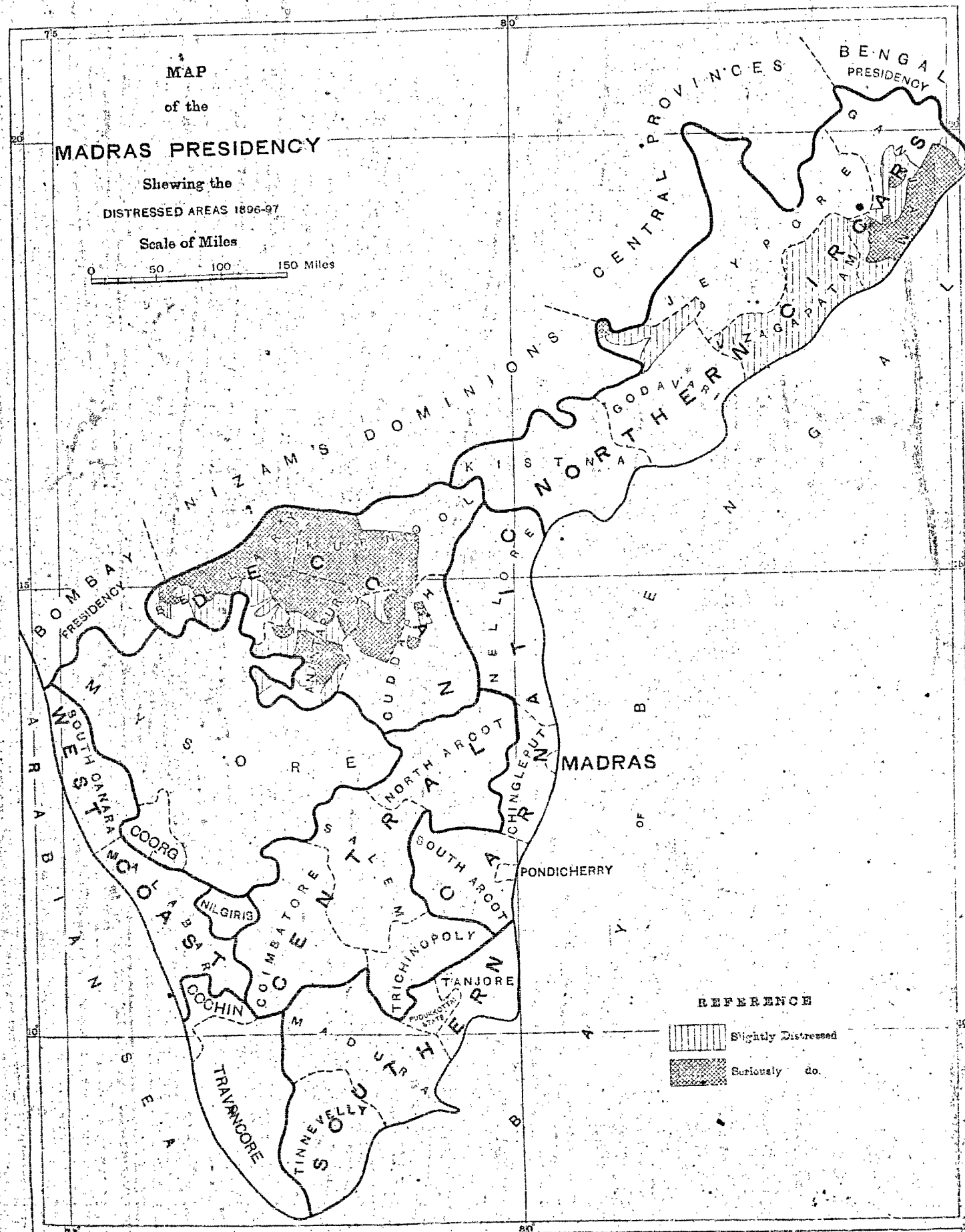
help, and this had to be granted by the State, until the setting in of the rains rendered general agricultural operations possible.

24. *Area and population affected.*—The following statement exhibits, district by district, the area within which relief operations were necessary in each month, and the estimated population of those areas as reported in the monthly returns:—

Months.		NORTHERN CIRCARS.					
		Ganjam.		Vizagapatam.		Goddavari.	
		Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1896.	SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1897.							
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	
February	...	608.	245,000	...	...	...	
March	...	2,392	1,057,000	873	438,000	...	
April	...	2,119	786,000	928	796,000	...	
May	...	2,678	908,000	928	455,000	911	
June	...	3,078	1,058,000	4,619	1,943,000	911	
July	...	5,800	1,684,000	4,619	1,943,000	911	
August	...	4,405	1,324,000	2,487	1,066,000	911	
September	...	3,524	1,067,000	2,487	1,066,000	911	
October	...	3,524	1,067,000	...	...	911	

Months.	THE DECCAN.								Total.	
	Kurnool.		Bellary.		Anantapur.		Cuddapah.			
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1896.	SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.	
November	1,338	200,000	2,166	276,100	3,468	466,000	1,523	263,300	8,495	1,206,000
December	281	182,700	3,278	465,600	3,468	466,600	1,667	234,500	9,394	1,369,400
1897.										
January	981	182,700	3,713	506,300	3,468	466,600	1,667	261,500	8,829	1,440,100
February	2,436	311,000	3,783	508,000	3,805	511,000	2,177	383,000	12,754	1,958,000
March	2,436	311,000	3,833	510,000	4,277	572,000	2,177	365,000	15,988	3,271,000
April	2,700	340,000	3,933	511,000	4,517	584,000	2,177	383,000	16,374	3,400,000
May	2,700	340,000	3,963	518,000	4,517	584,000	2,244	391,000	17,941	3,238,000
June	4,019	512,000	3,963	518,000	4,517	584,000	2,244	391,000	23,351	5,048,000
July	4,019	512,000	3,963	518,000	4,517	584,000	2,244	391,000	26,073	5,674,000
August	4,019	512,000	3,963	518,000	4,517	584,000	2,244	391,000	22,546	4,467,000
September	4,019	512,000	3,863	517,000	4,517	584,000	2,444	391,000	21,565	4,209,000
October	4,019	512,000	3,863	517,000	4,517	584,000	2,244	391,000	19,078	3,113,000

PLATE X



Reg. No. 4107
Copies 250 + 80

Photo-Print Survey Office, Madras
1898

	Pattikonda taluk.	
	Ramalakot do.	
* Kurnool district.	Koilkuntla do.	
	Sirvel do.	
	Nandyal do.	
	Alur do.	
	Adoni do.	
* Bellary do.	Bellary do.	
	Hospet do.	
	Kodli do.	
	Hadagalli do.	
	Gooty do.	
	Tadipatri do.	
* Anantapur do.	Anantapur do.	
	Dharmavaram do.	
	Kalyandrug do.	
	Madakasira do.	
	Ponnkonda do.	
	Hindupur do.	
	Pulivendla do.	
* Cuddapah do.	Jammalamadugu do.	
	Proddatur do.	
	Cuddapah do.	
	Pattikonda do.	
† Kurnool do.	Ramalakot do.	
	Sirvel do.	
	Nandyal do.	
	Goomsur do.	
	Berhampur do.	
	Chicacole do.	
	Atapada do.	
	Paturu do.	
	Humma do.	
	Kalikota do.	
	Biridi do.	
	Dharakota do.	
	Sérugadā do.	
	Chikati do.	
Ganjam do.	Sarangī do.	
	Peddakimedi do.	
	Bodagada do.	
	Jayantira do.	
	Bārava do.	
	Mandast do.	
	Budasingi do.	
	Tarū do.	
	Parlakimedi do.	
	Tekkali do.	
	Parlakimedi Malihah do.	
† Vizagapatam district.	Bimlipatam taluk do.	
	Vizagapatam do.	
	Anakapalle do.	
	Sarvasiddhi do.	
	Vizianagram zamindari do.	
	Chicacole taluk do.	
	Kalikota do.	
	Sérugadā do.	
	Chinnakimedi do.	
§ Ganjam district.	Bodagada Malihah do.	
	Goomsur Malihah do.	
	Chinnakimedi Malihah do.	
	Peddakimedi Malihah do.	
	Parlakimedi do.	
	Golconda taluk do.	
	Palkonda do.	
	Anakapalle do.	
	Pārvatipuram do.	
	Bobbili do.	
	Sālūra do.	
§ Vizagapatam district.	Gajapatnagar do.	
	Chippurupalle do.	
	Vizianagram do.	
	Srangavarapukota do.	
	Viravalli do.	

1 Parts only.

2 The remainder.

Zamindaris or proprietary estates.

Zamindaris or proprietary estates.

In November and December 1896, and January 1897, distress was officially recognised in the Deccan districts only. The area of distress in these districts * was fairly localised in the earlier months, Kurnool alone furnishing any subsequent increase of note, the area of distress in that district being considerably extended † in June, when the South-West monsoon threatened to be a failure. Distress was first recognised in Ganjam in February, and in Vizagapatam in the succeeding month. Here again the area of distress was well focused from the beginning, ‡ but in June and July the doubtful prospects locally, and the long delay in the establishment of the monsoon in other parts, sent up the already high prices with a bound, and caused a large expansion § of the zone of distress. Meanwhile relief had been found necessary in Bhadrachalam in May. ¶ The total area of distress rose to its highest in July, when 26,073 square miles, having a population of nearly 5½ millions, were declared affected. It was in this month, too, that the numbers in receipt of State aid reached the maximum. With the good rains of August and September, the area of distress was rapidly contracted in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, relief operations being discontinued in these districts on the 15th October and 30th September 1897, respectively. The area of distress remained constant in the Deccan, but operations were much contracted and were finally closed at the end of October, with the exception of gratuitous relief and help to weavers in Bellary, which were continued on a small scale till November 15th. Operations in Bhadrachalam held on till the close of November. The areas within which distress was officially declared are clearly shown in Plate X. In July and August test works were opened in Godavari, || and in August in Kistna, ¶ but they were soon closed. The areas served by these works never having been declared affected are not included in the above figures.

25. Nature of measures taken to relieve distress.—The measures taken by Government to relieve distress were the following:—

- (1) The opening of works.
- (2) The establishment of kitchens for the distribution of gratuitous relief in the form of cooked food.

|| Godavari { Rajahmundry taluk.
Ellore taluk.
Cocanada town.

¶ Kistna { Vinukonda taluk.

- (3) The distribution of gratuitous relief in other forms.
- (4) The employment of weavers in their own trade.
- (5) Remission or postponement of collection of land assessment.
- (6) The grant of advances for digging irrigation wells and for other agricultural improvements, or for the purchase of fodder, cattle and seed-grains, or for the subsistence of agriculturists.
- (7) The opening of forest reserves for free grazing.
- (8) Special measures for the relief of jungle tribes.

Much help was also given by the distribution of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund for the relief of distress among men and cattle.

26. *Works.*—The conditions of employment under the Famine Code are, briefly, that a limited task shall be performed for a limited wage. In ordinary times work is paid for by the piece, without reference either to the number of workers or the time taken, the remuneration depending on the industry of the workers. Under the strict Code system, known generally as the task-work system, payment is made to each individual worker, and is limited to an amount that is considered sufficient to keep him in good health, the worker being required to perform as a task a fair day's work, which is enforced by fines, the wage, however, except in cases of wilful malingering, not being allowed to fall below a sum necessary for the labourer's actual existence. At the same time, provision is made by the State for the support of those members of the worker's family who are themselves unable to work. The system "involves regular and frequent payment and, in consequence, very frequent measurement and registration of work turned out; but it ensures employment and a sufficiency to all who are willing to work at a cost to the State, which is as closely as possible proportioned to the extent of distress." The dates of the introduction of relief into each district have been referred to in paragraphs 23 and 24.

The works opened were conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Code. It was found that the Code tasks were not worked up to, although unlimited fining was resorted to. This showed that the Code task-table was generally pitched too high; and it was accordingly modified by Executive Engineers, in consultation with collectors, to suit local requirements.

In three other ways the conditions of employment were originally more severe than was contemplated in the Code. For the purpose of fixing suitable tasks, persons on relief-works are divided into classes, the wage varying with the class. The classes are—

- A. Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour of the kind required on ordinary works.
- B. Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour, but not to labour of the kind required on ordinary works.
- C. Able-bodied persons not accustomed to labour.
- D. Persons not able-bodied, but fit for light employment on relief-works.

Or more briefly—

- A. Professional labourers.
- B. Labourers, but not professional.
- C. Able-bodied, but not labourers.
- D. Weakly.

The majority of applicants for employment on State works were petty cultivators and farm-servants, accustomed to labour, but not to labour of the kind required on ordinary works. These should ordinarily have been classed as B, but they were, as a fact, classed as C. This, no doubt, meant a lighter task, but it meant a lower wage. In the second place, wages were, in the earlier stage of the famine, calculated on the price of ragi (*Eleusine coracana*), a cheaper grain, but not the grain in ordinary use. Thirdly, the Code rations for each class are calculated in

grain; for a time, 'grain' was taken to mean unhusked grain, i.e., grain in the state in which it is ordinarily to be found in the markets. It was subsequently interpreted to mean husked grain, or flour. The original interpretation resulted in a diminution of the ration by 10 per cent.

Between excessive fining and the C wage calculated on a staple not in ordinary use, and that, too, unhusked grain, the condition of some of the workers was found, by the Sanitary Commissioner, to be deteriorating.

On the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd of February, His Excellency the Governor visited relief-works in Bellary and Anantapur, and as a result of his inspection, and of the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner, orders were issued that all persons seeking employment on relief-works should be placed, as a rule, in class A or class B, the very weak being placed in class C. At the same time it was directed that the standard tasks should be modified to suit local conditions where this had not already been done, and power was given to local officers to reduce excessive tasks where necessary; the orders authorising fining so as to reduce the wage below the minimum were rescinded; while, in the case of works, where hutting had not been provided, a deduction from the task, proportionate to the distance of the worker's home, was sanctioned. These concessions were very necessary during the scorching heat of the summer, but, as the temperature abated, they were modified; the classification of the Code was ordered to be strictly adhered to; and, generally, as the season improved, severer conditions were introduced in order to remove any inclination to linger unnecessarily on works. Also where the wage had hitherto been paid in cholam (*Sorghum vulgare*), and it was found that this was being ousted by the cheaper grain, ragi (*Eleusine coracana*), payments were made on a combined ration of the two grains, or on ragi only. In place of the rigid system of the Code, which was reported unsuitable to the requirements of the district, piece-work at reduced rates was advocated by the Collector of Ganjam. The proposal was contrary to the general spirit of the Code and was therefore negatived by the Famine Commissioner, but Government subsequently ordered that the system might be introduced into the localities to which it might be found suited. The task-work system had by that time been universally introduced, and as its principles were understood, it was considered undesirable to make a general change, especially as distress was then severe, and the piece-work system seemed more suited for the earlier stages of distress. The latter therefore had but little trial.

27. *Nature of works.*—The works ordinarily available for relief purposes are

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Roads. | (4) Fencing of forest reserves. |
| (2) Large irrigation works. | (5) Removal of prickly-pear. |
| (3) Minor irrigation works. | (6) Village improvements. |

To these may be added the earthwork necessary for the construction of new railways, and the breaking of metal for railway purposes. No scheme of railway extension, however, was ready in the areas in which relief measures have been recently carried out, nor, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, was there any demand from the railways for ballast. Village improvements consist of the improvement of the village streets and approaches, and the repair or improvement of the sources of water-supply. Works of the former kind are not to be recommended, for they are scattered, and therefore difficult of supervision; they are capable, as a rule, of giving employment to only a limited number of persons, yet, by their proximity to the homes of workers, they attract large numbers, and are soon worked out; further, they are unproductive and benefit but a few. The repair or improvement of the sources of village water-supply is open to the same objection as other village improvements, except that such works are always of the greatest use, and sometimes of vital necessity. Of the fencing of forest reserves and the removal of prickly-pear, the late Mr. Clogstoun said: "They are useful works, but the latter does not give employment to large numbers, and though considerable numbers may be employed on the fencing of a particular forest reserve, the numbers must be very greatly scattered, or the work will be too quickly completed." Mr. Clogstoun might have added that forest reserves are generally in unhealthy situations, and that it is difficult to get

In the Deccan, tanks have already been constructed in most of the rare places in which the storage of water to command a cultivable area is feasible, and the Public Works Department has but few schemes of construction on hand. These districts, as a whole, are unsuited to irrigation, which is, indeed, one of the chief causes why they are so liable to suffer from drought and scarcity. Their peculiarity may be gauged from the fact that the number of tanks in the affected areas is as follows:—

District					Number of tanks in the affected areas.
Kurnool (5 taluks)	...	...	...	...	298
Bollary (8 ")	...	...	...	...	457
Anantapur (6 taluks)	...	...	...	...	581
Cuddapah (4 ")	...	...	...	...	199

“No work more fitted for employing famine labour can be found than the construction of a new road, or the storage of metal and gravel along the side of an existing road. The nature of the work is easily learned, very large numbers can be employed without overcrowding, since they can be spread over as many miles as may be necessary, and the concentration of labour admits of its easy inspection and supervision by superior officers—a supervision and inspection absolutely necessary in the case of famine labour, which is dependent for existence on the punctual and honest payment of the small wage, which alone it is permitted to earn. The case with which large numbers were entertained and employed on roads is amply testified to by the Collectors, and is indeed beyond question. Experience shows that work on roads will have to be more and more resorted to to give employment to famine labour, even if the work should be only useful as affording a test of the necessity for relief. In large tracts of the Ceded districts (Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah), of Kurnool and of North Nellore—tracts which are specially liable to famine—road work is almost the only work on which labour can be employed.”

and has to be disintegrated before it can be used; besides, if treated in this way, it loses much of its binding properties.

(c) in the shape of cooked food distributed in kitchens or poor-houses;

(b) in the shape of grain-doles distributed in villages; or

(c) in the shape of money-doles to children or other dependents of labourers, who are unable to work.

It was found unnecessary during the recent operations to open poor-houses, except at Cocanada; the necessity for Government relief at this station has been already explained. (See paragraph 23.)

In the Ganjam famine of 1889, the most common form of relief was by money-dole. This system was condemned by the then Collector, in favour of the grain-dole, the system of relief by the distribution of cooked food in kitchens being considered unsuitable for the district, owing to the peculiar aversion of the Uriyas to this form of relief, death by starvation being preferred by them to acceptance of cooked food from Government institutions, which carried with it the penalty of social and religious ostracism. In passing orders on his report, Government expressed the opinion that the acceptance of cooked food was the truest and safe test of the need for gratuitous relief, but considered that the system would be difficult to work on a large scale, if there were widespread distress, and that special cases discretion should be given to substitute a system of grain-dole for the distribution of cooked food. The arguments for and against money-dole and grain-doles were considered, and the verdict was given in favour of the former, though it was admitted that there was little to choose between the two.

Following the policy then enunciated, gratuitous relief, during the
ations, was originally (except in parts of Ganjam) confined to the
food in kitchens to the dependents of actual workers. In February
as distress increased, the organization of gratuitous relief
necessary in parts, and in April 1897 in all affected areas
was made available for all those who, being fit
work, had no well-to-do friends or relatives
involved; and it was, as far as possible, insulated
by *bond fide* caste scruples from accepting suc-
in this way. The grant of *grain* doles, howe-
young and infirm dependents of workers who attended works. This sanction,
however, was not acted on to any considerable extent except in Ganjam. At the
same time the distribution of grain doles in villages was organized.

* In G.O., No. 1026, Revenue, dated 19th December 1894, the Government stated: "As between the money-dole and grain-dole system there is not much to choose; those who are lent on extortion can levy a contribution on the grain, nearly as easily as on the money-doles, and grain can be bartered for liquor and other articles, so that the grain system does not really afford any great security; that the relief will be properly applied and that the bounty of Government will not be abused. Whilst it is somewhat more troublesome to work than the money-dole system, since it generally involves large purchases of grain by Government, carriage, warehousing, storage, &c., whereas money is more easily carried about, guarded and counted. Grain doles, however, possess this advantage over money-doles, viz., that embezzlement of grain is not quite so easy as that of money, while its distribution can be more easily supervised. On the whole, therefore, the Government considers that grain doles should be maintained and money-doles given up." The Collector of Ganjia recently put the other side of the question as follows:—

"I have from the first been in favour of Government import of grain for Government purposes. This is, I maintain, a private transaction and not any interference with trade. Government, however, has declined to support my views in the matter, and now, after mature reflection, I have come to the conclusion (a position which at first I was extremely unwilling to take up) that, under present conditions and in the absence of direct import by Government, money-doles are really a better method of relief than grain-doles, and not more demoralising. My reasons for arriving at the conclusion may be briefly stated. We have fewer intermediaries to deal with. With grain-doles there is, firstly, the Circle Inspector and then the contractor; given a black Circle Inspector and a dishonest contractor, the latter can manipulate his account at will (for I have no faith in this district in the supervision of the village panchayats who are generally in league with the contractor). He can use light weight or short measure, and adulterate his grain, or supply damaged provision. With the money dole, on the other hand, there is only the Circle Inspector to deal with, and a fraud in actual payment of a fixed sum is much more easily detected by village enquiry than a fraud in measurement. The payment of cash takes less time and is more capable of personal supervision by the Deputy Tahsildar or Taluk relief officer, while contractors cannot possibly combine against Government to raise prices to a fictitious level. Neither can Circle Inspectors exceed their allowances, while grain-doles they purchase on credit."

29. *Relief to Weavers.*—The weavers of the Madras Presidency, though living in moderate comfort, have usually no sufficient capital to carry on their business, and depend upon the advances made to them by the local Sowcars and cloth merchants, which are repaid in manufactured cloths. In a time of distress, such as the country has recently passed through, the demand for cloths is very dull, and advances are consequently refused. The weavers are thus thrown out of work, and are unfitted for hard manual labour. The Famine Code therefore provides special measures of relief for them. Government advances materials for the manufacture of such cloths as can be utilised in jails and other departments, or are worn by the lower classes, and are likely to meet with a ready sale, pays C class wages for the number of days allowed for weaving each cloth, and takes over the woven cloths. As on relief works, the wages vary with the price of grain.

In November 1896, relief operations were started in Adoni (Bellary district), and in December in the Jammalamadugu taluk of the Cuddapah district. A scheme for Kurnool was sanctioned in October 1896; but, owing partly to the unsuitability of the tasks prescribed and partly to the fact that the weavers had not then felt the pinch of distress, the relief offered was not accepted. The task table was carefully revised; and in March, as the intensity of distress increased, operations were commenced. The weavers in Ganjam and Anantapur came on Government relief in April, and those in Vizagapatam in June.

The rules given in Appendix VII of the Famine Code were modified from time to time as experience was gained. Special officers of the rank of Deputy Tahsildars were appointed to superintend the operations in each district, and an officer of the rank of Deputy Collector was appointed to the general superintendence of the work in the Deccan Districts. These officers conducted many experiments in order to find proper tasks for the weaving of the several kinds of cloths woven in each district, and the results obtained will greatly help the administration of weavers' relief in future. The highest number of weavers relieved in each district is noted

Wages	11,794
Materials	8,562
Transport	12,957
Food	8,538
Medical	3,436
Other	13,301

infirm dependents of weavers were fed by them. The cost of the operations may be roughly divided as follows:—

Wages	7.70 lakhs.
Establishment	3.30 do.
Other	50 lakh.

It is hoped that more than half of this amount may be recovered by the sale of the cloths woven.

A full account of the operations in the Deccan will be found in the report of the Special Deputy Collector in charge of Weavers' Relief Operations, which is printed at the end of these papers.

30. *Land revenue collections, remission of assessment and postponement of collection.*—From early years it has been the custom in India to look upon the State as the ultimate proprietor of the land, or, at any rate, as entitled to a share in the produce of it. In the Madras Presidency there are two main systems of land tenure—(1) the zamindari and (2) the ryotwari. Under the former system a zamindar or middleman is placed between the Government and the actual cultivator of the soil. The amount payable every year by the zamindar is fixed once for all, and has to be paid year after year without fail, whatever the state of the season, the only concession ever granted being the prolongation of the time within which payment is to be made. Under the ryotwari tenure, Government deals directly with the holder of each field. The Government demand is supposed to be one-half of the net outturn, after deducting all the expenses incidental to cultivation and making an allowance for vicissitudes of season. The ryot is at

liberty to resign such of his lands as he cannot cultivate; he obtains remission for wet crops lost from causes beyond his control; and, in unfavourable seasons, when the loss of crop has been severe and general, he may be granted remissions on dry lands, or the collection of revenue may be postponed. In order that the Land Revenue returns of the past year of distress may be appreciated, the figures of fasli 1305—a fairly normal year—are quoted below:—

Fasli 1305 (1895-96).

District.	Land Revenue demand.			Deduct season remissions.	Net demand to be collected during the year.	Collections.	Balance.
	Ryotwari.	Zamindari, &c.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	9,40,000	4,54,000	14,00,000	2,000	13,98,000	13,59,000	39,000
Vizagapatam	6,02,000	10,19,000	16,28,000		16,23,000	15,92,000	36,000
Kurnool	16,81,000	11,000	16,92,000	16,000	16,76,000	16,73,000	3,000
Bellary	16,75,000	13,000	16,92,000	7,000	16,85,000	16,73,000	6,000
Anantapur	11,88,000	14,000	12,02,000	58,000	11,44,000	11,42,000	2,000
Cuddapah	21,11,000	39,000	21,50,000	24,000	21,26,000	21,22,000	4,000
Total	82,14,000	15,50,000	97,64,000	1,07,000	96,57,000	95,67,000	90,000

Fasli 1306 (1896-97).

District.	Land Revenue demand.			Deduct season remissions.	Net demand.	Amount the collection of which is suspended.	Amount of net demand to be collected during the year.	Collections.	Balance.
	Ryotwari.	Zamindari, &c.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	9,61,000	4,43,000	14,07,000	2,15,000	11,89,000	1,000	11,35,000	9,61,000	1,74,000
Vizagapatam	5,76,000	10,18,000	15,94,000	1,52,000	14,41,000		14,41,000	13,09,000	1,32,000
Kurnool	15,64,000	11,000	15,75,000	3,85,000	11,90,000	1,50,000	10,40,000	10,40,000	
Bellary	16,36,000	13,000	16,49,000	7,15,000	9,31,000	1,10,000	8,21,000	6,32,000	1,89,000
Anantapur	10,60,000	14,000	10,74,000	5,00,000	5,74,000		5,74,000	3,48,000	2,26,000
Cuddapah	19,71,000	40,000	20,11,000	3,87,000	16,24,000	6,95,000	9,29,000	9,29,000	
Total	77,68,000	15,42,000	93,10,000	23,61,000	69,49,000	10,09,000	59,40,000	52,19,000	7,21,000

* The figures are approximate, as the jammabandi returns have not yet been received.

In an ordinary year the season remissions, granted for loss of crop through excess or want of water, are usually small. In the past year it has been necessary to remit large amounts from the ryotwari assessment, ranging from one-fifth in Cuddapah to nearly one-half in Anantapur and Bellary, while the collection of considerable amounts has also been suspended, especially in Cuddapah. The net demand of the six districts has fallen from 96½ lakhs to 69½ lakhs, or by 28 per cent. The balances outstanding and awaiting collection are, except in Cuddapah and

Kurnool, large when compared with the figures of the previous year in spite of the large amounts of remissions and suspensions. This is partly due to the fact that steps were not taken to enforce payment of dues until it was known what tracts would be granted remissions or suspensions of revenue, and partly to the greater difficulty experienced in collecting the money. What this difficulty has been may be understood from the figures given below; it must be borne in mind that the amount to be collected during the past twelve months was less than 62 per cent. of the demand of the previous year:—

Statement showing the amount of Land Revenue and Cesses, to recover which legal steps (other than mere formal demand) have had to be taken in 1895-96 and 1896-97.

	From December to October.
	RS.
GANJAM—	
Fasli 1305 (1895-96)	1,42,800
Fasli 1306 (1896-97)	2,57,891
VIZAGAPATAM—	
Fasli 1305 (1895-96)	54,013
Fasli 1306 (1896-97)	95,803
KURNOOL—	
Fasli 1305 (1895-96)	22,317
Fasli 1306 (1896-97)	67,914
BELLARY—	
Fasli 1305 (1895-96)	57,876
Fasli 1306 (1896-97)	63,931
ANANTAPUR—	
Fasli 1305 (1895-96)	39,959
Fasli 1306 (1896-97)	25,651
CUDDAPAH—	
Fasli 1305 (1895-96)	34,456
Fasli 1306 (1896-97)	31,865

31. *Loans.*—Loans may be granted to ryots under the Land Improvement Act for the improvement of their lands, and under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the purchase of fodder, grain and cattle, and for other agricultural purposes, as well as for their defence. Land improvements for which loans were granted consist of the construction and repair of wells, the removal of 'nuth' grass (*Stenotaphrum pilosum*), a weed growing abundantly in parts of the Deccan districts, and very injurious to cultivation, and of levelling and embanking fields. The late Mr. Chigstoun gave his opinion as to the value of works of this kind in the Famine Report of 1892:—

"The advantage of giving employment to labour on works of this nature, at a cost to be borne by the owners of the lands, is unquestionable, if the improvements to be effected are really remunerative, and if measures are taken to ensure that the advances are honestly spent on the works for which they are taken. Of the benefit derived from wells in a country like the Presidency of Madras, the greater part of which is subject to frequent droughts, many of them resulting in actual famine, no one who is familiar with the country can have any possibility of doubt. In an ordinary year the possession of a well means to the owner a crop or, it may be, a succession of crops throughout the year, of a value far in excess of that raised by his neighbours in adjoining lands where no well is. In a season of drought, it means to the great majority of well owners, for few wells dry up in the first season of failure, a good crop when grain is at famine prices, with food for himself and his family and ample fodder for his cattle, while the lands of his neighbours which have no wells are yielding nothing or next to nothing, and the family of his neighbour is perhaps driven to resort to distant relief works, and their cattle are dying or being kept alive at a great cost by grass brought from distant jungles.

Special steps were taken to expedite the disposal of applications for advances during the period of distress by the appointment of additional Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors.

The extent to which advances were granted under the two Acts in the affected tracts from the commencement of distress to the close of relief operations is shown in the following statement:—

The Commissioner of Forests, Madras.								
tracts from the commencement of the year 1901 to the end of 1905, as shown in the following statement:—								
District.	Amounts disbursed under							
	Land Improvement Loans Act.			Agriculturists' Loans Act.				Grand Total.
	For construction or repair of wells.	For other land improvements.	Total.	For purchase of fodder.	For purchase of cattle and seed grain.	For other purposes.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	19,865	19,865	...	84,733	3,000	87,733	1,07,598
Vizagapatam	1,225	4,805	6,030	22,344	1,19,272	...	1,42,616	1,48,646
Kurnool	50,703	1,33,515	1,84,218	1,87,501	42,799	...	2,30,300	4,14,518
Bellary	36,194	3,36,328	3,72,522	2,82,059	17,657	73,588	3,73,304	7,45,826
Anantapur	1,54,781	86,253	2,41,034	1,36,281	25,932	...	1,62,213	4,03,247
Cuddapah	19,477	4,310	23,787	707	10,978	...	11,685	35,472
Total	2,62,380	5,85,070	8,47,450	6,29,692	3,01,401	76,588	10,07,681	18,55,337
by the Forest Department.								

32. *Relaxation of Forest rules.*—The measures to be taken by the Forest Department for the protection of live-stock are the throwing open of forest reserves to free grazing, or grazing at favourable rates, and the grant of permission to cut and remove grass from reserves free of charge. In December 1896, the propriety of throwing reserves open to free grazing was considered, and it was decided not to do so, as it was thought that such a course would interfere with the rights of those who had already taken out grazing permits for the year. Permission was, however, given for the free cutting of grass in forest reserves in the Deccan, and grazing at reduced rates was permitted in Anantapur and in one taluk of Vizagapatam. The question was re-opened in May 1897, when all forest reserves in the Deccan were thrown open for free grazing by cattle until the Collectors could report the reserve outside the reserve in a normal state. Sheep and goats were excluded from the concession, owing to the damage which they do to the trees.

District.	Area in square miles.
Kurnool	2,331
Bellary	(a) 626
Anantapur	514
Cuddapah	(b) 2,360

(a) Except 3 square miles of coupes.
(b) Except 3 square miles under special protection.

Collectors were also empowered to spend up to Rs. 500 in constructing or repairing tanks in forest reserves for the storage of drinking water for cattle.

The number of cattle which benefited by the concession of free grazing was reported to be in—

District.	No.
Kurnool	181,500
Bellary	60,000
Anantapur	42,000
Cuddapah	400,000

The estimated loss of revenue under the head of grazing is Rs. 42,000.

33. *Special Measures for the Relief of Jungle Tribes.*—In the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kurnool, there exist considerable numbers of people living on the hills and depending for their subsistence to a great extent on the products of the jungles. They are, as the Collector of Vizagapatam describes them, of "a shyness and suspiciousness worthy of the wild animals, with which they are

more familiar than with civilised man." Such are the Khonds and Savaras of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the Konda Doras of the latter district, the Kóis of Bhadrachalam, and the Chenchus of Kurnool. The last named depend practically entirely on what they can pick up in the forests and what employment they can get under the Forest Department, but the Kóis, especially those near the river side, and the Khonds, Konda Doras and Savaras, especially those beyond the slopes of the Ghâts, are cultivators. The Khonds, Konda Doras and Savaras beyond the Ghâts were unaffected by the distress prevailing elsewhere; but the Savaras living on the slopes of the Maliahs in the south of Ganjam, and the Konda Doras and Savaras of the Palkonda hills were less fortunate. These people are accustomed to supplement their stores of grain with jungle roots and fruits, especially the mango and the mahua. The fruit season of 1896 was not good and that of 1897 was a failure; the absence of rain reduced the supply of tubers, while adding to the difficulty of digging for them. Relief was consequently necessary, but there was some difficulty in administering it to such rude people; for they refuse to sleep out of their villages in the hills, or to submit to the discipline required on famine relief works. In Ganjam, they were set to the clearance of jungle tract for a moderate remuneration, while, in Vizagapatam, ordinary road-work was started; grain-doles were also distributed in both areas. With the fall of the rains, jungle roots and fruits became again available and the condition of these people rapidly improved and relief was discontinued. In Palkonda, however, they had eaten up their seed grain, and Rs. 10,000 were therefore granted from the Famine Fund to enable them to purchase more.

The difficulties in providing for the relief of the Chenchus in Kurnool were great, for these people are few in number and scattered over an enormous area of wild and malarious hills, while they are undoubtedly the shyest of all the shy jungle-folk. They received, however, adequate relief. State aid, which consisted of employing the able-bodied men in fashioning spokes and felloes, and of distributing grain-doles to the women, children and infirm, was munificently augmented by the charitable efforts of the American Baptist Mission.

The greatest difficulty of all, however, was found in relieving the Kóis of Bhadrachalam. The inaccessibility of this region has already been described; the country is hotbed of fever; the people have no sense of discipline; and the population to be relieved is considerable and widely scattered. While the river was navigable, local stores were exported under the temptation of high prices; then the river fell, and the passage was closed to boats; the one road is virtually impracticable for goods traffic, and at last the river rose, it rose far beyond the height necessary for navigation, and was too rapid to allow native craft to ascend. The local markets could not meet the demand, and the importation of grain became imperative. Sixty-three tons of grain were sent up by steamer in June and 331 tons subsequently. In the first instance, works were opened; few, however, would come to work, and those that came would neither work nor conform to order. To this there was an exception near Dumaguden, where the Reverend Mr. Cain and his wife, of the Church Mission Society, who, after a residence of over twenty years, have gained the confidence of the wild men, succeeded in getting good work out of them in tank repairs. Eventually gratuitous relief had to be granted on a large scale, and to those not entitled to this help, assistance was given by selling imported grain at normal rates. For this purpose Rs. 5,000 were allotted from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, and when this sum was exhausted the operation was continued at a cost to Government of Rs. 2,928.

The method of relieving jungle tribes should be considered when the Famine Code comes to be revised.

34. *Classes of people relieved.*—Those seeking Government relief were generally of the lower castes and classes; labourers, agricultural and general, formed the bulk of the numbers on works, but, as distress intensified, the small and middling ryots required help. Some of these had lost all their crops, and had nothing to live on, and some had had a poor harvest, and found it necessary, owing to the high prices, to supplement their existing resources. Instances were to be found of the very highest

castes being represented on the works. The proportion of women was generally considerable; this was partly due to the woman's wage bearing a higher ratio to the man's than usual, and partly to the fact that the men, especially of the ryot class, were inclined to remain at home to look after such property as they possessed, while they sent their women to the works.

Those relieved in kitchens were undoubtedly only of the lowest classes, to whom attendance at kitchens does not involve any loss of position; those members of the higher castes and classes who were unable to support themselves, or had none able to support them were relieved by grain-doles.

35. *Numbers on Relief.*—The average numbers on relief in each month are shown below:—

Statement showing Numbers relieved in Famine years.

Months.	1864-67.		Great Famine of 1875-78.		Ganjam Famine of 1889.		Famine of 1891-92.		Famine of 1896-97.	
	Workers.	Relieved gratuitously.	Workers.	Relieved gratuitously.	Workers.	Relieved gratuitously.	Workers.*	Relieved gratuitously.	Workers.†	Relieved gratuitously.
January	8,706	554	...	...	...	...	1,063	...	...	...
February	16,017	737	...	...	...	...	6,704	26	...	...
March	22,270	1,517	...	...	...	...	10,743	760	...	...
April	48,260	2,355	...	...	...	...	10,123	1,224	...	...
May	77,892	5,047	...	...	...	...	18,312	1,563	...	...
June	53,092	21,307	...	...	...	...	18,968	2,334	...	...
July	77,708	5,620	1,006	...	...	...	27,653	4,753	...	...
August	65,869	13,989	5,000	...	...	...	36,579	6,950	...	...
September	47,115	100,353	131,000	5,000	...	...	41,068	6,350	...	...
October	...	18,293	396,000	20,000	...	...	25,050	4,123	22,488	1,348
November	...	56,537	995,000	60,000	...	...	21,062	2,364	21,826	803
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January	...	23,010	907,481	84,897	...	...	28,661	1,321	23,629	1,862
February	...	28,890	807,128	60,908	...	...	32,371	1,233	44,938	3,835
March	...	21,435	641,967	101,458	...	...	43,077	985	76,437	4,791
April	...	8,828	678,289	301,696	...	...	57,584	916	143,160	13,944
May	...	5,898	722,020	375,845	...	...	74,906	1,071	261,911	50,631
June	...	968	808,482	401,940	...	...	88,381	1,094	378,062	129,907
July	...	...	867,996	713,996	...	...	14,741	873	337,719	215,495
August	...	...	919,712	1,131,216	...	...	63,760	548	488,643	170,940
September	...	...	712,968	1,565,160	...	...	73,423	130	283,811	86,479
October	...	...	503,122	1,207,511	...	...	22,012	...	80,415	27,447
November	...	...	369,547	572,713	...	...	3,327	...	1,112	811
December	...	...	212,002	305,811	...	...	...	...	...	...
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Excluding weavers, of whom there was only a small number about a thousand for a couple of months.
 Note.—Accurate information is not available regarding the figures of 1876; the figures are given on the best information available.

† Includes weavers.

The proportion on gratuitous relief compares favourably with the figures of 1866-67 and 1876-78, though it is higher than in 1891-92. But during the last-named period of distress, there was no widely-organized scheme of relief in villages, gratuitous relief, except where furnished by private charity, being restricted to the grant of cooked food in kitchens—a form of relief generally unacceptable to all but the lowest classes.

36. *Famine Allowances to Public Servants.*—Action was taken under Article 72 of the Civil Account Code in the various districts on the undermentioned dates. The expenditure is noted against each district:—

District.	Grain with reference to price of which allowance is granted.	Allowances.		Cost to Government up to end of October.*
		Began.	Ceased.	
Ganjam ...	Rice	4th March (?)	...	Rs. 1,384
Vizagapatam ...	Ragi	12th June	14th August	4,640
Goddavari ...	Ragi	10th September	16th October	...
Kistna ...	...	10th September	...	...
Kurnool ...	...	3rd July	25th September	...
Bellary ...	Cholam.	15th May	25th September	...
Anantapur ...	...	3rd July	25th September	...
Cuddapah ...	...	10th July	25th September	2,352
South Canara ...	Rice	10th September	16th October	...

* Incomplete.

† The concession continues.

Owing to the very high prices the concession was allowed in some districts where relief operations were not introduced. In Malabar and South Canara normal prices are high, and the limit to entitle Government servants to the concession was fixed at the scarcity rate, in place of the twelve seers to the rupee of the Code. Village officers were included in the concession.

Allowances were also made to officers of other Departments than the Revenue and Public Works Departments who were employed on full duty. Military Commissioned Officers—two only—received the allowances due to them under the Civil Service Regulations, while officers of the Salt and Abkari Department received an allowance of Rs. 100, Rs. 50, or Rs. 20, according as they were Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, or Sub-Inspectors. Two non-commissioned officers of the Madras Sappers and Miners were also employed under the Public Works Department, with a famine allowance of Rs. 1-8-0 a day.

37. *Cost of Famine Relief Operations.*—The following figures exhibit the cost of relief operations in each district:—

Statement showing the expenditure on Famine Relief from November 1896 to November 1897.

Items of Expenditure.	GANJAM.	VIZAGAPATAM.	GODAVARI.	KURNOOL.	BELLARY.	ANANTAPUR.	CUDDAPAH.	PUBLIC WORKS STORES.	OTHER DISTRICTS.	TOTAL.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
33-A. Salaries and Establishments ...	31,615	14,044	1,274	37,510	37,879	29,041	12,233	...	239	1,58,785
33-B. Works in charge of Civil Officers ...	23,837	20,691	7	36,720	63,825	25,624	12,017	...	217	1,82,851
33-C. Weavers' relief ...	2,35,065	73,539	...	2,27,913	1,16,327	37,500	4,58,711	...	...	11,49,095
33-D. Gratuitous Relief— A. Given to Government institutions ...	65,545	87,698	750	1,05,742	1,25,384	39,535	44,812	...	...	4,49,467
B. Given to houses of people ...	4,00,319	59,219	28,423	1,86,394	1,35,080	57,579	66,256	...	183	9,31,275
C. In other ways ...	253	...	14,179	2,92,136	2,60,464	97,114	1,14,058	...	...	441
Total ...	4,68,123	1,95,917	...	...	...	192	2,128	...	...	18,61,184
33-E. Miscellaneous ...	2,281	586	...	1,203	...	...	...	...	...	6,482
33-F. Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department— A. Wages of workers including miscellaneous items ...	2,69,389	1,86,277	5,544	16,77,807	22,22,093	7,11,782	9,32,792	...	...	63,14,034
B. Dependents and gratuitous relief ...	19,000	6,602	1,283	25,688	1,31,612	97,012	25,244	...	...	14,283
C. Tools and plant ...	7,424	11,176	...	73,636	69,089	35,072	51,119	...	...	3,02,366
D. Establishment ...	17,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,57,927
Total ...	3,03,978	2,12,355	5,827	24,22,794	24,22,794	7,84,406	10,09,155	...	...	69,49,240
Grand Total ...	10,65,869	4,48,693	32,287	26,72,725	29,01,259	9,63,937	16,08,312	...	689	99,27,637
33-G. Debited to other heads of expenditure ...	45,375	10,893	2,045	25,135	...	...	26,401	...	48,903	2,25,545

38. *Loss of Revenue due to Famine.*—The following statement shows approximately the amount of revenue lost owing to the famine in the districts in which famine was officially recognised :—

Heads of revenue.	GANJAM.		VIZAGAPATAM.		GODAVARI.		KURNOOL.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue ...	2,18,000	...	1,53,000	...	94,000	...	3,85,000	...
Forests ...	...	16,000	...	10,400	...	...	...	70,800
Provincial rates ...	54,000	...	5,500	...	3,000	...	34,000	...
Excise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil works (Ferry rents) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heads of revenue.	BELLARY.		ANANTAPUR.		CUDDAPAH.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue ...	6,16,000	1,08,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	3,87,000	...	2,10,300	3,52,000
Forests ...	...	41,800	...	5,600	...	58,400	...	2,03,000
Provincial rates ...	45,000	4,000	10,000	10,000	43,000	...	1,94,500	14,000
Excise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	...
Education fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200	...
Civil works (Ferry rents) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	Not estimated.
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,56,000	5,68,000

ue in 1897-98 are shown against Bellary and Anantapur, for crops put down in 1896-97 do not fall due official year. Under the head of "Forests," the vision of free-grazing is, as has been stated in balance of the loss is the result of small sales of provincial rates fluctuate with land revenue.

Losses under ... call for no remarks. No losses are anticipated under salt, stamps, customs, and assessed taxes.

39. *Total Cost of Famine to the State.*—The total cost of the famine to the State thus works out to slightly over one crore and a quarter.

Direct expenditure, debited to "33 Famine Relief" ...	RS. 98,27,637
Indirect expenditure, debited to other Service Heads ...	2,25,545
Loss of Revenue due to famine ...	29,25,000
Total ...	1,29,78,182

OTHER MEASURES OF RELIEF.

40. *Purposes to which the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was devoted.*—Of the total of Rs. 1,65,40,945 subscribed from all parts of the world for the help of sufferers in India, Rs. 15,12,000 were allotted to this Presidency. The main objects on which, it was declared by the Viceroy, the fund monies might be expended were—

Firstly—In supplementing the subsistence ration, which alone is provided from public funds, by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or of clothing, for the aged or infirm, for the patients in hospitals, for children and the like.

Secondly—In providing for the maintenance of orphans.

Thirdly—In relieving the numerous poor, but respectable, persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government relief, accompanied as it must be by official enquiry into, and by some kind of test of the reality of the destitution which is to be relieved.

Fourthly—In restoring to their original position, when acute distress is subsiding, those who have lost their all in the struggle, and in giving them a fresh start in life.

Prior to the organization of gratuitous relief in villages, the Committee undertook this work, but ceased operations, as the measures taken by Government became perfected. A grant was also made to relieve distress in Malabar.

In addition to the objects named above, funds were also utilised for importing fodder into the Deccan districts, the Committee defraying all the expenses of laying down fodder and recovering a fair price, as it was considered a sounder and a cheaper policy to preserve cattle alive than to have to make good losses. The work done under this head will be more fully described below. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was also allotted to Gódvári to meet the loss sustained by importing grain and selling it at normal prices. The utilisation of the funds in the various districts under each head is shown in the following table:—

Object.	GANJAM.	VIZAGAPATAM.	GÓDVÁRI.	KURNOOL.	BELLARY.	ANANTAPUR.	CUDDAPAH.	MALABAR.	TOTAL.
I. Petty comforts ...	Rs. 1,615	Rs. 531	Rs. 9,773	Rs. 9,759	Rs. 11,957	Rs. 1,624	Rs. 977	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
II. Maintenance of orphans ...	...	341	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
III. Relief of respectable classes ...	14,388	29,769	5,147	4,522	7,009	...	...	...	...
IV. Setting up of officers afresh ...	43,081	1,11,448	2,782	1,85,792	3,30,900	...	...	...	...
V. Other purposes ...	448	211	...	542	28	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59,532	1,42,291	17,702	2,00,615	3,30,900	...	...	...	...

Rs. 50,000 are still reserved for distribution to orphans.

The good which has been done with the funds so provided from all parts of the world cannot be described here. Those who have a superficial knowledge of India may think that the people are not grateful, but it is not so. One very unusual feature attending the close of the recent period of distress has been the meetings, held by the people themselves in different parts of the Deccan, to voice their thanks for the help received, and, in their expressions of thanks, the work of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committees has been separately and distinctly acknowledged.

41. *Importation of fodder by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee.*—During the famine of 1892 fodder was imported into the Deccan districts, but it was found that there was no demand for it. It was, however, suggested that the experiment should be tried again. The Local Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund undertook to defray the cost of carriage, Government supplying officers to superintend sales. The price was originally fixed at Rs. 12-8-0 a ton, and subsequently raised to Rs. 17-8-0. Depôts were opened at the stations named in the subjoined statement, which gives full details of the transactions:—

District.	Name of depôt.	Date of opening.	Date of closing.	Quantity of fodder supplied.	Receipts.	Cost of fodder.	Railway charges, &c.	Total cost to Fund.	Net cost to Fund.
		1897.	1897.	TONS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary.	Dhone ...	25th May	25th June	5	63				
	Nandval ...	19th June	25th Aug.	1	19				
	Aspari ...	26th May	5th Oct.	704	6,587				
	Nancherla ...	27th May	25th June	48	794				
	Kaditani ...	6th June	20th July	93	1,401				
Anantapur.	Kosgi ...	24th June	5th Oct.	205	3,022				
	Tadpatri ...	17th May	20th Oct.	386	4,379				
	Guntakal ...	10th June	7th Dec.	323	4,021				
	Dharmavaram ...	13th June	5th Oct.	84	1,020				
	Anantapur ...	28th June	20th Oct.	110	1,742				
Cuddapah.	Gooty ...	17th Aug.	30th Oct.	71	118				
	Chakalapalli ...	16th Aug.	12th Oct.	87	600				
	Yerraguntla ...	26th May	9th June	12	147				
	Muddanur ...	7th June	21st Oct.	533	6,610				
	Kondapuram ...	8th Aug.	29th Oct.	226	1,061				
Cuddapah.	Vayalpad ...	21st Aug.	22nd Oct.	32	303				
	Kadiri ...	24th Aug.	17th Oct.	57	295				
	Chinna Tippasamudram ...	1st Sept.	8th Oct.	12	213				
Cuddapah.	Kurubala Kota ...	1st Sept.	8th Oct.	14	142				
	Total ...			2,883	32,546	62,605	49,395	1,12,000	79,454

* Excludes Rs. 3,853, the cost of fodder issued gratis on tickets granted by the Local Committees.

The stations on the Madras Railway were supplied from Madras and its ... while those on the narrow gauge were supplied from Kistna and

... which consisted of paddy straw, found a ready market ... and Cuddapah, but there was no demand in Kurnool, ... of the Nallamala Hills. It was ... possible to ... straw in cotton-presses, ... very considerable reduction in railway charges, ... to a certain extent, at Guntur. Two ... were distributed free to deserving poor ryots ... age price realised per ton was Rs. 12-3-0. The low average price was due to the fact that large stocks (795 tons) of fodder were accumulated at the depôts in August, which had to be disposed of by auction for nominal prices, as the demand fell off as soon as the heavy rains were received. Sales were at first restricted to pattadars, but, as the demand slackened, the restriction was removed.

42. *Private Charity.*—In ordinary times even the poorest Hindu will give in charity according to his means; but in a time of general distress, this universal, and generally indiscriminate, charity is necessarily restricted, and it is only the richer classes who can practice the virtue. On the owners of estates, there necessarily rests some responsibility for the well-being of their people, and this was fully realised by the Rajah of Parlakimedi in Ganjam and by the Rajah of Bobbili and Rajah G. N. Gajapati Rao in Vizagapatam and by the Rajah of Sandur in Bellary, whose example was imitated, as far as their means would permit, by the Zamindar of Kallikot and Atagada, by the Zamindar of Chinnakimedi, by the Proprietrix of Urlam, all in Ganjam, by the Proprietor of Gopalpur in Vizagapatam, and by the Vizianagram Samastanam. The liberality, for which the latter estate is well known, was doubtless curtailed by its recent trouble. The Zamindar of Chikati refrained from selling his stock of grain at high prices, and kept it to advance to his tenants for seed grain.

The charity of many private individuals has been reported by Collectors, but foremost among them are, perhaps, M.R.Ry. Kovvuri Bassiri Reddi Garu of

Cocanada and a lady of the Komati caste residing in Bellary, by name Paramma. The former kept open three large choultries at an expense of at least Rs. 25,000, while the latter fed about 200 persons daily from the middle of December 1896 till the end of May 1897, when gratuitous relief was fully organized by the State. Rajah Sir Savalay Ramasawmy Mudaliar, Kt., as usual, distributed a large number of cloths to the needy, while M.R.Ry. Arta Visvasa Rao and Vinayaga Sastri of Radhadevapuram Agraharam in Ganjam, M.R.Ry. K. Venkanna and V. Suryanarayana of Ponduru, Chipurupalli taluk, M.R.Ry. Porala Narayana Chetti of Vizianagram, the Rani of Wadhwan, the Rani Ankitama Achayagaru and Bagumal Sahucar of Vizagapatam, M.R.Ry. Sanjivi Reddi of Joharapuram, Bellary district, and M.R.Ry. Girikasi Gangappa of Hospet, all deserve to have their charitable efforts noticed.

The list cannot be closed without a reference to the excellent work done by the Rev. Mr. Cain and his wife at Dūmagudem in Bhadrachalam. The kind help of General Haig, R.E., and others supplied the mission with funds for the relief of the people of those parts. Mrs. Cain nobly seconded her husband's efforts, and Miss Graham, the Medical Officer of the Mission, worked sympathetically in this malarial tract in relieving the suffering. The members of the American Baptist Mission in Kurnool distributed relief from funds supplied from America, among the chenchus of the Nallamalas. Unwearied, throughout, in their exertions were the Reverend W. Howard Campbell and Dr. T. V. Campbell, his brother, at Jammalamadugu, and the Reverend G. H. Macfarlane at Cuddapah; the Reverends J. M. Ure, J. W. Stevenson (before he left the district) and F. L. Marler in Anantapur, and the Reverend E. Lewis in Bellary. The Reverend Mr. W. A. Staunton at Kurnool was constantly on tour doing good.

GENERAL.

43. *Pressure of the famine; resources of the people, and their relief.* The resources of the people consist briefly of land, cattle, grain, and money. The possession of land, except so much as is permanent, is of but little help in a famine year; for the year's crop, at best, yields an insignificant return, the local market being depressed until prospects brighten, and there is but a dull demand for grain. The possession of cattle at such a time is of little value, as they are inclined to sell. The possession of grain is of little value, as it is practically impossible to dispose of it without loss. It is only the richer classes who can afford to hoard grain to hoard, and the general opinion of the people is that the disposal of stocks are increased by the extension of the famine. No doubt, considerable stocks were held in many districts during the past year, but there is some reason to believe that they were less than they were twenty years ago. The richer ryot, too, is but one amongst many. The Collector of Anantapur supports his argument by the statement "when ryots build themselves houses now-a-days they do not build granaries in them, as they used to do formerly." The tendency is to exchange grain for money, and money soon flies, usually for unproductive purposes. It is believed that the hoards of money are small. In the Deccan, compared with other districts, ornaments are rare. It is probable that the majority of the people in the districts in which distress has been recently experienced have no great resources to fall back upon. Distress, of course, affects different classes of the community in different ways. There are the grain and other merchants, the large ryots, the small ryots, the artisans, and the agricultural and other labourers. Merchants of grain and the large ryots with stocks of grain may be presumed to profit by the rise in prices; merchants of other commodities and the other classes must suffer. It is, however, a strange but undoubted fact, hitherto not fully accounted for, that in a season of scarcity in this Presidency, the more solid agriculturists will refuse to diminish their stocks of grain until prices fall; they will refuse all offers at 10 measures to the rupee, but will sell freely when the market rate is again 20 measures to the rupee. Such conduct is peculiar, and the only explanation that seems acceptable is that they refuse to part with their stocks till they are assured that the danger of starvation from a general depletion of the markets has passed. Hence, the ryots

do not profit to so large an extent from high prices, as is often supposed. Merchants, too, from one cause or another often hold up stocks, but to a less degree than the ryots, for the merchants' stock is not stored in grain pits, and suffers by keeping.

In Ganjam it might have been expected that the people would have shown more resisting power; for the distress was preceded by four favourable seasons, and the recent construction of the East Coast Railway must have put money into the hands of the labourers, while the completion of the main body of the Rushikulya Irrigation project should have assured the safety of the crops over a considerable area. It is generally considered, however, that the district has passed through the severest stress since 1866. It is difficult to account for this, unless the Collector's view is adopted. He considers that the heavy exportations of the past four years must be the cause; that the merchants, and not the ryots, have been the gainers by these exportations; that the merchants alone have profited by the recent high prices; and that the merchants by reckless exportation have intensified the distress that must in any case have been felt on account of the high prices prevailing throughout India. It should, however, be understood that one bad season is always severely felt in Ganjam owing to the habit of the people of cultivating rain-fed paddy, which is safe only in a favourable year. The population to be dealt with in Ganjam is extremely *difficile*; the Uriya is a fatalist, and full of strange susceptibilities, and has communicated his peculiarities to a considerable degree to the Telugus, who live side by side with him. His wife may do no manual labour except in the fields of his own village, and, generally, any other employment than agricultural labour is looked upon as degrading. Hence there was a general reluctance to attend relief-works, until the men were too reduced for hard work, while the women of several castes, in spite of all their trials, never came near the works. Some classes of women came, but they came without their male relatives, for the men thought it beneath them to work for a wage, which was virtually the same as that earned by the women. There is little doubt that the people paid dearly for their susceptibilities.

The Collector of Vizagapatam considers that the distress in his district was not more severe as that in Ganjam in 1889, of which he had experience. He is of the opinion that the multiplicity of crops and harvests may afford some explanation of the power of the district being, as he considers, greater than in the other districts. "In the Deccan" he writes, "I believe, there is little besides the one big harvest of the staple dry crop. Here there is cultivation and harvesting of some kind going on almost all the year. With the first good showers in May ploughing of dry lands and sowing of ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) and cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoides*) in seed-beds commences, and in June transplantation of these crops is in full swing. Even earlier than this, if showers have been received, gingelly has been sown. As soon as transplantation of dry crops is over, should the South-West monsoon set in, wet lands are ploughed and paddy seed sown. At the end of July paddy transplantation begins and continues through August. Hardly is that over when the ragi and cumbu harvest commences and is carried on through September. Gingelly is meanwhile being reaped in August and September and korra (*Setaria italica*), vuda (*Phaseolus mungo* var. *radiatus*), and sama (*Panicum miliare*) in August. When the ragi and cumbu is off the ground, dry lands are immediately prepared again and sown with grams and pulses—or a second crop of ragi or with cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Then follows the North-East monsoon in October, and very soon after that is over early paddy commences to be harvested. Ragi, sown at various periods, is being cut all this time. The big paddy harvest commences in November and extends into December. Then follows the cold weather cultivation of ragi, chillies, &c., under wells, and the harvesting of grams and pulses. Indigo is sown as soon as the paddy is off the ground, and sugarcane is harvested up to March. When this is over, it is almost time to sow gingelly again, so that in fact it is only for about two and-a-half months from March to May that agriculture of some kind is not proceeding to a considerable extent." In this district, it is probable that had the failure of the crops been purely local, the people could have pulled through without State aid; but the breadth over which distress was spread forced up prices to an abnormal

extent, and created a feeling of alarm and insecurity which culminated in panic, when there seemed a likelihood of a failure of the South-West monsoon of 1897.

The poverty of the Deccan districts has been fully exposed in the preliminary paragraphs of this report, and there is little more to be said. The Collector of Anantapur considers that the majority of the people in his district must live a hand-to-mouth existence, and he adds "from 1878 to the present year, it may be safely asserted that the district has not enjoyed more than two good years consecutively, and that the number of single good years may be counted on the fingers of one hand. This year is the third disastrous year since the Great Famine, the others being 1884 and 1891. In many others, the season was described as unfavourable, and in some remissions on dry lands were granted. . . . The unfortunate ryot has hardly emerged from one famine before he is submerged under another, and his resisting power might be expected to be nil. Whether this power is greater or less than it used to be is very hard to determine. No fair basis of comparison exists. It is probably neither much more nor much less." The Collector of Bellary writes: "The famine was the result of the failure of two successive harvests accompanied by an increase of 300 per cent. * in prices. The pressure cannot, therefore, have been other than severe." It is undoubted that the Deccan has passed through the severest ordeal it has experienced since 1876-78. It is also undoubted that the strain of the past year was not so intense as in the Great Famine. The period of distress was not so prolonged, prices never rose to the same pitch, and the lessons of experience taught the necessity for having ready for immediate introduction a complete system of relief than was possible in the unpreparedness of the years of the great disaster.

To institute comparisons between the staying power of the people now and twenty years ago would be a very difficult task, but there can be no doubt that the physique of the Deccan population is decidedly inferior to that of the inhabitants of Vizagapatam. The people on works in the latter district were in such fettle as is rarely, if ever, seen in the Deccan, and this applies more particularly to the women. This is no doubt the result of long years of comparative prosperity.

The effects of the season, as exhibited by registration statistics, have before now attracted attention. To quote from a report of the late Inspector of Registration, "the fluctuations of the seasons exert a predominant influence on the number of registrations. This is due to the fact that land in this country is of small size by peasant proprietors who are constantly affected by seasons. The practice among the poorer ryots, especially those subject to frequent droughts, is to open an account with well-to-do ryots and also, though less frequently, with traders, and obtain from them small sums of money or a quantity of food-grains or seed-grains during the cultivation season. In June or July, on condition that the advances are to be repaid with interest in grain or money at the next harvest. When the repayment is made at the harvest, no documents have to be executed in connection with these transactions. When there is failure of harvest and the ryots are not only not able to repay the advances received, but are also obliged to borrow further sums for their subsistence, hypothecation of immovable property is insisted on, and the documents taken are registered. If the seasons fail in succession and the credit of the ryot is getting exhausted, there is a decrease in loan transactions and consequently in registrations. It depends, therefore, on the intensity of distress, whether adverse seasons have the effect of increasing or decreasing the number of registrations. In the beginning of the period of distress there is usually an increase in registrations. If the distress be severe and long continued, there is, on the other hand, a decrease. The question whether the influence of adverse seasons is exerted on the registrations of the year in which they occur or in the following year also depends upon whether the tracts affected depend chiefly for their supply of rice on the South-West or the North-East monsoon. Ordinarily, all settlements or accounts between ryots and their creditors are made in June and July, in which months cultivation operations are commenced. It is in this period also that money is borrowed for the payment of kists, performance of marriages and other purposes. The documents executed can be registered within four months from

* 225 per cent.

"the date of execution; and, consequently, registrations continue heavy till about November. In districts in which the South-West monsoon harvest is the main one, the increase of registrations due to a failure of harvest may be spread over the latter months of the current official year and the earlier months of the following year. In tracts dependent on the North-East rains, the influence of adverse seasons may be felt almost wholly in the following year." To these remarks it may be added that in districts where land is valuable, credit may survive a prolonged period of depression, but where land is of little value, one general failure of crops will probably exhaust the general credit.

These conclusions are liable to be affected by causes, such as extensive remissions or suspension of the collection of Government revenue, and the grant of State loans. The action and reaction of these various affecting causes is exceedingly complicated, and often obscures the main issue. The registration statistics of the affected districts for the period (October 1896 to October 1897) have been kindly furnished by the Inspector-General, and, if they are examined, it will be found that the effects of distress have been varying. It is to be regretted that separate figures have not been furnished for sales, leases and mortgages.

The figures of the adjoining districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam may be considered together. They are given below:—

	Number of registrations in					
	Ganjam.			Vizagapatam.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or Decrease.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or Decrease.
Third quarter (October to December).	2,259	2,006	- 253	2,215	2,135	- 80
Fourth quarter (January to March).	2,689	4,223	+ 1,534	2,839	3,414	+ 575
	1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.	
First quarter (April to June).	4,667			3,796	3,831	+ 35
Second quarter (July to September).	3,108	4,500	+ 1,392	2,888	2,747	- 141
October only.	689	1,325	+ 636	732	927	+ 195

It will be observed that in both districts the number of documents registered in the early months of 1897 showed a large increase when compared with the figures of the previous year. In succeeding months this increase was fairly maintained in Ganjam, but in Vizagapatam the figures fell to about the normal. The increase in the last quarter of 1896-97 may be readily explained by reference to the conclusion of the late Inspector-General of Registration quoted above, that in districts in which the South-West monsoon harvest is the main one, the increase of registration due to a failure of harvest may be spread over the latter months of the current official year and the earlier months of the following year. It is difficult to account for the subsequent variation in the effects of distress on the statistics of the two districts, and the explanation that is put forward below is purely conjectural. It will be well, first, to observe how far the conditions of the districts were similar, how far dissimilar. The period of distress in each district was practically coincident; large remissions of ryotwari assessment, amounting to one-quarter of the demand were granted in both districts; and considerable sums were advanced in each district as State loans, mainly for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain. On the other hand, it is undoubted that the distress was more severe in Ganjam than in Vizagapatam; the sums advanced as State loans were considerably smaller in the former than in the latter district; and Vizagapatam has practically never before known famine, while Ganjam has done so only too often. In neither district does the general borrowing power appear to have been impaired: this is probably due to a succession of favourable seasons; but, owing to the greater severity of distress in Ganjam, the desire to borrow was probably keener than in Vizagapatam. It is possible that in Vizagapatam the lending classes, relying on the previous immunity of the district from distress, were content, after securing the advances of

the previous year by the hypothecation to themselves of immoveable property, to make further advances merely on the security of the coming harvest, while in Ganjam, the same classes, with the experience of previous famines before them, were willing to grant loans only upon tangible security.

The statistics for the Deccan Districts given below show large decreases except in the last quarter of 1896-97, and in this, even, the figures generally show a decline. It is in this quarter that, with the failure of the season in these districts, an increase in the number of registrations of the hypothecation of immoveable property as a security for debts might be expected, and this, indeed, was the result, but the increase in mortgages was more than counterbalanced by the falling off in sales and leases. The decreases in the other quarters in an area where the value of the land is too low may be safely ascribed to the exhaustion of credit, and the stagnation of the land market.

Statement showing the number of registrations in the Deccan Districts.

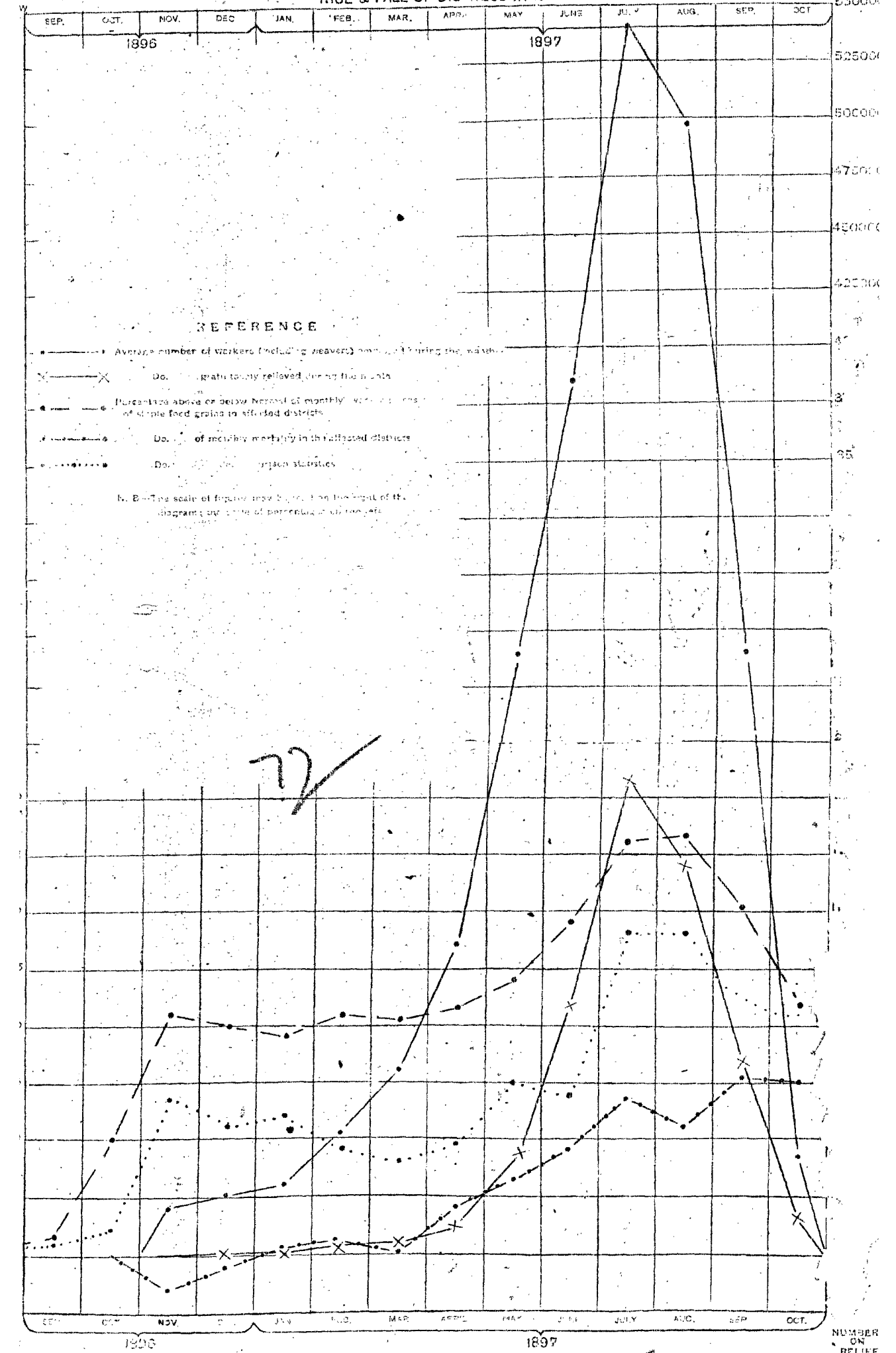
Period.	KURNOOL.			BELLARY.			ANANTAPUR.			CUDDAPOH.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.
Third quarter (October to December)...	1,857	1,411	- 446	2,168	1,763	- 405	1,753	1,305	- 448	4,286	2,710	- 1,576
Fourth quarter (January to March) ...	1,691	2,017	+ 26	2,120	2,515	+ 395	1,678	1,930	+ 312	3,423	3,285	- 138
	1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.	
First quarter (April to June) ...	4,097	3,328	- 759	3,184	2,676	- 508	2,342	2,021	- 321	4,740	3,989	- 751
Second quarter (July to September) ...	3,491	2,662	- 829	3,470	2,176	- 1,294	2,472	2,158	- 314	5,359	4,404	- 865
October only	692	627	- 65	728	705	- 23	545	469	- 76	1,104	1,068	- 36

A reference to Plate XI will show the intensity of distress increases with the rise of prices.

44. *Effect of the famine on the economic conditions of the affected areas.*—The consensus of opinion among District officers is that the famine will leave few permanent traces behind it. There has been no semi-annihilation of the population of any particular area, as occurred in parts of Kurnool and Bellary in 1876-78, and it is improbable that the area of cultivation will be appreciably curtailed. Relief measures were more timely and adequate than in the Great Famine, and the petty ryots, who were perhaps the chief sufferers, have been set up again by the grants from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

The savings of previous years, which are believed to have been scanty, have mostly been dissipated, and the losses among cattle must have been severe; but there is reason to believe that the mortality among the superior classes of cattle was minimised by the measures of protection taken, those that succumbed under privation being mostly the worthless beasts, which the Hindu will not kill, but which he will not take much trouble to keep alive, even in good times. The Collector of Ganjam thinks that the events of the past twelve months have opened the eyes of the up-country traders to facilities afforded by the East Coast Railway for the movement of grains at all seasons, and that the result will probably be that the previously existing low prices of the district will be levelled up to those of other districts, and that the local markets are likely hereafter to be more sensitive to the fluctuations of prices in other parts of the country. He also considers that, owing to the losses ryots have sustained, the demand for labour is likely to fall off, and that there is thus no probability of wages rising with the increasing prices, but a possibility of their falling. No large Public Works, such as the East Coast Railway or the Rushikulya project, are at present contemplated. And so he concludes, a general deterioration in the standard of comfort of the labourer of the district may be anticipated. Possibly the Collector is over-gloomy in his forecast as to the demand for labour in the future. The Ganjam ryot is lazy and, when he can

DIAGRAM SHEWING
RISE & FALL OF DISTRESS IN 1896-1897



afford to pay for labour, will probably do so. There can be no doubt, however, that a permanent rise in prices will come, and that the lower classes, who buy, will get less for their money in future.

45. *Permanency and utility of works constructed; their cost at ordinary and famine rates.*—The nature of the works undertaken has been described in paragraph 27. Information as to their permanency, utility and comparative cost has not yet been furnished by the Public Works Department. The matter is an important one, and it is proposed that it should form the subject of a separate communication in order to avoid delaying the present report. As regards the cost, however, it will not be surprising if with prices at three times the normal rates during the period in which the number of labourers was at its maximum, and with the absence of any incentive to the labourers to do more than the prescribed task, the cost of the works is at least three or four times what it would have been under normal conditions.

Much of the work done was done for the purpose of employing the people, as when material was carried over long leads. The young and the old, whom no contractor would employ, were taken on and tasked, and dependents were fed. It is only to be expected that work under the Famine Code will cost more than contract rate in ordinary times, and this was anticipated in the report of the Famine Commission, 1878.

46. *Treatment of subjects of Native States.*—The Native States adjoining the affected areas are Hyderabad, Mysore, Sandur in Bellary, and Banganapalle in Kurnool. Mysore was not only fully able to support its own population, but afforded much assistance to the people of adjoining British districts. Relief operations, similar to those undertaken in British territory, were introduced in Sandur with considerable success; the Dewan's report on the administration of relief is printed as an appendix to this report. In Banganapalle and Hyderabad, no extensive relief measures seem to have been taken. Subjects of both States were freely admitted to Government relief. At one time there were not far short of 10,000 Hyderabad subjects on works or in kitchens in Bellary, while about 8,000 were similarly provided for in Kurnool, in which district 15,000 persons from Banganapalle were also in receipt of relief. The Hyderabad people were mostly in very poor condition, and unfortunately brought cholera with them.

47. *Officers whose services deserve special mention.*—The lists of officers, whose work has been deserving of recognition, as received from Collectors and other departments, are so lengthy that they have been printed separately as an appendix to this report. Officers of all departments have co-operated most loyally in alleviating the sufferings of the people, and some have stuck to their posts when a due regard for their own health would have required them to take leave. The Famine Commissioner trusts that it may not be regarded as invidious if he selects the names of the following officers as deserving of special recognition:—

Mr. Douglas Taylor, I.C.S., Collector of Ganjam, had charge of the district during the whole period of distress. This officer has never completely recovered from the effects of long residence in the malarial region of Jeypore, and, during many months, was suffering from a very dangerous form of illness. His work was, in every respect, beyond praise, and his example produced a generous rivalry amongst his District officers: so little did these gentlemen spare themselves that, in Board's Proceedings, No. 548, dated 4th August 1897, the Famine Commissioner was obliged to sound a note of warning, which unfortunately came too late for one. Mr. A. B. Willimott, I.C.S., had less than two years' service in the country, to which he brought the high traditions of an English Vicarage and an Oxford training. Despite severe illness he would not give in, and at last he gave up his life for the people of India. On his death-bed he said, "tell the Commissioner that I tried to do my duty." So the teaching of Sir Henry Lawrence bears fruit in the second generation since his death. Mr. J. G. D. Partridge, I.C.S., did excellent work, but, when distress was at its height, was prostrated by fever for six weeks. Mr. R. W. D'E. Ashe, also deserves special mention, as also the Deputy Collectors B. Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu and A. Gurumurti Naidu Garu. Very heavy work fell to the share of M.R.Ry. T. Venkatarreddi Naidu, the Deputy Tahsildar of Sompeta. Surgeon-Major H. Thomson did valuable inspection.

Mr. W. C. DeMorgan, Executive Engineer, and Mr. J. M. Lacey, Assistant Engineer, worked indefatigably and without friction, in bringing relief works home to the people. The Commissioner is not aware whether Mr. DeMorgan was employed on famine duty during 1877-78; Mr. Lacey had done excellent service in the famine of 1891-92. Overseers S. T. Raghava Iyengar Garu and P. Narayana Panday have been specially mentioned by the Collector, who also testifies to the valuable services of Mr. C. H. Travers, the Superintendent of Police.

Mr. W. O. Horne, I.C.S., the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, was active and indefatigable during the period of relief. He had a very anxious time in July and August, and rose to the emergency. Mr. E. B. Elwin, I.C.S., the Principal Assistant Collector, Mr. W. Lys, I.C.S., Senior Assistant Collector, Mr. R. B. Wood, I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector; the Huzur Deputy Collector M.R.Ry. R. Govinda Rao Naidu Garu, the Treasury Deputy Collector R. Suriya Rao Naidu, Rao Bahadur; and Mr. H. W. P. Wroughton of the Salt department;—rendered specially valuable service. Mr. J. H. Merriman, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari, co-operated most zealously with the Collector, and Mr. E. C. Rawson, I.C.S., District Judge, who undertook the onerous work of Chairman of the District Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, set the Collector free to attend to inspection. Lieutenant Kelly, Assistant Engineer, did good work.

The tract distressed in Gódvári was unhealthy and difficult of access. Mr. V. A. Brodie, I.C.S., deserves much credit for the general management of operations, and for the courage with which he accepted responsibility in acting on new lines which circumstances dictated. Mr. F. A. Coleridge, I.C.S., rendered valuable services in the Agency tract, and was obliged to go on leave, through ill-health brought on by over-exposure. Mr. H. H. Ward of the Forest Department had an unrivalled knowledge of the Koils, who inhabit the wild tracts of the Agency, and was most zealous in relieving them. The Acting Deputy Tahsildar, M.R.Ry. A. Appu Rao Garu, both at Polavaram and in Bhadrachalam, did service which calls for special recognition. Mr. A. C. Woodhouse, Deputy Collector, also rendered excellent service.

In Kurnool Mr. E. A. Elwin, I.C.S., acted as Collector from an early period of the distress, and never spared himself. He was ably seconded by Mr. M. Ghose, I.C.S., the Acting Head Assistant Collector. Mr. J. C. Johnston, Executive Engineer, assumed charge of relief works in the second quarter of the year. His intimate knowledge of the district and his sympathetic attitude to the workers did much towards the successful issue of relief operations. It is difficult to select, without unfairness, any names from the list of officers mentioned by Mr. Johnston as having done good service, but the services of M.R.Ry. R. Kalianaramier and Mr. J. Stephens, Assistant Engineers, Mr. J. C. Dennehy, and V. S. Manika Mudaliar, Avergal require special mention.

In the commencement of the distress, Bellary was singularly fortunate in having Mr. R. H. Campbell, I.C.S., as Acting Collector, and Mr. J. F. Somers-Eve as Executive Engineer. To these gentlemen fell the task of initiating relief operations, and their careful and sympathetic work was of no small value to their successors Mr. Harold Stuart, I.C.S., and Mr. H. E. Clerk, Executive Engineer, both of whom were indefatigable in their exertions throughout the remaining period of distress. Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S., as Special Assistant to the Collector, Mr. C. G. Spencer, I.C.S., Acting Head Assistant Collector, Mr. E. S. Lloyd, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Rao Bahadur T. Rama Rao Garu, the Head-quarter Deputy Collector—an old and experienced famine officer—M.R.Ry. K. Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, in their several spheres of work, rendered service specially deserving of commendation; so too M.R.Ry. M. V. Chalapathi Naidu, Tahsildar of Bellary, P. Rama Rao, Tahsildar of Alúr, and P. Hanumanta Rao, Sub-Registrar of Adóni. Mr. T. R. Cooper, Local Fund Engineer, took a large share in the management of works during the earlier period of distress, and, by his knowledge of the vernaculars and power of organisation, rendered services which deserve special recognition. Mr. Clerk has submitted a long list of subordinates who worked well. From personal inspection, the Famine Commissioner can

specially endorse his remarks about Mr. A. Stuart and M.R.Ry. Ramakrishna Iyengar.

In Anantapur Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja, S.C.S., Acting Collector, worked *pro viribus* in the earlier months of the famine, and was succeeded by Mr. R. H. Shipley, I.C.S., who was quite equal to all demands. Mr. N. MacMichael, I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector, deserves all that Mr. Shipley has written of him: M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Iyer Garu had served in the famine of 1891-92, and had a very arduous task in charge of the Tadpatri and Gooty taluks, where distress was heaviest, throughout. This officer deserves special recognition. He was entitled to his pension and could have retired or taken furlough, but preferred to stay on and do his duty. The Tahsildar of Tadpatri, M.R.Ry. S. Vasudeva Rao Garu, also deserves special commendation. Though in bad health and suffering from severe domestic trials, he was unwearied in his efforts. Mr. F. Heinig, Assistant Engineer, did most willing work in the earlier months of the famine. After his transfer, Mr. A. G. Romilly, Executive Engineer, had charge and never spared himself. Surgeon-Major H. M. Hakim rendered valuable service.

In the earlier months of distress in Cuddapah Mr. A. T. Forbes, I.C.S., had charge of the district, and, though not in robust health, and handicapped by charge of the sub-division, rendered specially valuable services in organising relief. In this he was helped by Mr. A. H. Morin of the Public Works Department and Mr. H. C. R. Harley, the Local Fund Engineer, who fell a victim to the heat and exposure on works in the month of May. Mr. A. C. Tate, I.C.S., succeeded to the charge of the district in January 1897, and did all that was expected of him. He has written very cordially of the work done by the Executive Engineer Mr. S. B. Murray, and by his assistants Mr. A. H. Morin, Lieutenant A. G. Close, R.E., and M.R.Ry. L. D. Venkatramiah Garu, B.C.E. He has not over-estimated the services of any of these officers. M.R.Ry. M. V. Narainasami Pillai Avargal, Deputy Collector in charge of Jammalamadug Division, did excellent work during the famine, as did Dewan Bahadur K. V. Lakshma Rao, Deputy Collector, who had served with credit in the famine of 1891-92. M.R.Ry. A. Kachapeswara Iyer, Tahsildar, The Collector writes in warm terms of the services of M.R.Ry. V. Krishnama Charlu, whose services demand special mention. M.R.Ry. Gopalasami Dikshitar, the Overseer in charge of the Peddabati Division, was most assiduous and painstaking.

Relief was closed in the end of October, and Government required that this report should be submitted by the end of December. This is rather a *tour de force*. The report on the famine of 1891-92 was not submitted until thirteen months after relief had been closed. The famine of 1896-97 has been very much more severe than its predecessor, and, if this report is ready by the date on which Government requires it, the result is entirely due to the energy of Mr. L. E. Buckley, Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue. The work done by this officer in the famine of 1891-92 was very favourably reported on. The Famine Commissioner has much pleasure in drawing the attention of Government to the service done by this officer in the last nine months: nor should mention be omitted of M.R.Ry. P. Govinda Menon, Acting First Assistant in the Settlement Department of the Board's office, whose loyal co-operation and hard work, while in bad health, have been of invaluable service to Mr. Buckley. This officer's services deserve special recognition. The post of Secretary in the Agricultural and Land Records Department of the Board's office was held, for the first five months of the famine, by that veteran, Mr. C. Benson, whose valuable work has so often come under the notice of Government. The cordial co-operation of Mr. H. O'C. Cardozo, C.I.E., Superintendent of Revenue Survey and of his Assistant M.R.Ry. Ramasami Naidu Garu whose skill and care have produced the plates which illustrate this report, call for recognition. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King, the Sanitary Commissioner, co-operated most zealously throughout the relief operations.

48. This report will best close with the words reported to have been used by His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock in replying, in October 1897, to an address presented to him at Madura:—

"With regard to your remarks on the recent distress which might, had not proper precautions been taken, have developed into a serious famine, I will also say that I am glad to have an opportunity to acknowledge the sympathy and support which the Government has met with from the general public in the fight which we have had with this recent distress. The position of the Government in such a case is not an easy one. On the one hand, there is the necessity of saving life and maintaining health, over a large and severely affected area; on the other, the desire to spare an exchequer already not too full and with many demands to meet. The policy, therefore, which we adopted was, we believe, the correct one. During the long hot weather months, while the distress was severe and the public anxiety intense, we made the saving of life and maintenance of health and strength take precedence of everything, and, costly though it was, we set ourselves resolutely to perform this duty, which we considered the first one that we owed to the State and to the individual. When further distress decreased and rains had fallen, the prospects were assured and it became our duty to give greater heed to the need for economy, and a certain amount of pressure has, accordingly, been put upon the workers, in indirect ways, to induce them not to remain on the works any longer than was necessary, but to return to their homes and to their ordinary avocations. The change from the one phase to the other was naturally felt, and some would like to have postponed it; but the Government had the pockets of the tax-payers to think of, and, in close touch as the Famine Commissioner was with the officers of the affected districts, he felt confident that he was not closing relief prematurely. The result, it is believed, has justified this action. The famine is virtually over, the works will shortly be closed, and little less than a million of persons have been tided over a period of absolute want, both of employment and of food, and will now be handed back to their normal occupations in health and strength. When the time comes to write the history of this famine, we believe it will be found that our measure of sympathy with the distressed population when the distress was severe, and our promptitude in closing relief when the distress was over, is a favourable comparison with those of other Provinces of the Empire."

Relief figures of July 1897, the month in which the maximum was reached, favourably with those of the first three months of 1877, though prices ruled for nine months prior to August 1897, and only for seven months prior to March 1877. The average prices of January—March 1877 were beyond doubt higher than those of August 1897, but, in the latter month, the price of the staple grain was higher in a few stations than in March 1877. Yet in 1897 the rise in the death-rate owing to famine was inconsiderable, while the terrible mortality of the Great Famine had already commenced in January 1877. The largest number on relief at any one time, during the last year, was 830,000; but, considering that the relief population was a shifting one, and that the people were helped in other ways than by direct relief, the result is that not far short of one million of persons have been helped through thirteen months of distress at a cost of about one crore of rupees, or, to put it otherwise, at a cost of twelve shillings and six pence each. This could not have been done twenty years ago, and is a tribute to the efficiency of the Famine Code and of the District officers who worked it.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the RAINFALL AT EACH STATION in the affected districts from April 1896 to November 1897 compared with the average for each month.

Stations.		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
GANJAM.													
1. Balligada	Average.	0.43	7.86	8.52	14.64	11.91	8.71	3.71	1.01	0.24	0.20	0.24	0.66
	1896-97.	0.12	1.40	11.62	17.49	22.37	9.92	...	1.09	...	0.23	1.23	0.65
	1897-98.	2.29	1.62	8.03	10.41	14.75	12.33	9.65	2.53	...	...	...	...
2. Russellkonda	Average.	1.27	3.73	6.76	9.68	9.05	9.59	5.08	2.23	0.63	0.44	0.78	1.09
	1896-97.	0.80	2.37	7.14	7.73	13.01	4.83	...	0.10	...	0.04	3.20	1.42
	1897-98.	0.90	1.22	4.54	6.71	10.86	12.79	6.48	1.81	...	...	...	...
3. Surada	Average.	1.31	3.32	6.39	8.15	8.53	9.45	6.04	2.15	0.74	0.34	0.41	1.57
	1896-97.	1.23	2.75	8.20	7.93	10.17	4.84	...	0.02	...	0.05	3.40	0.50
	1897-98.	2.89	3.01	4.77	6.82	8.67	11.22	10.26	1.51	...	...	...	...
4. Aska	Average.	1.28	3.43	6.20	7.99	8.63	8.46	7.09	2.70	0.66	0.28	0.67	1.41
	1896-97.	1.18	1.94	7.26	10.18	14.41	2.86	...	0.17	...	...	2.90	0.92
	1897-98.	1.28	2.04	2.93	10.02	9.42	11.88	9.04	4.35	...	...	...	...
5. Udayagiri	Average.	2.20	4.74	7.55	11.07	9.89	10.21	6.10	2.34	1.12	0.23	0.58	1.54
	1896-97.	0.74	3.45	11.94	17.17	11.65	4.47	...	0.94	...	0.12	1.63	1.75
	1897-98.	1.63	4.69	4.69	7.19	12.89	14.85	7.21	2.69	...	...	...	...
6. Ramagiri	Average.	...	...	...	...	Not available.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896-97.	2.61	5.90	9.73	4.76	14.89	5.38	0.47	...	...	...	0.42	1.21
	1897-98.	2.78	2.29	1.27	14.03	12.38	17.01	14.24	0.76	...	...	...	...
7. Parlakimedi	Average.	0.83	3.40	5.79	8.17	9.72	9.29	7.11	2.19	1.33	0.20	0.62	0.75
	1896-97.	0.36	0.57	12.10	4.71	12.13	3.55	0.43	...	...	...	0.46	3.07
	1897-98.	1.00	1.69	2.56	13.04	11.59	19.17	10.74	1.11	...	...	...	...
8. Rambha	Average.	0.54	1.31	4.64	6.56	6.51	8.32	9.36	2.93	1.20	0.24	0.72	1.03
	1896-97.	0.60	2.15	7.45	8.18	3.05	2.85	...	...	...	...	4.45	1.10
	1897-98.	...	...	3.52	7.77	7.78	9.79	17.01	5.35	...	...	...	...
9. ...	Average.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896-97.	1.22	0.64	5.81	8.26	8.71	7.93	0.75	3.32	0.87	0.33	0.58	0.74
	1897-98.	0.56	6.16	3.96	6.20	11.61	10.79	11.25	3.03	...	...	1.02	0.59
10. Chatrapur	Average.	0.79	6.09	4.66	6.54	6.42	8.09	9.67	3.12	1.00	0.25	0.45	0.73
	1896-97.	0.60	1.22	4.85	12.19	10.20	3.61	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	...	...	6.10	6.96	7.00	7.04	10.29	13.23	6.20	...	...	...
11. Gopalpur	Average.	0.85	2.26	5.50	6.10	7.12	6.94	9.82	4.04	0.88	0.22	0.44	0.68
	1896-97.	0.50	1.13	5.16	10.12	10.49	5.44	...	0.03	...	...	0.54	0.98
	1897-98.	0.11	0.47	6.15	5.91	8.72	12.79	13.12	4.96	...	...	...	...
12. Berhampur	Average.	0.63	2.12	5.50	7.76	8.29	6.53	8.43	4.55	1.21	0.29	0.71	0.91
	1896-97.	0.64	0.32	6.88	8.04	9.47	2.58	...	...	...	...	0.59	1.03
	1897-98.	0.16	0.90	0.76	7.83	13.21	14.67	14.26	4.35	...	...	...	...
13. Ichchhapuram	Average.	0.93	2.06	4.68	6.65	6.59	7.50	10.37	3.71	0.80	0.33	0.49	0.49
	1896-97.	...	1.88	7.48	8.00	4.24	3.12	...	...	...	...	3.42	0.73
	1897-98.	...	0.45	5.30	5.39	6.95	14.38	14.41	6.42	...	...	...	...
14. Sompeta	Average.	0.68	2.39	3.28	6.97	6.62	7.56	10.46	4.53	1.49	0.13	0.84	0.72
	1896-97.	0.40	1.61	8.81	8.85	10.10	1.72	...	...	...	...	2.65	3.23
	1897-98.	...	0.47	3.54	7.41	10.65	16.19	17.47	3.62	...	...	...	...
15. Pundi	Average.	0.46	1.64	3.12	5.67	5.56	7.15	7.75	3.68	1.46	0.08	0.53	0.59
	1896-97.	0.53	1.41	3.06	...	4.04	1.79	...	...	...	...	1.37	2.10
	1897-98.	0.04	0.07	5.02	5.24	8.92	13.62	12.61	3.85	...	...	...	...
16. Tekkali	Average.	0.36	2.33	3.56	6.59	7.89	8.91	7.96	2.53	2.01	0.20	0.34	0.43
	1896-97.	1.07	0.61	6.60	7.81	6.55	5.02	0.31	...	...	...	1.02	1.53
	1897-98.	0.04	1.11	3.39	7.33	10.86	17.12	14.05	1.33	...	...	...	...
17. Narasannapeta	Average.	0.56	2.00	3.73	6.40	6.67	7.10	3.39	3.26	0.63	0.02	0.19	0.54
	1896-97.	1.83	2.98	8.09	4.53	5.25	6.27	0.18	...	...	...	0.93	3.24
	1897-98.	0.03	0.47	2.35	6.54	5.79	14.93	11.77	2.27	...	...	...	...
18. Calingapatam	Average.	0.33	2.26	3.74	6.30	5.93	7.03	8.98	3.26	1.92	0.18	0.36	0.34
	1896-97.	1.00	0.76	3.75	3.54	4.44	2.99	...	0.05	...	...	0.60	2.47
	1897-98.	...	0.71	3.22	3.87	6.90	17.34	15.58	3.94	...	...	...	...
19. Chicacole	Average.	0.50	2.31	3.91	6.03	6.49	6.55	8.71	2.83	2.16	0.13	0.42	0.33
	1896-97.	1.17	1.61	3.92	3.69	5.24	10.04	...	...	...	...	0.10	5.21
	1897-98.	...	2.16	3.65	3.93	5.59	13.69	12.70	1.29	...	...	...	...
District average	Average.	0.85	2.59	5.15	7.27	7.57	7.97	8.04	2.82	1.12	0.23	0.53	0.81
	1896-97.	0.88	1.83	7.03	8.49	10.02	4.41	0.07	0.13	...	0.03	1.59	1.76
	1897-98.	0.72	1.30	4.34	7.57	9.76	13.95	12.48	3.18	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the RAINFALL AT EACH STATION in the affected districts from April 1896 to November 1897 compared with the average for each month—continued.

Stations.	—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
VIZAGAPATAM.													
<i>Agency Tracts.</i>													
1. Nowrangpur	Average.	1.16	1.46	8.83	20.11	17.63	11.45	3.01	0.30	0.11	0.10	0.36	0.60
	1896-97.	0.95	2.15	8.40	15.10	25.80	7.10	...	0.80	...	...	0.07	1.45
	1897-98.	3.80	1.20	6.09	3.58	15.23	23.76	11.22	0.65	...	...	...	...
2. Jeypore	Average.	1.46	2.49	11.33	22.16	19.00	13.85	4.85	1.65	0.06	0.08	0.19	0.69
	1896-97.	0.18	3.30	5.78	18.85	41.02	12.85	...	0.40	...	...	...	2.86
	1897-98.	1.80	1.20	6.82	16.66	15.42	15.63	7.72	0.77	...	...	...	...
3. Koraput	Average.	1.04	2.61	8.47	16.13	14.47	10.79	4.36	1.64	0.25	0.11	0.21	0.83
	1896-97.	0.12	2.55	9.70	16.70	34.20	11.15	...	0.34	...	0.15	0.09	1.53
	1897-98.	1.13	3.01	6.23	15.22	13.71	12.50	7.51	0.28	...	...	...	...
4. Malkangiri	Average.	0.91	1.85	8.87	20.37	15.00	14.34	3.59	1.12	0.06	0.03	0.17	0.37
	1896-97.	0.85	1.90	5.15	18.75	27.75	7.95	0.45	0.15	...	...	...	1.93
	1897-98.	0.42	0.40	2.90	10.59	26.27	13.15	6.57	1.53	...	...	...	...
5. Dissemcuttaek.	Average.	1.94	2.86	6.26	13.61	16.23	8.10	2.61	0.94	0.08	0.12	0.38	1.65
	1896-97.	0.65	0.48	12.93	7.94	10.15	5.35	...	0.00	...	0.01	0.50	1.48
	1897-98.	1.65	1.53	6.39	9.48	12.98	12.85	8.85	2.44	...	...	...	...
6. Gunupur	Average.	1.88	2.41	6.49	11.29	10.18	7.75	5.16	2.13	0.41	0.09	0.50	1.44
	1896-97.	2.10	1.35	8.50	6.50	11.50	5.30	...	...	...	0.30	1.60	...
	1897-98.	1.70	2.60	5.70	7.55	13.65	11.00	5.50	0.10	...	...	...	...
7. Rayaghada	Average.	1.80	3.72	7.27	9.80	9.29	6.87	4.32	1.62	0.72	0.13	0.48	1.10
	1896-97.	4.20	0.25	9.17	5.88	7.89	7.15	...	0.01	...	...	1.01	1.42
	1897-98.	0.51	1.81	7.94	11.01	6.99	9.59	6.02	0.95	...	...	...	...
8. Pottanghi	Average.	1.64	2.68	9.87	13.38	13.40	11.89	7.87	3.29	0.37	0.19	0.27	1.92
	1896-97.	0.06	4.56	10.13	10.17	19.29	4.61	...	0.04	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	3.07	5.39	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...
9. Padwa	Average.	3.24	4.71	5.80	9.75	7.13	9.58	5.33	2.64	0.25	0.02	0.06	2.00
	1896-97.	1.89	4.71	8.77	10.02	20.38	7.94	6.44	0.07	...	0.10	0.18	1.75
	1897-98.	1.25	3.89	4.61	9.62	12.43	10.82	10.61	1.12	...	...	...	...
Average	Average.	1.51	3.32	7.84	14.06	12.47	9.95	4.60	1.85	0.47	0.08	0.36	1.70
	1896-97.	1.22	2.38	8.77	12.16	22.04	7.71	0.10	0.21	...	0.03	0.25	1.72
	1897-98.	1.70	2.36	5.70	11.11	11.44	14.39	8.36	1.28	...	...	...	...
<i>Littoral.</i>													
1. Párvatipuram	Average.	1.43	3.16	5.76	7.65	8.70	7.86	5.82	2.45	1.05	0.33	0.65	0.88
	1896-97.	1.40	1.38	10.48	3.29	11.85	4.00	0.57	...	...	...	0.09	7.11
	1897-98.	1.70	8.73	4.53	12.00	10.32	16.11	6.98	0.39	...	...	...	...
2. Palkonda	Average.	0.78	3.74	5.61	8.24	9.75	8.41	5.75	1.85	1.53	0.30	0.58	0.94
	1896-97.	2.48	2.33	6.46	3.63	9.18	8.72	...	0.02	...	...	0.28	1.03
	1897-98.	0.03	2.05	5.06	8.78	12.87	17.26	7.56	0.52	...	...	...	...
3. Bobbili	Average.	0.84	1.55	5.82	7.85	7.21	7.40	5.36	2.95	0.48	0.45	0.49	2.10
	1896-97.	0.51	1.67	12.69	7.02	5.15	4.50	...	0.03	...	...	0.10	1.38
	1897-98.	1.50	3.10	5.29	14.49	11.44	16.15	6.45	1.30	...	...	...	...
4. Sáláru	Average.	1.64	2.49	5.54	6.59	7.09	8.38	8.73	2.63	0.95	0.23	0.32	0.68
	1896-97.	...	2.10	9.09	4.50	7.86	3.80	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.90
	1897-98.	1.60	1.80	3.10	5.00	10.10	12.40	9.40	2.91	...	...	...	...
5. Gajapatina-garam.	Average.	0.72	1.50	5.58	5.69	5.82	6.78	7.05	3.56	0.71	0.55	0.31	0.96
	1896-97.	1.60	2.63	6.24	7.24	3.33	5.29	...	0.15	...	...	0.82	2.85
	1897-98.	1.40	3.20	3.73	6.19	8.55	19.98	8.40	3.40	...	...	...	...
6. Chápurupalle	Average.	0.55	2.66	4.81	5.67	7.17	6.89	8.63	2.83	1.40	0.21	0.22	0.64
	1896-97.	...	1.74	5.12	10.79	4.03	13.30	...	...	...	...	0.71	2.10
	1897-98.	0.15	3.81	3.50	3.92	4.79	17.10	11.26	1.68	...	...	...	...
7. Koppili	Average.	0.82	2.60	4.94	5.34	5.66	6.82	9.13	3.17	2.47	0.15	0.54	0.41
	1896-97.	1.10	2.77	2.23	5.91	3.10	6.57	...	0.05	...	...	0.50	2.93
	1897-98.	0.01	2.53	1.03	3.08	5.91	10.20	11.99	2.68	...	...	...	...
8. Vizianagaram	Average.	0.67	2.69	4.67	5.05	7.55	7.63	9.20	3.09	1.58	0.13	0.39	1.19
	1896-97.	...	1.84	6.35	3.42	4.26	5.81	...	0.08	...	...	1.62	5.24
	1897-98.	0.45	6.75	2.83	3.22	6.89	14.25	11.27	2.63	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the RAINFALL AT EACH STATION in the affected districts from April 1896 to November 1897 compared with the average for each month—continued.

Stations.	—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
VIZAGAPATAM.													
<i>Littoral—cont.</i>													
9. Srungavarapu kota.	Average.	0.80	1.90	6.07	5.95	7.46	5.97	7.67	3.63	0.65	0.41	0.39	1.28
	1896-97.	0.30	1.95	5.35	3.95	3.04	10.34	...	0.25	...	0.40	0.68	5.05
	1897-98.	0.25	2.77	2.53	9.47	8.99	13.78	11.91	4.09	...	...	...	...
10. Bimlipatam	Average.	0.31	2.10	3.12	3.52	4.81	6.35	9.06	3.84	1.48	0.27	0.31	0.25
	1896-97.	0.21	1.58	1.93	3.74	4.40	...	...	0.03	...	0.27	0.03	2.25
	1897-98.	0.42	3.10	2.57	3.37	6.30	8.13	9.10	4.83	...	...	...	...
11. Kónáda	Average.	...	...	...	...	...	Not available.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896-97.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	0.15	2.50	1.61	2.85	2.82	9.56	11.25	0.80	...	0.20	0.23	3.56
12. Waltair	Average.	0.74	2.54	3.37	4.48	5.22	7.43	10.77	4.70	1.69	0.35	0.20	0.34
	1896-97.	1.74	1.88	2.67	7.21	2.48	1.83	...	0.06	...	0.57	...	1.27
	1897-98.	0.36	4.57	0.54	2.37	2.82	7.99	6.97	5.02	...	...	...	...
13. Chódavaram	Average.	0.80	3.95	5.22	5.00	6.39	9.28	9.37	3.20	1.20	0.39	0.27	0.71
	1896-97.	...	3.04	3.75	4.46	4.75	9.74	...	0.63	...	0.60	0.03	1.57
	1897-98.	0.35	1.96	2.51	8.50	11.97	13.29	7.74	2.12	...	...	...	...
14. Anákápallo	Average.	0.42	2.47	3.84	4.63	4.65	7.83	8.30	2.88	1.64	0.13	0.13	0.35
	1896-97.	0.19	1.32	4.45	5.33	2.85	6.95	...	0.90	...	...	0.08	1.04
	1897-98.	6.52	4.57	2.18	8.75	8.05	17.61	4.68	1.52	...	...	...	...
15. Balacheruva	Average.	0.39	2.63	3.94	4.68	4.33	7.65	10.81	4.02	2.08	0.30	0.21	0.50
	1896-97.	1.02	2.65	6.36	3.28	2.94	...	...	0.62	...	...	...	1.09
	1897-98.	0.07	1.85	1.85	2.67	2.96	6.23	5.95	2.30	...	...	...	...
16. Polavaram	Average.	...	...	...	...	...	Not available.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896-97.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	1.32	2.05	3.13	4.71	4.82	2.48	...	1.61	...	...	0.03	1.32
17. Yellamanchilli	Average.	0.47	2.46	3.29	3.73	4.94	7.90	8.90	3.56	1.15	0.19	0.25	0.45
	1896-97.	...	2.24	5.11	4.81	3.60	5.51	...	1.24	...	...	0.02	0.45
	1897-98.	0.26	5.11	3.03	4.61	8.29	13.84	10.76	1.79	...	...	...	1.76
18. Narasapatnam.	Average.	1.33	3.75	4.75	5.56	5.77	8.51	8.42	3.06	0.89	0.25	0.33	1.05
	1896-97.	0.45	4.35	8.42	3.20	5.04	3.90	...	1.19	...	0.03	2.44	1.90
	1897-98.	1.35	4.51	2.87	7.13	6.69	15.21	17.03	0.34	...	...	...	...
Average	Average.	0.79	2.73	4.58	5.39	6.31	7.70	8.61	3.16	1.47	0.27	0.33	0.70
	1896-97.	0.53	2.20	5.52	5.26	4.83	5.65	0.03	0.42	...	0.11	0.43	2.44
	1897-98.	0.63	3.42	2.78	5.84	7.45	13.28	9.30	2.37	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the RAINFALL AT EACH STATION in the affected districts from April 1896 to November 1897 compared with the average for each month—continued.

Stations.		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
GÓDÁVARI.													
1. Bhadrachalam.	Average.	78	193	219	1055	1035	790	288	111	009	009	027	055
	1896-97.	135	...	330	730	1000	310	...	090	...	155	035	...
	1897-98.	025	190	855	735	1380	787	505	010	...	...	...	...
2. Chodavaram.	Average.	72	167	516	680	594	755	614	108	017	014	029	034
	1896-97.	...	...	185	2225	1262	515	...	050	...	...	020	098
	1897-98.	173	421	440	1192	1214	1457	1619	400	...	...	...	...
3. Yellavaram.	Average.	...	...	Registration of rainfall commenced from 1892.									
	1896-97.	...	233	236	868	620	508	030	070	...	...	...	087
	1897-98.	083	222	277	676	1583	1095	1260	239	...	...	...	...
4. Tani.	Average.	066	137	302	476	461	803	799	255	131	030	17	055
	1896-97.	...	371	486	840	435	440	...	136	...	...	035	158
	1897-98.	022	401	295	731	688	810	1090	050	...	...	...	...
5. Pithapuram.	Average.	023	191	357	470	474	627	859	200	008	021	007	015
	1896-97.	...	006	500	923	605	321	...	129	...	...	009	033
	1897-98.	...	123	100	452	1032	1178	954	...	...	...	...	...
6. Prattipadu.	Average.	037	178	442	671	450	788	799	190	007	015	016	044
	1896-97.	...	121	349	746	677	375	009	075	...	...	173	183
	1897-98.	...	574	259	622	1292	876	979	029	...	...	...	...
7. Peddapuram.	Average.	024	189	422	616	528	683	760	223	056	007	018	037
	1896-97.	...	085	216	712	450	376	...	106	...	...	107	108
	1897-98.	043	276	225	441	1440	822	1055	025	...	...	...	...
8. Rajahmundry.	Average.	039	252	519	661	679	712	746	242	023	042	016	045
	1896-97.	...	005	150	707	394	662	209	162	...	...	078	252
	1897-98.	012	350	124	823	1008	903	1148	244	...	...	...	...
9. Cocanada.	Average.	031	214	339	595	552	665	1069	507	003	020	033	055
	1896-97.	...	008	369	591	425	288	...	301	...	...	169	...
	1897-98.	006	083	347	303	819	514	928	005	...	...	...	...
10. Coringa.	Average.	015	159	473	504	427	619	1204	580	061	018	014	007
	1896-97.	...	018	290	596	453	643	...	472	...	...	082	104
	1897-98.	...	233	386	507	961	1007	1157	249	...	...	...	...
11. Atatur.	Average.	025	161	521	577	610	517	872	423	041	005	017	025
	1896-97.	...	050	...	117	272	875	513	273	...	...	076	203
	1897-98.	...	721	329	470	837	996	1040	062	...	...	...	...
12. Ramachandrapuram.	Average.	022	203	497	645	590	762	978	443	101	006	017	040
	1896-97.	...	003	161	602	520	281	053	211	...	...	025	249
	1897-98.	...	339	293	542	846	1082	855	037	...	...	...	...
13. Kottapeta.	Average.	026	154	621	751	686	560	909	564	044	001	...	059
	1896-97.	...	...	446	657	796	391	010	321	...	...	061	278
	1897-98.	047	260	392	391	702	884	1225	147	...	...	...	...
14. Amalapuram.	Average.	008	207	555	688	556	745	1073	528	104	025	014	032
	1896-97.	...	008	384	615	656	900	120	330	...	...	076	198
	1897-98.	054	440	265	500	1371	608	954	107	...	...	...	...
15. Razole.	Average.	008	091	452	512	588	780	1093	535	008	013	012	012
	1896-97.	...	...	420	734	678	575	...	351	...	...	...	072
	1897-98.	...	243	301	559	878	1258	1073	133	...	...	...	...
16. Narasapuram.	Average.	064	132	492	548	603	720	1004	637	027	016	010	013
	1896-97.	...	...	345	744	534	545	...	281	...	...	...	065
	1897-98.	027	084	124	401	1353	2748	985	106	...	...	...	...
17. Bhimavaram.	Average.	009	169	448	612	506	614	829	438	048	015	018	020
	1896-97.	...	194	420	542	616	211	081	265	...	...	...	040
	1897-98.	008	275	176	307	1358	1454	529	310	...	...	...	...
18. Pentapad.	Average.	017	124	436	567	633	705	706	236	024	016	015	056
	1896-97.	...	170	110	670	1180	240	...	180	...	...	015	160
	1897-98.	065	245	002	535	1170	1090	987	015	...	...	...	...
19. Tanuku.	Average.	026	168	425	616	557	642	722	343	033	003	009	042
	1896-97.	...	114	347	447	990	447	...	195	...	...	...	250
	1897-98.	055	254	000	576	669	996	1168	242	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the RAINFALL AT EACH STATION in the affected districts from April 1896 to November 1897 compared with the average for each month—continued.

Stations.		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
GÓDÁVARI—cont.													
20. Chintalapudi.	Average.	037	136	624	364	681	817	560	174	034	004	010	048
	1896-97.	...	...	311	349	1315	328	...	140	...	...	042	...
	1897-98.	018	186	109	825	1040	1036	778	056	...	...	...	...
21. Ellore.	Average.	020	123	472	551	678	774	701	246	043	020	010	043
	1896-97.	...	060	321	598	677	312	190	276	...	...	193	109
	1897-98.	006	219	141	459	675	1059	691	080	...	...	...	...
22. Polavaram.	Average.	097	252	567	761	685	833	595	223	034	010	021	049
	1896-97.	...	021	290	857	708	280	005	055	...	...	...	250
	1897-98.	040	137	198	1014	1201	561	1303	349	...	...	...	...
23. Tallapadi.	Average.	053	219	612	706	604	757	579	200	042	012	033	039
	1896-97.	...	245	128	514	637	194	043	097	...	...	106	169
	1897-98.	049	349	300	844	1342	1091	1217	360	...	...	...	...
District Average.	Average.	034	175	477	618	585	722	501	359	054	015	016	054
	1896-97.	...	011	081	327	724	725	402	023	...	...	067	...
	1897-98.	037	288	248	626	1078	1061	1020	145	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the RAINFALL AT EACH STATION in the affected districts from April 1896 to November 1897 compared with the average for each month—continued.

Stations.		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
KISTNA.													
1. Tiruvur	Average. 0.78	1.32	6.20	9.75	7.13	6.37	4.10	1.30	0.27	0.14	0.05	0.37	
	1896-97. 0.12	1.80	4.93	6.74	2.95	1.09							
	1897-98. 2.77	1.56	0.47	4.55	12.53	5.53	5.24	06					
2. Nandigama	Average. 0.40	1.32	3.99	5.77	6.03	6.02	4.20	2.08	0.25	0.45	0.13	0.47	
	1896-97. 0.03	5.93	7.59	3.96	4.43		1.31						
	1897-98. 2.31	1.62	7.84	9.93	11.12	2.55	1.00						
3. Bezvada	Average. 0.23	1.53	5.10	5.66	5.52	6.09	6.04	3.39	0.43	0.17	0.07	0.28	
	1896-97. 0.02	4.63	6.78	5.13	4.08	0.78	1.56						
	1897-98. 0.35	3.01	5.07	9.66	12.72	4.60	0.36						
4. Gannavaram	Average. 0.31	0.91	6.14	5.76	5.94	6.77	4.24	2.46	0.51	0.07	0.21	0.51	
	1896-97. 0.26	4.28	6.17	5.64	3.58	0.45	2.08				0.50	0.75	
	1897-98. 2.35	1.46	2.30	6.72	12.12	9.71	2.32	0.63					
5. Gadivada	Average. 0.37	1.55	4.08	5.50	6.23	5.84	7.32	3.62	0.42	0.20	0.10	0.64	
	1896-97. 2.01	3.22	4.96	4.50	1.61	0.88	3.69				0.28	2.14	
	1897-98. 2.48	1.31	3.23	10.92	5.94	5.16	0.11						
6. Masulipatam	Average. 0.23	1.14	4.60	5.40	6.27	5.03	9.58	5.52	0.66	0.22	0.20	0.24	
	1896-97. 0.69	4.62	6.41	5.39	6.58	0.30	10.09				0.60	0.81	
	1897-98. 0.97	1.07	4.20	4.77	5.89	3.57							
7. Guntur	Average. 0.20	1.82	3.96	5.14	5.41	5.60	6.75	3.12	0.42	0.33	0.18	0.71	
	1896-97. 0.35	7.68	4.75	3.65	4.85		3.98				0.55	0.70	
	1897-98. 1.45	3.86	5.34	7.45	5.83	2.50	0.96						
8. Sattenapalle	Average. 0.25	1.39	3.71	4.55	4.59	5.73	5.24	3.03	0.13	0.31	0.14	0.35	
	1896-97. 1.00	2.09	4.17	4.68	6.27	2.02	0.50	4.59			1.54		
	1897-98. 0.03	0.54	5.81	4.28	9.02	8.67	2.21	0.02					
9. Guruzala (Dā- chépalle)	Average. 0.17	1.51	3.55	4.95	5.72	6.72	4.60	2.57	0.33	0.25	0.02	0.47	
	1896-97. 1.00	2.72	2.80	3.70	8.54		1.35				0.16		
	1897-98. 1.80	1.21	3.87	7.57	7.41	2.69	0.44						
10. Vinnakonda	Average. 0.43	1.41	8.57	2.98	4.12	4.36	6.67	3.27	0.63	0.25	0.02	0.30	
	1896-97. 1.00	0.87	2.06	3.41	7.39	0.22	3.88			0.08	2.37		
	1897-98. 2.20	2.04	2.43	2.67	0.10	0.75	0.40						
11. Narasaraopet	Average. 0.40	1.69	4.04	4.23	4.32	4.85	6.18	4.55	0.25	0.33	0.03	0.48	
	1896-97. 0.06	4.13	5.88	5.02	7.81		4.90				1.50	0.28	
	1897-98. 3.19	1.29	5.91	10.63	10.44	2.17	0.06						
12. Bapatla	Average. 0.09	1.67	3.96	4.06	7.13	6.31	8.25	4.02	0.42	0.39	0.07	0.47	
	1896-97. 0.69	3.62	7.35	6.16	9.68	0.80	5.54						
	1897-98. 2.01	3.65	5.39	3.91	10.08	3.18	1.37						
13. Tenali	Average. 0.19	0.20	2.62	7.74	9.36	7.26	0.58	3.77			0.19	2.70	
	1896-97. 0.19	0.20	2.62	7.74	9.36	7.26	0.58	3.77			0.19	2.70	
	1897-98. 0.19	0.20	2.62	7.74	9.36	7.26	0.58	3.77			0.19	2.70	
14. Répalle	Average. 0.27	1.59	3.62	5.18	6.65	5.93	9.29	4.76	0.59	0.40	0.08	0.52	
	1896-97. 0.06	5.07	6.49	8.62									
	1897-98. 0.44	4.23	5.28	5.10	12.22	4.43	0.18						
15. Jaggayyapeta	Average. 0.23	1.52	3.99	4.94	5.71	5.82	6.55	3.42	0.41	0.29	0.10	0.49	
	1896-97. 0.08	4.11	5.46	5.86	5.45	0.33	3.75						
	1897-98. 0.34	1.54	2.46	5.13	7.97	8.94	3.62	0.55					

* Registration of rainfall commenced from this month.

Statement showing the RAINFALL AT EACH STATION in the affected districts from April 1896 to November 1897 compared with the average for each month—continued.

Stations.		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
K. INOOL.													
1. Markapur	Average. 0.42	1.34	2.27	2.20	2.73	3.35	6.63	3.77	0.37	0.13	0.04	0.48	
	1896-97. 0.20	1.36	1.36	1.40	3.52	4.47	...	4.09	...	0.25	...	1.62	
	1897-98. 2.84	0.74	1.95	3.21	7.03	4.02							
2. Giddalur	Average. 0.34	1.56	2.36	3.74	3.62	3.43	5.93	3.42	0.59	0.08	0.05	0.45	
	1896-97. 1.03	0.40	1.69	1.84	3.71	4.73	0.18	3.57	...	0.52	0.05	0.96	
	1897-98. 2.98	1.93	7.23	3.36	11.70	0.94							
3. Allagadda	Average. 0.22	1.03	4.05	4.29	7.28	6.34	5.57	1.45	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.12	
	1896-97. 0.30	1.95	1.70	1.50	4.16	1.32	...	2.31	...	...	...	...	
	1897-98. 0.45	3.70	4.03	7.61	7.23	2.40							
4. Koilkunta	Average. 0.38	1.25	3.42	3.59	5.27	5.28	4.38	1.03	0.77	0.03	0.02	0.08	
	1896-97. 0.20	1.48	1.00	1.47	3.28	4.10	...	1.81	...	...	...	...	
	1897-98. 4.34	2.23	3.51	6.11	4.25								
5. ...	Average. 0.34	0.92	2.03	1.79	4.79	3.67	4.97	1.59	0.12	0.06	0.18		
	1896-97. 0.25	1.10	1.20	1.93	1.91	0.37	1.83	...	...	...	...	...	
	1897-98. 0.23	0.57	2.25	2.00	5.12	6.73	2.14						
6. ...	Average. 0.65	0.61	2.87	2.87	2.62	5.21	3.59	1.12	0.19	0.16	0.16		
	1896-97. 0.10	0.76	4.02	1.81	3.21	3.11	0.07	1.45	...	...	...	...	
	1897-98. 0.39	1.15	2.55	2.99	5.01	12.79	0.89	0.46	...	...	...	...	
7. Sandyal	Average. 0.40	7.42	4.22	5.00	7.77	8.47	5.25	1.14	0.22	0.03	0.03	0.19	
	1896-97. 0.10	2.43	3.17	4.71	7.16	2.04	...	0.73	...	...	...	...	
	1897-98. 0.57	3.33	6.61	1.20	6.53	2.89							
8. Atrikur	Average. 0.75	0.78	2.54	7.44	6.75	6.80	4.73	1.23	0.25	0.05	0.01	0.38	
	1896-97. 0.10	2.43	3.17	4.71	7.16	2.04	...	0.73	...	...	...	...	
	1897-98. 0.98	1.18	2.96	6.46	5.65	10.58	0.97	0.20	...	...	...	...	
9. Mandikotkur	Average. 0.43	1.65	3.23	5.60	6.04	6.43	3.32	0.92	0.11	0.08	0.01	0.23	
	1896-97. 0.12	0.83	1.96	4.80	5.78	2.29	0.62	1.54	...	...	...	...	
	1897-98. 0.83	2.35	1.47	5.68	5.51	8.75	2.16						
10. Kurnool	Average. 0.34	1.54	3.23	4.35	6.00	6.15	3.63	1.07	0.22	0.05	0.01	0.42	
	1896-97. 0.00	0.16	1.20	4.61	4.86	2.87	0.43	1.30	...	...	...	...	
	1897-98. 1.22	0.84	2.57	4.99	6.91	9.61	1.71	0.01	...	...	...	...	
11. Pattukonda	Average. 0.35	1.36	3.45	3.58	4.09	4.70	4.70	1.33	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.42	
	1896-97. 1.31	1.73	3.98	4.69	4.25	0.22	0.36	0.83	...	...	...	...	
	1897-98. 0.80	3.17	2.97	0.54	2.98	8.99	2.86	0.01	...	...	...	...	
12. Prapali	Average. 0.60	0.85	2.23	3.50	5.23	5.02	1.50	0.20	0.03	0.02	0.25		
	1896-97. 0.61	1.42	2.96	2.55	4.91	6.37	0.45	1.57	...	...	...	...	
	1897-98. 2.25	2.01	4.02	1.27	3.43	10.66	3.23						
District Average	Average. 0.41	1.38	3.27	4.26	5.32	5.75	5.03	1.56	0.23	0.06	0.02	0.25	
	1896-97. 0.45	1.07	2.16	2.56	4.55	2.57	0.17	2.10	...	...	...	...	
	1897-98. 0.56	1.53	2.78	3.88	4.45	9.03	2.38	0.06	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the RAINFALL AT EACH STATION in the affected districts from April 1896 to November 1897 compared with the average for each month—continued.

Stations.		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
BELLARY.													
1. Yemmiganur	Average.	0.43	1.20	3.21	2.99	4.33	4.35	4.13	1.43	0.16	0.00	0.10	0.4
	1896-97.	0.16	0.10	0.96	3.23	4.31	2.84	0.18	1.21	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	0.26	1.77	3.35	4.43	0.84	10.66	3.45	0.39	...	...	...	0.31
2. Adoni	Average.	0.64	1.42	3.37	3.94	5.70	5.45	4.56	0.88	0.12	0.05	...	...
	1896-97.	0.30	0.16	2.11	3.59	7.96	0.30	...	1.61	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	0.42	1.23	2.01	2.28	2.36	16.91	1.83	0.20	...	...	...	...
3. Alur	Average.	0.48	1.70	2.60	3.13	3.98	4.69	4.98	1.12	0.12	0.01	0.01	...
	1896-97.	0.40	0.84	2.51	1.65	4.77	0.42	...	1.14	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	1.00	0.20	5.09	1.64	3.78	13.93	2.23	0.29	...	...	...	...
4. Surugappa	Average.	0.49	1.33	2.82	2.36	4.33	4.55	4.06	1.29	0.01	0.03	0.00	...
	1896-97.	...	1.50	2.56	3.08	4.62	0.88	0.11	3.61	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	0.46	1.46	5.20	1.43	3.72	8.38	4.10	6.03	...	...	...	...
5. Bellary	Average.	0.59	1.75	2.03	1.55	2.27	4.08	4.54	1.61	0.12	0.08	0.00	...
	1896-97.	0.34	0.03	0.63	0.64	0.61	0.99	1.18	2.76	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	0.07	1.07	2.65	0.30	1.23	13.23	3.97	0.15	...	...	...	...
6. Rayadurg	Average.	0.50	1.97	2.10	1.54	2.17	3.54	4.76	1.82	0.15	0.00	0.07	...
	1896-97.	0.30	5.27	2.95	0.93	2.00	3.03	0.75	0.59	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	0.98	4.07	2.08	0.23	4.39	15.62	1.70	0.08	...	...	...	...
7. Kampli	Average.	0.45	1.51	1.78	1.72	3.38	4.47	4.54	2.45	0.32	0.05	0.00	...
	1896-97.	...	0.60	0.20	1.82	1.74	0.99	...	2.14	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	0.49	2.42	3.37	0.94	3.72	19.95	2.41	0.06	...	...	...	...
8. Hospet	Average.	0.59	1.97	3.12	3.46	4.93	5.45	5.20	1.64	0.32	0.02	0.01	...
	1896-97.	0.89	0.99	2.48	0.03	1.26	0.38	0.28	...	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	2.25	2.13	9.96	1.26	4.24	19.23	1.55	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hadagalli	Average.	0.91	2.33	2.17	1.66	3.77	2.45	4.29	1.56	0.27	0.11	0.00	0.33
	1896-97.	1.42	1.42	3.65	1.18	1.53	1.06	1.78	...	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	2.80	1.36	4.43	0.88	1.96	10.56	2.18	...	...	...	...	...
10. Arpanahalli	Average.	0.82	3.09	2.50	2.68	3.48	4.38	4.63	1.32	0.41	0.03	0.02	0.22
	1896-97.	...	3.21	4.50	0.25	2.28	2.20	0.53	2.94	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	1.23	1.31	5.02	1.79	2.49	11.68	1.06	...	...	...	...	...
11. Kalligi	Average.	0.63	2.50	2.49	2.87	3.69	5.76	5.22	1.28	0.11	0.03	...	0.08
	1896-97.	...	1.48	1.64	4.43	1.72	1.01	0.79	0.60	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	1.05	3.06	6.35	1.48	4.67	20.09	4.59	...	...	...	...	...
District Average.	Average.	0.59	1.92	2.62	2.63	3.06	4.35	4.79	1.59	0.20	0.00	0.01	0.02
	1896-97.	0.14	2.06	1.88	2.92	3.38	1.32	0.45	1.64	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	0.98	1.58	4.97	1.51	3.05	14.46	2.64	0.70	...	...	...	...

RAINFALL AT EACH STATION in the affected districts from April 1896 to November 1897 compared with the average for each month—continued.

Stations.		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
RAJAHMUNDRAM.													
1. Yemmiganur	Average.	1.01	1.74	2.28	1.91	3.70	3.93	4.81	1.94	0.24	0.05	0.01	0.29
	1896-97.	...	0.82	3.73	2.31	1.19	1.39	0.28	3.19	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	0.32	0.88	4.76	0.20	2.22	19.87	4.78	0.08	...	...	...	...
2. Adoni	Average.	0.33	1.75	2.99	3.15	4.31	4.98	5.22	1.51	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.10
	1896-97.	...	3.43	1.98	1.43	4.43	2.49	...	2.23	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	...	2.28	3.37	3.89	5.18	13.08	0.94	0.20	...	...	...	...
3. Alur	Average.	0.51	1.50	2.65	3.08	4.48	3.73	4.61	1.60	0.20	0.02	0.02	0.18
	1896-97.	...	2.35	1.65	0.85	4.23	1.68	1.30	2.43	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	0.73	0.78	1.01	3.07	4.77	11.42	2.92	...	...	...	...	...
4. Surugappa	Average.	0.41	1.56	2.41	2.90	4.84	4.67	5.34	1.71	0.21	0.01	0.02	0.14
	1896-97.	...	3.72	3.08	3.22	2.01	...	2.68	...	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	0.25	0.34	1.73	1.19	3.07	9.04	3.56	0.45	...	...	...	...
5. Bellary	Average.	0.42	1.72	2.50	2.18	2.32	4.45	4.89	1.42	0.14	0.02	0.03	0.12
	1896-97.	0.19	2.11	2.55	1.46	1.30	0.89	0.53	1.45	0.04	0.07	0.20	...
	1897-98.	...	1.92	1.93	2.58	2.97	11.15	3.19	...	...	...	...	...
6. Rayadurg	Average.	0.70	2.04	1.86	1.15	3.22	4.24	4.95	2.31	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.16
	1896-97.	0.84	0.91	3.95	1.06	0.63	1.60	...	3.02	0.03	...	...	...
	1897-98.	0.58	0.70	2.86	0.51	5.00	13.02	1.38	...	...	...	...	...
7. Kampli	Average.	0.47	1.40	2.37	1.75	3.22	4.17	5.02	2.02	0.26	0.01	0.12	0.19
	1896-97.	...	1.31	2.92	0.20	2.06	1.62	0.87	1.93	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	...	0.90	5.78	...	1.85	12.35	1.15	...	...	...	...	...
8. Hospet	Average.	0.28	1.05	2.33	1.72	5.95	4.34	5.59	2.55	0.40	0.05	0.02	0.08
	1896-97.	...	2.61	0.80	1.04	2.53	2.35	0.61	2.69	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	0.15	1.11	5.77	1.22	3.10	12.23	0.94	0.27	...	...	...	...
9. Hadagalli	Average.	0.61	2.60	2.37	1.71	5.26	4.42	5.83	2.24	0.36	0.01	0.08	0.18
	1896-97.	0.60	4.48	1.74	1.32	1.76	5.48	0.66	2.43	...	...	...	...
	1897-98.	0.71	0.88	4.99	0.37	4.03	10.56	5.69	0.32	...	...	...	...
10. Arpanahalli	Average.	0.47	2.84	2.48	2.17	3.19	4.99	5.56	1.90	0.24	0.05	0.06	0.21
	1896-97.	0.18	4.00	3.18	0.59	0.72	6.90	0.52	1.90	0.90	0.03	0.20	0.30
	1897-98.	0.32	1.72	3.71	1.89	0.01	10.03	2.35	0.18	...	...	...	...
11. Kalligi	Average.	0.55	3.51	2.49	2.18	2.70	3.92	6.19	1.88	0.36	0.11	...	0.24
	1896-97.	0.86	5.35	3.50	1.07	2.11	4.32	...	3.35	0.40	...	...	...
	1897-98.	1.26	2.20	2.55	1.90	3.99	12.20	1.98	...	...	...	...	...
District Average.	Average.	0.53	2.19	2.52	2.21	3.62	4.45	5.49	1.80	0.23	0.04	0.04	0.18
	1896-97.	0.26	2.49	2.69	1.31	2.20	2.52	0.43	2.46	0.12	0.01	0.09	0.03
	1897-98.	0.39	1.25	3.50	1.51	3.65	12.30	2.60	0.13	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the RAINFALL AT EACH STATION in the affected districts from April 1896 to 1897, compared with the average for each month—continued.

Stations.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
CUDDAPAH.												
1. Rācampēta	Average 0.42 1896-97. 2.48 1897-98. 0.13	2.48 0.30 1.21	3.01 0.30 1.21	3.43 0.30 1.21	4.36 0.30 1.21	4.97 0.30 1.21	9.47 0.30 1.21	7.38 0.30 1.21	2.22 0.30 1.21	0.21 0.30 1.21	0.21 0.30 1.21	0.21 0.30 1.21
2. Chitravā	Average 0.46 1896-97. 1.23 1897-98. 0.57	1.71 0.30 1.59	1.72 0.30 1.59	3.07 0.30 1.59	4.54 0.30 1.59	3.50 0.30 1.59	8.56 0.30 1.59	6.45 0.30 1.59	2.04 0.30 1.59	0.16 0.30 1.59	0.22 0.30 1.59	0.22 0.30 1.59
3. Sidhant	Average 0.38 1896-97. 0.00 1897-98. 1.54	3.00 0.00 1.54	3.04 0.00 1.54	4.31 0.00 1.54	6.09 0.00 1.54	5.73 0.00 1.54	7.08 0.00 1.54	4.54 0.00 1.54	1.11 0.00 1.54	0.21 0.00 1.54	0.08 0.00 1.54	0.15 0.00 1.54
4. Badvel	Average 0.21 1896-97. 0.07 1897-98. 0.59	1.42 0.07 2.59	1.97 0.07 1.91	3.37 0.07 2.00	4.09 0.07 4.32	4.68 0.07 7.09	6.57 0.07 9.45	4.37 0.07 0.97	0.00 0.07 0.30	0.17 0.07 0.00	0.00 0.07 0.00	0.15 0.07 0.00
5. Cuddapah	Average 0.24 1896-97. 0.12 1897-98. 1.34	1.65 0.12 2.31	3.40 0.12 2.41	4.21 0.12 1.95	6.32 0.12 5.51	6.63 0.12 3.62	6.67 0.12 6.01	3.55 0.12 4.14	0.80 0.12 0.14	0.02 0.12 0.08	0.07 0.12 0.07	0.07 0.12 0.07
6. Kamalāparam	Average 0.27 1896-97. 0.20 1897-98. 0.90	0.58 0.20 1.71	3.42 0.20 0.99	3.84 0.20 0.99	6.69 0.20 5.12	4.24 0.20 3.51	5.66 0.20 7.09	4.75 0.20 0.47	0.41 0.20 0.47	0.09 0.20 0.47	0.04 0.20 0.47	0.11 0.20 0.47
7. Proddatur	Average 0.41 1896-97. 0.35 1897-98. 0.53	1.45 0.35 2.82	2.95 0.35 2.82	3.22 0.35 1.08	5.25 0.35 0.11	5.66 0.35 5.68	4.75 0.35 1.45	2.27 0.35 0.16	0.41 0.35 0.16	0.09 0.35 0.16	0.04 0.35 0.16	0.11 0.35 0.16
8. Jammalamadugu	Average 0.36 1896-97. 0.19 1897-98. 0.14	1.72 0.19 0.14	3.42 0.19 0.14	1.49 0.19 0.14	3.36 0.19 0.14	4.59 0.19 0.14	5.19 0.19 0.14	2.42 0.19 0.14	0.32 0.19 0.14	0.64 0.19 0.14	0.04 0.19 0.14	0.21 0.19 0.14
9. Pulivendla	Average 0.36 1896-97. 0.19 1897-98. 0.14	1.72 0.19 0.14	3.42 0.19 0.14	1.49 0.19 0.14	3.36 0.19 0.14	4.59 0.19 0.14	5.19 0.19 0.14	2.42 0.19 0.14	0.32 0.19 0.14	0.64 0.19 0.14	0.04 0.19 0.14	0.21 0.19 0.14
10. Kadiri	Average 0.41 1896-97. 0.35 1897-98. 0.53	1.45 0.35 2.82	2.95 0.35 2.82	3.22 0.35 1.08	5.25 0.35 0.11	5.66 0.35 5.68	4.75 0.35 1.45	2.27 0.35 0.16	0.41 0.35 0.16	0.09 0.35 0.16	0.04 0.35 0.16	0.11 0.35 0.16
11. Madanapalle	Average 0.72 1896-97. 1.77 1897-98. 2.10	3.43 1.77 2.10	3.32 1.77 2.47	3.08 1.77 1.32	3.35 1.77 5.28	4.23 1.77 4.54	6.62 1.77 1.64	4.04 1.77 0.94	1.06 1.77 1.17	0.13 1.77 0.03	0.15 1.77 0.43	0.15 1.77 0.43
12. Rāyachōti	Average 0.32 1896-97. 3.48 1897-98. 0.52	1.60 3.48 0.52	2.51 3.48 1.20	1.89 3.48 1.32	3.30 3.48 1.32	5.05 3.48 5.01	5.31 3.48 5.32	3.78 3.48 1.05	0.79 3.48 0.43	0.52 3.48 0.43	0.09 3.48 0.43	0.09 3.48 0.43
13. Vayalpad	Average 0.29 1896-97. 1.05 1897-98. 2.32	1.75 1.05 2.32	1.55 1.05 3.35	2.70 1.05 1.01	3.32 1.05 7.08	2.78 1.05 0.44	6.33 1.05 2.31	3.95 1.05 1.53	1.03 1.05 0.65	0.14 1.05 0.65	0.26 1.05 0.65	0.09 1.05 0.65
14. Pilar	Average 0.61 1896-97. 1.49 1897-98. 2.44	1.47 1.49 2.44	2.40 1.49 1.52	3.23 1.49 0.77	4.29 1.49 1.68	4.58 1.49 0.70	6.09 1.49 0.05	3.67 1.49 3.38	1.26 1.49 0.82	0.14 1.49 0.82	0.14 1.49 0.82	0.14 1.49 0.82
District Average.	Average 0.38 1896-97. 0.23 1897-98. 1.17	1.76 0.23 1.58	2.50 0.23 1.53	2.97 0.23 1.65	4.45 0.23 3.70	5.28 0.23 2.93	6.30 0.23 0.40	3.81 0.23 5.10	0.51 0.23 0.60	0.12 0.23 0.12	0.12 0.23 0.12	0.12 0.23 0.12

Net trade during the quarter ending

Districts.	December 1896.	January 1897.	February 1897.	March 1897.	April 1897.	May 1897.	June 1897.	July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	October 1897.	November 1897.	December 1897.
North Arcot	Sea-borne 553 Rail-borne 2,811	Sea-borne 553 Rail-borne 2,811	Sea-borne 553 Rail-borne 2,811	Sea-borne 553 Rail-borne 2,811	Sea-borne 553 Rail-borne 2,811	Sea-borne 553 Rail-borne 2,811	Sea-borne 553 Rail-borne 2,811	Sea-borne 553 Rail-borne 2,811	Sea-borne 553 Rail-borne 2,811	Sea-borne 553 Rail-borne 2,811	Sea-borne 553 Rail-borne 2,811	Sea-borne 553 Rail-borne 2,811	Sea-borne 553 Rail-borne 2,811
Kistna and Godavari	Sea-borne 8,225 Rail-borne 3,114	Sea-borne 8,225 Rail-borne 3,114	Sea-borne 8,225 Rail-borne 3,114	Sea-borne 8,225 Rail-borne 3,114	Sea-borne 8,225 Rail-borne 3,114	Sea-borne 8,225 Rail-borne 3,114	Sea-borne 8,225 Rail-borne 3,114	Sea-borne 8,225 Rail-borne 3,114	Sea-borne 8,225 Rail-borne 3,114	Sea-borne 8,225 Rail-borne 3,114	Sea-borne 8,225 Rail-borne 3,114	Sea-borne 8,225 Rail-borne 3,114	Sea-borne 8,225 Rail-borne 3,114
Decan districts	Sea-borne 11,372 Rail-borne 1,072	Sea-borne 11,372 Rail-borne 1,072	Sea-borne 11,372 Rail-borne 1,072	Sea-borne 11,372 Rail-borne 1,072	Sea-borne 11,372 Rail-borne 1,072	Sea-borne 11,372 Rail-borne 1,072	Sea-borne 11,372 Rail-borne 1,072	Sea-borne 11,372 Rail-borne 1,072	Sea-borne 11,372 Rail-borne 1,072	Sea-borne 11,372 Rail-borne 1,072	Sea-borne 11,372 Rail-borne 1,072	Sea-borne 11,372 Rail-borne 1,072	Sea-borne 11,372 Rail-borne 1,072
Nellore	Sea-borne 493 Rail-borne 5,782	Sea-borne 493 Rail-borne 5,782	Sea-borne 493 Rail-borne 5,782	Sea-borne 493 Rail-borne 5,782	Sea-borne 493 Rail-borne 5,782	Sea-borne 493 Rail-borne 5,782	Sea-borne 493 Rail-borne 5,782	Sea-borne 493 Rail-borne 5,782	Sea-borne 493 Rail-borne 5,782	Sea-borne 493 Rail-borne 5,782	Sea-borne 493 Rail-borne 5,782	Sea-borne 493 Rail-borne 5,782	Sea-borne 493 Rail-borne 5,782
Chingleput and North Arcot	Sea-borne 1,832 Rail-borne 4,062	Sea-borne 1,832 Rail-borne 4,062	Sea-borne 1,832 Rail-borne 4,062	Sea-borne 1,832 Rail-borne 4,062	Sea-borne 1,832 Rail-borne 4,062	Sea-borne 1,832 Rail-borne 4,062	Sea-borne 1,832 Rail-borne 4,062	Sea-borne 1,832 Rail-borne 4,062	Sea-borne 1,832 Rail-borne 4,062	Sea-borne 1,832 Rail-borne 4,062	Sea-borne 1,832 Rail-borne 4,062	Sea-borne 1,832 Rail-borne 4,062	Sea-borne 1,832 Rail-borne 4,062
Madras	Sea-borne 15,438 Rail-borne 9,502	Sea-borne 15,438 Rail-borne 9,502	Sea-borne 15,438 Rail-borne 9,502	Sea-borne 15,438 Rail-borne 9,502	Sea-borne 15,438 Rail-borne 9,502	Sea-borne 15,438 Rail-borne 9,502	Sea-borne 15,438 Rail-borne 9,502	Sea-borne 15,438 Rail-borne 9,502	Sea-borne 15,438 Rail-borne 9,502	Sea-borne 15,438 Rail-borne 9,502	Sea-borne 15,438 Rail-borne 9,502	Sea-borne 15,438 Rail-borne 9,502	Sea-borne 15,438 Rail-borne 9,502
South Arcot and Tanjore	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032
Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly	Sea-borne 40,833 Rail-borne 19,271	Sea-borne 40,833 Rail-borne 19,271	Sea-borne 40,833 Rail-borne 19,271	Sea-borne 40,833 Rail-borne 19,271	Sea-borne 40,833 Rail-borne 19,271	Sea-borne 40,833 Rail-borne 19,271	Sea-borne 40,833 Rail-borne 19,271	Sea-borne 40,833 Rail-borne 19,271	Sea-borne 40,833 Rail-borne 19,271	Sea-borne 40,833 Rail-borne 19,271	Sea-borne 40,833 Rail-borne 19,271	Sea-borne 40,833 Rail-borne 19,271	Sea-borne 40,833 Rail-borne 19,271
Madura and Tinnevely	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032	Sea-borne 11,801 Rail-borne 23,032
Malabar	Sea-borne 44,077 Rail-borne 3,979	Sea-borne 44,077 Rail-borne 3,979	Sea-borne 44,077 Rail-borne 3,979	Sea-borne 44,077 Rail-borne 3,979	Sea-borne 44,077 Rail-borne 3,979	Sea-borne 44,077 Rail-borne 3,979	Sea-borne 44,077 Rail-borne 3,979	Sea-borne 44,077 Rail-borne 3,979	Sea-borne 44,077 Rail-borne 3,979	Sea-borne 44,077 Rail-borne 3,979	Sea-borne 44,077 Rail-borne 3,979	Sea-borne 44,077 Rail-borne 3,979	Sea-borne 44,077 Rail-borne 3,979
South Canara	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279
Presidency Total	Sea-borne 21,279 Rail-borne 4,745	Sea-borne 21,279 Rail-borne 4,745	Sea-borne 21,279 Rail-borne 4,745	Sea-borne 21,279 Rail-borne 4,745	Sea-borne 21,279 Rail-borne 4,745	Sea-borne 21,279 Rail-borne 4,745	Sea-borne 21,279 Rail-borne 4,745	Sea-borne 21,279 Rail-borne 4,745	Sea-borne 21,279 Rail-borne 4,745	Sea-borne 21,279 Rail-borne 4,745	Sea-borne 21,279 Rail-borne 4,745	Sea-borne 21,279 Rail-borne 4,745	Sea-borne 21,279 Rail-borne 4,745
Total	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279	Sea-borne 20,291 Rail-borne 21,279

Statement showing the NET GRAIN TRADE (SEA-BORNE AND MAIL-BORNE) FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Grains.	During the half year ending	Northern Circars.		Kistna and Godavari.	Mts.	Nellore.	Chingdeput and North Arcot.	Madras.	South Arcot and Tanjore.	Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.	Madura and Tinnevely.	Malebar.	South Canara.	Presidency Total.
		TONS.	TONS.											
Wheat	March 1894	11	42	1,383	12	113	838	217	123	24	776	113	3,700	
	September 1894	20	11	1,645	188	788	70	281	26	438	101	3,440		
	March 1895	64	35	1,122	203	742	50	244	6	901	139	3,559		
	September 1895	128	180	1,247	139	518	56	235	41	579	160	2,870		
	March 1896	97	21	1,017	167	765	40	67	31	921	110	3,080		
Raddi	September 1896	29	445	1,039	183	440	53	68	30	556	136	2,080		
	March 1897	95	88	783	36	280	63	43	40	629	54	1,640		
	September 1897	57	49	576	71	493	41	9	78	274	78	1,723		
	March 1894	332	10,808	4,809	2,473	4,770	955	22,985	11,970	47,557	35,477	45,331		
	September 1894	5,920	27,181	7,102	44	1,616	539	21,821	9,404	37,534	58,591	51,788		
Rice	March 1895	1,871	26,911	489	730	459	8,753	37,245	9,802	31,272	6,577	6,948		
	September 1895	7	38,953	2,500	44	99	12,622	29,451	15,956	44,325	31,430	995		
	March 1896	79	11,546	418	223	225	1,926	40,318	6,937	44,214	21,991	14,993		
	September 1896	1,425	13,225	2,251	1,368	3,065	20,256	31,995	2,477	19,242	17,974	886		
	March 1897	13,589	7,452	963	3,257	2,182	31,395	23,007	2,638	15,732	8,153	569		
Cholam and cumbu	September 1897	5,307	8,650	47	634	18,089	14,881	22,107	873	7,289	20,102	25,862		
	March 1894	6,136	10,361	1,031	47	18,089	14,881	22,107	873	7,289	20,102	25,862		
	September 1894	5,283	14,862	1,698	1	20,506	11,744	40,687	2,131	9,330	27,072	41,300		
	March 1895	14,118	12,600	2,292	1	22,421	9,981	35,477	2,946	41,175	13,806	27,768		
	September 1895	23,018	13,643	3,681	1	22,409	15,730	31,846	3,701	51,144	4,890	17,442		
Cholam and cumbu	March 1896	33,679	10,225	2,251	1,368	3,065	20,256	31,995	2,477	19,242	17,974	886		
	September 1896	10,205	18,069	8,421	31,997	15,877	75,463	2,679	4,649	26,194	103,730	103,014		
	March 1897	5,481	15,794	4,714	31,997	15,877	75,463	2,679	4,649	26,194	103,730	103,014		
	September 1897	1,406	1,629	1,705	3,822	3,496	935	6,447	2,557	91	101	245		
	March 1898	3,335	1,044	1,044	1,826	326	2,579	2,579	1,249	690	690	690		
Cholam and cumbu	March 1894	11	101	4,849	942	903	112	274	2,875	2,930	435	1,096		
	September 1894	59	89	1,181	128	65	1,310	300	79	218	218	218		
	March 1895	63	93	4,032	128	61	2,049	953	49	105	105	105		
	September 1895	123	509	6,075	208	50	5,407	784	18	560	560	560		
	March 1896	473	675	3,241	378	93	1,690	422	7	152	152	152		
Cholam and cumbu	September 1896	669	1,126	2,125	181	69	120	2,557	91	101	245	245		
	September 1897	1,406	1,629	1,705	3,822	3,496	935	6,447	2,557	91	101	245		
Cholam and cumbu	September 1897	3,335	1,044	1,044	1,826	326	2,579	2,579	1,249	690	690	690		

Statement showing the NET GRAIN TRADE (SEA-BORNE AND RAIL-BORNE) IN A SERIES OF HALF YEARS FROM OCTOBER, 1893 TO SEPTEMBER, 1897.—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX IV.

Comparative statement of prices in the affected districts.

		Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.														
District and Taluks.	Years.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
GANJAM																
		Rice												Normal rate ... 17-0 Warning rate ... 13-6 Scarcity rate ... 10-2		
District average.	{	1876-77	200	195	174	137	152	157	151	150	135	137	110	101	90	90
	{	1877-78	90	90	91	97	99	90	84	87	83	88	82	84	91	100
	{	1888-89	145	113	126	124	116	113	112	111	103	103	105	112	119	118
	{	1896-97	161	125	104	106	102	101	107	110	107	96	87	77	79	100
Affected.																
Aska	{	1876-77	203	203	186	136	170	147	144	136	136	146	110	102	93	93
	{	1877-78	93	93	79	102	102	79	85	70	85	93	88	77	93	110
	{	1888-89	152	120	114	118	112	107	110	110	105	97	105	105	107	107
	{	1896-97	160	124	102	102	98	98	113	118	122	109	98	78	78	90
Parashottapur.	{	1876-77	238	195	170	130	196	196	179	179	179	179	114	98	98	98
	{	1877-78	98	98	106	106	114	90	90	98	98	98	81	89	97	97
	{	1888-89	150	110	135	130	140	140	125	130	120	100	105	105	110	110
	{	1896-97	190	145	120	120	120	121	115	115	115	101	81	81	89	90
Ganjām	{	1876-77	245	228	196	149	179	179	163	163	179	163	130	114	98	102
	{	1877-78	98	102	102	106	134	102	90	90	90	96	93	89	97	103
	{	1888-89	171	118	142	130	97	80	80	105	97	100	100	100	110	120
	{	1896-97	165	117	107	107	99	95	98	107	106	92	83	69	80	91
Berhampur	{	1876-77	159	151	136	143	93	159	151	157	123	123	113	117	87	93
	{	1877-78	87	93	89	85	94	84	84	68	70	73	67	87	96	104
	{	1888-89	140	116	116	116	117	103	110	110	107	102	101	102	110	113
	{	1896-97	143	113	96	96	90	98	110	111	110	102	86	79	77	86
Ichāpur?	{	1876-77	203	182	153	119	144	144	136	136	136	131	102	110	93	93
	{	1877-78	93	93	102	110	110	85	85	83	83	80	80	93	101	101
	{	1888-89	114	93	102	110	110	110	102	100	100	90	90	90	100	100
	{	1896-97	143	111	95	95	91	93	98	98	94	84	78	78	83	83
Sompeta	{	1876-77	190	193	171	122	147	130	130	130	130	130	111	90	98	98
	{	1877-78	98	98	90	91	98	90	90	98	90	90	81	89	97	114
	{	1888-89	154	105	146	122	109	114	114	114	106	106	114	122	130	111
	{	1896-97	151	108	102	103	100	93	113	113	98	91	91	81	88	92
Parlakimedi	{	1876-77	181	209	169	136	151	151	151	142	140	124	102	102	93	93
	{	1877-78	90	89	85	91	91	91	91	87	83	80	90	90	90	100
	{	1888-89	151	105	123	120	115	120	120	120	120	103	103	103	120	135
	{	1896-97	161	123	105	106	102	98	103	113	103	72	79	72	70	98
Tekkāl	{	1876-77	181	181	159	112	140	151	151	151	136	128	106	83	91	83
	{	1877-78	91	91	91	100	91	91	91	91	83	83	83	83	90	94
	{	1888-89	151	113	132	128	113	120	124	120	120	113	94	101	120	123
	{	1896-97	153	122	106	107	102	101	109	110	85	75	73	71	71	95
Narasannapeta.	{	1876-77	181	181	159	112	140	151	151	151	136	128	106	83	91	91
	{	1877-78	91	91	91	100	91	91	91	91	83	83	83	83	90	100
	{	1888-89	151	113	132	128	113	120	124	120	120	113	94	101	120	123
	{	1896-97	153	117	106	107	105	105	108	107	100	93	86	75	78	94
Russellikonda.	{	1876-77	223	240	223	163	141	134	164	164	130	135	111	111	91	88
	{	1877-78	91	91	94	94	94	82	84	84	84	84	84	84	82	93
	{	1888-89	153	120	143	120	110	110	105	110	110	103	93	100	106	131
	{	1896-97	173	144	113	116	109	113	116	113	114	112	91	83	78	91
Suradā	{	1876-77	246	255	241	158	194	176	176	158	123	123	106	94	77	70
	{	1877-78	77	79	84	97	87	85	75	88	88	88	88	88	105	100
	{	1888-89	140	114	123	123	114	114	114	109	105	106	114	105	114	90
	{	1896-97	193	153	101	101	93	93	102	112	108	102	84	81	83	92
Chitrapole	{	1876-77	160	160	160	129	113	125	120	120	120	115	93	90	76	78
	{	1877-78	76	78	75	78	80	80	78	70	83	75	70	70	77	82
	{	1888-89	120	120	120	120	113	110	110	110	100	105	100	110	110	120
	{	1896-97	140	111	93	103	103	97	97	106	108	81	72	71	72	77

Comparative statement of prices in the affected districts—continued.

		Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.														
District and Taluks.	Years.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
GANJAM—cont.																
		Rice												Normal rate ... 300 Warning rate ... 225 Scarcity rate ... 150		
District average.	1876-77	378	395	280	168	208	227	228	232	211	170	147	157	177	146	152
	1877-78	177	146	152	148	151	132	127	130	127	121	110	124	130	173	204
	1888-89	242	215	228	221	192	180	188	188	174	150	163	183	247	305	275
	1896-97	297	239	168	195	150	145	152	153	133	108	104	104	111	144	150
Affected.																
Aska	1876-77	366	386	305	150	214	214	214	220	214	214	137	130	130	160	168
	1877-78	130	160	168	153	160	120	122	122	130	122	108	108	108	162	189
	1888-89	228	213	213	213	188	163	167	167	167	158	137	156	179	253	287
	1896-97	260	232	151	143	128	128	135	143	128	115	95	88	89	133	157
Purnashottapur.	1876-77	441	520	265	147	235	204	294	294	294	235	147	147	147	176	170
	1877-78	147	176	176	176	176	118	132	147	147	147	117	132	147	176	205
	1888-89	236	227	236	236	163	182	202	209	168	145	154	236	236	318	263
	1896-97	370	279	193	185	155	134	145	142	130	115	112	110	127	170	170
Ganjām	1876-77	410	381	264	190	220	220	234	234	234	190	147	147	152	161	161
	1877-78	132	161	161	161	150	132	117	131	117	110	106	106	124	190	190
	1888-89	283	219	227	234	146	189	146	146	130	154	154	154	163	300	291
	1896-97	308	218	154	149	132	127	129	130	121	100	98	89	98	123	143
Berhampur	1876-77	293	275	230	156	158	186	217	212	164	163	130	154	116	139	134
	1877-78	110	139	134	136	142	124	108	88	114	115	126	123	142	158	180
	1888-89	218	188	195	200	193	179	182	186	185	161	168	178	188	254	269
	1896-97	300	251	185	170	132	150	162	152	135	104	105	103	107	129	141
Ichāpur	1876-77	305	397	244	153	214	244	214	214	183	183	153	153	137	168	168
	1877-78	137	168	168	160	153	130	122	122	122	122	99	122	129	152	213
	1888-89	203	189	189	180	186	162	162	162	162	144	162	171	200	216	270
	1896-97	215	215	152	144	144	144	144	144	132	91	101	108	105	126	168
Sompeta	1876-77	381	440	284	169	234	234	234	234	205	205	147	139	147	147	147
	1877-78	147	147	147	147	147	132	132	132	132	132	117	131	131	234	233
	1888-89	234	190	227	219	190	190	194	197	175	163	180	219	322	354	263
	1896-97	258	213	155	156	151	147	151	153	117	96	94	109	113	132	115
Parlakimedi	1876-77	407	407	313	171	193	217	217	217	217	207	178	159	137	144	144
	1877-78	137	144	144	156	163	149	136	136	136	118	108	135	133	162	216
	1888-89	271	216	245	213	216	189	203	203	203	162	170	189	225	352	325
	1896-97	315	212	213	202	189	150	168	164	142	111	111	107	155	153	153
Tekkali	1876-77	407	370	298	190	181	208	207	230	190	203	163	122	176	126	149
	1877-78	136	136	149	136	136	136	136	136	136	108	108	121	135	162	182
	1888-89	257	243	250	223	223	203	210	203	169	162	152	162	271	325	311
	1896-97	278	220	168	164	168	152	152	161	116	107	105	106	114	165	147
Narasanna-peta.	1876-77	379	379	291	163	217	217	203	210	190	169	136	136	122	136	149
	1877-78	122	136	149	149	149	149	149	149	139	122	108	162	136	135	176
	1888-89	271	243	257	230	203	189	206	216	189	189	189	213	325	325	289
	1896-97	327	239	176	181	168	163	169	167	140	121	107	105	114	129	135
Non-affected.																
Rassellkonda.	1876-77	317	338	301	201	179	211	217	222	217	179	151	157	167	123	137
	1877-78	107	123	137	116	116	116	116	116	116	127	99	111	115	200	221
	1888-89	255	227	227	209	172	172	182	191	172	141	145	145	233	318	314
	1896-97	328	236	158	156	138	145	159	138	151	121	104	106	111	166	169
Surada	1876-77	474	474	284	174	216	269	269	269	221	...	126	122	119	142	158
	1877-78	119	142	158	158	158	126	117	126	156	126	126	126	126	205	295
	1888-89	252	205	237	229	193	193	189	189	158	158	158	158	234	347	390
	1896-97	352	280	169	160	136	149	146	146	136	114	106	92	118	154	187
Ohicacole	1876-77	324	369	207	151	185	216	207	216	185	162	153	133	113	124	135
	1877-78	113	124	135	142	135	135	135	135	122	108	111	126	135	135	162
	1888-89	216	216	234	234	229	189	207	185	180	171	175	180	243	297	279
	1896-97	249	211	163	165	153	151	164	162	144	109	115	124	126	133	138

Comparative statement of prices in the affected districts—continued.

		Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.														
District and Taluqs.	Years.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
VIZAGAPATAM.																
		RAGI ... Normal rate ... 230 Warping rate ... 210 Scarcity rate ... 140														
District average.	1876-77	29.6	29.5	22.8	17.2	17.5	19.5	18.7	18.0	17.8	16.8	14.6	13.0	11.7	12.1	12.4
	1877-78	11.7	12.1	12.1	13.9	14.5	13.4	12.9	12.9	12.5	11.7	11.6	16.2	18.5	17.9	18.1
	1891-92	28.9	24.3	21.7	17.1	18.4	17.0	16.9	16.7	15.7	15.8	16.1	18.4	25.2	27.9	29.4
	1896-97	28.5	20.2	17.1	17.2	17.5	16.6	16.9	16.7	14.8	11.6	10.7	12.4	12.3	13.6	15.1
Affected.																
Pārvatipuram.	1876-77	25.0	34.5	23.0	14.4	17.7	21.2	20.5	21.2	18.0	17.6	13.7	11.7	12.9	12.8	13.1
	1877-78	13.9	12.8	13.4	14.2	15.1	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.0	12.1	11.9	14.3	15.9	13.7	14.7
	1891-92	28.8	23.0	23.7	16.9	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	18.0	18.0	19.0	23.3	29.5	30.5
	1896-97	23.9	22.6	17.6	18.7	18.3	18.0	18.0	17.2	15.1	12.1	10.8	12.4	12.6	11.9	13.9
Sālūra.	1876-77	31.6	25.9	22.3	16.5	14.4	17.2	17.2	18.0	18.0	16.5	14.8	12.2	12.2	12.6	14.4
	1877-78	12.2	12.6	14.4	15.9	15.2	13.6	14.4	14.0	13.1	13.1	11.5	15.8	15.8	16.0	16.0
	1891-92	32.7	22.3	22.3	14.8	17.5	20.8	18.7	18.7	18.5	19.4	18.0	20.1	28.0	33.1	30.9
	1896-97	29.8	19.4	19.8	19.8	19.3	16.2	20.1	18.7	14.4	12.6	10.9	12.6	14.4	15.6	15.5
Palkonda.	1876-77	29.6	33.4	29.6	17.7	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	20.7	17.7	15.4	13.1	12.7	15.5	13.4
	1877-78	12.7	15.5	13.4	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	11.8	11.8	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
	1891-92	35.5	20.6	20.6	18.5	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	17.7	17.7	19.2	22.5	34.7	40.8	38.4
	1896-97	31.3	23.2	19.1	17.1	17.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	14.1	11.7	10.0	14.7	13.6	14.1	15.3
Gazapatnagar.	1876-77	27.3	27.3	20.8	16.9	17.6	20.5	18.0	17.6	16.9	16.5	9.7	10.6	16.0	11.8	12.9
	1877-78	10.0	11.8	12.9	14.6	15.3	13.5	13.8	13.4	12.2	11.5	11.5	14.2	15.4	14.7	17.1
	1891-92	27.6	25.9	20.1	18.4	15.8	16.9	17.2	17.2	15.6	16.2	17.2	17.6	22.6	26.6	28.8
	1896-97	25.9	19.5	17.2	16.8	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	14.1	11.1	10.3	10.4	11.4	12.1	14.4
Chipurapalli.	1876-77	31.6	28.0	23.0	16.9	18.3	18.1	19.4	19.4	16.9	16.5	13.2	10.9	11.3	11.5	10.4
	1877-78	11.3	11.5	10.4	11.5	13.5	13.6	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.2	10.8	11.4	14.5	13.5	13.9
	1891-92	25.6	26.2	20.2	17.6	16.2	16.5	16.5	16.0	15.3	15.1	16.9	18.9	24.6	28.3	24.8
	1896-97	24.4	21.0	16.1	15.1	15.8	15.6	15.8	15.4	14.5	11.0	10.2	11.7	11.7	13.0	13.3
Vizagapatam.	1876-77	28.2	23.2	21.2	15.1	19.1	18.1	16.1	17.1	16.1	16.1	12.1	10.2	9.9	12.3	12.3
	1877-78	9.9	12.3	12.6	14.1	14.6	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.1	11.8	11.1	18.1	15.6	15.9	16.4
	1891-92	26.2	24.1	19.1	14.6	15.1	16.4	15.6	15.6	13.6	14.6	14.6	16.6	23.7	25.7	25.7
	1896-97	24.2	17.1	15.3	16.1	16.3	16.1	15.8	16.1	13.7	11.1	10.8	11.1	11.3	12.3	13.1
Vizagapatam.	1876-77	23.2	23.2	20.2	15.9	16.0	18.5	17.1	17.1	17.1	16.1	11.0	10.5	10.1	11.3	12.1
	1877-78	10.1	11.3	12.1	13.1	14.1	12.4	10.5	12.1	11.2	11.0	10.4	15.6	16.1	15.6	15.6
	1891-92	21.8	20.2	18.7	15.9	15.1	15.2	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.2	14.1	15.4	18.2	21.2	23.1
	1896-97	20.2	17.1	15.1	16.1	15.6	15.6	16.0	15.7	13.9	9.8	9.2	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.9
Chōdāvarān or Viravalli.	1876-77	28.8	31.6	23.0	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	20.1	20.1	20.1	13.1	10.4	10.4	11.5	12.2
	1877-78	10.4	11.5	12.2	13.3	14.1	14.4	12.2	11.5	11.5	10.8	10.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8
	1891-92	29.8	26.4	20.1	18.4	16.7	16.9	17.2	17.2	17.2	15.7	18.5	20.0	28.8	28.8	28.8
	1896-97	32.7	20.9	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	18.6	15.1	11.8	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1
Anakāpalle.	1876-77	31.3	27.3	21.2	17.2	14.3	19.0	19.2	19.1	18.2	16.3	11.8	11.0	10.9	10.5	12.3
	1877-78	10.9	10.5	12.3	12.7	14.9	12.9	12.5	12.7	11.6	11.4	10.9	13.8	18.5	18.2	17.6
	1891-92	27.5	24.1	19.7	17.1	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.3	15.9	14.9	14.9	21.8	21.8	24.3	23.9
	1896-97	30.5	19.4	15.8	17.0	17.6	16.0	15.9	16.3	15.1	12.5	12.0	12.6	11.9	12.9	14.6
Yellamanchili or Sarvasiddhi.	1876-77	34.5	30.4	24.5	17.2	15.4	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	14.5	14.3	13.6	19.6	11.8	10.9
	1877-78	13.6	11.6	10.9	14.5	14.1	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	23.2	18.8	16.9	16.9
	1891-92	29.8	27.3	24.6	18.3	16.3	16.3	16.7	15.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	16.3	25.4	25.4	21.8
	1896-97	33.1	22.1	...	...	...	15.0	14.5	14.5	14.1	11.3	10.9	14.3	13.9	13.7	16.3
Narasapattanam or Golconda.	1876-77	30.2	20.0	21.8	19.3	16.8	16.8	15.3	15.9	15.2	10.8	13.4	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.7
	1877-78	12.1	11.7	11.7	13.4	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.6	12.6	11.3	14.2	20.5	23.5	23.5	23.6
	1891-92	27.7	26.0	23.5	17.6	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	13.4	13.4	14.3	15.1	29.4	30.2	31.0
	1896-97	33.6	16.8	15.9	16.8	18.0	17.6	16.8	16.8	15.9	12.0	10.3	10.9	8.6	16.8	21.8

Comparative statement of prices in the affected districts—continued.

		Prices in seers of 50 tolas per rupee.														
District and Taluqs.	Years.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
		GODAVARI.														
		CHOLAM														
		Normal rate 280														
		Warping rate 210														
		Scarcity rate 140														
District average.	1876-77	37.6	27.3	18.9	13.4	14.8	17.2	15.7	15.7	14.8	14.9	12.2	7.4	8.9	11.3	12.6
	1877-78	8.0	11.3	12.6	13.0	16.6	13.9	13.3	13.7	13.7	14.9	13.2	12.8	12.3	12.3	13.5
	1891-92	21.7	20.8	19.4	17.2	16.1	16.1	16.7	17.2	13.9	16.7	16.9	17.9	20.3	20.8	20.2
	1896-97	21.6	15.9	12.7	13.8	16.3	16.9	16.7	16.6	14.9	13.4	12.0	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.1
Affected.																
Bhadrachalam.	1876-77	41.6	36.4	24.9	21.0	18.1	20.2	20.8	16.6	18.4	13.5	11.6	10.4	10.4	10.4	12.4
	1877-78	10.4	10.4	12.4	10.4	21.1	21.6	16.2	16.5	19.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
	1891-92	20.8	19.7	14.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	14.5	20.8	20.6	20.8	20.8	22.8	23.8	24.9	20.8
	1896-97	...	19.7	14.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	14.5	13.4	11.5	11.5	10.6	10.7	11.8	12.5	12.5
Non-affected.																
Tuni	1876-77	29.7	...	...	...	16.3	18.7	17.2	19.2	19.6	17.2	12.6	10.7	...	...	...
	1877-78	17.7	18.2	19.2	17.7	16.6	15.3	15.4	16.5	15.8	15.1	15.8	15.3	15.3	19.2	18.2
	1891-92	23.1	14.5	11.1	14.3	17.8	15.5	15.4	15.7	14.4	12.6	11.5	11.7	10.8	10.5	11.5
	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pittapuram	1876-77	35.2	24.0	16.0	14.6	22.6	19.2	19.2	20.9	20.9	15.3	11.5	9.6	8.6	11.5	11.5
	1877-78	9.6	8.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.9	11.5	...	...	...	...	...
	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.4	16.3	...	...	...	...	...
	1896-97	24.9	14.9	13.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	16.3	14.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Pratipadu	1876-77	34.5	22.0	23.0	16.8	12.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	13.0	10.8	8.5	10.9	15.6	15.6
	1877-78	5.5	10.9	15.6	16.8	19.0	15.0	14.6	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.4	12.2	13.6	13.6	13.6
	1891-92	15.3	15.3	18.2	17.3	18.2	18.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	15.3	15.3	16.3	19.2	...	...
	1896-97	...	11.5	...	...	19.2	19.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Peddapuram	1876-77	33.4	32.6	19.2	15.4	15.3	17.0	16.4	16.3	15.3	15.3	12.8	9.6	7.4	7.9	12.2
	1877-78	7.4	7.9	12.2	13.2	16.9	14.0	12.0	13.4	13.4	13.4	12.9	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
	1891-92	18.2	21.1	21.1	18.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	19.2	19.2
	1896-97	23.0	15.3	11.5	13.4	13.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.2	12.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Rajahmundry	1876-77	35.4	27.1	14.8	11.5	12.4	16.8	15.7	16.3	15.3	14.4	11.5	9.4	9.7	13.9	13.6
	1877-78	9.7	13.3	12.6	12.8	16.3	13.8	13.3	13.4	13.9	14.4	12.2	12.8	11.6	12.2	12.7
	1891-92	20.6	21.6	19.2	18.2	20.1	19.2	18.2	18.7	17.2	18.2	23.0	24.0	21.1	21.8	21.8
	1896-97	21.1	16.0	12.6	15.3	16.8	17.2	17.2	16.5	14.9	13.6	12.5	12.0	12.2	13.6	11.2
Ocanada	1876-77	...	18.7	13.4	11.0	13.1	15.9	14.5	14.4	12.7	13.0	11.2	10.1	8.6	11.5	14.8
	1877-78	...	8.6	11.5	14.8	13.4	15.3	11.5	12.4	13.4	13.5	13.0	13.4	13.4	12.4	15.3
	1891-92	21.8	22.0	20.3	17.8	15.3	15.3	15.3	14.4	14.4	14.5	15.2	15.3	17.2	17.2	17.2
	1896-97	...	...	...	...	13.4	15.3	...	14.4	12.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	12.4	11.9	11.9
Ramachandrapuram.	1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1891-92	21.1	21.1	19.4	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	14.6	15.3	14.7	15.3	15.3	16.9	12.2	...
	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	...	10.5	10.5
Alampur.	1876-77	34.5	21.1	19.2	11.5	17.2	17.2	15.3	16.2	15.3	16.3	11.5	8.6	6.7	10.6	11.5
	1877-78	6.7	10.6	11.5	11.5	17.4	13.4	12.4	13.4	13.6	16.3	12.4	12.4	10.7	12.2	13.4
	1891-92	23.0	19.2	23.0	19.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	19.2	20.3	19.2	17.5	19.2
	1896-97	23.0	18.2	15.3	15.3	16.4	16.5	16.1	17.0	17.2	16.2	13.4	12.4	13.4	13.6	15.3
Amalapuram.	1876-77	34.5	21.1	19.2	10.5	19.2	19.2	16.3	14.4	15.3	15.3	11.5	7.6	9.6	11.4	12.4
	1877-78	9.6	11.4	12.4	15.3	19.2	13.4	14.6	13.3	14.4	15.3	12.4	12.9	12.4	15.3	15.3
	1891-92	23.0	21.1	18.8	...	15.3	16.2	16.0	16.8	16.3	16.6	16.3	17.6	22.7	21.8	18.7
	1896-97	22.0	15.7	12.7	13.4	15.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	14.1	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4
Kottupeta	1876-77	36.4	34.5	16.8	11.5	13.8	18.0	16.0	16.3	15.1	14.7	11.8	9.7	9.4	12.4	13.0
	1877-78	9.4	12.4	13.0	13.7	17.3	13.8	13.4	14.1	13.9	14.7	12.6	13.6	13.4	12.7	13.4
	1891-92	23.0	21.1	20.2	14.7	15.2	16.5	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	18.3	23.5	23.3	20.0	20.0
	1896-97	21.1	16.2	12.4	12.4	12.4	18.2	18.2	17.8	16.5	14.1	12.4	12.0	11.5	12.1	12.4
Narasapuram.	1876-77	33.4	28.8	15.3	13.4	13.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	14.7	...	...	...
	1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1891-92	20.6	19.2	...	...	15.3	11.6	13.1	15.1	15.7	...	15.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	12.4
	1896-97	19.2	14.0	11.6	11.8	16.4	14.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	13.4	11.7	11.5	11.5	12.0	12.5

Comparative statement of prices in the affected districts—continued.

District and Taluks.	Years.	Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.													
		September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
GODAVARI—cont.															
CHOLAM—cont.															
Non-affected—cont.															
Sivakodu	1876-77	38.4	33.6	24.9	18.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	14.2	7.0	8.3	10.4	14.5
	1877-78	8.3	10.4	14.5	16.1	19.4	14.1	14.7	14.5	14.6	15.3	13.8	15.3	12.6	15.0
	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.1	19.2	19.2	19.2	20.4	21.1	21.1
	1896-97	23.0	19.2	14.5	15.3	15.3	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	16.8	13.7	13.4	13.4	13.4
Tanuku	1876-77	40.3	18.2	14.4	19.5	12.4	17.6	13.4	15.9	15.2	13.4	11.5	9.6	7.6	9.6
	1877-78	7.6	8.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	13.4	12.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	12.4	10.5	11.5	12.6
	1891-92	22.0	21.1	17.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	18.2	21.6	23.0
	1896-97	21.4	16.1	12.5	15.0	15.9	17.2	17.2	15.3	15.3	13.8	12.4	12.0	11.5	11.5
Ellore	1876-77	31.6	23.5	14.8	10.5	10.5	13.5	13.3	13.9	12.8	12.1	10.3	8.3	3.9	11.7
	1877-78	8.9	11.7	11.0	12.3	14.2	11.9	11.5	13.4	12.4	12.1	11.3	12.2	11.1	12.1
	1891-92	22.5	22.5	18.8	19.2	14.4	14.4	16.9	18.2	16.9	15.7	15.3	15.3	18.4	21.1
	1896-97	20.1	15.5	12.4	13.4	15.3	16.1	16.2	16.3	13.8	13.3	11.7	11.5	10.6	10.6
Chintalapudi.	1876-77	40.3	24.9	17.2	15.3	12.4	16.3	13.7	12.4	12.9	12.9	10.5	8.6	9.6	10.5
	1877-78	9.6	10.5	11.5	11.5	15.3	15.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	12.9	10.5	8.6	8.6	9.6
	1891-92	22.5	22.5	20.6	16.0	16.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	16.3	15.3	15.3	15.5	16.7	19.2
	1896-97	19.2	20.1	...	...	...	...	...	14.4	11.5	11.5	11.2	10.5	...	...
Tallapudi	1876-77	40.3	24.0	17.2	12.4	12.4	17.1	16.7	16.3	16.3	16.3	12.4	10.0	9.9	12.1
	1877-78	9.9	12.1	13.0	12.4	17.7	14.7	13.4	14.9	15.3	10.3	11.5	12.2	10.9	11.3
	1891-92	24.0	24.0	16.3	13.4	17.2	15.3	18.2	18.7	18.7	17.2	17.7	19.2	23.9	24.5
	1896-97	20.5	16.6	12.1	12.0	14.6	17.2	17.2	16.4	13.6	12.6	11.5	11.1	10.7	11.6
Polavaram	1876-77	48.0	23.0	17.2	11.5	13.4	17.2	13.4	13.4	12.4	12.4	11.0	9.1	8.6	12.4
	1877-78	8.6	13.4	13.4	13.4	15.3	10.5	12.4	12.4	11.5	12.4	10.5	9.6	10.5	9.6
	1891-92	20.8	19.2	17.2	...	15.3	19.2	17.4	19.2	18.6	16.3	17.2	18.2	20.2	24.0
	1896-97	23.0	15.3	11.7	12.4	17.3	17.5	16.3	15.4	14.4	13.8	12.4	11.7	11.3	12.5
Chidavaram.	1876-77	38.4	34.5	18.2	11.5	17.2	17.4	16.6	16.4	14.8	14.8	10.8	9.8	9.3	12.6
	1877-78	9.3	12.6	13.4	14.5	19.8	13.8	13.5	14.2	14.7	14.8	13.3	13.4	11.7	12.2
	1891-92	23.0	23.0	11.1	16.3	17.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	17.2	16.2	24.9	24.9
	1896-97	19.2	16.3	13.4	13.4	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	17.2	14.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5

Comparative statement of prices in the affected districts—continued.

		Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.														
District and Taluks.	Years.															
		September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
KURNOOL.																
CHOLAM { Normal rate ... 30.0																
{ Warning rate ... 22.5																
{ Scarcity rate ... 15.0																
District average.	1876-77	17.7	9.3	7.9	7.0	7.1	8.1	8.6	8.3	7.3	7.0	6.2	6.0	6.4	8.2	9.5
	1877-78	6.4	8.2	9.5	10.6	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	12.0	9.8	10.8	11.3	11.2	11.7	13.0
	1891-92	21.6	21.5	17.1	13.4	13.9	14.5	14.6	14.9	14.9	14.4	16.3	16.7	15.2	19.7	18.5
	1896-97	26.1	17.3	13.1	13.9	15.4	14.4	14.0	13.2	12.9	12.2	10.3	9.9	11.6	13.1	12.1
Affected.																
Sirvel	1876-77	16.4	8.2	7.8	6.8	6.5	7.8	8.9	8.2	7.5	7.5	6.5	5.8	6.1	6.8	8.2
	1877-78	6.1	6.8	8.2	10.4	10.4	10.4	15.0	14.3	12.3	10.9	12.3	12.3	13.0	13.0	13.0
	1891-92	22.2	20.4	17.1	13.8	13.7	13.7	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.4	15.4	15.7	16.4	17.8	16.1
	1896-97	20.7	14.3	11.5	11.9	14.2	13.0	12.3	11.6	12.9	12.5	10.3	8.9	10.8	14.2	10.5
Koilkuntla	1876-77	19.7	13.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.5	8.6	8.2	7.1	7.1	6.3	5.9	5.1	6.3	7.1
	1877-78	5.1	6.3	7.1	11.0	17.7	14.2	14.2	15.0	14.2	10.6	11.8	12.6	12.6	13.4	12.6
	1891-92	23.7	23.7	17.7	12.6	12.6	14.2	14.2	14.2	13.4	13.4	16.2	17.3	20.1	18.5	15.8
	1896-97	24.0	17.5	10.6	12.3	14.3	13.6	13.4	12.6	12.3	11.5	9.1	9.3	10.6	12.4	10.3
Owk	1876-77	18.1	...	7.9	7.1	7.1	...	8.6	8.3	7.5	...	6.3	6.3	5.5	12.6	11.8
	1877-78	5.5	12.6	11.8	11.8	12.6	15.8	15.8	11.8	10.6	11.5	12.6	12.6	13.3	12.6	13.3
	1891-92	18.3	22.1	17.3	14.2	12.6	13.4	13.4	14.2	13.8	13.4	16.6	15.8	18.9	19.3	15.6
	1896-97	22.1	15.8	11.0	12.6	14.6	13.2	13.0	12.2	11.8	11.0	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.5	11.9
Nandyal	1876-77	19.1	8.2	6.8	5.4	6.5	7.8	8.2	7.8	7.1	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.1	9.5	10.6
	1877-78	6.1	7.5	10.9	9.5	10.0	10.0	14.3	13.7	10.6	10.2	11.9	12.3	11.3	11.6	14.3
	1891-92	21.9	20.2	17.1	12.6	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.7	15.4	14.3	16.4	15.4	18.1	18.3	17.3
	1896-97	25.0	17.4	11.9	12.3	16.0	14.5	14.7	15.4	12.8	12.5	11.4	9.9	12.3	14.0	11.5
Kalwa	1876-77	16.4	...	6.8	...	6.8	7.5	8.2	7.8	6.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	6.1	7.5	7.5
	1877-78	6.1	7.5	7.5	10.2	13.7	12.3	13.0	13.0	12.3	10.2	11.6	11.3	9.5	9.5	9.3
	1891-92	23.3	23.3	14.4	11.6	13.8	14.4	14.4	15.0	15.0	15.9	16.4	20.5	21.9	19.6	18.8
	1896-97	29.4	19.1	14.1	15.4	17.4	15.2	14.3	12.4	13.2	12.3	9.5	9.5	11.9	13.2	12.6
Kurnool	1876-77	16.4	7.5	...	7.1	7.5	8.5	8.8	8.2	7.1	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.8	8.2	7.5
	1877-78	5.8	8.2	7.8	10.2	11.0	12.3	12.3	12.0	10.2	11.6	10.2	10.6	10.2	13.7	13.7
	1891-92	20.9	19.9	13.7	12.0	14.4	15.1	15.1	15.7	15.6	15.0	15.4	16.4	19.8	21.2	18.8
	1896-97	26.2	17.4	...	16.4	16.1	14.2	14.0	13.5	12.8	11.9	9.0	8.8	11.5	13.6	11.7
Pattikonda	1876-77	18.2	9.7	7.7	8.7	8.7	9.5	8.7	8.2	7.1	6.0	6.6	6.7	10.3	11.4	11.4
	1877-78	7.7	10.3	14.4	12.0	14.4	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.0	8.4	8.7	10.0	9.7	10.5	12.2
	1891-92	19.0	21.6	17.6	14.4	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.1	15.9	15.3	16.8	17.7	19.8	17.5	18.6
	1896-97	28.0	16.6	13.1	13.6	14.0	13.3	12.7	12.6	11.8	11.8	10.3	10.1	12.5	15.6	15.1
Pyapali	1876-77	16.4	8.2	...	...	7.4	9.2	9.2	8.7	7.9	...	6.7	6.9	7.4	9.7	13.4
	1877-78	7.4	9.7	13.9	11.3	7.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	8.4	8.2	10.0	10.3	8.9	13.4
	1891-92	24.7	24.7	19.3	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.0	16.9	15.4	14.7	20.6	18.8	18.8	17.7	18.2
	1896-97	32.3	19.9	15.5	15.3	14.6	13.7	13.7	13.3	13.7	12.3	9.9	9.7	11.6	13.1	13.4
Non-affected.																
Chambur	1876-77	18.9	9.4	10.2	7.9	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.9	6.7	5.9	6.1	7.9	7.9
	1877-78	6.7	7.9	7.1	7.9	11.0	10.5	11.0	11.8	11.0	9.1	9.4	9.4	11.0	15.0	18.1
	1891-92	19.3	20.5	18.1	13.8	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	13.4	14.6	15.6	18.0	22.5	22.5
	1896-97	22.1	15.8	17.3	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.2	14.2	14.2	12.6	12.0	12.2	11.3	12.6	12.6
Atmakur	1876-77	16.4	7.5	8.2	6.1	6.1	7.5	8.2	6.8	6.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.3	7.4
	1877-78	5.4	6.8	7.8	9.5	15.0	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	8.9	11.6	10.5	13.7	13.7	16.4
	1891-92	23.3	20.5	16.4	13.7	15.0	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	15.7	17.8	17.8	19.8	2.5	17.3
	1896-97	28.7	17.8	12.3	13.7	16.4	15.7	15.4	13.3	13.7	13.1	11.8	13.7	12.1	14.0	11.1
Nandikotkur.	1876-77	17.8	6.1	6.8	6.1	6.1	7.8	8.2	7.5	6.5	6.5	5.5	5.1	6.5	6.1	7.4
	1877-78	6.5	6.1	7.5	7.5	14.3	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	9.2	12.3	12.3	9.5	9.5	9.4
	1891-92	23.9	21.6	17.1	13.4	14.7	15.7	16.4	16.4	15.7	15.0	16.8	18.5	21.9	21.9	17.9
	1896-97	28.7	18.8	13.3	15.0	16.6	15.7	15.7	13.8	13.7	13.0	10.0	10.4	12.8	13.5	11.1

Comparative statement of prices in the affected districts—continued.

		Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.														
District and Taluks.	Years.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
BELLARY.																
CHOLAM { Normal rate ... 30.0 Warning rate ... 22.5 Scarcity rate ... 15.0																
District average.	1876-77	16.3	10.2	7.1	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.8	8.3	7.5	6.5	5.8	5.6	6.1	8.7	11.0
	1877-78	6.1	8.7	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.8	10.7	9.9	8.5	8.7	9.2	10.0	10.3	13.9
	1891-92	22.7	21.9	17.1	14.2	14.4	15.8	15.2	15.3	15.3	14.9	16.3	19.2	22.9	23.2	23.7
	1896-97	28.7	18.1	12.1	13.5	14.3	13.4	12.8	12.0	12.0	11.5	9.7	9.2	11.4	14.0	15.3
Affected.																
Yemumiganur.	1876-77	18.8	10.6	7.2	7.7	7.4	8.2	8.7	7.9	6.9	6.7	5.4	5.4	5.6	10.3	8.2
	1877-78	5.6	10.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	10.8	10.8	11.3	11.2	8.2	8.5	9.5	8.9	8.6	9.8
	1891-92	20.9	19.0	15.8	12.8	14.9	15.1	14.4	14.4	15.3	14.8	16.7	18.5	17.5	19.0	21.5
	1896-97	26.0	15.8	12.0	13.9	13.8	12.8	11.8	11.8	11.3	10.4	8.4	8.3	10.5	12.1	14.0
Adoni.	1876-77	15.9	11.0	7.2	8.2	8.2	8.7	10.0	9.2	8.2	7.4	6.4	6.1	6.6	9.7	11.5
	1877-78	6.6	9.7	11.5	11.0	9.2	10.3	10.0	11.0	10.3	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.0	10.3	12.8
	1891-92	20.3	19.0	15.7	13.8	14.4	14.9	15.1	14.4	14.0	14.3	16.4	16.7	18.0	18.5	16.7
	1896-97	26.4	15.5	12.4	14.2	13.2	12.5	12.3	11.5	11.2	10.5	10.5	9.6	11.4	13.4	14.5
Alur.	1876-77	16.7	10.8	6.6	6.0	7.2	7.7	8.7	8.9	7.7	6.9	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.9	7.7
	1877-78	5.6	6.9	7.7	8.2	8.7	9.0	9.7	9.2	9.7	7.7	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.7	8.7
	1891-92	24.9	22.0	18.5	13.2	13.3	14.8	15.3	14.3	14.7	14.1	15.0	16.2	19.2	18.5	21.0
	1896-97	27.0	17.0	12.2	12.4	12.9	12.2	12.1	10.9	10.8	10.7	9.0	8.8	11.3	15.3	14.7
Bellary.	1876-77	15.7	9.2	6.9	7.7	8.2	8.4	9.2	9.0	8.2	7.1	6.2	5.9	6.1	8.7	7.7
	1877-78	6.1	8.7	7.7	8.2	8.7	10.8	11.3	11.3	11.0	9.2	10.0	10.3	10.8	12.3	14.6
	1891-92	20.4	20.8	16.7	13.6	14.7	15.4	15.1	14.6	15.3	14.2	15.0	17.3	21.1	21.3	20.8
	1896-97	27.9	15.6	11.1	13.3	13.2	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.6	10.9	9.2	8.4	11.8	13.0	13.8
Siraguppa.	1876-77	19.5	12.0	7.7	7.7	8.2	8.4	9.2	9.0	8.2	7.1	6.2	5.9	6.1	8.7	11.3
	1877-78	5.9	8.2	11.3	8.7	11.3	9.3	10.8	11.3	11.0	9.2	10.0	10.3	10.8	12.3	14.6
	1891-92	22.6	19.3	15.0	13.1	14.1	15.4	15.2	14.4	13.3	13.4	14.0	14.7	18.5	20.6	23.0
	1896-97	29.0	15.9	12.6	14.3	13.6	12.7	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.8	8.7	8.4	10.7	13.1	13.6
Hospet.	1876-77	15.4	10.0	7.2	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	6.4	6.5	5.6	5.4	5.9	9.0	12.1
	1877-78	5.9	9.0	12.1	12.8	12.3	12.0	11.0	10.3	9.2	8.7	8.2	9.2	10.5	10.8	13.1
	1891-92	22.5	21.2	16.7	13.9	14.5	15.7	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.9	15.7	20.8	23.6	25.8	25.0
	1896-97	27.2	18.6	13.2	12.9	13.6	13.4	13.1	11.6	12.0	11.3	9.7	9.0	10.7	13.1	14.1
Rayadrug.	1876-77	15.4	10.3	6.5	7.2	7.2	8.2	9.2	7.7	8.2	6.4	6.1	6.1	7.2	10.3	12.1
	1877-78	7.2	10.3	12.1	15.4	11.8	11.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.5	10.3	13.3	15.5
	1891-92	20.8	21.6	17.7	13.3	14.5	14.6	15.2	16.2	15.1	15.5	16.4	19.1	23.0	24.2	21.2
	1896-97	27.8	18.1	13.0	12.8	14.1	13.4	13.9	13.0	13.1	12.8	10.9	9.5	12.4	16.7	14.0
Kadali.	1876-77	14.9	9.7	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.9	8.4	8.2	7.4	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.4	9.5	12.8
	1877-78	6.4	9.5	12.8	12.8	13.6	12.3	10.5	10.5	9.0	8.2	8.2	8.7	9.7	11.0	16.4
	1891-92	21.6	21.3	18.0	15.7	14.9	15.9	15.4	16.4	16.4	16.2	17.2	22.1	27.2	26.9	28.8
	1896-97	27.2	19.5	13.3	13.3	16.4	14.4	13.3	11.8	12.4	11.3	10.3	9.8	11.3	14.4	16.5
Hadagalli.	1876-77	15.1	9.2	6.0	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.0	6.8	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	7.7	12.6
	1877-78	5.4	7.7	12.6	14.9	15.1	13.1	12.3	10.8	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.7	10.5	9.7	13.9
	1891-92	27.3	22.9	18.5	15.1	14.4	15.9	16.7	17.2	16.6	16.4	18.8	23.4	29.8	26.5	27.9
	1896-97	31.8	21.6	10.3	14.3	15.3	14.8	14.1	12.9	12.6	12.3	10.1	10.0	12.2	13.9	19.0
Harpanahalli.	1876-77	13.9	8.7	6.0	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.4	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.1	6.5	12.8
	1877-78	5.1	6.5	12.8	12.7	14.0	13.7	11.3	10.3	8.3	7.4	6.9	7.9	9.6	9.5	17.1
	1891-92	27.6	25.7	19.9	15.3	14.4	15.6	14.7	16.5	16.3	16.6	18.5	23.7	31.5	30.0	27.1
	1896-97	35.0	23.1	13.3	14.1	16.4	15.4	13.6	13.3	13.1	13.3	11.3	10.3	11.8	14.8	18.3

Comparative statement of prices in the affected districts—continued.

		Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.														
District and Taluks.	Years.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
ANANTAPUR.																
RAGI ... { Normal rate 32.0 Warning rate 24.0 Scarcity rate 16.0																
District average.	{	1876-77 15.2	10.7	8.3	7.7	7.6	8.4	9.2	8.8	8.0	7.3	6.3	6.0	7.4	11.0	11.8
		1877-78 7.4	11.0	11.8	12.0	11.2	10.8	10.9	11.4	11.4	10.3	9.8	10.8	12.4	15.3	16.9
		1891-92 23.4	22.3	19.3	14.5	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.0	20.2	20.5	22.6	22.0	22.9
		1896-97 31.2	22.6	15.9	16.9	17.2	16.8	17.2	17.3	17.0	16.2	14.2	13.6	15.1	19.7	18.0
Affected.																
Uravakonda	{	1876-77 16.2	10.6	7.2	8.2	7.7	8.4	9.7	9.7	8.0	6.8	6.5	5.8	5.8	11.6	13.0
		1877-78 5.8	11.6	13.0	11.6	9.7	9.7	10.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	8.7	9.2	10.7	11.6	15.3
		1891-92 20.8	12.6	...	12.6	12.6	13.5	15.5	14.5	17.4	18.7	18.6	18.0	23.3	23.3	23.3
		1896-97 28.8	17.3	15.6	17.3	16.6	16.7	17.9	16.8	16.8	15.9	14.1	12.8	14.4	14.1	14.7
Gooty	{	1876-77 17.4	11.1	8.4	8.7	8.0	8.2	10.1	9.4	8.9	7.7	6.5	...	6.5	11.1	12.8
		1877-78 6.5	11.4	12.8	12.1	9.4	...	11.6	...	8.7	9.4	9.2	9.7	11.1	13.9	13.9
		1891-92 21.8	19.4	16.7	13.5	14.5	15.0	15.5	15.5	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.5	15.5	16.3	16.3
		1896-97 29.1	19.1	14.3	15.3	15.2	15.5	15.5	15.8	15.8	14.8	12.6	12.4	13.9	17.2	17.5
Vadiki	{	1876-77 19.4	11.6	8.7	8.2	8.7	9.7	11.6	8.7	8.2	7.7	6.3	5.8	7.7	12.6	12.6
		1877-78 7.7	12.6	12.6	15.5	15.5	12.6	13.5	12.6	11.6	10.7	10.7	11.6	11.6	16.5	16.5
		1891-92 20.4	...	...	16.4	17.3	17.4	18.1	17.6	16.7	18.3	22.0	21.8	19.7	20.5	20.5
		1896-97 30.0	21.3	15.5	14.5	15.5	14.5	14.5	14.8	14.5	12.6	11.6	11.6	15.5	15.5	15.5
Tadpatri	{	1876-77 16.9	10.6	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.9	10.4	9.7	8.7	7.2	7.0	7.7	9.2	8.7	8.7
		1877-78 7.7	9.2	8.7	12.6	12.1	12.1	12.8	12.8	12.3	10.9	10.6	11.1	11.8	13.0	14.3
		1891-92 15.6	20.9	17.2	13.7	14.5	14.5	14.9	15.6	15.5	15.5	17.4	21.3	21.3	19.4	19.9
		1896-97 28.3	17.7	14.2	15.5	16.1	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.2	12.6	12.9	12.7	15.3	15.5
Anantapur	{	1876-77 15.3	11.1	9.2	8.0	7.7	9.0	9.7	9.2	7.8	7.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	10.9	12.3
		1877-78 6.6	10.9	12.3	11.2	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.3	9.8	9.4	9.7	11.1	13.0	17.7	17.7
		1891-92 23.3	21.0	17.6	17.5	14.1	14.5	14.5	14.5	16.3	15.0	17.3	17.5	18.3	18.4	20.4
		1896-97 27.3	21.6	14.5	15.7	16.3	15.6	16.5	16.5	16.1	15.3	13.6	13.5	14.7	21.4	16.9
Kalyandrug	{	1876-77 19.3	9.4	7.7	7.5	7.2	8.2	8.7	8.2	7.0	6.5	5.8	5.3	5.8	8.2	11.6
		1877-78 5.8	8.2	11.6	10.9	10.6	10.4	9.7	10.4	10.6	9.7	8.7	8.7	10.1	14.5	19.4
		1891-92 22.3	20.8	16.9	13.5	14.5	13.8	13.5	14.0	15.0	14.5	19.1	21.1	22.0	22.0	33.2
		1896-97 31.0	23.7	15.7	17.2	16.4	16.4	16.7	17.4	17.8	15.5	13.7	13.6	16.0	20.3	18.4
Dharmavaram	{	1876-77 16.0	11.1	7.7	6.7	7.0	8.7	9.4	8.7	7.7	6.7	5.8	5.3	9.2	9.2	10.9
		1877-78 9.2	9.9	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.1	11.3	10.6	12.1	10.6	9.2	10.9	13.8	16.0	18.9
		1891-92 24.7	24.0	20.6	13.5	14.7	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.7	19.9	20.0	22.6	22.5	20.4
		1896-97 28.1	22.3	15.5	15.6	16.6	15.5	15.5	15.5	14.8	15.1	12.3	12.6	14.9	18.4	16.0
Penukonda	{	1876-77 19.6	10.6	8.7	6.7	6.7	7.5	8.5	7.7	7.7	7.0	5.8	5.3	7.2	10.6	10.6
		1877-78 7.2	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.1	9.9	10.0	11.3	11.3	10.1	9.7	10.1	15.5	18.6	23.7
		1891-92 20.1	24.3	19.3	13.4	15.8	16.7	16.4	15.6	16.8	16.9	23.9	23.2	25.8	24.2	24.2
		1896-97 34.0	26.7	17.2	17.8	18.9	18.2	18.0	19.2	18.0	17.3	15.2	14.4	15.7	23.8	20.1
Hindapur	{	1876-77 12.4	9.7	8.8	7.0	8.7	8.0	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.5	5.8	5.8	8.7	13.3	12.1
		1877-78 8.7	13.3	12.1	12.1	12.3	9.4	9.9	9.9	10.7	9.7	9.7	11.1	15.0	18.6	24.0
		1891-92 25.2	26.9	21.5	14.5	16.7	17.6	17.8	18.4	19.0	18.8	27.1	23.9	27.9	25.9	27.4
		1896-97 35.1	26.0	18.0	20.0	19.7	20.7	21.0	20.7	20.1	19.2	17.5	15.6	17.8	23.5	20.6
Madakasira	{	1876-77 12.6	9.9	8.2	7.0	7.2	7.7	7.2	8.2	8.0	6.8	6.5	5.3	6.3	11.4	12.6
		1877-78 6.3	11.4	12.6	13.5	11.1	10.2	9.7	9.9	10.7	10.3	8.7	9.2	11.6	16.1	22.3
		1891-92 26.2	23.0	21.7	15.5	16.7	17.4	16.9	17.7	18.4	17.8	25.9	25.9	31.0	29.7	30.5
		1896-97 40.7	31.0	18.6	20.0	21.0	19.8	21.2	21.3	20.5	19.4	18.0	16.4	19.8	27.9	24.7
GODLAM ... { Normal rate 30.0 Warning rate 22.5 Scarcity rate 15.0																
District average.	{	1876-77 14.8	10.6	7.9	7.5	7.8	8.7	9.5	9.0	7.9	7.2	6.2	6.1	6.6	9.4	10.6
		1877-78 6.6	9.4	10.6	10.3	11.1	10.9	11.4	11.8	11.6	10.3	9.9	10.3	11.4	14.2	15.7
		1891-92 22.4	21.0	16.6	12.4	13.6	14.2	14.8	15.2	16.1	15.7	18.5	19.5	20.8	22.6	20.2
		1896-97 27.8	18.7	13.5	14.2	14.4	13.7	14.1	13.9	13.5	12.8	11.0	10.2	11.4	15.1	15.0
Affected.																
Uravakonda	{	1876-77 16.2	10.3	6.9	7.7	7.7	8.0	9.2	8.2	7.4	6.7	6.1	5.1	5.1	8.2	11.8
		1877-78 5.1	8.2	11.8	8.2	10.3	8.2	12.3	10.3	9.3	8.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	10.3
		1891-92 21.1	16.2	15.8	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.9	13.1	15.9	17.8	19.9	20.2	22.1
		1896-97 29.5	17.6	14.0	15.3	14.4	13.0	13.0	12.6	12.4	11.4	10.3	8.9	12.0	15.2	15.7

Comparative statement of prices in the affected districts—continued.

		Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.														
District and Taluks.	Years.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
ANANTAPUR—cont.																
CHOLAR—cont.																
Affected—cont.																
Gooty	1876-77	15.9	10.8	7.7	8.2	8.2	9.0	9.5	9.0	8.2	7.2	6.1	6.6	6.6	10.0	11.8
	1877-78	6.6	10.0	11.3	11.3	11.8	10.3	11.5	12.3	11.5	8.5	9.5	9.7	10.3	11.3	11.3
	1891-92	20.6	20.3	15.9	13.3	13.3	13.9	14.8	14.1	13.6	13.6	15.7	16.7	19.5	15.4	19.1
	1893-97	23.4	17.7	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.3	12.2	12.0	11.0		9.1	10.6	13.9	14.4
Yadiki	1876-77	16.9	10.8	8.2	8.2	8.2	9.3	10.3	8.2	8.2	7.2	6.2	6.2	8.2	12.3	12.3
	1877-78	8.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.8	13.3	11.3	10.3	9.8	12.0	10.8	10.3	16.5	16.5
	1891-92	21.5	24.1	14.7	12.6	14.2	14.8	14.7	15.4	15.3	15.5	18.0	20.8	18.4	19.0	19.8
	1893-97	27.3	15.4	12.9	12.9	13.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	11.7	11.7	9.3	9.5	10.0	14.4	13.0
Tadpatri	1876-77	16.4	10.5	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.7	9.7	9.2	8.4	7.9	6.9	6.6	6.1	8.4	10.8
	1877-78	6.1	8.4	10.8	12.3	13.3	12.8	12.8	12.0	9.7	9.7	11.3	10.8	11.8	12.3	12.3
	1891-92	19.2	20.5	15.5	12.5	14.1	14.4	15.4	13.3	14.4	14.4	16.2	19.5	18.1	18.0	18.1
	1893-97	25.5	15.5	12.4	13.2	14.5	13.9	12.8	11.8	12.6	12.2	10.8	19.5	11.3	13.0	13.8
Anantapur	1876-77	15.9	11.5	8.7	7.9	7.9	9.5	9.5	9.2	8.2	7.7	6.2	6.4	6.6	10.4	11.3
	1877-78	6.6	10.4	11.3	11.1	12.0	11.7	11.7	12.3	12.4	10.1	9.5	9.6	11.4	12.9	17.0
	1891-92	22.7	20.7	16.9	13.5	13.1	13.5	13.9	13.8	15.8	14.9	17.0	16.9	17.4	17.0	17.5
	1893-97	25.4	18.7	14.0	13.8	15.0	13.6	13.8	14.5	14.4	13.0	11.0	13.8	11.6	15.3	15.8
Kalyandurg	1876-77	13.3	10.0	7.2	7.2	7.7	9.0	9.2	8.7	7.4	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.1	8.2	8.7
	1877-78	6.1	8.2	8.7	9.5	10.3	10.0	10.5	10.8	10.3	9.5	8.2	11.0	17.5	18.5	18.5
	1891-92	23.3	21.1	16.7	11.2	13.0	12.8	13.9	15.7	15.4	17.2	20.3	20.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
	1893-97	31.6	22.5	15.1	15.1	14.1	13.9	14.3	14.9	14.9	14.8	12.7	11.7	12.5	17.5	16.5
Dharmavaram	1876-77	16.4	11.3	7.9	7.2	6.9	8.2	10.5	9.2	7.9	7.2	6.1	6.1	6.4	10.0	10.3
	1877-78	6.4	10.9	10.3	10.5	12.6	11.3	11.8	13.3	12.6	11.3	9.7	11.0	12.6	14.9	19.8
	1891-92	22.3	20.6	18.3	11.1	12.5	13.8	14.1	14.8	16.4	15.8	18.3	19.2	20.1	20.7	18.5
	1893-97	25.7	22.6	13.9	13.2	13.3	12.9	14.9	14.9	14.5	14.2	11.9	10.5	11.8	13.9	13.4
Penukonda	1876-77	12.3	10.3	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.9	7.7	8.7	7.7	6.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	8.2	9.2
	1877-78	5.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.7	10.3	10.3	12.3	12.6	11.0	10.3	10.8	12.3	17.5	18.5
	1891-92	24.6	21.0	16.7	11.5	13.4	14.0	15.6	17.1	17.8	17.0	20.3	21.6	21.9	20.6	20.0
	1893-97	27.8	20.5	13.0	14.0	15.4	14.5	15.6	15.0	14.9	13.3	11.1	10.6	11.7	15.4	15.0
Hindupur	1876-77	12.6	9.2	8.2	6.6	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.0	7.2	7.0	5.6	5.2	7.2	8.2	7.7
	1877-78	7.2	8.2	7.7	7.2	8.2	10.3	11.0	11.0	11.5	10.8	10.0	11.0	12.6	14.1	15.7
	1891-92	22.0	21.3	13.0	11.8	13.3	15.7	16.7	18.5	17.4	16.9	21.0	20.6	22.3	22.6	22.4
	1893-97	23.9	17.9	13.0	10.4	15.7	15.0	19.7	15.8	13.9	13.4	10.8	16.2	11.8	17.3	16.8

Comparative statement of prices in the affected districts—continued.

District and Taluks.	Years.	Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.														
		September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
CUDDAPAH.																
Ragi																
Normal rate ... 32.0																
Warning rate ... 24.0																
Scarcity rate ... 16.0																
District average.	1876-77	17.2	12.0	9.1	7.4	7.6	9.0	10.0	9.9	8.6	8.6	6.8	6.4	6.8	9.1	10.4
	1877-78	6.8	9.1	10.4	12.0	14.0	12.7	12.9	13.5	14.0	12.2	11.4	11.4	12.8	15.1	16.5
	1891-92	20.8	19.5	17.9	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.8	16.6	16.3	16.3	17.7	19.0	20.0	21.7	26.0
	1893-97	27.4	21.7	15.7	16.8	16.9	17.1	17.4	17.6	17.7	17.5	14.6	14.5	15.6	18.1	15.9
Affected.																
Pulivendla	1876-77	16.5	9.0	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.8	9.7	9.3	8.2	8.3	6.9	6.0	7.8	10.1	9.7
	1877-78	7.3	10.1	9.7	11.2	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.2	13.1	10.5	10.5	12.0	12.0	12.3	13.6
	1891-92	23.8	19.5	18.0	14.2	13.6	15.0	15.0	16.3	16.0	16.5	18.7	20.5	21.0	21.0	19.9
	1893-97	24.7	20.1	13.5	13.2	14.3	15.0	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	13.1	12.4	14.5	16.5	14.1
Jammalamadugu.	1876-77	19.5	13.3	8.9	7.9	8.2	8.6	9.7	10.1	8.3	8.2	6.9	6.2	6.1	7.6	9.3
	1877-78	6.1	7.6	9.3	12.4	18.7	16.5	15.5	15.0	19.5	19.5	11.6	11.6	12.0	12.3	12.7
	1891-92	23.3	21.0	14.1	11.1	13.5	14.6	15.0	15.7	15.7	15.0	16.8	18.0	18.9	18.3	19.3
	1893-97	25.3	14.1	13.5	16.2	15.7	16.5	15.8	15.6	15.7	15.7	13.5	12.9	13.0	15.3	13.3
Proddatur	1876-77	20.3	13.0	9.0	7.8	7.8	9.0	10.5	10.1	8.7	9.2	7.2	6.2	8.5	9.5	9.2
	1877-78	6.5	8.5	9.2	12.5	16.3	14.5	11.9	15.7	14.6	12.0	12.7	12.3	12.7	12.7	15.4
	1891-92	20.7	19.5	17.1	14.2	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.7	16.2	19.3	21.0	21.0	21.8	17.8
	1893-97	25.1	17.4	13.8	16.6	16.5	17.0	16.5	16.1	16.5	16.7	13.9	13.1	13.5	15.9	14.6
Kannalapuram.	1876-77	18.3	13.1	9.0	8.2	8.6	10.9	12.0	10.8	9.4	9.4	7.6	7.2	7.1	8.7	9.0
	1877-78	7.1	8.7	9.0	9.5	16.9	13.5	13.6	13.9	13.9	12.0	12.0	11.1	11.1	12.0	12.0
	1891-92	17.2	17.2	16.1	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.1	16.9	16.9	19.5	19.3	21.7	22.5	17.2
	1893-97	25.8	18.7	14.5	15.0	15.7	16.5	16.2	16.9	16.5	17.2	14.1	13.2	14.5	16.4	15.3
Cuddapah	1876-77	17.1	12.7	9.1	7.8	8.2	9.7	10.5	9.7	9.0	10.6	7.3	7.1	7.1	8.6	10.1
	1877-78	6.5	8.6	10.1	11.6	13.8	12.7	14.4	13.8	12.0	12.4	12.3	12.7	15.0	16.0	18.1
	1891-92	19.1	18.3	16.6	12.7	13.8	15.0	15.0	15.3	16.5	17.2	20.6	20.6	21.3	22.1	18.2
	1893-97	26.0	20.7	14.5	15.9	16.0	17.4	16.9	17.6	17.6	18.0	15.0	14.4	14.9	16.9	14.9
Non-affected.																
Madanapalle	1876-77	18.1	11.2	10.1	8.7	8.2	9.0	9.0	7.3	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.4	10.1	12.3
	1877-78	6.3	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.2	11.2	10.1	9.8	9.7	12.7	12.7	14.3
	1891-92	22.0	21.0	18.4	14.0	14.0	14.3	15.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	18.9	22.5	23.2	30.2	29.1
	1893-97	31.2	26.3	17.9	18.9	19.8	18.5	20.1	21.9	21.5	20.0	16.3	17.1	19.5	24.3	19.4
Vayalpad	1876-77	13.5	8.2	9.7	6.0	6.7	7.9	9.0	9.4	8.2	7.8	6.0	5.6	6.3	9.0	10.5
	1877-78	6.3	8.0	10.5	9.7	10.5	10.1	10.5	12.0	11.2	9.7	9.7	9.3	12.3	18.0	20.2
	1891-92	19.7	19.0	18.4	14.3	13.5	13.8	13.3	15.7	15.7	16.5	16.8	18.7	18.8	25.7	25.5
	1893-97	30.0	24.0	17.6	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.9	18.9	18.2	15.1	15.7	17.7	18.3
Piler	1876-77	15.3	12.3	9.3	6.7	6.7	7.9	9.4	9.4	7.9	7.9	6.4	5.9	7.6	9.1	11.0
	1877-78	7.5	9.1	11.6	9.7	9.7	10.5	11.2	12.0	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.0
	1891-92	16.0	18.0	18.9	15.3	12.9	13.1	13.5	13.5	15.0	14.2	18.5	17.2	18.0	22.6	22.9
	1893-97	28.5	27.5	19.8	19.5	18.0	18.0	17.6	17.6	16.1	13.5	15.0	15.5	15.5	22.5	15.9
Kayachoti	1876-77	16.1	12.7	9.3	7.5	7.1	8.6	10.7	10.7	9.0	9.0	7.6	6.7	7.1	11.0	12.8
	1877-78	7.1	11.0	14.3	14.4	14.4	12.7	11.2	11.6	13.5	12.7	11.6	11.4	15.2	18.0	20.0
	1891-92	20.2	19.5	19.5	15.0	15.0	14.2	14.2	15.4	15.7	15.2	17.2	18.1	20.0	20.2	21.6
	1893-97	27.7	22.1	17.2	18.0	17.2	16.9	17.8	18.0	18.0	17.7	13.9	14.0	15.3	18.0	15.5
Kadiri	1876-77	15.7	12.7	9.1	7.1	6.5	7.5	8.2	9.0	7.3	7.4	6.0	5.2	7.3	11.2	14.4
	1877-78	7.3	11.2	14.4	13.3	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.3	12.0	13.4	17.2	23.2
	1891-92	22.8	18.6	20.0	15.0	14.8	14.6	15.7	15.7	16.5	16.5	16.5	17.5	21.0	24.0	27.0
	1893-97	32.2	21.4	16.9	18.1	18.5	18.0	18.6	18.6	18.2	17.9	15.2	14.7	18.7	22.0	18.2
Badvel	1876-77	20.6	13.1	9.3	7.0	7.3	8.2	9.1	9.4	8.3	8.6	7.1	6.2	6.3	7.0	8.7
	1877-78	6.6	7.9	8.7	10.1	14.6	13.6	15.0	15.7	15.7	12.7	13.5	13.5	14.8	16.9	16.9
	1891-92	21.7	21.2	19.1	13.1	13.3	14.2	13.5	13.5	11.2	15.7	17.2	18.0	17.0	18.7	19.7
	1893-97	27.2	27.2	16.5	16.3	17.8	17.9	17.9	13.0	17.5	18.0	15.2	14.9	15.6	15.4	13.8
Sidhant	1876-77	18.4	14.6	9.0	8.2	7.8	9.3	11.2	11.2	9.3	9.5	7.6	6.7	6.8	7.5	8.2
	1877-78	6.8	7.5	8.9	10.0	12.7	12.0	13.5	14.2	15.7	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.3	13.8	15.0
	1891-92	21.7	19.5	18.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	15.0	18.0	16.5	18.7	18.7	18.0	17.6
	1893-97	27.0	23.6	18.6	18.5	13.5	17.2	17.2	18.0	18.0	18.0	15.0	14.5	14.8	15.9	14.4
Chitvdi	1876-77	16.7	11.2	9.3	7.1	7.5	10.5	10.5	9.7	9.0	8.2	6.1	6.7	6.0	9.0	9.0
	1877-78	6.0	9.0	9.0	13.0	18.9	13.5	13.5	13.5	15.0	12.7	11.2	11.2	12.0	13.5	15.0
	1891-92	21.1	19.5	18.9	13.8	15.9	18.0	18.0	17.6	17.7	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.3	19.5	15.0
	1893-97	24.0	18.0	15.0	15.0	16.5	16.5	16.5	13.5	18.0	18.0	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	16.5

Comparative Statement of prices in the affected districts—continued.

Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.																
District and Taluks.	Years.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
CUDDAPAH—cont.																
Rice—cont.																
Non-affected—cont.																
Pullampet	1876-77	16.5	12.0	9.0	7.5	8.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	9.0	9.0	6.7	7.5	9.0	9.0	9.0
	1877-78	7.5	9.0	9.0	15.0	15.0	13.5	13.5	14.2	14.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	12.0	12.0	13.5
	1891-92	19.9	19.4	17.9	13.6	11.8	15.0	15.0	16.5	18.0	18.0	18.6	18.6	19.5	19.5	19.9
	1896-97	22.5	19.8	15.0	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.5	17.9	18.0	18.0	14.1	14.9	15.4	15.0	14.3
							Normal rate			20.0						
							Warning rate			22.5						
							Scarcity rate			15.0						
Affected.																
District average.	1876-77	17.1	11.8	8.7	7.2	7.5	8.5	9.5	9.2	8.6	8.3	6.6	6.3	6.7	9.0	10.4
	1877-78	6.7	9.0	10.4	11.5	14.0	12.9	12.9	13.4	12.9	11.2	11.3	11.7	13.4	14.5	14.8
	1891-92	18.8	17.8	16.4	12.7	12.9	13.3	13.6	13.6	14.1	14.0	14.6	15.8	17.0	17.5	18.7
	1896-97	23.6	18.9	13.4	13.9	14.5	14.3	14.1	14.2	14.1	13.3	11.2	10.7	12.1	14.7	14.0
Pulivendla	1876-77	18.9	9.0	7.9	6.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.1	10.2	11.8
	1877-78	6.1	10.2	11.8	14.6	15.4	13.0	13.4	15.0	13.4	11.0	11.0	12.6	12.6	12.6	13.8
	1891-92	23.9	18.9	18.9	12.6	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	14.6	17.1	20.0	20.5	20.5	19.4
	1896-97	19.9	12.7	12.8	13.4	13.4	12.7	12.6	13.8	13.8	12.2	10.4	9.9	12.4	16.4	13.1
Jammalamadugu.	1876-77	18.3	11.8	8.6	7.8	7.5	7.9	9.0	8.6	7.7	7.5	6.7	6.2	6.3	7.7	8.6
	1877-78	6.3	7.7	8.6	9.9	17.5	14.6	15.8	14.0	14.0	11.6	11.0	11.8	12.3	12.2	12.6
	1891-92	22.2	21.1	16.5	13.3	13.9	14.2	14.2	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.8	16.3	17.7	16.5	14.6
	1896-97	21.4	15.2	11.1	12.9	13.9	13.3	13.3	12.4	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.6	11.7	19.8	19.8
Proddattur	1876-77	18.9	11.8	8.6	7.8	8.2	8.4	9.4	8.9	8.2	9.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	8.8	9.3
	1877-78	6.8	8.8	9.2	12.2	16.0	14.6	15.1	12.6	13.0	10.6	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.6	13.8
	1891-92	22.5	19.1	15.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.8	13.8	15.0	16.3	17.7	17.1	13.0
	1896-97	22.5	15.3	11.3	13.8	14.7	14.7	13.1	12.8	12.9	13.1	10.0	10.3	9.5	10.7	12.0
Kamulapuram.	1876-77	17.7	12.6	8.6	7.9	8.2	9.4	9.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	6.7	6.3	6.7	7.9	7.9
	1877-78	6.7	7.9	7.9	11.0	16.5	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.0	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.0	12.2
	1891-92	17.3	17.3	15.4	12.6	12.6	13.0	13.6	14.0	14.4	14.8	15.6	15.8	17.8	17.8	15.8
	1896-97	22.4	13.4	12.5	13.3	13.0	13.0	13.3	12.6	12.6	12.6	11.1	10.1	10.8	12.2	11.5
Cuddapah	1876-77	16.5	11.8	8.2	6.6	7.9	8.6	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.5	6.9	7.1	7.1	8.6	10.8
	1877-78	7.1	8.9	10.8	11.8	13.4	11.8	12.0	12.6	12.2	10.2	10.0	11.4	11.4	12.6	13.0
	1891-92	18.7	18.3	16.3	12.6	13.8	13.8	14.6	15.0	15.0	14.6	14.6	15.8	17.3	18.5	16.2
	1896-97	21.3	15.5	11.1	12.9	14.3	14.3	12.8	12.4	12.6	11.3	10.8	13.4	13.4	12.3	12.3
Non-affected.																
Madanapalle.	1876-77	13.8	11.4	7.9	6.7	7.1	6.7	9.1	9.5	7.9	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.7	8.2	11.0
	1877-78	6.7	8.2	11.0	9.5	8.9	7.9	7.9	12.0	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	14.2	17.7	18.9
	1891-92	17.9	16.0	15.0	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.3	12.6	15.0	15.4	15.0	15.1	15.8	23.2	33.2
	1896-97	25.3	23.1	14.9	13.4	13.6	14.2	14.5	15.8	16.6	14.9	11.7	10.8	12.3	16.4	13.1
Vayalpad	1876-77	14.2	7.9	8.6	5.9	7.1	7.9	9.5	10.0	8.7	7.4	5.9	5.1	6.3	9.0	9.4
	1877-78	6.3	9.0	9.4	9.1	9.1	13.4	12.2	13.4	12.2	9.9	9.1	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
	1891-92	16.5	16.7	15.6	13.5	11.9	13.0	12.3	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.4	15.0	13.9	11.8	20.5
	1896-97	25.3	22.9	11.0	15.8	15.3	15.8	14.6	13.1	11.7	12.4	14.1	14.1	19.0	16.8	16.8
Rayachoti	1876-77	16.9	13.4	8.1	7.5	7.5	9.5	10.5	10.8	9.0	9.6	8.0	7.1	8.2	12.2	14.4
	1877-78	8.2	12.2	14.4	15.2	14.2	13.4	11.5	12.2	12.6	11.0	11.2	12.0	19.2	13.4	18.5
	1891-92	18.5	17.4	17.0	12.6	12.6	12.6	13.8	13.4	13.8	13.4	13.8	14.4	14.7	15.4	15.8
	1896-97	18.9	12.9	16.1	14.6	14.3	13.7	14.7	15.0	13.0	16.1	9.8	13.3	18.7	19.8	19.8
Kadiri	1876-77	16.5	13.0	9.0	7.1	6.7	7.1	8.6	9.5	8.7	7.3	6.3	6.3	7.2	11.4	13.5
	1877-78	7.2	11.4	13.5	13.9	12.6	12.6	12.1	13.0	13.4	13.9	12.8	12.6	14.4	18.6	17.2
	1891-92	20.8	20.3	17.3	14.2	13.7	12.6	13.4	13.8	16.6	16.6	17.0	16.6	19.7	20.5	20.4
	1896-97	27.2	19.9	13.3	14.5	15.4	14.1	15.4	15.7	14.9	13.8	11.7	11.2	14.7	18.6	17.2
Badvel	1876-77	19.7	13.4	8.8	7.1	6.7	8.5	9.9	9.5	8.4	8.5	6.6	5.9	6.4	8.0	10.0
	1877-78	6.4	8.0	10.0	8.9	13.4	12.7	12.9	13.0	11.2	11.8	12.2	15.4	14.3	16.6	16.4
	1891-92	19.5	18.1	17.3	12.5	12.4	13.3	12.8	12.8	13.2	13.0	13.6	15.0	15.4	15.4	16.0
	1896-97	23.7	23.7	14.8	12.9	15.5	15.8	15.2	15.6	16.0	15.1	12.5	11.6	12.4	13.9	12.9
Sidhout	1876-77	17.7	13.0	9.0	7.5	7.9	9.0	10.6	9.5	9.0	9.1	7.0	6.4	6.3	7.5	8.6
	1877-78	6.3	7.5	8.6	9.5	12.6	11.8	13.0	13.4	13.8	10.6	10.2	10.2	11.4	13.8	14.2
	1891-92	17.0	15.3	16.1	12.2	11.8	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	13.4	11.2	15.8	14.2	15.6
	1896-97	23.7	29.1	19.9	13.4	14.0	14.6	14.6	13.8	13.6	12.8	11.3	11.3	11.6	11.9	11.9

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the NUMBERS ON RELIEF on the last DAY OF EACH WEEK during the Famine of 1896-97.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the NUMBERS ON RELIEF on the last

Week ending	GUNTUR.				VIZAGAPATAM.				GODAVARI.				KURNOOL.			
	On relief works.	Weavers.	On gratuitous relief.	Total.	On relief works.	Weavers.	On gratuitous relief.	Total.	On relief works.	Weavers.	On gratuitous relief.	Total.	On relief works.	Weavers.	On gratuitous relief.	Total.
1896.																
7th November																
14th																
21st																
28th																
5th December																
12th																
19th																
26th																
1897.																
2nd January																
9th																
16th																
23rd																
30th																
6th February	1,098		127	1,225												
13th	1,329		408	1,737												
20th	1,629		999	2,628												
27th	1,194		1,591	2,785												
6th March	1,537		803	2,340												
13th			502	502												
20th			492	492	2,203			2,203								
27th			638	638	3,493			3,493								
3rd April	185		729	914	4,296			4,296								
10th	773	216	1,130	2,119	7,189			7,189								
17th	960	277	2,877	4,114	8,091			8,091								
24th	1,845	389	3,631	5,865	10,331			10,331								
1st May	5,037	689	5,175	10,901	15,474			15,474								
8th	4,185	771	13,389	18,345	14,912			14,912								
15th	9,229	1,372	19,669	27,709	15,008			15,008								
22nd	14,020	2,712	26,198	42,930	18,999			18,999								
29th	17,523	3,911	28,512	49,746	14,754			14,754								
5th June	17,697	3,520	30,957	52,174	13,912			13,912								
12th	22,510	4,555	30,137	63,202	13,944			13,944								
19th	27,772	5,427	37,699	64,898	14,559			14,559								
26th	35,453	5,555	44,211	85,219	17,343			17,343								
3rd July	35,072	5,619	40,315	80,906	22,351			22,351								
10th	36,605	6,131	75,591	117,727	22,450			22,450								
17th	39,367	6,318	81,273	126,958	23,229			23,229								
24th	36,139	7,025	87,922	131,186	23,072			23,072								
31st	47,623	9,462	80,666	137,751	19,116			19,116								
7th August	39,917	9,073	53,776	102,766	14,724			14,724								
14th	29,249	9,500	68,654	107,403	10,104			10,104								
21st	14,559	11,045	40,479	66,083	14,414			14,414								
28th	9,395	11,791	21,015	42,111	12,398			12,398								
4th September	9,041	10,123	18,173	37,337	7,579			7,579								
11th	8,333	9,523	12,853	30,709	3,598			3,598								
18th	7,373	8,719	11,667	27,759	3,344			3,344								
25th	4,818	6,175	9,897	19,890	2,112			2,112								
2nd October	2,873	3,071	7,324	14,108												
9th	2,156	2,006	2,622	6,844												
16th	132	1,048	651	2,441												
23rd		639	212	851												
30th			32	32												
6th November																
13th																
20th																
27th																

V.

DAY OF EACH WEEK during the Famine of 1896-97.

BELLARY.				ANANTAPUR.				CHUDAPAIL.				TOTAL.				
Workers.		On gratuitous relief.	Total.	Workers.		On gratuitous relief.	Total.	Workers.		On gratuitous relief.	Total.	Workers.		On gratuitous relief.	Total.	Week ending
On relief works.	Weavers.			On relief works.	Weavers.			On relief works.	Weavers.			On relief works.	Weavers.			
1,541	1,339	710	3,489	1,010			1,010	4,327			4,327	384	4,781	0,741	1,236	7th November
14,344	1,247	864	17,055	2,572			2,572	6,831			6,831	181	7,012	33,377	1,247	14th
15,249	1,119	332	16,700	1,003	80		1,083	8,192			8,192	160	8,352	21,303	1,119	21st
13,515	972	229	15,086	423	65		488	4,517			4,517	183	4,700	22,433	972	28th
14,022	934	372	15,448	337	65		602	4,292			4,292	240	4,532	23,412	934	5th December
14,984	943	333	16,265	300	69		369	2,707	2,000		4,707	171	4,878	22,378	2,343	12th
13,337	880	531	14,888	307	37		434	2,556	4,082		6,638	153	6,791	20,344	4,082	19th
13,462	652	547	15,361	334	36		390	2,200	4,705		6,905	109	7,088	19,543	5,657	26th
13,069	783	1,052	15,854	343	23		367	2,856	5,130		7,986	127	8,113	17,037	5,013	2nd January
15,038	757	1,453	17,248	339	14		344	2,904	5,503		8,407	131	8,538	20,833	6,229	9th
15,739	745	1,548	18,032	724	56		790	2,233	6,229		8,462	131	8,593	21,882	6,974	16th
22,506	741	2,112	25,359	1,593	113		2,001	2,333	6,514		8,847	124	8,971	30,744	7,255	23rd
20,376	731	2,191	23,398	2,712	274		2,986	2,329	7,001		9,330	195	9,525	37,339	7,945	30th
30,008	753	2,331	33,153	3,681	287		4,018	2,124	7,193		9,317	118	9,435	43,539	7,945	6th February
32,744	744	2,433	35,921	4,519	335		4,754	2,003	6,229		8,232	115	8,347	43,519	8,008	13th
34,315	731	2,572	37,618	4,275	450		5,003	2,559	7,455		10,014	185	10,199	52,747	8,290	20th
36,865	723	2,299	39,927	4,364	435		4,819	3,514	7,133		10,647	191	10,838	57,901	8,052	27th
38,894	733	2,135	41,915	4,691	485		5,176	4,373	8,003		12,579	220	12,799	63,128	9,055	6th March
42,341	732	2,320	45,013	5,115	612		5,727	6,330	7,704		14,022	234	14,256	73,401	9,229	13th
45,554	730	2,092	48,376	6,305	589		7,080	9,504	6,942		16,486	244	16,730	80,355	5,908	20th
46,540	900	2,738	50,038	7,324	635		7,959	9,799	8,897		17,696	488	18,184	89,251	9,035	27th
51,769	850	3,038	55,677	9,295	20		707	10,682	16,273		26,955	640	27,595	114,010	8,475	3rd April
57,202	842	4,098	62,700	11,539	107		853	12,299	22,546		34,845	828	35,673	138,308	11,347	10th
62,128	851	5,353	68,332	14,000	126		1,146	15,200	26,890		42,090	1,065	43,155	162,449	17,579	17th
66,222	2,141	6,306	75,161	14,378	622		1,359	20,159	32,133		52,292	1,339	53,631	198,116	16,345	24th
74,433	2,337	7,549	84,329	22,742	700		1,566	24,943	38,192		63,135	1,560	64,695	220,070	17,107	1st May
75,469	2,416	9,857	90,762	25,713	751		1,763	25,227	41,443		66,670	1,751	68,421	242,114	18,854	8th
87,185	2,438	11,462	101,085	33,263	751		4,451	38,545	44,365		82,910	2,438	85,348	278,820	21,065	15th
94,343	2,503	13,337	110,183	43,374	916		6,600	52,850	57,819		110,669	2,503	113,172	307,931	22,568	22nd
103,093	2,543	16,000	121,636	49,339	970		13,492	63,861	64,156		128,017	2,543	130,560	338,491	23,111	29th
99,565	2,572	16,712	121,689	41,782	1,012		13,079	54,843	62,505		117,348	2,572	119,920	308,413	20,714	6th June
93,400	2,633	21,843	122,899	50,850	1,122		11,681	55,065	70,161		125,826	2,633	128,459	281,308	21,396	13th
105,956	2,729	22,625	131,310	55,691	1,225		11,275	68,464	72,730		141,194	2,729	143,923	309,177	22,348	20th
114,371	3,325	23,751	141,647	56,612	1,508		11,188	69,293	82,070		151,363	3,325	154,688	333,057	23,073	27th
127,539	4,139	24,617	156,102	56,247	1,735		11,705	73,731	86,470		160,201	4,139	164,340	358,541	23,812	4th July
145,421	4,736	24,670	174,827	55,704	2,128		11,738	79,570	97,828		177,398	4,736	182,064	386,414	24,472	11th
150,125	5,051	26,061	181,237	60,751	2,319		12,267	81,303	101,129		182,432	5,051	187,483	407,815	25,100	18th
155,270	5,605	23,040	188,951	63,375	2,542		11,383	77,360	97,330		174,690	5,605	180,295	395,985	23,742	25th
151,045	5,965	27,582	184,592	61,635	2,732		12,356	79,745	99,305		179,050	5,965	185,015	394,365	24,517	1st August
147,700	7,406	27,536	182,741	63,239	2,916		12,429	78,626	99,962		178,588	7,406	185,994	395,580	25,012	8th
147,713	7,937	28,121	183,761	63,282	3,124		12,330	78,585	98,965		177,549	7,937	185,486	394,571	25,009	15th
149,744	8,532	27,014	183,297	61,540	3,235		11,337	76,856	94,739		171,595	8,532	180,127	388,721	24,269	22nd
129,250	8,535	24,073	162,861	50,589	3,433		11,309	67,751	81,111		148,862	8,535	157,396	326,257	23,868	29th
100,650	8,509	25,119	153,288	44,730	3,363		10,334	55,352	35,415		90,767	8,509	99,271	253,628	23,868	6th September
90,666	7,831	23,070	138,616	37,353	3,379		9,079	50,398	28,863		79,261	7,831	86,091	229,459	23,070	13th
45,021	8,388	20,849	74,150	32,102	3,376		7,820	45,028	13,024		58,052	8,388	66,440	141,512	21,811	20th
19,103	5,965	18,313	42,381	23,055	3,378		6,170	31,701	8,363		40,064	5,965	46,026	97,727	20,849	27th
5,409	1,279	16,445	23,173	13,549	1,367		5,024	21,840	4,219		26,059	1,279	27,338	54,179	16,445	4th October
481	1,353	11,154	13,450	10,326	962		4,291	16,859	1,935		18,794	1,353	20,147	38,944	11,154	11th
...	473	4,745	5,221	3,791	740		3,470	8,010	240		8,250	473	8,723	15,235	4,745	18th
...	407	2,015	3,423	1,783	529		1,703	4,016	130		4,146	407	4,553	8,697	2,015	25th
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	267	700	970	...	504		...	...	...		...	267	...	736	2,667	6th November
...	...	...	...	...	483		...	...	...		...	...	...	19	1,162	13th
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	44	44	20th
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	20	20	27th

GANTAM

‡ Inclusive of 80 unspecified.

DISTRICT

† Inclusive of 1,158 unspecified

Statement showing the NUMBERS ON RELIEF on the last DAY

Week ending *	Workers.													Grand total
	Relief workers.				Text-workers.				Weavers working.					
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1891														
21st November														
23th "														
1897														
5th December														
12th "														
19th "														
26th "														
2nd January														
9th "														
16th "														
23rd "														
30th "														
6th February														
13th "														
20th "														
27th "														
6th March														
13th "														
20th "														
27th "														
3rd April														
10th "														
17th "														
24th "														
1st May														
8th "														
15th "			0					2,284					2,284	
22nd "								2,380					2,380	
29th "								2,312					2,312	
6th June						1,544	1,557	325	3,426				3,426	
13th "						1,866	2,137	611	4,614				4,614	
20th "						880	1,000	330	2,210				2,210	
27th "	909	834	374	1,564									1,564	
3rd July						880	1,485	659	3,024				3,024	
10th "	3,108	3,458	2,173	8,739									8,739	
17th "	321	1,015	836	2,172									2,172	
24th "	323	829	3	1,655									1,675	
31st "	80	75		+ 155									155	
7th August	387	470	141	1,014									1,014	
14th "	654	317	122	1,093									894	
21st "	112	224	324	468									468	
28th "	92	61	7	159									150	
4th September						31	31	31	93				96	
11th "						21	31	3	63				68	
18th "						50	28	5	83				84	
25th "						14	13		27				26	
2nd October						54	12	1	67				67	
9th "														
16th "														
23rd "														
30th "														
6th November														
13th "														
20th "														
27th "														

GÓDÁVARI

* Inclusive of 376 unspecified

† Incomplete.

OF EACH WEEK *during the Famine of 1896-97*—continued:

[illegible]

1. Includes 87 unspecified

1. Installation of Insulation

Statement showing the NUMBERS ON RELIEF on the last DAY

Week ending	Workers.													Grand total.
	Relief-workers.				Test-workers.				Weavers, working.					
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
KURNOOL.														
1896.														
14th November				2,703									2,703	
21st "				10,720									10,720	
28th "				7,059									7,059	
5th December														
12th "				3,728									3,728	
19th "				4,491									4,491	
26th "				4,387									4,387	
				3,944									3,944	
1897.														
2nd January				3,536									3,536	
9th "				2,257									2,257	
16th "				2,561									2,561	
23rd "				3,136									3,136	
30th "				3,629									3,629	
6th February				5,084									5,084	
13th "				6,236									6,236	
20th "				7,647									7,647	
27th "				10,064									10,064	
6th March	2,563	6,174	2,753	11,821					72	72		144	11,965	
13th "	3,745	7,807	4,572	15,170					304	304		608	15,778	
20th "	5,029	9,627	4,150	18,806					402	372	30	804	19,610	
27th "	5,845	10,783	4,595	21,223					529	529	26	1,084	22,307	
3rd April	5,890	11,050	4,747	21,687					635	641	52	1,328	23,015	
10th "	7,069	13,820	5,220	26,109					761	789	78	1,628	26,837	
17th "	10,273	19,510	8,271	38,054					850	868	137	1,855	40,055	
24th "	12,504	24,392	10,229	47,125					1,156	1,235	207	2,600	50,985	
1st May	16,192	28,781	11,994	56,967					1,400	1,407	815	3,622	60,179	
8th "	19,326	39,531	15,023	66,880					1,593	1,305	937	3,835	70,663	
15th "	21,141	40,059	16,803	78,003					1,561	1,733	1,000	3,611	81,614	
22nd "	24,915	41,355	18,053	84,323					2,552	2,076	569	5,197	89,989	
29th "	28,732	44,811	19,481	93,024					3,376	2,918	647	6,941	99,967	
5th June	26,448	47,813	19,953	94,214					2,250	2,356	927	5,533	99,747	
12th "	29,149	47,063	19,873	96,085					2,289	2,398	990	5,677	101,762	
19th "	32,627	50,397	17,247	100,271					2,674	2,398	891	5,963	106,234	
26th "	34,837	56,268	18,993	109,108					3,541	3,219	1,037	7,797	116,905	
3rd July	39,316	61,814	19,800	120,930					4,253	3,885	1,095	9,233	130,668	
10th "	46,708	60,665	22,091	138,464					4,715	4,315	1,245	10,275	148,739	
17th "	58,714	71,582	25,655	155,951					4,932	5,132	1,122	11,186	167,137	
24th "	66,576	83,394	26,119	176,089					6,640	5,726	1,117	13,483	190,572	
31st "	52,290	77,040	23,257	152,587					6,073	5,681	1,143	12,897	166,483	
7th August	48,172	67,557	20,121	135,850					6,044	5,632	1,211	12,917	148,767	
14th "	44,360	68,477	19,096	131,933					5,793	5,257	1,212	12,262	144,195	
21st "	41,829	67,017	17,707	126,553					6,066	5,417	1,260	12,743	138,299	
28th "	42,163	65,733	17,614	125,510					6,172	5,566	1,270	12,908	138,481	
4th September	34,524	58,201	16,489	109,214					6,128	5,382	1,261	12,771	127,246	
11th "	25,845	47,345	11,712	84,902					5,966	5,170	1,237	12,373	97,275	
18th "	22,228	42,073	10,924	75,225					5,500	5,238	1,144	11,882	87,083	
25th "	17,300	32,134	8,044	57,478					4,149	3,872	596	8,617	66,091	
2nd October	12,735	22,584	7,339	42,658					4,389	4,500	403	9,292	51,453	
9th "	8,854	16,935	4,844	29,633					2,449	2,344	465	5,258	35,271	
16th "	6,529	11,768	3,800	22,097					2,140	2,036	347	4,523	26,200	
23rd "	2,553	3,877	1,202	7,632					2,473	2,223	760	5,456	10,724	
30th "	3,320	5,117	1,607	10,044					2,473	2,223	760	5,456	10,724	

OF EACH WEEK during the Famine of 1896-97—continued.

Gratuitously relieved.														Grand total on relief.
At kitchens.								Otherwise.						
Dependants.				Others.										
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
DISTRICT.														
			136									136	2,703	
			211									211	10,850	
			141									141	7,270	
			152									152	3,809	
			137									137	4,043	
			81									81	4,524	
													4,025	
			88									88	3,620	
			97									97	3,554	
			121									121	2,682	
			335									335	3,471	
			263									263	2,383	
			370									370	5,434	
			564									564	6,660	
			383									383	8,066	
			633									633	10,697	
8	9	792	809	11	15		26					835	12,600	
15	28	1,049	1,092	29	19	6	54					1,146	16,924	
23	24	1,067	1,114	19	21	14	54					1,168	20,778	
17	15	1,038	1,070	29	38	67	184					1,172	23,587	
21	27	1,413	1,431	31	39	87	156					1,617	24,832	
21	20	1,547	1,583	28	35	47	110					1,667	31,994	
24	23	2,035	2,147	60	75	60	195					2,342	42,367	
27	25	2,312	2,374	90	143	177	410			21	3	24	2,803	
													53,453	
108	109	2,621	2,833	88	127	203	418	13	111	11	135	3,591	63,570	
117	120	2,933	3,220	80	116	232	428	16	112	9	137	3,785	73,848	
66	83	3,137	3,336	163	227	417	757	45	228	87	360	4,493	80,098	
94	200	3,791	4,015	230	440	1,727	2,497	115	360	172	677	7,023	94,560	
134	94	4,340	4,568	115	88	559	757	501	1,421	2,069	3,591	9,316	193,293	
122	108	4,566	4,796	459	635	2,955	4,040	979	2,719	1,871	5,569	14,405	112,652	
89	90	4,033	4,265	413	566	4,420	5,799	1,882	5,324	4,149	11,335	21,399	119,078	
85	108	4,348	4,542	614	1,122	4,953	6,630	2,127	6,291	5,230	14,351	25,585	131,982	
80	78	4,078	4,236	733	1,259	6,810	8,002	2,499	7,296	7,771	17,466	30,004	147,235	
73	125	4,330	4,528	790	1,597	8,057	10,414	2,005	8,424	9,454	20,483	35,459	165,148	
99	179	4,230	5,008	926	1,536	8,025	10,727	2,969	10,313	12,720	26,002	41,737	190,430	
100	262	5,253	5,615	864	4,522	10,507	16,893	9,426	13,201	17,828	34,045	55,563	231,750	
32	185	5,074	5,353	680	2,036	8,492	11,118	3,004	12,959	16,616	33,206	49,680	232,662	
96	189	5,075	5,360	745	1,992	9,425	12,162	3,006	13,214	19,220	36,240	53,562	279,025	
93	178	4,636	4,967	1,093	1,032	7,993	10,720	3,449	12,576	17,733	33,166	48,845	197,612	
91	172	4,504	4,767	456	1,533	6,893	8,088	3,168	11,395	14,913	29,476	42,331	186,521	
141	343	4,742	5,226	571	1,523	7,689	9,793	3,751	11,511	14,982	30,244	45,253	191,030	
110	208	5,180	5,498	520	1,260	7,185	9,135	2,967	10,666	13,923	27,566	42,199	181,699	
104	161	4,878	5,143	513	1,340	7,200	9,053	2,718	9,469	11,363	24,129	38,516	160,438	
90	173	4,503	4,775	470	1,191	6,706	8,367	2,341	8,196	9,653	20,190	33,332	127,919	
78	161	2,086	3,925	441	1,048	6,500	7,989	1,611	5,448	5,747	12,803	24,720	112,409	
134	276	4,948	4,458	430	992	5,483	6,905	1,042	3,247	1,457	5,746	17,109	83,205	
108	221	3,213	3,542	273	589	3,840	4,702	810	2,726	757	4,293	12,537	63,937	
48	82	1,896	2,026	77	179	1,878	2,134	512	1,701	421	2,634	6,794	41,065	
23	47	1,184	1,254	62	151	1,244	1,457	397	994	301	1,692	4,403	33,612	
6	12	336	414	40	80	849	969	197	430	69	716	2,096	17,823	
12	15	460	487	4	13	126	143	37	72	4	113	743	11,921	

Statement showing the NUMBERS ON RELIEF on the 1st day.

Week ending	Workers.													Grand total.
	Relief-workers.				Test-workers.				Weavers, working.					
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
BELLARY														
1896.														
14th November				1,541									1,239	2,780
21st "				14,954									1,247	16,201
28th "				15,249									1,119	16,368
5th December				18,815									972	14,787
12th "				14,047									984	15,031
19th "				14,584									943	15,527
26th "				13,337									880	14,217
1897.														
2nd January				18,462									852	14,314
9th "				13,999									783	14,782
16th "				15,638									757	16,395
23rd "				18,729									745	19,474
30th "				22,860									741	23,601
6th February				26,276									731	27,007
13th "				30,068									753	30,821
20th "				32,744									744	33,488
27th "	8,585	18,359	7,371	34,315						364	387		751	35,266
6th March	9,278	19,631	7,956	36,865						352	371		723	37,558
13th "	9,732	20,688	8,474	38,894						360	378		738	39,632
20th "	10,633	22,824	9,579	42,841						367	365		752	43,533
27th "	11,324	24,204	10,026	45,554						391	399		780	46,334
3rd April	11,806	24,754	9,950	46,510						391	409		800	47,310
10th "	13,083	27,816	11,370	51,769						416	434		850	52,619
17th "	14,481	30,166	12,573	57,220						413	429		842	58,062
24th "	15,670	32,786	13,672	62,128						419	432		851	62,979
1st May	16,910	35,374	14,398	66,682						1,019	1,122		2,141	68,763
8th "	18,830	39,713	15,925	74,468						1,115	1,222		2,337	76,805
15th "	19,818	41,794	16,777	78,389						1,154	1,232		2,416	80,905
22nd "	23,223	46,110	17,852	87,185						1,165	1,273		2,438	89,623
29th "	26,781	48,682	18,855	94,318						1,207	1,301		2,508	96,856
5th June	28,245	53,521	20,132	101,902						1,223	1,320		2,543	104,545
12th "	27,788	51,548	18,768	98,104						1,230	1,342		2,572	100,676
19th "	26,630	53,038	18,702	98,370						1,261	1,374		2,635	101,035
26th "	28,757	57,448	19,751	105,956						1,306	1,423		2,729	108,685
3rd July	32,207	61,784	20,580	114,571						1,584	1,711		3,325	117,896
10th "	37,471	67,336	22,702	127,509						2,060	2,076		4,136	131,675
17th "	45,781	74,270	25,370	145,421						2,254	2,482		4,736	150,157
24th "	49,792	79,237	27,096	156,125						2,399	2,632		5,031	161,156
31st "	49,052	79,804	28,384	157,240						2,719	2,955		5,695	160,935
7th August	47,399	78,464	26,091	151,954						2,877	3,116		5,893	157,938
14th "	46,207	76,463	25,039	147,709						3,017	3,879		7,493	155,205
21st "	46,636	76,326	24,751	147,713						3,846	4,111		7,957	155,670
28th "	48,107	76,723	24,906	149,741						4,131	4,401		8,532	158,273
4th September	37,943	68,809	21,908	128,660						4,135	4,403		8,538	136,788
11th "	27,970	52,824	16,856	97,650						4,119	4,381		8,500	105,150
18th "	23,553	43,091	13,422	79,066						3,739	4,032		7,861	84,927
25th "	12,622	27,203	8,191	48,016						3,768	4,518		8,286	56,307
2nd October	4,652	11,015	3,406	19,103						2,414	2,651		5,065	24,168
9th "	1,028	3,380	1,001	5,409						611	668		1,279	6,688
16th "	57	359	65	481						918	965		1,883	2,365
23rd "										267	299		476	476
30th "										290	207		497	497
6th November										141	126		267	267

* Of this 104 are unspecified.

OF EACH WEEK during the Famine of 1896-97—continued.

Gratuitously relieved.														Grand total on relief.
At kitchens.								Otherwise.						
Dependants.				Others.								Grand total.		
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
DISTRICT.														
			864									710	3,499	
			382									382	17,005	
			299									299	15,086	
			347									347	15,378	
			353									353	16,280	
			681									681	14,898	
			959									959	15,273	
			1,052									1,052	15,634	
			1,483									1,483	17,878	
			1,548									1,548	21,032	
			2,166									2,166	29,173	
			2,332									2,332	33,153	
			2,435									2,435	35,923	
			2,272									2,272	37,538	
79	230	1,913	2,272									2,272	37,538	
75	209	1,985	2,289									2,289	49,857	
62	194	1,609	2,125	23	19	16	58					2,183	50,857	
72	185	2,003	2,260	18	25	17	60					2,320	51,815	
99	232	2,230	2,552	15	9	26	50					2,602	48,936	
54	206	2,379	2,639	48	41	30	119					2,758	50,098	
89	218	2,796	3,103	44	55	356	455					3,553	54,170	
92	243	3,482	3,617	70	159	653	881					4,698	62,750	
121	262	3,999	4,382	79	181	911	1,171					5,553	68,532	
116	298	4,239	4,653	85	204	1,060	1,299	65	180	181	446	6,898	75,161	
132	263	4,454	4,649	92	201	994	1,287	351	713	349	1,413	7,549	84,354	
72	154	3,980	4,206	131	340	1,783	2,254	615	1,542	1,240	3,397	9,857	90,762	
74	152	4,238	4,464	150	345	2,105	2,600	727	2,176	1,405	4,398	11,462	101,085	
90	189	4,582	4,811	159	427	2,620	3,206	925	2,569	1,503	4,072	13,337	110,193	
89	150	5,000	5,305	211	568	2,593	3,566	1,142	3,899	2,754	7,795	16,666	121,211	
96	135	4,739	4,970	194	550	2,568	3,332	1,548	3,851	3,851	10,717	18,999	119,075	
93	150	4,273	4,972	207	562	2,508	3,271	1,834	6,744	4,978	13,536	21,845	122,860	
82	141	5,160	5,383	194	586	2,494	3,271	1,785	6,245	5,798	13,043	22,525	131,210	
106	215	5,938	6,250	216	597	2,528	3,341	1,883	6,334	5,983	14,100	23,700	141,593	
84	150	5,735	5,969	248	628	2,545	3,416	1,928	6,882	6,522	15,132	24,517	156,192	
106	171	6,674	6,951	278	721	2,780	3,779	2,088	7,607	7,985	17,740	28,470	178,627	
100	220	6,786	7,106	241	603	2,389	3,293	2,303	8,079	8,280	18,662	29,061	190,217	
114	189	6,100	6,403	264	672	2,231	3,267	2,136	7,767	8,483	18,376	29,046	188,961	
108	204	6,870	6,682	243	575	2,206	3,124	2,072	7,528	7,876	17,476	27,282	185,220	
131	236	6,254	6,621	255	646	2,290	3,191	2,160	7,789	7,775	17,724	27,536	182,741	
140	241	6,500	6,851	267	628	2,280	3,175	2,354	8,012	7,698	18,065	28,121	181,701	
137	234	6,209	6,580	256	657	2,287	3,200	2,394	7,625	7,328	17,234	27,044	185,287	
131	237	5,950	6,318	269	666	2,383	3,324	2,032	7,247	7,152	16,431	26,073	162,861	
126	225	5,584	5,885	262	600	2,372	3,294	2,200	7,210	6,551	15,870	25,148	130,209	
118	246	4,405	4,769	255	651	2,591	3,477	2,125	7,334	5,684	14,943	23,059	108,016	
101	219	3,977	4,297	259	684	2,453	3,596	1,812	5,771	5,367	12,950	20,813	77,150	
68	160	2,371	2,599	243	652	3,146	4,041	1,634	5,148	4,781	11,573	18,213	42,331	
44	108	1,618	1,670	249	621	3,534	4,414	1,603	4,889	3,900	10,201	16,485	23,173	
9	17	270	296	172	486	2,822	3,480	1,205	3,918	2,285	7,108	11,184	13,549	
				101	287	1,289	1,677	428	1,544	1,093	3,068	4,745	5,221	
				34	105	563	701	151	910	253	1,314	2,016	2,422	
								99	531	79	703	700	976	

Statement showing the NUMBERS ON RELIEF on the last DAY.

Week ending	Workers.													Grand total.
	Relief-workers.				Test-workers.				Weavers, working.					
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
CUTTAPAH														
1896.														
7th November	...	...	2,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,110	
14th "	...	...	4,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,397	
21st "	...	...	6,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,881	
28th "	...	...	3,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,192	
5th December	...	...	4,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,517	
12th "	...	...	4,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,292	
19th "	...	...	2,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	4,707	
26th "	...	...	2,586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,082	6,668	
1897.														
2nd January	...	...	...	2,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,765	6,974	
9th "	...	...	...	2,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,130	7,666	
16th "	...	...	...	2,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,502	8,303	
23rd "	...	...	...	2,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,229	8,512	
30th "	...	...	...	2,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,514	8,839	
6th February	...	...	...	2,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,061	9,240	
13th "	...	...	...	2,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,193	9,317	
20th "	...	...	...	2,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,220	8,313	
27th "	712	1,340	507	...	...	...	...	...	4,189	3,298	...	7,485	10,044	
6th March	915	1,802	797	3,514	...	...	...	...	4,023	3,162	...	7,185	11,699	
13th "	1,145	2,175	1,053	4,373	...	...	...	...	4,825	3,784	...	8,609	12,982	
20th "	1,713	3,281	1,515	6,509	...	...	...	...	5,193	3,611	...	7,764	14,213	
27th "	2,599	4,909	2,089	9,594	...	...	...	...	3,950	2,992	...	6,942	16,536	
3rd April	2,599	4,909	2,111	9,700	...	...	...	...	3,931	2,976	...	6,907	16,607	
10th "	4,573	8,290	3,422	16,275	...	...	...	...	3,844	2,917	...	6,761	23,036	
17th "	6,724	11,393	4,341	22,506	...	...	...	...	4,069	3,537	...	8,256	30,822	
24th "	7,584	13,309	5,707	26,600	...	...	...	...	5,063	3,901	...	9,001	35,631	
1st May	9,922	15,913	6,273	32,108	...	...	...	...	5,159	4,314	...	9,891	41,999	
8th "	11,867	18,533	7,732	38,132	...	...	...	...	5,613	4,299	...	9,876	48,008	
15th "	12,249	20,771	7,428	40,448	...	...	...	...	5,891	4,296	...	10,199	51,642	
22nd "	14,274	22,437	8,171	44,882	...	...	...	...	5,969	4,530	...	10,519	55,424	
29th "	14,993	23,332	8,369	46,694	170	203	184	657	6,195	4,723	...	10,917	62,756	
5th June	19,469	29,728	12,130	61,327	361	692	374	1,427	6,852	1,857	...	11,189	75,389	
12th "	19,417	30,312	12,757	62,486	...	...	...	...	6,613	4,893	...	11,154	73,637	
19th "	21,516	33,505	13,310	70,161	...	...	...	...	6,491	4,904	...	11,100	81,561	
26th "	22,111	35,043	15,633	72,790	...	...	...	...	6,863	5,175	...	12,099	84,929	
3rd July	25,060	39,247	17,703	82,010	...	...	...	...	7,013	5,925	...	12,392	91,372	
10th "	26,254	41,511	19,075	86,840	...	...	...	...	7,067	6,329	...	12,396	99,266	
17th "	30,361	46,303	20,604	97,268	...	...	...	...	7,495	6,650	...	13,145	110,473	
24th "	31,578	47,885	21,686	101,129	...	...	...	...	6,986	6,255	...	12,281	113,410	
31st "	30,431	47,433	21,472	99,336	...	...	...	...	5,912	4,060	...	9,381	108,777	
7th August	25,203	40,223	17,870	83,305	...	...	...	...	7,385	5,513	...	12,955	96,168	
14th "	20,279	34,510	15,173	69,962	...	...	...	...	7,432	5,616	...	13,048	83,010	
21st "	19,001	33,502	15,293	67,796	...	...	...	...	7,569	5,732	...	13,501	81,367	
28th "	12,281	22,373	10,076	44,730	...	...	...	...	7,536	5,705	...	13,241	67,971	
4th September	10,774	21,255	8,982	41,011	...	...	...	...	7,447	5,506	...	13,093	64,204	
11th "	9,560	18,315	7,540	35,415	...	...	...	...	7,270	5,497	...	12,767	58,182	
18th "	6,238	11,834	4,910	22,982	...	...	...	...	6,870	5,169	...	12,059	35,041	
25th "	3,336	6,920	2,739	13,024	...	...	...	...	6,022	4,165	...	10,188	23,512	
2nd October	1,735	3,306	1,432	6,503	...	...	...	...	5,419	4,060	...	9,518	16,021	
9th "	1,102	2,204	1,031	4,310	...	...	...	...	5,211	3,933	...	9,144	13,484	
16th "	286	767	402	1,455	...	...	...	...	1,078	1,827	...	8,174	9,929	
23rd "	50	123	76	249	...	...	...	...	6,529	3,033	...	7,224	7,478	
30th "	35	96	49	180	...	...	...	...	4,141	1,715	...	3,944	4,124	
6th November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	765	606	...	1,371	...	
13th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	295	...	661	...	
20th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Includes 4,418 unspecified.

† Includes 1,427 unspecified.

OF EACH WEEK during the Famine of 1896-97—continued.

Gratuitously relieved.														Grand total on relief.
At Kitchens.								Otherwise.				Grand total.		
Dependants.				Others.										
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
DISTRICT.														
													2,110	
			181									384	4,781	
			160									181	7,012	
			183									160	3,352	
			240									183	4,700	
			171									240	4,532	
			153									171	4,878	
												153	6,821	
			109									109	7,683	
			127									127	7,593	
			131									131	7,937	
			131									131	8,643	
			124									124	8,963	
			105									105	9,345	
			118									118	9,435	
			115									115	8,428	
		176	176									180	10,224	
3		188	191									191	10,690	
8	3	273	284									220	13,202	
4	1	439	444									284	14,527	
												444	16,380	
16	8	464	488									488	17,095	
34	4	601	629	1			1					640	23,676	
12	22	753	787	23		16	41					825	31,650	
16	12	989	1,017	23	18	2	48					1,065	36,696	
11	13	1,167	1,211	29	24	2	55					1,266	43,205	
11	14	1,254	1,279	10	7	4	21					1,300	49,809	
31	153	1,675	1,822	52	98	53	143					2,119	53,701	
31	18	1,411	1,469	243	411	296	1,455	199	437	206	1,968	4,383	62,807	
26	18	1,531	1,575	260	459	550	1,275	218	639	489	3,960	6,810	69,546	
20	27	1,779	1,926	321	619	793	1,738	854	2,923	554	8,534	12,198	87,607	
22	29	2,069	2,111	379	734	1,222	2,326	1,514	4,940	3,511	9,985	14,462	88,659	
28	45	2,215	2,289	416	881	1,338	2,635	1,561	4,795	3,428	9,724	14,647	96,208	
20	29	2,361	2,410	483	1,011	1,695	3,086	1,690	5,357	3,865	10,982	16,381	161,210	
20	47	2,530	2,597	437	895	1,591	2,943	1,613	5,084	3,686	10,383	15,923	110,995	
41	46	2,839	2,949	488	909	1,461	2,858	1,622	5,407	3,733	10,762	16,599	115,885	
49	40	3,066	3,095	577	935	1,697	3,209	1,236	4,230	2,343	7,809	14,113	124,666	
32	93	3,032	3,157	573	1,001	1,923	3,502	1,365	4,896	2,768	9,109	15,768	129,178	
26	41	2,926	2,993	601	1,039	3,699	3,699	1,193	4,891	3,286	9,915	15,997	124,714	
25	51	2,627	2,705	544	997	1,980	3,521	1,646	5,761	3,887	11,247	17,473	113,641	
19	53	2,481	2,550	529	931	2,690	3,610	1,683	5,821	3,980	11,644	17,894	100,814	
18	40	2,325	2,383	511	1,019	2,638	3,568	1,466	5,407	3,863	10,924	16,885	98,252	
17	26	1,928	1,971	477	897	1,852	3,236	1,451	5,075	3,535	10,229	16,426	78,597	
22	41	1,863	1,926	467	826	1,560	2,853	1,341	4,274	3,042	8,625	13,694	61,808	
27	41	1,660	1,628	391	754	1,442	2,587	2,242	3,589	2,911	8,860	13,075	61,257	
14	21	917	982	355	671	1,057	1,983	985	2,623	1,973	5,581	8,546	43,587	
11	28	563	602	231	376	743	1,350	597	1,417	1,235	3,145	5,791	28,813	
11	16	320	347	197	315	695	1,207	304	660	498	1,462	3,016	12,097	
		175	175	167	169	513	789	127	295	197	679	1,542	15,927	
		89	89	39	54	328	421	23	56	6	85	595	10,524	
		17	17	16	27	98	141	2	2			162	7,635	
		8	8					1	2			11	4,155	
													1,371	
													661	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the AVERAGE DAILY NUMBERS RELIEVED IN EACH WEEK SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF DISTRESS IN THE GANJAM DISTRICT.

Week ending	Relief-workers.				Weavers				Gratuitously relieved											
	Relief-workers.				Weavers				In kitchens.						By money doles.					
									Dependants.			Others.			Dependants.			Others.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1897.																				
6th January	29	11	16	56	215	216		432	27	59	256	342	342	342	120	389	784	1,908	1,908	1,908
13th "	103	455	215	773	277	277		554	27	69	212	338	338	338	183	484	1,036	1,703	1,703	1,703
20th "	183	522	277	982	277	277		554	27	69	212	338	338	338	183	484	1,036	1,703	1,703	1,703
27th "	400	777	427	1,604	380	380		778	43	117	314	474	474	474	89	322	603	1,024	1,024	1,024
3rd April	29	90	60	185	215	216		432	53	150	348	561	561	561	120	389	784	1,908	1,908	1,908
10th "	103	455	215	773	277	277		554	27	69	212	338	338	338	183	484	1,036	1,703	1,703	1,703
17th "	183	522	277	982	277	277		554	27	69	212	338	338	338	183	484	1,036	1,703	1,703	1,703
24th "	400	777	427	1,604	380	380		778	43	117	314	474	474	474	89	322	603	1,024	1,024	1,024
1st May	547	978	492	2,017	545	545		1,090	120	389	784	1,908	1,908	1,908	120	389	784	1,908	1,908	1,908
8th "	1,036	1,445	1,118	3,599	787	787		1,574	183	484	1,036	1,703	1,703	1,703	183	484	1,036	1,703	1,703	1,703
15th "	2,111	2,703	1,501	6,315	1,042	1,042		2,084	368	932	1,300	2,590	2,590	2,590	368	932	1,300	2,590	2,590	2,590
22nd "	4,585	6,688	2,917	14,190	1,500	1,500		3,000	552	1,416	2,974	4,542	4,542	4,542	552	1,416	2,974	4,542	4,542	4,542
29th "	6,008	7,971	3,567	17,546	1,433	1,433		2,866	552	1,416	2,974	4,542	4,542	4,542	552	1,416	2,974	4,542	4,542	4,542
5th June	5,226	8,526	3,945	17,697	1,701	1,701		3,402	680	1,680	2,833	5,193	5,193	5,193	680	1,680	2,833	5,193	5,193	5,193
12th "	6,553	8,370	4,025	18,948	2,208	2,208		4,416	8	8	16	32	32	32	8	8	16	32	32	32
19th "	6,377	8,120	3,975	18,472	2,158	2,158		4,316	122	138	260	520	520	520	122	138	260	520	520	520
26th "	10,212	19,918	8,730	38,860	2,366	2,366		4,732	122	138	260	520	520	520	122	138	260	520	520	520

Week ending	Gratuitously relieved—continued.											
	By grain doles.						Total.					
	Dependants.			Others.			Dependants.			Others.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1897.												
6th January	26	27	23	76	31	31	32	94	34	34	35	103
13th "	4	4	4	12	3	3	4	10	4	4	4	12
20th "	4	4	4	12	3	3	4	10	4	4	4	12
27th "	8	8	8	24	4	4	8	16	11	11	18	39
3rd February	18	12	20	48	34	34	20	84	18	18	20	56
10th "	21	21	21	63	60	60	42	162	21	21	21	63
17th "	138	138	138	414	368	368	368	1,104	138	138	138	414
24th "	67	67	67	201	67	67	67	201	67	67	67	201
3rd March	16	16	16	48	12	12	11	35	43	43	43	129
10th "	24	24	24	72	13	13	11	37	51	51	51	153
17th "	39	39	39	117	34	34	34	102	82	82	82	246
24th "	46	46	46	138	47	47	47	141	104	104	104	312
3rd April	63	63	63	189	80	80	24	244	106	106	106	318
10th "	4135	4135	4135	12,405	161	161	133	454	202	202	202	606
17th "	440	440	440	1,320	847	847	936	2,629	523	523	523	1,569
24th "	880	880	880	2,640	1,785	1,785	1,992	4,627	949	949	949	2,847
1st May	1,963	2,682	2,916	7,561	2,682	2,682	2,916	8,280	1,453	1,453	1,453	4,359
8th "	2,118	4,105	5,065	11,288	1,611	1,611	1,331	4,552	2,301	2,301	2,301	6,903
15th "	2,772	5,847	7,181	15,780	2,118	2,118	1,781	6,017	3,040	3,040	3,040	9,120
22nd "	5,138	8,214	8,693	22,045	4,214	4,214	4,214	12,642	6,432	6,432	6,432	19,296
29th "	5	42	47	94	8,007	8,007	10,474	21,070	5,551	5,551	10,023	21,073
5th June	6	54	60	120	8,874	8,874	12,168	29,916	6,329	6,329	11,549	24,206
12th "	8	69	69	146	7,424	7,424	15,811	30,659	8,023	8,023	14,653	26,700
19th "	18	18	18	54	16,847	16,847	23,065	46,760	8,925	8,925	18,108	33,958
26th "	48	138	1,188	1,374	13,799	13,799	23,542	51,141	10,802	10,802	21,235	42,839

33097

Statement showing the AVERAGE DAILY NUMBERS RELIEVED IN EACH WEEK since the commencement of distress in the Ganjam District—continued.

Week ending	Relief workers.										Weavers.										Gratuitously relieved.									
	In kitchens.					In kitchans.					By money doles.					By money doles.					By money doles.					By money doles.				
	In kitchens.					In kitchans.					By money doles.					By money doles.					By money doles.					By money doles.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1897.																														
3rd July	9180	20,835	7,003	36,608		2,627	2,627		5,254		11	11	42	67		881	1,973	3,475	6,329		4	5	264	278		4	5	264	278	
10th "	5,110	20,475	7,463	37,014		2,627	2,627		5,254		11	11	42	67		881	1,973	3,475	6,329		4	5	264	278		4	5	264	278	
17th "	9,310	20,563	6,322	36,107		2,627	2,627		5,254		11	11	42	67		881	1,973	3,475	6,329		4	5	264	278		4	5	264	278	
24th "	9,735	20,772	6,378	37,106		2,627	2,627		5,254		11	11	42	67		881	1,973	3,475	6,329		4	5	264	278		4	5	264	278	
31st "	11,542	26,102	8,855	46,529		3,551	3,551		7,102		10	10	296	306		1,480	2,698	4,573	8,705		5	1	132	138		5	1	132	138	
7th August	10,375	20,303	7,237	37,907		3,294	3,294		6,588		4	4	12	27		1,558	2,762	4,573	8,933		1	1	323	325		1	1	323	325	
14th "	6,821	17,598	4,857	30,249		3,559	3,559		7,118		5	5	14	19		1,177	2,078	3,608	6,863		2	1	280	282		2	1	280	282	
21st "	3,779	7,993	2,249	14,021		3,905	3,905		7,810		6	6	13	17		452	791	2,094	3,337		1	1	214	215		1	1	214	215	
28th "	2,396	5,357	1,552	9,305		3,918	3,918		7,836				104	105		356	752	1,800	2,903				67	67				67	67	
4th September.	2,215	5,463	1,303	9,041		3,600	3,600		7,200				67	68		270	578	1,410	2,257				22	22				22	22	
11th "	2,168	4,833	1,302	8,353		3,131	3,131		6,262				35	35		259	422	1,193	1,780				24	24				24	24	
18th "	1,950	4,389	1,080	7,459		3,072	3,072		6,144				11	11		180	277	787	1,184				47	47				47	47	
25th "	1,335	3,065	844	5,245		1,955	1,955		3,910				7	7		136	214	500	850				44	44				44	44	
2nd October	778	1,683	422	2,883		1,344	1,344		2,688							128	200	402	725				4	4				4	4	
9th "	566	1,246	316	2,157		854	854		1,708							76	160	282	580				4	4				4	4	
16th "	88	77	17	182		252	252		504							18	46	75	139				4	4				4	4	
23rd "						2	2									14	20	43	77											
30th "						3	3		6							2	9	4	15											

Week ending	By grain doles.										Total.									
	Dependents.					Others.					Dependents.					Others.				
	Dependents.					Others.					Dependents.					Others.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1897.																				
3rd July	98	220	1,373	1,691		11,493	22,905	27,505	61,903		113	239	1,079	2,091		12,570	20,204	30,981	68,755	
10th "	122	257	1,385	1,714		12,243	25,919	30,013	68,278		135	279	1,731	2,145		13,409	28,167	30,981	76,638	
17th "	52	103	909	1,064		12,244	24,957	20,811	68,042		64	135	1,475	1,664		13,577	28,167	30,981	76,638	
24th "	107	135	712	954		13,260	27,454	33,049	73,763		126	171	1,360	1,657		14,672	20,941	30,981	81,006	
31st "	212	414	931	1,557		14,293	28,053	34,575	76,921		219	421	1,547	2,187		16,138	31,121	39,193	86,442	
7th August	208	129	875	1,212		13,395	25,976	32,069	71,460		213	212	1,455	1,880		14,893	38,763	36,692	80,393	
14th "	150	319	749	1,218		10,021	20,472	25,717	56,213		167	333	1,235	1,735		10,201	22,650	20,325	63,076	
21st "	19	57	576	653		3,898	12,009	10,068	34,846		24	71	597	1,002		6,548	14,098	18,200	38,846	
28th "	16	52	461	529		8,219	7,147	6,248	16,664		18	51	662	731		3,676	7,949	8,043	19,672	
4th September.	1	21	220	242		2,795	5,995	4,407	13,178		1	22	309	332		8,074	6,554	5,615	15,445	
11th "	3		4	7		2,630	5,353	3,940	12,170		2			4		7	6,094	5,088	13,900	
18th "			3	3		2,400	4,861	3,080	10,386				61	61		2,580	5,198	8,813	11,640	
25th "						1,975	4,582	2,314	8,671				51	51		2,188	4,716	2,831	9,730	
2nd October						1,544	3,340	1,716	6,629				4	4		1,007	3,509	2,118	7,354	
9th "						455	995	611	2,064				4	4		532	1,097	894	2,523	
16th "						104	253	173	530							122	299	218	699	
23rd "						17	50	68	133							31	70	109	210	
30th "																2	9	4	15	

Statement showing the AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN EACH WEEK since the commencement of distress in the Fitzroy District.

Week ending	Relief workers.						Weavers.						In kitchens.						Gratuitously relieved						By money doles.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Men.			Women.			Children.			Total.			Men.			Women.			Children.			Total.			Men.			Women.			Children.			Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Dependents.			Others.			Dependents.			Others.			Dependents.			Others.			Dependents.			Others.			Dependents.			Others.			Dependents.			Others.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
1897.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

Gratuitously relieved—continued.

Gratuitously relieved—continued.																												
By grain doles.														Total.														
Week ending	Dependents.						Others.						Dependents.						Others.									
	Men.			Women.			Children.			Total.			Men.			Women.			Children.			Total.						
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.												
1897.																												
19th March	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41												
20th "																												
2nd April																												
9th "																												
16th "																												
23rd "																												
30th "																												
7th May																												
14th "																												
21st "																												
28th "																												
4th June																												
11th "																												
18th "																												
25th "																												
2nd July																												
9th "																												
16th "																												
23rd "																												
30th "																												
6th August																												
13th "																												
20th "																												
27th "																												
3rd September																												
10th "																												
17th "																												
24th "																												
30th "																												

Statement showing the AVERAGE DAILY NUMBERS RELIEVED IN EACH WEEK since the commencement of distress in the Kurnool District.

Week ending	Relief workers.	Weavers.	Persons gratuitously relieved							
			In kitchens.		By money doles.		By grain doles.		Total.	
			Dependents.	Others.	Dependents.	Others.	Dependents.	Others.	Dependents.	Others.
1896.										
14th November	2,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st "	3,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th "	6,546	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
5th December	3,045	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
12th "	3,889	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	108	...
19th "	4,112	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	53	...
26th "	686	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
1897.										
2nd January	3,575	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	75	...
9th "	3,177	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	87	...
16th "	2,429	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	117	...
23rd "	2,440	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	295	...
30th "	3,618	...	303	261	...	...	...	...	303	261
6th February	4,785	...	532	...	...	...	...	...	532	...
13th "	6,170	...	491	1	...	...	...	...	491	1
20th "	7,656	...	409	8	...	...	...	...	409	8
27th "	9,689	...	568	15	...	...	...	...	568	15
6th March	13,701	144	669	16	...	...	...	...	669	16
13th "	16,811	608	879	21	...	...	...	...	879	21
20th "	19,029	804	889	27	...	...	...	...	889	27
27th "	22,490	1,034	1,026	61	...	...	...	...	1,026	61
3rd April	20,266	1,411	1,182	143	...	...	...	...	1,182	143
10th "	24,494	1,702	1,475	78	...	...	...	...	1,475	78
17th "	33,019	1,865	1,870	229	...	...	...	...	1,870	229
24th "	46,632	2,660	2,664	402	...	...	17	...	2,384	419
7th May	51,705	3,212	2,751	595	...	...	185	...	2,751	780
8th "	61,833	3,483	3,166	446	...	...	137	...	3,166	583
15th "	68,070	3,661	3,634	441	...	...	205	...	3,634	646
22nd "	72,077	4,342	4,298	440	...	...	987	605	5,085	1,443
29th "	89,973	5,545	5,492	1,193	...	...	1,477	951	6,969	2,053
5th June	88,345	4,872	5,888	1,786	...	...	2,799	2,176	8,687	3,962
12th "	96,577	4,661	8,221	2,898	...	...	3,455	5,343	11,070	8,241
19th "	96,053	4,746	7,213	2,678	...	...	4,773	8,432	11,991	11,160
26th "	108,704	6,816	8,877	4,268	...	...	5,324	10,594	14,261	15,162
3rd July	119,758	7,575	9,731	5,339	...	...	5,708	14,630	15,439	19,969
*10th "	135,953	8,608	9,909	5,800	...	...	5,528	17,771	15,527	23,571
17th "	154,137	9,706	10,702	5,704	...	...	6,191	22,928	16,833	28,630
24th "	168,610	11,715	10,507	5,161	...	...	6,463	25,943	16,970	31,104
31st "	138,382	11,784	16,694	5,032	...	...	6,245	30,390	16,939	35,412
7th August	127,509	11,732	9,057	4,015	...	...	6,004	27,878	15,051	31,893
14th "	128,485	11,256	9,806	4,577	...	...	4,444	26,000	14,240	30,667
21st "	129,952	11,060	9,879	3,790	...	...	3,729	29,669	13,608	29,489
28th "	130,087	12,224	8,973	4,421	...	...	3,529	24,855	12,502	29,256
4th September	108,178	12,089	8,397	4,626	...	...	3,123	22,666	11,520	27,322
11th "	94,528	11,782	7,933	4,405	...	...	2,849	19,323	10,752	23,728
18th "	79,959	11,838	7,123	4,601	...	...	2,110	14,105	9,233	18,706
25th "	63,957	8,746	6,764	4,114	...	...	1,606	7,734	8,370	11,848
2nd October	46,277	5,927	5,087	2,715	...	...	1,197	4,210	6,884	6,925
9th "	32,072	8,845	2,819	2,136	...	...	785	2,392	3,604	4,528
16th "	24,716	4,756	1,473	1,631	...	...	304	1,603	1,837	3,234
23rd "	11,686	3,785	519	1,056	...	...	1	1,099	520	2,155
30th "	11,699	2,945	472	491	...	...	1	440	473	931

NOTE.—Details of Men, Women and Children not available for all towns.

Statement showing the AVERAGE DAILY NUMBERS RELIEVED IN EACH WEEK since the commencement of distress in Bellary District.

Statement showing the AVERAGE DAILY NUMBERS RECEIVED IN EACH WEEK since the commencement of distress in the Bellary District.

Week ending	Relief workers.				Weavers.				In Kitchens.						Gratuitously relieved.										
									By money doles.																
	Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1896.																									
14th November...	358	379	1,547	...	28	20	...	57	210	12	49	370	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st "	1,937	3,680	7,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th "	3,374	7,085	15,828	...	105	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th December...	2,850	6,624	13,009	...	143	143	...	284	284	12	39	814	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12th "	3,887	7,165	14,507	...	88	90	...	178	178	15	40	294	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th "	3,601	7,290	14,621	...	100	103	...	208	208	19	55	203	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th "	3,442	6,735	13,203	...	77	82	...	159	159	14	46	264	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897.																									
2nd January...	3,337	7,249	14,052	...	83	87	...	170	170	17	60	763	794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9th "	3,698	7,133	13,817	...	72	75	...	147	147	24	74	912	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th "	3,713	7,898	15,064	...	73	76	...	148	148	35	104	1,107	1,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd "	4,339	9,089	17,868	...	40	41	...	8	424	98	119	1,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th "	5,377	10,977	21,924	...	57	58	...	11	50	116	1,568	1,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th February...	6,461	13,174	25,240	...	66	70	...	196	196	64	154	1,843	2,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th "	7,337	15,303	28,008	...	66	67	...	138	138	70	172	1,893	2,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20th "	8,013	16,923	31,804	...	62	63	...	125	125	80	213	1,981	2,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th "	8,694	17,673	33,725	...	62	62	...	124	124	78	200	1,931	2,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th March...	8,958	18,982	35,779	...	57	60	...	117	117	75	197	1,805	2,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th "	9,446	20,267	37,940	...	63	63	...	125	125	82	203	1,894	1,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20th "	9,500	20,515	38,483	...	67	67	...	134	134	83	201	1,666	1,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th "	10,023	21,861	41,319	...	73	76	...	151	151	93	213	1,713	2,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd April...	10,515	22,208	42,723	...	69	69	...	183	183	80	206	2,037	2,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th "	12,338	25,664	48,980	...	62	62	...	154	154	136	320	3,293	3,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th "	13,864	27,867	53,857	...	56	57	...	182	182	160	376	3,848	4,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th "	15,283	31,802	60,252	...	79	80	...	199	199	170	410	4,310	4,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st May...	16,910	35,374	66,622	...	134	134	...	238	238	121	303	4,237	4,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th "	16,649	37,495	68,500	...	215	221	...	490	490	158	359	4,120	4,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Gratuitously relieved—continued.

Grain.																
By grain sales.																
Week ending	Dependents.				Others.				Total.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.								
1896.																
14th November	23	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
21st "									14	51	548	613				
28th "									24	93	1,045	1,163				
5th December									12	49	570	631				
12th "									12	39	314	365				
19th "									18	40	294	349				
26th "									18	56	260	313				
1897.																
2nd January									17	69	708	784				
9th "									21	74	912	1,010				
16th "									35	104	1,157	1,246				
23rd "									42	93	1,129	1,264				
30th "									50	116	1,508	1,674				
6th February									64	154	1,843	2,061				
13th "									70	173	1,873	2,135				
20th "									80	213	1,931	2,224				
27th "									78	200	1,991	2,267				
6th March									75	197	1,905	2,077				
13th "									82	209	1,844	1,955				
20th "									83	201	1,656	1,840				
27th "									88	215	1,713	2,021				
3rd April									80	206	2,017	2,393				
10th "									136	229	3,265	3,861				
17th "									156	376	3,518	4,350				
24th "									170	410	4,310	4,890				
1st May					85	180	181	449	121	308	4,239	4,663	165	379	1,190	1,735
8th "					351	713	319	1,413	168	298	4,120	4,547	898	877	1,924	2,469

Statement showing the AVERAGE DAILY NUMBERS RELIEVED IN EACH WEEK since the commencement of distress in the Bellary district—continued.

[illegible]

Gratuitously relieved—continued.

[illegible]

Statement showing the AVERAGE DAILY NUMBERS RELIEVED IN EACH WEEK since the commencement of the distress in the Cullaghagh District.

Relief workers.				Weavers.				In kitchens.						Grantiously relieved.										
								By money doles.																
Week ending				Dependants:				Others.				Dependants.				Others.								
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1906.																								
7th November.	268	330	188	784																				
14th "	689	1,038	434	4,322							232	252												
21st "	1,316	1,848	960	6,862							191	181												
28th "	1,927	1,921	1,071	4,919							180	160												
15th December.																								
12th "	1,619	2,220	765	4,604							184	184												
19th "	1,235	1,806	973	4,114							243	243												
26th "	775	1,452	770	3,006							179	179												
31st "	731	1,377	559	2,657				177			156	156												
1897.																								
2nd January	612	1,168	509	2,289																				
9th "	616	1,187	596	2,331				179			110	110												
16th "	688	1,182	551	2,371							139	129												
23rd "	608	1,162	517	2,287				386			133	133												
30th "	586	1,167	534	2,287				409			126	126												
4th February																								
11th "	601	1,082	552	2,235				385			106	106												
18th "	565	1,041	527	2,134				485			118	118												
25th "	516	1,032	530	2,078				303			118	118												
27th "	730	1,234	543	2,669				705	4	3	173	187												
6th March																								
13th "	918	1,565	768	3,004	1,266	367		2,293	3		173	176												
20th "	1,153	2,172	1,042	4,972	4,895	3,784		8,600	5	3	246	254												
27th "	1,730	3,204	1,623	6,553	4,103	3,511		7,704	8	3	273	284												
3rd April																								
10th "	2,414	4,899	2,149	9,162	3,050	2,992		9,942	9	4	346	359												
17th "	2,600	4,974	2,158	9,702	3,331	2,976		8,007	11	8	444	463												
24th "	3,581	6,310	2,900	12,683	3,874	2,394		6,808	15	13	550	629												
1st May	8,417	13,456	6,567	29,739	9,063	3,503		9,931	18	17	1,001	1,128												
8th "	9,737	15,678	6,199	31,504	5,456	4,345		9,801	101	36	1,843	1,480	30	23	2	55								
	10,007	15,438	6,308	31,843	5,614	4,289		9,882	13	13	1,040	1,066	8	3	3	13								

Gratuitously relieved—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX VII.

Statement of Expenditure on Relief Works carried out by the Revenue Department including the District Board Staff, showing actual cost and cost under ordinary conditions.

District.	Taluk.	Communications.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
		Actual expenditure.	Estimated value of work done.	Excess cost.	Actual expenditure.	Estimated value of work done.	Excess cost.	Actual expenditure.	Estimated value of work done.	Excess cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ganjām	Tekkuli	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Sompeta	6,207 0 0	545 0 0	5,662 0 0	6,867 0 0	1,461 0 0	5,406 0 0	13,074 0 0	2,802 0 0	10,272 0 0
	Ichchhapuram	20,879 0 0	8,553 0 0	21,012 0 0	8,965 0 0	2,781 0 0	6,182 0 0	38,836 0 0	11,642 0 0	27,194 0 0
	Berhampur	33,088 0 0	1,327 0 0	24,361 0 0	590 0 0	347 0 0	243 0 0	34,278 0 0	9,674 0 0	24,604 0 0
	Peddakimedi	557 0 0	133 0 0	424 0 0	581 0 0	371 0 0	1,692 0 0	1,657 0 0	133 0 0	524 0 0
Vizagapatnam	Parashottapur	680 0 0	108 0 0	572 0 0	1,964 0 0	371 0 0	1,593 0 0	2,653 0 0	379 0 0	2,274 0 0
	Ganjām	31,872 0 0	9,183 0 0	22,689 0 0	1,079 0 0	395 0 0	774 0 0	32,951 0 0	9,488 0 0	23,463 0 0
	Total	30,824 0 0	16,599 0 0	12,594 0 0	19,539 0 0	6,110 0 0	13,429 0 0	59,393 0 0	23,906 0 0	35,487 0 0
	Agency trust, Sompeta	1,33,707 0 0	45,314 0 0	88,393 0 0	39,005 0 0	11,294 0 0	27,721 0 0	1,72,712 0 0	53,028 0 0	1,19,684 0 0
	Bobbili	4,945 0 0	1,800 0 0	3,145 0 0	2,955 0 0	2,089 0 0	869 0 0	2,865 0 0	2,086 0 0	879 0 0
Bobbili	Chajjampalli	4,845 0 0	1,500 0 0	3,345 0 0	2,961 0 0	1,967 0 0	864 0 0	7,706 0 0	3,457 0 0	4,249 0 0
	Bimalpatnam	5,176 13 8	5,135 1 3	44 12 5	795 7 1	...	...	5,179 13 5	5,135 1 5	44 12 5
	Bellary	20,637 12 11	11,501 5 10	8,736 7 1	...	...	...	30,637 12 11	11,501 5 10	19,136 7 1
	Alur	16,327 11 1	11,577 6 10	5,250 4 8	791 11 8	...	...	16,827 11 1	11,577 6 10	5,250 4 3
	Adoni	2,862 2 8	3,140 7 0	791 11 8	...	...	...	3,862 2 8	3,140 7 0	721 11 8
Cuddapah	Hospet	1,337 13 0	1,337 0 0	0 13 0	...	...	...	1,337 13 0	1,337 0 0	0 13 0
	Hadegani	3,876 6 5	2,651 0 7	1,224 12 10	...	...	...	3,876 6 5	2,651 0 7	1,224 12 10
	Kudligi	4,155 5 6	2,862 2 3	1,293 3 3	...	...	...	4,155 5 6	2,862 2 3	1,293 3 3
	Total	1,013 15 10	1,294 1 11	349 13 11	...	...	...	1,613 15 10	1,294 1 11	319 13 11
	Proddar	57,491 3 10	39,939 2 8	17,492 1 2	...	...	...	57,491 3 10	39,939 2 8	17,492 1 2
Ganjām	Pullamela	3,713 12 8	2,665 2 1	648 10 7	...	...	...	3,713 12 8	2,665 2 1	648 10 7
	Jammakurugum	7,457 12 10	2,685 3 6	2,490 11 4	...	...	...	7,457 12 10	2,685 3 6	2,490 11 4
	Total	4,524 13 2	1,653 8 0	3,026 5 5	...	...	...	4,524 13 2	1,653 8 0	3,026 5 5
	Parashottapur	14,554 6 8	8,658 13 4	7,165 9 4	...	...	...	14,554 6 8	8,658 13 4	7,165 9 4
	Total	14,554 6 8	8,658 13 4	7,165 9 4	...	...	...	14,554 6 8	8,658 13 4	7,165 9 4

Statement showing the NAMES AND COST OF WORKS EXECUTED during the famine of 1896-97.

District.	Taluk.	Names of Works.	Cost.
Ganjām.	Berhampur	Communications— (a) New— Golanthra feeder road	Rs. A. P. 320 3 11
		(b) Repairs— Metal collection at Ankoli	9,189 15 5
		Irrigation— (a) New works— (1) Extension of No. 16 distributary (2) Excavation of branch Ichchhapuram channel	18,368 7 3 9,689 7 7
		Total	37,563 2 2
	Parlakimodi	Communications— Repairs— Rajapur quarry	656 4 6
		Miscellaneous— (1) Lakshmajji tank at Digapodi (2) Telraj tank at Padmanabhapur (3) Lankra tank at Tolasingi	470 5 4 388 8 1 777 11 11
		Total	2,290 13 10
	Ichchhapuram	Communications— Repairs— Collection of metal at Budha Hill quarry Do. at East Coast Railway quarry Do. at Parashottapur quarry Do. at Kojiri-Rajapur quarry Do. at Rothini quarry	25,668 2 0 18,551 12 4 7,739 6 3 5,625 5 7 4,486 4 5
		Miscellaneous— Repairs to the Krishnasagaram tank	579 3 11
		Total	62,660 2 6
Ganjām.	Sompeta	Communications— Repairs— Kanchili Jinkibhadra Jilunda Chudialangi Haripuram Pelavalasa Mamidiipalli Magilikotham Amputam	5,004 0 7 7,769 3 8 3,813 6 8 6,121 1 1 8,484 13 11 1,800 11 1 3,404 6 0 2,882 0 4 1,596 0 7
		Miscellaneous— Clearing of Makarsapuram tank Clearing of Jampanna tank Agency and Local Fund Works— Three tanks at Tumba Road from Jarada to Tumba Clearance of Mapandra path	1,831 7 4 7,135 3 6 2,092 5 8 900 0 0 170 0 0
		Total	53,097 12 5
	Parashottapur	Communications— (a) New— Breaking metal at Muthasasingi Do. at Drigan Do. at Attagadda Do. at Boirani	2,743 2 2 7,163 11 1 8,406 9 4 9,308 7 5
		(b) Repairs— Sorasasingi Mukundapur Bhatakumarada	10,103 13 2 14,902 2 7 4,241 3 9
		Irrigation— (a) New— Hingili	15,568 0 1
		Total	67,443 1 7

Statement showing the NAMES AND COST OF WORKS EXECUTED during the famine of 1896-97—continued.

District.	Taluk.	Names of Works.	Cost.
			RS. A. P.
Ganjām		Communications—	
		Repairs—	
		Collection of ballast at Johoni	7,543 5 2
		Do. at Koushaya	2,014 4 3
		Do. at Santosapur	4,670 11 6
		Do. at Pothara	1,809 14 9
		Do. at Sabulia	1,015 10 7
		Do. at Haradameli	1,247 8 5
		Chatrapur Hill Quarry	14,507 9 11
		Do. Lungur	1,228 0 8
		Miscellaneous—	
		Clearing silt in Pillicheravu	9,180 1 10
		Do. in Bandivanula tank	5,462 7 9
		Do. in Lakshmaji tank	7,690 10 10
		Total	56,115 15 8
	Tekkali	Communications—	
		(a) New—	
		Construction of the feeder road at Kota Bomali	3,295 0 0
		(b) Repairs—	
		Special repairs to the Tekkali Anantagiri road	746 0 0
		Breaking metal at Kota Bomali ballast quarry	5,194 0 0
		Collection of ballast at Palasa near Kavita	2,681 0 0
		Do. of Bendi quarry	3,543 0 0
		Miscellaneous—	
		Clearing silt in Pattamohadevi tank	3,708 5 3
Ganjām	Narasannapeta.	Do. in Kurmansthepatroni tank	1,401 0 0
		Do. in Ura tank	1,710 10 5
		Total	22,637 0 2
			213 3 11
		Grand Total	3,02,021 4 3

Statement showing the NAMES AND COST OF WORKS EXECUTED during the famine of 1896-97—continued.

District.	Taluk.	Names of works.	Cost.
			RS. A. P.
Vizaga- patam.	Bobbili	Communications—	
		New—	
		Bobbili-Akulakatta road	5,987 6 11
	Chipurupalli	Communications—	
		New—	
		Road from Chipurupalli to Savara	10,313 5 11
		Miscellaneous—	
		Deepening a drinking water tank at Ranastalam	2,290 2 7
		Total	12,593 8 6
	Vizianagram	Communications—	
		Repairs—	
		Breaking and stacking metal at a quarry near Poosapatirega	49,791 10 0
	Bimlipatam	Communications—	
		(a) New—	
		Road from Padmasabham to Alamanda	33,224 7 0
		(b) Repairs—	
		Breaking and stacking metal at a quarry near Dakamarri	32,726 5 4
		Miscellaneous—	
		Deepening a drinking water tank at Bhogapuram	715 13 3
		Total	66,666 9 7
	Vizagapatam	Communications—	
		Repairs—	
		Breaking and stacking metal at a quarry near Gazuvaka	20,004 0 9
		Breaking and stacking metal at a quarry near Pendur	29,676 2 7
		Total	49,680 3 4
	Sarasidhi	Communications—	
		New—	
		Road from Ellemanchilli to Rajavaram	1,974 9 3
		Miscellaneous—	
		Deepening a drinking water tank at Kondakirla	7,202 10 6
		Total	9,177 3 9
		Grand total	1,93,896 10 1

Statement showing the NAMES AND COST OF WORKS EXECUTED during the famine of 1896-97—continued.

District.	Taluk.	Names of works.	Cost.	
			RS. A. P.	
Kurnool.	Pattikonda	Communications—		
		(a) New—		
		Karavomula-Adoni Road, Karavomula section	45,645 1 11	
		Bacherla-Malkapuram Road, Barikamama section	21,152 9 5	
		Narranelagudem section	20,118 10 5	
		Belagal Road	54,686 1 7	
		(b) Repairs—		
		Bellary-Kurnool Road, Kodmur section	87,674 5 7	
		Katarkonda Road	28,922 14 9	
		Maddikera-Nancherla Road	52,237 15 7	
	Pattikonda	Irrigation—		
		Repairing bank of the supply channel at Gudipad	19,303 2 5	
		Total	3,33,980 13 9	
	Samallakota	Communications—		
		(a) New—		
		Kotcheruvu Pyapally Road	4,095 11 3	
		(b) Repairs—		
		Joharapuram works—		
		(a) Gooty Road	11,988 7 11	
		(b) Bellary Road	17,868 6 7	
		Laddagiri Road	1,32,050 0 0	
		Penchikalapad Road	1,09,135 5 4	
		Total	2,83,104 15 4	
	Nandyal	Communications—		
Repairs—				
Kalwa-Betamcherla Road, section I		49,947 7 5		
Kalwa-Betamcherla Road, section II		34,322 0 1		
Pandem-Banganapalli Road		97,552 15 5		
Rangapuram Road		18,469 14 3		
Total		1,91,288 5 2		
Koilkuntla		Communications—		
		(a) New—		
		Owk-Koilkuntla Road, Owk section	59,572 13 11	
	Mayilur-Vyzalavadi Road	81,692 2 0		
	Koilkuntla-Mutrujodu Road	49,763 6 1		
	Kolimigonda-Danavada Road, Kalavatala section	53,140 12 0		
	Kolimigonda-Danavada Road, Jitikeia section	38,032 7 1		
	Koilkuntla-Allagadda Road	62,135 5 10		
	(b) Repairs—			
	Owk-Banganapalli Road, section I	54,333 0 7		
	Owk-Banganapalli Road, section III	37,270 1 5		
	Owk-Union Road	4,540 3 10		
	Total	4,20,497 4 9		
	Sirvel	Communications—		
(a) New—				
Allagadda-Koilkuntla road		40,758 12 10		
Allagadda-Alamur road		38,919 2 5		
Alamur-Mutialpad road		25,472 15 9		
Rudravaram-Alamur road		4,327 10 3		
(b) Repairs—				
Rangapur-Pass road		39,612 3 5		
Irrigation—				
Repairing the bund of the main canal from lock No. 31 to Vookiluri aqueduct		25,574 7 4		
Total		1,83,665 4 0		
Grand total			14,12,886 11 0	

Statement showing the NAMES AND COST OF WORKS EXECUTED during the famine of 1896-97—continued.

District.	Taluk.	Names of works.	Cost.
			RS. A. P.
Bellary.	Adoni	Communications—	
		(a) New—	
		Adoni-Nandavaram road, Adoni section	2,87,759 11 9
		Adoni-Kuppigal section	
		Adoni-Chinnatambalam section	
		Adoni-Nandavaram section	
		Yennigalur-Kosigi road	91,574 8 1
		(b) Repairs—	
		Kosigi-Halvi road	70,244 14 1
		Kowtalum-Kuppigal road	51,085 8 4
Bellary.	Alur	Adoni-Nandavaram road, Kotical section	1,15,905 3 11
		Adoni-Nandavaram road, Nandavaram section	80,193 0 2
		Adoni Town road	2,137 3 9
		Adoni-Nagaldinne road	622 3 7
		Irrigation—	
		(a) New work—	
		Balusuladoddi tank	18,853 0 1
		(b) Repairs—	
		Chinnatambalam tank	1,748 2 7
		Adoni tank	3,648 7 1
Bellary.	Bellary	Total	6,74,014 5 5
		Communications—	
		(a) New—	
		Holalagundi-Hebbatam road	84,604 3 6
		(b) Repairs—	
		Adoni-Siruguppa road, Siruguppa and Adoni sections	1,32,216 8 6
		Adoni-Alur road, Adoni and Alur sections	1,25,592 8 8
		Chippigiri road, Alur and Chinnatambalam sections	2,19,383 11 0
		Alur-Moka road, Northern and Southern sections	2,33,048 14 9
		Alur-Aspuri road, Chinnatambalam and Adoni sections	1,00,752 10 8
Bellary.	Bellary	Alur-Chippigiri road	18,534 5 1
		Halharavi-Moka road	10,884 0 1
		Harivanam-Haravi road	3,047 1 5
		Alur-Adoni road	175 8 5
		Alur-Aspuri road	215 3 5
		Irrigation—	
		Repairs—	
		Kurnavalli tank	116 7 9
		Miscellaneous—	
		Repairing wells	500 0 0
Bellary.	Bellary	Total	9,89,115 14 3
		Communications—	
		Repairs—	
		Bellary-Siruguppa road, Northern, Southern and Tekkalakota sections	1,72,990 4 1
		Bellary-Gooty road	58,155 14 1
		Bellary-Moka road	42,285 9 6
		Herahat road	12,696 3 2
		Bellary-Siruguppa road	4,749 8 2
		Bellary-Moka road	5,781 7 2
		Irrigation—	
Bellary.	Bellary	Repair of Hagari-Moka channel	718 15 7
		Miscellaneous—	
		Fort ditch, Bellary, removing silt	4,926 5 9
		Total	3,03,208 9 6
Bellary.	Hospet	Communications—	
		(a) New—	
		Anantapur-Madru road	15,741 7 8
		(b) Repairs—	
		Darajimeti road	40,725 11 7
		Gadigamur road	50,129 4 8
		Gowdipudi-Kudigei road	34,426 5 7
		Anantapur Vadder	1,218 7 9
		Irrigation—	
		Repairs—	
Bellary.	Hospet	Narayanadevarankiri tank	16,220 14 8
		Miscellaneous—	
		Removing prickly pear from Anantapur Anikat Channel	94 0 9
		Total	1,07,566 4 6

Statement showing the NAMES AND COST OF WORKS EXECUTED during the famine of 1896-97—continued.

Statement showing the NAMES AND COST OF WORKS EXECUTED			Cost.
District.	Taluk.	Names of works.	RS. A. P.
Bellary —cont.	Hadagalli	Communications—	
		Repairs—	
		Bellahansi road	24,877 10 4
		Ittigi-kottur road	16,335 1 11
		Hampasegar-Sovinabelli road	24,179 5 10
		Irrigation—	
		New—	
		Devagondanaballi tank	46,838 3 0
		Avinamadugu tank	3,519 1 1
		Total	1,15,809 6 2
	Kodligi	Communications—	
		Repairs—	
		Kodligi Somalapuram road	22,457 13 2
		Total	27 10 2
	Raidrug	Irrigation—	
		Repairing Somalapuram tank	
Grand total			22,72,189 15 2

Statement showing the NAMES AND COST OF WORKS EXECUTED during the famine of 1896-97—continued.

District.	Taluk.	Names of works.	Cost.
			RS. A. P.
	Tadpatri	Communications—	
		(a) New—	
		Puttur-Tadpatri road	31,346 11 4
		Tadpatri-Yellanur road	58,134 9 7
		Kummanamala-Kondapuram road	28,078 11 1
		Pennerpedda-Yekkalore road	28,325 1 3
		(b) Repairs—	
		Royalcherur-Bhogasamudram road	47,356 11 9
		Anantapur-Tadpatri road	41,051 7 4
		Cuddapah-Bellary road	23,769 9 5
	Gooty	Miscellaneous—	
		Improvement of wells in twenty-three villages	714 9 7
		Total	2,64,367 7 4
	Gooty	Communications—	
		(a) New—	
		Palthur-Rupengudi road via Havalogi	37,848 14 10
		Gooty-Karur road near Nagasamudram	11,140 11 6
		(b) Repairs—	
		Kurnool-Bangalore High road at Kadarikonda	13,513 2 9
		Guntakal-Uravakonda road near Guntakal	23,836 8 2
		Guntakal-Uravakonda road near Uravakonda	36,917 15 6
		Kurnool-Bangalore road near Kallur	4,638 12 7
		Cuddapah-Bellary road near Rozapuram	17,243 8 6
	Gooty	Cuddapah-Bellary road near Guntakal	12,430 14 11
		Chittoor-Bombay road at Vidapavakal	15,669 4 1
		Guntakal junction feeder road	3,076 9 2
	Gooty	Irrigation—	
		Repairs—	
		Anantapur tank	9,358 13 10
		Abbedoddi tank	2,170 12 8
		Shaik Savipalli tank	3,394 10 4
		Maratta tank	617 2 10
		Miscellaneous—	
		Excavation of Guddellakunta at Amedala	1,807 1 9
		Total	1,93,714 15 5
			Gooty
Repairs—			
Korrappad relief work	23,895 10 5		
Do. at Peravali	13,022 7 8		
Do. at Kandakur	12,536 13 3		
Anantapur road work	5,132 13 11		
Potticheruvu road work	1,877 7 7		
Ekapadampalli road work	21,892 6 5		
Garladinna road work	4,766 2 9		
Irrigation—			
	Gooty	Repairs—	
		Alinur tank	3,194 3 8
		Singampalli tank	1,405 9 3
Total			87,633 10 11
	Gooty	Communications—	
		(a) New—	
		Chinnakuntapalli road	2,784 10 6
		(b) Repairs—	
		Demajipalli-Nayanipalli road, Dharmavaram section.	33,956 12 2
		Do. Payandindi section	17,774 10 7
		Do. Pottamari section	7,541 0 5
		Demajipalli section continued to Nasanakota	18,745 4 1
		Kanumukkala road work	3,189 0 6
		Mamillapalli road work	
	Gooty	Irrigation—	
		Repairs—	
		Bavalcheruvu tank work	8,457 3 9
		Kunur tank	13,668 13 10
		Yellakuntla tank	3,093 12 11
		Perur largo tank	3,172 10 0
		Perur small tank	1,453 2 7
		Bavalcheruvu channel	4,769 13 0
		Miscellaneous—	
		Improvement of twenty-four wells	690 1 2
Total			1,20,296 15 6

Statement showing the NAMES AND COST OF WORKS EXECUTED during the famine of 1896-97—continued.

District.	Taluk.	Names of works.	Cost.
			RS. A. P.
Ananta- pur— cont.	Kalyandrug	Communications— Anantapur-Raidrug road near Belaguppa	6,443 13 2
		Communications— Repairs— Bukkapatnam-Vengalamma chervu road Guttur Kotba chervu road Penukonda road work	5,135 8 3 3,470 9 11 4,660 8 11
	Penukonda	Irrigation— Repairs— Aravakunta tank	254 0 9
		Miscellaneous— Improvement of wells	425 13 2
		Total	13,949 9 0
	Hindapur	Repairs— Demakethapalli work Sanganapalli tank	1,242 3 6 12 1 6
		Total	1,254 5 0
		Grand total	6,87,660 12 4

Statement showing the NAMES AND COST OF WORKS EXECUTED during the famine of 1896-97—continued.

District.	Taluk.	Names of works.	Cost.
			RS. A. P.
Cudda- pah.	Cuddapah	Communications— Repairs— Yerraguntla-Vempalli road at Kodur Yerraguntla-Vempalli road at Gangfoddipalli Yerraguntla-Vempalli road at Marripalli Bugga spring loop at Cuddapah town Yerragudipad-Koratam road	47,923 1 9 42,548 14 7 22,385 13 6 24,741 6 10 28,095 1 6
		Irrigation— Repairs— Suukasula tank Pydikalwa Samudranpalli channel	999 2 11 1,145 2 11 3,567 14 9
		Total	1,74,406 10 9
	Proddatur	Communications— Repairs— Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road Gudipad road Mydakar-Porumamilla road	52,049 6 7 16,210 12 3 17,973 0 7
		Irrigation— (a) New— Gopevasam section of Chepaud channel Rajupalem section of Chepaud channel (b) Repairs— Bettivaripalli tank Sivapuram tank Pottisetipalli channel Chinnadandur channel	28,726 15 6 26,359 4 11 25,082 2 0 18,755 13 1 10,122 10 4 13,823 1 8
		Total	2,01,003 2 11
	Jammala- madugu.	Communications— (a) New— Jammalamadugu-Nosam road at Gundlakunta Regadipalli feeder road (b) Repairs— Jammalamadugu-Proddatur road at Goriganur Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road at Vemugantipalli Do. at Muddanur Simhadripuram-Kondapuram road near Anantapuram Jammalamadugu-Owk road near Gollapalli	22,411 5 5 22,607 13 2 26,505 5 6 25,705 8 0 9,187 2 2 39,629 8 7 30,776 7 5
		Irrigation— New works— Peddapaupuli channel Muddanur tank	12,975 11 11 27,491 10 1
		Total	2,57,290 3 3
	Polivendla	Communications— (a) New— Gollalagudur road (b) Repairs— Muddanur-Polivendla road at Rayalapuram Muddanur-Polivendla road at Tondur Simhadripuram road Balapsour road	42,800 12 10 70,765 10 11 26,675 8 8 57,711 8 7 15,053 7 4
		Irrigation— New work— Lingala tank	23,330 0 5
		Total	2,36,157 0 9
		Grand total	8,71,857 1 8

APPENDIX IX.

List of CIRCLES into which each taluk was divided for the purposes of gratuitous relief.

GANJAM.					
Taluk.		Circle.			
Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.
GENERAL DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S DIVISION.					
1	Gamsur	1	Russellkonda	25	18,731
		2	Bolakodanda	16	5,839
		3	Bellengunta	33	18,314
		4	Buguda	57	19,656
		5	Korchili	29	7,695
		6	Jagannathaprasad	56	14,555
		7	Kallada	41	16,266
		8	Kukkutukhe	9	3,753
		9	Gallery	6	5,586
		10	Majingoda	11	5,069
Total				283	118,564
2	Surada	1	Surada	19	13,764
		2	Osarabondhu	7	5,604
		3	Karada	7	2,682
		4	Bodo Borasingi	5	7,094
		5	Peyalspada	22	16,524
		6	Vishnuchekiram	16	12,702
		7	Ballipadra	23	13,196
Total				98	71,566
3	Bodagada	1	Mauikyapur	40	6,386
		2	Godomullah	40	9,720
Total				80	16,106
4	Aska	1	Padamari	23	15,307
		2	Pattapur	29	21,747
		3	Serugada	23	18,528
		4	Dhowsam	40	18,518
		5	Aska	25	18,001
		6	Mondinverayi	50	16,699
Total				200	108,500
SENIOR ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S DIVISION.					
5	Berhampur	1	Golantra	30	14,990
		2	Berhampur	25	36,714
		3	Jagannathapur	39	21,916
		4	Tanginapalli	38	14,214
		5	Banginiliady	35	13,628
		6	Kukkudakandy	34	15,461
Total				201	118,923
Khand Muttan.					
		1	Golantra	2	1,294
		2	Kukkudakandy	1	2,062
Total				3	3,356
Total, Berhampur taluk				204	122,279
6	Ichchhapuram	1	Kavita	48	25,435
		2	Ichchhapuram	48	25,165
		3	Mactridi	48	11,978
		4	Kotilingi	49	8,968
		5	Checkali	48	10,023
		6	Surangi	48	7,963
		7	Nuvagada	49	3,969
Total				335	93,501

List of CIRCLES into which each taluk was divided for the purposes of gratuitous relief—continued.

GANJAM—cont.

Taluk.		Circle.			
Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.
SENIOR ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S DIVISION—continued.					
7	Sompoti	1	Sompoti	103	23,315
		2	Haripur		31,072
		3	Mandasu		14,653
		4	Patrapur		22,550
		5	Siripuram		13,549
		6	Kumbha		3,989
		7	Baruva		25,044
		8	Jayantipuram		28,242
Total				103	167,414
8	Poddakimedi	1	Addapada	80	9,461
		2	Deznudi		13,180
		3	Koitakandi		8,458
		4	Nowpada		10,286
		5	Bhramasapuram		5,960
Total				80	47,345
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S DIVISION.					
9	Parushottapur	1	Parushottapur	31	23,345
		2	Bhatukumarada		23,405
		3	Hinjili		26,237
		4	Bairani		21,655
		5	Kholladi		23,724
		6	Pandiripada		9,921
		7	Pulasara		23,056
		8	Atagada		17,513
Total				237	167,906
10	Ganjām	1	Chatrapur	40	32,870
		2	Mundala		18,874
		3	Benginowpada		17,925
		4	Khalikotta		17,892
		5	Biridi		16,175
		6	Humma		10,473
Total				206	114,209
PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S DIVISION.					
11	Parlakimedi	1	Battili	50	17,521
		2	Baranasi		31,153
		3	Karada		29,009
		4	Saravakata		15,710
		5	Tembore		15,363
		6	Korasavada		22,634
		7	Parlakimedi		47,854
		8	Chapara		17,187
		9	Garabanda		11,875
		10	Gurandy		22,641
		11	Uppalada		8,555
Total				500	243,652
12	Tekkali	1	Tekkali Ragunadapuram	40	25,740
		2	Bommali		38,013
		3	Pusa Tekkali		28,974
		4	Kasibugga		34,294
Total				160	127,021
13	Narasannapet	1	Narasannapet	50	32,145
		2	Paleki		25,740
		3	Sirigara		21,109
		4	Jalanator		18,983
Total				50	97,983

LIST OF CIRCLES into which each taluk was divided for the purposes of gratuitous relief—continued.

LIST OF TALUKS into which each taluk was divided for the purposes of

GANJAM—cont.					
Taluk.			Circle.		
Num-ber.	Name.	Num-ber.	Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.
PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S DIVISION—continued.					
14	Chicacole	1	Chicacole	402	22,736
		2	Calingapatam		22,743
		3	Koralakotz		19,174
		4	Kristnapuram		14,382
		5	Peddasowlapur		10,980
		6	Telikipenta		7,980
		7	Dhanakanada		11,932
Total				402	109,877

LIST OF CIRCLES into which each taluk was divided for the purposes of gratuitous relief—continued.

LIST OF CIRCLES into which each taluk was divided for the purposes of graduation.					
Taluk.			Circle.		
Num-ber.	Name.	Num-ber.	Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1	Párvatipur	1	Párvatipur	59	32,158
		2	Bandeluppa	57	14,039
		3	Daggi	57	12,361
		4	Garuguhilli	57	11,482
		5	Nagur	57	16,306
		6	Chinameringi	58	13,214
		7	Komarada	57	10,656
Total				402	110,216
2	Bobbili	1	Bobbili	24.0	39,468
		2	Sitanagaram	16.5	15,404
		3	Chintula	29.2	31,384
		4	Nanda Balaga	22.8	22,049
		5	Amiti	20.3	20,480
Total				112.8	128,785
3	Salur	1	Salur	18.9	29,809
		2	Panchipinta	8.2	17,127
		3	Manidipalli	7.0	9,163
		4	Chennamuda	10.8	12,734
		5	Makkava	16.0	15,337
Total				60.9	84,170
4	Palkonda	1	Viraghattam	15.8	16,992
		2	Tellangi	14.6	15,456
		3	Palkonda	19.5	27,792
		4	Buriga	12.0	9,149
		5	Buriga	8.8	12,474
		6	Vapivada Venkampala	15.3	17,708
		7	Maddivalsu	17.5	18,545
		8	Arasada	16.1	27,435
		9	Rajam	17.6	24,484
		10	Hongaram	14.3	16,685
		11	Gullalavalsu	14.3	22,301
Total				165.8	208,821
5	Chipurupalle	1	Chipurupalle	24.7	24,785
		2	Komaru	17.2	20,875
		3	Rannatalam	20.6	22,176
		4	Ponduru	23.0	22,840
		5	Chilakapalem	25.3	24,872
		6	Kuppili	23.7	18,871
		7	Nimmalaravalsu	24.2	22,412
Total				159.3	156,831
6	Gajapatinagaram	1	Gajapatinagaram	15.5	19,847
		2	Mentada	20.2	23,253
		3	Garugedilli	4.7	7,209
		4	Arikithola	14.9	17,760
		5	Maradam	13.5	18,263
		6	Shikaragangi	16.7	19,621
		7	Garbham	12.9	17,753
Total				98.3	123,796
7	Vizianagaram	1	Chintalavalsu	17.6	17,053
		2	Pusaputiregu	22.3	33,895
		3	Tativada	21.7	38,955
		4	Thotagandradu	17.7	21,543
		5	Budathavupalli	21.0	34,137
		6	Pedavumali	20.1	26,972
Total				120.2	166,658

List of CIRCLES into which each taluk was divided for the purposes of gratuitous relief—continued.

VIZAGAPATAM--cont.					
Taluk.			Circle.		
Num- ber.	Name.	Num- ber.	Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.
8	Bimlipatam	1	Bhogapuram	22.7	27,127
		2	Thalavalsa	24.2	34,805
		3	Padmanabham	23.9	29,672
		4	Sontgam	18.4	28,705
		5	Bimlipatam Municipality	4.0	9,827
		Total	93.2	125,136	
9	Srungavarapukota	1	Kattuvalsa	9.8	15,796
		3	Vepada	15.0	24,933
		3	Lakavarapukota	15.7	22,788
		4	Srungavarapukota	19.1	29,507
		5	Jami	30.1	28,388
		Total	89.9	122,362	
10	Vizagapatam	1	Pedegudi	34.7	29,805
		2	Thamiti	26.8	21,717
		3	Maduravada	11.3	10,574
		4	Vizagapatam Municipality	3.0	38,886
		Total	75.8	95,782	
11	Viravalli	1	Chodavaram	70.0	37,025
		2	Wadadi	90.0	27,727
		3	Medivada	60.0	19,823
		4	Madgole	80.0	33,653
		5	Devarapalli	70.0	19,891
		6	Koduro	70.0	31,762
		7	China Madina	54.0	26,425
		Total	494.0	196,311	
12	Anakapalle	1	Anakapalle	57.0	63,988
		2	Puravada	70.0	33,061
		3	Sabbavaram	80.0	23,051
		4	Kollapalem	90.0	30,061
Total	297.0	150,111			
13	Sarasiddhi	1	Kondakerla	60.0	22,010
		2	Rajala	70.0	28,217
		3	Ellamanchilli	70.0	46,191
		4	Nakkapalli	80.0	33,829
		5	Namavaram	80.0	27,731
		Total	360.0	156,978	
14	Golconda	1	Narasapatam	115.0	26,221
		2	Kottakota	100.0	27,643
		3	Golconda	103.0	7,053
		4	Eravaram	110.0	19,327
		5	Gidaturu	100.0	37,836
Total	528.0	118,079			

List of CIRCLES into which each taluk was divided for the purposes of gratuitous relief—continued.

KURNOOL.					
Taluk.		Circle.			
Num-ber.	Name.	Num-ber.	Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1	Pattikonda	1	Maddikera circle	175	23,534
		2	Chinnakotti	92	13,302
		3	Pyapali	91	10,069
		4	Bondamadugula	153	13,044
		5	Hydepattikonda	106	15,984
		6	Kodumura	114	17,000
		7	Balogalla	113	18,071
		8	Kunkanura	128	15,081
		9	Jala Durgam	91	12,618
Total				1,063	138,703
2	Ramallakot	1	Palukallu	78	11,673
		2	Gudur	118	17,556
		3	Kurnool	97	12,017
		4	Ramallakot	121	14,603
		5	Valdurthi	145	12,963
		6	Laddagiri	87	12,658
		7	Jandrapad	26	4,704
		8	Dhone	83	8,723
		9	Ulundakonda	35	5,668
		10	Kurnool Municipality	1	24,376
Total				791	124,971
3	Nandyal	1	Kodamalakaiva	77	14,001
		2	Bhupatnapad	86	18,379
		3	Retamcherla	109	14,185
		4	Kalva	52	6,046
		5	Chindakur	144	25,613
Total				468	78,224
4	Koilukuntla	1	Koilukuntla	57	13,915
		2	Deringsapad	75	13,960
		3	Uyyalavada	82	17,566
		4	Owk	60	12,121
		5	Thukkamalia	36	5,232
		6	Itikala	137	11,323
		7	Thummaniyampudi	73	11,126
Total				520	85,833
5	Sirvel	1	Chagalmarri	75	18,101
		2	Allegadda	85	13,661
		3	Rudravaram	101	13,410
		4	Sirvel	104	16,215
		5	Jellilla	52	84,23
Total				417	64,215

LIST OF CIRCLES into which each taluk was divided for the purposes of gratuitous relief—continued.

BELLARY.					
Taluk.		Circle.			
Num-ber.	Name.	Num-ber.	Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1	Bellary	1	Karagodu	187.08	20,913
		2	Do.	56.91	7,212
		3	Maka	145.08	21,036
		4	Do.	59.50	7,340
		5	Bellary	273.56	258,977
		6	Tekkhalakota	155.27	20,180
		7	Sirugappa	50.88	12,534
Total				928.28	348,192
2	Adóhi	1	Adóhi	225	56,297
		2	Kosgi	176	29,494
		3	Kowtalani	195	28,222
		4	Yemmiganur	213	46,782
Total				839	160,795
3	Alór	1	Ramedargam	203.93	27,651
		2	Howlagundi	223.12	28,783
		3	Reddakatur	256.90	32,504
Total				683.95	88,938
4	Hospet	1	Hospet	90.81	31,419
		2	Narasimdevskri	135.03	16,832
		3	Daragi	46.31	16,172
		4	Gadiganur	262.22	28,089
Total				540.36	92,512
5	Rayadurg.—No circle was formed in this taluk, but grain dolés were distributed in 14 villages under the supervision of Village Reddis.				
6	Hadagalli	1	Ballahundi	209.16	33,059
		2	Kodalahalli	83.72	7,236
		3	Hirebadugalli	29.16	2,912
		4	Howlagundi	112.34	18,140
Total				434.38	61,347
7	Kudligi	1	Honsi and Chormur	204.31	16,329
		2	Honsi	85.69	9,650
		3	Chormur	158.59	9,532
		4	Hosapalli	233.22	23,189
		5	Kottur	180.96	35,696
Total				862.97	94,296

LIST OF CIRCLES into which each taluk was divided for the purposes of gratuitous relief—continued.

List of CIRCLES into which each taluk was divided for the year 1901

ANANTAPUR.					
Taluk.		Circle.			
Num-ber.	Name.	Num-ber.	Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1	Tadpatri	1	Mallagundla	148	23,389
		2	Patlur	131	19,030
		3	Tadpatri	115	27,062
		4	Yadiki	157	23,610
		5	Peddapur	87	19,545
		Total	638	112,656	
2	Gooty	1	Gooty	146	30,813
		2	Pamidi	137	17,583
		3	Gadakotur	240	33,572
		4	Palyam	116	18,706
		5	Nagasamoodram	226	21,674
		6	Shaiksamipalli	187	25,560
Total	1,052	142,917			
3	Anantapur	1	Anantapur	103	19,193
		2	Kadaira	249	19,855
		3	Singanamaia	180	21,670
		4	Tadmarri	159	21,866
		5	Kandakur	189	21,910
Total	880	104,494			
4	Dharmavaram	1	Dharmavaram	104	16,013
		2	Appascherla	93	12,155
		3	Nagasamudram	125	14,028
		4	Kanaganapalle	172	14,589
		5	Perur	128	9,267
Total	622	65,653			

List of CIRCLES into which each taluk was divided for the purposes of gratuitous relief—continued.

CUDDAPAH.					
Num-ber.	Taluk.	Num-ber.	Circle.	Area in square miles.	Population.
	Name.		Name.		
1	Cuddapah	1	Cuddapah	266	58,381
		2	Animala	216	35,192
		3	Kamalapuram	78	21,527
		4	Kodur	41	8,349
		5	Chennur	163	31,456
		Total		764	154,899
2	Proddatur	1	Proddatur	85	27,267
		2	Pallavai	78	15,681
		3	Duroor	93	17,165
		4	Aracativemula	70	16,555
		5	Vanipenta	152	21,750
		Total		478	98,418
3	Jammalamadugu	1	Peddamadoyam	89	16,636
		2	Jammalamadugu	158	31,862
		3	Talamanchipatnam	118	14,569
		4	Tallaprodathur	107	18,538
		5	Muddanur	140	18,830
		Total		612	100,435
4	Polivendla	1	Polivendla	65	11,958
		2	Ippatla	56	7,764
		3	Lingala	83	10,448
		4	Lomada	111	21,887
		5	Santakavur	112	17,083
		6	Tallapalli	141	24,282
		Total		569	93,422

APPENDIX X.

List of OFFICERS specially mentioned in District Reports (including Public Works Department Reports) as having rendered valuable service during the famine.

District.	Indian Civil Service.	Revenue Department.	Salt Department.	Public Works Department.	Medical Department.	Military Department.	Police Department.
Gandhin.	Mr. C. J. Wei, Collector. Mr. J. G. P. Partidge, Principal Assistant Collector. Mr. F. C. Parsons, Principal Assistant Collector. Mr. A. B. Williams, Senior Assistant Collector. Mr. R. W. D'E. A. Senior Assistant Collector.	M.R.Ry. B. Narayana Murli Pantulu, Deputy Collector. M.R.Ry. A. Gurumurthi Naidu, Deputy Collector. M.R.Ry. P. Srikrishnaiah Pantulu, Deputy Collector. M.R.Ry. N. Ramamurthi Naidu, Deputy Collector. M.R.Ry. D. Srinivas Rao Pantulu, Deputy Collector. M.R.Ry. K. Rajagopala Rao Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar. M.R.Ry. S. Alwar Doss Naidu, Deputy Tahsildar. M.R.Ry. C. V. N. Radha Doss Naidu, Deputy Tahsildar. M.R.Ry. T. Venkateswari Naidu, Deputy Tahsildar. M.R.Ry. R. P. Ganiyah, Circle Inspector. M.R.Ry. K. Bhadrachalam, Circle Inspector. M.R.Ry. P. Ramurajan Naidu, Circle Inspector.	Mr. J. J. Bradley. Mr. F. W. Gooch.	M. W. C. DeMorgan. M. J. M. Lacey, Assistant Engineer. M. J. B. Oresker. M. R. S. T. Raghuvaran Aiyangar, Engineer. M. R. P. Naraina Pandey, Engineer.	Surgeon-Major Thomson. M.R.Ry. M. Jagannatha Naidu, Apothecary. M.R.Ry. S. D. Peimban, Apothecary. M.R.Ry. J. Swami Naidu, Apothecary.	Lieutenant Butler.	Mr. C. H. Travers, Superintendent.
Vizagapatnam.	Mr. E. B. Elwin, Principal Assistant Collector. Mr. W. J. Senior Assistant Collector. Mr. R. E. Wood, Head Assistant Collector. Mr. J. S. Henney, Assistant Collector. Mr. E. C. Rawson, District Judge.	M.R.Ry. Govinda Rao Naidu, Deputy Collector. M.R.Ry. R. Suryawar Naidu, Deputy Collector. M.R.Ry. V. Sanyasiah Chetti, Deputy Tahsildar. M.R.Ry. S. Kuttanba Rao Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar.	Mr. Irving Brown. Mr. H. W. F. Wroughton. Mr. R. P. Thapar. Mr. J. Warner. Mr. J. H. Merriam, Deputy Commissioner.				
Gidderpur.	Mr. A. C. Woodhouse, Probationary Deputy Collector. Mr. H. M. W. A. Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests. M.R.Ry. A. Appa Rao, Special Deputy Tahsildar.						

List of Officers specially mentioned in District Reports (including Public Works Department Reports) as having rendered valuable services during the famine—continued.

District	Indian Civil Service.	Revenue Department.	Salt Department.	Public Works Department.	Medical Department.	Military Department.	Police Department.
Bellary.	Mr. M. Ghosh, Head Assistant Collector.	M.R.Ry. K. Padmanabha Rao, Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. M. Suryanarayana Rao, Deputy Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. N. Nagalingam Pillai, Clerk.	M.R.Ry. Sankara Rao, Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. G. Panchulu, Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. D. F. Sundara, Talasidhar.	M.R.Ry. C. Demichy, Sub-Engineer. Mr. J. H. Stephens, Assistant Engineer. V. R. Kalyanaswami Aiyar, Assistant Engineer. V. S. Manicka Mudaliar, Engineer. Somers-Eyn, Engineer. M.R.Ry. Anandakrishna Aiyar, Assistant Engineer. M.R.Ry. Subbaswamyagharachari, Assistant Engineer. M.R.Ry. Narayana Hebbar, Over-see. M.R.Ry. Basheem Aiyangar, Upper Subordinate. M.R.Ry. Vasudeva Rao, Local Fuel Overseer. M.R.Ry. Sugara Mudaliyar, Local Fund Overseer. M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Aiyar, Sub-overseer. M.R.Ry. B. Narasinga Rao, Accountant. M.R.Ry. Balakrishna Rao, Accountant. M.R.Ry. Dorasami Aiyar, Clerk. M.R.Ry. Chinnasani Aiyangar, Supervisor.	Surgeon-Major Evans, District Medical and Sanitary Officer. Mr. E. J. Chalko, Assistant Surgeon. Mr. Stocking, Apothecary. Mr. A. Ariend, Hospital Assistant. M.R.Ry. Nuralasami Naith, Hospital Assistant.		
	Mr. B. H. Campbell, Acting Collector.	M.R.Ry. T. Ramesh Rao, Deputy Collector. Mr. J. T. Lever, Deputy Collector. M.R.Ry. M. V. Chellapattai Naith, Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. P. Rama Rao, Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. T. Kodandarama Naith, Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. P. Subbaraya, Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. K. Ramakrishna Brahma, Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. P. Venkateshachari, Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. B. Venkateshachari, Deputy Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. P. Srikantha, Deputy Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. Narayanaachari, Deputy Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. Rajagopala Aiyangar, Deputy Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. Krishna Rao, Deputy Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. P. Venkateshachari, Deputy Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. Subbath Naith, Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. Narasimha Naith, Head Accountant. M.R.Ry. Setappa, Circle Inspector. M.R.Ry. B. K. Sureshaya, Circle Inspector. M.R.Ry. Venkata Rao, Circle Inspector.					

Chandapah.	M.R.Ry. Venkateshachari, Circle Inspector. M.R.Ry. S. Radhalingam Rao, Circle Inspector. M.R.Ry. Bhavani Singh, Paymaster. M.R.Ry. Subbappa Mudaliyar, Paymaster. M.R.Ry. K. Subba Rao, Paymaster. M.R.Ry. Jay Chari, Paymaster. M.R.Ry. Siddhachari, Mudaliyar, Clerk. M.R.Ry. K. Chola Rao, Clerk. M.R.Ry. Sambasra Rao, Clerk. M.R.Ry. R. Rhima Rao, Clerk. M.R.Ry. K. Nagesa Sastri, Clerk. M.R.Ry. H. Venkata Rao, Clerk.						
	M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Aiyar, Deputy Collector. M.R.Ry. K. Narasimham, Deputy Collector. M.R.Ry. P. Acharyulu, Deputy Collector. M.R.Ry. K. Ratana Singh, Deputy Collector. M.R.Ry. D. Venkata Sastri, Deputy Collector. M.R.Ry. S. Vasudara Rao, Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. K. Vijayaraghavulu Naith, Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. Jagannayudu Naith, Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. V. E. Sudarasa Mudaliar, Talasidhar. M.R.Ry. C. Raghavendra Chari, Clerk. M.R.Ry. B. Hanumantha Rao, Clerk.						

169

171

SUPPLEMENT.

REVIEW OF VITAL STATISTICS
OF THE
AREAS AFFECTED BY FAMINE
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING THE PERIOD
OCTOBER 1896 TO OCTOBER 1897,

BY
SURGN.-LIEUT.-COL. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

171

VITAL STATISTICS.

A CONSIDERATION OF THE VITAL STATISTICS OF FAMINE-STRICKEN DISTRICTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FROM OCTOBER 1896 TO OCTOBER 1897.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF.

A.—The General population.

DETAILS of the extent of failure of rains have doubtless been duly set forth in other parts of this Report. For the purpose of this Section, it therefore suffices to remember that, in 1896, in the Ceded Districts (Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur) the South-west monsoon yielded a rainfall 31·8 per cent. below the total average for ten years, and in the Northern Circars (Districts of Gódvári, Ganjam, Vizagapatam) above the average to the extent of 2·6 per cent., whilst the North-east monsoon in the Ceded Districts yielded 60 per cent., and in the Northern Circars 92·45 per cent., below the average.

Having regard to the influence of the rainfall upon agricultural operations and upon grain production, it will be understood that the inhabitants of the two sets of districts entered the period of scarcity under somewhat different conditions. In the Ceded Districts, failure of the South-west monsoon was at once followed by a steady rise in price of the staple grain (cholum) accompanied by a decline in the amount of labour obtainable. The people were, however, successfully faced by the people up to October 1896, and it was not till it was evident that the North-east monsoon was also doomed to be a failure that they lost heart; prices rapidly rose to over the "scarcity rate," and it was therefore found essential to open famine relief works in November 1896. In the Northern Circars, however, until the failure of the North-east monsoon, there was no cause for anxiety. In normal seasons, the inhabitants of Ganjam and Vizagapatam are in the habit of emigrating to the delta tracts of the Gódvári, and resort in large numbers to Burma; in both instances, emigration is usually temporary. In this manner, the more pressing demands for labour were sufficiently met till the end of March 1897, when relief works were opened. Although, therefore, the accompanying statistics are prepared from October 1896 to October 1897 for both areas, it must be remembered that distress first became so marked as to demand aid from Government at different periods in each.

2. Under the system of help to the people contemplated by the Famine Code, deaths by starvation should be unknown, and, as a fact, not a single occurrence of this nature has been officially reported during the past period. It would, however, be idle to suppose that even the earnest methods of administration adopted in this Presidency, could prevent the sudden calamity of absolute want of food and labour affecting a population * of 7,704,819 scattered over an area of 37,367 square miles, exhibiting some traces of evil influence recognizable by a study of vital statistics. Indeed, admirable as are the principles—the offspring of dearly-bought experience in previous famines—upon which famine relief is now administered, there are certain refinements that still require attention, and problems which still present difficulties in solution.

3. In dealing with an uneducated class of people possessed of mere traditional ideas of caste, and of absurd prejudices which no reasoning can eliminate from their minds, and differing in languages and habits, although resident within the confines of the same district, the verifying of the old adage as to its being possible to lead a horse to the water, and yet find he will not drink, is of frequent occurrence. Thus, perhaps, nothing was more strongly rooted in the minds of the inhabitants of the Deccan than that kitchens should be carefully avoided. They had, during

* Vide paragraph 15.

the 1877 famine, seen hundreds enter famine kitchens and poor-houses who never left them alive. That starving persons should die in the midst of plenty was inexplicable; they concluded that, to save useless expenditure, the Sircar had quietly disposed of them by poisoning, or, at least, by giving strange foods that they could not digest. To talk to such persons of the loss of the function of mucous membranes atrophied by chronic starvation, or to appeal to their trust in the Sircar's good intentions, in view of what they regarded as facts that did not admit of discussion, was obviously useless. At the best, they could understand that Government may, in its inscrutable wisdom and not necessarily of malice, have found it necessary to act thus, as a matter of political economy. To people who hold traditions of by-gone centuries when to make a bridge or found a dam required not only engineering skill, but propitiation of evil supernatural powers by the sacrifice of human life, acquiescence in this theory demanded no great effort of imagination. This was the prevailing sentiment in the Ceded Districts throughout the famine, and although towards the close the use of kitchens was not so stubbornly resisted, the people missed largely the aid that they might have obtained, had this ridiculous prejudice not prevailed. As money doles to children of workers in lieu of food in kitchens, under the Madras system of relief, practically finds no place, this misunderstanding was a serious factor in administration. In certain parts of the Northern Circars, caste objections to food cooked in kitchens, although all due care had been observed as to caste prejudices, also formed a frequent obstruction to the giving of full relief.

4. Another peculiarity in certain tracts of the Northern Circars was the difficulty of persuading hill tribes that, if they required relief, they must fulfil work of a nature that could not be provided in their own jungles. To break stones on a dusty road in the glare of the sun, was held ignominious work for the man who had hitherto earned his living by felling trees or gathering jungle products. This resistance to Code methods of relief, undoubtedly, brought the Kois of Bhadrachalam into a state of peril from inanition, from which they were but saved in the nick of time, by the Collector of Gôdâvari promptly importing grain into the affected area.

5. Again, although doubtless exceptions did occur during the famine, it may be safely accepted as the rule that the petty ryot, or the agricultural labourer who considered he ranked as a ryot, by reason of renting a small patch of ground from his neighbour, did not accept labour on the relief works—still less dream of taking gratuitous relief—till dire want compelled him.

6. To some European minds, it is doubtless extraordinary that when this necessity did compel a respectable family to resort to works, the first to be sent were the women; but a little reflection as to the reverence with which the head of the household is held under Hindu teaching must show that, in tracts where the gosha system has never been practised, it would naturally fall to the women to bear the brunt of the disgrace—and the hard work incident to it. Necessarily, as famine pressure grew more intense, this putting off of the time when the whole family should appear on relief works was no longer possible, and the men had to take their place as well as the women. So much notice has been taken of the circumstance that the proportion of women to men on the famine relief works was excessive, that I would invite attention to the fact that exactly the same condition was evident when the population was dying by thousands in 1877. Too much value must not be placed on this test in gauging the degree of distress. In the first place, it is out of the question to expect that for every woman a man should appear on a work, for the simple reason that the male and female populations, at the "useful ages," are not equal. Further, the fact that famine prevails does not necessarily imply that the whole of the male adults of the population are thrown out of work: private and public employment—even the indirect influence of the existence of famine works—must still absorb numbers of the adult males of the labouring classes. Indeed, in my opinion, it is possible to imagine a state of affairs when the joining of works by males, to an extent to approach anything like equality, would imply that the works had justified the dread, which necessarily haunts the minds of those responsible for famine administration, of being unduly attractive. In short, the absence of the head of a family from famine

works by no means proves that women are sent to works to earn money that is not urgently required. A glance at diagrams Nos. I and II illustrating the steady contraction of the purchasing power of money in respect to grain, will aid an appreciation of this fact. The prices shown but represent total averages for whole districts per month. Had it been possible to exhibit the extremes attained by localities, very much more marked results would have been demonstrable. Thus, I have myself found the price of the only available staple grain 251 per cent. above the price of normal seasons. So that granting a man had an occupation in which he earns sufficient money to maintain himself and family of, say, five souls in ordinary times, he would have been in the position of attempting to maintain seventeen souls. It is evident, therefore, that whilst the man held to his occupation, the other members of the household must be required to earn their own food. It need not be said that the agricultural population willingly make the greatest sacrifices that the lives of their cattle might not be endangered; consequently, a member of the family must frequently remain at home who is physically capable of going long distances for the scanty fodder available. Emigration of the male part of the population for the preservation of cattle is also one of the first results of scarcity whilst, as already stated, emigration either to Burma, or the neighbouring district of Gôdâvari, was frequent in the Northern Circars. Hence, it is that the males and females on works never approach equality in numbers.

7. As a result of one or other of the factors above detailed, there must have been numerous families that attempted existence throughout the famine period without aid to the extent contemplated by Government.

B.—Relief Workers.

8. In the matter of wages allowed to relief workers, I found it necessary to lay my views before Government at a very early period of the famine: my recommendations received the cordial support of the Famine Commissioner—an officer with exceptionally large famine experience. In this Presidency, the custom has been to place the whole of the workers of one gang in the same class, instead of classifying individuals as practised elsewhere. On several works, for the first four months, the sole wages employed were the C for the able-bodied, and the D for the weakly and untasked labourer. The influence on the physique of the workers of this arrangement, as might at once be concluded from a consideration of the nature and amounts of constituents of the diets obtainable, was markedly inimical; and I have no manner of doubt that had these wages been trusted to, in the manner indicated, there would have resulted mortality which it is the object of relief measures to prevent. In this connection, it must be held in mind that the Madras Famine Code does not demand that the staple grain of a district shall be adhered to in calculating the "grain-equivalent" wage, but that the grain in use at "at time of payment" shall be employed for this purpose. Further, it is laid down that the grain shall be of "medium quality"—a definition usually interpreted as meaning "second sort." These provisions allow of very strict economy in deciding the "grain-equivalent," and are in marked contrast with orders on the same subject in other Presidencies, whence it has been reported that the C, and even the D, wage suffices for tasked labour. Instead, therefore, of uniformly receiving the "grain-equivalent" calculated upon the "staple" of the District, workers found that their natural attempts to live upon cheaper imported grain were encouraged. Consequently, in tracts of country where in normal times cholam (jowari) is alone eaten by the labouring poor, imported raggi displaced the dearer staple, and wages were in whole or part, at different stages of the famine, regulated accordingly. Raggi is a less nutritious grain than cholam, weight for weight. As a result of this peculiarity of the Madras Famine Code, relief workers in this Presidency are, undoubtedly, more likely to exemplify the effects of attempting to live upon the diets contemplated by the framers of the Famine Codes than in some other parts of India. Subsequent to the issue of G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March, 1897, the C wage was relegated to what I consider its only appropriate place, namely, the support of the untasked labourer; the B wage took the place of the C in respect to universal adoption, whilst the highest class (the A) was very rarely allowed.

Financially, the adoption of an uniform wage of medium character has been, I believe, indirectly advantageous by preventing serious deterioration of health, and thus limiting the scope of gratuitous relief, and rendering unnecessary expensive establishments for poor-houses, in-patient hospitals, and the like accessory measures, whilst it certainly did not err on the side of leniency to the worker. The relative positions as to nutriment of the diets laid down in the Famine Codes are exhibited in diagram III. It will be seen that if the nutriment available (the albumenoids only are shown in the diagram, to prevent confusion) in the C diet be compared with that allowed criminals when *unemployed*, or with the amount held to be requisite for "simple existence" by so well recognized an authority as Playfair (as a result of careful elaboration of observations upon excretions and dietaries), it is impossible to expect that *tasked* labour can be fulfilled upon it, and yet hope that waste of the body can be correctly replaced. A diet slightly less nutritious than that procurable on the C wage was used for "subsistence" in the Ceded Districts during the famine of 1891-92, and failed absolutely to maintain the workers in health and strength (G.O., No. 839, Revenue, dated 11th August, 1892): a diet better than afforded by the C wage yet below that by the B wage, also failed when employed for convicts on labour in the Bombay Jails in 1878. This recognition of the B wage as the minimum on which labour is compatible with a fair grade of health was, therefore, a marked feature in administration during the late famine until, under G.O., No. 616, dated 24th July, 1897, the C wage was again given for tasked labour. Judging by the evidence, admittedly inconclusive in this particular application, available from vital statistics of the general population, there is no reason to believe (*vide* diagrams VI and VII showing the total death-rates excluding cholera and small-pox) that this policy had any beneficial effect. Diagram III will show that even the B wage gave the worker but a meagre diet for "moderate labour," that afforded no margin when the exigency of extra expenditure of force in marching long distances, or the drain of suckling, was encountered. Thus, irrespective of the task exacted on the works, the workers with rare exceptions not being encamped were required to perform the journey to and from their homes. Those from distances they regarded as impracticable obtained shelter in villages near the works; but so strongly does the sentiment of residence in his own village, or the practical requirement of saving the life of cattle appeal to the average ryot, that marching daily 10 miles was common and 14 miles far from infrequent, whilst even greater distances were occasionally performed. If it be conceded that the usually recognized standard of a march of 14 miles as an "ordinary day's work" and 20 miles as a "hard day's work" is correct, it follows a diminution of the task in proportion to the force expended was essential; especially in view of the fact that the effort was made six days in the week. In my opinion, the nutrient value of the ration obtainable was insufficient to meet such *extra* demands, and this was readily demonstrable on works, the physical condition of gangs differing with the distances they performed. It need not be said that, under these circumstances, the allowances for distances walked on calculating the total days' work, which were permitted in the later stage of the famine, were *essential* in the interest of the workers.

CONDITION OF FAMINE RELIEF WORKERS.

A.—As gauged by the Sanitary Commissioner.

9. If statements made in the preceding paragraph be accepted, it will readily be understood that in the Ceded Districts, under conditions incident to the prejudice against feeding children in kitchens, added to the fact that at no time were money doles allowed to non-working children—if 16 instances in the Bellary district be excepted—as the period of famine extended, in all classes of workers, absorption of fat and decline of muscular development became obvious. In the case of adults, males rarely fell off seriously, but the young of both sexes about the age of puberty, more especially females, exhibited to a marked extent arrest of development. Adult women showed wasting of the mammary glands, and nursing mothers cessation of the secretion of milk. As a natural sequel, emaciated infants-in-arms were found on certain works. These, however, bore but a small proportion to the total infants, and were in themselves but a sign of the increased tension of famine.

10. One point in reference to these diets I had, on addressing Government, specially animadverted, namely, in regard to absence of provision for vegetable diet; for it need not be said that the provision of half an ounce in the minimum diet and one ounce in the maximum diet of vegetables, including condiments, is absurd. I pointed out that the appearance of scurvy amongst the people would in time be inevitable; at what period in the famine it would make its appearance I disclaimed all power of stating, as it is self-evident that so long as the instinct for vegetable salts existed, the people would at more or less frequent intervals stint themselves of grain that they might obtain vegetables. The distress felt by the population certainly could not be measured by the extent of local failure of crops, which in the Ceded Districts was of an extraordinarily patchy character. Fifteen miles here and 10 miles there might have received no rain, whilst intervening portions might have not fared badly; hence, in one portion vegetable diet may have been more readily procured than in others. Whilst therefore there was no uniformity in this matter either in localities or individuals, the gradual incidence of preliminary symptoms of scurvy at one or other stage of the famine period, in accordance with the varying facility with which vegetables were available, was marked. That part of the population that had failed to resort to works, or had joined it at too late a period, exhibited symptoms of scurvy out of all proportion to those who had been on the works for a prolonged period. The appearance of scorbutic symptoms was watched with care, as my own experience and that of other officers in 1877 had shown that, as soon as the population exhibited a tendency to scurvy, a critical stage of famine operations was being entered upon. Happily, however, at a late stage of the famine, the incomplete and fitful rains of the South-west monsoon of 1897 gave the people increased opportunities of obtaining vegetable diet; by adding various articles to be found in an uncultivated state to which the poor resort. Had the South-west monsoon of 1897 failed, I consider, notwithstanding the power of acquiring the other articles of diet afforded by the B wage, the whole task of famine administration would thenceforward have assumed a much graver aspect from this cause alone. As a sequence, it did not appear that true "famine ulcers" (which depend materially upon the presence of a scorbutic taint) made their appearance amongst the population, although prolongation of the process of healing was reported. The breaking down of healed surfaces of ulcers acquired in 1877 came to notice in one or two cases.

B.—As gauged by District Medical and Sanitary Officers.

11. Subjoined are extracts from the reports of District Medical and Sanitary officers of affected districts. The District Medical and Sanitary officer, Bellary, having gone on furlough, it has not been possible to obtain from his successor a special report. Hence, no notes from that district are forthcoming. In respect to the Northern Circars my statement in the last sentence in paragraph 1 must be held in mind. Distress was officially recognized there at the end of March, so that the workers at once had the advantage of the use of the B wage. No experience of the use of the C wage is, therefore, to be gained from the officers serving in the Northern Circars. On the insufficiency of the C wage by those who saw it in use in the Ceded Districts, I believe there is a distinct consensus of opinion. As to the B wage, there is equally the opinion that it certainly did not do more than suffice for bare requirements of moderate labour—excluding any question as to provision for vegetables:—

In the Ceded Districts.

Kurnool.—The District Medical and Sanitary officer, Kurnool (Surgeon-Major A. L. Patch, M.B., D.P.M.) reports that the "health of the coolies, on the whole, was satisfactory." Speaking of the B wage, he states, "the food obtained for a single wage was insufficient to meet all requirements, as it scarcely purchased more than would be required for a single meal for an adult male in ordinary times, but taking into consideration that the men members of the family came on the works and even the old and infirm the earnings, on the whole, sufficed for plain ordinary food, though there was nothing left for luxuries or savings."

Cuddapah.—The District Medical and Sanitary officer of this district (Surgeon-Major W. F. Thomas) protested against the insufficiency of the C wage, and held that after three-and-half months' special observation of workers on the Bollavaram camp he had formed the opinion that, "the physical condition of the people is deteriorating. Out of 473 adults (i.e., from twelve years of age and upwards) no less than 74, or 15 per cent. are not fit for the work allotted to them." He also held that "many of the workers give an indication that vegetable diet is less or absent. The C wage should be abolished for tasked labour." Notwithstanding this early indication of commencing scurvy, this officer formed the opinion, after introduction of the B wage, that it was no longer evident. Inferior physical condition of workers was subsequently ascribed by him to normal malarial influences, or regarded as an indication of the distress in the part whence the workers arrived:—

Royalapuram.—"In the Pulivendla taluk the distress reached the well-to-do persons, who were able for sometime to make-shift for themselves. Signs were not wanting of deterioration of physique amongst those of the more respectable classes who were at last forced to come to relief."

Peddapopula.—"At my first inspection, I found 152 workers in a weak and anæmic condition; this condition being chiefly met with among boys, girls and young women."

Gopacaram.—"From the first the general physical condition of the workers was considered bad. 3 per cent. of the strength of the men were in poor condition. The general physical condition was considered worse than that of the men, for I found quite 30 per cent. of the women in a low physical condition. This state of things was considered as index of distress in the Proddatur taluk, which had in all 8 famine camps. The physical condition of the children was considered below par. This camp presented the worst collection of men, women and children I have seen in any camp."

Cuddapah Town.—"The physical condition of the workers has been, on the whole, fair—about 5 per cent. were suffering from anæmia, debility, dropsy, malarial fever, and enlarged spleen—all the usual complaints of Cuddapah Town."

Yerragudipad.—"I found nearly 5 per cent. in a bad state of health suffering from anæmia, debility, dropsy, and enlarged spleen—the usual complaints of Cuddapah."

Chinnaiandur.—"The general physical condition of the workers was pronounced bad, about 4 per cent. were in a low physical condition."

Lavanur (Nanapuram).—"At my first inspection the strength was 2,883, and out of this number 192 or nearly 6.5 per cent. were in a weak, anæmic and debilitated condition; while the general physical condition of the workers was fair—a large number of very old men, women and cripples were present."

Regadipalle (Talla Proddatur).—"At my first inspection the strength was 1,711, and out of this number 131 or nearly 8 per cent. were in a weak, anæmic and debilitated condition; while the general physical condition of the workers was considered bad—a large number of very old men and women were present. I considered the health and physical condition of the workers of this camp to be taken as an index of distress prevailing in the neighbourhood; and considered these were just taken in time to prevent them getting into a worse condition."

District of Anantapur.—The District Medical and Sanitary officer (Surgeon-Major H. M. Hakim) was distinctly of opinion that the C wage was insufficient for tasked labour. His opinion of the condition of labourers, even when given the advantage of the B wage, was as follows:—

"As the people at the beginning had something to fall back upon besides the wages earned at the works, they maintained a fair standard of health, but towards the end, exposure to the sun and high wind, and deprivation of vegetable food became scarce owing to want of water, and the high prices prevailing having made

it beyond the means of famine labour to procure, began to tell on them, and how this could be effectually remedied if ever hereafter unfortunately we had to cope with a famine will remain a vexed question. Adults seemed fined down, and the growing lads and girls began to show want of nutrition and consequent arrest of development, but cases of marked emaciation were very scarce."

Deprivation of vegetable food began to show itself in pigmentation and swelling of gums which disappeared on the advent of timely rains, and the growth of succulent vegetation. Inmates of kitchens, showing these symptoms, were allowed vegetable diets and nurslings showing signs of emaciation were allowed extra milk, and these seemed to improve with these extras. Recommendations were made to the Collector from time to time on any points requiring correction, and they were promptly attended to."

[Note.—This officer undertook a most important experiment, which, I am not aware, has been before attempted. When the characteristic swollen and slate-colored gums of the scorbutic native have been recognized, it has been held sufficient to see that his general health has recovered, and that the gums at least were no longer troublous. He, however, selected five cases of children in which the general bodily condition would have seemed to the non-professional observer that of complete health, in so far as spare fat was concerned. He placed these on special diet, with a selection of vegetables. I inspected these children and was informed that, when first placed under treatment, typical scorbutic swelling and pigmented gums were found. When I saw them they were obviously fast becoming healthy, and I had no difficulty in recognizing that the pigment was in process of being removed. Surgeon-Major Hakim informs me that, under continuous treatment, their gums became in all respects normal.—W.G.K.]

In the Northern District.

Gangam.—The District Medical and Sanitary officer, (Surgeon-Major H. Thomson, M.B., D.P.H.) reports:—"Timely relief was afforded, marked emaciation and attenuation were averted, but a reduction in physical condition was inevitable and evidenced. It must, however, be noted that there were exceptional instances, where the prolonged want of adequate nutriment led to emaciation. This was so amongst such individuals who with their families left their homes in the interior of the district wending their way to larger centres, in search of work and food. Of this class, the Malahs were the foremost. A small per cent. of the pauper population also showed signs of emaciation."

"I inspected the relief works and kitchens in the northern half of the district in June, 1897. I am glad to record that I saw comparatively few cases of emaciation. This was also the case in regard to relief works inspected by me in the southern half of the district."

Ichchhapuram Test works.—"Under the management of the Public Works Department there were 400 coolies at work, I inspected each gang separately; there were a few cases of emaciation, and, on the whole, the coolies were in a reduced physical condition."

Varnasi Test work.—"The condition of the people about Tekkali I considered as bad as any I have seen except that about Ichchhapuram."

Parlakmedi.—"I noticed some infants in an emaciated condition, for whom I prescribed special diets."

Tekkati.—"I noticed some amount of emaciation amongst the inmates of the kitchen. Half the women were in rags, and in one or two instances I noticed that they were almost in a state of nudity."

Kassabaga.—"I noticed one or two cases of emaciation, but the general condition of the inmates was not bad."

Konchona relief works.—"782 people employed on the works; the coolies on this work are in the poorest condition."

Johme relief works.—"494 coolies on the works; they were in a poor condition and anæmic, and consequently not able to do much work."

Vizagapatam.—The District Medical and Sanitary officer (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Loopingwell) states—

"6. With regard to famine workers their health (excluding outbreaks of cholera) was satisfactory, and the condition of those who remained for sometime on the works improved."

"I was present at the opening of the first relief camp in this district (Dakamari), and was able to compare the condition of many workers on first joining with their condition at subsequent visit."

Bhadrachalam (Goddavari District).—A special report was not called for in time from the District Medical and Sanitary officer, Godavari, to be embodied in this statement. No good purpose could, however, be secured by following the condition of workers in the only taluk affected, namely Bhadrachalam. There can be no doubt from the following description of the Central Jail by the Superintendent and Medical Officer, Surgeon-Captain Fearnside, that their general condition was bad. Surgeon-Captain Fearnside shows that they arrived exhibiting typical symptoms of scorbutus and general malnutrition:—"The Pariahs and Chacklers presented a better-fed appearance than the Hill Kois, no doubt owing to the fact that the former have not at such a restricted diet as the latter. The general appearance of the Kois was very bad; their skins were retracted and of an unhealthy slate-blue colour; their bodies were pale and anemic, and they looked in a woe-begone condition."

As already stated in paragraph 4, the condition of these hill men seems to have been brought about by their obstinate refusal to avail themselves of relief by resorting to works.

STATISTICS OF SICKNESS.

On relief works.

12. Medical attendance on workers was subordinated, not afforded with the fulness desired, necessarily the sick did not get treatment. Hence, statistics of sickness cannot be written. Figures for the Northern Circars are content myself by quoting results obtained in that in a strength of 921,888 workers, the admissions were, per mille, for dysentery 0.8, diarrhoea 0.6, ulcers 21.2, other diseases 3.2. Per mille of total admissions that for dysentery was at the rate of 20.8, diarrhoea 14.5, ulcers 153.4.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The general population.

13. It has already been stated that no deaths from acute starvation was officially reported in the Madras Presidency during the period of famine. Having regard to the enormous increase of the price of food grains over the rates prevailing in normal seasons, this fact is sufficient proof of the promptitude with which relief measures were at first organized by the Famine Commissioner with the consent of the various officers responsible. Nevertheless, it will not be possible for the sanitarian of the future to refer to the vital statistics without recognizing that in 1897 the populations of the districts concerned, with- out recognizing that in 1897 the populations affecting their material prosperity.

14. The subjoined tables have been arranged to elicit effects of famine upon a population, instead of using a ten years' average, which, in the case of both the Northern Circars and Ceded Districts, would

* Since received. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bhadrachalam, writes from the month of May onwards a serious distress prevailed from the month of May onwards in the condition of the jungle tribes and low caste labouring classes, but the death-rate does not indicate that the preventive measures were inadequate.

have included famine periods, two years likely to have represented fairly normal conditions (in that no famine occurred nor was being recently recovered from) have been chosen to afford average data for comparison, namely, 1894 and 1895. Unless otherwise defined, it will be understood that in referring to the 'average' in the following paragraphs, the standards so obtained are implied. In Tables A to D, so as to allow of easy reference, the monthly rates during the average period—or, as it has been termed in the tables, the 'normals'—are quoted immediately below the monthly rates during the famine period. The chief facts deduced from these tables are exhibited graphically in diagrams No. IV to XIII. Except in so far as these tables disclose the facts, it has been thought unnecessary to discuss results in districts separately. The group known as the Ceded (or Deccan) Districts, comprising Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur, and that known as the Northern Circars, comprising Godavari, Ganjam and Vizagapatam, present meteorological, agricultural and ethnological characteristics so distinct that it has been considered safe to deal with the districts concerned in two separate groups accordingly. To enable, however, the condition of individual districts to be ascertained as famine conditions continued to press upon the populations from month to month, the necessary statistics are quoted in the Appendix to this Section of the Famine Report.

15. Dealing with the statistics of Ganjam and Vizagapatam is much hampered by the fact that the populations for which returns are received are never constant. Hence, all that can be done is to treat results as affecting an average census population—any attempt at making calculations upon an estimated increase being out of the question. In the case of the Ceded Districts, this difficulty is not experienced. Rather than lose, therefore, this advantage, it has been determined to employ both methods; that is, the population of the Northern Circars has been regarded as the average population for which returns were received, whilst for the Ceded Districts, the estimated population has been adopted. The combined figures so obtained produce the population as stated in paragraph 2, *ante*. If this be remembered, it does not seem that any confusion need arise, as the two groups of districts are treated separately as far as possible; where the combined population of the two groups is referred to, this is specifically stated. In the case of the Godavari District, the population of the distressed taluk of Bhadrachalam is alone dealt with, throughout the calculations. The statistics in all cases include the complete period from October 1896 up to, and including, October 1897.

REVIEW OF VITAL STATISTICS

Statement showing the vital statistics as well as the rainfall and price of food-grains of the Ceded (or Decan) Districts* during the famine period as compared with their normals.

	October 1896	November 1896	December 1896	January 1897	February 1897	March 1897	April 1897	May 1897	June 1897	July 1897	August 1897	September 1897	October 1897	Total
Birth	315	230	217	226	232	231	250	294	260	230	238	250	245	272
Deaths	347	302	275	234	224	225	274	304	308	225	213	205	217	268
Deaths excluding cholera and small-pox	185	159	179	150	141	146	152	204	195	207	152	145	148	240
Fever	187	206	203	200	163	163	160	214	185	187	171	197	187	169
Deaths of infants under one year of age	165	144	151	104	145	140	152	190	180	244	281	251	273	190
Fever	181	140	106	106	100	100	100	209	175	138	191	186	181	180
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	90	81	92	93	75	84	92	116	106	106	140	140	106	109
Mortality of children between 1-5 years of age	110	112	100	106	107	106	106	136	108	103	170	109	110	113
Mortality of adults over 50 years of age	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Mortality of infants under one year of age	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mortality of children between 1-5 years of age	217	165	197	214	157	167	180	202	202	220	220	220	213	322
Mortality of adults over 50 years of age	218	268	278	297	259	258	258	252	214	228	227	227	219	213
Food-grains in sacks per rupee	205	278	278	321	244	201	253	309	334	240	215	253	242	286
Rainfall in inches	213	248	278	375	312	293	451	270	236	220	232	210	213	327
	1380	1292	1507	1518	1118	1130	1291	1389	1402	1614	1357	1740	2183	1563
	1643	1707	1871	1454	1006	1146	1243	1430	1352	1572	1604	1601	1543	1460
	163	131	130	137	130	139	134	131	125	105	106	117	142	134
	291	252	252	206	208	228	301	201	252	230	221	223	291	287
	235	232	232	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206
	404	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383

* Kurool, Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur.

B.

Statement showing the vital statistics as well as the rainfall and price of food-grains of the Northern Circars* during the famine period as compared with their normals.

	October 1896	November 1896	December 1896	January 1897	February 1897	March 1897	April 1897	May 1897	June 1897	July 1897	August 1897	September 1897	October 1897	Total
Birth	331	311	308	301	273	276	294	313	307	308	286	248	248	2971
Deaths	270	252	293	265	243	256	277	303	214	326	345	337	319	503
Deaths excluding cholera and small-pox	205	170	229	235	223	217	298	287	216	203	264	263	227	332
Fever	225	221	252	250	172	195	167	217	180	203	264	263	227	273
Deaths of infants under one year of age	150	165	195	183	155	165	180	227	238	247	251	245	232	286
Fever	224	210	245	237	168	191	164	215	187	221	254	250	224	273
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	153	125	158	146	10	146	147	176	232	277	282	278	289	161
Mortality of children between 1-5 years of age	156	181	200	190	188	258	187	176	162	162	203	213	185	176
Mortality of adults over 50 years of age	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mortality of infants under one year of age	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Mortality of children between 1-5 years of age	237	181	200	205	201	274	519	576	614	733	643	534	582	430
Mortality of adults over 50 years of age	256	226	263	227	171	221	204	317	264	278	280	256	267	267
Mortality of infants under one year of age	411	293	420	433	350	297	375	447	673	948	405	318	381	398
Mortality of children between 1-5 years of age	474	479	553	527	309	392	303	303	304	306	271	243	274	482
Mortality of adults over 50 years of age	1316	1153	1621	1588	1312	1402	1802	1857	1820	1842	2303	2084	1798	1080
Mortality of infants under one year of age	1407	1338	1555	1302	1033	1129	1252	2366	1694	1715	1847	1693	1407	1508
Food-grains in sacks per rupee	11.1	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.3	10.4	10.1	9.0	8.4	7.3	8.0	6.7	9.5
Rainfall in inches	14.9	12.0	15.2	10.5	10.7	16.6	16.4	25.0	13.0	25.8	26.4	15.2	14.0	12.8
	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.09	1.88	0.57	2.53	3.21	0.54	0.93	12.23	10.63	378
	6.57	4.70	6.60	6.11	6.25	6.25	6.41	1.78	4.70	5.56	5.92	7.91	6.51	334

* Godkari (Bhadrachalam Taluk only), Visagapatnam and Ganjam.

Statement showing the vital statistics in the Municipalities of the Ceded Districts during the famine period as compared with the normals.

	October 1896	November 1896	December 1896	January 1897	February 1897	March 1897	April 1897	May 1897	June 1897	July 1897	August 1897	September 1897	October 1897	Total
Birth ...	376	394	333	311	291	324	282	299	298	331	310	286	260	307
Famine period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normals	372	391	329	309	286	324	279	312	307	337	303	281	243	327
Death ...	235	221	229	271	266	274	261	328	278	501	558	612	680	3349
Famine period	263	242	259	279	253	235	264	343	230	254	387	555	283	267
Normals	230	196	225	268	266	274	261	310	278	450	471	413	393	311
Death excluding cholera and small-pox.	235	242	259	279	253	235	264	343	230	254	387	555	283	267
Famine period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normals	230	196	225	268	266	274	261	310	278	450	471	413	393	311
Fevers ...	76	54	75	83	112	120	120	141	91	103	186	145	161	112
Famine period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normals	89	81	98	133	111	120	120	141	91	103	186	145	161	112
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	08	04	13	12	12	12	17	12	12	62	63	66	54	29
Famine period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normals	13	17	17	69	69	69	64	69	69	13	17	17	13	15
Mortality of children between 1-5 years of age	252	144	216	251	223	222	358	405	430	1070	1176	1052	818	537
Famine period	293	183	256	253	253	222	358	405	430	1070	1176	1052	818	537
Normals	293	183	256	253	253	222	358	405	430	1070	1176	1052	818	537
Mortality of adults over 50 years of age	438	370	437	571	503	503	326	468	501	701	834	833	1234	608
Famine period	445	479	573	587	518	621	326	468	501	701	834	833	1234	608
Normals	445	479	573	587	518	621	326	468	501	701	834	833	1234	608
Mortality of infants under one year of age	1982	2389	2252	2489	1836	2065	2003	3188	2159	3205	2793	2517	1909	2860
Famine period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normals	2150	2016	2419	2150	2016	2016	2016	2016	2150	2150	2150	2150	2150	2150

Statement showing the vital statistics in the Municipalities of the Northern Circars during the famine period as compared with the normals.

	October 1896	November 1896	December 1896	January 1897	February 1897	March 1897	April 1897	May 1897	June 1897	July 1897	August 1897	September 1897	October 1897	Total
Birth ...	276	237	276	336	296	296	244	160	275	259	270	289	263	270
Famine period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normals	276	237	276	336	296	296	244	160	275	259	270	289	263	270
Death ...	202	200	206	286	223	280	240	311	285	450	409	351	315	310
Famine period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normals	202	200	206	286	223	280	240	311	285	450	409	351	315	310
Death excluding cholera and small-pox.	224	220	229	318	193	228	202	214	253	254	260	284	263	239
Famine period	277	245	260	358	216	247	205	236	204	253	267	261	277	244
Normals	277	245	260	358	216	247	205	236	204	253	267	261	277	244
Fevers ...	78	182	104	73	68	68	52	62	73	78	78	67	67	83
Famine period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normals	78	182	104	73	68	68	52	62	73	78	78	67	67	83
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	42	57	31	42	31	42	47	47	47	47	57	52	52	47
Famine period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normals	42	57	31	42	31	42	47	47	47	47	57	52	52	47
Mortality of children between 1-5 years of age	225	180	224	179	179	224	224	268	313	580	223	223	312	289
Famine period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normals	225	180	224	179	179	224	224	268	313	580	223	223	312	289
Mortality of adults over 50 years of age	580	546	672	629	461	461	602	400	627	626	1001	875	686	628
Famine period	716	517	673	764	509	508	468	423	580	581	591	652	716	667
Normals	716	517	673	764	509	508	468	423	580	581	591	652	716	667
Mortality of infants under one year of age	1486	1438	1500	1398	1667	2192	1818	2206	1835	1985	2278	1531	1512	1677
Famine period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normals	2169	1897	1683	1837	1446	1807	1807	1983	1983	2150	2150	2150	2150	2150

ANALYSIS OF THE TOTAL BIRTH-RATE.

16. It will be noticed that in one respect all the tables agree, viz., in the decline of the birth-rates. The total decrease of births for the affected districts is 11,801.

17. It need not be said that this decrease of the birth-rate is indirectly due to temporary decline of the material prosperity of the people, including therein the power to obtain nourishment. In regard to the early period at which this decline of the birth-rate is exhibited in the Ceded Districts (*vide* Table A), it must be held in mind that the rise of prices of food-grains followed the moment there was evidence of the failure of the south-west monsoon of 1896; in the Northern Circars, as might be expected, in reference to the fact that the south-west monsoon of 1896 did not fail, the decline of the birth-rate did not show itself till a slightly later period (*vide* Table B). In both sets of districts, irrespective of the close connection between material prosperity and the birth-rate owing to obvious physiological causes, it is probable that, in view of the widely-believed prophecy amongst natives that 1899 would be a year of great disaster, and that famine was certainly imminent in 1897-98, marriages that should have taken place at the usual periods in 1896 were postponed to a more auspicious year.

THE TOTAL DEATH-RATE.

18. Both in districts and municipalities, there has been an increase in the total death-rates. These represent, when considered for the whole of the affected districts, an excess rate of 7.7 per mille of the population beyond the average, or a total of 64,271 deaths. This calculation, however, includes deaths from the epidemic diseases, cholera and small-pox. To enable comparison to be made, the total death-rates for the districts concerned for the past seven years are quoted below:—

Total death-rates.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Remarks.
Bhadrachalam	10.7	37.5	23.7	19.8	23.1	26.3	32.1	* In these districts famine prevailed in 1891 and 1892. The rates have not been given, as the populations for which returns were received in these years from the districts concerned are not available.
Bellary	25.2	23.3	20.8	21.5	18.6	21.1	26.3	
Anantapur	24.5	19.8	16.7	17.0	15.2	18.1	24.3	
Channarayana	22.2	23.6	23.0	21.0	18.7	18.1	23.8	
Kurnool	23.9	33.9	22.1	24.4	18.5	20.7	25.7	
Ganjam	+	+	+	+	+	26.6	41.3	
Vizagapatam	+	+	+	+	20.1	18.5	28.4	

ANALYSIS OF THE TOTAL DEATH-RATE.

A.—Mortality according to causation.

19. During a period when the vitality of the people is lowered, they offer less resistance to epidemic diseases, probably, in respect to susceptibility to attacks, and, certainly, as to immunity from death. Hence, it is that plague has been notorious for its ravages on populations that have lately passed through famine, and that the more frequently present diseases of cholera and small-pox have likewise caused unusual mortality under such circumstances. Being within the extra-endemic area, the period when cholera is likely to prevail in any district in the Madras Presidency is, within certain limits of probability, a calculable matter (page 74, Annual Report of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras for 1893); hence, it was possible to warn all District authorities of the advance of cholera, and to suggest timely measures. The methods employed in districts are certainly open to criticisms, but I have reason to believe that, except in Ganjam where from the District Medical and Sanitary officer's account unusual difficulties were encountered, efforts directed towards repression were highly successful. On all works, protection of the water-supply was insisted upon, and disinfection of water sources was practised freely, when necessary. Segregation and disinfection of infective matter were observed. It cannot be said that the organization sufficed to effect these measures correctly in villages, as, up to date, no complete sanitary staff for dealing with rural areas exists. Irrespective of the physical condition of the population leading to greater incidence of such diseases as cholera and small-

pox, the mere fact of the workers being brought together from many surrounding areas, any one of which might be infected, must increase the chances of transmission of disease-bearing agents. In one case, what might have been a serious disaster was averted by the prompt action of the Collector of Kurnool, acting under the advice of the District Medical and Sanitary officer. Under pressure of the increase in the price of grain and the flocking of numbers from the adjoining territory of His Highness the Nizam, where no famine works seem to have been in progress, the population on one work suddenly rose to over 10,000, and simultaneously cholera made its appearance. The prompt drafting of numbers to other new works and systematic supervision of the sanitary requirements of the case, under the new class of subordinates—"Certificated Sanitary Inspectors"—at once checked the epidemic (G.O., No. 540, Revenue, dated 7th July 1897). In all districts, vaccination was conducted with vigour, and special inducements were in some cases allowed to workers who permitted their infants to be vaccinated.

20. Whilst, therefore, in dealing with a famine of the character of 1877, it would be but correct to ascribe the increased mortality from small-pox and cholera indirectly to famine conditions, I think deaths from these two causes may be fairly excluded in the present instance. If this be done, the respective total death-rates stand as follows:—

Total death-rates excluding cholera and small-pox.

	Average rate for 1894 and 1895.	Rate during the famine period.	Increase or decrease as compared with the average.
Ceded Districts	19.0	19.0	...
Municipalities of Ceded Districts	25.6	31.1	+ 5.5
Northern Circars	21.2	23.8	+ 2.6
Municipalities of Northern Circars	24.4	23.9	- 0.5

In regard to the Municipalities of the Northern Circars, not much influence of famine is exhibited, the distress having been chiefly confined to rural populations, and even this, as already stated, was of shorter duration than in the Ceded Districts.

21. In the case of the Ceded Districts, the failure, both of the south-west and the north-east monsoons in 1896, was followed by a marked diminution of the fever death-rate. That this should have been so was a foregone conclusion, having regard to the notoriously malarious character of the districts dealt with, and the fact that a diminution of moisture over so large an area as 27,647 square miles could not fail to otherwise than affect adversely the propagation of the malarial germ. Not only did theory point to this conclusion, but also experience during former famines in these districts, as suggested by me in this office letter No. 2072-S., dated 8th November 1896, addressed to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. That experience had, however, shown not only a diminution of fever during the first period of famine, but an excess subsequent to arrival of rains in this later period; the new factors producing increase being probably greater range of fluctuation of the sub-soil water (*vide* this office report embodied in G.O., No. 672, Public, dated 28th May 1897) and increased susceptibility of the population. Hence, whilst during the period from October to June in the Ceded Districts, there was a diminution in the fever death-rate, subsequent to that period, there was an increase (*vide* Diagram No. IX). The effect of this combination of circumstances may be thus stated:—

Number of lives saved in eight months of the famine period by diminution of malaria	9,930
Number of lives lost over and above the normal in five months of the famine period by increased malaria, or greater susceptibility of the population	5,043
The net saving of life by diminution of malaria during the famine period was	3,987

It will be observed that the net result is that there should have been a diminution of deaths to the extent of 3,987 for the period from October 1896 to

October 1897. As, however, the total death-rate for the whole period, excluding cholera and small-pox is the same as the normal, viz., 19 per mille, it is fair to assume that the lives which should have been saved were lost, and, failing other causes being apparent, that this loss of life was due to increased susceptibility of the population to general diseases, owing to lowered vitality following subjection to various conditions incident to famine. Taking into consideration the loss of population by decrease of the birth-rate, the total diminution of population owing to famine conditions may therefore be taken at 11,124 in the Ceded Districts.

22. In the Northern Circars, the failure of monsoon was that of the north-east only, and although diminution of ground moisture thus brought about did apparently exhibit slight influence upon malaria production up to the bursting of the South-west monsoon of 1897, the result necessarily was not so evident as in the Ceded Districts, where two successive monsoons had practically failed. Without reaping the benefit of diminution of ground moisture to the extent found in the Ceded Districts, the Northern Circars seem to have suffered from the influence upon the production of malaria of the increased range of the normal inter-monsoon fluctuation of sub-soil water, whilst its inhabitants were in a more susceptible condition than usual by reason of famine. Be this as it may, of the excess over normal of 2.6 per mille of the total death-rate, excluding cholera and small-pox, 1.5 per mille is due to fever, leaving 1.1 to be accounted for by other causes of death—probably the indirect results of famine. This would imply an increase of deaths from general diseases above normal to the extent of 4,275. At the same time, the fact that the increased fever-rate of 1.5 represents a total increased number of deaths of 5,830 beyond the average of the Northern Circars must not be forgotten, having regard to the tendency to register all diseases attended with fever under this head. Thus, it is possible, in consideration of both increased susceptibility of the population and of this widely-recognized peculiarity of registration, that some proportion of these deaths may be ascribed to famine conditions. It would, however, on the evidence available, be unsafe to make a positive assertion on the point. Another fact must be borne in mind in regard to the Northern Circars; very large tracts of the district are zamindari, and as the power of Collectors over the agency employed therein for registration is not complete, the populations reported on vary much in their totals. There is therefore much more room for error in making deductions than in the case of the Ceded Districts, where registration has been capable of more careful supervision.

23. Consequently, the excess mortality due to famine conditions and the total loss of population in the combined areas may be stated as follows:—

Total loss of population due to famine.

	Ceded Districts.	Northern Circars.	Total.
Increase of deaths over normal in the whole of the famine affected area due to causes other than cholera, small-pox and fever	8,957	4,275	13,232
Loss of population by decrease of birth-rate in the whole of famine affected area	7,137	4,684	11,821
Total loss of population in the whole of the famine affected area due to famine conditions.	11,124	8,959	20,083

24. It might, however, be held that the assumption that to famine conditions and to these alone the loss of population is due, requires more proof. No further proof can be required than the decreased birth-rate, to which I have already referred. That this decrease is not due to erroneous registration, may be assumed from the fact that an increased death-rate has been registered side by side with it, and that there can be no reason why more attention should have been paid to death registration than birth registration, in this particular period. Further, were even the birth-rate not thus to point to famine conditions, the increase of the rate of death from dysentery and diarrhoea from 0.5 to 1.1 implying a total excess of 5,008 deaths from this cause in the combined areas would strengthen the deduction. It is usually held that cholera deaths are likely to be registered as

deaths from diarrhoea, but in one district at least—Ganjam—the District Medical officer has maintained that much famine diarrhoea has, on the opposite, been registered as cholera.

B.—Mortality according to age periods.

25. But, in complete proof of the suggested cause of the increased total death-rate, I would point to the excess of mortality in two classes—the very young, including in this term those from one year to five years of age, and the very old, including in this term those aged from 50 and upwards. Diagrams Nos. XII and XIII show that this mortality occurred after the increased price of food-grain had subjected the people to strain. The following table shows the respective increase of mortality in these classes in the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts:—

Mortality of the very young and the aged.

		Average of 1894 and 1895.	Famine period.	Increase or decrease as compared with the average.
Death-rate among children between 1—5 years of age.	Ceded Districts	21.3	32.2	+ 10.9
	Northern Circars	20.1	43.0	+ 16.8
Death-rate among adults over 50 years of age.	Ceded Districts	34.7	39.6	+ 3.0
	Northern Circars	42.2	49.8	+ 7.6

26. With reference to what may be considered the normal death-rate at these ages in rural areas, there must be difference of opinion having regard to the indifferent condition of registration; but this aspect of the question may be safely set aside in consideration of the fact that deaths at these particular ages show an increase for this special period over the average. As however giving some idea of what may be regarded as normal, I give data collected by me from 23 fairly healthy mofussil municipalities, where registration may be regarded as better conducted than elsewhere in the Presidency. In this calculation, the Madras Municipality was omitted as an unsuitable guide, seeing that its chronic insanitary condition necessarily tells severely on these susceptible ages. Taking the census year 1891, so as to complicate the question as little as possible with that of natural increase of the population, the following rates were obtained:—

Standard of mortality at all age periods.

	Under one year of age.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60 and over.	Total.
Death-rate in 23 municipalities	173.25	22.17	9.92	9.20	14.16	17.80	18.96	23.06	37.64	83.68	236.4

According to the same data, the normal rate from 1 to 5 per mille of deaths of all ages is 132, whilst during the famine period it was 156, showing how disproportionately to other ages, this population was adversely influenced. Even if the standard afforded by municipalities as stated in the above table be accepted for rural areas, the increased rate of death above the average of 1894-95 of the population between 1 and 5 years of age is 5.2 per mille for the whole of the affected areas. But the excess over this average for 1894-95 being 10.9 per mille in the Ceded Districts, and in the Northern Circars 16.9 per mille of the population of the age in question, there must have occurred in the former 1,407 deaths above normal, and in the latter, 1,977 deaths above normal.

27. As in connection with my attempting to draw attention to the susceptibility of children of this age to famine conditions, it has been suggested to me that the prevalence of cholera would account for much of the mortality, I have caused data to be collected from villages in fourteen taluks in the Ceded Districts. The majority of these villages had the advantage of being in the vicinity of relief works. In statistics thus obtained, it is possible to ascertain the causes of death.

in the age periods. I therefore show deaths of children from 1 to 5 years, including and excluding cholera, respectively, in the following table, which should leave no doubt that the new factor causing increased mortality was not cholera:—

	1896			1897		
	Cholera.	All other causes.	Total.	Cholera.	All other causes.	Total.
Death-rate among children between 1 to 5 years of age in 34 villages	4.8	41.8	46.6	7.1	61.2	68.3
Death-rate among adults over 50 years of age in 34 villages in the Ceded Districts	2.5	28.8	31.3	7.0	47.2	54.2

I may add as to cholera that statistics gathered by me in 1895, from a consideration of the age at death from cholera in 1,000 cases, prove that the susceptibility to attack at all ages is practically equal, except below one year of age, thus:—

Age periods.	Under one year.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60 and over.
Rate per mille of the population of that age	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5

Measles prevailed in a few localities, and owing to inefficient nourishment children became emaciated, but, whilst this disease may have added its quota, I would point out that if death occurred within the period of eruption, village kurnams would generally register the death under small-pox. Equally these statistics show that it was not cholera that caused the increased mortality of adults above 50 years of age. That measles was no factor of importance at this age period may be assumed from the fact that protection is usually acquired from attacks undergone in infancy.

28. This dying of young and old at an excessive rate has long been held to be characteristic of famine. In the case of the very young, it is manifest that it must become increasingly difficult for the parents to obtain for them easily digestible and nutritious articles of diet necessary for healthy existence. One of the most common sights during famine, is the stuffing of infants with food of a nature that it is evident they cannot digest. In the case of the old, there is danger that food may of necessity be unduly decreased, either by withdrawal of help by those upon whom they are dependent, or by their failure to obtain it by labour in competition with the vigorous; recourse is then had to inferior articles of diet.

In the case of both age periods, ailments that would ordinarily be regarded as trivial, were small luxuries available during illness, readily assume an alarming and fatal aspect, when such aid is not procurable. Thus it is the rate of dying of these two classes; in the case of a population of which the ordinary hygienic circumstances are known, forms a delicate test of the condition of prosperity as to the purchasing power of a population.

29. Infantile mortality also shows an increase of 18.0 in the Northern Circars, and 8.3 in the Ceded Districts, per mille of births. In this class, the mortality is usually not so immediate as in the case of those just discussed. Women at the child-bearing age are vigorous, and every effort is made to give infants nourishment; even with coarser food than she has been accustomed to, the mother may still be able to suckle her child. It is not till that stage of famine is reached, when the mother is no longer able to secrete milk, owing to scanty supply of nourishment of even a coarse description, that failing health, and, necessarily, the easy falling victim to disease becomes the lot of the infant. At a still later stage, the feeble and dwarfed infants the offspring of conception at a period when scarcity has already made itself felt, are likely to add temporarily to the mortality. Infants of the class mentioned in the preceding sentence were rarely met with during the famine in the Presidency, forming a happy contrast with the state of affairs in 1877—a fact due in part to the comparatively short duration of the famine, and in part to the far better means of affording aid to the population generally than in that period.

C.—Mortality according to sex.

30. The following table shows the rate of dying during each age period of the respective sexes:—

	Under one year.		Between 1-4 years of age.		Between 5-9 years of age.		Between 10-14 years of age.		Between 15-19 years of age.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Death-rate in the Ceded Districts during the famine period	145.0	114.6	32.7	31.4	12.8	12.0	7.3	7.7	8.5	12.6
Normal death-rate	142.9	119.6	31.1	29.0	10.7	10.1	7.7	7.8	10.7	13.7
* Difference per mille over the normal	- 41.8		+ 27.9		- 6.4		+ 41.8		+ 202.0	
	Between 20-29 years of age.		Between 30-39 years of age.		Between 40-49 years of age.		Between 50-59 years of age.		60 and above 60 years of age.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Death-rate in the Ceded Districts during the famine period	18.1	15.8	17.3	16.2	23.6	19.0	36.9	39.1	45.4	41.8
Normal death-rate	11.6	11.8	14.6	12.5	18.7	14.2	29.0	24.1	46.2	44.2
* Difference per mille over the normal	+ 168.9		+ 80.1		+ 45.7		- 15.3		- 36.0	

* This implies that the variation of female deaths above or below male deaths as found to have occurred in 1891 is compared with that ascertained in the famine period, the resultant being expressed per mille of deaths of males.

To enable comparison to be made I have used as denoting the "normal" rate of dying at the various age periods, the results obtained by analysis of the total statistics for the Presidency during 1891—the census year. This would show (as is the case in European countries) that the rate of death of the male infant below one year of age is greater than the female; whilst between fifteen and thirty years of age—the child-bearing period in the native—the female dies at a quicker rate than the male. The result of famine has been to emphasize these results, that is to say, where the increased susceptibility to death at any age period has been shown to exist, the sex concerned has suffered numerically above normal, as well as beyond the normal proportion to the other sex. This fact is particularly evinced as to the markedly susceptible age period of women, namely, between 15 and 30. Further, it is evident except in the first year of life and between five and nine, that up to 50 years of age, the incidence of death on females has been increased.

31. If the mortality of males and females be calculated upon their populations, the total rate for males has been 23.6 per mille and of females 22.6 per mille, against a normal rate (1894-95) of 20.5 of males and 19.2 of females per mille. The difference of 0.3 represents the increased incidence of death, and might be regarded as but of little moment; yet, on the estimated female population of the Ceded Districts, it represents the death of 188 females more than would have died proportionately to males—even at the admittedly increased rate for both sexes. The actual excess over normal, however, that is, the difference between 19.2 per mille and 22.6 per mille, shows that 1,767 more females died than in the period selected to afford an average. This calculation does not differentiate mortality from epidemic diseases, but, on the other hand, the increased rate of death of females in proportion to that of males, is of special significance, if it be held in mind that the tendency on the part of the indifferent agency employed for registration, is to ignore occurrences affecting the inferior sex. Again, although by using in these calculations the total populations, a correct idea is obtained of the range of fluctuation of mortality over the normal period, there is every reason to believe that the

special mortality of the famine period did not affect the general population, but only that part of it earning a living by agriculture and allied callings, by cooly labour and the like: so that, upon this portion of the population,* the probability is the incidence of death was considerably greater than these figures would indicate. These results accord with what might have been presupposed, in view of the physical state of the population as ascertained on works and elsewhere. The women undoubtedly exhibited more signs of deterioration than the men.

32. During the 1877 Famine, the late Surgeon-General Cornish, then Sanitary Commissioner, found that deaths among men were far more numerous than amongst women. This he ascribed to the exhaustion following the aimless wandering of the men in search of employment that formed a special feature during the famine of that time. With, however, labour provided for the population, as in the present instance, the women have suffered disproportionately owing, it may be presumed, to the special tax upon their vitality in connection with their functions as mothers, and the extra strain involved in fulfilling domestic duties in addition to the day's work, of a nature most were not accustomed to. The fact that the wife, according to Hindu etiquette, eats what the husband deigns to leave her also cannot be ignored.

Conclusion.

If, therefore, it be conceded that in the affected districts there has been an increased death-rate amongst women notwithstanding a diminished birth-rate, accompanied by greater mortality amongst the very young (from one to five years of age), and amongst the aged (of and over fifty years of age), and that the rates of mortality of infants and from dysentery and diarrhoea have been abnormally high, it follows that the total loss of population stated to have occurred in paragraph 21 has been brought about by pressure of famine conditions upon the populations concerned.

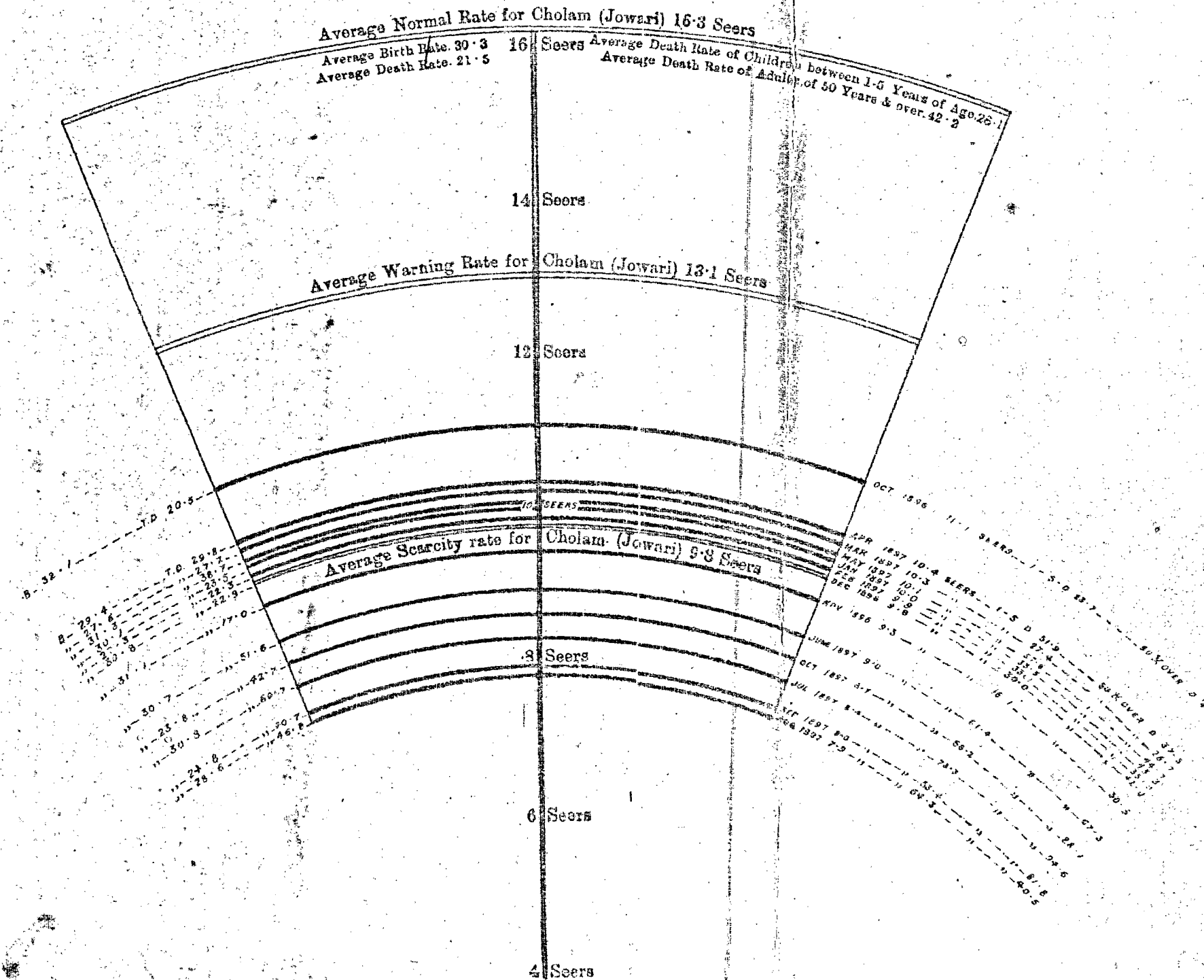
Admitting, as I have in the opening of this report, that slight defects in the system of administration contemplated by the framers of the Famine Code still exist, and have apparently prevented relief reaching certain sections of the population with the fulness hoped, I think there can be no doubt that the interpretation of methods for the saving of life, as held in this Presidency, have been eminently satisfactory. An examination of the prices of grain during 1897 in certain parts of the Ceded Districts with those prevailing from March to August 1877, shows that they were the same or closely approximated, whilst, during 1878, prices were frequently more advantageous than 1897. As one who served through the 1877 famine and saw, in the districts of Trichinopoly and Kurnool, the ghastly suffering and mortality that contributed towards the loss of population to the extent of 3½ millions, I feel it my duty to point out that the great truths which my distinguished predecessor—as Sanitary Commissioner—the late Surgeon-General Cornish, C.I.E., so gallantly struggled to enforce, have been fully justified. The early administration of relief before mal-nutrition has become possible, the adjustment of work and the giving of a wage, such that its occurrence shall be prevented, are now axioms in famine-administration. These principles have been carefully held in view, and the most casual examination of the statistics showing the numbers on relief will demonstrate, that, irrespective of the contrast of influence of the systems pursued in the all-important matter of saving life, the financial results of the policy must have been satisfactory. Hospitals, poor-houses and profuse gratuitous relief for the recovery of those who have suffered mal-nutrition, formed no feature in the past famine, as it has not been necessary to pour forth treasure for what is doubtless a humane but, nevertheless, an almost useless purpose; for there is nothing better established than that if a certain grade of mal-nutrition of the famine-stricken be once reached, neither medical skill nor luxuries without stint, can stay the progress of the sufferer towards, perhaps slow, yet inevitable, death.

* In the Ceded Districts, this part of the population forms 74.9 per cent. of the total.

W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

NORTHERN CIRCARS

DIAGRAM I ILLUSTRATING THE TOTAL AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS IN THE DISTRICTS OF GANJAM AND VIZAGAPATAM, AND BHADRACHALAM TALUK (GODAVARI DISTRICT) WITH VITAL STATISTICS

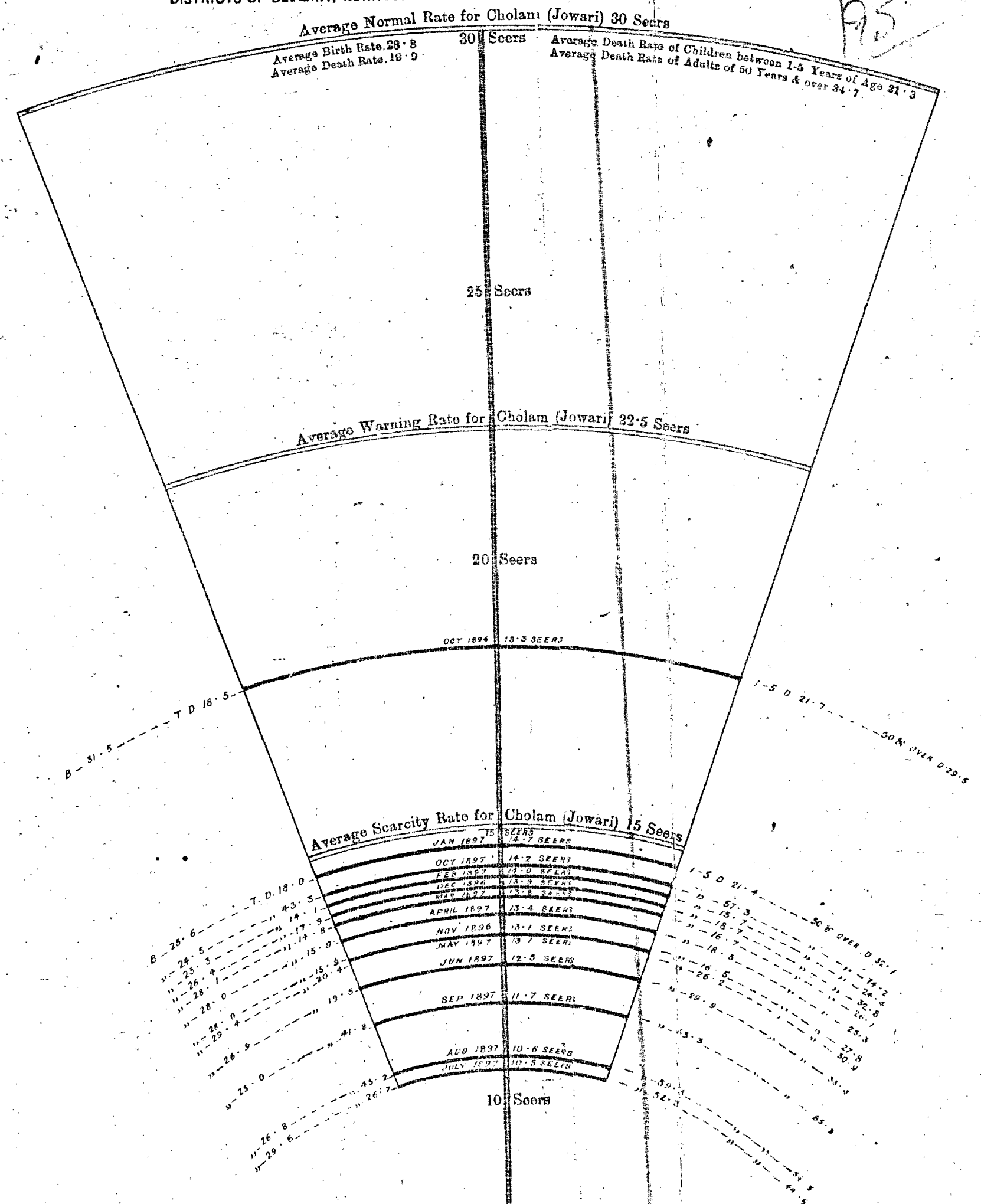


Note—

B = Birth Rate
T D = Total Death Rate
1-5 D = Death Rate among Children between 1-5 Years of Age
50 & over D = Death Rate among Adults 50 Years of Age & over

CEDED DISTRICTS

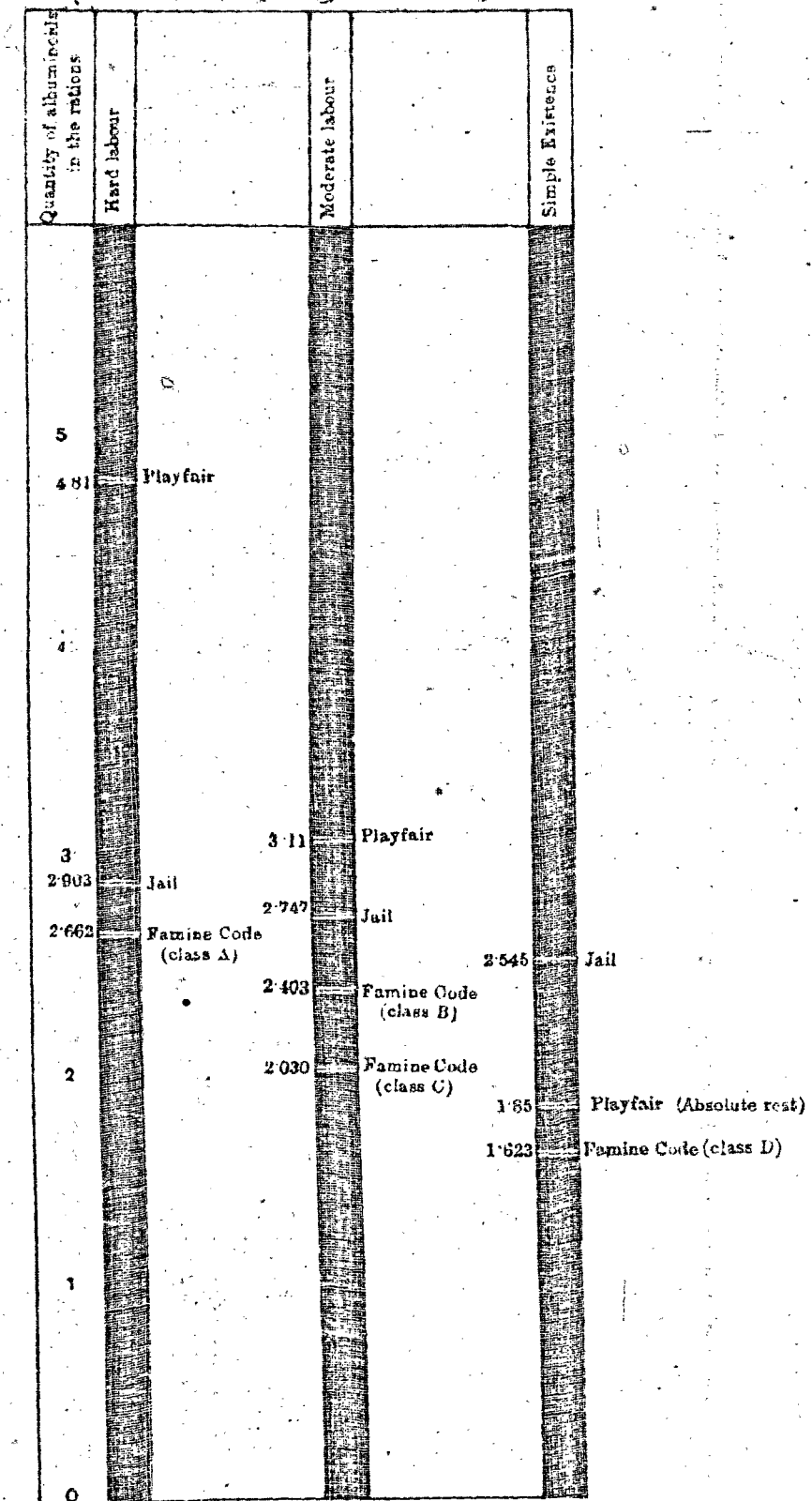
DIAGRAM II ILLUSTRATING THE TOTAL AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS IN THE DISTRICTS OF BELLARY, KURNOOL, CUDDAPAH AND ANANTAPUR WITH VITAL STATISTICS



Note—
B = Birth Rate
T D = Total Death Rate
1-5 D = Death Rate among Children between 1-5 Years of Age
50 & over D = Death Rate among Adults 50 Years of Age & over

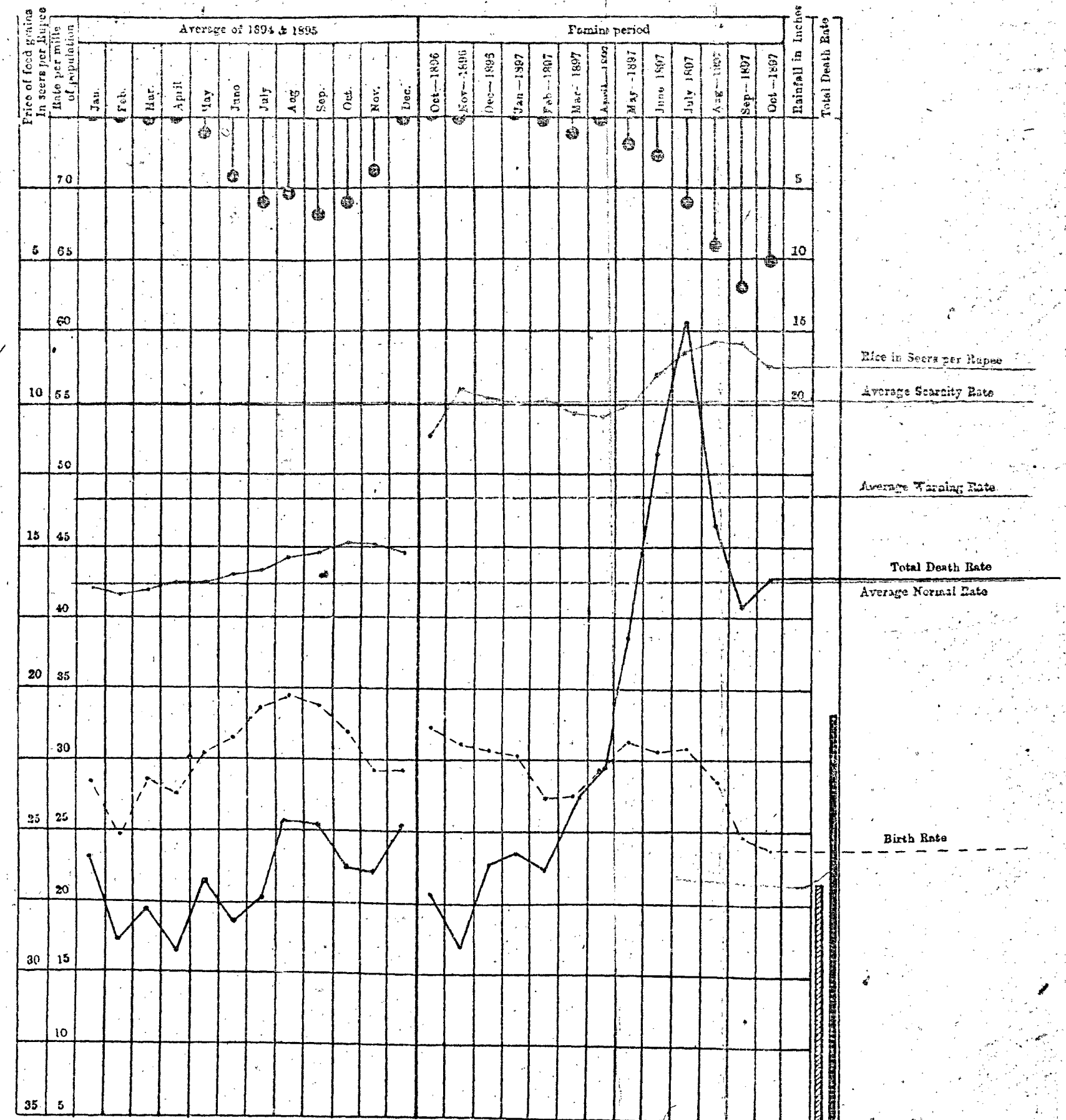
III

DIAGRAM COMPARING THE QUANTITY OF ALBUMINOIDS
IN THE RAGI RATIONS USED IN JAILS AND FAMINE
RELIEF WITH THOSE IN PLAYFAIR'S STANDARD DIETS.



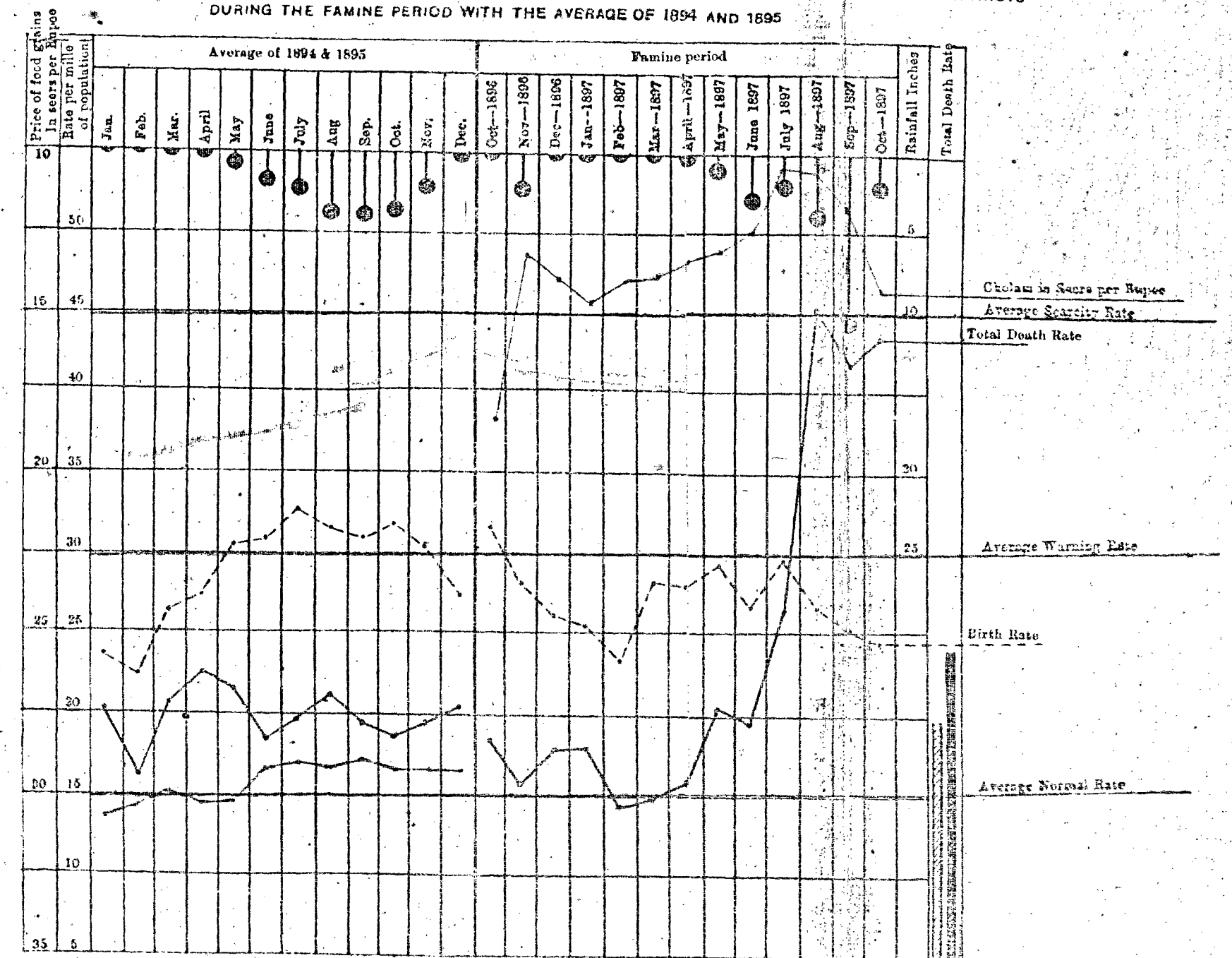
Note—Playfair's standard diets being intended for adults weighing lbs 150, they are here exhibited, reduced proportionately for an adult weighing lbs 111, the average weight of a Telugu male adult.

DIAGRAM COMPARING THE BIRTH-RATE, TOTAL DEATH RATE, RAINFALL, AND PRICE OF FOOD GRAINS IN THE NORTHERN CIRCARS DURING THE FAMINE PERIOD WITH THE AVERAGE OF 1894 AND 1895



Note—The solid black line in the last column represents the death-rate during the famine period.
The shaded line in the last column represents the normal death-rate during 1894 and 1895.
The averages for rainfall and food grains are for the ten years ending 1901.

DIAGRAM COMPARING THE BIRTH-RATE TOTAL DEATH-RATE, RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS DURING THE FAMINE PERIOD WITH THE AVERAGE OF 1894 AND 1895



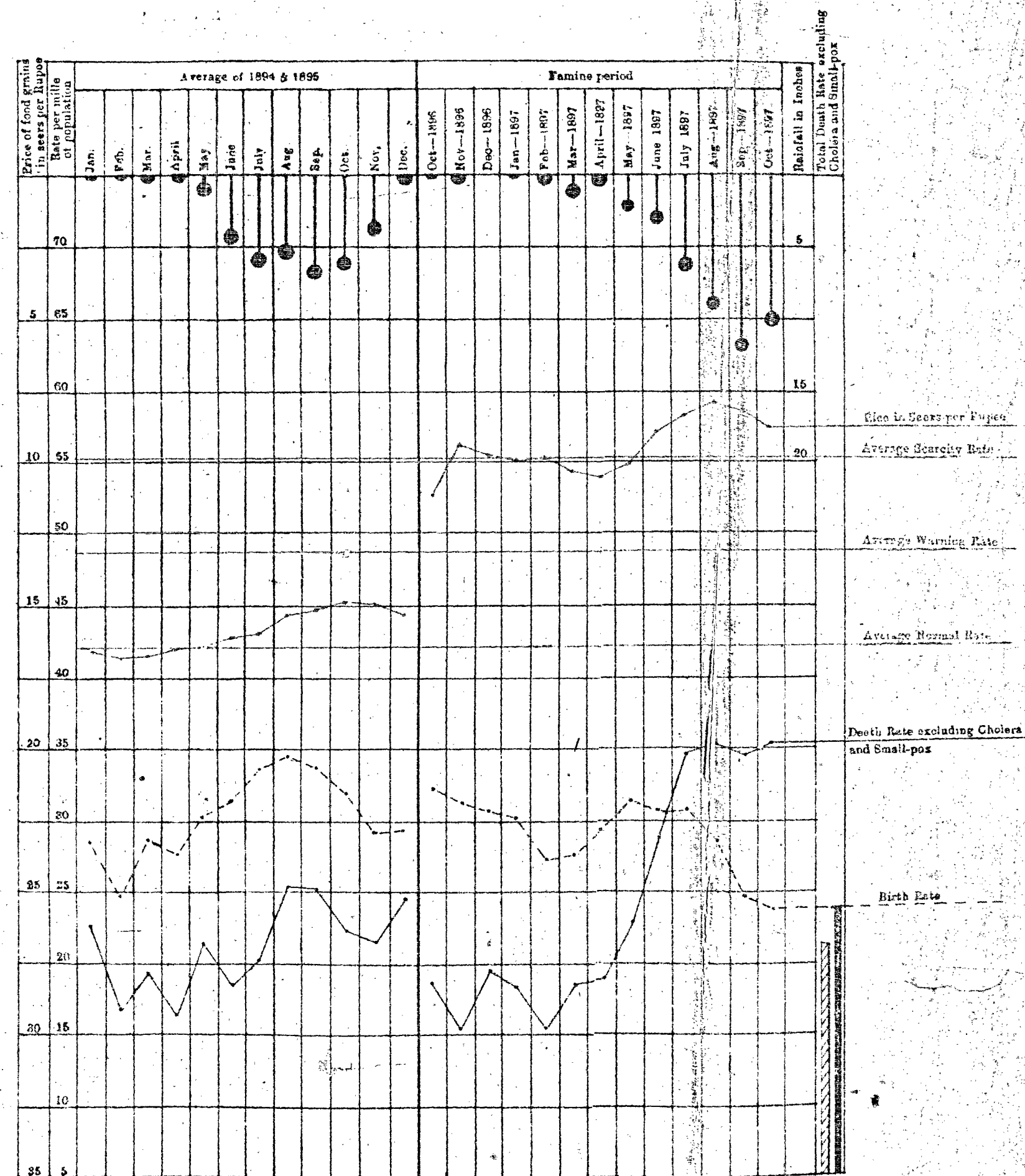
Reg. No. 4243
Copies 330

Note:—The solid black line in the last column represents the death-rate during the famine period. The shaded line in the last column represents the normal death-rate during 1894 and 1895. The averages for rainfall and food grains are for the ten years ending 1901.

Little Burrey Office, Madras.
1898

VI 20

DIAGRAM COMPARING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, EXCLUDING CHOLERA AND SMALL POX, RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD GRAINS
IN THE NORTHERN CIRCARS DURING THE FAMINE PERIOD WITH THE AVERAGE OF 1894 AND 1895



Reg: No 4242
Copies 320

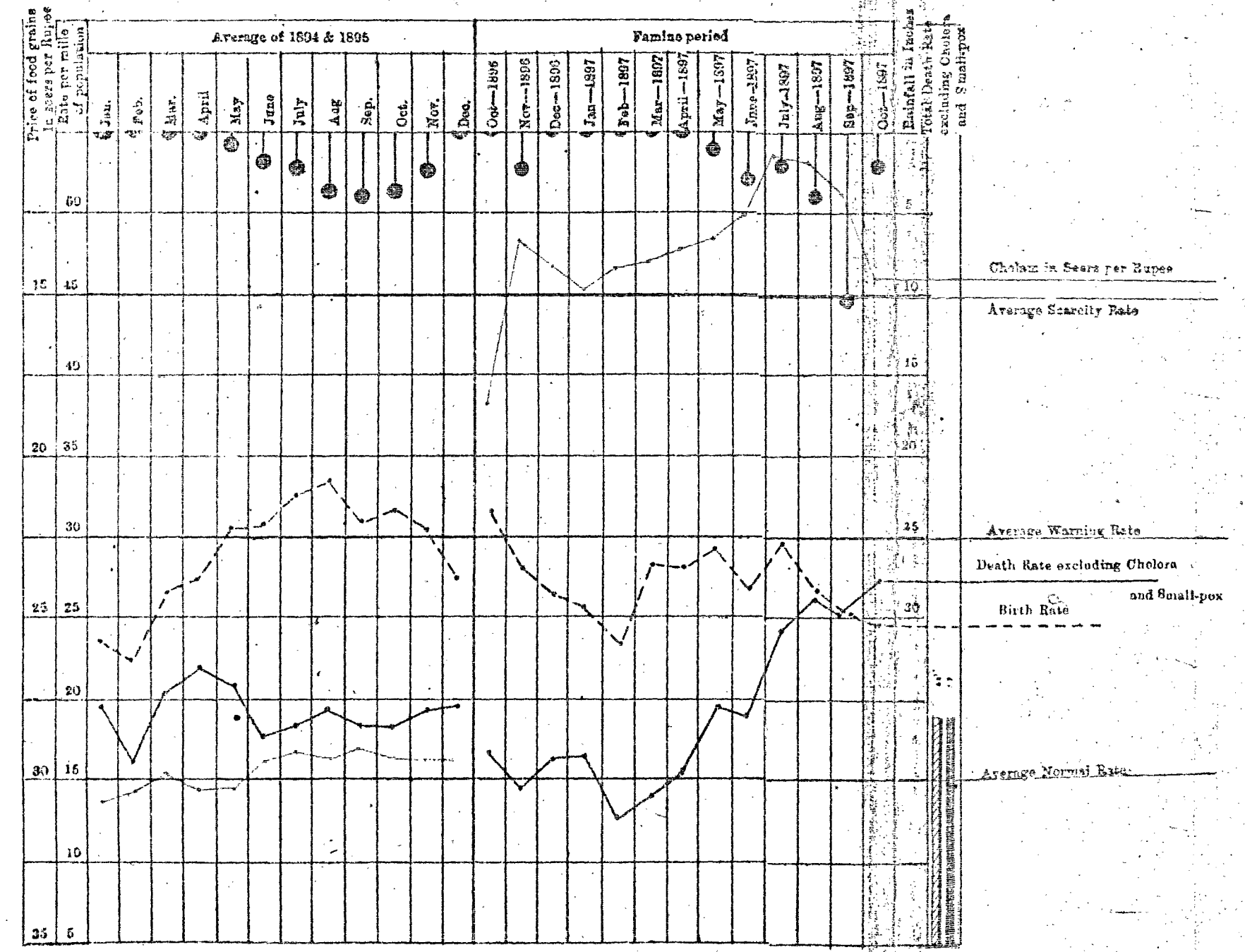
Note—The solid black line in the last column represents the death-rate during the famine period.
The shaded line in the last column represents the normal death-rate during 1894 and 1895.
The averages for rainfall and food grains are for the ten years ending 1891.

Litho. Survey Office, Madras
1895

205

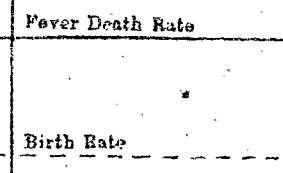
VII

DIAGRAM COMPARING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, EXCLUDING CHOLERA AND SMALL POX RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS DURING THE FAMINE PERIOD WITH THE AVERAGE OF 1894 AND 1895



Note—The solid black line in the last column represents the death-rate during the famine period
 The shaded line in the last column represents the normal death-rate during 1894 and 1895
 The averages for rainfall and food grains are for the ten years ending 1891.

THE FAMINE PERIOD WITH THE AVERAGE OF 1894 AND 1895.

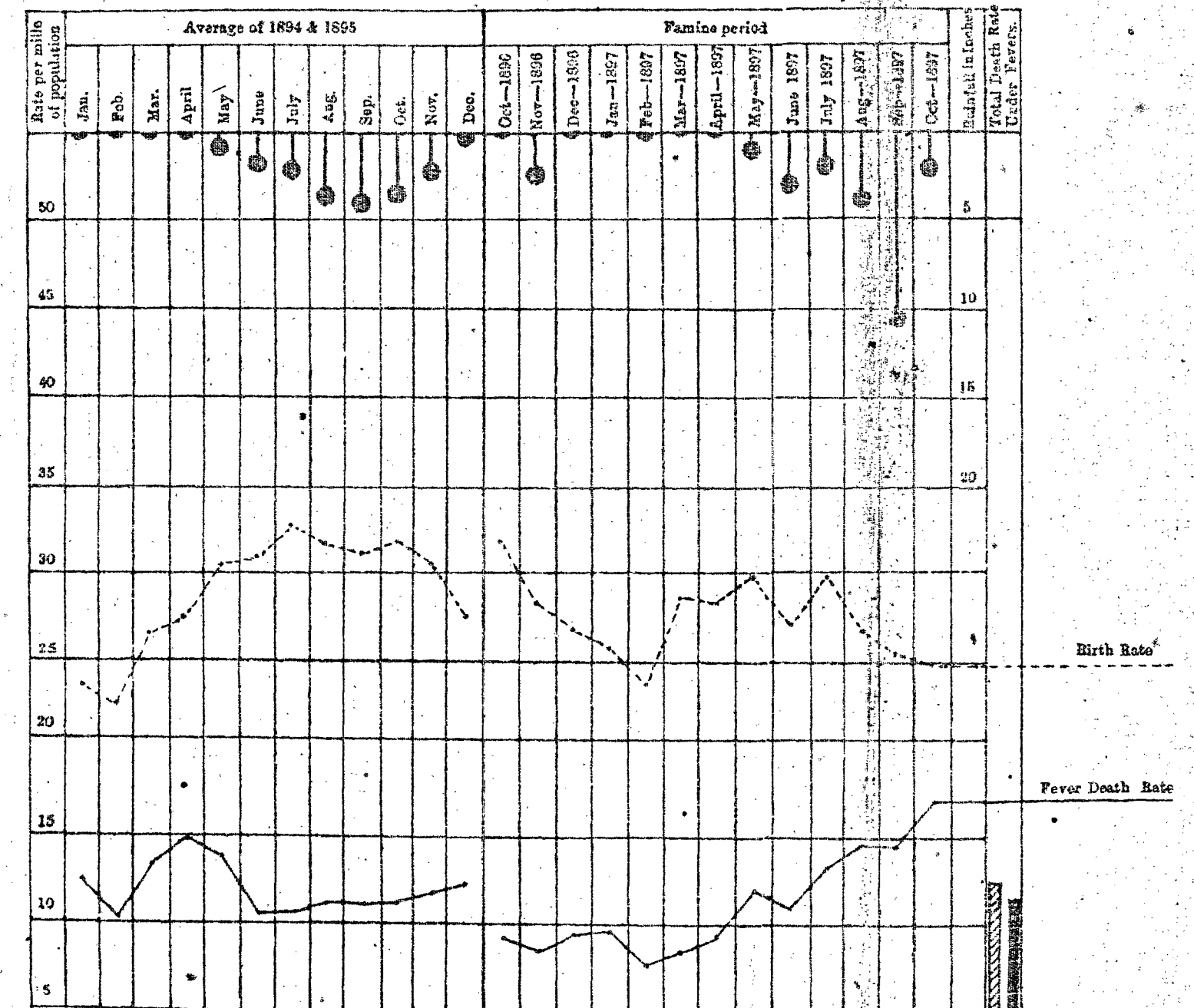


Litho. Survey Office, Madras.

209

IX

DIAGRAM COMPARING THE BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES FROM FEVERS AND RAINFALL IN THE CDED DISTRICTS DURING THE FAMINE PERIOD WITH THE AVERAGE OF 1894 AND 1895.



Note—The solid black line in the last column represents the death-rate during the famine period.
The shaded line in the last column represents the normal death-rate during 1894 and 1895.
The averages for rainfall are for the ten years ending 1891.

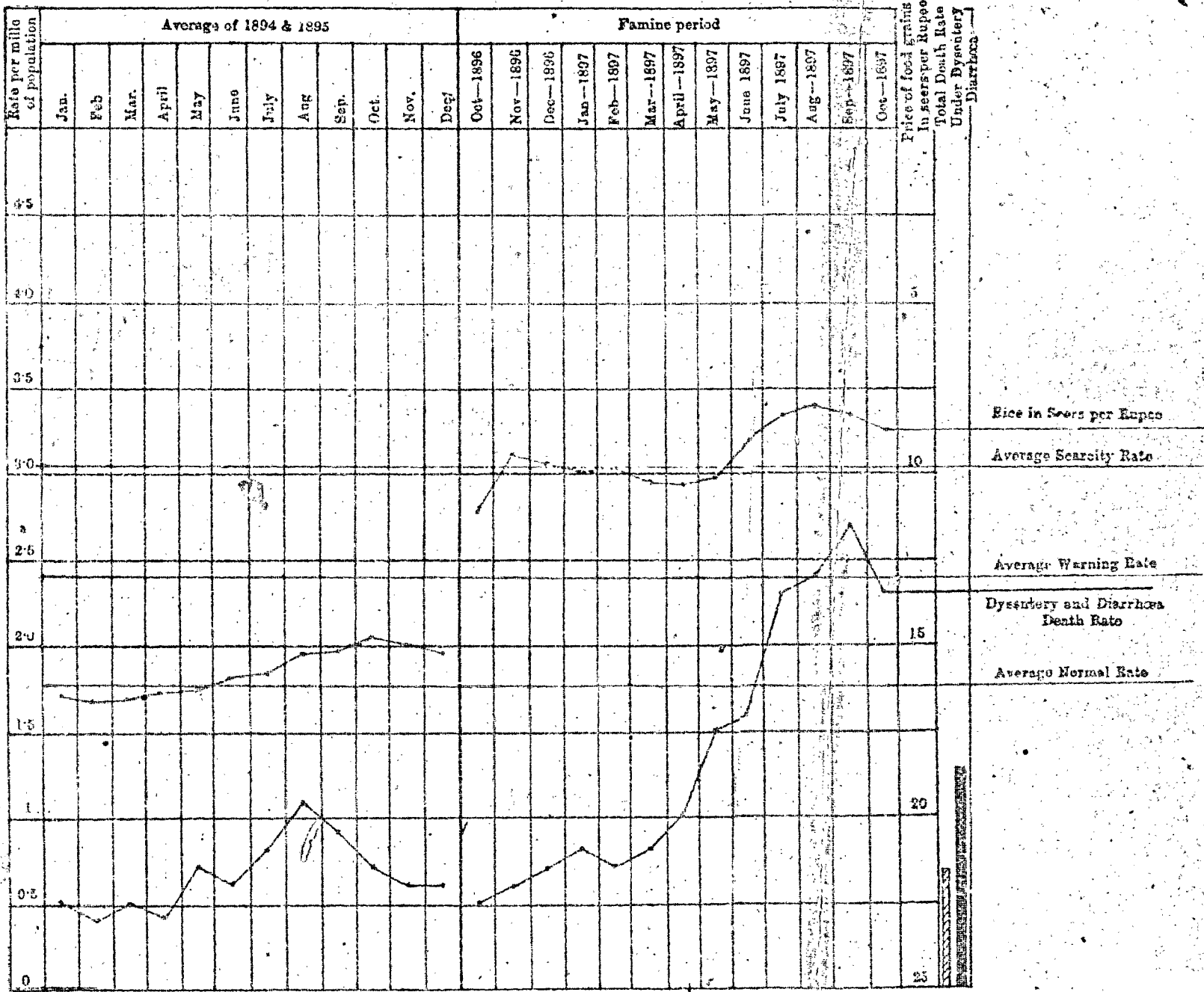
Reg : No. 4237
Copies - 330

Litho. Survey Office, Madras.
1898

211

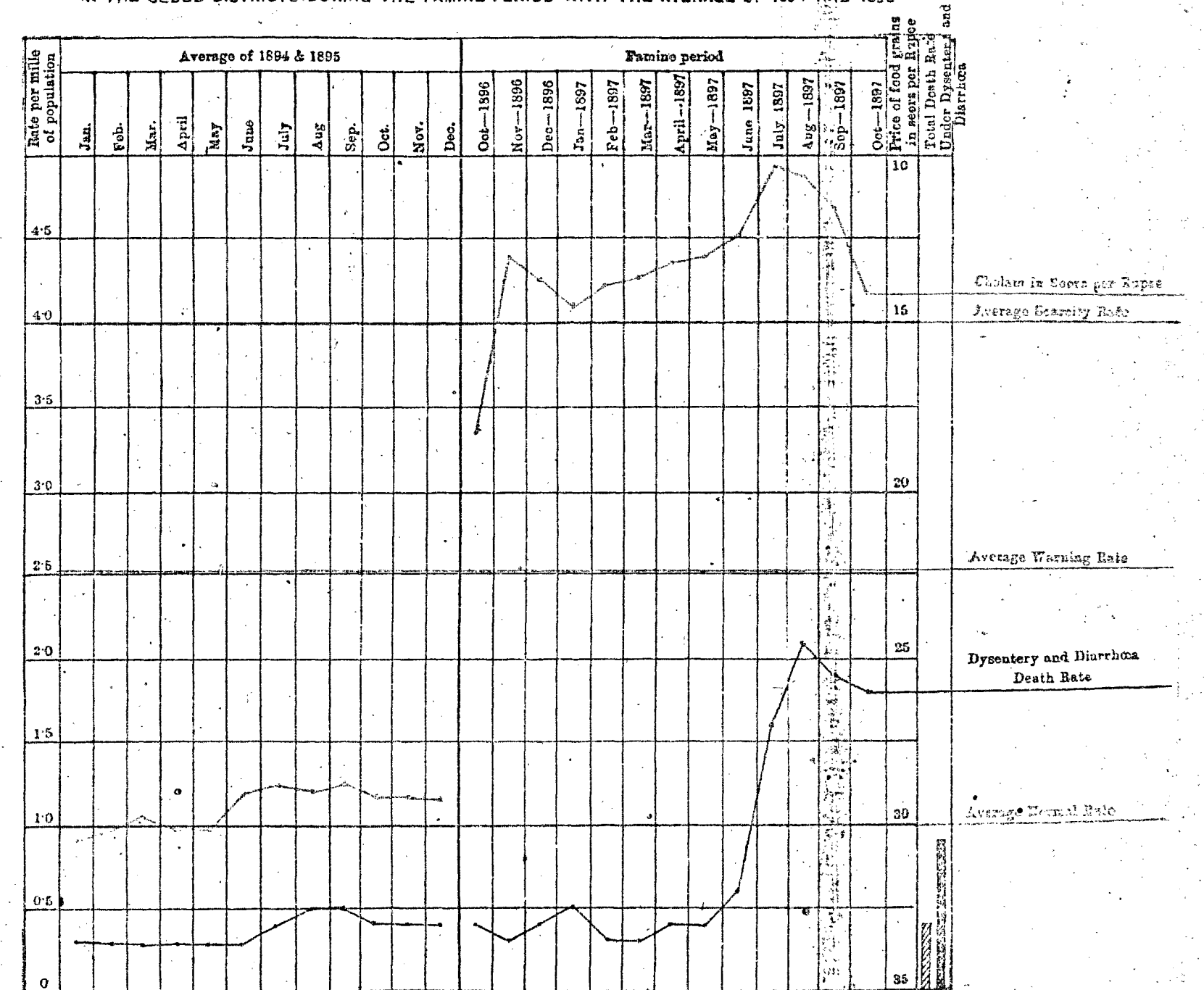
X

RAM COMPARING THE RATE OF MORTALITY UNDER DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA AND THE PRICE OF FOOD GRAINS IN THE
NORTHERN CIRCARS, DURING THE FAMINE PERIOD WITH THE AVERAGE OF 1894 AND 1895



Note.—The solid black line in the last column represents the death-rate during the famine period.
The shaded line in the last column represents the normal death-rate during 1894 and 1895.
The averages for food grains are for the ten years ending 1891.

DIAGRAM COMPARING THE RATE OF MORTALITY UNDER DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA AND THE PRICE OF FOOD GRAINS
IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS DURING THE FAMINE PERIOD WITH THE AVERAGE OF 1894 AND 1895

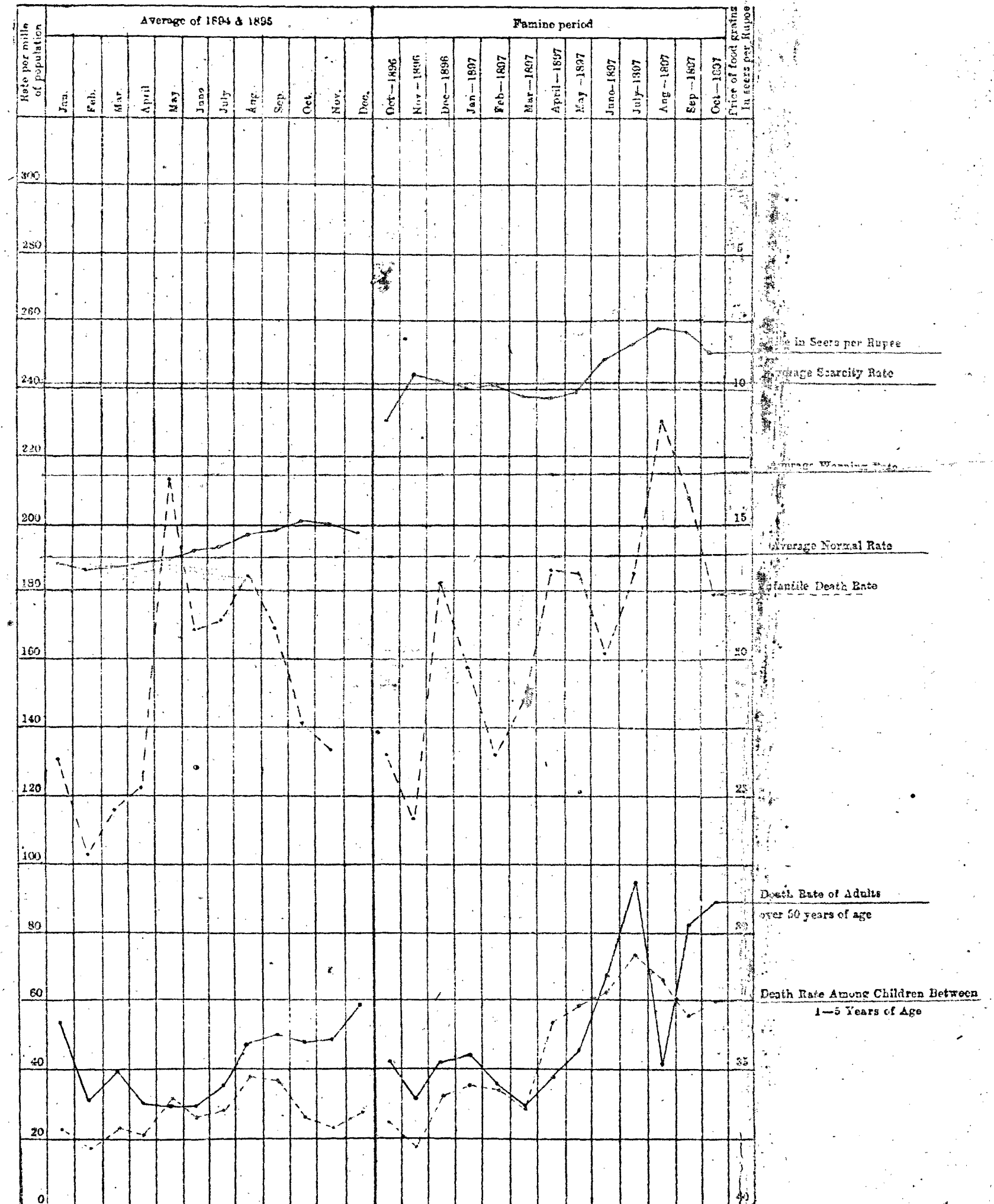


Reg. No. 4245
Copies—330

Litho Survey Office, Madras.
1898

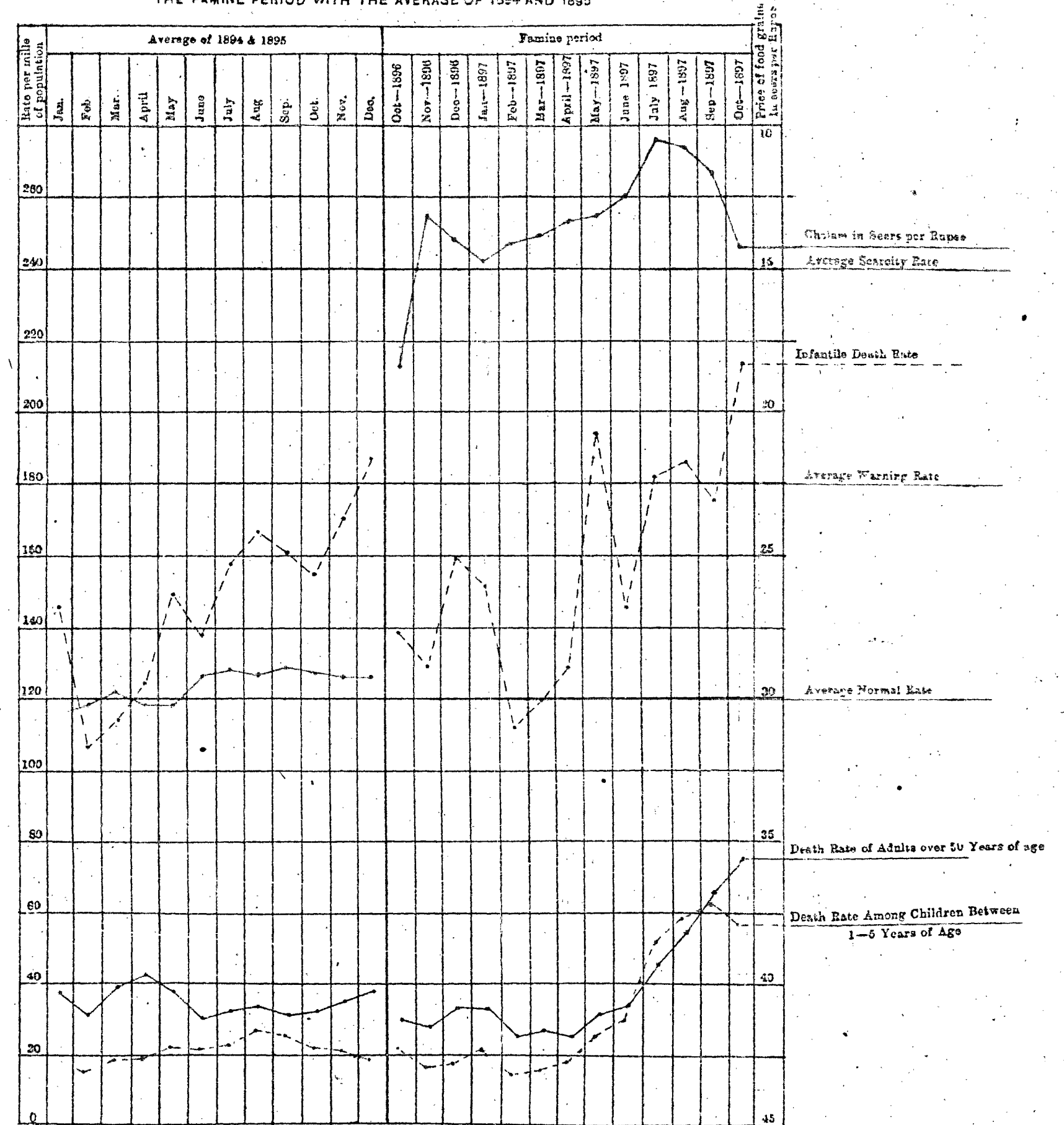
Note—The solid black line in the last column represents the death-rate during the famine period.
The shaded line in the last column represents the normal death-rate during 1894 and 1895.
The averages for food grains are for the ten years ending 1891.

DIAGRAM COMPARING THE RATE OF MORTALITY OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 1-5 YEARS OF AGE AND OF ADULTS OVER 50 YEARS OF AGE AS WELL AS THE PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS IN THE NORTHERN CIRCARS DURING THE FAMINE PERIOD WITH THE AVERAGE OF 1894 AND 1895



Note—The averages of food grains are for the ten years ending 1891.

DIAGRAM COMPARING THE RATE OF MORTALITY OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 1-5 YEARS OF AGE AND OF ADULTS OVER 50 YEARS OF AGE AS WELL AS THE PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS DURING THE FAMINE PERIOD WITH THE AVERAGE OF 1894 AND 1895



Reg. No. 4297
Copies. 330

Note—The averages for food grains are for the ten years ending 1891.

Litho. Survey Office, Madras.
1898

DISTRICT OF ANANTAPUR.

Standard Statistical Data.

Taluka, &c.	Registration rate per mille of population (average of 1894 and 1895).		Death-rate per mille of population (average of 1894 and 1895).		Percentage of total deaths from (average of 1894 and 1895).				
	Death.	Birth.	Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Tadpatri	19.0	26.6	20.0	38.7	6.7	3.5	5.2	0.4	84.2
Gooty	17.7	29.4	22.3	31.4	2.0	2.1	10.7	1.6	83.6
Anantapur	17.0	28.9	14.7	33.8	10.3	2.4	6.3	0.3	80.7
Anantapur, M.T.	14.8	31.6	12.9	32.7	2.7	1.8	44.5	0.9	50.1
Dharmavaram	14.1	29.9	11.8	28.3	0.3	2.2	34.9	1.2	61.4
Kalyandrug	16.2	29.2	14.0	33.0	..	0.2	39.5	2.3	58.0
Penukonda	14.5	26.4	11.3	29.2	..	0.7	15.4	2.6	81.0
Hindupur	11.6	24.2	10.8	19.3	..	1.4	13.7	4.2	74.3
Madakasira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate for the district ..	16.1	28.3	15.8	30.1	3.3	2.0	17.3	1.5	75.9

Current Statistical Data :—October 1896.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.			
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Tadpatri	137	13.6	307	30.4	7.7	27.9	..	2.2	..	97.8
Gooty	369	26.3	452	32.8	34.4	39.2	44.4	0.3	1.1	54.2
Anantapur	220	25.4	289	33.4	20.9	46.9	53.6	1.8	..	44.6
Anantapur, M.T.	32	61.3	25	40.1	41.4	153.0	71.9	..	6.2	21.9
Dharmavaram	206	37.4	166	30.1	13.7	24.7	56.7	3.9	..	37.1
Kalyandrug	99	16.6	184	30.3	10.1	28.4	27.3	..	..	72.7
Penukonda	74	10.5	243	34.4	19.5	11.5	..	1.3	1.3	97.4
Hindupur	129	17.8	208	28.7	25.0	29.0	..	2.3	3.1	94.6
Madakasira	79	12.4	152	23.8	7.0	17.7	..	1.3	3.8	94.9

Current Statistical Data :—November 1896.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.			
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Tadpatri	134	13.2	243	24.0	17.0	22.2	..	1.5	..	98.5
Gooty	178	12.8	379	27.5	14.4	15.2	17.6	1.1	..	79.0
Anantapur	294	24.6	296	34.2	36.9	53.1	65.3	0.4	..	53.3
Anantapur, M.T.	38	60.8	18	28.6	27.6	89.8	71.1	..	..	26.3
Dharmavaram	93	17.8	145	26.3	25.0	22.9	32.4	..	..	61.2
Kalyandrug	73	12.6	142	23.8	3.9	24.3	1.3	1.3	..	96.0
Penukonda	102	14.6	190	26.9	17.1	28.5	..	1.3	1.0	97.1
Hindupur	116	16.0	176	24.3	32.1	25.6	..	4.3	8.6	87.1
Madakasira	69	10.8	141	22.1	5.4	25.6	..	1.4	1.4	97.2

Current Statistical Data :—December 1896.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Tadpatri ..	147	14.6	233	23.0	13.6	33.4	..	..	1.4	100.0	
Gooty ..	206	14.9	358	26.9	9.3	29.3	11.2	..	1.4	87.4	
Anantapur ..	255	29.4	244	28.2	26.9	49.3	56.3	1.2	0.8	42.7	
Anantapur, M.T. ..	8	12.8	20	32.0	..	38.7	..	10.8	..	100.0	
Dharmavaram ..	111	20.1	157	28.5	25.0	35.1	36.0	..	..	53.2	
Kalyandrug ..	61	10.2	141	23.6	8.7	18.9	..	0.9	0.9	98.2	
Penukonda ..	106	15.6	203	28.7	11.0	29.7	..	3.8	3.8	92.4	
Hindupur ..	105	13.0	186	23.0	22.4	19.9	..	..	..	100.0	
Madakasira ..	28	4.4	86	12.5	..	11.3	..	..	..	..	
Rate for the district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Current Statistical Data :—January 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Tadpatri ..	133	13.1	245	24.1	11.9	26.2	..	..	9.9	90.2	
Gooty ..	231	18.6	358	25.3	25.5	36.0	0.4	..	11.3	85.3	
Anantapur ..	232	28.7	289	30.0	54.0	48.3	30.1	10.3	4.3	56.0	
Anantapur, M.T. ..	8	12.8	24	38.4	..	35.4	..	..	12.5	75.0	
Dharmavaram ..	148	26.8	224	40.6	60.0	38.0	8.7	18.9	35.8	2.0	34.6
Kalyandrug ..	78	13.0	170	28.4	28.7	21.6	1.2	11.6	37.6	3.8	51.6
Penukonda ..	138	19.6	210	36.1	19.4	44.4	..	11.6	9.0	2.2	79.0
Hindupur ..	133	13.3	158	21.7	23.7	36.6	..	9.3	9.0	9.6	66.8
Madakasira ..	84	13.1	169	26.3	9.4	15.0	..	4.7	19.0	9.6	66.8
Rate for the district ..	..	18.2	..	31.1	26.2	34.0	7.2	8.0	17.6	2.3	65.0

Current Statistical Data :—February 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Tadpatri ..	94	9.3	229	22.6	5.0	20.7	..	1.1	4.2	1.1	93.6
Gooty ..	142	10.2	304	22.2	10.5	24.4	2.1	2.1	7.1	0.7	88.0
Anantapur ..	208	24.0	257	26.6	25.8	44.6	51.0	0.5	3.3	0.5	44.7
Anantapur, M.T. ..	9	12.4	19	38.9	..	..	..	..	22.2	..	77.8
Dharmavaram ..	88	15.9	124	23.3	17.2	27.8	..	8.0	50.0	3.4	38.6
Kalyandrug ..	107	17.9	183	30.1	26.0	24.3	26.2	13.1	27.1	0.0	32.7
Penukonda ..	97	13.7	187	28.4	12.2	15.2	..	8.3	41.2	1.0	49.5
Hindupur ..	107	14.7	146	26.1	16.6	37.7	..	13.1	13.1	2.8	71.0
Madakasira ..	70	10.9	149	23.2	6.4	18.8	..	..	25.7	5.7	68.6
Rate for the district ..	..	14.1	..	24.6	14.1	26.9	14.9	5.2	18.2	1.6	60.1

Current Statistical Data :—March 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Tadpatri ..	167	10.5	248	24.4	7.6	24.6	..	..	9.4	0.9	89.7
Gooty ..	154	11.1	395	28.4	12.4	22.6	..	1.3	10.4	1.3	87.0
Anantapur ..	119	13.7	278	32.0	13.9	26.9	17.7	3.4	12.6	0.8	85.6
Anantapur, M.T. ..	10	16.0	30	31.0	41.3	12.9	..	10.0	50.0	..	40.0
Dharmavaram ..	95	15.2	192	34.8	28.1	24.9	..	15.8	49.5	1.0	38.7
Kalyandrug ..	74	12.4	188	33.2	10.1	14.9	..	5.4	41.9	..	52.7
Penukonda ..	105	14.8	206	29.1	6.1	18.2	..	8.6	41.9	0.9	48.6
Hindupur ..	142	19.6	214	29.4	39.1	29.4	..	1.2	13.4	7.0	60.6
Madakasira ..	85	13.2	135	20.9	14.7	36.3	..	..	18.8	4.7	75.3
Rate for the district ..	..	13.6	..	28.9	15.8	24.5	2.4	7.1	22.7	2.8	65.6

Current Statistical Data :—April 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Tadpatri ..	147	14.4	307	30.2	11.0	24.6	..	0.7	6.8	..	92.5
Gooty ..	187	13.4	398	28.5	11.1	21.9	..	1.6	9.6	1.1	87.7
Anantapur ..	104	11.9	251	29.2	9.9	33.4	..	1.0	13.5	1.9	83.6
Anantapur, M.T. ..	11	17.5	15	23.9	..	38.8	..	..	27.3	..	72.7
Dharmavaram ..	106	19.2	163	29.6	25.0	29.3	..	13.2	43.4	..	43.4
Kalyandrug ..	82	13.7	153	25.6	14.4	29.7	..	12.2	28.0	..	59.8
Penukonda ..	113	15.9	225	31.7	15.9	20.5	..	9.7	32.7	1.5	55.8
Hindupur ..	146	20.6	183	25.1	52.1	23.3	..	27.4	15.3	2.7	54.1
Madakasira ..	81	12.6	150	23.2	14.7	17.5	..	4.9	26.0	6.1	63.0
Rate for the district ..	..	14.9	..	28.2	17.8	25.0	..	8.6	20.0	1.5	69.9

Current Statistical Data :—May 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Tadpatri ..	188	18.5	271	26.6	21.2	31.7	..	..	4.3	..	95.2
Gooty ..	234	10.7	393	28.1	14.2	22.6	..	0.4	6.0	3.0	90.6
Anantapur ..	146	16.8	248	28.5	17.8	27.8	..	..	11.0	..	89.0
Anantapur, M.T. ..	17	27.1	27	43.0	13.7	25.7	..	..	17.6	11.8	70.6
Dharmavaram ..	116	21.0	175	31.7	31.3	31.1	..	10.3	41.4	6.2	43.1
Kalyandrug ..	97	14.6	210	35.2	21.7	21.6	..	9.2	31.0	..	59.8
Penukonda ..	140	19.7	204	28.7	30.4	39.8	..	12.1	37.9	4.3	45.7
Hindupur ..	173	23.7	201	27.6	49.7	36.6	..	16.8	22.5	2.9	57.8
Madakasira ..	99	16.3	202	31.3	12.0	33.7	..	2.0	19.2	8.1	70.7
Rate for the district ..	..	18.3	..	29.5	23.4	29.9	..	5.8	19.0	2.8	72.4

REVIEW OF VITAL STATISTICS

Current Statistical Data:—June 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Tadpatri ..	189	18.5	246	24.1	28.8	21.0	..	..	1.1	..	98.0	
Gooty ..	219	15.6	396	28.3	15.4	38.6	..	..	9.1	2.6	88.1	
Anantapur ..	142	16.3	247	28.4	9.9	27.8	..	..	17.6	1.4	81.0	
Anantapur, M.T. ..	18	28.7	26	39.8	..	38.5	..	..	37.8	1.7	55.9	
Dharmavaram ..	116	21.4	172	31.2	21.0	43.9	..	11.5	32.0	9.8	46.7	
Kalyandrug ..	122	20.4	197	33.9	21.7	27.0	..	9.2	41.4	0.7	48.7	
Penukonda ..	152	21.4	225	31.7	34.0	39.7	..	14.3	8.3	7.7	63.7	
Hindupur ..	163	23.0	221	30.3	30.7	32.1	..	1.2	15.9	1.2	81.7	
Madakasira ..	82	12.7	118	18.2	6.7	16.2	..	..	..	..	..	
Rate for the district ..	..	18.4	..	28.2	20.6	38.2	..	4.9	18.4	3.1	73.6	

Current Statistical Data:—July 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Tadpatri ..	287	26.2	280	27.4	43.1	49.8	..	..	12.0	2.2	86.8	
Gooty ..	296	21.1	357	25.4	24.0	45.4	..	1.7	10.8	2.4	85.1	
Anantapur ..	192	22.0	219	25.1	25.7	60.1	..	1.6	21.3	4.7	72.4	
Anantapur, M.T. ..	14	22.3	23	33.6	68.8	..	..	..	7.1	42.9	50.0	
Dharmavaram ..	155	29.9	182	33.0	28.2	73.2	..	2.4	42.4	13.4	41.8	
Kalyandrug ..	103	17.1	149	25.0	26.0	20.8	..	3.0	48.0	5.9	43.1	
Penukonda ..	189	22.0	235	33.2	41.3	45.4	..	9.8	38.7	4.3	47.2	
Hindupur ..	182	24.9	217	29.7	37.8	40.9	..	9.3	18.7	6.6	65.4	
Madakasira ..	118	18.2	220	23.9	23.9	18.7	..	4.2	17.0	2.5	76.3	
Rate for the district ..	..	22.8	..	28.7	31.8	44.7	..	3.5	22.8	5.2	68.5	

Current Statistical Data:—August 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Tadpatri ..	283	28.7	201	19.7	46.1	61.6	3.9	1.0	9.9	0.7	80.5	
Gooty ..	305	21.7	308	21.9	42.3	49.9	0.7	..	13.4	1.6	83.3	
Anantapur ..	144	16.5	199	22.8	18.8	42.5	..	..	13.2	4.9	81.9	
Anantapur, M.T. ..	13	20.7	22	35.0	37.4	25.8	..	..	15.4	30.8	63.8	
Dharmavaram ..	131	23.3	152	27.6	54.4	..	..	3.8	49.6	4.6	42.0	
Kalyandrug ..	97	16.3	157	26.3	35.5	..	..	1.0	40.2	4.1	51.7	
Penukonda ..	201	28.3	201	28.3	38.8	49.9	3.0	2.0	40.8	6.5	47.7	
Hindupur ..	204	27.9	235	32.2	41.3	39.7	17.2	3.0	14.2	7.8	57.8	
Madakasira ..	109	16.8	164	25.8	21.2	26.1	..	0.9	27.5	3.7	67.9	
Rate for the district ..	..	22.8	..	24.9	33.9	35.7	4.6	1.3	22.5	4.1	67.5	

OF THE AREAS AFFECTED BY FAMINE.

Current Statistical Data:—September 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Tadpatri ..	274	25.3	195	19.1	27.8	163.3	80.1	..	0.4	0.8	18.7	
Gooty ..	282	21.9	284	20.1	72.8	64.1	54.9	..	6.6	1.5	37.0	
Anantapur ..	161	18.8	133	15.8	17.3	48.0	19.5	0.6	14.6	2.5	62.8	
Anantapur, M.T. ..	16	25.4	20	31.8	27.4	38.4	..	..	25.0	12.5	62.5	
Dharmavaram ..	143	27.0	162	18.5	28.5	74.7	24.8	1.3	40.3	2.0	31.6	
Kalyandrug ..	223	27.0	122	20.4	44.8	46.0	49.4	..	17.0	6.7	26.9	
Penukonda ..	348	48.9	165	23.2	72.7	70.2	52.6	0.5	24.3	2.6	21.0	
Hindupur ..	283	38.7	187	25.6	41.5	58.5	44.2	0.7	8.8	5.3	41.0	
Madakasira ..	72	11.1	123	18.9	6.8	22.3	..	1.4	11.1	4.2	83.3	
Rate for the district ..	..	44.9	..	20.3	52.3	72.5	56.4	0.3	9.8	2.4	31.1	

Current Statistical Data:—October 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Tadpatri ..	289	26.9	162	15.8	90.1	149.7	70.4	..	2.2	0.3	97.1	
Gooty ..	287	25.7	219	17.6	62.8	77.6	58.9	..	8.0	1.4	33.7	
Anantapur ..	412	47.1	174	19.9	58.2	90.4	57.0	0.2	8.3	1.0	33.5	
Anantapur, M.T. ..	16	25.4	25	39.7	51.2	16.7	..	..	6.3	12.5	62.5	
Dharmavaram ..	144	26.1	129	22.4	28.7	58.5	22.2	..	60.7	3.5	23.6	
Kalyandrug ..	180	30.2	147	24.5	46.5	51.1	28.9	1.7	33.3	7.8	33.3	
Penukonda ..	283	40.4	187	26.2	44.8	74.7	24.6	1.8	41.3	6.6	25.7	
Hindupur ..	424	57.9	179	24.5	73.9	78.2	53.1	0.7	7.1	1.0	36.1	
Madakasira ..	98	15.0	176	27.0	19.8	22.3	..	2.0	15.3	6.1	78.0	
Rate for the district ..	..	49.1	..	21.6	56.2	81.0	52.0	0.4	12.8	2.5	32.3	

DISTRICT OF BELLARY.

Standard Statistical Data.

Taluka, &c.	Registration rate per mille of population (average of 1894 and 1895).		Death-rate per mille of population (average of 1894 and 1895).		Percentage of total deaths from (average of 1894 and 1895).						
	Death.	Birth.	Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.		
Adoni ..	19.5	32.2	37.6	25.1	5.8	2.7	27.1	1.9	62.5		
Adoni, M.T. ..	22.3	36.2	36.2	43.0	0.3	..	37.5	0.2	62.0		
Alur ..	17.8	35.6	35.9	25.5	..	0.6	26.6	1.2	65.6		
Bellary ..	22.4	35.9	42.7	30.2	6.0	5.5	31.2	2.7	51.6		
Bellary, M.T. ..	25.5	32.5	25.9	44.6	1.7	0.03	37.0	6.5	54.8		
Kalyandrug ..	16.3	28.8	26.7	25.7	1.6	8.9	61.0	1.3	27.2		
Hospet ..	24.8	29.1	22.7	36.5	7.3	0.5	72.3	1.0	18.2		
Kudligi ..	20.1	24.1	21.0	30.2	1.9	..	60.7	2.2	32.8		
Harpanahalli ..	18.6	33.9	17.6	31.8	5.4	0.7	48.6	5.0	40.9		
Hadegalli ..	15.6	24.7	15.6	26.2	0.9	0.8	30.1	8.1	60.6		
Sandar Zamindari ..	36.7	35.7	31.5	42.4	6.5	4.2	71.3	0.9	16.5		
Rate for the district ..	20.1	31.0	28.5	29.0	4.6	3.1	43.9	3.0	45.4		

Current Statistical Data :—October 1896.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Adoni	222	16.7	453	34.1	29.8	22.4	..	0.4	1.4	98.2	
Adoni, M.T. ..	70	29.6	108	45.7	47.4	41.0	..	..	..	100.0	
Alur	181	20.8	267	30.8	30.8	40.9	12.2	0.5	2.8	84.5	
Bellary	202	17.5	364	31.6	27.0	33.6	..	1.0	4.9	94.1	
Bellary, M.T. ..	110	30.9	196	37.2	18.0	47.5	0.9	..	4.5	94.6	
Rayadurg	183	20.6	238	25.8	10.7	44.4	31.7	..	0.5	67.8	
Hospet	144	17.8	193	23.9	16.0	23.9	..	..	1.4	98.6	
Kudligi	200	22.3	214	23.9	15.4	27.9	41.5	..	1.0	57.5	
Harpanahalli ..	106	14.2	244	32.7	23.1	18.4	0.9	..	9.4	89.7	
Hadagalli	128	12.3	250	24.1	17.4	13.2	..	..	10.9	89.1	

Current Statistical Data :—November 1896.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Adoni	168	12.6	365	27.4	18.8	19.4	..	0.6	1.8	97.6	
Adoni, M.T. ..	57	23.8	87	38.4	39.6	43.8	..	..	..	100.0	
Alur	176	20.2	234	26.9	25.3	46.4	..	..	4.5	95.5	
Bellary	217	18.8	340	29.9	29.9	28.7	..	0.5	2.3	97.2	
Bellary, M.T. ..	113	21.4	168	30.0	6.6	39.8	..	..	5.3	94.3	
Rayadurg	109	12.2	185	20.8	15.5	20.8	6.6	..	4.4	89.9	
Hospet	145	17.9	211	26.1	12.8	23.9	..	..	3.4	96.6	
Kudligi	87	9.7	153	20.4	8.6	12.7	8.4	2.3	1.2	93.1	
Harpanahalli ..	149	19.9	228	30.6	26.6	29.1	12.7	0.7	3.4	83.2	
Hadagalli	116	11.1	231	22.2	15.7	11.6	..	..	11.2	88.8	

Current Statistical Data :—December 1896.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Adoni	196	14.6	414	30.9	30.9	26.5	..	..	1.5	93.5	
Adoni, M.T. ..	43	17.9	107	44.6	28.7	26.9	..	..	2.1	95.1	
Alur	190	21.7	217	24.9	44.4	36.9	2.6	..	1.3	93.3	
Bellary	230	19.8	323	27.9	32.0	36.9	..	0.4	10.8	83.2	
Bellary, M.T. ..	130	26.3	183	34.7	19.6	44.3	..	..	6.3	93.7	
Rayadurg	110	12.3	184	29.6	10.5	25.3	..	..	1.8	98.2	
Hospet	166	20.7	268	32.7	23.4	35.8	..	1.9	1.0	97.1	
Kudligi	103	11.4	228	25.3	12.4	17.9	6.1	..	3.1	93.8	
Harpanahalli ..	131	17.4	207	27.6	25.4	25.8	..	0.7	11.2	89.1	
Hadagalli	134	12.8	229	21.9	18.9	25.4	..	..	..	..	

Current Statistical Data :—January 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Adoni	170	12.7	377	28.1	21.8	20.5	..	1.2	28.8	1.3	68.8
Adoni, M.T. ..	62	25.8	85	35.4	35.9	67.2	..	..	37.1	1.6	61.3
Alur	148	16.9	239	27.3	40.4	31.4	..	..	21.6	6.8	63.9
Bellary	144	22.1	346	29.9	36.4	39.7	1.2	..	30.8	1.9	66.1
Bellary, M.T. ..	121	27.2	171	32.4	13.6	47.4	..	..	28.6	8.3	63.2
Rayadurg	121	13.5	171	13.0	22.2	27.1	..	..	68.6	2.6	28.9
Hospet	100	23.4	259	31.9	17.0	26.8	..	..	75.3	2.1	22.6
Kudligi	97	10.7	186	29.6	5.7	14.3	..	..	53.6	..	44.3
Harpanahalli ..	160	13.3	239	24.2	11.6	20.4	..	1.0	54.0	9.0	36.0
Hadagalli	123	11.7	235	23.4	9.6	29.8	..	1.0	28.5	17.9	52.0
Sandur Zamindari ..	31	31.2	35	35.2	34.7	32.5	..	..	30.7	..	19.3
Rate for the district ..	..	16.7	..	27.1	21.2	27.9	..	1.0	42.7	4.7	51.6

Current Statistical Data :—February 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Adoni	136	10.1	341	25.5	13.5	11.4	..	..	29.4	2.3	68.1
Adoni, M.T. ..	47	19.6	86	35.8	33.3	63.1	..	..	42.6	3.1	55.3
Alur	114	13.6	210	23.5	21.6	29.4	..	..	34.2	5.3	60.5
Bellary	189	16.3	361	30.2	24.5	39.2	..	2.1	45.9	3.2	50.8
Bellary, M.T. ..	165	31.2	147	27.5	40.8	50.4	..	..	42.4	8.5	49.1
Rayadurg	71	7.9	105	21.8	9.6	11.7	..	..	67.6	..	39.6
Hospet	153	18.9	236	29.0	13.8	24.8	..	4.5	80.4	2.6	12.5
Kudligi	108	11.9	233	25.5	8.6	11.6	..	3.7	70.4	4.6	21.3
Harpanahalli ..	104	13.3	221	23.5	2.8	10.3	..	10.6	60.0	1.9	37.5
Hadagalli	105	10.0	265	25.2	19.1	13.9	..	2.9	37.1	9.5	50.5
Sandur Zamindari ..	14	14.1	31	31.2	17.3	24.3	..	..	78.6	7.1	14.3
Rate for the district ..	..	11.0	..	26.9	17.0	21.8	..	2.6	49.8	4.3	43.3

Current Statistical Data :—March 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Adoni	171	12.7	415	30.8	23.7	18.6	..	2.9	26.3	..	70.8
Adoni, M.T. ..	63	22.0	104	43.2	14.3	63.3	..	..	39.5	..	60.4
Alur	150	14.8	239	27.2	20.6	29.4	..	..	35.1	5.4	59.2
Bellary	189	16.3	367	31.6	22.9	27.0	..	5.9	44.4	3.7	46.6
Bellary, M.T. ..	169	31.9	166	31.4	28.2	53.4	..	..	44.4	7.7	47.9
Rayadurg	83	9.8	239	24.8	8.7	19.8	..	..	67.1	1.1	31.8
Hospet	213	26.2	216	30.3	21.8	33.7	..	5.4	70.9	0.9	18.8
Kudligi	119	13.1	242	26.7	11.3	13.4	..	6.7	69.7	1.7	21.9
Harpanahalli ..	123	16.4	239	39.8	24.1	11.8	..	8.2	52.0	2.4	37.4
Hadagalli	132	10.2	234	22.1	23.7	18.4	..	3.8	44.7	9.8	41.7
Sandur Zamindari ..	21	21.1	40	40.2	17.3	8.1	..	..	90.5	..	9.5
Rate for the district ..	..	16.2	..	29.9	21.7	24.8	..	4.1	50.2	3.4	42.3

Current Statistical Data :—April 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Adoni	205	15.2	429	31.8	28.7	19.7	0.5	1.0	30.7	1.5	65.4	
Adoni, M.T.	64	26.6	54	34.9	50.1	30.1			42.2	1.6	56.2	
Alur	440	15.9	251	28.5	35.2	21.0		0.7	40.0	0.7	58.6	
Bellary	219	18.9	371	31.8	20.7	35.9		3.2	50.2	4.1	42.5	
Bellary, M.T.	141	27.8	141	26.6	21.2	47.2		2.0	42.2	11.6	44.2	
Rayadrug	92	10.3	198	22.1	8.6	13.5		1.1	70.6	1.1	27.2	
Hospet	262	32.2	213	36.2	38.2	39.7		4.2	85.5	1.1	9.2	
Kudligi	168	15.5	285	31.4	18.0	12.4		5.4	59.5	3.6	31.5	
Harpanahalli	172	22.3	273	36.3	44.7	29.8		3.5	34.1	6.4	36.0	
Hadagalli	118	11.2	255	24.3	16.3	17.6		0.8	15.0	12.7	41.5	
Sandur Zamindari	26	26.1	43	43.2	25.9	56.7			80.8		19.2	
Rate for the district		18.6		29.4	26.1	27.1	0.1	2.7	54.2	4.1	38.9	

Current Statistical Data :—May 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Adoni	213	15.7	464	34.3	34.4	17.3			29.8	2.3	68.1	
Adoni, M.T.	70	29.0	80	33.2	78.6	38.8			50.0		50.0	
Alur	194	22.0	259	29.3	46.9	44.8		1.6	30.4	3.6	61.4	
Bellary	309	26.5	416	35.6	36.2	45.6		1.9	53.4	6.7	44.0	
Bellary, M.T.	173	32.6	163	30.6	29.3	60.9		1.7	37.6	5.8	54.9	
Rayadrug	131	14.9	235	26.2	18.2	23.4		0.8	67.0	0.8	30.5	
Hospet	255	28.9	250	30.7	38.2	31.7		7.7	78.7	0.4	13.2	
Kudligi	184	20.2	308	33.9	24.7	14.2		8.1	62.6	2.2	27.2	
Harpanahalli	178	23.6	267	35.4	56.3	22.5		11.8	44.4	7.3	36.5	
Hadagalli	164	15.5	317	29.9	22.0	26.7		1.8	43.9	10.4	43.9	
Sandur Zamindari	21	21.1	29	29.1	8.7	56.6			86.9	4.8	14.3	
Rate for the district		21.6		32.1	34.9	31.1		3.7	50.4	3.3	42.6	

Current Statistical Data :—June 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Adoni	351	25.9	422	31.1	60.3	45.2		0.3	27.5	0.9	71.5	
Adoni, M.T.	70	29.0	84	34.8	86.7	46.8			32.0		67.1	
Alur	247	27.9	281	31.8	90.6	41.6		1.0	32.8	2.4	63.6	
Bellary	338	28.9	342	29.2	59.0	42.7		0.3	43.8	5.2	48.5	
Bellary, M.T.	134	25.3	157	29.6	22.8	36.5		0.6	35.8	8.3	55.2	
Rayadrug	165	18.4	226	25.1	25.9	28.7			74.6	3.0	22.4	
Hospet	207	3.4	193	24.0	32.3	37.7		2.9	75.2	2.4	16.4	
Kudligi	121	13.3	211	23.2	12.3	15.2		0.8	68.9	1.7	30.6	
Harpanahalli	195	25.8	262	31.7	66.2	35.3		3.6	43.6	10.8	42.0	
Hadagalli	124	17.3	258	24.3	40.6	26.0		2.2	38.0	16.9	42.9	
Sandur Zamindari	17	17.9	35	35.1	8.6	61.7			94.1		5.9	
Rate for the district		23.3		28.5	49.6	35.3	0.3	1.0	46.1	5.2	47.4	

Current Statistical Data :—July 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Adoni	520	30.3	447	32.9	168.0	62.3		24.3	0.7	22.6	8.3	44.4
Adoni, M.T.	103	42.6	107	44.3	192.0	50.0				35.0	1.8	68.1
Alur	465	32.4	280	31.8	151.6	51.8		0.4	0.2	45.4	7.8	48.2
Bellary	473	40.4	332	26.5	201.2	54.4		10.8	0.4	32.5	2.9	53.3
Bellary, M.T.	208	38.3	150	28.3	42.9	68.4		0.6		31.5	2.9	69.1
Rayadrug	182	20.2	234	26.0	34.6	34.1		0.6	76.4	1.7	20.3	
Hospet	252	31.0	226	29.0	54.0	44.6		0.8	2.8	74.2	3.6	18.6
Kudligi	129	14.1	290	31.8	19.4	19.4		4.7	55.9	2.9	36.4	
Harpanahalli	221	29.2	319	42.2	79.8	40.6		3.2	42.1	14.9	39.5	
Hadagalli	92	21.1	250	23.5	37.3	42.4		2.7	38.1	19.1	39.5	
Sandur Zamindari	32	32.1	24	24.1	77.8	32.3		6.2	75.0	6.2	12.6	
Rate for the district		35.7		30.7	84.3	50.8	8.2	1.2	40.0	7.5	43.1	

Current Statistical Data :—August 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Adoni	1,397	102.5	384	28.2	225.8	104.1		51.5	0.9	11.3	6.9	29.4
Adoni, M.T.	137	56.6	92	38.0	220.8	56.3		8.0		21.9	4.4	65.7
Alur	800	80.0	232	26.1	232.7	155.0		27.9		22.5	16.4	33.2
Bellary	531	46.3	273	23.8	111.2	76.6		15.6	2.3	33.3	3.6	45.2
Bellary, M.T.	168	35.4	145	27.3	66.5	45.9		1.1		42.0	16.5	40.4
Rayadrug	150	16.6	164	20.4	19.1	33.1				71.3	2.0	28.7
Hospet	264	32.5	227	27.9	50.9	59.5		1.1	76.5	3.4	19.0	
Kudligi	155	17.0	262	28.6	20.7	21.2			63.9	2.6	33.5	
Harpanahalli	199	26.3	249	32.9	68.4	49.5		2.5	46.2	12.6	38.7	
Hadagalli	207	19.4	196	18.4	41.5	37.8		0.5	28.0	23.7	47.6	
Sandur Zamindari	32	32.1	34	34.1	77.7	49.0		12.5	71.9	3.1	19.5	
Rate for the district		46.5		26.1	104.5	66.1	25.6	0.9	29.7	9.2	31.6	

Current Statistical Data :—September 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Adoni	990	72.5	349	25.5	148.8	75.8		46.3	1.6	10.4	5.6	36.1
Adoni, M.T.	205	84.6	75	30.9	234.4	93.6		39.0		18.5	4.9	37.6
Alur	593	66.5	180	20.2	154.7	85.9		38.6		21.6	11.5	28.3
Bellary	622	52.9	280	23.8	102.6	97.8		28.9	1.3	31.2	4.2	34.4
Bellary, M.T.	242	45.5	151	28.4	66.7	88.5		12.0		28.5	16.5	43.0
Rayadrug	155	17.2	189	20.9	18.2	34.9				76.1	4.5	19.4
Hospet	274	33.6	220	27.0	45.6	52.4			1.1	76.3	2.9	19.7
Kudligi	117	16.0	224	24.5	21.6	14.1			2.0	57.8	4.8	36.4
Harpanahalli	151	19.9	245	32.3	36.4	20.2		4.0	1.3	12.4	11.9	40.4
Hadagalli	210	19.6	205	19.2	33.0	39.9				30.9	24.8	44.3
Sandur Zamindari	23	23.0	26	28.0	25.9	32.3			4.4	60.9	21.7	13.0
Rate for the district		41.3		24.5	80.2	58.4	27.2	0.9	30.1	8.2	33.6	

Current Statistical Data :—October 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Adoni	415	80.3	329	24.0	59.8	48.9	7.7	1.5	32.5	6.8	52.0
Adoni, M.T.	63	28.0	74	30.5	60.4	83.1	3.2		26.5	14.3	46.0
Alar	300	33.6	218	24.4	63.7	63.3	17.1	0.9	33.3	19.3	29.7
Bellary	558	53.4	265	23.5	103.1	89.6	29.3	0.4	34.8	7.9	27.6
Bellary, M.T.	474	89.1	128	24.1	132.9	162.2	45.4		21.7	7.8	24.1
Rayadurg	230	25.5	197	21.8	81.3	48.2	12.2		72.2	1.7	13.9
Hospet	251	32.6	196	24.0	35.9	53.4	10.5	1.2	67.5	1.9	18.8
Kudligi	143	15.6	255	27.8	21.6	19.3			77.5	3.5	18.9
Harpanahalli	151	19.9	248	32.7	23.4	33.0	0.7	3.3	44.4	9.6	45.0
Hadagalli	239	22.3	226	21.1	28.1	35.3	13.4	0.4	28.9	12.5	44.8
Sandur Zamindari	31	31.0	37	37.0	69.0	16.1	3.2	6.5	61.6	12.9	25.8
Rate for the district		34.2		24.8	55.3	57.7	19.9	0.6	40.3	8.2	31.0

DISTRICT OF CUDDAPAH.

Standard Statistical Data.

Taluka, &c.	Registration rate per mille of population (average of 1894 and 1895).		Death-rate per mille of population (average of 1894 and 1895).		Percentage of total deaths from (average of 1894 and 1895).						
	Death.	Birth.	Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.		
Pullampet	18.0	22.3	17.2	40.9	1.7	0.5	77.5	1.1	19.2		
Sidhout	21.0	25.4	16.6	49.9	0.3	0.4	35.9	0.8	12.6		
Badvel	19.2	28.9	16.9	47.3		0.3	84.6	1.3	13.9		
Cuddapah	20.9	24.3	15.6	50.3		0.7	82.8	0.9	15.3		
Cuddapah, M.T.	32.7	19.1	17.4	78.9		1.1	82.4	4.2	42.3		
Proddatur	20.8	28.1	17.5	47.0	0.2	1.6	69.6	0.5	28.1		
Jammalamadugu	23.8	32.5	24.8	47.3	4.0	2.4	64.8	0.7	28.1		
Pulivendla	23.6	27.2	22.5	47.9		1.4	51.7	1.0	15.9		
Kadiri	21.5	26.7	15.1	36.2		0.7	77.8	3.3	18.2		
Rayachoti	19.8	21.8	11.4	36.3		0.7	83.8	3.1	12.1		
Vayalpad	17.1	21.9	8.2	32.5		0.8	83.9	2.6	12.7		
Madanapalle	17.7	29.2	11.1	31.2		0.6	75.2	5.8	20.4		
Rate for the district	20.3	25.9	15.8	40.4	0.6	0.9	78.0	1.2	18.6		

Current Statistical Data :—October 1896.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Pullampet	217	18.7	433	33.1	24.9	35.5			3.2	96.8	
Sidhout	125	20.9	295	34.3	24.5	40.5		0.3	2.1	96.8	
Badvel	147	17.7	307	36.9	21.7	37.8			1.4	98.6	
Cuddapah	182	16.3	371	31.1	10.9	31.1		1.1	1.1	97.8	
Cuddapah, M.T.	32	22.1	40	27.6	5.9	23.5		12.5	12.5	75.0	
Proddatur	162	18.9	298	34.7	22.1	29.1		3.1	1.3	95.1	
Jammalamadugu	160	17.3	314	35.2	23.2	28.9		3.5	1.2	96.3	
Pulivendla	233	24.9	316	35.3	21.4	42.7	26.5	0.4	0.0	72.5	
Kadiri	180	14.7	406	33.2	60.6	64.6			2.3	97.3	
Rayachoti	133	12.6	295	27.9	14.7	19.1			0.8	99.2	
Vayalpad	145	12.3	371	31.4	5.8	20.5			4.8	95.2	
Madanapalle	174	14.8	363	31.3	12.2	21.9			6.3	93.7	

Current Statistical Data :—November 1896.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Pullampet	255	19.3	400	30.3	11.7	43.4	10.6		0.8	88.6	
Sidhout	142	23.8	193	32.3	13.0	62.1	2.8		0.7	96.5	
Badvel	114	14.7	233	28.0	18.6	35.9			0.9	99.1	
Cuddapah	184	15.4	383	32.1	7.2	29.1			0.6	97.8	
Cuddapah, M.T.	29	20.0	51	35.2	35.7	11.1		17.2		82.8	
Proddatur	145	16.9	250	29.1	22.1	40.3		3.4		96.6	
Jammalamadugu	157	17.6	276	30.9	29.0	29.8		4.5	1.3	94.2	
Pulivendla	193	20.6	258	27.4	20.3	44.6	9.5	2.6	2.1	85.5	
Kadiri	175	14.3	335	27.0	9.8	20.4			1.1	98.9	
Rayachoti	110	10.1	217	29.9	8.1	12.3			2.7	97.3	
Vayalpad	150	12.7	295	17.3	8.0	16.3				100.0	
Madanapalle	180	15.3	394	33.4	11.0	17.8			12.2	87.8	

Current Statistical Data :—December 1896.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Pullampet	492	37.3	341	25.8	24.1	74.5	48.2	0.4	1.0	50.4	
Sidhout	124	20.7	173	28.9	23.1	43.1	4.8		2.4	92.8	
Badvel	151	15.1	241	23.9	10.3	43.5			0.7	99.3	
Cuddapah	223	18.7	363	30.4	10.1	43.3	1.8	3.2	2.2	93.8	
Cuddapah, M.T.	33	22.3	30	20.7	35.7	50.1	6.1	3.0		20.9	
Proddatur	151	17.9	232	27.0	22.1	40.3		1.3	0.6	98.1	
Jammalamadugu	173	19.4	259	29.0	26.1	37.9		12.1	2.3	85.6	
Pulivendla	198	21.2	251	26.8	26.8	48.3		12.6	1.5	85.9	
Kadiri	255	20.6	333	27.1	16.9	22.3		2.3	6.3	91.4	
Rayachoti	163	15.4	270	25.4	7.3	25.1			6.7	93.3	
Vayalpad	225	19.6	273	20.3	11.0	33.5		2.2	3.6	94.2	
Madanapalle	233	19.7	410	34.7	11.7	26.7		0.4	7.7	91.9	

Current Statistical Data :—January 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Pullampet	416	34.1	253	19.3	20.9	67.1	52.4	0.4	23.6	1.1	12.6
Sidhout	194	17.5	131	21.9	14.4	26.8	11.5		73.1		15.4
Badvel	144	17.2	214	25.6	21.7	21.3			82.6	1.4	16.0
Cuddapah	208	17.4	271	22.7	14.4	45.9	0.4		73.3		25.1
Cuddapah, M.T.	51	35.2	37	25.5	59.5	78.0		2.0	25.6		70.5
Proddatur	198	23.0	195	22.3	30.0	57.1		6.1	70.2		23.7
Jammalamadugu	182	20.4	237	26.5	32.2	31.6		11.5	47.2	1.6	39.7
Pulivendla	189	20.2	220	23.5	25.8	46.6		12.7	67.7	2.6	17.0
Kadiri	247	20.1	346	28.2	18.2	27.6		1.6	71.3	1.2	25.9
Rayachoti	172	16.2	234	22.0	20.3	23.6		2.3	72.7	5.2	19.8
Vayalpad	189	16.6	287	24.1	9.4	24.4		6.6	75.7	5.3	18.6
Madanapalle	270	22.8	376	31.3	27.7	22.5		0.4	68.1	6.7	24.8
Rate for the district		21.1		24.5	21.6	37.1	10.3	3.7	61.6	2.3	22.1

Current Statistical Data:—February 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Pullampet ..	256	21.6	271	20.7	26.3	30.0	39.2	1.0	45.4	0.3	14.1	
Sidhout ..	69	11.5	122	10.3	8.6	21.5	..	..	79.7	..	20.3	
Badvel ..	105	12.6	151	12.1	12.4	30.9	..	1.9	86.7	0.0	11.5	
Cuddapah ..	181	16.2	237	22.1	14.1	32.5	0.5	9.1	71.8	1.6	16.7	
Cuddapah, M.T. ..	39	36.9	40	27.6	5.9	61.2	..	..	35.9	2.6	61.5	
Proddatur ..	124	14.4	48	5.6	10.0	28.1	..	12.1	63.7	..	24.2	
Jammalamadugu ..	169	18.9	142	15.6	20.2	28.8	..	5.9	47.3	3.0	43.8	
Pulivendla ..	150	14.3	235	25.1	22.1	26.7	0.7	18.0	61.1	1.4	18.8	
Kadiri ..	190	15.5	402	32.7	3.5	18.4	..	1.0	61.0	5.8	32.2	
Rayachoti ..	121	11.4	203	15.5	11.3	16.6	1.6	10.7	76.2	2.5	10.0	
Vayalpad ..	143	12.0	253	22.5	9.4	16.3	6.3	..	83.2	2.1	8.4	
Madanapalle ..	208	17.6	379	32.0	13.9	25.9	..	0.5	65.9	7.2	26.1	
Rate for the district ..	..	15.5	..	22.2	12.9	26.6	7.0	5.0	63.5	2.5	23.0	

Current Statistical Data:—March 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Pullampet ..	216	16.3	303	22.9	15.6	33.5	12.9	2.3	60.7	..	23.1	
Sidhout ..	100	16.6	165	27.5	21.5	40.3	..	..	84.0	..	16.0	
Badvel ..	84	10.0	131	22.3	30.2	21.2	..	3.6	73.3	2.4	20.2	
Cuddapah ..	191	15.9	301	25.2	10.1	43.9	..	0.5	76.0	0.5	16.7	
Cuddapah, M.T. ..	35	34.2	28	19.3	5.9	44.5	..	..	45.7	2.9	51.4	
Proddatur ..	151	17.5	228	29.1	29.0	36.5	..	7.3	60.9	0.7	31.1	
Jammalamadugu ..	140	15.6	264	28.1	16.4	29.7	..	13.6	61.4	0.7	31.3	
Pulivendla ..	136	11.5	258	28.5	21.1	26.6	..	13.2	67.4	..	29.4	
Kadiri ..	187	16.2	454	36.9	9.8	24.2	..	2.7	72.7	3.1	22.8	
Rayachoti ..	131	12.3	215	20.1	13.7	15.8	..	9.9	80.2	2.3	7.6	
Vayalpad ..	168	14.1	332	27.8	6.5	27.3	..	..	72.0	5.4	22.6	
Madanapalle ..	180	15.2	454	33.3	14.5	23.8	..	0.6	72.2	6.7	20.5	
Rate for the district ..	..	15.0	..	27.9	13.5	29.1	1.7	5.1	68.2	2.0	23.0	

Current Statistical Data:—April 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Pullampet ..	171	12.9	316	23.8	16.3	27.3	0.6	1.3	72.5	..	25.1	
Sidhout ..	106	17.6	166	26.0	12.9	21.9	..	..	82.1	..	17.9	
Badvel ..	112	13.4	183	21.9	12.3	27.0	..	1.8	79.4	2.7	16.1	
Cuddapah ..	201	16.8	311	26.3	13.0	33.1	..	6.0	70.1	2.0	21.9	
Cuddapah, M.T. ..	33	22.8	45	31.1	23.8	27.8	..	..	63.6	..	36.4	
Proddatur ..	172	19.6	249	28.9	21.0	35.5	..	7.6	59.9	1.7	30.8	
Jammalamadugu ..	151	21.3	298	33.2	29.3	40.5	..	7.3	59.2	0.5	33.0	
Pulivendla ..	176	18.1	306	32.6	14.8	31.3	..	7.6	55.5	..	25.9	
Kadiri ..	177	14.4	391	31.7	5.8	18.9	0.6	8.5	68.9	3.1	18.5	
Rayachoti ..	164	14.4	269	24.2	5.6	28.7	..	2.6	84.4	3.9	5.1	
Vayalpad ..	131	11.2	327	27.6	7.2	17.3	..	..	87.3	2.3	10.4	
Madanapalle ..	127	11.5	348	29.3	8.0	20.2	..	1.4	77.4	4.4	15.8	
Rate for the district ..	..	15.3	..	27.8	13.5	27.5	0.1	4.5	72.0	1.8	21.6	

Current Statistical Data:—May 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Pullampet ..	311	23.5	303	22.8	24.1	37.1	..	0.3	74.9	0.3	24.5	
Sidhout ..	163	26.9	151	25.6	24.4	38.9	..	..	80.8	1.2	8.0	
Badvel ..	155	18.6	223	26.6	14.4	27.0	..	1.9	78.6	1.9	22.6	
Cuddapah ..	346	28.1	351	30.2	29.2	46.9	..	4.1	75.0	1.5	19.4	
Cuddapah, M.T. ..	44	36.4	43	29.7	29.8	33.4	..	..	38.6	..	61.4	
Proddatur ..	219	25.1	272	31.6	33.9	34.6	..	6.9	51.6	0.9	40.6	
Jammalamadugu ..	213	23.8	286	33.3	31.7	35.1	..	4.2	50.7	..	45.1	
Pulivendla ..	233	24.8	258	33.9	33.9	41.2	..	14.2	61.0	0.8	21.0	
Kadiri ..	220	17.8	429	34.8	14.7	18.3	..	3.2	75.0	2.3	19.5	
Rayachoti ..	159	11.9	270	25.2	5.6	24.1	..	4.2	79.2	3.3	12.6	
Vayalpad ..	161	12.5	267	21.5	8.6	19.5	..	..	80.7	1.9	17.1	
Madanapalle ..	184	15.5	393	33.6	18.2	26.6	..	2.7	63.6	6.0	27.7	
Rate for the district ..	..	20.9	..	27.5	19.8	32.8	..	3.9	69.7	1.7	24.7	

Current Statistical Data:—June 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Pullampet ..	220	16.6	337	25.4	14.9	39.5	..	..	70.3	0.9	23.2	
Sidhout ..	105	17.4	131	23.3	10.9	42.9	..	..	80.8	1.0	15.2	
Badvel ..	149	17.3	232	27.1	18.5	41.3	..	2.0	81.2	1.4	15.4	
Cuddapah ..	223	18.6	296	24.7	20.9	30.3	..	4.0	74.6	1.8	20.2	
Cuddapah, M.T. ..	28	19.3	43	29.8	6.0	69.8	..	..	53.6	..	46.4	
Proddatur ..	158	18.3	232	27.1	14.0	49.1	..	1.9	60.1	..	33.6	
Jammalamadugu ..	136	20.7	232	28.0	25.0	35.0	..	2.7	53.8	1.5	41.9	
Pulivendla ..	221	23.6	335	31.5	31.2	37.9	..	14.0	64.3	2.7	29.6	
Kadiri ..	235	19.0	354	31.1	17.4	32.8	..	2.5	65.1	1.7	30.6	
Rayachoti ..	165	15.4	291	27.1	16.9	27.1	..	4.9	73.3	6.7	15.1	
Vayalpad ..	148	12.3	296	24.7	15.8	23.6	..	0.7	81.1	5.0	19.2	
Madanapalle ..	148	12.4	291	17.1	8.7	23.7	..	3.4	67.6	5.0	25.0	
Rate for the district ..	..	17.3	..	26.1	17.4	35.6	..	3.6	68.2	2.1	26.1	

Current Statistical Data:—July 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Pullampet ..	184	13.9	427	32.1	12.3	30.1	..	2.7	66.9	2.7	27.7	
Sidhout ..	99	16.1	169	28.1	20.0	44.2	..	..	68.7	1.9	30.3	
Badvel ..	156	13.3	251	23.9	15.4	49.0	..	..	89.5	1.3	17.9	
Cuddapah ..	216	18.3	359	30.6	28.1	35.9	..	3.7	64.4	2.3	29.5	
Cuddapah, M.T. ..	29	30.0	45	31.1	6.0	39.0	..	..	41.4	3.4	55.2	
Proddatur ..	197	22.3	248	28.1	28.9	32.6	..	2.0	58.9	1.0	38.1	
Jammalamadugu ..	241	26.8	272	30.3	43.2	54.8	..	2.9	55.6	2.1	39.4	
Pulivendla ..	292	31.0	270	28.7	61.4	66.5	..	16.1	60.6	2.4	20.9	
Kadiri ..	272	22.0	335	27.1	28.6	33.9	..	0.7	67.7	4.0	27.6	
Rayachoti ..	168	15.6	285	26.5	20.9	28.6	..	3.6	73.2	4.2	19.0	
Vayalpad ..	133	11.1	313	26.1	5.7	18.1	0.7	1.5	69.9	3.8	24.1	
Madanapalle ..	201	16.9	347	29.1	15.9	25.4	..	1.0	69.6	5.0	24.4	
Rate for the district ..	..	19.0	..	28.8	24.4	36.1	0.05	3.8	65.6	2.8	27.8	

Current Statistical Data :—August 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes		Total births	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.			Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Pullampet ..	267	20.1	420	31.6	26.7	43.8	1.1	0.4	74.2	3.0	21.3	
Sidhout ..	180	21.6	172	28.5	25.7	42.8	8.5	2.3	77.1	1.0	11.5	
Badvel ..	191	23.1	247	29.4	22.6	45.2	5.2	4.7	76.8	1.0	17.5	
Cuddapah ..	291	24.3	391	32.6	30.9	52.5	8.2	62.9	4.8	18.9	61.5	
Cuddapah, M.T. ..	33	22.8	46	31.8	6.0	56.8	3.0	35.5	0.7	23.2	1.1	
Proddatur ..	341	39.4	261	29.0	49.8	76.8	34.3	1.9	48.1	0.3	21.7	
Jammalamadugu ..	270	36.0	229	25.3	50.8	57.4	9.4	15.6	39.3	3.4	20.6	
Pulivendla ..	263	27.9	306	32.5	31.2	59.9	...	3.4	71.8	4.2	18.6	
Kadiri ..	262	21.2	362	29.2	17.4	40.4	...	0.5	79.9	1.0	18.6	
Rayachoti ..	194	18.0	259	24.1	18.4	31.5	...	0.6	80.3	4.7	14.1	
Vayalpad ..	170	14.1	272	22.6	8.6	22.8	...	2.1	64.9	4.2	28.8	
Madanapalle ..	191	16.0	360	30.1	15.9	19.6	...	...	...	...	...	
Rate for the district ..	22.6	28.8	26.7	42.7	6.6	3.8	63.5	4.0	22.1	...	...	

Current Statistical Data :—September 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.		Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes. /					
	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.			Between 1-5 years of age.		Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Pullampet	274	20.6	409	30.7	27.9	49.1	0.4	..	76.6	0.4	22.6	
Sidhout	110	18.2	87	14.4	17.1	46.9	38.2	..	43.6	0.9	17.3	
Badvel	183	21.8	274	32.6	31.8	50.8	1.6	0.5	74.9	1.1	21.9	
Cuddapah	818	68.3	306	25.5	74.8	105.0	64.2	1.1	26.9	2.1	5.7	
Cuddapah, M.T. ..	46	33.1	49	33.8	11.9	61.3	10.4	..	37.5	2.1	50.0	
Proddatur	837	90.7	250	23.9	119.5	159.3	67.1	..	18.8	1.9	12.2	
Jammalamadugu ..	412	45.3	139	15.5	73.8	77.1	46.6	1.0	24.3	5.8	22.3	
Pulivendla	250	26.6	250	26.5	41.1	49.6	15.8	2.3	61.2	2.0	18.4	
Kadiri	226	18.2	370	29.8	25.0	28.6	2.2	0.4	75.8	2.7	16.9	
Rayachoti	222	20.6	253	24.4	17.6	40.4	5.0	1.3	71.6	6.3	15.8	
Vayalpad	238	19.6	345	28.6	10.0	36.2	8.4	0.3	68.9	3.4	18.6	
Madanapalle	201	15.8	390	32.6	19.5	32.4	..	2.5	67.2	3.0	27.3	
Rate for the district ..	33.1	..	..	27.2	39.9	59.6	36.8	0.8	44.0	2.6	15.8	

Current Statistical Data :—October 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Pallempet	503	37.8	349	26.2	39.5	104.2	17.7	0.6	65.8	1.6	14.3	
Sidhout	324	53.6	181	29.9	69.9	101.4	31.8	...	58.9	0.3	9.0	
Badvel	264	31.4	235	28.3	43.0	71.8	17.0	...	72.0	0.8	10.2	
Cuddapah	957	79.8	330	27.5	71.2	127.8	60.1	0.6	33.2	1.5	8.6	
Cuddapah, M.T. ..	61	42.1	30	20.7	35.7	105.8	9.0	...	47.5	...	42.6	
Proddatur	642	74.1	226	26.1	99.5	121.0	49.7	0.2	28.7	4.0	17.4	
Jammalamadugu ..	1,111	123.4	223	24.8	162.8	200.6	62.7	0.7	19.2	3.0	14.4	
Pulivendla	691	73.2	183	19.9	68.5	125.6	71.3	0.3	20.0	1.6	6.8	
Kudiri	306	21.6	321	25.9	31.9	44.2	8.8	1.0	72.9	2.0	15.3	
Rayachoti	370	34.8	205	19.0	35.1	55.8	25.9	0.6	54.0	2.7	10.3	
Vayalpad	305	25.3	340	28.9	29.3	49.5	12.1	0.3	70.2	3.6	13.8	
Madanapalle	282	23.5	426	35.6	31.0	39.7	0.4	0.4	63.8	6.7	28.7	
Rate for the district ..		50.4		26.6	53.0	91.6	42.1	0.5	41.6	2.8	13.1	

DISTRICT OF KURNOOL.

Standard Statistical Data.

Taluka, &c.	Registration rate per mille of population (average of 1894 and 1895).		Death-rate per mille of population (average of 1894 and 1895).		Percentage of total deaths from (average of 1894 and 1895).				
	Death.	Birth.	Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Pattikonda ..	21.7	28.4	31.1	29.7	0.2	2.0	78.3	0.4	18.5
Ranallakot ..	19.5	32.9	36.3	21.5	6.7	4.0	74.3	1.2	13.3
Kurnool, M.T. ..	28.5	31.6	32.7	32.2	4.6	0.2	45.6	4.6	43.0
Nandikotkur ..	25.4	36.3	30.8	31.0	6.1	2.3	69.1	0.8	21.7
Nandyal ..	21.8	26.7	22.2	25.5	4.2	1.2	75.2	0.4	18.0
Kalkuntla ..	24.1	28.9	22.5	47.7	0.7	1.7	73.5	0.8	23.3
Sirvel ..	28.1	29.2	25.9	55.4	0.3	0.8	76.5	0.9	21.5
Cumbam ..	19.9	26.3	15.7	32.5	1.9	1.2	83.4	1.1	13.3
Markapur ..	16.3	29.9	14.7	32.2	3.6	0.1	86.6	0.2	11.3
Rate for the district ..	21.6	29.4	25.3	33.1	2.8	1.8	75.5	0.9	19.0

Current Statistical Data :—October 1896.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.		Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.			Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Pattikonda ..	226	16.7	362	26.8	28.1	23.9	21.7	1.8	0.4	76.1	
Ranallakot ..	167	16.8	321	32.6	19.7	16.2	4.8	1.8	1.2	92.2	
Kurnool, M.T. ..	57	25.3	78	34.6	34.5	53.6	..	..	1.8	36.2	
Nandikotkur ..	183	22.2	307	37.2	31.3	23.5	0.6	5.5	..	94.0	
Nandyal ..	167	17.4	304	33.7	27.7	24.1	..	2.5	1.3	96.2	
Kalkuntla ..	153	19.8	210	27.1	28.9	31.2	1.3	2.0	0.6	88.1	
Sirvel ..	145	21.8	187	32.0	28.0	35.4	..	4.8	0.7	94.5	
Cumbam ..	140	13.7	286	27.8	19.4	21.4	..	0.7	..	99.3	
Markapur ..	223	24.3	336	35.9	22.8	46.8	..	0.9	..	99.1	

Current Statistical Data :—November 1896.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all cause.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Pattikonda	155	11.5	337	24.9	19.7	19.1	0.6	6.5	0.5	92.3	
Ranallakot	118	11.8	309	31.0	10.4	21.0	..	0.8	1.7	97.5	
Kurnool, M.T. .. .	30	13.2	52	23.1	..	32.2	..	..	..	100.0	
Nandikotkur	150	19.4	273	33.7	14.6	39.0	..	1.9	..	98.1	
Nandyal	123	13.6	228	25.2	14.3	22.3	..	2.4	..	97.6	
Kalkuntla	138	17.8	192	24.8	39.7	25.4	..	7.2	1.5	91.3	
Sirvel	118	20.2	189	30.8	28.0	30.3	0.8	8.5	..	90.7	
Cumbam	137	13.4	251	27.4	9.2	30.7	..	3.6	1.5	94.9	
Markapur	130	14.1	265	29.2	14.0	30.7	..	3.1	..	96.9	

Current Statistical Data:—December 1896.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.			
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Pattikonda	202	14.9	325	24.0	23.5	22.6	..	1.5	..	98.5
Ramallakot	131	13.1	243	25.3	14.7	16.1	..	0.8	2.3	96.9
Kurnool, M.T. .. .	50	22.1	60	26.5	11.4	60.6	..	..	..	100.0
Nandikotkur .. .	161	19.1	230	31.1	22.9	21.4	..	1.9	0.6	97.5
Nandyal	144	15.9	206	23.2	15.3	27.7	..	0.7	0.7	98.6
Koilkuntla	127	16.4	174	22.5	15.6	28.5	..	..	1.6	98.4
Sirvel	106	18.1	119	20.3	23.5	23.9	..	11.3	..	88.7
Cumbum	128	12.6	222	21.3	10.1	29.3	..	1.6	..	98.4
Markapur	114	15.6	211	22.0	16.8	31.8	..	3.5	..	96.5

Current Statistical Data:—January 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Pattikonda ..	175	12.9	362	26.6	14.5	20.2	..	1.1	82.3	..	16.6
Ramallakot ..	122	12.2	237	25.3	14.6	17.7	..	2.3	84.4	..	12.3
Kurnool, M.T. ..	58	25.6	66	29.0	22.9	60.1	..	..	41.4	1.7	56.9
Nandikotkur ..	128	15.4	219	28.3	23.9	23.2	..	0.3	75.9	..	21.8
Nandyal ..	145	15.9	199	22.5	21.9	23.1	..	2.1	89.7	..	17.2
Koilkuntla ..	166	21.3	156	20.1	29.3	42.5	..	10.2	67.5	1.2	21.1
Sirvel ..	99	16.9	124	21.1	11.7	34.4	..	8.1	66.7	2.0	23.2
Cumbum ..	116	11.4	184	18.0	9.3	31.6	..	..	93.1	..	6.9
Markapur ..	123	13.3	247	26.7	13.1	23.6	..	4.0	79.7	..	16.3
Rate for the district.	..	14.9	..	23.3	17.2	27.7	..	3.7	76.8	0.4	19.1

Current Statistical Data:—February 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Pattikonda ..	106	7.8	308	22.6	9.5	16.0	..	..	75.5	..	24.5
Ramallakot ..	113	11.2	241	24.0	17.7	11.9	..	11.5	69.9	..	18.6
Kurnool, M.T. ..	61	26.9	61	26.9	45.7	39.1	..	1.6	44.3	1.6	52.5
Nandikotkur ..	121	14.6	191	23.0	13.5	28.1	..	1.7	38.4	..	9.9
Nandyal ..	114	12.6	164	18.0	20.9	21.3	..	4.4	7.9	62.3	1.7
Koilkuntla ..	119	15.3	153	19.6	31.0	23.8	..	13.5	63.0	0.8	22.7
Sirvel ..	97	16.5	109	18.6	19.1	37.1	..	6.2	70.1	..	23.7
Cumbum ..	92	9.0	164	16.1	12.7	13.2	..	5.4	81.5	..	13.1
Markapur ..	93	10.1	141	15.2	15.8	17.4	..	2.1	87.1	1.1	9.7
Rate for the district	..	12.0	..	20.1	17.6	21.0	0.5	5.9	72.4	0.5	20.7

Current Statistical Data:—March 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Pattikonda ..	149	10.9	350	26.1	13.2	21.2	..	1.3	73.9	0.6	24.2
Ramallakot ..	123	12.2	312	31.6	20.5	20.8	..	1.6	79.7	..	16.7
Kurnool, M.T. ..	68	28.2	74	32.6	76.0	60.4	..	..	62.5	..	37.5
Nandikotkur ..	144	17.3	239	28.7	16.8	29.4	..	0.7	80.5	..	16.0
Nandyal ..	119	13.1	203	22.3	6.6	22.1	..	1.7	80.7	0.6	16.8
Koilkuntla ..	142	18.2	223	23.6	22.1	35.2	..	4.9	68.3	2.8	24.0
Sirvel ..	103	17.6	176	29.9	16.1	29.6	..	5.3	66.0	..	28.2
Cumbum ..	124	12.1	202	19.3	16.9	23.7	..	7.3	76.6	4.0	12.1
Markapur ..	83	9.0	190	20.5	6.5	21.3	..	1.2	85.5	1.2	12.1
Rate for the district	..	13.8	..	25.9	16.5	24.3	..	2.9	75.2	1.5	20.4

Current Statistical Data:—April 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Pattikonda ..	168	12.1	367	26.3	20.1	12.4	..	1.2	71.7	1.2	25.9
Ramallakot ..	167	15.5	275	27.5	31.6	26.3	..	1.8	82.6	1.2	14.4
Kurnool, M.T. ..	61	26.8	56	24.6	68.3	14.2	..	..	67.4	3.3	39.3
Nandikotkur ..	137	16.4	258	31.0	17.6	20.3	..	0.7	74.6	1.5	21.2
Nandyal ..	140	15.4	249	26.3	19.1	32.7	..	2.9	79.3	..	17.8
Koilkuntla ..	135	17.7	238	30.5	9.9	30.0	..	0.7	66.7	1.4	31.2
Sirvel ..	107	18.2	181	30.7	16.1	23.3	..	7.5	61.7	..	30.8
Cumbum ..	100	9.8	151	17.7	7.6	21.3	..	1.0	87.0	..	12.0
Markapur ..	94	10.1	235	25.2	13.9	20.0	..	2.1	88.3	..	9.6
Rate for the district	..	14.5	..	26.6	17.9	22.3	..	2.0	75.3	0.9	21.3

Current Statistical Data:—May 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		* Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Pattikonda ..	267	19.5	416	30.3	30.2	21.7	..	1.6	71.5	0.8	26.2
Ramallakot ..	239	23.6	395	30.1	39.2	21.5	..	2.9	87.1	0.4	9.6
Kurnool, M.T. ..	85	37.8	48	21.1	75.8	42.5	..	..	58.1	1.2	40.7
Nandikotkur ..	210	25.2	230	33.5	32.6	30.0	..	0.5	74.8	2.8	21.9
Nandyal ..	153	17.0	243	26.6	15.1	10.6	..	3.2	80.7	0.6	15.6
Koilkuntla ..	131	23.2	210	26.9	23.2	42.4	..	2.2	61.3	0.6	36.9
Sirvel ..	115	19.5	137	23.3	17.6	38.3	..	0.9	67.0	0.9	31.2
Cumbum ..	152	14.9	190	18.6	11.3	31.5	..	7.2	66.4	0.7	25.7
Markapur ..	131	14.1	267	28.8	15.8	23.5	..	..	91.6	..	8.4
Rate for the district	..	20.1	..	27.4	23.4	30.4	..	2.2	74.2	0.9	22.7

Current Statistical Data:—June 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Pattikonda	220	16.0	336	24.4	26.3	25.2	...	1	70.9	0.4	27.3
Ramallakot	369	30.4	293	28.9	27.5	39.7	...	...	76.7	7.8	15.5
Kurnool, M.T.	83	36.4	53	23.3	71.9	70.8	...	...	61.5	4.8	33.7
Nandikotkur	192	23.0	256	30.6	15.4	31.8	...	...	82.8	2.1	15.1
Nandyal	180	19.7	268	29.3	23.6	35.8	...	...	79.4	...	20.6
Koilkuntla	173	22.1	188	24.1	25.4	29.9	...	...	66	71.1	27.2
Sirvel	117	19.8	177	30.1	16.1	31.4	...	...	43	57.3	38.4
Cumbum	138	13.5	252	24.6	19.4	25.2	...	...	58	81.2	13.0
Markapur	86	9.2	268	22.4	11.1	14.7	...	...	91.9	...	8.1
Rate for the district	...	19.5	...	26.5	33.9	30.6	...	1.1	75.2	2.4	21.3

Current Statistical Data:—July 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Pattikonda	330	27.6	346	25.1	78.4	43.9	14.5	1.3	67.9	1.6	14.7
Ramallakot	562	55.2	311	35.6	166.0	61.0	29.2	3.2	43.2	6.3	12.6
Kurnool, M.T.	257	113.8	76	33.3	260.6	134.2	10.1	...	33.3	16.7	22.0
Nandikotkur	359	42.9	297	31.9	58.5	41.4	16.7	2.2	62.7	5.9	12.5
Nandyal	198	21.6	304	33.2	28.2	44.0	3.0	...	65.2	7.6	24.2
Koilkuntla	200	26.6	248	31.7	35.3	53.6	...	1.0	75.0	0.5	23.5
Sirvel	198	21.7	174	29.5	36.5	27.3	3.1	...	63.3	3.9	29.7
Cumbum	160	14.7	248	24.2	25.5	28.0	...	6.0	74.9	0.7	19.3
Markapur	127	12.6	313	34.3	22.1	30.3	...	0.3	66.1	21.3	11.8
Rate for the district	...	30.7	...	29.8	68.6	44.4	14.3	1.3	59.7	6.9	17.3

Current Statistical Data:—August 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Pattikonda	528	33.2	327	23.7	68.6	53.1	35.2	0.2	60.4	1.0	13.2
Ramallakot	845	82.8	291	19.7	216.3	74.3	47.9	2.1	38.4	4.1	7.5
Kurnool, M.T.	303	132.6	72	31.5	211.2	225.8	30.4	...	21.5	19.1	19.1
Nandikotkur	323	38.5	193	22.0	73.0	50.0	8.7	...	68.1	2.0	14.2
Nandyal	256	42.0	256	27.9	50.7	69.4	56.3	...	46.4	2.2	14.0
Koilkuntla	410	52.4	176	22.5	70.5	95.5	32.4	0.7	42.0	8.3	16.6
Sirvel	334	56.5	192	32.5	58.3	87.3	39.8	0.3	36.5	6.3	17.1
Cumbum	144	15.9	292	28.1	22.4	31.8	...	1.4	79.2	0.7	18.7
Markapur	164	17.6	304	32.6	25.1	43.2	...	3.1	78.0	4.2	14.6
Rate for the district	...	33.7	...	28.2	79.9	66.0	32.5	0.9	47.1	5.8	13.6

Current Statistical Data:—September 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Pattikonda	861	62.2	293	21.2	117.1	83.3	61.3	0.1	29.3	0.6	8.7
Ramallakot	521	50.9	255	24.9	134.0	60.7	18.8	0.6	60.3	9.6	10.7
Kurnool, M.T.	110	48.1	54	23.6	71.6	83.1	3.6	...	43.6	22.8	30.0
Nandikotkur	482	57.4	282	33.6	108.7	66.2	11.6	...	71.2	5.6	11.6
Nandyal	492	53.5	272	29.6	63.7	80.7	46.5	...	41.9	4.9	6.7
Koilkuntla	749	95.6	187	23.9	135.3	164.7	54.9	...	27.2	5.1	12.8
Sirvel	493	83.3	263	34.3	38.0	115.8	58.4	0.2	25.0	4.0	11.8
Cumbum	142	13.0	168	16.4	13.5	27.5	...	...	85.2	0.7	14.1
Markapur	165	19.8	313	33.5	43.4	31.1	0.5	...	84.9	3.2	11.4
Rate for the district	...	52.4	...	26.3	87.6	75.6	40.0	0.1	43.9	4.9	11.1

Current Statistical Data:—October 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Pattikonda	525	37.8	336	24.2	60.9	54.0	44.0	...	42.7	0.2	12.2
Ramallakot	460	44.9	218	21.3	105.1	55.1	17.2	3.0	64.8	4.1	10.9
Kurnool, M.T.	100	43.6	60	28.2	116.1	1.0	1.0	...	41.0	17.0	40.0
Nandikotkur	332	39.4	237	28.2	54.3	62.2	3.9	...	32.5	3.3	10.3
Nandyal	393	32.0	212	23.0	38.8	41.5	32.7	0.7	49.2	3.6	13.8
Koilkuntla	581	74.2	160	20.4	81.3	146.8	46.1	...	40.1	4.0	9.8
Sirvel	227	28.3	176	28.7	64.0	49.0	2.1	0.4	59.5	5.3	25.1
Cumbum	145	14.1	160	15.6	22.7	28.6	3.3	0.7	72.4	11.0	12.4
Markapur	270	28.0	263	28.1	56.2	57.8	6.7	...	83.7	3.7	5.9
Rate for the district	...	38.1	...	25.5	69.4	61.2	25.2	0.6	67.3	4.1	12.8

DISTRICT OF GÓDÁVARI—BHADRÁCHALAM.

Standard Statistical Data.

Taluka.	Registration rate per mille of population (average of 1894 and 1895).		Death-rate per mille of population (average of 1894 and 1895).		Percentage of total deaths from (average of 1894 and 1895).					
	Death.	Birth.	Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Bhadrachalam.	21.5	30.0	28.4	30.1	...	0.1	29.0	0.6	69.4	

Current Statistical Data:—January 1897.

Taluk.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Bhadrachalam	93	23.8	127	32.5	55.2	33.0	..	..	24.7	1.1	71.2

Current Statistical Data:—February 1897.

Taluk.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Bhadrachalam	52	13.8	82	21.0	11.0	10.2	..	..	27.0	..	73.0

Current Statistical Data:—March 1897.

Taluk.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Bhadrachalam	80	20.4	106	27.1	39.8	16.5	1.2	2.5	42.5	..	53.8

Current Statistical Data:—April 1897.

Taluk.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Bhadrachalam	133	33.9	152	38.6	46.2	43.2	25.3	3.0	36.1	0.8	33.8

Current Statistical Data:—May 1897.

Taluk.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Bhadrachalam	216	55.0	178	45.3	48.3	39.0	44.6	..	26.8	1.5	26.8

Current Statistical Data:—June 1897.

Taluk.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Bhadrachalam	244	62.0	141	35.8	45.0	36.9	62.3	..	19.7	3.3	14.7

Current Statistical Data:—July 1897.

Taluk.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Bhadrachalam	145	36.8	95	24.1	24.1	40.9	31.7	..	31.9	15.8	21.4

Current Statistical Data:—August 1897.

Taluk.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.				
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.
Bhadrachalam	125	32.4	68	17.3	35.0	36.8	13.3	..	42.2	10.1	34.4

Current Statistical Data :—September 1897.

Taluk.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Bhadrachalam	95	24.0	78	15.7	21.8	38.6	...	66.0	1.1	...	38.9	

Current Statistical Data :—October 1897.

Taluk.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the estimated population.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Bhadrachalam	95	24.0	142	35.9	24.0	48.0	...	...	64.2	5.3	30.5	

DISTRICT OF GANJAM.

Standard Statistical Data.

Taluk, &c.	Registration results (average of 1894 and 1895)*		Actual deaths (average of 1894 and 1895).		Percentage of total deaths from (average of 1894 and 1895).						
	Deaths.	Births.	Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.		
Goemaur	3,225	4,522	299	831	0.3	0.8	71.8	4.2	23.1		
Do. zamindaris	1,543	2,372	176	515	0.4	0.8	75.6	2.0	21.2		
Berhampur	5,111	7,141	606	1,558	1.0	1.3	79.8	4.5	13.4		
Do. zamindaris	3,034	5,942	462	1,046	1.4	0.8	71.9	3.9	22.0		
Berhampur, M.T.	591	644	65	163	...	0.2	28.9	13.1	57.9		
Chicacole	4,387	5,551	590	1,122	2.5	1.3	80.2	1.3	14.1		
Do. zamindaris	4,589	6,438	612	1,185	0.5	1.9	83.5	1.3	7.4		
Chicacole, M.T.	454	414	43	187	1.8	0.4	97.0	19.8	48.5		
Parlakimedi, M.T.	366	553	42	94	0.3	0.3	47.2	12.1	40.1		
Total for the district.	24,480	34,087	2,885	6,471	1.1	1.3	76.3	3.6	17.8		

* As the populations for which returns were received are not available for the years 1894 and 1895, the rates have not been calculated.

Current Statistical Data :—January 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Goemaur	320	25.6	392	31.5	19.6	32.8	3.4	23.9	47.5	2.2	20.0	
Do. zamindaris	424	47.2	256	29.5	125.7	29.6	0.2	59.4	27.8	1.0	11.6	
Berhampur	523	31.1	520	30.8	55.2	43.9	5.0	38.6	47.0	5.3	6.1	
Do. zamindaris	393	24.6	450	30.6	28.0	43.4	7.7	19.1	50.1	4.3	18.8	
Berhampur, M.T.	105	49.1	24	25.3	24.2	120.7	49.5	1.0	33.3	4.8	11.4	
Chicacole	441	32.9	360	29.9	53.4	52.3	3.6	10.3	63.0	1.4	12.7	
Do. zamindaris	480	24.0	523	26.1	29.7	45.5	5.4	0.9	79.2	1.2	7.3	
Chicacole, M.T.	49	32.2	32	21.1	39.7	84.9	...	...	30.6	14.3	40.9	
Parlakimedi, M.T.	27	19.8	55	40.9	...	23.8	...	...	44.5	25.0	29.6	
Rate for the district	...	29.7	...	29.2	45.0	47.7	5.9	26.3	51.9	3.1	12.8	

Current Statistical Data :—February 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Parvatipuram	156	25.9	220	36.5	10.0	40.2	12.2	...	80.8	1.9	5.1	
Palkonda	225	16.8	398	28.4	19.7	22.8	...	12.0	80.4	6.0	6.7	
Bobbili	145	16.5	328	37.4	12.8	30.3	3.4	8.3	81.4	...	6.9	
Badur	138	27.2	151	30.2	10.4	41.9	42.0	...	60.7	3.0	3.7	
Vijayapatnam	177	17.5	291	28.8	10.2	30.9	0.6	3.4	84.3	6.6	1.1	
Chipurupalle	205	18.4	163	16.4	24.7	28.2	...	19.0	65.3	1.5	11.5	
Vizianagram	163	10.8	187	22.7	22.0	38.2	3.7	4.9	81.0	2.4	8.0	
Vizianagram, M.T.	77	25.0	79	30.7	36.9	59.5	5.2	22.1	25.0	14.3	32.4	
Springavarapukota	138	16.9	237	30.1	13.2	34.9	12.0	2.3	81.2	1.5	3.0	
Himlipatana	113	18.0	141	19.9	12.2	33.0	0.9	0.9	55.8	...	12.4	
Himlipatana, M.T.	9	11.0	27	33.0	...	19.7	...	...	33.3	11.1	55.6	
Vizagapatna	55	12.0	116	25.2	7.5	24.5	...	...	76.4	...	23.6	
Vizagapatna, M.T.	57	19.8	97	33.8	6.0	33.7	...	...	17.5	22.8	59.7	
Viravalli	178	15.3	336	29.0	17.7	44.3	2.2	...	93.9	1.7	2.2	
Anakapalle	117	11.2	235	21.6	18.9	23.1	...	0.9	90.5	0.9	7.7	
Anakapalle, M.T.	27	19.0	33	28.8	18.2	56.9	...	...	29.6	7.4	83.0	
Sarvasiddhi	174	12.7	360	23.4	10.9	31.2	7.6	...	81.6	2.3	8.6	
Golgonda	95	11.7	255	31.4	12.8	21.9	...	...	78.9	2.1	19.0	
Rate for the district	...	16.8	...	27.6	16.3	33.8	5.7	5.1	75.3	2.5	10.4	

Current Statistical Data:—March 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Parratipuram	124	20.6	214	35.5	15.7	28.1	5.7	5.7	83.8	1.6	3.2	
Palkonda	289	25.8	410	36.6	32.3	46.8	5.9	3.8	84.1	2.7	6.2	
Bobbili	233	26.2	187	23.2	20.3	52.2	21.6	6.3	83.2	2.7	6.3	
Salur	134	32.1	137	32.8	21.8	43.4	56.0	0.7	32.1	1.5	6.7	
Gajapati-nagaram ..	240	35.0	268	39.0	30.1	64.6	8.7	5.0	81.8	1.2	5.0	
Chipurupalle	231	21.5	169	18.5	23.5	41.3	0.9	20.8	60.6	2.6	15.1	
Vizianagaram	162	17.2	179	19.0	30.3	24.9	6.2	5.5	80.9	1.2	5.5	
Vizianagaram, M.T. ..	35	33.0	88	34.2	13.4	53.3	8.2	27.1	22.4	42.3	3.2	
Srungavarapukota ..	178	21.4	239	28.8	20.8	40.8	11.8	0.6	82.6	1.2	5.0	
Bimlipatam	104	16.9	145	22.1	13.2	37.0	1.9	3.8	87.5	1.0	5.8	
Bimlipatam, M.T. ..	21	25.6	25	30.5	31.6	19.7	4.6	33.3	61.9	1.9	5.8	
Vizagapatam	48	11.6	114	28.1	12.8	30.0	6.2	77.1	2.1	14.6	3.7	
Vizagapatam, M.T. ..	76	26.4	107	37.3	8.0	50.5	22.4	14.8	63.1	1.4	6.3	
Viravalli	240	21.6	359	32.3	17.1	42.1	39.2	2.1	54.2	0.8	3.7	
Anakapalle	120	12.2	254	25.8	12.3	27.0	1.2	8.8	1.7	12.5	1.2	
Anakapalle, M.T. ..	36	25.4	54	38.1	13.2	85.3	38.9	11.1	60.0	1.8	9.8	
Sarvasiddhi	159	13.1	299	23.7	12.7	31.6	7.6	6.9	79.9	0.6	5.0	
Golconda	112	13.1	247	28.9	9.1	29.3	88.4	1.8	9.8	1.8	9.8	
Rate for the district ..	..	20.6	..	28.2	20.0	39.5	12.0	5.1	69.2	2.8	10.9	

Current Statistical Data:—April 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Parvatipuram	93	16.3	158	27.8	7.6	25.5	2.1	..	81.9	6.5	6.5	
Palkonda	395	34.3	459	39.8	42.6	42.7	5.5	12.1	73.8	2.3	6.3	
Bobbili	129	22.4	182	31.6	29.9	30.8	10.9	11.6	65.1	0.8	11.6	
Salur	112	21.4	115	21.9	14.8	50.8	..	2.7	84.8	8.8	3.6	
Gajapati-nagaram ..	164	28.3	254	43.3	50.5	47.3	17.7	3.0	65.9	1.3	11.6	
Chipurupalle	142	21.5	149	22.5	33.9	42.7	10.6	4.2	66.2	6.2	12.7	
Vizianagaram	142	21.7	224	34.2	31.6	39.4	2.0	1.4	89.4	1.4	4.5	
Vizianagaram, M.T. ..	62	28.7	66	26.8	10.9	40.8	11.5	1.6	81.1	23.0	32.2	
Srungavarapukota ..	159	16.4	366	37.6	35.0	26.5	3.1	..	92.5	1.3	3.1	
Bimlipatam	104	16.5	133	21.9	20.6	30.3	..	5.8	85.6	2.9	6.7	
Bimlipatam, M.T. ..	16	19.5	21	25.6	..	39.4	..	..	8.3	37.5	56.2	
Vizagapatam	51	12.3	108	23.0	16.4	27.1	..	..	92.1	..	7.9	
Vizagapatam, M.T. ..	80	37.8	94	32.7	21.6	42.1	2.5	..	21.2	25.0	51.3	
Viravalli	194	15.2	419	32.9	21.0	34.2	6.7	..	36.8	4.1	3.6	
Anakapalle	152	14.7	330	31.8	20.0	18.7	..	..	79.6	6.3	15.1	
Anakapalle, M.T. ..	35	24.7	43	30.3	43.6	62.6	..	..	11.4	28.7	62.9	
Sarvasiddhi	153	13.3	395	33.4	24.0	21.8	..	0.6	86.1	2.5	10.8	
Golconda	126	15.8	329	42.5	19.5	24.3	..	..	89.7	0.8	9.5	
Rate for the district ..	..	19.5	..	32.7	24.4	32.9	4.9	3.8	75.1	5.0	12.2	

Current Statistical Data:—May 1897.

Taluku, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Parvatipuram ..	311	51.8	184	30.3	41.6	45.5	43.4	0.6	49.2	1.3	5.5	
Palkonda ..	666	62.8	467	42.7	55.7	66.4	23.0	9.0	48.6	8.4	3.5	
Bobbili ..	269	27.0	345	35.9	35.4	43.5	10.0	3.8	70.5	1.2	8.5	
Salur ..	182	21.8	133	27.3	26.6	34.5	0.3	6.5	56.1	2.3	3.8	
Gajapati-nagaram ..	260	26.3	321	47.0	44.2	54.3	1.0	89.0	1.0	9.0	9.0	
Chipurupalle ..	268	28.0	324	39.8	40.6	46.4	..	8.6	82.1	4.1	5.2	
Vizianagaram ..	143	19.4	220	23.8	23.9	27.5	..	5.4	86.5	1.3	6.8	
Vizianagaram, M.T. ..	72	25.0	78	30.3	10.1	62.7	..	1.4	32.0	22.2	44.4	
Srungavarapukota ..	155	21.6	383	34.3	41.2	..	..	1.6	94.1	1.1	3.2	
Bimlipatam ..	116	15.3	189	27.1	16.1	37.7	..	1.5	87.3	..	3.2	
Bimlipatam, M.T. ..	21	25.6	16	16.3	21.1	39.4	..	..	14.3	9.5	76.2	
Vizagapatam ..	79	19.5	197	30.4	10.6	81.8	..	..	91.1	1.3	7.8	
Vizagapatam, M.T. ..	19	27.5	91	31.7	27.0	30.9	..	1.3	19.0	20.2	69.5	
Viravalli ..	429	28.9	592	33.8	38.9	49.5	34.7	..	62.7	1.0	1.6	
Anakapalle ..	167	15.5	371	34.4	26.3	21.7	..	0.6	91.0	1.2	7.2	
Anakapalle, M.T. ..	40	28.2	40	28.2	54.7	62.6	..	..	22.5	25.0	62.5	
Sarvasiddhi ..	184	17.1	371	34.6	14.4	25.5	..	..	85.3	0.6	13.1	
Golconda ..	168	21.8	349	43.7	27.1	35.9	..	0.6	86.7	..	12.7	
Rate for the district ..	..	27.6	..	34.6	34.4	41.2	14.4	3.7	69.1	3.9	3.3	

Current Statistical Data:—June 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Parratipuram ..	321	52.3	174	28.5	53.7	65.6	35.1	..	52.7	2.8	8.4	
Palkonda ..	567	47.1	517	42.9	57.3	65.6	12.4	8.6	72.3	1.6	4.6	
Bobbili ..	305	33.9	279	31.0	34.6	67.2	5.2	4.3	85.6	1.0	3.9	
Salur ..	157	27.7	106	18.7	22.9	42.8	23.6	1.9	70.7	..	8.8	
Gajapati-nagaram ..	263	39.9	313	37.4	47.9	73.3	4.9	..	85.5	2.3	7.6	
Chipurupalle ..	339	31.9	244	22.9	25.1	56.6	3.4	2.7	77.0	1.2	9.7	
Vizianagaram ..	205	26.5	200	24.0	32.4	44.1	14.1	2.0	74.0	1.0	8.3	
Vizianagaram, M.T. ..	78	30.3	82	31.9	23.8	37.6	..	..	37.2	19.2	43.6	
Srungavarapukota ..	145	30.9	301	25.0	45.1	54.2	21.4	0.8	73.4	1.2	3.2	
Bimlipatam ..	262	27.6	193	26.3	34.1	38.5	12.4	1.0	78.7	1.5	6.4	
Bimlipatam, M.T. ..	17	20.8	22	26.9	21.1	39.4	..	..	23.5	29.4	47.1	
Vizagapatam ..	76	21.0	161	27.9	21.4	40.1	1.3	..	35.6	11.9	1.3	
Vizagapatam, M.T. ..	71	24.7	98	34.1	12.0	37.4	1.4	..	29.6	16.9	52.1	
Viravalli ..	785	55.8	486	34.1	53.7	61.8	38.9	0.3	61.5	3.0	1.3	
Anakapalle ..	220	20.6	307	28.7	27.4	42.3	..	1.4	34.1	..	14.5	
Anakapalle, M.T. ..	33	23.3	39	27.5	24.3	45.5	..	..	15.1	15.1	69.8	
Sarvasiddhi ..	271	22.5	384	32.3	32.3	34.1	1.1	1.1	84.1	3.7	10.0	
Golconda ..	203	23.1	306	37.6	33.1	53.9	..	..	83.7	1.5	14.8	
Rate for the district ..	..	35.7	..	31.8	49.4	56.5	15.2	2.1	71.5	2.8	8.3	

Current Statistical Data :— July 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Parvatipuram ..	294	55.7	178	34.3	48.2	80.9	15.6	..	70.4	2.4	11.6	..
Palkonda ..	468	46.8	339	33.9	68.1	62.9	13.5	4.1	69.9	7.5	5.3	..
Isobilli ..	408	41.5	178	26.6	87.7	107.7	20.6	0.5	67.9	5.4	4.6	..
Sahur ..	424	53.1	212	26.6	53.6	178.4	49.8	0.7	46.0	9.3	0.7	..
Gajapatinagaram ..	615	94.8	272	41.9	91.7	167.8	42.6	1.3	53.6	1.0	1.6	..
Chitrapur ..	443	60.3	178	24.2	43.4	129.6	44.5	0.5	44.0	3.6	7.4	..
Vizianagaram ..	294	36.8	232	29.9	37.7	60.5	5.4	0.8	87.8	1.0	5.5	..
Vizianagaram, M.T.	71	27.6	72	28.0	18.8	50.1	2.8	..	29.6	19.7	37.0	..
Srungavarapokota ..	451	58.2	243	29.6	55.7	96.3	16.7	0.2	76.0	2.2	5.9	..
Bundlpatam ..	158	25.0	244	32.6	20.7	47.3	27.1	..	69.1	1.6	12.2	..
Bundlpatam, M.T.	38	46.4	29	35.4	42.1	95.4	29.0	..	18.4	10.5	42.1	..
Vizagapatam ..	152	33.8	159	35.4	25.0	57.5	27.0	0.6	63.2	2.6	6.6	..
Vizagapatam, M.T.	43	25.9	35	33.2	30.0	58.9	6.0	..	25.3	15.1	50.6	..
Viravalli ..	311	60.5	453	33.8	69.8	104.6	44.6	..	52.8	0.7	2.1	..
Anakapalle ..	300	28.4	311	29.6	29.4	61.9	12.7	..	78.0	4.0	15.8	..
Anakapalle, M.T.	45	31.7	38	28.6	48.7	79.7	20.0	..	11.1	22.2	45.7	..
Sarvasiddhi ..	273	28.4	393	40.6	43.9	62.0	6.6	0.4	79.9	2.2	10.9	..
Golconda ..	282	37.1	356	46.8	57.9	86.0	10.3	..	80.1	2.1	7.5	..
Rate for the district ..	..	48.0	..	34.2	49.3	88.2	26.8	0.7	61.7	3.5	7.3	..

Current Statistical Data :— August 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Goonsur ..	646	47.5	451	33.1	78.6	55.7	7.9	26.5	42.6	7.4	15.6	..
Do. Zamindari ..	424	47.9	254	28.7	83.7	71.0	12.8	23.1	38.4	6.4	12.3	..
Berhampur ..	1,066	57.0	569	50.4	104.1	76.9	24.3	17.7	43.2	6.3	8.5	..
Do. Zamindari ..	725	59.8	240	19.8	105.9	78.9	22.1	18.6	36.2	6.6	6.5	..
Berhampur, M.T.	104	48.6	34	15.9	35.3	116.9	29.8	1.9	22.1	15.4	39.8	..
Chiccacole ..	810	59.6	409	30.1	97.5	115.0	23.3	3.3	59.6	4.5	9.3	..
Do. Zamindari ..	1,081	69.4	390	21.5	75.4	101.5	21.4	9.6	54.8	3.2	6.0	..
Chiccacole, M.T.	61	40.1	30	19.7	5.7	111.4	14.8	..	34.4	1.6	49.2	..
Parlakimedi, M.T.	68	64.4	48	33.7	44.2	124.0	72.7	..	10.2	9.1	8.0	..
Rate for the district ..	..	55.5	..	26.9	87.5	85.0	23.0	14.5	45.7	6.8	10.0	..

Current Statistical Data :— September 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Goonsur ..	413	31.0	314	23.5	45.2	45.9	8.5	17.4	44.3	11.9	17.9	..
Do. Zamindari ..	390	42.3	293	23.3	41.1	77.8	23.1	17.4	44.1	3.6	11.8	..
Berhampur ..	777	38.6	527	25.8	74.6	58.1	10.9	19.6	49.0	7.1	13.4	..
Do. Zamindari ..	383	39.3	164	16.8	67.2	51.3	15.7	26.9	38.6	6.3	12.5	..
Berhampur, M.T.	33	15.4	29	13.6	4.0	41.5	6.1	..	21.2	12.1	60.6	..
Chiccacole ..	791	57.4	346	25.1	75.7	105.9	8.6	3.3	72.9	4.2	11.0	..
Do. Zamindari ..	649	48.6	285	16.3	55.8	83.6	4.1	5.8	72.6	12.2	5.3	..
Chiccacole, M.T.	73	48.0	21	20.4	28.4	116.7	11.0	..	16.4	8.3	64.4	..
Parlakimedi, M.T.	48	35.1	40	29.3	6.3	115.1	39.6	..	18.8	18.8	22.8	..
Rate for the district ..	..	42.3	..	21.9	58.8	71.5	10.7	12.5	66.0	8.6	12.8	..

Current Statistical Data :— October 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Goonsur ..	432	34.0	347	27.2	43.9	60.7	19.0	15.0	45.0	7.6	13.4	..
Do. Zamindari ..	321	37.9	168	19.4	32.8	65.0	31.2	7.2	46.1	6.2	9.3	..
Berhampur ..	811	47.8	452	25.6	83.8	71.3	17.9	22.0	43.4	5.4	11.3	..
Do. Zamindari ..	393	45.8	155	18.1	71.4	68.6	26.0	26.2	30.0	4.6	13.2	..
Berhampur, M.T.	40	18.7	55	25.7	8.1	56.6	..	..	27.5	17.5	65.0	..
Chiccacole ..	665	46.4	323	22.5	83.0	92.8	6.8	4.2	70.5	6.9	11.6	..
Do. Zamindari ..	808	42.4	310	16.3	46.1	93.1	7.4	7.4	70.6	4.4	5.2	..
Chiccacole, M.T.	54	35.5	25	16.5	22.7	74.3	11.1	1.8	16.7	7.4	63.9	..
Parlakimedi, M.T.	38	27.6	26	19.0	6.3	89.6	28.9	5.3	39.5	10.5	15.8	..
Rate for the district ..	..	41.7	..	21.8	68.6	77.2	15.5	12.9	54.1	5.9	11.6	..

DISTRICT OF VIZAGAPATAM.

Standard Statistical Data.

Taluk, &c.	* Registration results (average of 1894 and 1895).		* Actual deaths (average of 1894 and 1895).		Percentage of total deaths from (average of 1894 and 1895).					
	Deaths.	Births.	Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Parvatipuram	2,585	2,312	363	462	1.4	0.5	53.3	2.8	7.0	
Palkonda	4,451	5,302	700	959	0.2	2.0	30.0	1.1	6.7	
Bobbili	2,474	3,177	443	565	0.4	0.4	30.4	1.9	7.3	
Salur	1,408	1,724	217	332	1.4	0.5	30.0	4.1	3.1	
Gajapatinagarum	2,711	3,773	486	578	..	1.6	37.7	1.1	9.4	
Chipurupalle	2,316	3,320	316	602	0.04	1.2	36.7	1.0	11.1	
Vizianagaram	1,939	2,679	337	449	..	0.4	43.9	1.4	7.8	
Vizianagaram, M.T.	834	903	61	231	..	0.4	43.5	0.7	49.0	
Erugavarampukota	2,279	3,459	353	642	..	0.4	34.5	0.7	3.9	
Bimlipatam	1,755	2,555	270	471	..	0.4	32.4	0.7	5.0	
Bimlipatam, M.T.	242	313	34	62	..	2.1	37.7	1.0	9.2	
Vizagapatam	1,118	1,493	166	251	..	0.5	30.6	35.4	33.5	
Vizagapatam, M.T.	1,024	1,219	65	288	..	0.4	35.8	..	3.1	
Viravalli	2,884	4,471	377	702	..	0.7	31.1	0.3	6.9	
Anakapalle	2,070	3,331	351	508	..	0.2	38.4	6.6	52.8	
Anakapalle, M.T.	451	699	53	134	..	0.01	30.3	1.5	7.8	
Sarvasiddhi	2,075	4,719	480	589	..	0.4	31.2	1.3	7.1	
Golgonda	1,827	3,525	231	315	..	..	..	..	..	
Total for the district	35,053	49,971	5,506	8,111	0.2	0.9	36.6	2.7	9.6	

* As the populations for which returns were received are not available for the years 1894 and 1895 the rates have not been calculated.

Current Statistical Data :—January 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.		Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Total births.		Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
			Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.			Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Parvatipuram	148	24.1	262	42.6	18.2	32.9	6.7	8.4	87.2	0.7	5.4	..	..	
Palkonda	238	17.4	383	28.3	15.7	36.9	..	5.4	89.9	..	6.7	..	..	
Bobbili	186	21.7	386	39.3	22.2	48.4	..	5.4	87.1	0.5	7.0	..	..	
Salur	92	13.9	148	22.4	14.4	32.0	..	8.1	89.1	3.7	2.2	..	..	
Gajapatinagarum	214	21.1	346	34.1	16.2	43.8	..	12.6	82.2	1.4	8.0	..	..	
Chipurupalle	293	37.6	396	39.3	47.5	75.5	..	0.6	97.0	..	2.4	..	..	
Vizianagaram	168	19.4	264	30.5	26.9	28.0	..	..	96.2	..	4.6	..	..	
Vizianagaram, M.T.	61	23.7	69	39.8	23.5	43.9	..	..	93.2	..	4.6	..	..	
Erugavarampukota	133	14.3	329	35.3	13.9	19.9	..	..	95.5	..	1.5	..	..	
Bimlipatam	128	17.4	164	22.2	14.0	45.9	..	..	93.8	..	3.9	..	..	
Bimlipatam, M.T.	20	24.4	27	33.0	..	108.3	..	..	30.0	5.0	65.0	..	..	
Vizagapatam	84	17.5	157	32.7	14.4	40.3	..	..	94.5	1.2	8.3	..	..	
Vizagapatam, M.T.	67	23.3	105	36.5	12.0	53.3	..	..	10.4	25.4	55.2	..	..	
Viravalli	122	11.0	271	24.5	10.1	27.8	..	..	93.4	2.5	8.3	..	..	
Anakapalle	127	12.0	277	26.2	13.9	25.2	..	..	86.4	12.1	51.5	..	..	
Anakapalle, M.T.	33	23.3	45	31.7	36.5	51.2	..	..	89.0	4.4	6.6	..	..	
Sarvasiddhi	132	14.6	463	37.2	14.5	29.8	..	..	86.1	0.9	13.0	..	..	
Golgonda	108	13.9	278	35.7	14.4	22.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rate for the district	..	18.1	..	31.9	17.9	25.8	0.4	3.4	83.1	3.0	10.1	..	..	

Current Statistical Data :—February 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.		Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Total births.		Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
			Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.			Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.			
Goomsur	371	28.5	493	35.2	38.1	28.8	2.4	32.3	38.8	2.7	13.8	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Zamindari	514	58.1	221	65.9	164.8	36.5	..	41.1	22.8	0.8	5.0	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampur	603	29.7	570	23.0	56.3	37.6	6.1	42.0	37.7	6.0	9.2	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Zamindari	431	26.0	399	24.1	58.2	27.8	7.0	45.2	32.3	2.3	13.2	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampur, M.T.	64	29.9	46	21.6	30.2	67.9	15.6	42.2	10.9	31.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicacole	414	29.3	362	25.2	59.2	46.3	8.7	18.4	57.0	2.4	13.5	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Zamindari	352	18.4	487	25.4	15.8	30.3	28.4	7.7	55.1	1.1	7.7	..	..	..	..	..
Chicacole, M.T.	40	26.3	48	23.3	17.0	53.1	..	..	27.5	5.0	57.5	..	..	..	..	..
Parlakimedi, M.T.	31	22.7	70	51.3	16.9	41.2	25.7	..	32.3	9.7	32.3	..	..	..	..	..
Rate for the district	..	28.8	..	27.5	54.1	35.4	8.1	38.3	39.2	2.8	11.6	..	..	..	..	..

Current Statistical Data :—March 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.		Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Total births.		Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
			Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.			Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.			
Goomsur	528	35.4	496	32.9	70.5	29.2	0.6	46.8	35.5	2.5	14.4	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Zamindari	526	54.6	245	25.5	143.4	38.6	2.3	60.0	25.1	2.3	10.3	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampur	769	36.6	555	26.4	65.2	35.3	9.8	36.0	41.2	3.5	9.5	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Zamindari	547	37.5	461	31.6	88.0	46.4	2.0	40.0	39.3	4.8	13.9	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampur, M.T.	31	14.5	33	15.4	8.1	34.0	3.2	41.9	19.4	32.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicacole	432	32.1	303	22.5	64.0	49.4	20.4	20.1	50.7	2.1	6.7	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Zamindari	547	27.8	516	26.2	39.4	45.5	13.2	11.0	68.7	3.3	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
Chicacole, M.T.	26	69.7	29	19.1	107.8	74.3	53.8	4.7	17.0	6.3	18.9	..	..	..	..	..
Parlakimedi, M.T.	106	19.0	60	43.9	17.7	11.5	..	..	30.8	16.4	42.3	..	..	..	..	..
Rate for the district	..	34.7	..	27.4	70.2	40.6	9.2	34.5	42.3	3.4	10.6	..	..	..	..	..

Current Statistical Data :—April 1897.

Taluk, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.		Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Total births.		Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
			Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.			Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.			
Goomsur	579	43.2	436	32.5	109.3	34.3	0.7	53.4	32.6	1.8	11.4	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Zamindari	516	61.3	239	25.0	160.3	45.5	3.6	63.8	25.0	1.1	6.5	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampur	872	41.9	585	28.1	81.0	28.7	7.6	41.6	37.7	3.7	9.4	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Zamindari	693	38.9	443	24.9	79.5	44.4	10.1	34.8	39.8	2.6	12.7	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampur, M.T.	32	15.0	29	13.6	16.1	30.2	25.0	37.5	3.1	34.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicacole	632	37.2	347	24.3	69.4	39.5	31.4	16.2	41.9	0.5	9.9	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Zamindari	697	35.1	439	22.1	54.3	52.8	36.7	14.1	42.2	2.0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..
Chicacole, M.T.	77	50.6	22	14.5	111.4	45.4	5.2	14.3	5.2	29.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parlakimedi, M.T.	35	25.6	52	38.1	25.2	76.8	5.7	5.7	17.1	22.9	43.6	..	..	..	..	..
Rate for the district	..	41.0	..	25.7	82.7	42.0	15.0	36.4	36.2	2.4	10.0	..	..	..	..	..

Current Statistical Data :—May 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Goomsur ..	536	66.7	260	27.0	159.5	38.9	3.2	57.1	22.4	5.5	11.8	
Do. Zamindari ..	734	73.1	189	26.1	165.0	49.7	15.0	60.6	19.9	1.9	8.4	
Berhampur ..	1,495	79.0	540	28.5	124.8	65.6	47.8	24.0	19.9	9.5	6.9	
Do. Zamindari ..	270	64.0	103	24.5	75.6	61.2	53.3	18.5	13.7	5.6	3.0	
Berhampur, M.T. ..	134	62.7	29	13.6	62.4	64.1	59.3	8.2	11.2	8.2	21.6	
Chicacole ..	397	46.6	252	25.7	88.8	50.2	26.2	10.8	49.1	2.3	11.3	
Do. Zamindari ..	546	31.0	397	22.5	12.6	43.5	14.7	13.2	59.9	6.1	7.1	
Chicacole, M.T. ..	39	25.7	22	14.5	25.4	53.1	11.7	2.6	30.8	10.2	56.4	
Parlakimedi, M.T. ..	34	24.9	48	35.1	18.9	23.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	23.6	58.8	
Rate for the district.	..	56.8	..	24.5	98.0	50.8	29.4	31.0	26.7	3.7	9.2	

Current Statistical Data :—June 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Goomsur ..	954	76.1	345	27.5	123.3	51.6	23.7	45.3	17.8	3.1	10.1	
Do. Zamindari ..	123	2,053.5	26	417.1	2,206.9	2,358.7	56.2	18.8	18.8	3.1	3.1	
Berhampur ..	1,554	123.6	424	29.9	118.5	106.3	66.3	7.4	19.6	2.5	4.2	
Do. Zamindari ..	173	90.4	60	31.4	76.6	96.9	69.4	7.5	11.6	4.6	6.9	
Berhampur, M.T. ..	168	79.6	39	18.2	72.6	113.2	60.1	2.4	9.5	8.9	19.1	
Chicacole ..	942	103.4	228	25.0	148.6	122.2	63.5	2.1	24.3	1.5	8.3	
Do. Zamindari ..	509	75.3	141	20.8	89.2	102.5	36.0	8.4	48.9	4.9	1.8	
Chicacole, M.T. ..	92	60.5	40	26.3	11.3	111.4	34.8	1.7	21.7	13.1	30.4	
Parlakimedi, M.T. ..	118	68.4	60	36.6	56.8	65.0	98.1	1.7	5.1	1.7	2.4	
Rate for the district.	..	97.5	..	27.3	117.9	98.0	52.7	13.9	22.3	3.2	6.9	

Current Statistical Data :—July 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Goomsur ..	603	54.0	248	26.6	101.8	52.8	19.7	36.2	27.8	6.8	9.5	
Do. Zamindari ..	463	53.6	242	28.0	81.9	85.0	18.8	30.2	36.5	5.0	4.5	
Berhampur ..	1,110	75.1	539	36.5	131.2	87.9	32.5	16.7	37.6	5.2	8.0	
Do. Zamindari ..	504	87.2	164	28.4	140.2	92.1	40.3	25.8	23.2	3.0	7.1	
Berhampur, M.T. ..	82	38.4	39	18.2	12.1	49.0	42.7	2.4	12.2	6.1	36.6	
Chicacole ..	1,165	88.0	355	27.0	166.8	131.2	51.4	2.0	36.6	1.5	8.5	
Do. Zamindari ..	1,855	118.2	303	19.3	141.7	151.5	62.5	2.1	27.8	3.5	4.1	
Chicacole, M.T. ..	73	47.4	23	15.1	56.7	148.5	29.2	1.4	29.2	6.9	33.3	
Parlakimedi, M.T. ..	227	166.2	51	37.3	107.3	230.3	75.8	0.9	9.2	4.9	9.2	
Rate for the district.	..	82.5	..	27.1	114.9	108.0	45.7	11.8	30.7	3.9	7.9	

Current Statistical Data :—August 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Parvatipuram ..	326	70.2	199	42.9	107.7	101.2	11.7	0.3	78.2	4.6	5.2	
Palkonda ..	619	53.9	345	30.0	75.8	79.3	7.5	4.2	80.3	1.3	6.1	
Bolbali ..	448	55.6	243	30.1	82.3	110.9	5.3	1.6	80.1	0.9	11.1	
Salur ..	428	70.3	141	26.3	72.3	139.8	20.6	..	68.2	5.1	6.1	
Gajapatinagar ..	344	55.2	237	38.0	73.3	94.5	6.1	0.3	87.6	6.6	5.5	
Chipurupalle ..	303	30.4	217	21.8	35.5	67.5	6.6	0.3	78.9	1.3	12.9	
Vizianagram ..	216	29.0	211	28.3	30.1	53.1	14.3	0.5	73.6	4.2	6.9	
Vizianagram, M.T. ..	59	34.6	85	33.0	13.4	62.7	21.3	..	23.6	12.4	42.7	
Sungavapurukota ..	325	35.5	228	24.9	48.9	82.7	3.1	1.3	91.4	1.5	4.9	
Bimlipatam ..	228	31.5	192	26.6	31.0	62.5	12.7	..	72.4	4.8	8.8	
Bimlipatam, M.T. ..	43	52.5	17	20.8	52.6	207.3	9.3	..	18.6	30.2	41.9	
Vizagapatam ..	203	45.9	118	26.7	54.5	100.3	42.3	..	55.2	0.5	2.0	
Vizagapatam, M.T. ..	133	46.3	114	39.7	27.0	103.8	16.8	..	16.5	18.8	48.9	
Viravalli ..	382	29.0	338	25.7	31.4	73.5	6.3	..	89.3	1.0	3.4	
Anakapalle ..	260	25.3	282	28.5	29.7	63.7	11.9	..	76.2	3.8	8.1	
Anakapalle, M.T. ..	33	23.3	50	35.3	..	85.3	21.2	..	12.1	15.2	51.5	
Sarvasiddhi ..	206	24.9	310	35.9	37.0	53.3	13.6	0.5	76.7	1.4	7.8	
Golconda ..	392	45.9	269	33.1	35.3	89.6	16.6	..	79.3	1.0	3.1	
Rate for the district ..	..	40.9	..	30.3	48.0	80.5	12.0	0.8	75.1	3.2	8.9	

Current Statistical Data :—September 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1-5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Parvatipuram ..	425	72.1	148	25.9	89.9	122.8	13.5	0.7	75.1	2.3	7.7	
Palkonda ..	662	45.5	590	35.8	49.2	91.9	13.0	1.2	82.0	1.4	1.3	
Bolbali ..	271	32.8	136	16.6	49.1	86.0	6.3	..	84.1	3.0	6.6	
Salur ..	321	58.9	90	16.5	45.9	118.3	4.7	0.3	71.3	23.1	1.6	
Gajapatinagar ..	414	60.8	206	23.2	83.9	111.6	5.1	..	78.4	11.5	4.7	
Chipurupalle ..	177	17.5	105	14.5	54.7	13.6	2.3	..	73.1	1.7	9.0	
Vizianagram ..	311	41.4	170	22.7	66.6	92.4	10.3	2.6	80.7	1.6	4.8	
Vizianagram, M.T. ..	75	29.5	82	31.9	33.5	56.4	11.8	1.3	30.3	13.2	43.4	
Sungavapurukota ..	411	43.3	231	21.3	73.4	107.6	..	0.7	96.4	0.7	2.2	
Bimlipatam ..	218	30.3	169	24.4	31.0	82.7	12.3	1.4	78.0	1.8	6.0	
Bimlipatam, M.T. ..	36	44.0	32	35.1	63.2	85.6	..	..	13.9	50.0	36.1	
Vizagapatam ..	162	33.9	152	31.8	34.3	79.8	13.0	..	76.5	2.5	8.0	
Vizagapatam, M.T. ..	179	59.2	125	43.5	36.0	137.5	28.2	..	15.9	10.6	45.3	
Viravalli ..	334	30.2	285	25.8	46.0	83.1	..	..	91.0	5.1	3.6	
Anakapalle ..	279	27.9	219	24.9	44.9	82.3	1.8	..	88.9	3.2	6.1	
Anakapalle, M.T. ..	49	34.6	51	36.0	108.1	94.5	..	..	18.4	12.2	44.9	
Sarvasiddhi ..	469	41.4	496	35.9	57.9	74.1	19.6	..	71.2	3.2	6.0	
Golconda ..	380	42.4	336	37.5	50.9	75.6	2.4	..	86.3	7.6	3.7	
Rate for the district ..	..	40.1	..	26.9	50.6	85.8	9.3	0.6	77.4	5.6	7.1	

Current Statistical Data :—October 1897.

Taluka, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Total births.	Birth-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.	Death-rate per mille per annum on the population for which returns were received.		Percentage of total deaths from all causes.					
					Between 1—5 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
Parvatipuram ..	362	77.5	116	24.8	112.5	115.6	23.2	1.1	59.9	5.8	10.0	
Palkonda ..	575	48.8	336	28.5	50.5	95.8	7.7	3.8	78.4	5.6	4.5	
Bobbili ..	378	47.2	144	18.0	70.0	123.8	6.9	0.5	84.4	2.6	6.6	
Salur ..	301	52.6	119	20.8	31.7	115.7	5.6	..	88.7	7.0	3.7	
Gajasinganagar ..	491	73.5	215	32.2	109.7	156.9	10.4	0.2	78.8	4.5	6.1	
Chipurupalle ..	326	31.8	200	19.5	54.7	64.6	6.4	0.6	77.3	1.2	14.6	
Vizianagaram ..	385	61.9	175	23.6	54.7	111.0	6.5	1.3	82.3	2.3	7.6	
Vizianagaram, M.T.	63	24.5	74	28.8	40.2	28.2	9.5	..	25.4	19.1	46.0	
Strungavarapukota ..	401	49.7	183	22.7	101.5	136.0	..	0.2	87.3	1.0	1.5	
Bindipatam ..	443	61.0	166	22.9	80.8	123.3	32.7	0.7	61.2	1.6	3.8	
Bindipatam, M.T.	57	69.6	41	50.1	73.7	118.1	35.1	..	7.0	28.1	29.6	
Vizagapatam ..	139	31.2	125	28.1	40.6	79.7	6.5	..	81.3	4.3	7.9	
Vizagapatam, M.T.	141	49.1	99	34.4	36.0	98.2	27.0	..	19.1	14.2	39.7	
Viravalli ..	457	32.9	302	21.7	42.1	85.8	2.0	0.9	91.7	2.6	2.8	
Anakapalle ..	288	27.0	226	21.2	35.6	62.8	8.6	0.7	83.0	3.8	5.8	
Anakapalle, M.T.	40	29.2	40	28.2	48.7	62.6	2.5	..	27.5	15.0	56.0	
Sarvasiddhi ..	376	31.9	323	27.4	54.8	77.2	9.6	..	76.6	8.8	5.0	
Golconda ..	355	40.1	272	30.7	44.8	86.5	..	..	82.0	11.0	7.9	
The district ..	..	43.8	..	24.9	58.9	96.6	9.9	0.8	76.4	5.1	7.8	

No. 382, REVENUE, 9TH JULY 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 1495, dated 2nd March 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to Government, for approval, an advance copy of Volume I of the Report on the famine of 1896-97.

READ—also Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement Land Records and Agriculture), Routine No. 525, dated 30th April 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to Government two copies of Volume II of the Report on the famine of 1896-97.

ORDER—No. 382, Revenue, dated 9th July 1898.

With the Proceedings read above, the Board of Revenue submits its report on the famine of 1896-97 in the Madras Presidency. There has been considerable delay in submitting the complete report, the second volume of which was not received in the Government office till the 4th May. The report which has been drawn up by Mr. LeFanu, the Famine Commissioner, gives a full narrative of the causes and extent of the famine and the measures adopted for the relief of the distressed population. The Government will now proceed to notice its more salient features.

2. The affected areas comprised portions of the northern districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the Bhadrachalam division in Godavari, and portions of the four Deccan districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah. The Deccan districts lie within the recognized "famine zone," and outside the black cotton region consist largely of a soil of poor productiveness, the crops raised thereon being to a very great extent dependent on direct rainfall, and proving at the best of times precarious. Ganjam and Vizagapatam possess a comparatively fertile soil; the latter has been hitherto virtually immune from famine, but the former has frequently suffered—one important cause being the persistence of the people in cultivating rice on unirrigated lands which rely entirely on direct rainfall. There are but few important irrigation works in any of the affected districts. Over two-thirds of the population of these districts are agricultural, being either landholders, tenants or labourers. Except in Vizagapatam considerably more than 60 per cent. of the separate patta holdings pay an assessment of Rs. 10 or less. The Bhadrachalam division of the Godavari district comprises the taluks of Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle which were transferred to the

Madras Presidency from the Central Provinces in 1874. It comprises an area of about 911 square miles. It is inhabited by Koyas and other backward tribes who rely to a great extent on jungle produce for their subsistence. It is cut off from the rest of the district by the Eastern Ghâts, and the chief communication with it is by the river Godâvari and is interrupted for several months in the year.

3. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon of 1896 was unevenly distributed in Ganjâm and Vizagapatam, and the north-east monsoon wholly failed. The greater part of the sowings in these two districts takes place in July, August and September, the most important crop being paddy, which, to a great extent in Ganjâm, is, as already remarked, like ordinary dry crops, wholly dependent on direct rainfall. The failure of the north-east monsoon consequently resulted in serious damage to this crop. In the Deccan, the rainfall in both the monsoons was considerably less than the average, but the failure in September and October had a particularly disastrous effect on the black cotton soil tracts on which sowings do not begin till August or later, and also told severely on the early crops sown previously on the lighter soils which needed rain to bring them to maturity. The rainfall in November was heavier than usual and stimulated sowings over large areas; but the three subsequent months were rainless. The south-west monsoon of 1897 broke punctually, but the burst lasted for a few days only. From the middle of June there was drought till near the close of July. Another long break occurred in August. These two breaks proved very injurious to the early, and delayed the later, sowings.

4. The following statement shows the outturn of the areas sown and the portion of them harvested in the affected districts between April 1896 and March 1897:—

Districts.	Extent sown from April 1896 to March 1897.	Portion of the extent harvested.	Outturn.						Area on which harvested.	Loss of crop.
			Twenty annas.	Sixteen annas.	Twelve annas.	Eight annas.	Four annas.	Nil.		
Northern Circars.	ACS. 446,522 206,393	ACS. 446,375 205,916	ACS. 1,619 560	ACS. 19,056 8,272	ACS. 58,927 27,794	ACS. 103,125 58,495	ACS. 168,637 69,426	ACS. 93,972 41,459	AS. 5.7 5.9	P.C. 64 63
Total ..	651,915	651,291	2,179	27,328	86,667	161,628	238,063	135,431	5.8	64
Ceded Districts.	Kurnool .. 1,764,352 Bellary .. 1,882,180 Anantapur .. 1,474,952 Cuddapah .. 1,631,621	1,763,709 1,881,680 1,474,887 1,617,106	2,298 361 325 494	45,681 13,158 9,448 24,941	146,815 112,828 40,494 123,460	322,095 434,265 179,355 419,998	324,583 542,389 460,097 653,343	672,237 778,679 786,268 394,875	4.2 3.8 2.7 4.9	74 76 83 69
Total ..	6,763,105	6,737,382	3,478	93,228	423,597	1,355,608	1,980,412	2,631,059	3.9	76

NOTE.—42 per cent. of the area in Ganjâm and 89 per cent. of the area in Vizagapatam belong to zamindars, and no cultivation statistics are available with reference to their estates. The figures given above relate only to the ryotwari lands in those districts.

From the above statement it will be seen that in the Northern Circars, the crop obtained was only 36 per cent. of a full crop, while in the Deccan districts it was only 24 per cent. The figures in the statement for the Deccan districts relate to those districts as a whole, and the percentages showing loss of crop may consequently be safely presumed to be much more favourable than in the affected areas in each district. The application of the figures to the Northern Circars is explained in the note to the statement.

5. The ill-effects of this scanty harvest were increased by the wide prevalence of famine in other parts of India which led to large exports of grain from this Presidency. In the twelve months ending September 1897, 250,000 tons of food-grains were exported. The consequence was a very serious rise in prices which at their

highest point were three times the normal rate. The course of prices from July 1896 to October 1897 appears in the statements appended to paragraph 15 of the report. It will be seen from those statements that scarcity rates were reached and exceeded in all the Deccan districts in November 1896, and in Ganjâm, in January 1897. At the commencement of 1897, the prices in Vizagapatam and the Deccan districts fell slightly, but with the advent of the hot weather, the quotations in all the districts began to rise again rapidly. The scarcity rate was passed in Vizagapatam in June, while in Ganjâm and the Deccan districts the staple dry grains were selling in July and August at about three times the normal prices. The subjoined table compiled by the Board of Revenue from the returns in the *Gazette of India* and other sources seems to show that excepting in the Punjab and possibly parts of the Central Provinces the rise in prices was more marked and severe in Madras than in any other part of India:—

Province.	District.	Grain.	Normal price.	Average price—October 1896 to August 1897.	Percentage of increase.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Cawnpore ..	Wheat	14.00	9.31	50
		Barley	20.00	10.96	82
		Gram	22.00	9.60	129
		Jawar	19.00	10.51	81
		Wheat	17.00	9.74	75
Punjab	Lahore	Barley	28.51	11.93	139
		Gram	25.50	10.48	144
		Maize	22.00	9.84	124
Bengal	Patna	Rice	16.48	9.46	74
		Barley	22.77	12.36	84
	Darbhanga ..	Maize	23.98	12.26	95
		Wheat	21.70	10.11	115
	Nagpur	Wheat	14.77	8.93	65
		Jawar	19.45	11.10	75
Central Provinces.	Maudia	Wheat	16.96	8.59	97
		Gram	24.39	9.61	153
	Bilaspur	Rice	18.42	9.11	102
	Betal	Jawar	20.37	9.40	119
		Wheat	11.69	7.27	61
Hyderabad ..	Poona	Jawar	17.52	9.44	89
		Jawar	22.61	10.27	120
	Bijapur	Cholam	30.90	11.59	159
Vizagapatam ..	Bellary	Ragi	32.00	15.62	104
		Rice	13.20	8.50	55

At the same time, as pointed out in Mr. Holderness' "Narrative of the Famine," lower prices on the whole prevailed in Madras than in the affected parts of the rest of India. Nevertheless the rise in the prices of food-grains was so great, the loss of harvests so extensive, and the visible effects on the physique of the people so marked, as to leave no room for doubt that the period of distress through which the Deccan has just passed was the severest it has experienced since 1877-78. In Vizagapatam and Ganjâm the distress was on the whole less severe, although in some parts of the latter district, it is believed to have been no less intense than in the Deccan.

6. The nature of the measures applied for the relief of the distress is fully described in paragraph 25 *et seq.* of the report. They are summarized under the following heads:—

- (1) The opening of works.
- (2) The establishment of kitchens for the distribution gratuitously of cooked food.
- (3) The distribution of gratuitous relief in other forms.
- (4) The employment of weavers at their own trade.
- (5) The remission or postponement of the collection of the land revenue.

(6) The grant of advances for irrigational and other agricultural improvements and for the purchase of seed grain, cattle and fodder.

(7) The opening of forest reserves for free grazing.

(8) Special measures for the relief of jungle tribes.

(9) Grants from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund and private charity.

7. The conditions of employment on relief works are, briefly, that a limited task suited to the capacity of the worker shall be performed in return for a wage which is limited to an amount that is considered sufficient to keep him in health, separate allowance being made for the support of those members of his family who are unable to work. The adequacy of the wages prescribed in the Code for the subsistence of the various classes of labourers has given rise to some controversy and need not be discussed here. The subject with the related questions will be fully dealt with in connexion with the proposals called for by the Government of India for the revision of the Famine Code. It will be sufficient to remark in this place that a wage which is sufficient at one stage of distress may not be sufficient at another. In the words of the writer of the Narrative of the Famine in India in 1896-97, "it may possibly be that no absolute wage standard which is, under all circumstances, sufficient for a worker's support and not more than sufficient can be laid down. A wage that is sufficient in a slightly distressed tract or, at the commencement of the scarcity, when the workers have still some resources of their own, and when there is a risk of withdrawing them unnecessarily from their ordinary employment, may be insufficient during acute distress or in the late stage of famine. It is a primary principle that no time should the wage be such as to attract labour which otherwise could support itself. And when this happens, the wage has to be reduced below even the theoretical bare subsistence allowance, or else the other conditions of relief, such as the amount of the task, or the Sunday dole, or the allowance to dependants, have to be modified."

8. In the earlier stages of distress, from November 1896 to March 1897, when field work was to some extent available to the labouring population, the relief work undertaken by Government were carried out in strict accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code, the tasks prescribed being enforced by fining, in other words by a reduction of the wage proportionately to the defect from the standard task, while the gratuitous relief of dependants was limited to the distribution of cooked food in kitchens. But with the gradual cessation of agricultural operations, the growing temperature of the hot months and the rapid rise in prices, it became evident that distress was entering on a new phase and that the population affected must deteriorate in condition unless relief was administered on more liberal lines. This was very evident during the course of the tour which His Excellency the Governor made through the distressed tracts of Bellary and Anantapur in the latter part of February. The Government accordingly in March 1897 (by their Order No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897) authorized the organization of village relief and directed that all relief works should be placed in class A or class B, the very weak only being placed in class C, and that the standard tasks of the code should be revised so as to suit local conditions. Power was also given to local officers to reduce excessive tasks where necessary, restrictions were placed on fining for short tasks, while in the case of works without resident accommodation for the labourers, a deduction from the task proportionate to the distance of the worker's home was sanctioned. These concessions, which no doubt in some instances were interpreted with undue liberality, were nevertheless in the opinion of the Government deemed expedient during the intense heat of the summer months and in the condition to which the distress had reduced the population in the affected tracts. These concessions were maintained in force till the end of July, when, in view of the improved prospects of the season, they were modified under orders issued in that month, and gradually withdrawn and severer conditions introduced so as to afford the labourer no inducement to remain on the works instead of returning to his usual avocations.

9. Gratuitous State relief was confined in the earlier months of distress as already remarked to the distribution of cooked food to the dependants of workers and was at

first organized on a very limited scale till the beginning of April, when (a) grain-doles in villages and (b) money-doles to the children and infirm dependants of workers were also authorized. This latter form was, however, not adopted to any considerable extent except in Ganjam. In this Presidency difficulties have been experienced in approving any scheme which would confine gratuitous relief mainly to the acceptance of cooked food in kitchens. The principle has recently formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India.

10. The relief of weavers was a special feature of the operations in the Deccan districts and in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. It was undertaken from the commencement of distress, but was not organized on an extensive scale till April. In the affected taluks of the Deccan districts, the number of true weavers by caste or profession, exclusive of Malas or Pariahs who are able to turn to ordinary labour, was estimated at about 71,400, representing a proportion of the total population of each taluk, ranging from 8 to 3 per cent. These artisans find the principal outlet for their wares in the Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad territory and other places farther north; but those markets were virtually closed in face of the distress that prevailed everywhere, while the local market was affected in like manner. In Ganjam and Vizagapatam the weavers suffered from similar causes. In the former district, according to the census of 1891, the weaving population in the distressed taluks was estimated at 47,700 and the number directly in receipt of relief rose at one time as high as between 11,000 and 12,000. In Vizagapatam the operations were more restricted and were in effect only for three months. No estimate of the weaving population is given, but the largest number relieved was 8,500 in August. The highest number relieved in the Deccan districts is stated in paragraph 29 of the report to have been close on 39,000. It is not stated whence these figures have been obtained, and they are not altogether consistent with the figures given in the district reports in volume II. The table on page 361 of volume II gives the highest number of actual owners of looms admitted to relief as 9,259, but this number is exclusive of dependants of weavers and weavers' assistants. Weavers are as a class notoriously improvident and when prices rose to famine rates and their markets were closed they began to suffer severely. Under the system of weavers' relief explained in Appendix VII of the Famine Code the Government buys all cloths of a specified description which the weaver may wish to sell on behalf of himself or any one else, the Government paying him partly in materials and partly in money. The system contemplates no initial advances and places no limitation on the number of cloths bought, nor takes account of whether the cloths are woven by the weavers and their families only or with the aid of coolies, the restriction on excessive expenditure being the payment of C wages and the fixing of suitable tasks. The rules in appendix VII were followed in the beginning; but the rules had never before been tried in practice, and as experience was gained in working the scheme, several important modifications were introduced. The number of cloths bought was limited to the number for which materials were advanced, so as to be a check upon local merchants who attempted to dispose of their stock through the weavers. Advances of materials (section 131 of the Code) were also restricted to the quantity required for the number of cloths which a weaver and his family could weave with the aid only of such coolies as were absolutely necessary. This restriction was enforced inasmuch as it was found that otherwise the loom owners acted the part of middlemen and intercepted a portion of the wages intended for the actual weavers. The greatest difficulty was the fixing of the tasks; and it is feared that in many instances the tasks were too light, with the result that an unduly large number participated in this form of relief. At the end of August orders were issued materially altering the method of tasking prescribed in the Code by directing the determination of tasks with reference to the time taken for weaving only, the persons engaged in the subsidiary operations being allowed payment only for those days on which they were actually employed and being fed in kitchens on the other days. The total expenditure on this form of relief was approximately 11.5 lakhs, of which it is hoped that more than one-half will be recovered by the sale of the cloths manufactured.

11. With regard to the total numbers on relief, appendices V and VI of the report exhibit these in full detail. The subjoined statement shows the average numbers for each month from the commencement of distress, and the percentages which those numbers bear to the total population of the affected areas :—

Months.	Popula- tion of affected area.	Workers.			On gra- tuitous relief.	Total average monthly numbers on relief.	Percent- age of column 5 to column 2.	Percent- age of column 6 to column 2.	Percent- age of column 7 to column 2.
		On relief works.	Weavers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896.									
November	12,06,000	22,365	133	22,498	1,345	23,836	1.9	0.11	2.00
December	13,99,460	21,458	368	21,826	803	22,629	1.6	0.06	1.66
1897.									
January	1,440,100	23,117	612	23,729	1,862	25,591	1.6	0.13	1.73
February	1,558,000	44,318	650	44,968	3,835	48,803	2.3	0.20	2.50
March	3,271,000	69,160	7,277	76,437	4,791	81,228	2.3	0.16	2.46
April	3,400,000	132,167	11,293	143,460	13,944	157,404	4.2	0.41	4.61
May	3,238,000	244,028	17,883	261,911	50,681	312,592	8.1	1.56	9.65
June	5,048,000	355,427	22,635	378,062	129,607	507,669	7.5	2.67	10.07
July	5,674,000	523,013	34,716	557,729	215,405	773,214	9.8	3.83	13.60
August	4,467,000	448,182	45,411	493,593	170,940	664,533	11.05	3.80	14.88
September	4,209,000	252,607	37,204	289,811	89,679	379,490	6.8	2.05	8.90
October	3,113,000	64,449	15,965	80,415	27,447	107,862	2.6	0.88	3.60
November	..	..	1,112	1,112	811	1,923	..	..	..

The total numbers on relief were highest in July, while the highest percentages occurred in that month and in August. The high percentages were mainly the result of the great expansion of relief operations—both works and gratuitous relief—during those months in Kurnool and Bellary, and were also due to the rapid augmentation of the numbers on gratuitous relief in the Northern Circars. In the latter case it was represented that the special circumstances of the Uriyas rendered it necessary to give unusual prominence to this form of relief. With regard to Kurnool and Bellary the numbers rose in July and the beginning of August to 40 per cent. of the population of the distressed tracts of those districts. The Commission on the Famine of 1876-78 gave it as their opinion that it might be anticipated that about 10 per cent. of the total population would represent the maximum likely to require relief in a distressed area; and the high figures mentioned above have been cited as indicating some laxity in the administration of relief. His Excellency the Governor in Council, however, observes that in fixing this proportion of 10 per cent. the Famine Commission, as a careful perusal of Part I, paragraph 75 of their report will show, had in view no small isolated area but the "largest population likely to be severely affected by famine at one time," and in fixing a proportion for the maximum population distressed, what they had regard to was, not the maximum of any single day or week, but the average for a continuous period of the severest months of distress. The exceptionally high percentages in Bellary and Kurnool occurred in July and the beginning of August, that is, in the severest month of the famine, and in tracts of those districts in which owing to peculiar circumstances the distress was particularly acute. These tracts were intensely affected in 1877-78, and later in Bellary in 1881, 1884 and 1888 and in Kurnool in 1884, while both districts suffered in 1891-92. In some portions of those tracts the numbers that came on relief in the worst months of 1877 were proportionately twice as many as in July 1897. The experience of former famines as well as of the recent famine proves that percentages equally high with those referred to may occur in particular tracts at the full tide of distress. This experience is evidently not confined to this Government, for an instructive comparison in confirmation of it is suggested by the figures given in the official gazette for Banda and Jalaun, the most severely affected districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which suffered most in May and June 1897. The percentages for these months are compared below with the similar figures for June and July in Bellary and Kurnool :—

Districts.	Average for the month.			
	Grati- tously relieved.	Total number relieved.	Grati- tously relieved.	Total number relieved.
	June.		July.	
Bellary ..	3.8	23.9	6.1	33.0
Kurnool ..	4.4	24.7	9.0	40.6
Average ..	4.2	24.4	7.1	36.6
	May.		June.	
Banda ..	3.37	36.34	10.02	38.15
Jalaun ..	10.59	30.67	10.14	30.77
Average ..	6.80	34.30	10.08	36.60

For the Madras districts the percentages are calculated on the population of the distressed tracts only and not of the whole district, as in the case apparently of Banda and Jalaun, though it may be that the whole of these districts was affected. If the Madras figures be calculated on the total district population, the percentages will be reduced by about one-half.

12. With regard to the preponderance of women on the works, the causes of this feature are discussed by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 6 of his review of the vital statistics of the distressed areas, which is appended to the report. With his conclusions the Government is disposed to concur generally. One important point to be borne in mind in making a comparison in this connection with other parts of India, is the very limited extent to which the gosha system has influenced the people of this Presidency.

13. Turning to other measures by which the people were relieved, it is observed that in the revenue year 1896-97 (fasli 1306) the collection of land revenue was suspended to the amount of over 10 lakhs of rupees in the Deccan districts and in Ganjam and Vizagapatam; this suspension being in respect of a demand reduced, as a consequence of the drought, to 69½ lakhs from a normal demand of 96½ lakhs, or by 28 per cent.

Loans were also granted under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts; under the former for the construction and repair of wells, the removal of "nuth" grass, and for the levelling and embanking of fields; and under the latter enactment for the purchase of fodder, seed-grain and cattle and other agricultural purposes. The total amount lent under the former Act was 8½ lakhs, of which about one-third was utilized on wells. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act the advances were over 10 lakhs, of which 6.3 lakhs were intended for the purchase of fodder and 3 lakhs for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain.

Another means of succour was the relaxation of the Forest rules. In Ganjam the free removal of grass from the forest reserves in the Berhampur taluk was allowed. In Vizagapatam all the reserves were thrown open to grazing from 1st January to 30th June; cattle owners who held permits for the previous six months being allowed to renew free of charge while others were charged only half rates, and certain concessions were given in respect of goats and sheep. In the four Deccan districts all the reserves covering an area of nearly 6,000 square miles were thrown open for free grazing until pasture should become procurable outside. The number of cattle which benefited by this concession in these districts was returned as 683,500, involving an estimated loss of revenue to the State under the head of grazing of Rupees 42,000.

The special measures introduced for the relief of jungle tribes—the Khonds, Savaras and Konda Doras in the Northern Circars, the Kois of Bhadrachalam in the Godavari district, and the Chenchus of Kurnool—are explained generally in paragraph 33 of the Report, volume I, and in fuller detail in the district reports in volume II.

14. The famine of 1896-97 virtually closed by the end of October 1897. No death is known to have occurred which can be directly attributed to starvation. In his review of vital statistics, which is appended to the report, the Sanitary Commissioner, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King, calculates that during the period

of distress the birth rate fell 1.4 per mille below the average, while the death rate rose by 7.7 per mille. After a careful examination of the figures, the Sanitary Commissioner concludes that 8,262 deaths may be ascribed to pressure of famine conditions during the year, October 1896 to October 1897. This represents approximately one per thousand of the population in the affected districts.

15. The total cost of famine relief from November 1896 to November 1897 amounts to 98.27 lakhs and is exhibited in detail in the statement appended to paragraph 37 of the report. This will ultimately be reduced by 5 or 6 lakhs when the accounts are finally settled and recoveries are made on account of the cloths produced by weavers on State relief. No attempt has been made to estimate as a set-off to the total State expenditure the value of the work turned out by other relief labourers. If to the above estimate of cost is added the indirect expenditure debitable to other heads of account and the loss of revenue due to famine, the total cost of the relief measures undertaken by the State during 1896-97 will aggregate about 125 lakhs.

16. The efforts of Government to alleviate distress were cordially seconded by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee, and His Excellency in Council takes this occasion to repeat the acknowledgments, which he has already conveyed to the Committee, in recognition of the valuable assistance and co-operation which the Government has received from them in this crisis. His Excellency in Council would specially mention in this connection the services of the Hon'ble Mr. Crole, C.I.E., First Member of the Board of Revenue, who was President of the Committee, and of Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliar, and Mr. Beauchamp, who undertook the onerous duties of Secretaries to the Fund. His Excellency would also refer with grateful recognition to the generosity and charity of the zamindars and private gentlemen referred to in paragraph 42 of the report and their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of their fellowmen during a time of grave calamity. His Excellency the Governor in Council cannot close this review without expressing the sense of his high appreciation of the zeal and devotion of those officers upon whom the burden of the famine administration has fallen and whose aid secured the accomplishment of the measures which have proved so successful in succouring the large population that suffered from famine during the year, rescuing them from starvation, and enabling them to go back to their normal occupations in comparative health and vigour. When almost every public servant has done excellent service it is not an easy task to single out individuals for special commendation. The cordial thanks of His Excellency the Governor in Council are due to all the officers mentioned in paragraph 47 and appendix X of the report. The Famine Commissioner's able and lucid report, and the zeal shown by him during the trying period of famine meet with the approbation of the Governor in Council.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

