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REPORT

OF THE

FAMINE IN THE MADRAS PRESID

DURING

1896 AND 1897.

VOL. II.—DETAILED REPORTS.

APPENDICES.

MADRAS
INTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1898.

120

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT OF THE FAMINE OF 1896 AND 1897.

APPENDIX I.

From H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Ganjám, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Camp Udayagiri, 29th November 1897.

I have the honour to submit my report upon the administration of Famine Relief in the Ganjám district during the past year.

PRELIMINARY.

2. The limits of the district have remained unchanged since the famine of 1889, and though the area of distress has varied considerably within the district from that affected in the famine of 1889, I do not consider that it is necessary to go over old ground. A mere reference to Mr. Horsfall's remarks in paragraph 2 of his report on the famine of 1889, embodied in G.O., No. 1026, dated 18th December 1890 (page 13), will suffice. There are only three causes which tend in any way to modify the conditions of the district as it then existed. These are—

(i) the natural increase of population, the Census of 1891 showing an increase of 5·98 per cent. over that of 1881;

(ii) the construction of the Russellkonda reservoir, and works in connection with the Rushikulya project;

(iii) the opening up of the coast tracts, and improved communication owing to the construction of the East Coast Railway.

In regard to these I may briefly remark that the increase in production of food-grains owing to (ii) is not sufficient to provide for the increase in population (i); while the construction of the East Coast Railway, the general value and utility of which I do not wish in any way to depreciate and which in ordinary years, assuming famine to be existent in Ganjám only as in 1889 and non-existent elsewhere in the Presidency, would be a most potent factor in the prevention of distress and alleviation of scarcity, has, in my opinion, during the current year, acted prejudicially to the general welfare of the labouring and non-commercial community in the district. Famine in Ganjám was not pronounced for some months after it had become a reality in the Deccan Districts, and in consequence an enormous quantity of food-grains were exported during the earlier months in the year, which, had they remained in the district, would probably have sufficed for its needs, but which, as a matter of fact, had to be re-imported at a very considerable loss to the consumer. When, however, the district stock had become depleted by exportation, the value of the railway during the monsoon months, when communication by sea is uncertain, could not be over-estimated.

A peculiarity of the recent famine is that it succeeded four favourable years, whereas on the occasion of previous famines the previous years had been indifferent. This can be only attributed to the large exportation of food-stocks by rail in the earlier months of the fasli, due to the scarcity and high prices prevailing in other districts of the Presidency. Without the East Coast Railway these stocks would have remained in the district, as they could not have been exported by sea during monsoon months.

SEASON.

3. *Rainfall and water-supply.*—The average rainfall for the district calculated on the twenty-five years ending 1894-95 is 45 inches—*vide* Board's Proceedings

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INDIA

ILLUSTRATING REPORT ON THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

1898.

Scale 1 Inch = 128 Miles or $\frac{1}{8111200}$.

REFERENCES.

The area affected by famine in British Territory

" " " " " Native States



Litho.: S. I.

.e state of the season cannot, however, be judged merely by the total amount ifall in the year. The distribution of that rainfall in the various months of ar is a most powerful factor in deciding whether a season is favourable or ise, especially in a district like Ganjám where rain-fed paddy forms a very proportion of the cultivated area. In this respect it will be noted that the ll in fasli 1306 was particularly unfavourable. Up to the end of August, every- was favourable, except in parts o Chicacole and Tekkali, where the season rts showed a deficiency of rainfall from the commencement of August; and the ifall fairly early and continuous. During the early portion of September there a slight fall, but the total average rainfall for that month was 4·41 inches only, ile that of October and November was practically *nil*. It was not, however, the end of October that alarm was felt. These same features will be served, though in a slightly less marked degree, in faslis 1275, 1287 and 1298. a fasli 1301 the September rainfall was normal. The result of the failure of the North-East monsoon was to destroy almost at one blow the entire amount of rain-fed paddy—a subject which will be referred to later on. It should also be noted that the distress was prolonged owing to the lateness of the South-West monsoon of asli 1307, and comparative failure of the early ragi crop.

In the season report for 5th October 1896, it was stated for the first time Prospects not encouraging,' while that for 19th October 1896 was most unfavourable, and a special report was submitted by Mr. Weir and embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 296, dated 28th October 1896. The details of further stages of distress as depending on the failure of the rain and insufficient water-supply are fully dealt with in two special reports and successive fortnightly narratives.

I may note that, as early as January 1896, the scarcity of water-supply in tanks, both for men and cattle, was beginning to make itself felt.

4. *Cultivation.*—Statement I-B shows the details of Government lands, dry and wet, cultivated or left waste in the seven succeeding years and in previous famine years. Figures for fasli 1306 in this form are not yet available, and I am, therefore, unable to comment upon them at length.

I-B.—*Statement of the Area of Government lands (dry and wet) cultivated and left waste in the District of Ganjám.*

	1299.		1300.		1301.		1302.		1303.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Cultivated ...	345,228	7,51,004	342,285	7,50,772	336,712	7,44,144	343,559	7,51,674	346,920	7,49
Waste charged.	17,366		20,512		24,347		20,958		18,721	
Waste remitted.	247	435	188	455	2,731	6,506	23	68	65	136
Total holdings...	362,841	7,51,439	362,985	7,51,227	363,790	7,50,650	364,540	7,51,742	365,706	7,55,633

	1304.		1305.		1208.		1275.		1287.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Cultivated ...	345,789	7,60,490	343,284	7,61,142	327,488	7,17,950	278,509	6,33,095	281,015	6,64
Waste charged.	20,327		24,378		20,517		2,016		21,372	
Waste remitted.	60	104	85	191	14,383	33,122	130	311	2,680	7,0
Total holdings...	366,176	7,60,594	367,847	7,61,333	366,388	7,51,072	280,655	6,33,406	305,067	6,71

I-C.—*Statement showing the Area sown in the District of Ganjám during the period of distress as compared with the average for the five years ending 1895–96.*

District.		Dry cultivation.			Wet cultivation.		
		Average.	1895–96.	1896–97.	Average.	1895–96.	1896–97.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjám	First crop	219,637	222,841	207,236	191,312	193,899	182,128
	Second crop	16,010	15,376	15,393	29,346	33,507	18,108
	Total ...	235,647	238,217	222,629	220,658	227,406	200,236

The figures shown in statement I-C are for the official year 1896–97, and are taken from the Board's monthly season report for March 1897. The average area sown for the five years ending 1895–96 amounts to 456,305 acres. These figures include both Government and Inam lands, wet and dry, for both first and second crop. The total area sown in 1896–97 was 422,865 acres showing a falling off of 33,440 acres, as against the average and 42,758 acres as against the figures of 1895–96. In the statement shown on page 17 of Mr. Horsfall's report, the total area sown is entered as 362,319 acres only, but I am not aware whether this total includes inam or second-crop cultivation.

It will be noted that the falling off in 1896–97 was chiefly noticeable under second-crop wet cultivation, the acreage being only 18,108 as against 33,507 in the previous year. So far, however, as the Ganjám district is concerned, it is unsafe to draw any conclusion from the cultivated area in Government taluks, and the yield on those areas. The major portion of the district is zamindari, while a large area of the Government lands in Goomsur and Chicacole are placed in a much more advantageous position than the zamindari lands, owing to the Rushikulya system in Goomsur and the Langulya and Vamsadhara river systems in Chicacole.

In the Chicacole taluk proper and Goomsur the distress did not amount to a general famine; this result was probably due to the fact that the majority of the ryots owning lands under the river systems were enabled to grow sufficient grain for their own actual consumption, if not for sale to others.

It was throughout the zamindari tracts that distress was most severe, and for these tracts we have no statistics of cultivation. The area actually under cultivation may not have been much below normal as the early rains were favourable, but with the exception of Parlákimedi, the failure of crops was far more widespread than in Government taluks (Berhampur excepted).

5. *Harvests and outturn.*—As soon as it was evident that there would be a large failure of crops and that considerable remission would be necessary, application was made for the temporary appointment of ten special crop inspectors in Government taluks (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 345, dated 14th November 1896, Revenue Settlement). Until, however, the Jamabandi report and returns are completed, exact details as to the outturn of crops cannot be ascertained with accuracy. The accompanying statement I-D shows the acreage and outturn under each crop for fasli 1306; the figures are, however, mainly based on karnam's figures and relate to Government taluks and minor inam lands only. They may, however, be considered as fairly approximate.

I-D.—*Wet and Dry Outturn Statement for Fasli* 1306.

Name of crop.	Total extent sown.	17 to 20 annas.	13 to 16 annas.	9 to 12 annas.	5 to 8 annas.	1 to 4 annas.	0	Average in annas.
Wet Crops.								
Paddy	ACRES. 298,653	ACRES. 1,546	ACRES. 17,129	ACRES. 42,777	ACRES. 63,037	ACRES. 92,805	ACRES. 81,149	4—5
Sugar-cane	1,732	2	137	534	821	230	7	7—8
Green-gram	14,462	...	137	638	2,660	7,371	3,656	3—4
Total ...	314,846	1,548	17,403	43,949	66,518	100,506	84,812	4 to 5

I-D.—*Wet and Dry Outturn Statement for Fasli* 1306—cont.

Name of crop.	Total extent sown.	17 to 20 annas.	13 to 16 annas.	9 to 12 annas.	5 to 8 annas.	1 to 4 annas.	0	
Dry Crops.								
Ragi	ACRES. 55,175	ACRES. ...	ACRES. 549	ACRES. 6,933	ACRES. 16,688	ACRES. 20,077	ACRES. 1,905	
Horse-gram	4,099	...	...	...	619	2,880	600	
All others, including pulses	19,030	...	390	2,970	6,570	7,195	1,905	
Cotton	2,420	...	20	259	1,030	1,087	24	5
Castor and lamp oil seeds.	2,374	...	9	158	908	1,014	285	4
Gingelly	22,269	...	162	1,599	7,022	12,154	1,331	4
Other oil-seeds	715	...	...	18	209	270	118	3
Tobacco	395	...	5	17	150	207	16	4
All others, including topes.	24,167	71	518	3,060	3,415	14,187	2,916	1
Total ...	130,643	71	1,653	15,014	36,611	68,131	9,160	4 to 5

The rain-fed paddy failed almost completely throughout the district, and, as pointed out by Mr. Horsfall in 1889, there can be no doubt that the partiality of the Uriya ryot for rain-fed cultivation is one of the main causes which contribute to the recurrence of famine in this district. Endowed as it usually is with plenteous rainfall, the ryot, for five years out of six, reaps a rich and profitable harvest, but should the rains fail, his entire crop is lost, and lands which are suitable for ragi, and which would have grown a good crop of the same, are rendered a barren waste.

Irrigated paddy was good in some parts under the Rushikulya and indifferent in other lands under the remoter distributaries of the same project, fair under the river channels of Chicacole, and bad under small tanks.

In regard to ragi the reports of Divisional officers vary: though there were some good crops in parts, yet the average for Government taluks cannot be put down as exceeding an 8-anna crop. The second crops of ragi grown in the hot weather proved almost an entire failure, except under a few exceptionally good wells in the vicinity of rivers.

I would here note that the ragi crop is largely used by the ryots for payment of *wages in kind* to field labourers employed in the weeding and harvesting of paddy. In the year under review not only was the yield of ragi deficient, but the amount so expended in wages brought but little, if any, return in a very large number of villages. Green-gram and red-gram yielded moderate crops, but black-gram and horse-gram, which are frequently relied upon as food-grains where ordinary crops fail, were almost entirely lost, considerable damage being caused by caterpillars to the horse-gram crop in Chicacole.

I enclose herewith a few extracts from the earlier reports of Divisional officers, gathered from their personal observation in the course of their tours:—

The Principal Assistant Collector (Mr. Rice) wrote thus in his letter, dated 31st October 1896:—

"The Sub-divisional officer estimates that 80 per cent. of the crop (paddy) will be saved, and I think that he is not far wrong though possibly his figure is rather high. In Kota Bommali the land is chiefly dry, and as you know the ragi crop was a good one. I saw some very thriving looking paddy on the road from Bommali to Raghunadhapore, but whether it will yield much is another question. I have plucked several heads of paddy and found them mere husk without grain inside. The samples I took were from fields with water in them, and the paddy was green and fresh-looking.

"The paddy between Tekkali and Pata Tekkali is all gone; acres of it are parched and withered, and look more like inferior grass than paddy; they are a dull greenish brown instead of the beautiful live green of the paddy-field. There seems to be very little irrigation in this zamindari. I am told there is one channel which is flowing. The tanks are nearly all *quite* dry."

Again the same officer wrote thus on 6th November 1896:—

". . . . . However on the 4th I rode from Pundi to Kota Bommali about 28 miles, and I had a good opportunity of contrasting the various districts (*sic*).

ich struck by the complete failure in the Tekkali taluk. Near Nowpada n is a dreary waste. Kota Bommali itself is dry and grows dry crops. xcellent paddy was growing near Urlam Railway station and showed me addy ought to be. Paddy under channels is still flourishing, but I fear the n will be small."

The Deputy Collector in charge of the Senior Assistant Collector's division thus in his letter, dated 1st November 1896 :—

"Rain-fed paddy has withered except such as has been fully irrigated by the nal. Irrigated paddy under small tanks and river channels has almost withered n most parts, that under big tanks and tamparas and under Rajaghavi, a river hannel, is in fair condition generally except the crop lying at a distance from these sources. Paddy fully irrigated by the canal water is in good condition. Outturn of rag averages 4 annas."

The same officer added to the above the following remark in his report, dated 7th November 1896 :—

"In the Surangi Estate, in 16 villages under the Mukundasagaram, paddy crop is thriving well, but should there be no rain in about a week or so this will suffer. In the remaining villages of the estate it has either withered or is withering."

In his letter, R.C. No. 1083, Revenue, of 1896, dated 31st October 1896, the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, stated thus :—

"There was no rain anywhere in my division, and the standing wet crops that have no water or moisture are hopelessly bad, while rain-fed paddy is either ripe or withered up. The muttahs I visited will, however, on the whole, certainly yield 8-anna crop whether there is rain or no rain. It is the wet crop that is yet to be benefited by rain and that even to a small extent as the stage of relief by rain has nearly passed. Red-gram and gingelly are growing well and a fair outturn is expected. Night dew has helped the rain-fed paddy which has already given out ears to ripen them, and the standing wet paddy is surviving the unusual heat of the day by the same means in places."

Again, the same officer wrote thus in his letter, Reference on Current No. 2-F, dated 7th November 1896 :—

"In several of the villages I visited rain-fed paddy is completely scorched up, there being 2 or 3 beds that would yield 4 to 6 anna crop where it is low. Ragi plants are withered up in the seed beds, as it was not possible to transplant for want of rain. Horse-gram stands in need of rain. A good rain even a fortnight hence will enable the ryots to sow mustard and prove beneficial to the standing dry crops."

The Head-quarters Deputy Collector wrote thus in his letter, Reference on Current No. 1205-H.R. of 1896, dated 1st November 1896 :—

"The early paddy originally raised on dry and rain-fed lands, which might have been harvested in October, appears to have entirely failed. That (early paddy) cultivated subsequently on those lands has been partly (about a third) lost. Three-fourths of the paddy crop raised on irrigated lands has either already withered away or is still withering from want of water. The remaining one-fourth seems to be thriving as the fields contain little water in those beds. This refers to the fields near the roads from Purushottapur to Boirani. The early ragi has been already harvested. I was told that through excessive moisture the plants did not thrive well and produced only a 6-anna crop or so. Gingelly crop has also suffered to a little extent, the yield being less than three-fourths. The late ragi and gingelly crops which are now standing in the fields are very poor, and are ready to wither away. The early paddy crop on rain-fed lands appeared to have been in some places withered away, while others produced a very poor crop. The late paddy on rain-fed and wet lands in many places is almost withering away, the fields being dry. In few places the plants are green and are throwing up ears, and if there be no rain immediately, it is apprehended that these also will either fail or produce a very poor crop. In few places again the paddy ears seem to be forming moderately well."

The Head-quarters Deputy Collector wrote thus on 7th November 1896 :—

"I have, however, inspected the crops of Gopalpur which adjoin Chatrapur. Most of the paddy crop has been withering away in both rain-fed and irrigated

lands; while comparatively little has produced crops ranging from 1 to 4 ... There are no dry crops visible anywhere."

The following is the abstract of Mr. Weir's report of 31st October 1896 :—

Rain-fed paddy ...	Light paddy	Indifferent, *i.e.*, 3 over 4 annas.	
	Remaining paddy which is harvested at the same time as irrigated paddy.	Nearly entirely lo where.	
Irrigated paddy	Under sources other than Rushikulya and Chicacole river channels ...	Lost to a great ex	
	Under Rushikulya and Chicacole river channels, about 100,000 acres ...	Safe : 8 to 12 anna	
Ragi	Southern part of the district	Good.	
	Berhampur	Indifferent.	
	Other parts	Fair.	
Gingelly	In some places	Good.	Unev
	In others	Very bad.	

Hot-weather crops where everywhere bad to indifferent.

Zamindari lands.—The above remarks, though embracing a general rev the outturn in the entire district, apply more immediately to the three Governm taluks of Chicacole, Berhampur and Goomsur.

In regard to zamindaris I may note that so far as Parlákimedi was concern the season was not altogether unfavourable. The irrigation systems in this estat which were for many years under the management of the Court of Wards, are bett than elsewhere, and it was only in the high level lands that crops were lost. T average yield of paddy throughout the Parlákimedi Estate was not much, if at a less than 8 annas, only the crops on the higher levels suffering complete loss.

Some excellent crops of ragi were harvested in the northern portion of the estate at Battili and Varanasi, while the yield of sugar-cane, an important crop in this zamindari, was estimated at from 12 to 14 annas.

Owing to the high prices which prevailed, it cannot be said that any except the poorest *ryots* in the plain villages of the estate suffered to any great extent.

Very heavy exports both of ragi and paddy took place from Parlákimedi from October to the end of March, and the result of this continued and heavy drain was to enhance local prices. The latter, however, did not rise to a high point as elsewhere in the district till the middle of May, but subsequent to that date they reached a point as high as any in the district : the merchants' stocks were absolutely exhausted, while the larger ryots and temple adhikaris refused to sell their grain in the uncertainty of the future.

Thus (with the exception of the Savaras, a class to whom I shall allude later on), the distress in Parlákimedi was limited rather to the lower and non-cultivating classes, and to the middle and artizan classes. There was no great distress felt amongst those actually owning and cultivating lands in this estate.

In the Urlam Estate which is exceptionally favourably situated under the Chicacole river channels, there was a good crop of paddy followed by an equally good crop of gram.

In parts of the Surangi Estate, at the immediate foot of the hills, an 8-anna crop was mostly realised : the estate had only recently been handed over to the zamindar, and the tanks which are fed by hill streams, were generally well supplied.

In the Peddakimedi, Chinnakimedi and Dharakote Estates there were fair crops on lands beneath the Rushikulya canal, but the higher and rain-fed lands to which the water did not pass suffered severe loss. The low-lying lands of Atagada yielded fairly well ; but these form but a small proportion of the whole area, and the rest of Atagada, together with almost the entire area of Khallikota, suffered heavily. The Biridi, Humma and Palur zamindaris of the Ganjám taluk were also severely affected, and almost a total loss was experienced in the Pata Tekkali and in parts of the Tekkali zamindaris.

It may, in fact, be stated that the loss of crop was exceedingly severe along the entire 'Uddanam' or coast strip, from the north of the district until the

e river system was reached. This embraces the large portion of the Berhampur, Ichchápur, Sompet and Tekkali taluks.

gency Tracts.—Crops in the Agency tracts are usually harvested earlier than ere, and the water is largely stored up in hill nullahs. Hence the loss of crop to the failure of the later rains was not so great as in the rain-fed tracts of ains. Still, though famine did not actually extend to the Agency, as a whole, was a considerable amount of scarcity between the period from 1st June to ugust.

This was due to three main causes:—

(1) heavy export to the plains;
(2) failure of the mango and mhowa crops;
(3) hardness of the ground and inability to dig jungle roots.

The Khonds and Savaras rely very greatly for two months in the year on the go and mhowa crops, and even in a normal year, considerable distress is felt ngst the poorer of them if these two sources fail. So far as the interior of the ency was concerned, there were fair showers at intervals from February to June, that the difficulty of obtaining jungle roots was not so great, but on the edge of e ghâts where no rains fell, the inability to procure these was a serious matter. Hence, some of the Khonds of Bodagodo, a large number of the Savaras of Tumba and Mandasa had to be brought on relief. When I visited Tumba in June, nearly 50 per cent. of the Savara population was on relief. They were all checked by me, and a more sorry exhibition of emaciated subjects, I trust that it may never be my lot to see.

These, however, recovered very rapidly with the first rains, and this fact is alone sufficient to show what an important factor jungle produce is in the daily life of these hill tribes.

The Savaras of Tokkali and Parlákimedi did not feel the distress so early as in Tumba: this I attribute partially to the fact that there were some fairly heavy showers in February and March, which rendered the soil tractable and the discovery of jungle roots possible. Besides the failure of food-grains was not so great here as in the Sómpét taluk. Relief had, however, to be extended to them as a body up to a later period than in the case of the Tumba Savaras.

The Khonds of the Mohiri hills in the Berhampur taluk suffered almost as much as their brethren on the borders of the Agency tracts for want of mangoes and other jungle produce.

Food-stocks and Trade.

6. *Stocks.*—It has throughout been very difficult to form any reliable estimate of the existing stocks of food-grains in the district. Divisional officers were asked to submit estimates with their fortnightly narratives showing the estimated number of months' supply in hand for the population of each division, but the figures given cannot have been anything else than guess work. Many of the larger ryots and temple adhikaris held up their stocks, which never passed through the merchants' hands, in anticipation of a second failure of the monsoon. Though the three immediately preceding seasons were favourable, yet exportation had taken place on an unprecedented scale in the previous year due to high prices elsewhere. The Ganjám district is always a heavy exporting district, a very large proportion of the crop being contracted for long in advance to merchants at Colombo, Cocanada and Vizianagaram. Hence, notwithstanding the opinion expressed by Mr. Weir, in page 9 of his letter No. 296, dated 28th October, I believe that the stock remaining in the district at the commencement of October was little, if any, in excess of normal. This would be little more than sufficient *in an ordinary season* to supply the needs of the population until the succeeding pongal.

7. *External communication.*—The district is well provided with means of external communication. There are three ports at Calingapatam, Baruva and Gopalpur, respectively, connecting with the southern ports of the Presidency, Rangoon, Orissa and Calcutta. The port of Baruva is used mainly for passage traffic, but considerable exports and imports take place at Gopalpur and Calingapatam.

—No statistics are available on this subject, but the general ratives throughout has shown that internal trade has been hen once the stocks had become exhausted by exports beyond was a strong disinclination on the part of the grain owners to stocks; hence localities requiring grain had to procure the same import from other districts.

ual for grain from Parlákimedi to be stored up by merchants in Narhicacole and Calingapatam for export to Vizianagram, and a portion so stored found its way up to Berhampur. There were also some ments of grain from Goomsur to Berhampur, but this was to a large extent ted from Nyagarh and temporarily stored in Goomsur taluk.

ternal trade.—As noted above the Ganjám district is at all times a very orting district, a large portion of the annual crop being bought up in Hence until the district stocks were absolutely exhausted, the exports far the imports, but from June onwards the balance of trade turned in favour district. For some two months prior to this, the export of ragi had practiceased, and it was being imported from Bangalore, Cocanada and other places, gh rice continued to be exported.

Statement II-A gives details of the exports by sea of food-grains for what may aken to be the shipping season, from October to September in each year the last ten years. These figures are not of great importance on a comparison h those of 1888–89 or 1877–78, as the opening of the East Coast Railway s considerably altered the position of the district since then. They are, however, fficient to show how heavy was the export in 1894–95 and 1895–96, and what a harp fall there has been in the year under review.

II-A.—*Statement of Exports of Food-grains by Sea from October to September of each year.*

Years.	Cwts.	Value.	Season.
		Rs.	
1889–90	8,882	32,782	Favourable.
1890–91	132,159	4,66,615	Comparatively favourable.
1891–92	227,906	6,98,999	Far from favourable.
1892–93	457,993	18,45,656	Favourable.
1893–94	253,780	9,77,789	Generally favourable.
1894–95	392,704	12,55,157	Do.
1895–96	999,639	27,78,510	Do.
1896–97	61,285	2,65,693	
1888–89	456	1,296	Very bad.
1877–78	65,623	2,82,663	Very unfavourable.

Statement II-B gives details of imports and exports for the last five years from October to September in each year.

II-B.—*Statement showing Exports and Imports by Sea for the five years ending 1896–97 calcula from October to September in each year.*

Years.	Exports by sea.	Imports by sea.	Di[illegible].
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1892–93	457,993	84	+ 457,9
1893–94	253,780	75	+ 253,7
1894–95	392,704	2	+ 392,
1895–96	990,639	6	+ 990,6
1896–97	61,285	77,017	— 15,7

It will be seen that whereas in former years exports by sea largely ex imports, the latter exceeded exports in the year under review.

Statement II-C gives details of exports and imports of food-grains in each month from December 1896 to October 1897, the figures being take the weekly season reports.

II-C.—*Statement showing Exports and Imports by rail from December 1896 to October 1897.*

Months.	Exports by rail.	Imports by rail.	Differ
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
December 1896	24,503	8,289	+ 16,51
January 1897	14,034	11,068	+ 2,96
February	10,158	10,576	— 41
March	10,732	3,984	+ 6,74
April	16,431	3,428	+ 13,00
May	25,178	6,073	+ 19,10
June	17,933	13,857	+ 4,07
July	9,993	26,583	— 16,59
August	3,313	51,895	— 48,58
September	2,427	39,766	— 37,33
October	2,539	22,921	— 20,38
Total	137,541	198,40	60,8

As noted above the imports exceeded exports from June onwards, and total amount imported during the period far exceeded that exported. Sep figures for rice and ragi are not available.

11. *Ability of local markets to meet demands.*—This has been practically with above. Had there been no exports subsequent to September 1896 it is po that, in spite of the failure of crops, the stocks would have sufficed for the supply and that there would have been no famine. The famine, in the instance, was clearly brought on by over-exports combined with failure of The district markets throughout were indifferently supplied, and grain in cases was quite non-procurable, especially in remote localities. Several merc were apathetic and slow to import while contractors for the supply of grain at remoter centres were exceedingly difficult to procure. For these reaso submitted proposals (*a*) for the advance of funds to contractors to import (*b*) for the opening of grain depôts, (*c*) for the grant of money doles—all of w were negatived by Government.

In the remoter villages the want of grain stocks was keenly felt even by who could afford to pay for the same. The Taluk Relief officer of Purushott mentioned in one of his diaries that he overheard one woman saying to anoth the street: "To-day we must go hungry again. I cannot buy any grain in bazaar—" and this was by no means an uncommon occurrence in many parts district.

PRICES.

12. *Fluctuations in district average prices.*—The following are the nor warning and scarcity rates for the staple food-grains for the Ganjám district seers of 80 tolas per rupee, calculated on the average of the ten immedi succeeding non-famine years:—

Rates.	Rice.	Ragi.
Normal	17·6	30·0
Warning	13·0	22·5
Scarcity	10·2	15·0

At the commencement of distress it was ruled that the wages of labo famine relief works should be calculated on a basis of one-fifth rice and four-fi ragi. This was subsequently altered on my representations to half rice and h ragi. Further, when in June ragi became unprocurable, permission was given to rice instead of ragi for relief in other ways.

Statement III-A shows the average pr[illegible]s of rice and ragi as taken from jamabandi reports for the last ten years and in previous famine years.

III-A.—*In seers per rupee.*

Food-grains.	Faslis.										
	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1278	1275	12
Rice, second sort.	9·1	11·6	13·0	13·0	14·9	15·9	18·2	12·00	12·05	10·73	
Ragi	24·9	32·6	22·6	25·2	27·0	27·1	30·0	18·76	22·62	5·20	

atement-III B shows the same details month by month for the last five

III-B.—*In seers per rupee.*

—	Second-sort rice.					Ragi.				
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
... ...	11·05	15·36	17·31	19·09	11·0	26·89	26·11	28·71	30·48	15·3
... ...	13·79	15·18	17·92	18·36	10·7	26·48	25·57	28·62	29·24	13·8
... ...	13·50	15·09	17·26	17·78	9·6	26·35	24·88	31·35	29·05	10·8
... ...	13·50	14·93	16·70	17·3	8·7	27·43	25·20	29·63	28·6	10·4
ugust	13·91	13·61	16·87	17·0	7·7	27·65	24·86	29·21	29·1	10·4
ptember	14·07	14·47	16·96	16·1	8·4	26·34	21·60	28·09	29·7	11·9
tober	14·54	14·69	17·51	12·5	8·3	28·82	26·43	29·11	23·8	14·3
vember	15·46	15·04	18·41	10·2	...	28·39	26·88	30·24	16·8	...
mber	15·03	15·70	21·43	10·6	...	27·01	27·08	30·78	16·5	...
... ...	15·28	16·08	20·37	10·2	...	26·71	27·12	30·72	15·0	...
... ...	15·75	16·02	19·85	10·1	...	26·43	27·49	30·53	14·5	...
... ...	15·83	15·52	19·47	10·7	...	26·36	28·10	30·55	15·2	...

Statement III–C shows the prices, month by month, of rice and ragi during the year as compared with the normal prices and those of previous famine years.

III-C.—*Statement showing the prices of Rice and Ragi in the district of Ganjam from July 1896 to October 1897 as compared with the prices prevailing in 1888–89, 1877–78, and with average normal rates.*

of the month.	Seers per rupee.							
	1896–97.		1888–89.		1877–78.		Normal rates.	
	Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.
	17·0	28·6	17·8	26·6	11·0	14·7	17·0	26·9
ist	17·8	22·1	16·0	24·0	10·1	13·7	16·5	25·3
tember ...	16·2	29·7	14·5	24·2	9·0	17·7	16·6	17·2
ber	12·4	23·0	11·3	21·3	9·0	14·6	16·8	30·0	
mber ...	10·1	16·8	12·6	22·8	9·1	15·2	17·1	30·1
mber	10·6	16·5	12·4	22·1	9·7	14·8	17·3	29·9
ry	9·2	15·0	11·6	19·2	9·9	15·1	19·1	29·7
ruary	10·1	14·5	21·3	18·0	9·0	13·2	18·1	22·7
rch	10·2	15·2	11·2	18·8	12·7	12·7	18·2	29·4
pril	10·4	15·3	11·6	21·8	8·7	13·0	18·0	29·3
ay	10·2	13·3	10·8	18·6	8·8	12·7	17·7	29·1
une	9·3	10·8	10·0	17·0	8·8	12·1	17·5	28·4
uly	8·3	10·4	9·9	17·3	8·2	11·0	17·0	26·0
ugust	7·4	10·4	10·2	18·1	8·4	12·4	16·6	25·3
September	7·4	11·1	10·9	26·5	9·1	13·0	16·6	27·2
ctober	8·7	14·4	11·6	33·2	9·9	17·3	16·8	30·0

Enclosures III D-1 and D-2 show the same details at a glance in diagram form. m these statements it will be observed that there was a sharp rise from almost

the normal price of rice and ragi in August to nearly the level of 1877–78 November, that the 1877–78 prices were subsequently exceeded in the case grains, that they were subsequently to October considerably higher throug each case than the prices in 1888–89, and that at the present time the prices rice and ragi are nearly 100 per cent. in excess of normal, in spite of most fa prospects for the paddy crop. The high prices of the past year, as compar those of previous famine years, are alone sufficient to demonstrate the se the distress with which this district has been afflicted. The prices are, mo slow in returning to their normal stage, partly owing to the failure of the ragi and partly owing to the lateness of the paddy harvest owing to a late monsoon

I am inclined to think that the normal prices of the Ganjam district will ne again fall to their old low level owing to the manner in which export and movem of grain have been popularised in the course of the last year.

13. *Variations between Prices at Recording stations.*—The price-reco stations in the district are connected with each other either by rail or by n of good roads. The southern portion of the district is also similarly connected Vizagapatam. Hence not much variation in the prices recorded at va recording-stations is to be looked for.

Statements III—E (1) and E (2), show, month by month, the prices record the various price-recording stations in the district, both for rice and ragi fr July 1896 to date.

III-E (1).—*Statement of Prices of second-sort Rice in seers per rupee.*

Months.	Price-recording stations.											
	Russellkonda.	Sheroda.	Aska.	Purushottapur.	Chatrapur.	Berhampur.	Tekkalipuram.	Sompeta.	Parlakimedi.	Tekkali.	Narasannapet.	Pundikota.
1896.												
July	18·26	19·80	16·00	19·67	13·15	5·00	16·60	15·64	19·00	18·30	16·57	15
August	18·00	19·80	16·00	19·00	13·15	15·00	14·66	15·12	18·03	18·30	16·13	15·9
September ...	17·90	19·80	16·00	19·00	16·50	14·76	14·32	15·72	16·13	15·25	15·18	13·7
October	14·38	15·30	12·40	14·45	11·68	12·75	11·10	10·76	12·34	12·15	11·68	11·2
November ...	11·50	10·12	10·13	12·00	10·72	9·00	9·50	10·21	10·52	10·58	10·60	9·3
December ...	11·61	10·10	10·10	12·00	10·72	10·00	9·50	10·28	10·37	10·07	10·67	10·5
1897.												
January ...	10·89	9·25	9·79	12·00	9·90	10·00	9·18	9·95	10·20	10·29	10·50	10·7
February ...	11·26	9·25	9·79	12·13	9·50	9·80	9·80	9·86	9·75	10·10	10·50	9·3
March	10·50	10·10	10·10	10·50	8·26	10·42	9·52	10·12	10·34	10·10	10·77	9·3
April	10·50	10·62	10·12	10·50	9·20	10·50	9·52	10·72	10·50	10·25	10·72	10·5
May	10·50	10·17	11·16	10·50	9·10	10·15	9·51	9·84	10·21	10·30	10·03	9·5
June	10·50	10·17	10·43	10·50	8·23	9·1	9·80	9·08	7·19	8·50	9·33	8·1
July	8·58	9·25	9·20	9·50	7·45	8·11	8·05	8·12	7·90	7·50	8·01	7·2
August	7·61	7·59	7·55	7·88	6·40	7·41	7·50	7·40	7·11	7·10	7·50	7·1
September ...	7·23	7·42	7·22	7·79	7·41	7·12	7·50	8·11	6·97	7·10	7·79	7·1
October	8·15	8·33	8·70	8·36	8·65	8·06	8·62	9·81	9·75	9·45	9·44	7·66
Total ...	137·27	137·27	126·14	135·08	120·67	109·87	103·94	109·82	126·61	125·86	125·95	109·6
Yearly average ...	11·70	11·70	11·01	12·23	10·67	10·43	10·25	10·61	11·04	10·9	11·00	10·38

III-E (2).—*Statement of Prices of Ragi in terms of seers per rupee.*

onths.	Price-recording stations.												District average.
	Russellkonda.	Sunadá.	Aska.	Purushottapur.	Chatrapur.	Berhampur.	Hotchápuram.	Ganjam.	Parlákimedi.	Tekkali.	Narasannapet.	Chicacole.	
1896.													
... ...	32·62	32·00	26·40	37·00	30·80	30·00	26·12	25·73	23·09	22·72	24·70	21·93	28·57
ust ...	32·83	32·00	26·00	37·00	30·80	30·00	21·48	25·79	32·41	27·77	30·45	22·32	29·07
tember ...	32·82	35·20	26·00	37·00	30·80	30·00	21·48	25·79	31·50	27·77	32·68	24·04	29·66
ober ...	26·58	28·00	23·20	27·00	21·83	14·58	21·48	21·27	24·20	21·96	23·88	21·12	23·00
vember ...	15·81	16·80	15·10	19·29	15·40	16·43	15·15	15·47	21·30	16·80	17·63	16·28	16·75
cember ...	15·60	16·00	14·26	18·52	14·92	17·00	14·40	15·59	20·32	16·41	18·10	16·48	16·46
1897.													
ry ...	13·84	13·60	12·80	15·51	13·23	13·19	13·40	15·13	18·91	16·80	16·78	15·33	14·96
ary ...	14·54	14·91	12·80	13·35	12·70	14·09	14·16	14·74	14·95	15·22	16·25	15·10	14·49
...	15·33	14·62	13·54	14·50	12·87	16·24	14·40	15·06	16·83	15·22	16·90	16·11	15·21
...	16·78	14·62	14·25	14·20	13·09	15·19	14·40	15·31	16·36	16·10	16·68	16·15	15·25
...	15·06	13·81	12·83	13·00	12·13	13·47	13·38	11·73	14·19	11·60	13·98	14·35	13·28
...	12·09	11·38	11·48	11·50	9·97	10·37	9·10	9·58	10·49	10·70	12·14	10·89	10·80
...	10·42	10·56	9·47	11·23	9·81	10·45	10·13	9·37	11·05	10·50	10·69	11·46	10·42
ust ...	10·83	9·21	8·76	11·00	8·93	10·33	10·80	10·93	11·05	10·58	10·48	12·37	10·42
tember ...	11·11	11·78	8·00	12·73	9·81	10·69	10·47	11·33	10·66	11·42	11·40	12·64	11·07
ober ...	16·61	15·44	13·32	17·00	12·77	12·88	12·61	13·23	15·52	16·47	12·86	18·61	14·36
Total ...	293·49	289·03	248·74	310·64	259·77	265·84	244·05	256·02	302·55	268·04	285·60	261·38	273·80
Taluk average ...	18·34	18·12	15·55	19·41	16·24	16·61	15·25	16·00	18·91	16·75	17·85	16·34	17·11

It will be observed that the average prices of Purushottapur taluk for the re period have been lower than elsewhere, though parts of the Purushottapur uk were as badly affected as any. This, however, is due, especially in the case gi, to the low level of prices at Purushottapur as compared with other taluks earlier months from July to October.

It has again to be noted that there has been considerable difficulty in the e fixing the weekly price. The markets were throughout dull, and the nts offered for sale small. Merchants would in the morning set out a certain er of bags for sale at a fixed rate for the day, but would decline to sell a anount, even if a higher price were offered on the grain in stock. The highest ded monthly averages have been 6·40 seers (rice) at Chatrapur in August and seers (ragi) at Aska in the same month. It will be observed in regard to rice in the coast taluks served by the East Coast Railway the average price was w 11 seers per rupee for all taluks.

In the Parlákimedi taluk prices remained fairly low as compared with other ks till the end of May, and the same remarks apply to Russellkonda. This stage k the period at which exports ceased and imports commenced, and the remoter tions which were more favourably situated in the first instance, were in a disntageous position as regards imports. The rise in the price of rice in ellkonda in July was nearly two seers or double that of any other taluk. This s due to the practical cessation of imports by road from Nyagarh owing to the uth-West monsoon and difficulty of communication.

14. *Variations between prices at recording stations and outlying villages.*—Very ttle information is available on this point. In many places grain was absolutely nprocurable, and contractors were only induced to come forward to supply overnment grain doles at remote centres, by a percentage increase in rate to ver cost of carriage from the recording centre. In the Pandripuda Mutta of allikote, and in the Tumba Mutta of Sómpéta the condition of affairs was the rst. In Parlákimedi *ryots* mostly had food for their own consumption, but none sale to their fellow villagers, and the non-cultivating classes of outlying ages had accordingly to go to the nearest town for their supplies or starve. pite of strenuous efforts it was only found possible to establish bazaars in of the relief works. Efforts to induce village officers to import grain for purposes also failed.

ONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

people has been reported to the Board and Government s. It was generally good until April. There is no h prices began to be felt severely by poorer classes in vas generally and the Telugus in the north, owing to ndergo a little hardship at home, and were unwilling to ccept work according to the conditions laid down in the March the poorer classes began to stint themselves; and of population showed no signs of emaciation, the lower classes of aris, such as Bavuris, Dandasis, and the like, were distressed, egan in April to subsist, for the most part, upon the leaves (*Canthium* alusu-kura.

s still some slight demand for field labour up to the middle of March; was not until the middle of April that the distress reached an acute e causes this rapid development of distress were fully explained ette R No. 213-F, dated 8th instant, which I request may be this report. The measures of relief were then started rom personal observation, the Famine Commissioner con- ress to be far more strongly marked in the centre sonabl than in any other" (extract from the Board's report was first conn In its monthly report for May, the Board ector, the Senior Assistant Collector, the Senior Assistant Collector "to the repugnance, more felt at the end of May by the Kapu Savara State relief." Distress te of things continued in June. The condit roughout generally good. It began to improve July as field labour came into demand. From Augu chiefly f relief were the Kapu Savaras in the Parlákimedi taluk and some of th in need classes elsewhere, especially Samantias in the Uddanam, and the lower c le lower e west of the Peddakimedi Estate where rains were later than elsewhere. classes in

16. *Labour markets.*—The demand for labour decreased with the rise of prices, the conclusion of harvest operations, owing to the lightness of the crop employment to the labouring classes than in ordinary years. Orders were ed in November last to Revenue and Estate officers to spend their allotments works, and to give contracts for the repairs of village tanks only to villagers mselves. Considerable sums were also expended by Taluk Boards on the provement of water-supply by this Agency. The District Board also undertook collection of some materials on what I then termed the "gang piece-work em," and which has subsequently become known as the "intermediate system," ch will be referred to below.

Zamindars and proprietors were also invited to co-operate in executing works in the limits of their Estates. All ordinary field labour ceased by the end of h. From April to June there was generally no demand for labour, necessitat- the opening and continuance of relief works. Demand for agricultural labour not revive until July; and even then and afterwards coolies were not employed e usual extent owing to the straitened resources of the ryots preventing them employing as much field labour as usual. It is believed that rain-fed paddy suffered to a slight extent for want of adequate weeding. The wages of the urers were also paid in cash, and not, as usual, in grain, in the majority of locali and the wages so earned did not, at current prices, purchase half that amount grain, which would have been earned by direct distribution in the form of wages ordinary years.

17. *Public health.*—Public health was bad generally from January to September. Cholera, small-pox, and fever were prevalent throughout these months, and played immense havoc. Such an epidemic of small-pox, which was of a most virulent type, as in 1896–97, appears to be unprecedented in the annals of Ganjám. In February it extended throughout the district; and in the four months from

February to May it carried off 6,028 persons; that is, n
(3,393) that fell victims to the same disease in the seven
the present famine and that of 1889. The severity of cho
of 1865–66. Six additional temporary vaccinators were
Board in January, but their efforts were quite unable to aver
disease. The Deputy Tahsildars of Aska and Surada were both
pox. My own camp was attacked with cholera on no less tha
The season was generally unhealthy, fever being very prevalent.
unusual number of deaths from dysentery and bowel complaints
consumption of unhealthy green food. The question of health was fully
in my letter No. R.G.B. 213-F., dated 8th November 1897, already refer

Birth and death-rate.—Statement IV-A compares the total num
and deaths from October to October in 1896–97 with those of the preced
and previous famine years for the same period. The causes of deaths ar
in detail.

IV-A.—*Statement of Births and Deaths in the Ganjam*

Year.			Births.			Deaths.					
				217	18,197	332	3,587	17,375	17,82
		362	457	266	17,782	653	4,235	23,113	22,841
		260	300	250	18,957	804	4,577	24,808	24,038
Do.	94 to		33,496	118	19,450	931	4,431	25,180	25,062
Do.	1895 to	do.	31,526	1,223	852	18,240	903	4,156	26,534	24,241
Do.	1896 to	do. 1897	28,331	14,474	10,104	19,350	1,962	4,920	30,810	36,230
Do.	1887 to									
Do.	to	do. 1889	18,581	14,041	4,680	14,181	527	5,034	38,463	24,422
Do.	1888 to	do. 1878	18,045	10,398	740	15,141	584	4,118	30,981	20,583
Do.	1877 to	do. 1866	...	25,854	4,330	...	...	26,078	56,262	30,498
To	1865									

Statement No. IV-B gives monthly details of births and deaths for the three prec
in the 1888–89.

IV-B.

Months.	Births.						Deaths.					
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	Average of past 3 years.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	Average of past 3 years.	1896–97.	1897–98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
November	3,260	2,444	2,446	2,716	2,913	2,072	2,103	1,943	2,142	2,063	1,826	1,5
December	3,119	2,814	2,853	2,762	2,795	1,943	2,971	2,340	2,828	2,546	2,750	1,7
January	3,156	2,565	2,818	2,679	3,119	1,479	2,393	1,919	2,217	2,176	3,365	1,8
February	2,649	2,158	1,749	2,185	2,814	1,473	1,660	1,539	1,306	1,501	3,090	1,6
March	3,057	2,681	1,947	2,545	2,794	1,411	1,823	1,538	1,724	1,815	3,791	2,1
April	2,895	2,064	2,098	2,552	2,703	1,279	1,852	1,713	1,880	1,815	4,353	5,9
May	3,214	2,809	2,818	2,880	2,533	1,383	2,026	2,336	1,965	2,129	6,332	6,75
June	2,981	2,737	2,320	2,879	1,320	1,251	1,525	2,035	1,721	1,760	7,203	5,21
July	3,211	3,028	3,511	3,270	2,178	1,342	1,835	2,187	2,078	2,033	7,362	4,22
August	3,422	3,167	2,715	3,434	2,435	1,719	2,411	2,591	3,667	2,633	5,052	3,58
September	3,246	3,371	3,165	3,260	1,917	1,688	2,306	2,575	2,904	2,928	3,764	2,46
October	3,108	2,996	2,143	3,082	1,861	1,781	1,939	2,362	2,205	2,168	3,555	1,820
Total	37,318	33,884	32,043	34,244	29,483	18,777	24,844	25,605	25,377	25,271	52,591	39,397

On comparing the current figures with those of 1889 it will be observed that though the death-rate was much higher for the period, the total number of births was 29,483 as against 18,777.

current birth-rate was nearly 5,000, or 13½ per cent. below the avera
preceding years, while the death-rate was over 100 per cent. in e
the entire increase, however, is covered by deaths from small-po
I consider also that the large increased mortality shown is due to
registration to which special attention has been paid in the past year
nclose (Statement IV-C) a statement already furnished in my letter R
-F., dated 8th November 1897, showing the details of mortality
nth during the current and two immediately preceding years. With
before it, the Board will be in a position to draw its own inferences.

IV-C.—*Statement showing the Mortality under several diseases in the Ganjám District during January to September 1897, as compared with that of 1895 and 1896.*

Months.	1895.								1896.								1897.								
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Diarrhœa and dysentery.	All other causes.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Diarrhœa and dysentery.	All other causes.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Diarrhœa and dysentery.	All other causes.	Total.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
January ...	1	20	1,543	44	309	1,917	104	77	1,622	64	340	2,216	265	832	1,630	130	406	3,363	
February ...	1	13	1,333	39	253	1,639	16	40	986	32	230	1,305	264	1,135	1,175	105	341	3,020	
March ...	...	26	1,541	49	289	1,905	6	82	1,209	57	272	1,722	465	1,243	1,537	123	368	3,761	
April ...	...	10	1,345	42	315	1,712	3	93	1,385	71	338	1,825	624	1,672	1,600	101	440	4,237	
May ...	...	24	1,503	103	403	2,398	...	96	1,457	92	340	1,985	1,814	2,026	1,477	178	512	6,009	
June ...	...	25	1,517	72	421	2,035	...	82	1,213	76	360	1,731	4,775	715	1,287	177	359	7,263	
July ...	...	30	1,508	116	438	2,184	23	87	1,467	113	366	2,076	3,850	704	2,057	286	545	7,392	
August ...	15	22	1,966	153	454	2,590	367	73	1,879	131	447	2,897	1,850	621	2,247	336	506	5,060	
September ...	22	36	2,057	135	424	2,674	481	98	1,707	111	417	2,904	402	470	2,112	295	482	3,764	
October ...	13	32	1,529	102	286	2,362	263	82	1,459	63	337	2,204	569	506	2,231	236	477	4,019	
November ...	113	39	1,543	91	356	2,142	126	160	1,203	62	265	1,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	
December ...	165	53	1,755	51	304	2,328	209	491	1,606	103	341	2,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	330	332	19,760	979	4,378	25,779	1,610	1,461	17,379	975	4,052	25,477	14,435	9,877	17,313	1,970	4,903	48,048	

...me and jail statistics.—(*a*) A favourable feature in the famine administ... Ganjám during the past year has been the entire absence of grain ...open looting such as occurred in 1888–89. At the same time there has ...nsiderable increase in the number of house-breakings and thefts and the ...s of Tekkali and Parlákimedi have been unusually active in the distillation ...t liquor which they could not afford to purchase.

No. IV-D—*Statement of Crimes in Ganjám District.*

No.	Offences.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1888-89.
1	Murder	10	18	19
2	Culpable homicide ...	6	8	9
3	Dacoity	...	...	60
4	Robbery	2	3	25
5	Riot	9	6	26
6	House-breaking ...	121	265	1,094
7	Theft	180	174	221
8	Abkári Act	311	222	670
9	Salt Act	385	30	14
10	Arms Act	7	14	35
11	Opium Act	6	97	47
12	Forest Act	133		
	Total ...	1,140	1,109	4142

(*b*) The figures relating to jails are available in the Board office; the latest return from this office, forwarded with Board's Proceedings, No. 8937, Ms., dated 5th November 1897, relates to the month of August. These figures show that from January 1897 up to August there was a large increase in the number of admissions over the normal, the increase amounting to as much as 200 per cent. for July. The District Jail was greatly crowded, and batches of prisoners had to be removed from time to time to other districts. The Sub-jail at Parlákimedi has been more than once overcrowded, the prisoners consisting chiefly of Savaras concerned in abkári offences. I may, at the same time, note that from April onwards, owing to the appointment of Special Stationary Magistrates, many cases which had been pending on the files for a long time were enabled to be disposed of. In the course of my visit to the District Jail, I noted that a large number of the prisoners, especially Savaras, were anæmic. Their condition, at the time of admission as entered in the register, showed that they were far below the physical standard of an ordinary prisoner. This state of things gradually ceased after August.

19. *Emigration and immigration.*—Statement IV-E shows the number of emigrants and immigrants by sea from October to October 1896–97 as compared with the five previous years and the two previous famine years.

IV-E.—*Statement of Emigration and Immigration by Sea from October to October.*

Years.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.
1891–92	23,056	6,479
1892–93	13,219	9,006
1893–94	11,517	8,489
1894–95	9,592	5,368
1895–96	11,473	5,403
1896–97	20,061	3,952
1888–89	15,394	3,118
1877–78	1,087	39

There is always large emigration from this district to Burma from the po... Baruva and Calingapatam. In a large number of instances the coolies me... for the harvest and return at the close, remitting large sums in the meanti... their families at home. I was able, in communication with the Superinte... Post offices, to ascertain the amount so remitted at a few selected post offic... however, gives no idea of the total amount remitted from Burma to th... As a rule only men emigrate to Burma. This partly accounts fo... preponderance of Telugu women (Reddiki) on the works. Inquiries

women, decline to perform any work, decline to attend kitchens and decline to help themselves. They say: "I will not work; I will not eat in a chuttram; I will die": and die they would, were it not for the grant of grain doles.

Khonds and Savaras.—My special report to the Board, already referred to No. 213, dated 8th November 1897, deals fully with this question, to which I have nothing to add. Famine did not extend inland far into the hills, though considerable scarcity existed. Amongst the Khonds distress was confined to the lower ranges of Bodogodo and the Mohiri Hills, the hill Savaras of Tumba (Sómpéta) and Tekkali, and the Kapu Savaras of Parlákimedi. Both these classes had strong prejudices against attending kitchens, while the Kapu Savaras of Parlákimedi had only themselves to blame to a great extent, as they declined to attend the works opened on an extensive scale by the Rajah of Parlákimedi throughout his estate. They dislike other than agricultural employment. The condition of these two classes, as has been noted elsewhere, was rendered critical, not only by the prevailing high prices of food-grains and their own refusal to work, but by the failure of the mango crop, supplemented by only an indifferent, mohawa crop, and inability to dig jungle roots owing to the hardness of the soil.

These classes would be affected, even in a year of plenty so far as relates to food-grains, by the failure of the mango and mhowa crops, on which, combined with jungle roots, eked out by a scanty ration of grain, they depend for their livelihood during a considerable portion of the year.

Relief Measures—(A) Under the Famine Code.

21. *Necessity for State aid.*—The deficient rainfall of 1896 caused a general failure of crops otherwise than under channel-fed lands, and this, combined with depletion of stocks caused by over-exportation due to distress in other districts, resulted in abnormally high prices. These high prices re-acted upon private charity which, in March, began to be withheld, while at the same time there was a dearth of employment for the working classes. Under these circumstances State relief would have been necessary in any district, and especially in a backward district like Ganjám, where the majority of the population live a hand-to-mouth existence and are entirely devoid of the spirit of self-help and enterprise. Failing State relief, many thousands of persons would have died from starvation and gone to swell the total of those who succumbed to cholera and small-pox. The process of recovery was retarded by the lateness of the South-West monsoon of 1897.

22. *Area and population for which required, distinguishing Government and Zamindari tracts.*—As soon as it was seen that famine was probable, the district (excluding the Agency) was mapped out into circles for relief purposes, each circle being from 30 to 50 square miles in extent, one or more kitchen centres being selected for each circle. The enclosed statement V-A* shows the details and population of each circle. Of these circles only 63 were actually opened under Special Circle Inspectors, relief where necessary in less affected tracts being administered by Revenue Inspectors and taluk officers.

From December onwards test works were tried, but relief was not administered till February when a work near Chatrapur attracted labour and two kitchens were opened in the Tekkali taluk. The distress continued to increase over an extended area until the end of July—the maximum, strangely enough, being reached at exactly the same period as in 1889. The area affected was mostly zamindari, though the entire Government taluk of Berhampur and the northern portion of the Chicacole taluk and the Tumba Maliahs were severely affected. Of the zamindaris, the worst affected were Atagada, Kallikote, Beridi, Palur, Humma, Jalantra, Mandasa, Tekkali, Tarla and at a later period Parlákimedi.

Statement V-B * shows in detail, month by month, the area and population affected and the degree to which it was affected under Government and zamindari, respectively.

* *Vide* Annexure.

Taking the figures for July as being the period of greatest distress, the following figures give a brief resume of the area and population involved :—

	Government.		Zamindari.		Total.	
	Area.	Population in thousands.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Area.	Population in thousands.
	SQ. MILES.		SQ. MILES.		SQ. MILES.	
Seriously	558	266	1,715	545	2,273	811
Slightly	1,324	264	463	37	1,787	301
Moderately	714	127	842	285	1,556	412
Total ...	2,596	657	3,020	967	5,616	1,624

23. *Nature of measures introduced with dates of introduction and closure—A. works—Calculation of wages for relief purposes.*—In paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings, No. 426, dated 12th December 1896, the Board considered that wages on relief works should be calculated as in 1889, *i.e.*, on a basis of ½ rice and ½ ragi with an allowance of 20 per cent. for the conversion of ragi into flour. This was subsequently modified by the Board in paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings, No. 467, dated 29th December 1897, where it was directed that unhusked ragi should be taken as the standard, while the Government of India further lowered the standard by striking out the allowance for conversion of ragi into flour. The question was again reconsidered, and in Board's Proceedings, No. 67, dated 26th January 1897, on the suggestion of Mr. Weir, that wages should be calculated on a basis of pure ragi in the sub-division and of ½ rice and ½ ragi elsewhere, that standard was adopted. Finally, after some considerable experience of works and detailed inquiries, a further reference was made and the Board in its Proceedings, No. 312, dated 26th April 1897, directed that wages should be calculated throughout the district on a basis of half rice and half ragi—this being finally confirmed by Government in its order communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 635, dated 24th September 1897.

Test works.—The first test works were tried at Borubadhra in the Paltalagam Khanduru and at Bendi in the Tekkali taluk on the 9th and 14th December 1896, respectively, but the low rates of wage (1 anna 1 pie) failed to attract labour at either place.

Another test work in the same month at Subulia in Palur Zamindari also failed. Test works were again renewed at the end of January and in all 23 such works (*vide* statement V-C*) were tried between December 1896 and April 1897. The only one which attracted labour was the Kaliapalli quarry near Chatrapur, but this could not be considered a real test as the workers consisted entirely of women and children, who were attracted by what was to them a high wage as compared with the normal rate for female labour. The first real test work, which proved the need for State aid in the matter of providing work, was that started at Dayagam in Atagada (Purushottapur taluk) on 20th March 1897. This was converted into a relief work on 14th April. From this period onward test works generally succeeded; but owing to want of hands it was not possible to open up relief works as quickly as desirable. Paymasters also were extremely difficult to procure.

Under G.O., No. 320, dated 12th May 1897, all relief works were placed under the supervision of the Public Works Department, but, owing to want of subordinates, I found it necessary to continue opening up test works by Local Fund Agency.

Relief works were first organized in the Ganjám and Purushottapur taluks and it was not until June, when a special sub-divisional officer was appointed for Sompeta, that it was found possible to open works on an extended scale in that taluk.

Statement V-D* shows the works to the number of 22, which were opened as works and subsequently converted into relief works. In addition to these, numerous other works were started as relief works direct by the Public Works Department without passing through the test work stage—full details of these with expenditure on each are given in paragraph 42 which deals more in detail with this point.

I would here note that throughout the relief operations the relations between myself and the Executive Engineer have been cordial and devoid of friction. A strict task table was drawn up by Mr. DeMorgan and approved of by me. Copy of this has been already communicated to the Board. The tasks fixed are slightly less than standard tasks according to the Code, but they are only intended to apply to the hot months from 15th March to 15th July, the tasks at other times being reduced by 15 per cent. The district was divided into three sub-divisions for the purpose of relief works—

(1) Berhampur sub-division—under Mr. Lacey—a large and onerous charge with as many as 22 centres, at which various works were in progress. This included the Ganjám, Purushottapur and Berhampur taluks and the Chikati and Parlakimedi Zamindaris extending down to Ichchápur.

(2) No. 2, Famine sub-division, was under a specially deputed officer and consisted of the Sompet taluk with 14 works.

(3) Chicacole sub-division was for famine purposes light. There were four works at Tekkali, two at Kotabommali and two near Palasa.

Owing to the liberality of the Rajah of Parlákimedi, it was not found necessary to open relief works in that zamindari. Indeed it would have been impossible to do so for want of sufficient staff. The Rajah, however, opened relief works to all comers at his own cost throughout his estate, at fixed daily wages irrespective of the task accomplished. At one period as many as 10,000 persons were engaged on these estate works. There were no relief works in the Goomsur division; but a large amount of labour was employed in the ordinary course on the Surada dam.

Orders regarding the introduction of the intermediate system of works were received by me too late to be introduced to any appreciable extent. The system is no doubt suited to this district and would be most advantageous if introduced at an early stage of famine operations. I applied it to the A and B classes on the Hingili work (No. 7 Distributary) shortly before the work closed, and found that the wage earned under this system approximated to the actual famine wage, while only the actual estimate rates for the works were paid.

The numbers on works began to fall off rapidly from the beginning of August after agricultural operations became general, and from the 1st October A and B classes were refused admission to the works, and all works were finally closed from 15th October.

Weavers.—Though weavers had been clamouring for relief from January onwards, yet they were in no way inclined to accept the Government terms and work according to a definite task table: they were anxious for *cash* advances; had these been given, very great loss would probably have resulted to Government, as the weavers are notoriously addicted to gambling. It was only in April that the weavers' needs had become pressing, and the first depôt was opened at Sompeta on 5th April. Meanwhile a set of rules had been framed and approved by Government and a task table, based partly on actual experiment and partly on enquiries, was prepared and submitted to Government for approval. Meanwhile operations were carried on under a provisional task table in which the number of cloths was limited to five. Tenders were called for, for the supply of twist to the various depôts, and the lowest tender, that of K. Rangayya Subudhi, a Berhampur merchant, was accepted. The task table which provided for 25 kinds of cloths was approved by Government, but it has since been found necessary both to modify the task table and to reduce the number of cloths to 12. The task table was originally prepared on the basis of a 9-hours day, C class wages being allowed to male workers and also to the women employed in subsidiary operations with

* *Vide* Annexure.

Parents keep their children at starvation point in order that doles may be given to the children, who are given just enough to keep them alive, while the parents consume the rest. In such cases I consider that famine officers should be authorized to remove such children by force, if necessary, to the nearest kitchen.

24. *Classes of people relieved.*—In regard to this subject I may commence by stating that no special information is required in regard to weavers—while no information is available in regard to those on relief works. The relief workers consisted largely of the professional classes of Reddikis (Telugu) and Bauuries (Uriya) supplemented largely by Haddis and Dandasis. On the Chikati work noticed a considerable number of Tellies (oil mongers) and in Atagada and Ganj large numbers of the Gowdoo (shepherd) caste, both men and women, have attend. I have also noticed stray cases of Brahmins, karnams, goldsmiths and weavers relief works.

I enclose herewith two statements V (H)* and V (I) showing, respectivel far as details have been furnished by the Circle Inspectors concerned, the cast those in receipt of kitchen and gratuitous relief on the last day of July when numbers were at their highest.

Malas, 1,795	Jaggili, 463	Godagala, 77	Dombo, 9
Haddis, 1,027	Yattavalu 328	Ghasi, 47	
Relli, 691	Paida, 324	Khodalo, 32	Total 5,447
Dandasi, 487	Bavuries, 150	Barikis, 17	

Of the 9,115 on kitchen relief, 60 per cent. are Panchamas, numbering 5,447 as noted in the margin.

The hill or jungle tribes number 1,440, or 16 per cent., viz:—

Savaras	649
Panos	221
Khonds	206
Konda	182
Bagata	86
Jatapu	75
Yanadi	11
Gadaba	10
Total	1,440

The agricultural and labouring classes are shown as follows, coming to 12 per cent.—

Kapus	395
Reddikis	210
Velamas	161
Voddes	98
Kalinjis	89
Telagas	85
Kurakulas	35
Pondaras	28
Aravas	1
Total	1,102

The artizans are represented by 125 Majjulis (basket-makers), 123 dhobies, 70 weavers, 16 barbers and 10 goldsmiths—total 344.

Of other classes 200 Segidis (toddy drawers) and 65 fishermen sought kitchen relief.

Professional beggars and worshippers were largely represented—61 Satanies (Vaishnava professional beggars) and 115 Dammalas (worshippers), this result being largely due to the contraction of private charity.

Grain-doles.—Out of 80,673 persons on relief, 20 per cent. are Panchamas numbering 16,038, as follows:—

Bavuries	6,152
Dandasis	4,158
Malas	1,923
Kodalos	1,121
Jaggilis	1,009
Haddis	638
Relles	462
Paidas	385
Dombos	126
Yattavallu	36
Barikis	25
Boyis	6
Ghasis	2
Godagalu	1
Total	16,038

The hill and jungle tribes form 17 per cent. of the total and number 13,742, as follows:—

Khonds	5,879
Savaras	5,394
Kondas	286
Jatapus	218
Bhagatis	115
Gadabas	63
Yanadis	29
Gayatas	5
Total	13,742

The agricultural classes form 29 per cent. and number 23,260—

Reddikis	3,921
Voddis	3,140
Samantras	2,993
Kaligis	2,833
Kapus	2,705
Telagas	2,400
Doluvas	1,443
Uriya Brahmins	1,329
Pondaras	978
Velamas	889
Aravas	461
Kukakulas	168
Total	23,260

There are also 1,137 unclassified Brahmins who may or may not be cultivators.

Artisans are shown as follows, numbering 6,310 or 8 per cent. of the whole:—

Dhobies	1,294
Weavers of various castes	1,481
Barbers	1,033
Potters	411
Carpenters	472
Goldsmiths	291
Blacksmiths	79
Bellmetal makers	178
Cotton spinners	73
Oil mongers	554
Sweetmeat-makers	315
Majjullies (basket makers)	119
Baljis (bangle makers)	10
Total	6,310

There were 3,334 fishermen of various castes and 1,939 persons connected with the Abkári trade, 221 Muhammadans, 106 Christians and 1,454 Karnams or Shanties.

* Not printed.

certain cash allowances for paste and oil, and deductions for short length, bread or weight. Government subsequently ruled that the wages of women should calculated only on the actual period for which they were occupied in weaving t cloth and not for the entire period. The Board also ruled that the mere acceptan of the task table was a sufficient criterion of distress, and that relief could be giv to all weavers who asked for it, without the necessity for any enquiry as to whethe each individual was in need of relief or otherwise. As a result, all weaver whether destitute or otherwise, flocked in to the depôts, as the high price of gra had rendered the Government wage more than the ordinary earnings obtained fr weaving. In all, 13 depôts were opened, 6,503 tickets were issued, giving emp ment to 16,376 weavers out of a total weaving population of 47,743. Twist advanced for 141,258 pair of cloths, of which 132,408 pairs have been recov up to date, and value of 6,732 pairs has been recovered from defaulters. F supervision of these depôts, a Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 120 was sanct by Government, while the Registrar-General authorized the Sub-Registrars of various taluks to supervise the working of the depôts during the absence of the tal officers on tour.

By far the heaviest depôt was that at Sompeta, where the transactions were more than double those of Berhampur, the next in order. Considering the heavy transactions, both the Sompeta and Berhampur depôts may be said to have worked well. The results of the working of the depôts at Russellkonda, Chicacole and the two depôts of the Tekkali taluk, viz., Tekkali and Palasa, may be said to be good The entire demand at these depôts has been recovered. The cloths woven at Russellkonda appear to be of especially good quality and command high prices. A central depôt for the storage of cloths was opened at Berhampur. The work of the depôts at Aska, Chatrapur and Purushottapur was bad. The weavers at these centres are largely Uriyas, who sold the advances of twist given to them. Others died of small-pox and cholera, but the large outstanding balance is largely due to want of supervision on the part of the taluk officers concerned.

Steps are now being taken for the retail disposal of cloths by auction in the various markets throughout the district, but the process of disposal is slow and tedious. The following statement shows the details of expenditure on weavers' relief as taken from the taluk figures and excluding establishment charges :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of twist	1,66,099	11	0
Paste and oil	7,893	3	8
Wages	63,829	14	11
Contingencies	2,336	4	2
Total ...	2,40,158	1	9

These figures have, however, still to be checked and adjusted with the treasury figure which shows a total expenditure of Rs. 2,47,177-3-8. Out of this expenditure it is anticipated that the sum of Rs. 1,75,000 will in all be recovered by the sale of cloths and materials in hand. Statement V-E * gives full details of the dates of opening and closing each depôt and the number of weavers employed at each.

Gratuitous relief.—Great difficulty was at first found in procuring suitable candidates for Circle Inspectors' posts. In Parlákimedi the position at one time was aggravated by the illness both of the Divisional Officer and the Deputy Tahsildar, while three Circle Inspectors died of cholera. Mr. Gooch, as Taluk Relief Officer, aided by the Officiating Deputy Tahsildar, however, restored things to order, but unfortunately Mr. Gooch knocked himself up very soon with exposure and hard work.

(*a*) *In kitchens.*—The two first kitchens were opened at Tekkali and Kotabommali early in March, and other kitchens followed in rapid succession at Sompet, Purushottapur, Ichchápur and Parlákimedi and elsewhere up to August 1897.

The kitchens in the Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division were not a success owing to the reluctance of the people to accept cooked food in spite of

every effort made to overcome their prejudices. On this account several kitchens had to be closed after being in existence for a very short time, as it was found cheaper to grant grain doles to the few who did attend, than to retain an establishment for their benefit. Attempts were made to form special caste kitchens for special castes, with cooks and servants selected by themselves, but with the exception of the Bavuri kitchen at Subulia, these efforts were unsuccessful. In all 66 kitchens were opened, and there were 17,010 admissions with an average attendance of 87. Statement V-F * gives full details as far as available for each taluk.

The rations supplied to kitchens were ¾ ragi and ¼ rice, but as ragi was unpro- ble at many centres, rice had to be substituted under the orders of Government uch cases. Kitchens on the works proved failures, and with the exception of lia and Sorasinghi, the dependants neither of relief workers nor of weavers be induced to attend the kitchens.

(*b*) *By doles.*—It has been found necessary in this district to give relief by bles on a very extended scale. This is due greatly to the reluctance of the le to accept kitchen relief, partly to the refusal of certain classes to resort to works, and partly to the fact that owing to the paucity of overseers, work could not in some cases be provided where it was required.

Statement V-G * gives talukwar details, as far as available, of the numbers admitted to this form of relief.

The dole for gratuitous relief was originally given in accordance with section 122 of the Famine Code, the grain being ragi in the sub-division, and ¾ ragi and ¼ rice elsewhere. Owing, however, to the difficulty of procuring ragi, rice had frequently to be given instead at certain centres, with the special sanction of Government. The dole was subsequently reduced to the minimum (D) wage prescribed in section 120 of the Code. It was with very great difficulty that contractors could be procured in remote centres for the supply of these doles, and in some cases, those whose names were on the relief list had to go without their dole for a week at a time.

Dependants.—The non-working dependants of destitute weavers in receipt of Government relief were granted grain-doles. These doles were not, however, paid to the working members at the depôt—but by the Circle Inspectors who appear in many cases to have made no distinction between dependants of weavers and others. Hence the available information is not very reliable. The numbers of weaver's dependants so relieved were, however, few. A very small proportion of the weavers were really destitute.

Under G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, the grant of *cash* payments to the non-working dependants of relief workers was sanctioned in cases in which their caste reasonably justified their non-attendance at a kitchen. This worked unevenly. The muster rolls of dependants were kept by the ordinary exe- ive staff, and in many instances but little care was exercised in checking their mbers or their caste, or in insisting on their attendance at the works. On other rks again no dependants were admitted at all. It is difficult to know how to al with such dependants; but I think it preferable to insist on their attending chens if relief at all is to be granted to them. The following were the average mbers of such dependants for each month :—

May	1,014
June	2,193
July	3,346
August	328
September	44

One important point in regard to the administration of gratuitous relief is the question of the grant of grain-doles to children whose parents are in good condition, but decline to work. Cases of this nature have been very numerous in Ganjám.

* *Vide* Annexure.

I am inclined to think that Circle Inspectors loaned rather too much towards Brahmins and Karnams in distribution of relief, though there were many pitiful cases amongst these classes. The following professional beggars were also represented :—

Satani (Vaishnavas)	654
Sanyasis, Bairagis, Yogis	190
Worshippers	856
Total ...	1,700

Towards the end I had to issue orders that professional beggars would receive only kitchen relief in localities where kitchens were available.

The following abstract shows at a rough glance the details of such as I have been able to classify :—

—	Kitchens.	Per-centage.	Grain-doles.	Per-centage.
Panchamas	5,447	60	16,038	20
Hill and Jungle tribes	1,440	16	13,742	17
Agriculturists	1,102	12	23,260	29
Artisans	344	4	6,310	8
Fishermen	65	1	3,334	4
Liquor traders	200	2	1,939	3
Christians	...	...	106	...
Beggars and worshippers	176	2	1,700	2
Karnams	...	...	1,454	2
Brahmins	...	...	1,137	1
Muhammadans	...	...	221	...
Unclassified	441	3	11,433	14
Total ...	9,115	100	80,673	100

25. *Numbers on relief.*—Statement V (J)* shows details of the numbers on relief week by week since the commencement of distress. It will be observed that the maximum was reached on 31st July.

Statement V (K)* shows the average numbers on relief under each head, talukwar for each month.

The percentage of persons on relief to the total population was high throughout the Berhampur taluk, with the exception of the Berhampur town, and very high in the Mohiri Khond villages and Tumba (Savara) Agency. In the latter place the percentage was 31 per cent. of the population for the total period of relief. For a brief period almost the entire population of these tracts was on relief. The average was also high in the Biridi (4·23), Humma (3·63), Sompeta (7) and Haripur (5) circles. The average figures are much higher than those in certain other circles, where, however, relief was not given till a late period, hence increasing the average.

The maximum monthly average number on gratuitous relief of both classes, 7,498, was almost the same as in 1889 (73,428); but in the latter case the work of distribution was much lighter, as money doles and not grain doles were given.

The monthly average of numbers on works (38,683) was far higher in the current year than in 1889, when the maximum monthly average number was 18,572. The works in 1889 were extended over a much larger period, but were more concentrated, and were not strictly conducted according to the Famine Code.

The highest number of relief workers in 1897 was 46,529 on the 31st July against 20,726—the highest number on 6th April in 1889.

The highest number on kitchens was 8,897 on 31st July 1897 as against 11,632 on 10th August in 1889. The highest number on other gratuitous relief was 79,473 on 31st July as against 93,561 for the corresponding week of 1889.

The highest number on weavers' relief, 7,836, was reached on 8th August.

26. *Cost of each form of relief.*—Statement V (M)* shows the total famine expenditure, month by month, as adjusted up to date under each head for 1897–98. In addition to this the sum of Rs. 2,663 was expended on account of test works in 1896–97, and there are still some outstanding items pending adjustment, on account of salaries, works, and grain-contractors' bills under objection. A small expenditure will also be incurred in payment for the balance of cloths still outstanding as they are brought in to the depôts. This statement is taken from the treasury account and does not entirely tally with the accounts submitted by the various taluk officers. For *works* a separate statement has been prepared and submitted with chapter IX, giving full details of actual and normal cost of famine work as far as information is available. Under gratuitous relief the total cost is Rs. 4,73,139–4–6, and made up as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kitchen relief	61,817	13	5
Grain doles	4,05,126	0	6
Miscellaneous	179	12	0
Construction of kitchens and contingencies	6,015	10	7
Total ...	4,73,139	4	6

The details of cost of weavers' relief have already been given above.

Relief Measures—(B) Others.

27. *Remissions and suspension of revenue—(a) Government Land Revenue.*—The principles on which remissions and postponements have been granted are fully enumerated in Board's Proceedings, No. 282 Mis. (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 5th April 1897. The Government lands in the district are divided into three classes, dry, rain-fed and wet. No dry *remissions* were granted, but a postponement of the second and third dry kists till 15th November was approved for all villages of the Paltalagam Khandam of Chicacole, in which 50 per cent. of the cultivated area of wet and rain-fed was under a 4-anna crop. The amount so postponed was Rs. 3,675. Similarly, in regard to peishcush, revenue to the amount of Rs. 98,823 was similarly postponed in the case of estates, the owners of which had suffered heavily from loss of crop, on the distinct understanding that proprietors would grant a similar indulgence to ryots holding under them.

Remissions.—Full wet remission was granted on all wet lands with an outturn of two annas and under, and on all waste, the total remission, as originally estimated, amounting to Rs. 1,92,837. In regard to rain-fed lands a percentage remission was granted in all villages in which 50 per cent. of the rain-fed paddy was less than a 6-anna crop, with full remission for waste and shavi, including a crop of one anna or less.

(1) Crop between 1 and 2 annas	85 per cent.
(2) Do. 2 and 4 do.	50 do.
(3) Do. 4 and 6 do.	25 do.

The total estimated remission on rain-fed lands under this rule amounted to Rs. 52,646–2–7.

Final details in regard to the actual amounts of seasonal remissions are not yet completely available, but the total amount appears to be less than the estimate, and will approximately be represented by the following figures :—

	Rs.
Berhampur	1,35,742
Chicacole	35,757
Gumsur	47,742
Total ...	2,19,241

* Not printed.

(*b*) *Government Separate Revenue.*—The sum of Rs. 2,879–10–0 being the deficit guaranteed duty payable by abkári renters was remitted (*vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4680, dated 23rd October 1897, Separate Revenue) on the ground that the renters had been affected adversely by the state of the season, and were therefore not in a reasonable position to fulfil their guarantee.

(*c*) *Other remissions.*—The following amounts of rent were remitted by the Court of Wards in estates under management in the district:—

	Rs.
Bodogada	5,976
Peddakimedi	21,258
Total	27,234

28. *Loans.*—The rule that no loans should be granted to ryots who are in arrears of revenue was relaxed in the case of ryots who were not in arrears for faslis prior to fasli 1306, pending completion of jamabandi which has been of necessity delayed. As I have pointed out elsewhere, the ryots of this district have a great aversion to taking advances under the special well rules. Only four applications were presented, of which two were withdrawn, and the applicants in the other two instances could not be found. No advances therefore were given under these rules.

Statement VI-A gives full details of the loans granted talukwar under each of the Acts. In all Rs. 19,865 was advanced under the Land Improvement Act to 188 applicants, and Rs. 87,733 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for seed grain and cattle to 1,867 applicants. This tends to show that applications for loans under the Land Improvement Act are limited to the larger ryots:—

VI-A.—*Statement of Loans transactions since the commencement of distress*, i.e., *1st November* 1896.

Taluks.	Land Improvement Loans Act—other purposes.				Agriculturists' Loans Act—cattle and seed-grain.				Total under both the Acts.			
	Granted.		Disbursed.		Granted.		Disbursed.		Granted.		Disbursed.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Berhampur	184	19,145	184	19,145	1,499	69,077	1,398	64,911	1,683	88,222	1,582	84,056
Gumsur	...	...	...	...	397	19,393	393	19,123	397	19,393	393	19,123
Chicacole	4	720	4	720	76	3,699	76	3,699	80	4,419	80	4,419
Total ...	188	19,865	188	19,865	1,972	92,169	1,867	87,733	2,160	1,12,034	2,055	1,07,598

29. *Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.*—A general meeting was convened in March for the purpose of electing a District Committee in connection with this Fund, and Sub-Committees were also formed at Chicacole, Parlákimedi, Gumsur and Berhampur. The total district subscriptions amounted to Rs. 7,118–3–10, which sum was duly collected and remitted to the Madras Executive Committee. The total amount received from the Executive Committee, Madras, for expenditure within the district, amounted to Rs. 63,250. Of this sum, Rs. 42,500 was expended under my supervision in advances for the purchase of cattle and seed grain (head IV), and Rs. 750 was similarly granted for artisans. The former sum was fully expended, 12,516 persons being relieved at an average of Rs. 3–6–4, the maximum advance being Rs. 20 to any one individual. This maximum was only given in a few cases in which the parties were ascertained to be in need of ploughing cattle, having either lost or been compelled to part with their own by stress of famine. The distribution was made by myself, by Divisional officers, or by Taluk

officers in the presence of Committee members—the latter being invited to attend on all occasions. The Reverend I. C. Archibald of Chicacole did very good work in this connection, and Mr. Elphinstone distributed a large amount to deserving ryots of the Ganjám taluk.

The following statement VI-B shows the talukwar distribution of seed grain advances under this head. Statement VI-B also shows similarly the advances made to artisans so far as they are at present completed.

VI-B.

Taluks.	Head IV—Seed-grain advance.				Advance to artisans.			
	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Number relieved.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Number relieved.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Ganjám	42,500	10,417 12 0	...	3,060	...	...	...	...
2. Purushottapur ...		3,406 4 0	...	691	114	114	...	9
3. Berhampur ...		4,948 11 0	...	1,843	73	73	...	4
4. Ichhapuram		3,245 0 0	...	823	...	...	...	...
5. Sómpéta		3,423 8 0	...	1,294	84	...	84	...
6. Tekkali		4,142 13 0	...	1,312	157	157	...	9
7. Narasannapet ...		700 0 0	...	366	...	...	...	...
8. Suradá		1,277 0 0	...	214	20	20	...	1
9. Gumsur		6,723 0 0	...	1,261	85	...	85	...
10. Chicacole		2,013 0 0	...	627	99	99	...	6
11. Parlákimedi ...		2,303 0 3	...	1,025	60	60	...	4
12. Atagada (Purushottapur).		.....	...	...	28	28	...	2
13. Aska		.....	...	...	30	30	...	2
Total ...	42,500	42,500 0 0	...	12,516	750	581	169	37

The balance of the Local Committee (Rs. 20,000) was distributed as follows according to the figures for 31st October):—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chicacole Sub-Committee	3,250	0	0
Parlákimedi do.	2,750	0	0
Berhampur do.	7,750	0	0
Gumsur do.	3,000	0	0
Expenditure locally occurred: Mellin's food	383	8	4
Balance in hand with Local Committee	2,866	7	8
	20,000	0	0

The consolidated figures up to 31st October show 2,451 persons clothed at a cost of Rs. 1,548–9–6, and 29,404 persons fed or granted doles at a cost of Rs. 13,745–2–2. The doles given were in money at the rate of 1 anna 9 pies per adult per diem, 1 anna between 7 and 12 years of age, 6 pies for a child below 7 years, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 per mensem to any single family. The doles were paid weekly, fortnightly, or monthly. As the final report and accounts of the Local Committee are not yet completed, I am unable to obtain further details on this subject.

I am of opinion that a much larger sum could have been advantageously utilized in this direction in the relief of distress, but it is very difficult in this district

to find Native gentlemen, unfettered by business, who are willing to travel about in remote villages for inquiries and distribution.

30. *Private charity.*—I have already referred under 'works' to the liberal manner in which the Rajah of Parlákimedi opened works throughout his estate for all who chose to avail themselves of the same, employing at one time as many as 10,000 labourers on a fixed daily wage. Though Savaras unfortunately could not be induced to attend these works, the latter proved of the greatest assistance in affording relief to the labouring classes not only of Parlákimedi but of the neighbouring estate. I heard of many labourers from the Tekkali side going to these works. The wage paid was, I believe, 1½ annas a day per man, 1 anna per woman, and children according to age. Though the task executed may not have been severe, the wages could not be considered demoralising.

The Zamindar of Khallikote and Atagada, though with the best intentions, was somewhat handicapped owing to the absence of his Agent on sick leave. He opened a kitchen at Haradamali, which would have been better if placed under Government supervision, and latterly commenced several tank works in remote parts of his estate. Some gentlemen at Aska subscribed to give a meal on the average to 50 persons daily, the Zamindar of Chinnakimedi fed a considerable number of persons at his temples and mutts: the proprietrix of Urlam opened a private kitchen at Devadi; and when Government relief was closed, two gentlemen, Messrs. Arta Visvasa Rai and Venayaga Santra of Radhadevipuram Agraharam near Pattupur, fed 100 people daily for a month. The Zamindar of Chikati studied the interests of his ryots by refraining from selling his stock of grain at high prices, and keeping it in hand to advance to them when sowing time commenced, an example which might have well been followed by several of his brother Zamindars.

31. *Special measures of relief to hill and jungle tribes.*—Such hill and jungle tribes (Khonds and Savaras) as were in need of relief were relieved in the ordinary way, and it cannot be said that any special measures of relief were taken in their behalf. A special allotment of Rs. 5,000 was made by Government for relief-works in the Tumba Agency of Sómpéta taluk. This subject has been duly treated under works. Savaras, as a rule, do not care about regular work on a daily wage: this is not due to idleness: in fact in matters of agriculture they are exceedingly industrious. It was, however, necessary to modify the conditions of the Famine Code in regard to works provided for their relief, and to execute the work rather on piece-work system than on a daily task. The Savaras live very largely not only on mangoes and jungle fruits, but on the pith of the sago palm, and when paid for their work they refused to buy grain, but said that they would buy some sago palm trees which would support them for a much longer period.

32. *Famine allowance to public servants.*—In Board's Proceedings, No. 206 dated 9th March, famine batta was granted from the date of Government sanction, No. 135, Revenue, dated 4th March 1897, to all Government servants on civil establishment in the district, at the rate of Re. 1, where the pay did not exceed Rs. 16 per mensem, or in the case where officials were required to keep a horse when the pay did not exceed Rs. 25 per mensem. This was subject to the proviso that the minimum in all cases should be Rs. 6. Under the Accountant-General's ruling conveyed in his letter No. 2900, dated 18th September 1897, these orders have been held to apply to acting officers holding no substantive appointment and also to members of temporary establishments including those entertained under the Famine Code, but not to punka-pullers on the hot-weather establishment. On a reference from this office the Board held that this allowance was not admissible to village officers, but in G.O., No. 918, Press, dated 6th November 1897, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 9156 Mis. (Revenue Settlement), dated 13th November 1897, the allowance has been sanctioned to village officers also, the maximum allowance being fixed at Rs. 1-8-0. I enclose a statement VI C showing the expenditure, Rs. 16,522-12-7, incurred under the head up to date; but it is very incomplete.

VI-C.—*Statement of allowances paid to public servants.*

No.	Department.	Amount.
1	2	3
		Rs. A. P.
1	3. Land Revenue	2,154 14 9
2	9. Customs	176 7 0
3	12. Registration	357 0 7
4	15. District Post Office	657 13 1
5	19A. Law and Justice (court of law)	2,345 6 11
6	19B. Law and Justice (jails)	611 4 8
7	20. Police	8,438 11 5
8	22. Education	1,391 6 0
9	23. Ecclesiastical	23 11 3
10	24. Medical	82 8 2
11	25. Political	23 11 3
12	26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	19 15 11
13	32. Miscellaneous	12 1 6
14	30. Stationery and Printing	71 1 9
15	33. Famine Relief	53 0 4
16	43. Minor Irrigation	9 12 10
17	Excluded Local Funds Port Light-house Establishment	88 0 4
18	Remittances (abkári and meteorological clerk)	5 12 10
	Total	16,522 12 7

No charges on account of village service establishments have as yet been incurred under the last-quoted order, while details are not available for the Postal Telegraph, Forest, Public Works Department and Salt establishments. The allowance has moreover not yet ceased, as under G.O., No. 5866, Mis., dated 15th November 1897, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 9334, Mis. (Revenue Settlement), dated 20th November 1897, it will continue to be paid until price of rice fall below scarcity rate (10·2 seers per rupee), the present district average being 9·99 seers. The total amount of expenditure for which details are available up to date is Rs. 16,522-12-7. Similar allowances were sanctioned by the District Board to Local Fund servants, subject to the proviso that it would only be paid to servants borne on the establishment, whose entire time was devoted to the service of the department, and that in the case of sweepers, scavengers and others drawing a salary of Rs. 3 or less, the allowance should not exceed Re. 1 per mensem.

Condition of Cattle.

33. The condition of cattle was generally good throughout the year. No special signs of deterioration were noticed at any time, while, as far as my observation goes, the calving season produced satisfactory results.

34. *Availability of pasture and fodder.*—Pasture was generally available throughout the year, and was perhaps more scarce in January than at any other time. It was also somewhat scarce during the last fortnight in April and in May, but not to any greater extent than in ordinary years. There were some smart falls of rain in February and March, which, while not sufficient to fill the tanks or improve the failing water-supply, were quite sufficient to revive the pasturage. The cattle really suffered rather from want of water than from want of pasture. Fodder was available throughout the year, though somewhat scarce and dear from June onwards. As, however, pasture was plentifully available from the middle of June, this scarcity of dry fodder did not seriously affect the cattle.

35. No operations were taken by the Famine Fund for the relief of cattle in this district.

36. The Forest reserves in the Berhampur taluk were thrown open for free removal of grass. In Goomsur there was sufficient fodder in the jungle outside

the reserves to render this course unnecessary. The reserves of the Berhampur taluk are limited to 20 square miles. The District Forest officer states that the permission to remove grass was scarcely at all availed of by the people, as the grass growing in these reserves is long and coarse, and cattle will not feed on it. He states that no statistics were kept as to the amount of grass removed, but that the loss sustained to Forest Revenue from this source was quite inappreciable.

37. *Mortality.*—Though cattle disease was not very prevalent, there was throughout the year a certain amount of disease in the Tekkali and Surada taluks and the Peddakimedi Estate. This has, in the last few months, extended in somewhat severe form to the Berhampur taluk: the latter outbreak, however, is subsequent to, and unconnected with, the famine.

Statements VII-A and VII-B show the total mortality (excluding sheep or goats) in the district, and in the Government taluks of the district, respectively. It will be observed that while the mortality in 1896–97 (November to October) is less than the average of the three previous years in Government taluks, it is 20 per cent. over the average for the whole district.

VII-A.—*Statement of Cattle Mortality in the Government Taluks of the Ganjám District.*

Months.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Total.	Average of previous three years.	1896-97.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
November	1,182	224	242	1,648	549	559	35
December	758	203	188	1,239	413	161	62
January	776	285	155	1,216	405	193	20
February	334	268	65	667	222	156	49
March	539	197	64	800	266	228	75
April	469	263	153	885	295	215	148
May	407	200	133	740	246	174	74
June	416	519	169	1,104	368	223	87
July	545	518	128	1,191	397	261	141
August	717	373	184	1,274	424	551	411
September	644	399	147	1,190	396	438	301
October	521	350	166	1,037	345	460	450
Total	7,308	3,889	1,794	12,991	4,326	3,619	1,844

VII-B.—*Statement of Cattle Mortality in the Ganjám District.*

Months.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Total.	Average of previous three years.	1896-97.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
November	1,436	361	385	2,182	727	1,111	152
December	925	426	319	1,670	556	735	120
January	999	376	229	1,604	534	554	105
February	457	361	139	957	319	417	110
March	636	329	119	1,084	361	360	181
April	560	326	191	1,077	359	326	292
May	504	267	201	972	324	454	311
June	611	331	311	1,253	417	311	385
July	871	603	203	1,677	559	490	464
August	1,696	603	496	2,195	731	670	883
September	967	591	308	1,866	622	778	780
October	693	443	264	1,390	463	872	1,197
Total	9,745	5,017	3,165	17,927	5,975	7,098	4,979

Statement VII-C shows the details of the census of horned cattle during the last five years in the Government taluks.

VII-C.

Faslis.	Number of horned cattle.			
	Tilling.	Breeding.	Young.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	In October.			
1302	129,016	100,524	71,391	300,931
1303	132,999	102,174	70,299	305,472
1304	135,686	120,448	70,442	326,576
1305	142,682	107,563	78,676	328,921
1306	143,516	108,781	80,682	332,979

The figures do not tend to show that there has been any unusual mortality which could be attributed specially to the season. Some of the older and useless cattle may have died, but there has been no wide-spread loss or mortality. Very few applications for advances from the Famine Fund to replace the loss of deceased cattle were made to me when distributing the Famine Fund advances under head V.

FAMINE ESTABLISHMENTS AND THEIR COST.

38. I herewith submit seven statements, VIII (A to G), showing details of the additional temporary establishments entertained on account of famine, their duration and cost—

Statement (A) * shows the additional general establishments sanctioned by Government;

Statement (B) † shows details of the paymasters entertained on the several works;

Statement (C) † shows the details of Kitchen Superintendents;

Statement (D) † shows Circle Inspectors and their peons;

Statement (E) † shows the establishment in the several weavers' depôts;

Statement (F) † shows the establishment specially sanctioned in the Public Works Department for the management of relief-works and audit; and

Statement (G) † shows the additional establishment entertained in the Medical and Sanitary department.

The cost of the Revenue establishments is as follows (not counting certain unadjusted items and future expenditure on account of establishment still retained):—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Huzúr, Divisional and Taluk establishments	21,399	15	11
2. Circle Inspectors and peons	13,544	1	7
3. Paymasters on relief-works	2,458	8	8
4. Kitchen Superintendents	3,154	1	8
5. Weavers' establishment	5,882	0	9
Total	46,438	12	7

(A) *Collector's office.*—Mr. Elphinstone was attached as Special Famine Assistant on the pay of a Sub-Collector to look after the routine duties of the office. He was allowed two peons. The Treasury Deputy Collector's establishment has been strengthened by an additional staff costing Rs. 145 per mensem and the Vernacular branch, by Rs. 50.

* *Vide* annexure. † Not printed.

Divisional offices.—The Head-quarters Deputy Collector was entirely relieved of his current duties by the appointment of a Special Deputy Collector. Another Special Deputy Collector was appointed to discharge the ordinary work, revenue and magisterial, of the Principal Assistant Collector and Senior Assistant Collector's divisions. This officer also did the greater part of the jamabandi work of the Senior Assistant Collector's division, and also the jamabandi of the Peddakimedi Estate. Each Special Deputy Collector was allowed two peons on Rs. 6.

The Senior Assistant Collector and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector were allowed special famine establishment costing Rs. 50 each per mensem, while the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, and the Principal Assistant Collector were each given a clerk on Rs. 20.

On the return of Mr. Slocock, Special Assistant Agent, from the hills during the monsoon, he was placed in charge of the magisterial work of the General Deputy Collector's division and also assisted in famine work.

Taluk establishments.—A Special Tahsildar on Rs. 150 was appointed for two months for loans purposes. He was given a clerk on Rs. 15 and four Revenue Inspectors on Rs. 35 each.

Six of the Deputy Tahsildars were relieved from their magisterial work by the appointment of three Special Sub-Magistrates on Rs. 100 each, for Tekkali-Parlakimedi, Sómpéta-Ichapur and Ganjám-Purushottapur, respectively.

A Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 100 was also appointed for relief purposes, and was placed at first in charge of Atagada and subsequently of Parlákimedi.

A Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 120 was sanctioned for the supervision of weavers' operations.

Each of these officers was provided with two peons on Rs. 6 each.

Tahsildar, Chicacole.
Deputy Tahsildar, Ichapur.
Do. Sómpéta.
Do. Purushottapur.
Do. Ganjám.
Do. Tekkali.
Do. Parlákimedi.
Do. Aska.
Special Deputy Tahsildar, Weavers' Relief.

The marginally-noted Taluk officers were each allowed a special clerk on Rs. 20 for famine work and the Tahsildars of Goomsur and Berhampur were given an additional clerk on Rs. 15 for loans work.

The manager, Peddakimedi Estate, was allowed a temporary clerk on Rs. 15, and the Deputy Tahsildar, Purushottapur, a shroff on Rs. 10.

Taluk Relief officers.—Four of these officers were appointed at a somewhat late stage of famine operations. The following are the details :—

——	Appointed.	Terminated.	Charge.
Mr. Stone, Inspector, Salt and Abkári ...	24th July 1897 ...	8th October 1897 ...	Ichapur-Sómpéta.
Mr. Brindley do. do. ...	Do. ...	15th do. ...	Ganjám-Purushottapur.
Lieutenant Butler, 5th Regiment	1st August 1897 ...	15th do. ...	Berhampur-Peddakimedi.
Mr. Gooch, Assistant Inspector, Salt and Abkári	4th do. ...	13th Sept. 1897 ...	Tekkali-Parlákimedi.

These officers were each allowed a clerk on Rs. 20 and four peons on Rs. 6 each. They did not, however, entertain the full establishment for the whole period of their appointments.

Mr. Butler received an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem and each of the other three officers an allowance of Rs. 100 with travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

Statements (B), (C) and (D).—The statements themselves furnish all the information required, but the filling up of these posts formed a matter of great difficulty owing to the want of suitable candidates, and it was not until the end of June that the pressure was relieved owing to the liberal manner in which the Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Abkári, Northern Division, released his Sub-Inspectors for the filling of these posts. In all, 25 Sub-Inspectors were relieved for these duties: of these eight were employed as Paymasters and seventeen as Circle Inspectors, and proved very superior to the agency previously employed.

Statement E shows the establishment entertained in each weaver's depôt. The establishment originally sanctioned for each depôt was as follows :—

Paying Department.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paymaster	30	0	0
Paymaster's clerk	15	0	0
Attender	7	0	0
Total ...	52	0	0

Appraising Department.

Appraiser	25	0	0
Attender	6	0	0
Total ...	31	0	0
Storekeeper	20	0	0
Grand Total ...	103	0	0

Owing, however, to the rush of weavers, the establishments had to be temporarily increased from time to time in the various depôts, especially at Sómpéta, in order to avoid delay in settling the weavers' claims as cloths were brought in. As soon as the depôts were closed, work decreased, the establishments were gradually dispensed with, no individual being entertained for a day longer than was necessary. It will be necessary to retain the storekeeper at the central depôt with two attenders for a considerable time longer, pending the disposal of cloths.

No additional establishment was entertained in the Police department.

Statement F is furnished by the Executive Engineer and supplies all the information required. The total expenditure up to the end of October amounted to Rs. 19,056–6–0; and the Executive Engineer estimates that an additional Rs. 700–0–0 will cover all outstanding claims as well as the pay of the audit establishment, which it is necessary to entertain for a further period.

Statement G is furnished by the District Medical and Sanitary officer. It shows the probable charges on account of the fifteen additional Hospital Assistants entertained for cholera duty and attendance on kitchens and relief-works.

The District Board expended Rs. 192–4–2 on extra staff, but this does not include the pay of six special vaccinators, who were appointed in January last to combat the very serious epidemic of small-pox.

General.

39. *Pressure of the famine.*—The pressure of the famine has affected different classes of the community in various degrees in different portions of the district. It is desirable to divide the people into several classes for dealing with this subject, and I would classify them as follows :—

(*a*) Merchants and traders.
(*b*) Ryots.
(*c*) Middle classes and artisans.
(*d*) Agricultural labourers.
(*e*) Professional coolies.
(*f*) Medicants and vagrants.

In regard to (*a*) merchants and traders, the majority of whom are largely engaged in grain trade, it may be fairly said that the season was throughout the district one of considerable prosperity. They were, however, too prone to rest content with the high profits realised on the export of grain bought up early in the year when prices were low, without displaying any activity in the replacement of stocks which have become depleted by over-exportation. Hence petty retail

traders who, to some extent, rely upon the wholesale traders for their supplies did not carry on a very brisk trade.

(*b*) *Ryots.*—Ryots owning lands under the Rushikulya project and Chicacole rivers system generally had fair crops, the sale of which at the prevailing high prices enabled them to realise a higher profit than they would have done in ordinary years. Though elsewhere in Government taluks remissions of land revenue were granted on a considerable scale, yet many of the poorer ryots suffered severely; they had advanced the yield of their dry crops as wages for the paddy crop which failed, and hence were to a large extent left without resources. In the case of zamindaris, where no remissions (except in the case of joint rent villages in estates under management) were granted, the poorer ryots suffered to a similar extent. It will generally be found in zamindaris that the larger ryots occupy the greater portion of the low-level lands, and this is especially the case in the Parlákimedi zamindari. Thus, while the larger ryots had by no means an unfavourable year, the poorer ryots were put to considerable trouble and distress. In Goomsur, the Samstanam Paiks who hold lands on inam tenure were enabled just to keep their heads above water—but, had it not been for the advances given on account of seed grain from the Charitable Fund, would have been unable in many cases to purchase seed grain for the ensuing year. On the whole, it may be stated with regard to the ryot class that while the larger and more substantial ryots were, on the whole, in no worse a position than in ordinary years, yet that the poorer ryots had to stint themselves and give up their petty luxuries to a very considerable extent.

(*c*) *Middle classes and artisans.*—Amongst these classes there was generally a considerable amount of distress. Goldsmiths and bell-metal makers, carpenters, and oil-sellers found but scanty employment, there being no demand for their wares, while at the same time the heavy rise in prices over a long period crippled their resources. The small demand for gold and silver ornaments is proved by the considerable fall that took place in the market value of gold and silver owing to the sale of jewels by other classes for the support of themselves and their families. I noticed many Tellis (oil-sellers) and several goldsmiths on the relief-works. The weavers generally throughout the district were amply provided for by liberal measures of State relief. Weavers are above all others improvident by nature and prone to gambling transactions. For a long time, however, though applications for relief poured in, they declined to accept the Government terms in the hope that cash advances would be given to them as in the case of previous famines. A class which suffered somewhat heavily in July and August were the fishermen—who were unable to fly their trade during monsoon months. Many of these came into the relief-works in July.

(*d*) *Agricultural labourers.*—This is the class by which the stress of famine was, jointly with petty ryots, especially felt. These were unwilling to take up other work and were finally only driven to attend relief-works through severe distress: agricultural employment is looked upon as less degrading than mere cooly work amongst the Uriyas, and the women of several classes, who engage freely in agricultural operations within their own villages, are prohibited by the laws of their caste from engaging in other work outside the limits of their villages. Being, up to a certain extent, able-bodied they could not be granted gratuitous relief, and had to depend upon the wages earned by the male members of the family, eked out with the jungle leaves and products which they themselves were able to procure.

(*e*) *Other labourers.*—These were not in nearly such a depressed condition as class (*d*). Large gangs migrated from Atagada to the Rushikulya works at Surada, and this also provided occupation for the non-agricultural labourers of Goomsur. Others migrated to Burma and remitted their savings to their families at home—many of the latter also finding employment on the various relief-works. So long as relief wages were below two annas a day, the men of the labouring classes refrained from attending the same, but sent their wives and children to work. They were unable to grasp the principle of a famine wage, and so long as that wage was below what they considered to be normal, they looked upon it with suspicion, as an attempt on the part of Government to defraud them of that to which they considered themselves entitled, without reference to the grain equivalent of that wage at current rates. At the same time while, up to a certain

point, they declined to accept famine wages on test-work system, they were ready to accept piece-work task at less than normal rates.

(*f*) The springs of private charity having, owing to the stress of continued high prices, been almost entirely exhausted at the end of April, almost the entire number of lepers, cripples and others of the mendicant classes relied upon Government relief for their support. It may be said generally that the petty ryots, agricultural labourers and artisans felt the distress more than other classes, and that in zamindaris the petty ryots were more unfavourably situated than in Government taluks, because they were unable to obtain loans from Government. Several petitions were presented to me by ryots of the Jarada and Jalantra Estates—both of which were under management on the occasions of previous famines—but I was compelled to refuse the applications. With regard to the pressure of distress on local areas, it may be generally asserted that it was less in South Chicacole and in Goomsur than elsewhere: in the former, because of the benefits accruing from the Vamsadhara and Langulya river systems, combined with an earlier harvest than elsewhere—in Goomsur owing to the remoteness of that taluk and comparative want of communications whereby exports were checked—combined with facilities for imports from the tributary state of Nyagarh. Of the rest, the distress in Parlákimedi was less general, being limited to the Savaras, the lowest classes of Panchamas, and perhaps the artisans—while it did appear in a severe form for two months after it had been recognised elsewhere.

9. *The resources of people and their resisting power.*—The question of the ces of the people of various classes has practically been dealt with above, as ject is inseparable from that of the pressure of famine upon different classes different localities. The only question remains is whether the people, or any classes thereof have, during the past famine, developed any greater power of liance; and less dependence upon Government relief, than they have done ase of previous famines.

t the same time I do not consider that mere attendance at Government works—if conducted on proper lines—shows a want of resisting power; for to attend Government works, if work is offered, tends, in my opinion, to w a greater spirit of self-reliance, than an obstinate refusal to avail themselves opportunities until compelled thereto by hunger and semi-starvation, which has that time rendered them incapable of turning out a proper task. In order to mpare the resisting power of the people during the past famine, with their posion in previous famines, it is necessary to compare the relative severity of the rious famines. I have already pointed out that the conditions of the district as mpared with 1888–89 have been considerably altered by the construction of the ast Coast Railway and Rushikulya works. The former of these two works had, think, at the commencement of the famine considerably enhanced the cash wage the male labourer as compared with former years, and it was this fact—comed with a certain amount of independence on the part of the Uriya labourers these Telugus, who, through long association with Uriyas, have imbibed Uriya judices—that caused the failure of the earlier test works. Some works which e being carried on as ordinary contract works, on which work was eagerly ght for, ceased at once to attract any workers when famine conditions were lied. This, as already explained by me, was due not to the fact that work was wanted, but that the system was not fully understood by the people who ught that Government wished to take an unfair advantage of them by making m work at a rate which they themselves considered to be below the normal. n after the works were started, there was more than one strike, on fines for rt work being announced, or when any temporary f ll in current prices reduced rate of wage. When, however, the principle was understood and contract rks were exhausted, and high prices had raised the wage to what the workmen sidered to be the normal limit, the works attracted large numbers of labourers, ugh there was always a tendency to grumble at the comparatively high wage ned by the women, as compared with that earned by the men. The desire to cute work by contract at fixed rates shows, I think, a healthy spirit and a dency to self-reliance. This spirit, however, was in the first instance engendered a certain feeling of distrust and suspicion of the intentions of Government in

regard to works, and towards the end there was a demoralising tendency to rely on Government for the minimum wage without turning out a fair share of work in return. It is probable, however, that the large amount of work rendered available since the last famine by the East Coast Railway and Rushikulya works has developed to some considerable extent a feeling of self-reliance and a desire to be paid by actual results, which the workers can see for themselves. They are not sufficiently advanced to work out the complex calculation of a famine wage. As already noted, previous famines came after unfavourable seasons, whereas the present famine succeeded three favourable years. I have, however, already explained that heavy exportation during those years has fully counterbalanced the improved means of communication: while the extra gain caused in previous years has rather been accumulated in the pockets of a few merchants, traders and the large ryots, than devoted to raising the standard of comfort of the agricultural population as a whole.

A period of abnormally high prices succeeding a long period of low prices is—by contrast,—more severely felt, than high prices succeeding a period of moderate prices. This is shown by the present condition of affairs. Present prices are really famine prices—but as compared with the past, they are a relief and felt as such.

In 1889, the famine was confined to Ganjám alone; whereas in the current year other districts have been affected, and Ganjám instead of receiving relief from them, has had herself to relieve those districts by the export of grain which she herself could not afford to lose. The past year has pressed far more severely u Savaras than years of previous famines, as in 1896-97 the podu cultivation fa to a large extent. All officers in the district, who have had personal experie of previous famines, agree that the recent famine has been more severe than of its predecessors, and this is evidenced by the high prices and the long per for which they have been recorded, and the fact that certain classes of Sava attended kitchens who had never done so before. If the year 1896-97 had b marked by a mere local failure of crops as in 1889, and if the prices throughout t past year had been the same as in 1888-89, and no more, I believe, that it migh have been possible for the district to have tided over the period without any very extended measures of relief, or at any rate that the necessity for relief would have been limited to a period of three months. Conversely had the prices of the past year ruled in 1889, there can be no doubt that the numbers on Government relief in that year would have been vastly increased.

The material condition of the people is still low: the lack of self-reliance and liberal arrangements of Government for relief in previous years are still fresh in the memory of the people—yet, up to a certain point, the people were extremely unwilling during the past year to accept relief in the form in which it was tendered. This desire to work by contract, this wish to boycott Government works, may be taken as an indication of a material improvement in the condition of the people at the same time this spirit was partly based on the hopes of obtaining more liber terms; and partly by an unreasonable suspicion of Government. When final resor to the works was found necessary, the spirit of manly self-reliance deserted th workers, who, with few exceptions, tried to turn out as small a task as possible. Up to a certain point, I consider that a greater power of resistance to famine and con ditions of famine labour was shown by the people; but having once given in, they returned to their normal condition of apathy. Yet from this condition they were again aroused when rain fell and field labour became available; and though in some cases there were murmurings at the closing of the works, yet now, with prices abnormally high, there is no indication of any desire to return to the condi tions of Government relief.

The above remarks apply to the working classes generally. There are, however, certain classes of Uriyas who are affected by no conditions of labour; and who having consumed their small store, without any effort at self-help, and considering all manual labour to be degrading, look to Government for help or lay them down to die. It is hopeless to expect any improvement in the material condition of such as these.

41. *Effect of distress on economic conditions.*—There are not, I think, very many inferences to be drawn from the famine in this respect. With one or two exceptions any changes which have been brought about in economic conditions are likely to be merely temporary.

(*a*) *Prices.*—One of the chief results of the famine has been to open the eyes of up-country traders to the facilities given for movement of grain at all seasons by the East Coast Railway. They have been brought into communication with distant places to which grain has been exported, or from which it has been imported. Hitherto transactions have been mainly local to Vizianagram, or by sea from Gopalpur to Colombo and other ports. Trade with other centres having been once developed in this way, there is likely to be some permanent connection kept up, and the generally low prices of Ganjám are likely in future to be far more sensitive to the rise and fall in prices in other districts of the Presidency. I think that one result of the famine will be a permanent rise in the standard prices of the district in ordinary years, as compared with their former low level.

(*b*) *Wages.*—Simultaneously with a rise in prices, I fear that there may follow a permanent fall in the rate of agricultural wages. Owing to their straitened resources, the ryots have, to a large extent during the past year, dispensed with the usual amount of labour in transplantation and harvest operations. Having once learned to do this work for themselves, they may continue to do so in future years. There is also a further point to be noticed. It has hitherto been the custom for agricultural labourers to receive their wages in grain. Owing to the fact that smaller ryots had no grain stocks left with them at transplantation time, the grain wages were, in the current year, largely replaced by cash wages, at rates which in ordinary years would be quite insufficient to purchase the corresponding amount of grain. Taking this fact into consideration combined with the fact that there is not in the course of the next few years likely to be any great work (such as the East Coast Railway or Rushikulya project) undertaken, which will tend to increase the rate of wages in general, I fear that we may look for some general deterioration in the standard of comfort of the labourer of the district.

(*c*) *Pressure of population.*—Though emigration, both to Burma and Assam, has been on a very extended scale during the past year, I anticipate that there will be no permanent change in this direction and that matters will return to nary level.

Health.—In spite of the prevailing epidemic of small-pox and cholera, are as apathetic as ever in the matter of their sanitary surroundings. able improvements have, however, been made in the water-supply of certain and in a few instances in the sub-division, I was able to induce the to contribute a portion of the cost of works so executed for their benefit.

Extension of irrigation.—Though, when it was seen during the last year, rains were a failure, applications for the supply of water under the Rushi nal and its distributaries flowed in, I doubt whether this result is likely ermanent, and the increased demand for water likely to be permanent. pple of the country have been so accustomed to rely upon the rainfall s not until a failure of the rains is anticipated that they are likely to apply rnment water for their dry or rain-fed lands. The rain-fed lands as continue to be the curse of the country in an unfavourable season. There o probability of their being converted into wet, by the choice of the ryot, their being permanently used for dry cultivation. A large portion of the dvanced under the Land Improvement Act was utilised in deepening the lands.

) *Wells.*—Though I made special investigations in the matter of wells, ried to induce the ryots of the sub-division to construct the same, I met with success. In previous famines, certain advances were given under the Special ll Rules; but the money having been utilised by the ryots for other purposes, ir lands were subsequently sold for recovery of the loans. The general body of ots were afraid that a similar fate might befall them.

42. *Nature, permanence and utility of works constructed: their cost at ordinary and famine rates.*—

The works executed may be divided into six classes—

(*a*) Department of Public Works communications.
(*b*) Department of Public Works irrigation.
(*c*) Local Fund miscellaneous improvements.
(*d*) Local Fund collection of materials.
(*e*) East Coast Railway collection of materials and feeder roads.
(*f*) Agency Civil works.

Under (*a*)—The chief work is the Khallikote-Boirani road which is 24 miles in length and passes through the northern portion of the Purushottapur taluk. There were four relief-works on this road, viz., at Boirani, Atagada, Dayigam and Konchana. The two latter works were subsequently combined at Muttu Sorasinghi. The work consisted of metal breaking, but after the commencement of the rains and water was available, metal was commenced to be laid at the Boirani end and the work was completed for a distance of 3 miles, nearly up to the important centre of Atagada. This road when completed will open up a large and fertile tract of country. It is a sanctioned work of the Public Works Department. Another work on which a small amount of work was done was a quarry work near Tekkali on the Tekkali-Anantagiri road. This road was started in the famine of 1889 and is not yet completed.

(*b*) *D.P.W. Irrigation.*—Three distributaries in connection with the Rushikulya system were commenced. Of these, No. 16 Distributary which had only been previously completed up to the Chatrapur-Berhampur road was finally completed, being continued towards Gopalapur for a total length of 4¾ miles. This will be a useful work and will irrigate a considerable area.

No. 7 Distributary runs from Hingili to Purushottapur. This was completed for a distance of about 3 miles from the head. I understand that a small sum is required for the construction of a sluice, which done, the channel will be available for permanent irrigation as far as it is completed.

B. Branch.—This takes off from the main channel at Guntubanda about 5 miles from Berhampur. This channel when completed will irrigate the land between Guntubanda and Berhampur, and will supply the latter with pure water of which the town stands in urgent need. The channel was, however, only completed for about a mile when the work was closed, and I understand that funds are not available for its completion.

(*c*) *Local Fund miscellaneous improvements.*—These comprised 12 works and included the improvements of three tanks at Tekkali and three at Chatrapur, practically repairing tanks in Sompeta and Ichapur taluks and Peddakimedi. The completed works should prove of great benefit to Chatrapur and Tekkali which both suffered very severely from cholera in the past year.

(*d*) *Local Fund collection of materials.*—These consisted of 26 works for collection of gravel and road metal on special local fund estimates. The materials are, however, far in excess of current requirements, and, though they will be eventually used, there is likely to be considerable wastage in the meantime.

(*e*) *Collection of materials for East Coast Railway.*—This consisted of the collection of ballast stacked at the railway side, at a uniform rate of Rs. 20 per 1,000 cubic feet. The work was carried on at nine different centres. This ballast was required for immediate use. In addition to these, selected gangs of relief workers were employed at Ichapur and Bommali for a short period in loading the ballast into trains at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per 1,000 cubic feet. As this work nearly approached piece-work, and there was competition between the various gangs to complete the loading of their trucks, it was more appreciated by the coolies, more economical than other famine works. A commencement was also made in the collection of materials for two feeder roads connecting the stations of Kota Bomm and Golantra with the trunk road. As there is no chance of the work being taken up by Local Funds and as they are left incomplete, this expenditure will have been of no avail. Though the estimates were framed and passed in the Local Fund

Department, the works were undertaken at the express request of the East Coast Railway authorities.

(*f*) *Agency Civil works.*—For these works a special allotment of Rs. 5,000 was made by Government. They were undertaken for the benefit of the Savaras in the Tumba Agency. As many of the upland Savaras could not come down daily to work at the foot of the hills and return to their villages at night, I arranged for them to repair the path over Mahendragiri at the rate of Rs. 15 per mile. The work consisted of cutting branches and removing loose stones, each village undertaking the work on the responsibility of the headman within their village boundaries.

For those at the foot of the ghâts three tank works were provided, while a survey of the road from Tumba to the frontier of the Agency, where it adjoins the Jarada Estate, was made and estimates prepared. This work, consisting of clearing bushes and lock-spitting, gave a considerable amount of congenial employment to Savaras who delight in clearing jungle. It was not possible to get these people to conform to work on the ordinary lines of the Famine Code. The works were supervised by a Local Fund Overseer specially deputed and the Local Deputy Tahsildar.

The following figures give details, as far as information is available, as to the relative and proportionate expenditure on each class of work: the total expenditure as adjusted up to date being Rs. 3,15,048:—

—	Expenditure.	Percentage to total.
	Rs.	
1. Public Works Department communications	30,931	9
2. Public Works Department Irrigation	44,269	14
3. Local Fund miscellaneous improvements	38,072	12
4. Local Fund materials	1,34,159	43
5. East Coast Railway	65,559	21
6. Agency Civil Works	2,955	1
Total ...	3,15,045	

In the case of ballast for the East Coast Railway the actual cost as compared with the normal value is very high. This is due to the fact that in all these works it had to be carried a long way by head loads—as it had to be delivered and stacked at the rail side. The cost of conveying metal by head load is nearly ten times as great as conveyance by the ordinary method of carts. In the other case the low value of work turned out as compared with the total cost is attributable to the following causes:—

(*a*) High prices causing high wages.
(*b*) Large proportion of women (especially nursing mothers) and children on works as compared with men.
(*c*) The grant of distance allowances.
(*d*) The fixing of a minimum wage which lowered discipline.
(*e*) Allowance to dependants.

The work would have been much more economically carried out, had piece work on the intermediate system been adopted from the first for (A) and (B) classes of labourers. Some works not shown as famine works, executed on special allotment from the District Board on this system, showed no loss as compared with normal rates, while, when it was subsequently applied towards the close of the famine to the Hingili (No. 7 Distributary) Relief work, I found that the gangs so employed while turning out work at normal rates, received about one pie more per diem than the famine wage of that class. I enclose two statements IX-A and IX-B so far as information is at present available. They are at present necessarily very incomplete as accounts are not yet closed, nor is information obtained from the Public Works officers concerned in regard to all works.

The actual value of work done is calculated either at estimated rates for Public Works Department works or according to local fund schedule rates for local fund works, or at the actual contract rate for East Coast Railway ballast. The following statement shows the percentage of normal to actual cost of works for which information is at present available :—

—	Ascertained actual cost.	Normal.	Percentage of value.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Irrigation works	18,488	9,018	49
Public Works Department roads	739	315	43
Local Fund road works	1,18,182	34,329	29
Local Fund miscellaneous public improvements	35,962	10,708	30
East Coast Railway ballast collection	65,559	13,443	21
Agency	2,955	2,086	71

Statement IX-A gives full details as far as available for each work, of dates of opening and closing, number employed, actual expenditure and normal cost. Statement IX-B gives a talukwar abstract under each head for the details entered in statement IX-A :—

Statement showing the actual and normal cost of works.

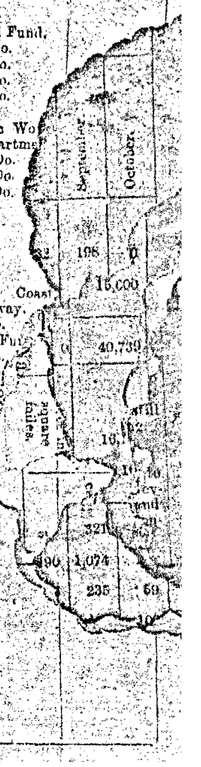
Serial number.	Name of work.	Taluk.	Date of opening as test work.	Date of closing as test work.	Date of opening as relief work.	Date of closing as relief work.	Total number of days on which the work was open	Maximum number of workers.	Average number of workers.	Total expenditure.	Restimated value of work done.	The department for which work was executed—Public Works Department, East Coast Railway, or Local Fund.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
										Rs.	Rs.		
1	Kotabommali quarry.	Tekkali.	11th June 1897	11th June 1897	12th June 1897	17th August 1897	67			5,195	1,230	East Coast Railway.	Long lead for conveyance.
2	Kaviti quarry		.....	.....	13th " "	6th " "	54			3,611	1,029	Do.	Do.
3	Kotabommali feeder road.		.....	.....	29th " "	15th " "	46			3,295	223	Local Fund.	
4	Bendi quarry		16th June 1897	16th June 1897	17th " "	3rd July "	45			2,912	622	Do.	At the rated Rs. 2·8·9 per cent.
5	Tekkali-Anantagiri road.		1st July "	25th " "	27th " "	30th July "	30			739	315	Public Works Department.	
6	Kurmanadapur tank.		.....	.....	15th " "	1st " "	33			1,401	397	Local Fund.	
7	Pattamahadevi		7th May 1897	14th June 1897	15th " "	17th August 1897	101			3,706	736		
8	Ura tank		2nd June "	14th " "	15th " "	16th " "	75			1,700	328		
						Total ...				22,619	4,680		
9	Kanchili quarry	Sompeta.	.....	.....	23rd June 1897	4th September 1897	72	1,089	583	4,990	967	East Coast Railway.	Long lead for conveyance.
10	Haripur		.....	.....	14th " "	24th August 1897	100	2,686	1,648	6,093	515	Do.	Do.
11	Mamidipalli		.....	.....	28th " "	6th " "	40	1,125	510	2,891	208	Local Fund.	
12	Polavarma		.....	.....	22nd July "	24th " "	33	1,079	858	3,464	400	Do.	
13	Jillumda		.....	.....	24th June "	13th " "	65	799	556	1,891	657	Do.	
14	Chodiralunjir		.....	.....	28th " "	18th " "	51	1,473	1,306	3,616	787	Do.	
15	Mogalikottur		.....	.....	7th " "	4th July "	97	1,393	1,136	6,121	1,411	Do.	
16	Pinkilladra		.....	.....	7th " "	19th August "	70	1,459	1,074	2,862	1,162	Do.	
17	Amparam		.....	.....	11th " "	6th July "	25	776	360	7,709	3,072	Do.	
18	Makarapuram tank.		.....	.....	18th " "	31st " "	44	495	391	1,686	364	Do.	
19	Sompannah tank		.....	.....	23rd " "	2nd August "	40	1,755	1,591	1,831	521	Do.	
						Total ...		14,110	10,013	7,135	2,263	Do.	
										49,919	13,124		

IX-A.—*Statement showing the actual and normal cost of works*—cont.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Taluk.	Date of opening as test work.	Date of closing as test work.	Date of opening as relief work.	Date of closing as relief work.	Total number of days on which the work was open.	Maximum number of workers.	Average number of workers.	Total expenditure.	Estimated value of work done.	The department for which work was executed—Public Works Department, East Coast Railway or Local Fund.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Abstract.				Rs.	Rs.		
1	Tekkali	Abstract.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	22,619	4,880	East Coast Railway.	
2	Sómpéta		.....	.....	.....	.....	...	14,179	10,013	43,919	13,124	Do.	
3	Ichhapur ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	...	15,519	6,331	59,152	15,600		
4	Berhampur		.....	.....	.....	.....	...	8,527	4,903	38,176	9,821	Fund.	
5	Peddakimedi ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2,893	1,815	2,799	108		
6	Purushottāpur ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	...	12,472	7,486	74,640	8,163		
7	Ganjám		.....	.....	.....	.....	...	14,493	8,624	64,785	16,112		
						Total ...	...	67,923	39,232	3,12,093	67,813		
						Agency (Sómpéta)...	...	...	...	2,955	2,086		
						Grand Total	...	...	...	3,15,048	69,899	nd. Works	

IX-A.—*Statement showing the actual and normal cost of works*—cont.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Taluk.	Date of opening as test work.	Date of closing as test work.	Date of opening as relief work.	Date of closing as relief work.	Total number of days on which the work was open.	Maximum number of workers.	Average number of workers.	Total expenditure.	Estimated value of work done.	The department for which work was executed—Public Works Department, East Coast Railway, or Local Fund.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Ichhapur.					Rs.	Rs.		
20	Ichhapur quarry ...	Ichhapur.	.....	.....	8th June 1897 ...	13th September 1897.	95	3,478	1,778	19,038	4,510	East Coast Railway.	
21	Purushottapur quarry.		7th June 1897 ...	14th June 1897 ...	15th „ „ ...	21st August 1897.	75	1,419	634	5,836	1,416	Do.	
22	Radda Hill ...		12th May „ ...	22nd May „ ...	23rd May „ ...	22nd „ „	101	7,557	1,954	20,771	5,471	Local Fund.	
23	Rajapur		.....	.....	23rd June „ ...	25th „ „	62	1,566	1,091	2,027	107	Do.	
24	Khojiria		.....	.....	8th July „ ...	25th „ „	...	...	...	5,300	2,922	Do.	
25	Rothini		1st August 1897 ...	17th August 1897 ...	18th August „ ...	10th October „	70	926	575	5,550	1,727	Do.	
26	Krishnasagaram tank.		.....	.....	9th June „ ...	6th August „	57	573	389	590	347	Do.	
						Total ...	...	15,519	6,731	59,152	15,600		
					Berhampur.								
27	Golantra feeder road.	Berhampur.	.....	.....	28th July 1897 ...	15th August 1897.	28	1,413	978	557	133	Local Fund.	
28	B. Branch		.....	.....	17th June „ ...	11th September „	83	2,220	1,601	10,071	...	Public Works Department.	
29	16th Distributary ...		.....	.....	15th May „ ...	24th August „	101	2,747	1,821	18,488	9,018	Do.	
30	Ankoli quarry ...		.....	.....	2nd July „ ...	9th October „	98	2,147	963	9,060	670	East Coast Railway.	
						Total ...	...	8,527	4,963	38,176	9,821		
					Peddakimedi.								
31	Rajapur quarry ...	Peddakimedi.	.....	.....	1st August 1897 ...	7th October 1897.	67	972	194	674	108	Local Fund.	
32	Lakshmaji tank at Gyirpudi.		.....	.....	9th June „ ...	29th July „	51	555	492	365	...		
33	Thatraju tank at		.....	.....	19th July „ ...	26th „ „	8	327	438	785	...		
34	Santara tank at Talasingi.		.....	.....	28th „ „	6th August „	9	839	751	960	...		
35	Kallyanapur quarry.		.....	.....	1st August „ ...	.....	...	...	...	16	...		
						Total ...	...	2,893	1,815	2,799	108		
					Purushottapur.								
36	Sorasingi ...	Purushottapur.	7th May 1897 ...	8th May 1897. ...	9th May 1897 ...	4th October 1897.	148	1,458	890	10,687	3,836	Local Fund.	
37	Mukundapur ...		1st „ „ ...	9th „ „ ...	10th „ „ ...	14th „ „	154	2,497	1,226	15,977	3,510	Do.	
38	Bhatukumaradu ...		28th „ „ ...	14th June „ ...	15th June „ ...	2nd September „	155	1,310	824	4,581	515	Do.	
39	Hingili		23rd „ „ ...	11th „ „ ...	.....	.....				1,079	305	Do.	
40	No. 7 Distributary at Hingili.		.....	.....	12th June 1897 ...	14th October 1897.	142	2,707	1,105	15,710		Do.	
41	Dayigam ...		20th March 1897 ...	18th April 1897 ...	14th April „ ...	23th August „	158	1,474	755	6,263	...	Public Works Department.	
42	Annigada		19th April „ ...	7th May „ ...	8th May „ ...	11th „ „	112	1,059	622	4,967	...	Do.	
43	Boirani ...		.....	.....	22nd „ „ ...	14th October „	146	1,992	1,817	12,377	...	Do.	
44	Muthurosingi ...		.....	.....	13th August 1897...	16th „ „	65	533	337	2,999	...	Do.	
						Total ...	...	12,432	7,486	74,640	8,163		
					Ganjam.								
45	Jotani ...	Ganjam.	22nd April 1897 ...	14th May 1897 ...	15th May 1897 ...	10th October 1897.	138	990	611	7,916	2,460	East Coast Railway.	
46	Chatrapur Hill quarry ...		9th „ „ ...	2nd „ „ ...	11th July „ ...	14th „ „	117	3,370	2,003	3,820	656	Do.	
47	Santhashapur ...		12th May „ ...	10th June „ ...	11th June „ ...	2nd September „	110	1,156	621	12,288	2,969	Local Fund.	
48	Fothara ...		1st June „ ...	20th July „ ...	21st July „ ...	23rd August „	83	1,263	1,054	5,909	1,293	Do.	
49	Sobutiya ...		10th „ „ ...	19th „ „ ...	20th „ „ ...	21st „ „	71	1,212	904	5,377	1,128	Do.	
50	Langoor ...		22nd May „ ...	25th June „ ...	26th June „ ...	31st July „	69	...	...	3,279	490	Do.	
51	Haradamuli ...		20th June „ ...	28th „ „ ...	29th „ „ ...	9th August „	49	498	444	2,737	536		
52	Kerchana		.....	.....	7th „ „ ...	10th „ „	64	931	727	1,234	474		
53	Palli tank ...		5th May 1897 ...	21st May 1897 ...	22nd May „ ...	28th July „	83	1,582	326	2,080	...	Pal	
54	Lakshmipati tank ...		1st „ „ ...	18th June „ ...	19th June „ ...	29th „ „	89	1,540	814	9,178	4,065	Do.	
55	Bandivamulu ...		.....	.....	1st July „ ...	15th August „	45	1,891	1,120	4,908	782	Loc	
						Total ...	...	14,433	8,624	5,453	1,268		
					Agency Relief Works.					64,788	16,112		
56	Clearing Mahándi path.	Agency Relief Works.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	170	170		
57	Road from Jarada to Thumba.		.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	893	893		
58	Naliya tank ...		.....	.....	10th June 1897.	22nd July 1897.	42	...	...	706	356		
59	Holidiya ...		.....	.....	11th „ „	22nd „ „	41	...	...	753	470		
60	Grammabandho ...		.....	.....	18th „ „	22nd „ „	39	...	...	433	197		
					.....	Total ...	...	...	...	2,955	2,086		



43. e States in the district.

44. g some mention of the various k of famine relief.

All office ily and without grudging time or labour in distress.

I have largely to k Mr. Weir, whom I relieved in February, and who had during the previous months paid special attention to the matter, for the extremely forward state of preparation in which every thing had been left by him. I was left with a strong staff of divisional officers, who were thoroughly acquainted with the district. Though famine was not declared until the end of March, yet constant touring in all parts was necessary from October onwards.

In this connection I regret that the needs of the public service caused the transfer of Mr. Rice on promotion, as this officer, besides being thoroughly seasoned to the climate of Gánjam, was intimately acquainted with the Senior Assistan Collector's division, and the Uriya language. He was succeeded by Mr. Willimot whose untimely death from dysentery, the result of undue exposure, was much be deplored. The season was an unhealthy one all round, and Mr. Partridge, t Principal Assistant Collector was down with severe fever for nearly six weeks fro the end of June. His illness was exceedingly unfortunate as it coincided with t illness of the Deputy Tahsildar of Parlakimedi, who was unable to stand the stra caused by the sudden expansion of distress in his taluk, combined with the deat from cholera of three circle inspectors.

Though there has been no pronounced famine in Gumsoor, yet relief on considerable scale was found necessary in July, and the division at all time required constant watching. The General Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. B. Narayana murty Pantulu Garu, was constantly on tour, moving rapidly from place to place an making careful enquiries. The strain on him has been heavy and continuous and he has had but little extraneous aid.

The Head-quarters Deputy Collector M.R.Ry. A. Gurumurti Naidu Garu has had no light task. His division consisted of the Gánjam and Purushottapur taluks, in which distress was very severe from March onwards. The division, though small, is more difficult to travel over than others, being badly provided with roads, and travelling during rainy weather, a matter of great difficulty, and the obstacles in the way of procuring grain for distribution at the various centres very great. Relief has, however, on the whole, been satisfactorily and economically administered throughout this division, and the shortcomings in the management of weav depôts have been due rather to his subordinates than to the Deputy Colle himself.

Mr. Ashe, at first Assistant Collector, and subsequent to Mr. Willimott's dea Senior Assistant Collector, had done especially good work. Early in May he w placed in charge of relief in the Gánjam taluk, and when at the beginning of Jun Mr. Willimott was placed on the sick list for five weeks from severe fever, he w placed in charge of the current duties of the Senior Assistant Collector's office. continued in special charge of famine work in that division till Mr. Willimot death on 2nd August, when he was finally placed in charge of the division. has been constantly on tour, and his work in connection with relief in Berhamp Ichchápur and Sompet taluks in addition to Peddakimedi Estate very heavy.

Of the taluk relief officers, Messrs. Brindley and Butler did very good wo The former had to undergo much discomfort during the rains in the Purushotta Ganjám taluks, his duties were carried out with great care and detail.

Mr. Gooch who was appointed as taluk relief officer, Tekkali-Parlakimedi. time when, owing to the illness of the divisional and taluk officers, a of several Circle Inspectors, relief was getting rather out of hand, suc a short time to over-exertion and sun-stroke, and was obliged to tak

His duties were subsequently carried out under the supervisio who had succeeded Mr. Partridge as Principal Assistant Collector

ance of the K. Raja-
gopala Row Special
Loans Tahsil

Of the ot good
work was done by Tahsildar for
weavers' relief, M.R.Ry. Vidradeo Na Tahsildar for
relief purposes at first in Atagada and subsequen Parlakimedi taluk, and
M.R.Ry. T. Venkatareddi Naidu, Deputy Tahsildar of Sompet, whose duties have been especially arduous.

In regard to office officials, excellent work was rendered by M.R.Ry. P. Sreekrustnulu Patrulu Garu, the permanent Sheristadar, up to end of April, when he was appointed Special Deputy Collector to relieve the Head-quarters Deputy Collector of his ordinary duties. He found a most efficient substitute in M.R.Ry. N. Ramamurti Naidu Garu, who has, with the entire vernacular staff of the office, worked day and night throughout the famine, the additional office staff sanctioned, both in the vernacular and account branches, being far less than in 1889.

The Treasury Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. D. Sreenivasa Rao Pantulu Garu, with a slight addition of staff, has had no light burden to bear, and in connection with this department, I would especially notice the hard work done by the district press establishment, for which no temporary increase in strength was sanctioned.

Of the circle inspectors, I would single out for special praise the following—P. B. Guriah of Khallikote, K. Bhadrachalam of Kasibugga and P. Ramanujam Naidu of Tekkali.

The greatest possible assistance has been rendered to me by other departments. The Inspector-General of Registration authorised his Sub-Registrars to supervise the working of the weavers' depôts during the absence of the taluk officers and assisted me in other ways.

Surgeon-Major Thomson had a large additional staff of fifteen hospital assistants to supervise, and personally inspected nearly all the works, and a large number of kitchens in spite of his heavy work at head-quarters.

I would especially, amongst the permanent apothecaries, mention the good work done by M. Jagannatha Naidu of Parlakimedi, S. D. Perimbam of Tekkali and J. Swami Nadar of Sompet.

The officials of the East Coast Railway, not only opened up their flag station telegraph offices for famine purposes, but authorised the collection of ballast at any place where I deemed it desirable in the interests of the district.

As already stated the Executive Engineer, Mr. DeMorgan, has cordially co-operated with me throughout, and in this connection I must pay a high tribute of praise to the work done by Mr. Lacey, as Sub-Divisional officer of Berhampur. This officer bore the brunt of the supervision of famine relief works. He had in his charge the Ganjám, Purushottapur and Berhampur taluks with the Peddakimedi Estate, and Ichchápur, where nearly all the relief works were concentrated, there being 22 centres in all, which could not all be visited without travelling fully 150 miles. For the poor value of the outturn as compared with the actual cost the conditions of work and not the Public Works officers are to blame.

Amongst the overseers, I consider that the best work has been done by Messrs. LaRine, P. Raghava Aiyangar, P. Narayana Pandey, the two latter especially.

In conclusion, I would point out that a very heavy strain has been placed upon the District Police. Not only have guards been furnished for weavers' depôts and relief works, where Samastanam paiks could not be employed for the purpose, but escort duties have been very heavy and crime has been greatly on the increase. Yet all this has been done without in any way impairing the working of the Police in its ordinary capacity, as evidenced by the fact that in 1897 there were no such grain riots as occurred in 1889. I believe it to be a fact that on one occasion there were only four men left available for duty out of the entire Chatrapur reserve, and on other occasions there were very few more. All this extra work has been accomplished by the ordinary District Police, without a single

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temporar… the greatest credit u…

I … on the … report punctually from divisional officers and … while the accounts have not yet been fin… adjusted. I have, in consequence, been compelled to submit this report not early …, but in an incomplete form. The financial statement pending final adjustment cannot be considered otherwise than merely approximate.

V-A.—*Statement* … *Relief.*

No.	Taluks.			square miles.		
1	2		3	4	5	6
		General Deputy Collector's Division.				
1	Gumsur ..	1	Russellkonda	25	18,731	
		2	Bodokodanda	16	5,839	
		3	Bellugunta	33	18,314	
		4	Bugudá	57	19,656	
		5	Korchilli	29	7,695	
		6	Jagannadhaprasad ..	56	14,655	
		7	Kullada	41	16,266	
		8	Kukkulubha ..	9	6,753	
		9	Gullery	6	5,586	
		10	Mojjagada	11	5,069	
			Total ..	283	118,564	
2	Suradá ..	1	Suradá	19	13,764	
		2	Osorobondho	7	5,804	
		3	Koruda	7	2,682	
		4	Bodoberosingi	5	7,094	
		5	Payalapada	22	16,524	
		6	Vishnuchekram ..	15	12,702	
		7	Ballipadra	23	13,196	
			Total ..	98	71,566	
3	Bodagadá ..	1	Manikyapur	40	6,386	
		2	Godomutlah	40	9,720	
			Total ..	80	16,106	
4	Aska	1	Pudamari	23	15,307	
		2	Pattupur	29	21,747	
		3	Sérugadá	23	18,528	
		4	Dhowgam	40	18,518	
		5	Aska	35	18,001	
		6	Mondimorayi	50	16,699	
			Total ..	200	108,800	
		Senior Assistant Collector's Division.				
5	Berhampur ..	1	Golantra	30	14,990	
		2	Berhampur	25	38,714	
		3	Jagannadhapur ..	39	21,916	
		4	Tanginapalli	38	14,214	
		5	Banginibady	35	13,628	
		6	Kukkudakhandi ..	34	15,461	
			Total ..	201	118,923	
		Khond Muttah.				
		1	Golantra	2	1,294	
		2	Kukkudakhandi ..	1	2,062	
			Total ..	3	3,356	
			Total Berhampur Taluk.	204	122,279	

No.	Taluk.		Principal village.	Number of villages.	Number of houses.	Remarks.
1	2		3	5	6	
			Senior Assistant Collector's Division—*cont.*			
6	Iehhápur ..	1	Kavita	48	25,435	
		2	Iehhápur	48	25,165	
		3	Mantriddi	48	11,978	
		4	Kotilingi	49	8,968	
		5	Chikati	48	10,023	
		6	Surangi	48	7,963	
		7	Nuvagada	49	3,969	
			Total ..	338	93,501	
7	Sómpéta ..	1	Sómpéta	103	26,315	
		2	Haripur		31,072	
		3	Mandasa		14,653	
		4	Patrapur		24,550	
		5	Siripuram		13,549	
		6	Thumba		3,989	
		7	Báruva		25,044	
		8	Jayantipuram		28,242	
			Total ..	103	167,414	
8	Pedda Kimedi.	1	Addupada	80	9,461	
		2	Digupudi		13,180	
		3	Koitakhandi		8,458	
		4	Naupada		10,286	
		5	Bhramarapuram ..		5,960	
			Total ..	80	47,345	
			Head-Quarters Deputy Collector's Division.			
9	Purushottapur.	1	Purushottapur	237	23,345	
		2	Bhatukumarada ..		23,405	
		3	Hingili		25,257	
		4	Boyiráni		21,655	
		5	Kolladi		23,724	
		6	Pandripada		9,921	
		7	Pulasara		23,056	
		8	Atagada		17,543	
			Total ..	237	167,906	
10	Ganjám ..	1	Chatrapur	206	32,870	
		2	Mundala		18,874	
		3	Bongunowpada ..		17,925	
		4	Khallikota		17,892	
		5	Biridi		16,175	
		6	Humma		10,473	
			Total ..	206	114,209	
			Principal Assistant Collector's Division.			
11	Parlákimedi ..	1	Battili	50	17,821	
		2	Váranási	50	31,15[illegible]	
		3	Koradá	50	29,009	
		4	Sáravakóta	50	18,710	

No.	Taluk.		Principal village.	Number of villages.	Number of houses.	Remarks.
1	2		3	5	6	
			Principal Assistant Collector's Division—*cont.*			
	Parlákimedi—*cont.*	5	T[illegible]	50	15,963	
		6	Kor[illegible]	50	22,964	
		7	Parlákimedi	60	47,854	
		8	Chapra	50	17,187	
		9	Garabanda	50	11,875	
		10	Gurandi	50	22,561	
		11	Uppalada	50	8,855	
			Total ..	560	245,650	
12	Tekkali ..	1	Tekkali Raghunádhapur.	160	25,740	
		2	Bommali		36,043	
		3	Páta Tekkali		28,974	
		4	Kasibugga		34,294	
			Total ..	160	127,051	
13	Narasannapét.	1	Narasannapét	59	32,145	
		2	Polaki		25,746	
		3	Sirigam		21,169	
		4	Jalumooru		18,983	
			Total ..	59	97,983	
14	Chicacole ..	1	Chicacole	402	22,736	
		2	Calingapatam		22,743	
		3	Korlakota		19,174	
		4	Kristnapuram		14,382	
		5	Peddasowlapur		10,980	
		6	Telikipenta		7,930	
		7	Dhanukuvaday		11,932	
			Total ..	402	109,877	

Note.—The above are the approximate figures reported by the taluk officers. The totals of each taluk do not correctly with those given in the census book and other records. As there is no time to admit of any scrutiny, the figures of taluk officers are adopted.

V-B.—*Statement showing the Monthly Variations in the Area and Population of affected portions as shown in the maps submitted under section 47 of the F*

No.	Name of District.	Government or Zamindari.	Months.	Seriously affected.		Slightly affected.		Moderately affected.		Sporadic cases of distress.		Affected.		Un
				Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
				SQ. MILES.		SQ. MILES.		SQ. MILES.		SQ. MILES.		SQ. MILES.		
	Ganjam District.	Government.	April ...	92	50,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	522		
			May ...	170	74,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	736		
			June ...	606	300,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	239		
			July ...	742	341,249	1,324	263,972	714	127,263	...	...	...		
			August ...	558	266,058	...	...	139	61,001	975	137,273	...		
			September ...	...	...	333	185,379	...	...	1,135	257,186	...		
			October ...	...	...	109	60,349	...	...	...	...	...		
				2,168	1,034,054	1,766	509,699	853	188,264	2,110	394,459	1,497		
		Zamindari.	April ...	622	190,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,065		
			May ...	923	281,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	849		
			June ...	1,275	417,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	958		
			July ...	1,715	545,316	463	137,317	842	284,839	...	...	...		
			August ...	1,074	394,999	...	...	1,272	358,168	387	106,845	...		
			September ...	...	...	949	311,898	...	...	1,107	312,537	...		
			October ...	...	...	256	67,378	...	...	...	...	...		
				5,609	1,828,994	1,668	516,588	2,114	643,007	1,494	419,382	2,372	828,352	

V-C.—*Test works which have either failed or for other reason, not converted into relief works.*

Number.	Name of the taluk.	Name of locality or village.	Name of work.	Department in charge of the work.	Nature of work.	Date of opening.	Date of closing.	...on relief.		
								July.	August.	September.	October.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
1	Tekkali ...	Bovabhadra ...	Gariblu gedda ...	D.P.W. ...	Repairs to channel ...	9th Dec. 1896 ...	12th Dec. 1896.				
2	,, ...	Bendi ...	Bendi quarry ...	Local Fund ...	Breaking metal ...	14th ,, ...	15th ,,				
3	Pa...r ...	Sabulia ...	Sabulia ,, ...	Do. ...	Collection of metal ...	26th ,, ...	31st ,,				
4	Tekkali ...	Bendi ...	Bendi ,, ...	Do. ...	Breaking metal ...	21st Jan. 1897 ...	22nd Jan. 1897				
5	Do. ...	Bambhadra ...	Gariblu gedda ...	D.P.W. ...	Repairs to the channel ...	25th ,, ...	25th ,,				
6	Gajjam ...	Kalliupalli ...	Work at the quarry ...	Local Fund ...	Metal breaking and collecting gravel.	5th Feb. 1897 ...	.....	0	231	232	198
7	Purushottapur ...	Pallapur ...	Quarry ...		Collection of materials ...	5th ,, ...	5th Feb.	...	100	211	15,600
8	Paloor ...	Sabulia ...	Sabulia quarry ...	Local Fund ...	Collection of metal ...	16th ,, ...	16th ,,				
9	Hiridi ...	Nungur ...	Nungur ,, ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	17th ,, ...	17th ,,				
10	Ichhapur ...	Purushottapur ...	Quarrying ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	18th ,, ...	18th ,,	156	178	223	0
11	Gumsur ...	Olladano ...	Raising the bank of river Krishnabha.	D.P.W. ...	Raising the bank ...	23rd ,, ...	24th ,,				40,739
12	Bachampur ...	Ballipadu ...	Quarrying ...	Local F...	Collection of metal ...	29th ,, ...	29th Mar. 1897.	663			
13	Podda Kimedi ...	Pudmanabhapur ...	Tatraj tank ...	Do. ...	Repairs to the tank ...	15th Mar. 1897 ...	19th ,,	163	210		
14	Narasannapet ...	Gotrapalli ...	Rajula cheruvu ...		Tank repairs ...	17th ,, ...	18th ,,				
15	Tekkali ...	Vallavalasa ...	Kotabommali ballast quarry ...	D.P.W. ...	Breaking metal ...	18th ,, ...	.....				
16	Ichhapur ...	Purushottapur ...	Quarrying ...	Local Fund ...	Collection of metal ...	24th ,, ...	24th ,,				
17	Tekkali ...	Bendi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Breaking metal ...	29th ,, ...	29th ,,		685		
18	Bachampur ...	Sabulia ...	Canal ...	D.P.W. ...	Excavation of the canal ...	6th April 1897 ...	7th April 1897				
	Hiridi ...	Pothara ...	Work at Poirasi ...	Local Fund ...	Collection of metal ...	8th ,, ...	9th ,,		192	7	
20	Sompeta ...	Jhakibhadra ...	Quarrying ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9th ,, ...	29th ,,		415	321	
21	Podda Kimedi ...	Tatraj tank ...	Repairs of the tank ...		Deepening the bed of the tank and clearing the silt.	30th ,, ...	.....				
22	Ichhapur ...	Kudha Hill ...	Quarrying ...	Do. ...	Collection of metal ...	3rd May 1897 ...	3rd May 1897.		490	1,074	
23	Gumsur ...	Yekadolo ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	21st ,, ...	22nd ,,		610	235	50
									802	486	100
									3,319	5,934	994

V-F.—*Statement of relief in kitchens in the Famine of* 1897.

Serial number.	Taluk.	No. of kitchens.	Population of the taluk.	Maximum number of persons that attended at one time.			Average number.			Total number as per kitchen register.			Number discharged having gained strength.	Number sent to works.	Number died.	Number remaining in the register at the date of closing the kitchen.	Number that left the kitchen of their own accord.		Expenditure (not verified with the Treasury account).		
				Dependents.	Others.	Total.	Dependents.	Others.	Total.	Dependents.	Others.	Total.					Whose whereabouts are known.	Whose whereabouts are not known.	Value of food articles supplied.	Miscellaneous charges.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
																			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Berhampur	6	130,209	61	476	537	12	177	189	113	641	754	416	228	3	104	3	...	3,007 6 10	1,563 8 3	
2	Sómpét	13	80,929	72	1,224	1,296	86	972	1,058	262	2,761	3,023	2,327	370	1	315	8	...	7,658 7 5	3,154 7 4	
3	Ichhápur ...	5	120,927	36	234	270	75	66	141	36	224	260	185	6	2	67	...	...	897 8 5	604 14 7	
4	Pedda Kimedi ...	5	43,494	...	1,754	1,754	...	252	252	...	776	776	414	55	7	131	169	...	1,772 9 4	1,608 15 1	
	Total of Senior Asst. Collector's Division.	29	384,559	169	4,373	4,517	173	1,667	1,840	411	4,402	4,813	3,342	659	13	617	180	...	13,936 0 0	6,911 13 8	
5	Ganjám	3	122,132	...	293	293	...	81	81	...	3,536	3,536	2,088	14	3	31	1,978	1,557	346 8 11	199 7 3	
6	Purushottapur ...	6	166,510	...	343	343	...	212	212	...	668	668	140	236	...	109	42	...	1,938 1 5	582 7 8	
	Total of Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.	9	288,642	...	636	636	...	293	293	...	4,204	4,204	2,228	250	3	140	2,020	1,557	2,294 10 4	781 14 6	3,076
7	Gumsur	3	118,266	...	357	357	...	241	241	...	654	654	600	...	...	134	50	...	1,233 0 1	444 0 7	1,677 0 8
8	Aska	1	108,020	...	242	242	...	136	136	...	332	332	290	...	2	10	30	...	797 9 0	378 7 11	1,176 0 11
9	Surada	2	65,683	...	236	236	...	98	98	...	299	299	120	...	29	50	...	120	680 1 1½	354 13 1½	1,034 14 3
10	Bodagada ...	1	18,927	...	116	116	...	62	62	...	153	153	97	...	18	28	10	...	548 1 11	235 2 10	783 4 9
	Total of Gumsur Deputy Collector's Division.	7	310,896	...	951	951	...	537	537	...	1,438	1,438	1,107	...	49	226	80	120	3,258 12 1½	1,413 1 5½	4,671 13 7
11	Chicacole	2	123,538	...	651	651	...	485	485	...	902	902	244	...	8	275	96	272	1,845 9 3	732 9 3	2,577 2 6
12	Narasannapét ...	8	102,172	25	1,493	1,518	1	1,035	1,036	25	2,864	2,889	712	...	17	103	158	...	4,746 12 ...	950 9 3	5,697 2 6
13	Tekkali	6	127,329	...	1,665	1,665	...	776	776	...	3,264	3,264	2,618	270	114	232	30	...	7,931 9 1	2,415 7 8	10,347
14	Parlákimedi ...	...	252,050	Information not available.																	
	Total of Principal Assistant Collector's Division.	11	605,089	25	3,709	3,734	1	2,296	2,297	25	6,530	6,555	3,574	270	139	700	284	270	14,523 14 7	4,098 10 2	18,622 8 9
	Grand Total ...	56	1,589,477	194	9,674	9,868	174	4,593	4,767	436	16,574	17,010	10,251	1,179	204	1,693	2,564	1,956	33,403 5 0½	13,205 7 4½	46,608 12 5

Works in the District of Ganjám.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Number of works.	Maximum number.			Average number.			Number of deaths.	Number of Relief workers on the date of closing.	Amount of fines inflicted.	Expenditure as far as information is available.						Value of work done as far as information is available.
			Dependents.	Others.	Total.	Dependents.	Others.	Total.				By Local Fund as Test Work.		By D. F. W. as Relief works.		Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14		15		16
	Senior Assistant Collector's Division.											Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Berhampur	4	7,000	837	8,527	4,675	288	4,963	7	865	2,604 14 0	...	...	28,176 0 0	...	28,176 0 0		9,821
2	Pedda Kimedi	5	3,647	...	3,647	2,108	...	2,408	...	1,007	70 7 4	147	0 0	2,652 0 0		2,799 0 0		108
3	Sómpéta	11	14,085	14	14,099	6,916	7	6,923	4	...	1,170 13 0	...	...	52,874 0 0		52,874 0 0		16,210
4	Ichhápur	6	14,673	640	15,510	6,126	205	6,331	1	1,988	2,674 9 4	2,444	0 0	56,708 0 0		59,152 0 0		15,600
	Total ...	26	40,295	1,497	41,792	23,125	500	23,625	12	4,710	6,550 12 8	2,591	0 0	1,40,410 0 0		1,43,001 0 0		40,739
	Head-Quarters Deputy Collector's Division.																	
5	Ganjám	11	14,073	829	14,902	6,366	351	6,717	3	1,642	1,064 6 3	11,610	0 0	53,178 0 0		64,788 0 0		16,...
6	Purushottapur	8	10,528	1,904	12,432	5,894	602	6,496	10	660	4,832 3 0	2,389	0 0	72,254 0 0		74,640 0 0		8,1...
	Total ...	19	24,601	2,733	27,334	12,260	953	13,213	13	2,302	5,896 8 3	13,999	0 0	1,25,432 0 0		1,39,428 0 0		24,2...
	Principal Assistant Collector's Division.																	
7	Tekkali	9	6,726	...	6,726	4,675	...	4,675	264	2,118	383 7 2	1,207	0 0	21,412 0 0		22,619 0 0		4,880
	Grand Total ...	54	71,622	4,230	75,852	42,960	1,453	44,413	295	9,128	12,930 12 4	17,794	0 0	2,97,254 0 0		3,15,048 0 0		69,899

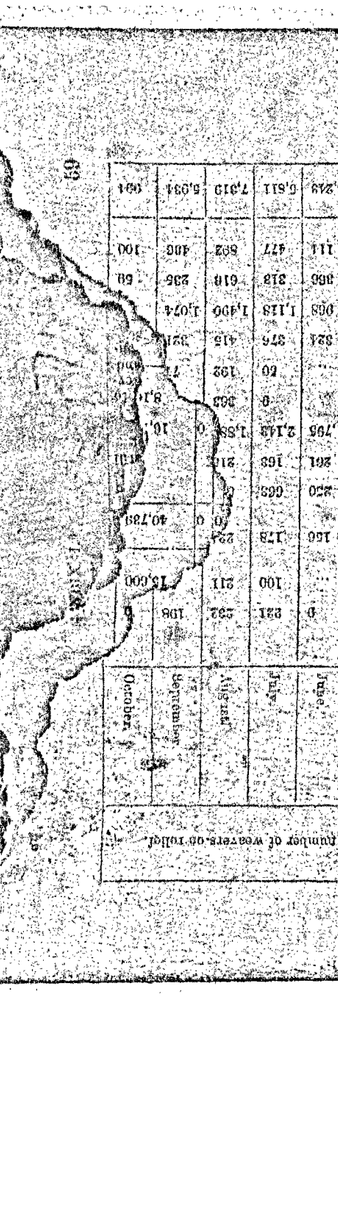
V.—Statement showing the names and particulars of relief in weavers' depots.

Serial number.	Name of depot.	Total number of weavers in the taluk according to the census of 1881.	Date of opening of the depot, i.e., from which twist was advanced.	Date of closing of the depot, i.e., the date from which advance of twist was stopped.	Maximum number of O ticket-holders at any one time.	Maximum number of working members on roll at any one time.	Date on which the maximum number was reached.	Total number of cloths for which twist was advanced.	Total number of cloths delivered.	Total number of cloths for which money was recovered.	Number of cloths reported irrecoverable up to date.	Number of cloths still to be collected.	Maximum number of dependents to whom doles were given at the depot.	Average number of weavers on relief.										
														April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.				
1	Chicacole	6,238	16th June 1897	31st Aug. 1897	378	1,340	18th Aug. 1897	4,058	3,263	805	...	...	9	231	532	136	...	...	...	...				
2	Narasannapet	3,230	3rd July	31st ,,	530	716	24th ,,	6,795	6,669	82	...	44	...	100	211	13,000	...	...	...	...				
3	Tekkali	...	7th May	20th Sept.	883	1,870	28th July	13,964	13,931	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
4	Tadasa	...	8th ,,	7th ,,	222	646	6th Aug.	7,136	7,005	40	...	...	125	...	72	156	178	224	...	...				
5	Pottasitmadi	6,138	21st ,,	16th ,,	744	1,800	9th ,,	11,774	11,011	668	...	96	187	...	...	320	668	210	40	40,738				
6	Bobbanpur	9,413	1st June	31st ,,	812	2,364	1st Sept.	13,620	13,164	344	46	70	...	...	...	261	163	218	...	...				
7	Sompeta	3,280	5th April	15th May	1,111	2,149	25th Aug.	37,641	37,080	493	19	74	184	441	1,204	1,705	2,143	1,584	6	10,...				
8	Tohbhapur	2,423	26th July	19th ,,	267	660	13th ,,	2,937	2,874	40	23	...	...	...	...	...	6	263	...	8,10...				
9	Digapadi	1,529	27th ,,	16th ,,	312	...	30th Sept.	3,028	2,707	408	20	...	8	...	...	...	60	192	77	...				
10	Chintapur	1,087	18th May	16th ,,	314	9	15th Aug.	7,382	6,917	461	...	194	...	...	...	56	324	376	415	321				
11	Purushottapur	5,010	6th ,,	19th ,,	818	691	29th ,,	2,010	14,311	12,023	1,218	819	...	...	...	479	908	1,118	1,909	1,074				
12	Ankla	2,601	22nd April	19th ,,	680	1,710	11th ,,	13,131	11,025	1,293	137	170	80	...	...	366	318	618	236	68				
13	Russellkonda	1,241	22nd May	18th ,,	221	817	17th ,,	2,892	1,941	461	...	...	24	...	...	111	477	862	466	100				
	Total	47,748	...	...	...	16,376	...	141,228	133,406	6,732	161	909	616	441	2,127	4,249	6,811	7,913	5,934	694				
			1897				1897																	
			16th June	31st Aug.	378	1,340	18th Aug.	4,058	3,263	805	...	...	9	231	532	136	...	...	...	...				
			3rd July	31st ,,	530	716	24th ,,	6,795	6,669	82	...	44	...	100	211	13,000	...	...	...	...				
			7th May	20th Sept.	883	1,870	28th July	13,964	13,931	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
			8th ,,	7th ,,	222	646	6th Aug.	7,136	7,005	40	...	...	125	...	72	156	178	224	...	...				
			21st ,,	16th ,,	744	1,800	9th ,,	11,774	11,011	668	...	96	187	...	...	320	668	210	40	40,738				
			1st June	31st ,,	812	2,364	1st Sept.	13,620	13,164	344	46	70	...	...	...	261	163	218	...	...				
			5th April	15th May	1,111	2,149	25th Aug.	37,641	37,080	493	19	74	184	441	1,204	1,705	2,143	1,584	6	10,...				
			26th July	19th ,,	267	660	13th ,,	2,937	2,874	40	23	...	...	...	...	...	6	263	...	8,10...				
			27th ,,	16th ,,	312	...	30th Sept.	3,028	2,707	408	20	...	8	...	...	...	60	192	77	...				
			18th May	16th ,,	314	9	15th Aug.	7,382	6,917	461	...	194	...	...	...	56	324	376	415	321				
			6th ,,	19th ,,	818	691	29th ,,	2,010	14,311	12,023	1,218	819	...	...	...	479	908	1,118	1,909	1,074				
			22nd April	19th ,,	680	1,710	11th ,,	13,131	11,025	1,293	137	170	80	...	...	366	318	618	236	68				
			22nd May	18th ,,	221	817	17th ,,	2,892	1,941	461	...	...	24	...	...	111	477	862	466	100				

* This information is not available.

V.-D.—Tank works which have been subsequently converted into relief works.

No.	Name of tank.	Name of locality or village.	Nature of work.	Department in charge of the work.	Nature of work.	Date of commencement as test work.	Date of opening as relief work.	Date of conversion into relief work.
						1897.	1897.	
1	Pennahottapur	Belgam	Work at the quarry	Local Fund	Collection of metal	20th March	14th April	12th May
2	Janjam	Chetapur	Hill quarry	Do.	Do.	Do. 9th April	2nd May	11th ,,
3	Pennahottapur	Attagada	Quarrying	Do.	Do.	15th ,,	8th ,,	14th ,,
4	Janjam	Idchal	Do.	Do.	Collection of kellas.	21st ,,	15th ,,	16th ,,
5	Ichapur	Chintapur	Filling tank	Do.	Clearing silt, &c.	5th ,,	22nd ,,	23rd ,,
6	Kuttapur	Kosamba	Quarrying	Do.	Collection of metal	7th ,,	10th ,,	11th ,,
7	Tekkali	Tekkali	Petta Zubdeeby tank	Do.	Repairs	7th ,,	15th June	16th ,,
8	Ichapur	Idchapur	Bunds Hill	Do.	Collection of metal	12th ,,	28th May	29th ,,
9	Purushottapur	Sunkeapur	Quarrying	Do.	Do.	12th ,,	15th June	16th ,,
10	Purushottapur	No. 7 Distributary	Irrigation work	Do.	Deepening of channel	23rd ,,	15th ,,	16th ,,
11	Janjam	Dichali	Quarrying	Do.	Collecting of metal	23rd ,,	10th ,,	11th ,,
12	Janjam	Kunjar ,,	Do.	Do.	Do.	23rd ,,	26th ,,	27th ,,
13	Gangam	Pathara	Do.	Do.	Do.	28th ,,	17th ,,	18th ,,
14	Purushottapur	Bheemavada	Do.	Do.	Do.	29th ,,	2nd ,,	3rd ,,
15	Gangam	Tekkali	Tank bank	Do.	Repairs	2nd ,,	15th June	16th ,,
16	Ichapur	Tunisbeerapur	Quarry	D.P.W.	Collection of metal	7th ,,	15th ,,	21st ,,
17	Cossiya	Sahulla	Quarrying	Local Fund	Do.	10th ,,	21st July	22nd ,,
18	Tekkali	Kotchomanli	Quarry	D.P.W.	Do.	11th ,,	15th June	17th ,,
19	Do.	Kaipie	Do.	Do.	Do.	13th ,,	13th ,,	13th ,,
20	Do.	Hondi	Do.	Do.	Do.	15th ,,	17th ,,	18th ,,
21	Gangam	Haradamoli	Do.	Local Fund.	Do.	20th ,,	20th ,,	20th ,,
22	Tekkali	Tekkali-Amudalgni Road.	Do.	D.P.W.	Do.	1st July	20th July	20th July



Serial number of appointments	Government order sanctioning the establishment.		Office.	Name.	Rate of pay per annum.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Total number of days.	Nature of establishment.		Remarks.
	Number.	Date.							Yearly.	Date and length of leave.	
41	G.O. No. 278,	20th April 1897	Taluk office.	Clerk	20 0 0	25th August 1897	4th Dec. 1897	102	29 10 9		
42	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	0 0 0	Do.	Do.	1	0 8 1		
43	Do.	Do.	Do.	Peon	0 0 0	Do.	Do.	1	0 8 1		
44	Do.	Do.	Do.	Taluk Relief Officer.	Pay not fixed.	Do.	Do.	13	8 6 1		
45	Do.	Do.	Do.	Clerk	20 0 0	Not ascertained.					
46	Do.	Do.	Do.	Peon	0 0 0	Information not available.					
47	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	0 0 0						
48	G.O. No. 278,	Do.	Principal Assistant Collector's office.	Clerk	20 0 0	6th May 1897	30th Nov. 1897	208	138 12 5	Doubled.	10 0 0 Land Revenue.
49	G.O. No. 1801, Mrs.	22nd July 1897	Senior Assistant Collector.	Taluk office	60 0 0	10th August 1897	Do.	8 22	111 4 8	Doubled.	111 4 8 Land Revenue.
50	G.O. No. 278, Hov.	29th April 1897	Do.	Clerk	20 0 0	14th May 1897	Do.	6 18	101 9 10	Doubled.	141 0 10 Land Revenue.
51	G.O. No. 930, Mrs.	22nd July 1897	Head quarters Deputy Collector.	Taluk clerk	30 0 0	6th July 1897	Do.	1 20	1 5 2		
52	G.O. No. 278, Hov.	29th April 1897	Do. Do.	Clerk	20 0 0	3rd May 1897	Do.	6 29	138 11 4		
53	Do.	Do.	General Deputy Collector.	Do.	20 0 0	6th May 1897	Do.	6 27	127 6 0		31 6 0 Land Revenue.
54	Do.	Do.	Taluk office.	Do.	20 0 0	8th May 1897	Do.	6 31	135 7 0		12 0 0 Land Revenue.
55	Do.	Do.	Taluk office.	Do.	16 0 0	10th Sept. 1897	3 24		29 10 7		69 10 7 Land Revenue.
56	Do.	Do.	Taluk office.	Do.	20 0 0	22nd May 1897	31st Dec. 1897	5 25	106 7 8		17 12 0 Land Revenue.
57	Do.	Do.	Taluk office.	Do.	16 0 0	Do.	20th Sept. 1897	4 22	65 14 4		25 3 4
58	Do.	Do.	Taluk office.	Do.	20 0 0	20th May 1897	31st Dec. 1897	6 22	107 11 10		107 11 10
59	Do.	Do.	Taluk office.	Do.	13 0 0	22nd July 1897	10th Sept. 1897	2 10	21 13 4		0 0 6
60	Do.	Do.	Deputy Tahsildar.	Do.	20 0 0	19th May 1897	15th Nov. 1897	6 25	118 0 2		118 0 2 Land Revenue.

VIII-A.—*List of Temporary Establishments entertained in the Ganjam of 1897*—cont.

Serial number of appointments	Government order sanctioning the establishment.		Office.	Rank.	Rate of pay per person.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Total number of days.	Cost of establishment. Pay &c.	Cost of establishment. Batta and tonnage.	Total.	Remarks.
	Number.	Date.			Rs. A. P.			W. D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
61	G.O., No. 278, Rev.	29th April 1897	Deputy Tahsildar, Purushottapur	Clerk	20 0 0	26th May 1897.	13th Nov. 1897.	5 18	121 15 0		121 15 0	
62	Do.	Do.	Deputy Tahsildar, Ganjam.	Do.	20 0 0	3rd May 1897.	Do.	5 26	129 3 4	27 9 6	156 14 10	Debited to Land Revenue.
63	Do.	Do.	Deputy Tahsildar, Ichhapur.	Do.	20 0 0	11th May 1897.	31st Oct. 1897.	5 21	113 8 0	.....	113 8 0	
64	Do.	Do.	Deputy Tahsildar, Sompeta.	Do.	20 0 0	9th May 1897.	30th Nov. 1897.	6 21	134 13 5	4 2 0	138 15 5	
65	Do.	Do.	Deputy Tahsildar, Parlakimedi	Do.	20 0 0	12th May 1897.	15th Nov. 1897.	6 2	122 14 3	1 12 0	124 10 5	
66	Do.	Do.	Deputy Tahsildar, Tekkali.	Do.	20 0 0	Do.	31st Oct. 1897.	5 20	112 14 5	9 14 0	122 12 5	
67	Do.	Do.	Deputy Tahsildar. Taluk offices.	Special Tahsildar.	100 0 0	11th May 1897.	15th Oct. 1897.	5 6	519 5 8	180 0 0	729 5 4	Debited to Famine.
68	Do.	Do.	Do.	Peon	6 0 0	Do.	Do.	5 6	30 15 8	.....		
69	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	6 0 0	Do.	Do.	5 6	30 15 8	.....		
70	Board of Revenue Settlement, No. 3318, Mis.	11th May 1897.	Special Tahsildar, Jeypur.	Deputy Do.	150 0 0	Do.	31st July 1897.	1 23	305 10 0	.....		
71	Do.	Do.	Clerk	...	15 0 0	25th June 1897.	2nd Aug. 1897.	1 17	8 0 0	.....		
72	Do.	Do.	Revenue Inspector	...	35 0 0	11th June 1897.	Do.	1 22	Pay and drawn.	27 5 0	307 9 6	Debited to Land Revenue.
73	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	35 0 0	12th July 1897.	Do.	0 22	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	
74	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	35 0 0	1st June 1897.	31st July 1897.	2 0	60 10 8	.....	60 10 8	
75	Do.	Do.	Peon	...	6 0 0	9th June 1897.	Do.	1 22	11 12 10			
76	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	6 0 0	2nd June 1897.	Do.	1 23	11 12 10			
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	6 0 0	Do.	Do.	1 23	11 12 10			

ENCLOSURE.

From H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Ganjám, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Chatrapur, 8th November 1897.

As directed in Board's Proceedings No. 8492, Miscellaneous, dated 18th October 1897, I have the honour to submit herewith a brief advance report on the peculiarities of this district from the point of famine administration, the reasons for their rapid collapse and speedy recovery.

I have not much to add to the remarks given in my fortnightly narrative period ending 30th April as to the cause of the rapid decline in the condi- the people and the development of real distress. From the middle of ber 1896 to the middle of March 1897, test works were opened at various ur, Mekkali, Sómpét, Peddakimedi, Ichhápur, Ganjám and Purush- without labour being attracted thereto, though people were ready enough e to works on piece-work system so far as funds were available for that e. The work at Kaliapalli near Chatrapur in February attracted a large r of workers; but for reasons pointed out, I was unable to consider this to al test of distress, as the majority of those attending it were Telugu (Reddiki) sional labourers, of whom nearly 90 per cent. were women and children. were attracted by what was the high rate of wage for a woman, as compared rdinary wages, while the men were unwilling to work at only a fractional se over the woman's wage, their own wages as calculated by the Famine being less than the normal. The men accordingly remained at home and made omen and children work.

The first real test work was at Daigam in Purushottapur taluk, which was d as the result of my visit to that taluk in March; subsequent to that month could not be opened with sufficient rapidity owing to the want of a sufficiently supervising staff. Hence the necessity for extending gratuitous relief in Ichhápur and Berhampur taluks and in the distressed portions of the sion to many who would, with a proper staff, have been brought upon relief

3. I may here note that the Principal Assistant Collector's division, other Parlákimedi and the Savaras of Tekkali, is almost entirely Telugu, the popula- of Parlákimedi being partly Uriya and partly Telugu. Sómpét, Ichhápur, ampur and Ganjám (south of the Rushikulya) taluks contain generally an Uriya lation, but mixed with a large sprinkling of Telugu weavers and labouring dikas—all of whom have to a considerable extent by force of long association bed the prejudices of the Uriyas.

The Purushottapur taluk and Ganjám, north of the Rushikulya river, consists st entirely of pure Uriyas.

The Gumsoor sub-division is almost entirely Uriya: there were however no f works in that division, while gratuitous relief was found necessary on a very ted scale, except for about a month prior to the burst of the South-West soon. I will take these in turn as the circumstances connected with each are ewhat different. In the sub-division anxiety was first felt regarding Tekkali, ch includes the Tekkali, Pata Tekkali, Tarla Zamindaris, and the Paltalugam ndam of Chicacole, where crops had almost entirely failed. It was at Tekkali re gratuitous and kitchen relief was first organised. Test works proved of no raction until June and July, when a large number were employed, as overseers ame available, though a considerable amount of labour was attracted to special al Fund works of water-supply, and to the works instituted by the Rajah of Parlákimedi on the borders of this taluk. The Tekkali taluk having been carefully sed from the first, and large remittances having been sent to relatives at home emigrants to Burma, the spread of distress, though general in June and July, s gradual, and did not occur suddenly on a large and unanticipated scale as in her parts.

V-G.—*Statement of Gratuitous Relief in villages in the Ganjám district in the Famine of 1897.*

Taluk.	Number of circle.	Number of villages.	Population of the Taluk.	Maximum number relieved at one time.			Average number relieved in the whole period.			Total number of deaths among those relieved.	Number of deaths.	Expenditure in each taluk (not verified with Treasury figures).
				Dependents.	Others.	Total.	Dependents.	Others.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
General Deputy Collector's Division.												
Gumsur	7	534	118,265	...	6,232	6,232	...	1,776	1,776	46	...	19,019 11
Aska	4	469	108,920	...	4,350	4,350	...	1,158	1,158	43	...	10,388 3
Surada	4	469	83,710	...	3,056	3,056	...	1487	1487	41	7	6,281 14
Total ...	15	1,472	310,896	...	13,638	13,638	...	4,421	4,421	132	7	35,740 0 4
Senior Assistant Collector's Division.												
Berhampur	8	223	130,200	220	27,236	27,464	27	4,642	4,669	825	...	99,814 1 4
Ichhápur	7	252	120,027	...	8,621	8,621	...	4,329	4,329	187	...	39,980 10 4
Pedda Kimedi	4	237	43,454	3	837	840	...	67	67	111	39	24,613 15 9
Sórapét	6	443	80,929	...	16,078	16,078	1,172	7,651	8,823	29	...	80,765 2 70
Total ...	25	1,155	384,550	232	52,771	53,003	1,199	16,689	17,888	1152	29	2,44,973 10 3
Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.												
Ganjám	6	345	122,432	...	5,760	5,760	...	2,716	2,716	...	...	24,350 9 5
Purushottapur	7	372	156,510	...	6,388	6,388	...	2,815	2815	103	...	31,486 3 2
Total ...	13	717	288,942	...	12,148	12,148	...	5,531	5,531	103	...	56,136 12 7
Principal Assistant Collector's Division.												
Chicacole	3	345	123,533	23	475	497	23	292	315	2	...	2,263 15 7
Narasannapét	4	151	103,172	...	1,089	1,089	...	212	213	2	...	2,027 0 5
Parlákimedi				Information is not yet available.								
Tekkali	4	368	127,329	135	3,911	4,046	90	1,194	1,284	1	...	8,668 15 6
Total ...	11	864	353,039	158	5,474	5,632	179	1,697	1,876	5	...	12,979 15 6
Grand Total ...	64	4,218	1,337	390	84,031	84,429	1,3...	28,198	29,493	276	46	3,01,825 6 3

In this, and in the Narasannapet taluk, it was found possible owing to the fact that the population was Telugu, to relieve a far larger proportion by the grant of cooked food at kitchens, than elsewhere.

4. In the Parlákimedi taluk, distress did not appear so early as elsewhere. The dry crops throughout the estate had been good, while paddy yielded nearly a half crop: prices ruled lower than elsewhere in the district, and labour was plentifully available at fixed daily rates on the numerous works opened by the Rajah to all comers throughout his estate. Hence it was at the outset merely necessary to start a few kitchens for the children and aged infirm dependents of these workers.

Subsequently, however, owing to heavy export and a continued drain upon the resources of the taluk, prices rose rapidly, the merchants' stocks were exhau and ryots with large stocks refused to sell. This combined with a failure mango crop produced severe distress amongst the non-working and middle cl Amongst the former the Savaras must be numbered, as they decline to enga other than agricultural operations and the failure of the mango crop, en together with jungle roots, they annually rely for their food supply for two m in the year, caused severe distress amongst them: the majority of them were rel by grain doles, but a few were induced to attend kitchens. With the heavy their state was improved, as they were able to dig their jungle roots, and also rely upon the early crops of maize and samalu, the latter of which ar consumed generally by any but the poorest classes.

5. In the Sompet taluk distress commenced at the beginning of April spread very rapidly through Ichhápur to Berhampur. In the Peddakii Estate, however, relief was not found to be necessary to any large extent prior to end of May. It was, however, found that in certain parts of this estate, owin the extremely late rain (the earlier rains having entirely omitted this tract) it necessary to keep on relief here for a longer period than elsewhere.

6. In the Ganjam and Purushottapur taluks severe distress set in from the of March amongst the Uriya population. This date coincided with the p when all ordinary field labour has ceased—the small stock of grain ha exhausted: the people being reduced to a large extent to subsist on the lea thorny shrub (balusukura). The Uriyas, or almost all classes of them, c to allow their women to attend relief works on the ground that it was contrary their caste to do other than agricultural work. Bouris, Haddis and Dand however, came freely after a while, as well as a few Gowdoos.

I believe further that the extremely insufficient water-supply had a good to do with the very rapid falling off in the condition of the people, coinciding a did with the commencement of the hot weather, and the time when the stock food-grain had become exhausted.

In the case of Telugus, distress was more or less confined to professiona gars, children, and the middle classes: the former because private charity ce with the increase of prices, children because parents could not earn enough themselves and their children at current prices, and the middle and artizan clas because they had no work to do. I have subsequently noted several goldsm and even Brahmins attending relief works.

7. It is not, I think, necessary to assign any cause for the distress in Gumso Relief here was always on a limited scale, and not continued for a long peri The sudden increase at the end of June was due to high prices of food-grains.

8. To sum up the sudden increase in distress in the district may be attribu to the following causes which were also more or less simultaneous:—

(1) Rise in prices of food-grains.
(2) Inadequate water-supply.
(3) Failure of mango crop and inability to dig jungle roots (especially in t case of Khonds and Savaras).
(4) Want of field labour and refusal on the part of Uriya women to wo at all.
(5) The depletion of ryots' stocks of food-grains and substitution therefor of leaves or grasses where available.

9. The sudden decrease in the number on relief may, I think, be roughly attri- buted to the following causes:—

(a) That relief was given in time and steps taken not to let people run down too low before granting relief, thereby enabling them to take up light field work when available.

(b) That the population in receipt of gratuitous relief was largely agri- cultural.

(c) Harvesting of the cumbu and samalu crop and possibility of digging jungle roots owing to rain.

(d) Improvement in water-supply and plentiful supply of natural vegetables

It will be noted specially that the decline in prices has been very gradual, and had practically no effect in itself upon the reduction in It may also be noted that the stricter policy enjoined by Government in works may have had some slight effect in the reduction of numbers on rks, but the decline had commenced in the natural course before it was ully to bring those orders into force.

y add that the aversion on the part of Uriyas to accept any form of relief in that to which they have been accustomed is due to their liberal treatment sessions made in former famines to their prejudices which have now become re deep-rooted and difficult to eradicate. They decline to help themselves ect Government to bring relief to their doors. Failing this they prepare resignedly for death without making any effort to avert it.

eavers' relief calls for no comment. At first they declined to come in ns offered, as they expected that as in 1889 lump sums of money would advance, viz., a box of twist value Rs. 4-4-0 and Rs. 4, in cash. When they saw that Government was firm in the matter they came in and the became, if anything, too popular. The decline was due to stoppage of this relief.

Mortality and vital statistics.—The death-rate in the district has through- year been exceedingly high and far in excess of the average.

he large increase is almost entirely accounted for under small-pox and . At the same time the season has been an extremely unhealthy one in ways, and fever has been very prevalent.

he epidemic of confluent small-pox of a most virulent type has been general ghout the district, amongst others two Deputy Tahsildars were attacked by have in mustering villagers on some occasions seen nearly half of the popu- suffering from this scourge. All possible steps have been taken to combat in January last the District Board applied to Government for sanction for tertainment of six additional vaccinators who were duly appointed.

though a serious outbreak of cholera occurred in February in Tekkali, yet it ot become general till May, when the water-supply almost entirely failed. It became general throughout the district, and a large staff of extra medical ndants was entertained to stamp it out, conjointly with the supervision of e works.

The following statement shows the deaths as registered from small-pox and from January to December for 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively:—

Months.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	21	181	1,226
	76	30	1,491
	200	90	1,719
		96	1,041
	2	94	3,542
	25	81	5,480
	30	110	4,504
	37	448	1,071
	58	679	900
	45	245	...
	152	296	...
	218	700	...
Total	653	3,052	22,753

I think at the same time that a certain number of deaths were attributed to cholera in the months of June and July, which should really have been classed under famine diarrhœa, but the present staff of village officers is not capable of appreciating such differences.

There were an unusual number of deaths from dysentery, caused, I understand, by the consumption of unwholesome leaves, &c., by those who declined to accept Government relief in the form in which it was offered to them.

12. In connection with this question there is another very important point to be observed, viz., that in a famine year vital statistics are registered with much greater care and accuracy than in an ordinary year. This district is largely ...dari, and the zamindari village servants are, as a rule, most perfunctory ... discharge of their duties. During the present year, however, they have been ... the constant supervision of Government officers and Circle Inspectors, and ... few cases have, in consequence, been omitted from the returns.

Hence, there are good grounds for believing that the percentage increase ... the average as shown in the current year is more apparent than real. ... however, I do consider is a more serious feature and a clear proof of the ... and severity of distress prevailing in the district, is the large decrease ... number of births as compared with the average of ordinary years as shown in F ... M statement. Every step was taken to see that relief was given to pre... women and nursing mothers, and the very large proportion of these class... attended the works more than once attracted my attention.

A statement is put up for reference showing month by month the ... which all deaths registered were attributed.

Statement showing the mortality under several diseases in the Ganjam District from January to Septe... as compared with that of 1895 and 1896.

Months.	1895. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Diarrhœa and dysentery.	All other causes.	Total.	1896. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Diarrhœa and dysentery.	All other causes.	Total.	1897. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Diarrhœa and dysentery.
January	1	23	1,548	44	330	1,917	104	77	1,022	54	349	1,606	302	753	1,030	
February	1	19	1,233	29	252	1,534	16	46	988	32	330	1,512	84	1,185	1,173	
March	...	26	1,541	15	260	1,835	8	82	1,369	57	272	1,788	455	1,236	1,687	
April	...	10	1,295	42	318	1,712	3	36	1,483	71	338	1,851	524	1,679	1,560	
May	...	24	1,833	103	438	2,398	...	93	1,457	92	356	1,903	1,814	2,056	1,477	
June	...	95	1,517	78	421	2,035	...	82	1,512	76	355	1,771	3,775	775	1,255	
July	...	30	1,598	112	448	2,184	23	47	1,487	118	369	2,044	978	764	2,067	
August	...	15	1,696	103	455	2,269	267	78	1,479	141	417	2,382	1,550	631	2,567	
September	...	22	1,957	155	534	2,674	287	95	1,737	111	417	2,652	962	479	2,112	
October	...	13	2,122	192	586	2,963	263	82	1,759	62	357	2,524				
November	...	113	89	1,548	91	556	2,142	172	160	1,663	70	295	1,956			
Decembe	...	185	53	1,755	51	364	2,328	200	391	1,966	108	341	3,720			
Tota	...	330	592	19,760	975	4,976	25,779	1,619	1,467	17,379	975	4,559	25,977	13,883	9,371	15,083

APPENDIX II.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Collector, Vizagapatam, to L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Vizagapatam, 23rd November 1897, No. 4353.

I have the honour, as required in Board's Proceedings, No. 675, Press, dated 18th October 1897, to submit my report on the famine in this district during 1896-97 and 1897-98.

2. The famine was caused by the partial failure and early cessation of the South-West monsoon rains of 1896, followed by the total absence of any North-East monsoon at all. I shall proceed below to show the extent to which, so far as figures are available, crops failed, but it may be broadly stated that the summer dry crops yielded a moderate outturn, the later or winter ones a poor to bad one, and that paddy, the big crop of the district, was a general failure. It was difficult, until events developed, to tell how far this failure would tell on the population. It has been laid down as a general rule that failure of a single harvest in a limited area will not produce great distress, and, had the area of failure been more limited, I think this district would have tided it over without State relief; but the existence of distress in four or five other districts of this Presidency, and the simultaneous growth of a similar state of affairs in a large part of the rest of India, had such an effect on trade and prices that shortly after the commencement of 1897 the result was no longer in doubt, and although State relief was offered in January and refused, it was largely accepted in March and afterwards. The worst of the distress did not, however, result solely from the failure of the 1896 rains. The South-West monsoon of 1897, which was eagerly looked for, and which, if timely and bountiful, would have soon put an end to all difficulties, was both late in arrival and uncertain in character. There were better hot weather showers than usual, especially in March and May, and those of the latter month tempted the ryots to commence cultivation, large areas being planted at the end of May and beginning of June with ragi and cumboo, all of which was utterly lost owing to the failure of the South-West monsoon to establish itself in June. The weather of June was cloudy and threatening, but mostly dry, and was followed at the beginning of July by a fortnight or three weeks of scorching sun and drought which withered thousands of acres of crops and reduced the ryots to a panic of despair. It was at the beginning of July that distress was most acute. Prices rushed up to unprecedented levels, agricultural work was at a standstill, the ryots even turning adrift their permanent farm hands. Private charity dried up and wandering set in badly. Crowds of paupers emigrated to the Godávari district, which they are accustomed to regard as a promised land, much to the chagrin of the Collector of that district, who was himself in difficulties. It was, however, out of the power of the officers of this district to stop them. Distress had deepened so rapidly that there were not nearly enough works, and the Public Works Department had been so drawn upon for the Deccan districts that it was at the end of its resources. The existing organization of relief by kitchens was inadequate, and the organization of village relief by grain doles, which was pushed on with all speed, was not rapid enough to meet the situation. From about 25th June to 15th July all officers in this district were confronted with a state of affairs which required all their energies to meet. As soon, however, as village relief was organized, wandering ceased. From the middle of July the situation improved. There was something of a burst of the monsoon, and, with the exception of another break at the beginning of August, it continued to improve steadily till distress was at an end at the end of September.

3. With this brief preliminary sketch of the cause of affairs, I proceed to refer in order to the subjects tabulated by the Board in the appendix to its proceedings.

SEASON.

4. *Rainfall.*—The South-West monsoon of 1896 was, as stated, deficient and came to an end early. The figures are available in the Board's office, to with reference to the Board's instructions I refrain from giving in detail either these or any other of the statistics which are similarly available. I likewise omit reference to the Agency portion of the district, which, with the small exception of the Pá kouda hills, remained practically unaffected throughout the year. The rainfall of July and August 1896 was poor, but would not in itself have caused serious failure of crops; that of September was indifferent and fell mostly in the early part of the month. In October there was no rain at any station except ·57 at Párvatipuram. In November, the southern portion of the district got from 1 to 1½ inches and the rest nothing, and in December no rain fell at all. In January 1897 there were some light showers of rain from ·25 to ·50 of an inch in the Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam taluks. This ended the rains of 1896. The hot weather rain of 1897 was good. In March every station received more than an inch, Párvatipuram received 7 inches, and Vizianagram and Srungavarapukóta over 5. There were further showers in April, and in May the rainfall at all stations averaged 3 inches and more. Prospects for the coming season were thus favourable, but June brought disappointment. Except in the northern and inland taluks, the fall was only from 1 to 2 inches, while the early part of July was rainless. With the middle of July, however, matters improved, and in August the rainfall was good, except in Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam taluks, while in September copious and continuous rain fell everywhere, completely putting an end to anxiety.

Water-supply.—Owing to the poor rainfall in 1896, the supply of water for cultivation from the middle of September 1896 to March 1897 was *not*, except that derived by baling from river channels and wells. By the middle of November the latter dried up, and the supply of drinking water was consequently scarce in most parts; but the Taluk Boards concerned took prompt steps to improve it by sinking temporary wells. The advent of the good hot weather rains in March and April 1897 made the drinking-water supply ample. The supply for dry cultivation was also much benefited. But as it was rainless in June and early part of July 1897, the trouble about drinking water recommenced in coast taluks, especially in Vizagapatam town and taluk where it was not completely relieved till the middle of September 1897.

5. *Cultivation.*—By far the larger portion of this district being zamindari, statistics of cultivation are available only for the three comparatively small Government taluks. Judging, however, of the whole from the part, it appears that cultivation both wet and dry was late in 1896, the returns for July being a good deal below the average. The deficiency was nearly made up in dry cultivation in the following months, but not at all in wet. From July to October 1896 only 53,000 and odd acres of first crop wet were cultivated in the three Government taluks as against an average for the previous three years of 72,000 and odd, a deficiency of nearly 30 per cent.

In the season of 1897 the efforts made by the ryots to bring every available piece of ground under cultivation were obvious to any observer, and are also proved by the fact that, in the three Government taluks in the months from June to September 1897, the first crop dry cultivation amounted to acres 78,702 against an average of 70,519, while the wet was acres 71,619 against 63,194.

6. *Harvests and outturns.*—As to the outturn of crops in the fasli year 1506 information is restricted to the three Government taluks, but, as the state of these was on the average about equal to that of the zamindari portions of the district, the results for the latter may fairly be judged from those of the former.

The total area sown with all crops in the fasli—both Government and inam—was 206,392 acres, the average of the three previous faslis being 261,446. Of this, 41,459 acres yielded no crop at all and 69,425 acres four annas or less. Thus considerably over half the area sown with all crops yielded four annas or less—mostly less—only 8,272 acres yielded better than a twelve-anna crop, and a further 27,704 acres better than a half crop. Thus only 30,000 acres (in round

figures) out of 206,000 yielded over a half crop. A little more than a quarter of the whole extent cultivated yielded between a four and an eight-anna crop.

7. Turning to the principal crops in detail, paddy was sown on 64,000 acres against an average of 90,000—a deficiency of nearly one-third—and 50,000 or nearly half the total extent yielded nothing, while only some 23,000 acres—or a little over one-third of the whole extent—yielded better than a four-anna crop. The outturn of the principal dry grains was somewhat better. The area sown with cumboo was slightly larger than usual, and nearly one-fifth of it outturned over eight annas, while nearly three-fourths yielded better than a quarter crop. Ragi was cultivated on a slightly smaller area than usual, and only about one-third of it yielded better than a four-anna crop. Only two-thirds of the usual area was sown with gingelly, and only one-fifth yielded better than a half-crop. Sugarcane was cultivated to about the same extent as usual, and was a poor crop.

FOOD-STOCKS AND TRADE.

8. *Stocks.*—On the subject of stocks only general and conjectural information is available. Those persons who really could give useful information on the subject generally conceive it to be to their interest to suppress it. I am not, however, disposed to believe, from the information which I have been able to gather, that there is or ever was any really large stock of any food-grain with any trader in this district. I do not of course include the Maharajah of Jeypore or the Raja of Bobbili, for these noblemen, though they actually do trade largely in grain, are not professed traders. The grain-dealers have, I believe, seldom as much as one year's probable sales in store—generally very much less. They rely mainly on replenishing their stock at harvest from ryots who owe them money, and on imports from Gódávari and Jeypore. The richer ryots keep at least one year's home consumption in store and even the lesser, but fairly substantial, men have, as a rule, grain for at least six months' home consumption apart from seed grain. The reserve stock of this district is in Jeypore, and lying as it does between that country and the Gódávari Delta, the merchants have probably never found it to their interest to overstock their godowns.

I think, however, that although a good paddy harvest undoubtedly supplies the district with a stock sufficient for much more than a year's consumption, the yield of dry grains is never such as to enable the district to depend on them for more than a few months subsequent to harvest. All but the richer ryots retain the output of their dry crops in their own hands for home consumption and only the surplus comes to market, and failing a good supply of paddy there is never enough of other grains to feed the population.

9. *Means of communication.*—The district is excellently supplied with means of communication. It is traversed from north to south by the East Coast Railway and is supplied with 352 miles of good metalled road. There are few rivers which give serious trouble even in the monsoon. A first-class metalled road enters the Jeypore country by the Pottangi Ghát and extends to Jeypore, 104 miles from Vizianagram, whence very decent fair weather cart roads communicate with the rice-growing districts, both of Jeypore itself and of the neighbouring State of Bustar in the Central Provinces. By sea, grain is imported from Madras, Masulipatam and Cocanada, and communication is available by steamer with Rangoon and Calcutta. There is nothing to complain of in the matter of communication.

10. *Internal trade.*—Internal trade was fairly brisk throughout the famine. Grain imported to Vizianagram, Anakápalle and other large centres was distributed all over the district by rail and cart, but the main line of internal trade was that with Jeypore and the Central Provinces beyond it, which latter though really external, is so much a part of the Jeypore trade that it is convenient to refer to them together. From the time when rain failed in October 1896, import by cart from Jeypore commenced to be vigorous, but it was not registered till 1st November. It was greatest in January, in which month 25,631 carts came down the ghát loaded with grain. Subsequently it was somewhat interfered with by cholera, but the total number of carts imported from 1st November 1896 to 31st October 1897—12 months—was 130,648. Taking the average at three carts to a garce, about 45,500 garces of grain were imported. A very small fraction of this belonged to

the Maharajah of Jeypore. It was almost all collected in the villages by the cart-men, who were generally employed by the low country Sahucars, but in some cases traded on their own account. The ryots of Bobbili and Sálúr taluks go in largely for this trade in most years after their own harvest is over.

11. *External trade.*—Imports by sea were never very large. There were none prior to September 1896 and none in December 1896, and they were large only in July 1897, when probably the merchants were providing against the pro-claimed and anticipated three years' famine. In that month 23,234 maunds of food-grains were imported by sea, and from September 1896 to September 1897, 55,123 maunds in all were received. From July 1896 to May 1897 there was no export trade by sea. The trade by rail was larger, and this also attained its maximum in July 1897, when 141,745 maunds were imported, only 2,624 being exported. The imports by rail from October 1896 to September 1897—12 months—aggregated 506,628 maunds, and exports only 49,424. The rail-borne imports, therefore, exceeded the sea-borne in the ratio of 10 to 1.

12. *Ability of local markets to meet demands.*—The local markets were not in any case absolutely depleted at any time, except of particular grains. Rice was always available everywhere at a price, but ragi was for about two months scarcely procurable in Palkonda and Chipurupalle taluks, rice having sometimes to be given in the Government kitchens for want of it, and cumboo was not freely procurable anywhere, except in the largest markets, after the beginning of January 1897, when seemingly the last year's crop was exhausted. Markets on the whole were well supplied.

Prices.

13. Up to the end of September 1896, prices did not show any sign of anxiety on the part of traders as to the future, but with the failure of the North-East monsoon in October, there was a sharp, and in some cases unnecessary, rise. In a few places traders showed a tendency to hold up stocks and refuse to sell, and this tendency was aggravated by attempts on the part of ignorant subordinate officials to interfere with them; and by the clamour which the ignorant always set up on such occasions for State interference with merchants' prices; the surest and quickest way to kill trade altogether. There was on this account danger of gram riots, but energetic measures were taken, the Police did their duty well, any interference with or 'advice' to traders was vigorously forbidden, and trade soon took its course again. The Banyas, finding they could sell at what price they chose, soon saw which way their interest lay, and prices, with the exception of the first few days of panic, were never held much above what the state of the markets of this and other districts justified.

14. *Fluctuations in district average prices.*—Rice passed the warning rate (12 seers) in October 1896, in which month it was 10·9 seers per rupee, but it hovered just below the scarcity rate of 9 seers until June 1897, when it rose to 8·2 seers and in August to 7·4, since which it has slowly fallen.

Ragi was 21·8 seers per rupee in October 1896. The warning rate is 21 seers. It reached 16·9 in November and then fluctuated up to May between 16 and 17 seers, but in May it rose to 15, in June to 12 and in July to 10·9, since which it has fallen. The prices from May to July are without precedent, and this was one of the principal factors in producing the increase of distress which occurred in those months.

Cumboo was almost the same price as ragi throughout, but it fell earlier, as the early crop of 1897 was a fair one, while that of ragi was bad.

15. *Noticeable variations from the district average at any recording Station.*—The variations between the prices reported at individual stations and the district average are not very noticeable. During the early part of the year Sálúr was a cheap market owing to the Jeypore trade. Vizianagram and Vizagapatam were dearer than the average all through; from May to September 1897 Gaja-patinagaram and Chipurupalle were considerably dearer than the average, which was probably owing to local stocks being exhausted and local trade deficient in enterprise.

16. *Variations between prices at recording stations and outlying villages.*—In the earlier part of the scarcity the prices in outlying villages and at village markets were generally slightly cheaper than at large markets; this was of course because the latter being supplied from the former, but from and after about February the reverse was the case, owing no doubt to local stocks being exhausted and only small shandies having to be supplied from the large markets.

Condition of People.

17. *Labour markets.*—The first symptoms of congestion of the labour market were caused by the absence of the employment usually available at the paddy harvest, but emigration to Burma on a larger scale than usual relieved this, and there was also more cultivation than usual throughout the cold weather under wells, which required coolies for baling water. Still by January it was evident that large numbers were unemployed, and test works were opened in the first and second weeks of that month in the worst localities of Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam taluks. These failed and the people struggled on till March, when they were tried again and were crowded by large numbers. Scarcity of employment continued to increase till April, when good showers encouraged the commencement of dry cultivation and large numbers were temporarily employed in transplanting ragi and cumbu. With the rolling off of the monsoon in June and July, however, the congestion of the labour market became very serious, and it increased so rapidly as to outrun the means at our disposal for meeting the difficulty, the Public Works Department having neither staff nor tools when needed. When at last more relief works were started and about to be opened, the South-West monsoon set in and the pressure was relieved. Labour in this district has many outlets, viz., emigration to Burma and Assam and employment in the Jeypore grain trade. Thousands also lived all through the year by grass cutting for the ryots' cattle, for which no other fodder was available.

18. *Public health.*—The mortality in this district from cholera from July to September 1897 amounted to 4,896 against an average for the previous five years of 1,052 for the same period. That from fever was much below the average in all months, including May, owing, I suppose, to the dry season being less conducive to this form of disease. From June onwards it increased enormously, being for the three months June to September 13,410 against an average of 9,355. There was no other epidemic disease and the public health was good throughout the hot season.

19. *Death and birth rate.*—The birth and death rate figures are already before the Board, and it will have observed that the death-rate was below the average up to and including March, equal to it in April, and enormously in excess thereafter. I have already reported on the causes and reasons for this. Similarly the birth-rate was in excess up to June and fell off rapidly thereafter.

20. *Crime and jail statistics.*—Crime increased largely during the period of distress. This was particularly noticeable under the heads of house-breaking and thefts. House-breakings showed a noticeable increase in March 1897, in which there were 49 occurrences of this class, the average for the previous eight months being 30. In April they rose to 56, in May to 73, in June to 77, and in July reached the maximum figure of 81. Thefts showed a smart rise in February, the average for the previous seven months being 55. In March there were 95 thefts, in April 96, in May 98, in June 99, and in July 92, since which there has been some decrease. Very few dacoities, robberies occurred at all.

21. The jail population has shown a considerable increase over and above distress itself. The increase was first noticeable in November 1896, when the number of admissions of convicts and under-trials was 274, as against an average of 170 in the preceding three years. During the next six months from November 1896 to May 1897 the number of admissions was in excess of the average in the corresponding months of the previous three years by more than 60 per cent. In June 1897 it rose to 508, in July to 568, and in August to 505—the maximum number—the average for the three preceding years in the same months

Thus relief works were open for 6½ months, kitchens for the same period, village relief for 3 months and weavers' relief for a similar period.

29. *Classes of people relieved.*—The classes of people relieved were principally daily labourers, both agricultural and general, the latter including those who habitually live by the collection and sale of grass and firewood, and small zamindari ryots. Some very fairly well-to-do ryots sent their women and children to the works, the wage earned by these, according to the Famine Code, being so much in excess of the ordinary rates as to constitute a temptation.

30. *Numbers on relief.*—The annexed table shows the numbers on relief on the last Saturday of each month from March to September:—

Form of relief.	Numbers relieved in—							Total.
	March 1897.	April 1897.	May 1897.	June 1897.	July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	
I. Relief works	3,408	10,330	14,754	17,943	19,416	11,882	2,115	79,241
II. Weavers	...	...	...	...	6,222	8,544	2,444	17,210
III. Gratuitous relief—								
(a) In kitchens—								
(1) Dependants	317	635	970	1,544	1,211	513	135	5,125
(2) Others ...	327	1,458	2,321	7,478	7,703	3,143	168	22,598
(b) By doles—								
(1) Dependants ...	...	...	...	940	20,217	7,477	163	28,797
(2) Others ...								
Total ...	4,047	12,423	18,045	27,104	54,769	31,559	4,025	153,972

The maximum number was reached in July.

31. *Cost of each form of relief.*—The annexed statement shows the amount spent on each form of relief, omitting expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department. Item 1 refers only to test works and miscellaneous public improvements. The statement is not quite accurate, as there are still outstanding claims to be settled, but it is approximately correct:—

Statement showing the Cost of each form of Relief during 1896-97 *and* 1897-98.

Description.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Total.	Remarks.
	From January 1897 to March 1897.	From April 1897 to November 1897.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Relief works in charge of Civil officers.	2,650 0 0	17,960 4 6	20,610 4 6	Exclusive of cost of establishing travelling allowances and contingencies which is shown in the amount referred to in paragraph 48 of this report.
2. Gratuitous relief given in Government institutions.	793 3 9	67,376 11 7	68,174 14 7	
3. Gratuitous relief given at the houses of the people.	.....	58,830 12 1	58,830 12 1	
4. Relief to weavers	.....	78,613 14 11	78,613 14 11	
5. Intermediate works	.....	581 8 1	581 8 1	
Total ...	3,443 3 9	2,18,263 3 2	2,21,711 6 2	

Other Relief Measures.

32. *Remissions and suspensions of revenue.*—The annexed statement shows the amount of revenue suspended and remitted in the three Government taluks. No dry assessments were suspended at all, and out of a wet demand of Rs. 3,28,015, collection of Rs. 1,61,647 was postponed and Rs. 1,12,643 finally remitted:—

Taluks.	Demand of wet assessment.	Collections suspended.	Remissions.		
			Shavi on loss of produce.	Tirvakammi.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Golgonda	73,004 0 0	35,964 12 4	35,866 1 8	...	35,866 1 8
Sarvasiddhi	1,10,247 0 0	80,000 0 0	24,601 1 2	14,887 11 0	39,488 12 2
Falkonda	1,44,764 0 0	45,682 14 3	22,252 19 5	15,235 10 5	37,488 7 10
Total ...	3,28,015 0 0	1,61,647 10 7	82,720 0 7	30,123 5 5	1,12,643 5 5

It is not the custom for the zamindars and proprietors to remit any of the demand of their estates; they do, however, commonly carry it over, and this was largely done this year. The system is a bad one, as all future payments are credited to arrears and the tenant is kept in a perpetual state of indebtedness.

33. *Loans.*—Advances under the Loans Acts were taken fairly freely in the Government taluks: but in the zamindaris but few ryots could fulfil the necessary conditions as to security, and but little advantage was taken of the provisions of the Acts. Of Rs. 1,47,332 advanced as loans, Rs. 1,39,677 were given under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and only Rs. 7,655 under the Land Improvement Act. But few wells were constructed, and loans for this purpose were not in demand. The reason is that it is not the custom to construct pucka wells with masonry revetments, those in use being mere holes in the ground which go to ruin in the rains, and for these loans are not admissible.

34. *Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund as applied to the Relief of Human Distress.*—A District Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was formed in March, under the chairmanship of E. C. Rawson, Esq., the District Judge, and sub-committees were formed thereunder in almost all taluk head-quarters and other large centres. Through the agency of these sub-committees the following amounts were spent under each of the four heads into which the operations of the Fund were divided:—

Details.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.
Head I	531 0 0
Head II	54 7 7
Head III	27,332 15 9
Head IV	1,04,884 0 6
Sundry expenditure	131 14 7
Total ...	1,33,034 8 5

It will be seen that by far the larger portion of the Fund's money was spent under Head IV, principally in the shape of advances for seed grain. This latter expenditure really did enormous good, especially in the zamindari taluks and particularly in the Vizianagram Estate, which, being in a transition state and without any really authorized head or manager, was unable to help its ryots as many proprietors do. In some of the taluks it was found impossible to constitute non-official sub-committees capable of doing the work, and in these cases, it was done by the Divisional Officers who personally made the required distribution. Mr. Elwin, the Principal Assistant Collector, did the whole of this work in Chipurupalli and Gajapatinagram, and Mr. R. Govinda Rao, Huzur Deputy Collector, did most of it in Vizagapatam and Srungavarapukota. The latter officer's work and exertions in connection with the Fund were most praiseworthy and successful.

35. *Private charity.*—Private charity was administered by the landed proprietors and well-to-do merchants of the district on a considerable scale. By far the best work in this direction was done by Rajah G. N. Gajapati Rao, C.I.E.

This gentleman intimated to me his desire to open relief kitchens at various places in his estates, and by my advice did so at Vizagapatam, Anakapalle, Ellamanchilli and Nakkapalli. Wisely foreseeing the waste, peculation and misdirection of relief which was likely to occur if these institutions were left, like those of some other proprietors, to the care and control of the ordinary gumasta, the Rajah requested me to manage them at his expense in the same way as Government kitchens, and this was done throughout till, at the end of July, the Rajah had expended the sum which he intended to devote to this purpose, and I took the kitchens over on behalf of Government. The Rajah expended altogether Rs. 7,277, and supported on the average some 1,000 to 1,200 people for four months. The Vizianagram and Bobbili Samastanams also distributed cooked food to some extent. Two wealthy Chetties in Pondur, Chipurupalli taluk, Messrs. K. Venkanna and K. Suryanarayana, maintained a kitchen at their private expense for about three months, and this was managed in an efficient and orderly manner. The proprietor of Gopalpur, Sri Rajah Uppalapati Venkata Vijaya Gopala Raju Garu, daily distributed food and money doles throughout the distress. M.R.Ry. Perla Narayana Chetti of Vizianagram gave doles to several hundred impoverished Kshatriyas. The Rani of Wadhwan and Rani Ankitam Achayyamma Garu daily fed the poor in Vizagapatam, and a local Marwari merchant, Beghmal Sahucar, administered charity in an extensive and unostentatious manner.

36. *Special measures of relief to hill and jungle tribes.*—None of the hill or jungle tribes in this district required relief, with the exception of those in the Palkonda Agency already alluded to; so no special measures required to be inaugurated for their benefit.

37. *Famine allowances to public servants.*—Ragi, the official staple food-grain, was dearer than 12 seers for the rupee for only about two months from the middle of June to the middle of August, and compensation for dearness of food was paid to low-paid Government servants for that period only. The total expenditure under this head in all departments amounted to only Rs. 4,689-12-5. In my opinion this form of relief should have begun much earlier, and the test adopted is a wrong one; but, as this is probably a controversial matter, I refrain from discussing it here.

Condition of Cattle.

38. *Availability of pasture and fodder.*—Cattle in this district suffered far less than in the Deccan, *firstly*, because there is always probably a greater amount of grazing available, and, *secondly*, because the pasture was frequently revived during the worst months of the year by good showers of rain. The rainfall of March, April and May was particularly useful in this direction. Fodder was from an early period procurable only at famine rates, but grass was, as stated, generally procurable, and many thousands of coolies made a living throughout the distress by cutting and bringing grass for sale. It was only in Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Anakapalle, and parts of Sarvasiddhi taluks that distress among cattle threatened to become serious.

39. *Methods of relief adopted.*—It was not found necessary to call upon the Famine Fund for any assistance in keeping cattle alive. There was, in fact, probably no mortality from absolute starvation, but cattle diseases were extremely prevalent previous to the monsoon and large numbers died from these causes.

In the Zamindari taluks the Forest Department could do nothing for the cattle. Of the three Government taluks Sarvasiddhi was the most affected, and in that taluk all the reserves were thrown open to grazing from 1st January to 30th June. Those cattle owners who had taken out permits for the previous six months were allowed to renew their permits free of charge, and others were charged only half the usual rates for the same privilege. Goats and sheep were admitted to all but one reserve at 2 annas per head. It was found advisable to make these reduced charges rather than to permit free-grazing, as the number of cattle was so out of proportion to the extent of the reserves that otherwise the food which might have benefited cattle of some value would have been eaten up by herds of worthless beasts in a very short time and there would have been no food left for any.

In Palkonda and Golgonda distress among cattle was less severe, and all that was found needful was to permit free-cutting and removal of grass from all reserves. The loss to Government was *nil*, as the increased number of permits taken out more than compensated for the reduced rate.

40. *Mortality.*—The returns of cattle mortality show that up to the end of December 1896, the mortality was below the average, but that in succeeding months up to July it largely exceeded it. I regret to say that I do not place much reliance on these returns.

41. *Famine establishment and cost.*—The annexed statement shows the cost of the special famine establishments entertained:—

Statement showing the Cost of Famine Establishments.

Particulars.	Amount.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	
Directly due to famine.		
Famine establishment, such as Taluk Relief officers, Circle Inspectors, and Kitchen Superintendents, &c.	12,453 0 3	
Travelling allowance	843 0 7	
Contingencies	260 4 0	
Total	13,556 4 10	Charged to "33. Famine."
Indirectly due to famine.		
Famine establishment, such as Special Assistant Collectors, Temporary Deputy Collector, Special Deputy Tahsildars, Clerks and servants	5,524 2 8	
Travelling allowance	647 8 6	
Total	6,171 11 2	Charged to "3. Land Revenue, District Administration."
Grand Total	19,728 0 0	

General.

42. *Pressure of the famine, &c.*—Up to the end of May or commencement of June it cannot be said that the famine pressed severely on the population of this district. The failure of crop was, I suppose, as serious as in either the Deccan or Ganjám, but results go to show that the people of this district possess considerably greater power of resistance to such adverse circumstances, and in some ways greater resources, than those of the other districts affected. I have no experience of the Deccan under famine conditions, but I know what it is in an ordinary hot weather and can well understand that distress is much easier produced there than here. I had experience of Ganjám in the famine of 1889 and can safely say that the distress there in that year was considerably severer than what was experienced here on this occasion; also that Ganjám, unless conditions have been entirely altered by the Rushikulya project, is much more easily affected than Vizagapatam. Vizagapatam has had its bad seasons before, and from all I can hear the failure of crop in 1891-92 in particular was nearly as bad as that of 1896-97, but it has never previously been found necessary to administer organized famine relief. The failure of 1891-92 was almost local, and prices never approached the level to which they rose in the later hot weather of 1897. It is possible that the district might have pulled through this disaster too without help, had the distress not been so widely extended, and so many districts, not only in Madras, but all over India, affected. This latter fact it was, which raised prices to the level which they reached and which contributed to produce that feeling of alarm which adds so largely to distress. Generally speaking, and judging from the experience of the past year, I do not think that a single year's failure of crop would produce in Vizagapatam, distress requiring State aid, unless, as on the present occasion, the failure extended to a large area outside the district. Even as it was, in the past year, had the South-West monsoon of 1897 set in punctually and favourably,

distress would never have extended beyond a comparatively small area on the coast. It was the threatening of a second failure and the actual commencement of the same (for the South-West monsoon was an utter failure up to the middle of July), which brought matters to a climax, and extended distress rapidly and severely to the whole of the plain tracts of the district. Whether the relief administered in the past year in a district previously unacquainted with it may not have some evil effect in rendering the people more ready in future to look to Government for aid and less prepared to rely on their own efforts and resources, whether in fact it may not have been to a certain extent demoralising, is a matter of which I have my doubts. One other matter requires to be mentioned as explaining the greater resisting power of the Vizagapatam labouring classes as compared with those of the Deccan, and that is the multiplicity of crops and harvest. In the Deccan 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 and cumbu 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, vuda and sama 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 cholam. 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 2½ months from March to May that agriculture of some kind is not proceeding to a considerable extent.

43. The permanent effect of the past distress on the economic conditions of the district has not, I conceive, been either great or serious. If it should have any effect in teaching prudence and forethought and in diminishing the reckless reproduction of the species by the classes which have the least prospect of supporting their increase, it will not have been without beneficial results.

44. The nature of the works carried out in this district for the relief of distress is, I regret to say, deficient both in utility and permanency. The district is almost all zamindari, and in these portions schemes of irrigation are absent; nor even in the Government taluks was the Public Works Department able to supply work on which famine labour could be employed so as to afford relief, and at the same time do some permanent good. Most of the work was therefore merely stone-breaking, the broken stone being stacked in mountains, which there is no probability of utilising within the lifetime of any one now living. In one case only was the stone made a good use of, being carried to the side of the East Coast Railway line, where it will be taken as required by the Railway, and the price credited to famine. In three cases new roads were commenced, but they were not finished, and I fear the only result will be to spoil a good cart-track, as the Local Boards have no scope of finding money to complete these works. In two cases a few miles of existing road were picked up and relaid—the work being well done; and at all works the opportunity was taken of digging out and repairing all drinking-water tanks within reasonable reach. The cost of the works at ordinary and famine rates will be reported in the Public Works Department (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 7819, dated 22nd September 1897), and a statement showing the particulars for works executed in the Revenue Department will follow this report.

45. No subjects of Native States were relieved in this district.

46. The lessons learned during the past distress have been many and useful, but as most of these involve questions of a controversial nature, they are omitted from this report.

47. In conclusion, I wish to commend the self-sacrificing and devoted manner in which all the Divisional officers under me worked throughout a time of the most trying anxiety and wearing labour. For many months it is no exaggeration to say that none of these officers ever had or attempted to take any rest or relaxation whatever, and that none of them have suffered in health therefrom is a fact which causes me the liveliest satisfaction. The hardest and longest work fell upon Mr. E. B. Elwin, Principal Assistant Collector, and M.R.Ry. R. Govinda Rao Naidu Garu, Huzur Deputy Collector. Mr. Elwin, with a division consisting of five taluks and the Pálkonda hills, had more in hand than one man could easily manage. He was nevertheless ubiquitous and, I consider, remarkably successful in his administration. Mr. Govinda Rao Naidu was equally indefatigable and showed much tact and energy. His work in connection with the Famine Fund grants under Head IV was particularly good.

Mr. Lys, Senior Assistant Collector, had to deal with distress in his division for a much shorter time, but the fact that it developed all at once, and that it had to be met everywhere at the same time made his position difficult. He met the difficulty with remarkable energy and activity and great success.

Mr. Wood, Head Assistant Collector, was in the difficult position of assuming his first divisional charge just as famine relief was being started in it. He acquired a thorough knowledge of his division in a remarkably short time and proved himself thoroughly equal to the situation.

Mr. J. S. Heaney, Assistant Collector, was continuously on famine duty from the middle of March to the beginning of September. He proved himself a most useful and capable officer.

My thanks are due to my Treasury Deputy Collector Rao Bahadur R. Suryarao Naidu Garu, to whose exertions at head-quarters I owe the fact that not a single hitch occurred in the supply of money to relief works, and that all audit and account work was conducted with as great promptitude and accuracy as could be desired.

The officers of the Salt and Abkári Department employed as Taluk Relief officers were Messrs. Irwing Brown, Wroughton, Tillard and Warner. They all worked zealously and efficiently; and, without in any way depreciating the others, I may say that Mr. Wroughton did particularly good work.

Of the Taluk officers most did their duty efficiently, though a few were found incapable in emergencies. M.R.Ry. V. Sanyasiah Chetti Garu, Deputy Tahsildar of Vizagapatam, and M.R.Ry. S. Kutumba Rao Pantulu Garu, Acting Deputy Tahsildar of Bimlipatam, deserve commendation for their hard and steady work.

I trust it will not be out of place if I express my thanks to Mr. E. C. Rawson, the District Judge, for having consented to accept, in addition to his other onerous duties, the Chairmanship of the District Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, and for the help which he thereby rendered to the administration of relief.

48. The statistics required by the Board in Appendix B to its Proceedings No. 675, dated 18th October 1897, will be submitted subsequent to this report.

APPENDIX III.

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector of Gódávari, to the Famine Commis
Madras, dated Camp Chintoor, 5th December 1897, No. 4204-Ver.

I have the honour to submit the following report on famine operations i
district in accordance with the instructions laid down by the Government of
communicated to Collectors with Board's Proceedings No. 675, dated 18th O
1897 :—

SEASON.

2. *Rainfall and water-supply.*—The cultivation season of the year 189
a somewhat disastrous one for the agricultural population generally i
district, *deltaic as well as upland.* The Gódávari river which began to ris
19th June reached a maximum level of 14 feet over the anikat crest on th
August 1896. This is by no means its record level which is 17·1 feet, bu
water remained at a high level for an unusually long time and either fro
cause or rat holes or the scanty local rainfall not having as usual consoli
black cotton soil flood banks, serious breaches occurred early in August i
flood bank in Tanuku taluk, in the southern flood bank of the Amalápuram
and in Rámachandrapur taluk, whereby portions of the taluks of Na's
Tanuku, Amalápuram, Rámachandrapur and the Cocanada division wer
merged for from 10 days to about 3 weeks together, causing much loss of pro
and immense damage to the standing crops over a large area.

The following statement shows the extent of, and assessment on, the are
crop on which suffered most by these inundations and for which remissio
in consequence to be granted for fasli 1306 :—

Taluk.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.
Narsapur	17,687	96,892
Tanaku	2,411	12,544
Ellore	7,114	15,674
Cocanada	310	1,743
Total ...	27,522	1,26,783

This area, however, does not give a very accurate idea of the damage, as al
crop lands and mamul wet in the flooded villages is excluded and in a very
area—more than 27,000 acres—the crop, though it survived, was so damaged
the outturn was very poor compared with what it would have been, or raised
the floods, only yielded indifferently as the best part of the cultivation se
was over before it was planted. The South-West monsoon was accompanied
moderate rainfall in the months of June, July, August and September 1896
the rainfall was neither timely nor copious. The following statement give
rainfall at the several rain recording stations in the district and the district t
and averages for the several months commencing with June 1896 to October 189

Rainfall Statement.

Stations.	June 1896.	July 1896.	August 1896.	September 1896.	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.
Bhadrachalam ...	3·30	7·30	10·00	8·10	0·20	...	...	...	1·55	0·36	0·25	1·00	6·65	7·35	13·60	7·87	5·05
Chódavaram ...	1·85	22·25	12·03	5·15	0·50	0·50	...	...	0·20	0·96	1·73	4·21	4·40	11·02	12·14	14·57	10·40
Yellavaram ...	2·96	5·68	0·20	5·03	0·70	0·20	...	...	...	0·87	0·83	2·22	2·77	6·75	15·83	10·96	12·00
Tuni	4·60	8·40	4·35	4·40	1·36	1·20	...	...	0·95	1·13	0·22	1·43	1·95	7·31	6·93	8·10	10·00
Pratipád	5·00	0·23	0·05	3·21	...	1·29	...	...	0·69	0·93	...	5·74	2·59	4·52	10·32	11·78	9·64
Peddápur	3·49	7·40	6·77	3·75	0·03	0·75	...	...	1·74	1·93	0·49	2·70	2·25	4·41	12·62	8·75	9·79
Rajahmundry ...	2·16	7·12	4·50	3·76	...	1·05	...	...	1·07	1·92	0·13	3·50	1·24	8·33	14·40	8·22	10·55
Cocanada	7·17	3·84	6·92	2·69	...	1·62	...	...	0·75	2·53	0·03	2·93	3·66	8·03	10·08	0·06	11·48
Coringa	3·59	5·01	4·25	2·88	...	3·01	...	...	1·49	8·20	0·03	2·93	3·66	8·47	8·13	0·43	9·28
Alamur	2·90	5·36	4·32	6·48	...	4·72	...	...	0·82	1·01	...	7·21	3·29	8·07	8·57	0·56	11·57
Rámachandrapur ...	1·17	5·72	5·75	5·18	0·53	2·70	...	...	0·76	2·08	...	2·39	2·68	4·70	8·56	10·52	10·40
Kottapeta	1·01	6·02	5·90	2·81	0·10	2·11	...	...	0·95	2·49	0·47	2·10	3·02	6·42	7·04	8·64	8·36
Amalápuram ...	2·40	6·57	7·90	3·94	0·10	3·21	...	...	0·66	2·78	0·54	4·40	2·65	3·01	13·10	9·64	12·25
Razole	3·84	6·15	6·50	9·00	1·20	3·30	...	...	0·70	1·08	0·54	...	2·65	5·60	8·78	12·98	10·75
Narsapur	4·20	7·94	6·78	5·75	...	3·51	...	...	...	...	0·72	2·45	8·01	8·50	13·03	23·48	9·35
Bhimavaram ...	3·45	7·81	6·34	5·45	0·81	2·81	...	...	...	0·65	0·27	0·84	1·24	4·04	13·58	14·16	6·99
Penugonda	4·20	5·43	6·16	2·11	...	2·65	...	...	...	0·40	0·08	2·73	1·76	3·07	11·70	10·00	9·07
Tanuku	1·10	6·70	11·80	2·40	...	1·80	...	...	...	1·00	0·05	2·46	0·02	2·35	6·69	9·06	11·08
Chintalapudi ...	3·47	4·47	5·90	4·47	...	1·95	...	...	...	2·50	0·56	2·64	0·60	5·76	10·40	10·99	7·79
Ellore	3·11	9·49	13·16	3·28	...	1·40	...	...	0·62	...	0·18	1·86	1·08	8·26	9·75	10·69	10·01
Polavaram	3·21	5·98	6·77	3·12	0·06	2·78	...	...	1·98	1·00	0·69	2·10	1·44	4·69	12·01	9·61	18·08
Tallapudi	2·90	8·07	7·66	2·80	0·05	2·70	...	...	1·00	2·50	0·40	1·57	1·08	10·14	13·42	10·00	12·17
	1·28	5·14	9·07	1·94	0·43	0·97	...	...	1·00	1·69	0·40	3·39	3·00	8·44	...	...	...
Total ...	73·28	166·67	166·82	92·65	5·41	44·03	...	...	16·80	38·76	8·44	66·16	57·04	14·88	217·99	213·98	25·57
Average ...	3·27	7·24	7·25	4·03	0·23	1·95	...	...	0·67	1·47	0·36	2·88	2·48	0·39	10·78	10·01	10·20

Stations.	November 1897.	December 1897.	January 1898.	February 1898.	March 1898.	April 1898.	May 1898.	June 1898.	July 1898.	August 1898.	September 1898.	October 1898.	November 1898.	December 1898.
Bhadrachalam ...	0·05	...	...	2·55	0·36	0·25	1·00	6·65	7·35	13·60	2·89	5·05	...	...
Chódavaram ...	4·00	...	...	13·10	0·96	1·73	4·21	4·40	11·02	12·14	4·10	10·40	...	...
Yellavaram ...	1·00	...	...	13·40	0·87	0·83	2·22	2·77	6·75	15·83	11·27	12·00	...	...
Tuni	0·72	...	...	5·05	1·13	0·22	1·43	1·95	7·31	6·93	5·85	10·00	...	...
Pratipád	0·45	...	...	11·80	0·93	...	5·74	2·59	4·52	10·32	8·12	9·64	...	...
Peddápur	...	...	...	9·70	...	...	2·70	2·25	2·05	12·62	7·16	9·79	...	...
Rajahmundry ...	0·05	1·00	...	9·59	...	...	3·50	1·24	8·33	14·40	7·30	10·55	...	...
Cocanada	0·05	0·00	...	11·11	...	...	0·13	3·66	8·03	10·08	8·70	11·48	...	...
Coringa	0·00	0·00	...	9·07	...	...	0·03	2·93	8·07	8·13	9·61	9·28	...	...
Alamur	0·40	...	...	12·62	1·04	...	2·93	3·29	4·70	8·57	8·70	11·57	...	...
Rámachandrapur ...	0·87	...	...	10·33	0·76	0·47	2·10	2·68	5·42	8·56	15·60	10·40	...	...
Kottapeta	0·70	...	...	8·61	0·95	0·47	2·10	3·02	3·01	7·04	11·47	8·36	...	...
Amalápuram ...	...	...	...	15·41	2·49	0·54	4·40	2·65	5·60	13·10	10·72	12·25	...	...
Razole	3·14	...	...	16·42	2·78	0·54	...	2·65	8·01	8·78	12·98	9·84	...	...
Narsapur	0·77	...	...	10·94	1·08	...	2·45	8·01	8·50	13·03	23·48	10·75	...	...
Bhimavaram ...	7·02	...	...	7·02	0·72	0·65	0·27	1·24	4·04	13·58	14·16	9·35	...	...
Penugonda	6·68	...	...	6·68	...	...	0·84	1·76	3·07	11·70	10·00	6·99	...	...
Tanuku	11·86	...	...	11·86	0·65	0·40	2·73	0·02	2·35	6·69	9·06	0·67	...	...
Chintalapudi ...	8·43	...	...	8·43	1·45	0·66	2·46	0·60	5·76	10·40	10·99	11·08	...	...
Ellore	10·70	...	...	10·70	0·10	0·18	2·64	1·08	8·26	9·75	10·69	7·79	...	...
Polavaram	10·22	...	...	10·22	0·06	0·69	1·86	1·44	4·69	12·01	9·61	6·01	...	...
Tallapudi	4·76	...	...	4·76	0·48	...	2·10	1·08	10·14	13·42	10·00	12·17	...	...
	0·55	...	...	0·55	...	...	1·57	3·00	8·44	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16·83	0·07	...	229·34	...	...	66·15	57·04	14·88	217·99	213·98	25·57	...	...
Average ...	0·68	0·00	...	9·07	...	...	2·88	2·48	0·39	10·78	10·01	10·20	...	...

Stations.	November 1896.	December 1896.	January 1897.	February 1897.	March 1897.	April 1897.	May 1897.	June 1897.	July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	October 1897.
Bhadrachalam ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chódavaram ...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yellavaram ...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuni	1·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratipád	1·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peddápur	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry ...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocanada	1·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coringa	3·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alamur	4·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rámachandrapur ...	2·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottapeta	2·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amalápuram ...	3·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Razole	3·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsapur	3·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhimavaram ...	2·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penugonda	2·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanuku	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintalapudi ...	1·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellore	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polavaram	2·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallapudi	0·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	1·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The following statement compares the district average rainfalls in the several months of fasli 1305 and 1306 :—

Months.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
	1895.	1896.
July	10·30	7·24
August	8·18	7·25
September	11·59	4·02
October	9·97	0·23
November	0·68	1·95
December	...	...
	1896.	1897.
January	...	...
February	...	0·67
March	0·19	1·47
April	0·11	0·36
May	0·81	2·89
June	3·27	2·48
Total ...	45·10	28·55

The total rainfall during the fasli 1306 was 28·55 against 45·10 in the previous fasli as shown above and was altogether deficient and insufficient for agricultural operations. The South-West monsoon came to an end unusually early—generally by the 10th September, and the North-East monsoon during the months of October, November and December was most disappointing, the rainfall during those months averaging only 2·18 inches as against 10·65 inches in the previous fasli. Even this does not convey a clear idea of the magnitude of the evil. It has to be taken into consideration that most of the rain in September fell early in the month and much the greatest quantity of that in November after the 20th, whilst the month of October was almost rainless. The early dry crops which are harvested early in September were fair, but the late dry crop which is usually sown at the end of September and depends principally upon the North-East monsoon rains at the end of October in great measure failed. In the upland parts of the district the numerous irrigation tanks never received a full supply and almost all became dry by the end of October with the result that the crops under them failed more or less totally.

3. *Cultivation, harvests and outturns.*—The following statements show the talukwar and cropwar outturn of crops in Government villages (including minor inams) in the Gödávari district for fasli 1306 :—

Statement of outturn under each crop.

Names of crops.	Total extent sown Government and inam.	Outturn of crops harvested up to June 1897, which was annas.						Total.	Area on which crop was standing at the end of June 1897.
		17 to 20.	13 to 16.	9 to 12.	5 to 8.	1 to 4.	0		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Paddy	610,848	16,270	114,001	133,795	161,388	95,084	90,259	610,797	51
Cholam ...	76,890	3,423	7,540	14,767	19,060	23,463	8,637	76,890	...
Cumbu	9,958	118	150	1,552	4,840	2,755	543	9,958	...
Ragi	16,974	1	375	1,241	3,977	8,389	3,891	16,974	...
Cereals and pulses.	99,615	52	3,847	10,691	27,236	34,936	22,791	99,615	...
Cotton	3,077	...	812	956	800	468	36	3,072	6
Indigo	932	...	...	560	37	315	22	932	...
Sugar-cane ...	8,157	72	1,210	2,350	2,676	1,488	361	8,157	...
Castors	19,754	...	547	1,819	6,473	9,593	1,318	19,750	4
Gingelly ...	148,435	1,731	12,303	28,121	64,041	36,101	5,227	148,284	151
Tobacco ...	8,235	400	578	1,692	4,148	1,130	244	8,192	43
Other crops and topes.	81,052	1,593	3,767	21,840	28,140	16,210	3,213	74,853	6,199
Total ...	1,083,927	23,660	145,180	219,384	322,816	230,192	136,542	1,077,474	6,453

Statement of outturn in each taluk.

Taluks.	Total extent sown Government and inam.	Outturn of crops harvested up to June 1897, which was annas.						Total.	Area on which crop was standing at the end of June 1897.
		17 to 20.	13 to 16.	9 to 12.	5 to 8.	1 to 4.	0		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Rámachandrapur.	206,034	4,569	55,908	48,558	62,991	25,300	8,618	206,034	...
Narsapur ...	155,518	4,247	16,532	25,823	41,014	42,250	23,540	152,906	2,612
Amalápuram ...	158,418	3,677	11,685	38,690	69,375	24,911	10,080	158,418	...
Tanuku ...	138,153	2,232	25,111	36,182	48,203	17,003	9,422	138,153	...
Bhímavaram ...	96,791	2,820	17,268	27,909	24,819	20,752	549	94,117	2,674
Rajahmundry ...	69,987	...	2,587	6,176	10,560	21,817	28,847	69,987	...
Peddapur ...	69,011	52	1,567	7,608	17,041	21,905	20,838	69,011	...
Ellore	79,153	2,522	6,759	12,867	17,294	23,608	16,017	79,067	86
Yernagúdem ...	83,550	3,271	7,672	15,218	25,158	19,771	11,378	82,469	...
Cocanada ...	1,154	...	...	88	550	221	295	1,154	...
Pithápur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Polavaram ...	17,240	...	...	765	3,894	9,846	2,735	17,240	...
Chódavaram ...	462	...	...	...	...	187	275	462	...
Yellavaram ...	8,453	270	...	...	1,617	2,621	3,945	8,453	...
Total ...	1,083,927	23,660	14,850	219,384	322,516	230,192	136,542	1,077,474	6,453

The total area in which the crop was lost or badly affected was 366,734 acres or 33 per cent. of the total area sown. The loss was greatest under food-grains and pulses and gingelly. The following statement compares the area on which crop was lost for fasli 1306 with that in fasli 1305 :—

Taluk.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
Rámachandrapur	1,753	8,618
Narsapur	6,714	23,540
Amalápuram	885	10,080
Tanuku	6,958	9,422
Bhímavaram	4,503	549
Rajahmundry	1,118	28,847
Peddápur	...	20,838
Ellore	5,946	16,017
Yernagúdem	2,427	11,378
Cocanada	13	295
Pithápur	...	3
Polavaram	...	2,735
Chódavaram	...	275
Yellavaram	...	3,945
Total ...	30,357	136,542

These figures are exclusive of the loss in whole inam and zamindari villages and in rented villages under Government. The loss of crop in Bhadráchalam taluk also does not appear in the above statement, as all the villages in that taluk are zamindari or rented. But the Tahsildar reports that, out of Acs. 9,003·3 dry and 1,175·21 wet in the Government rented villages of the Bhadráchalam taluk, 6,002 acres of dry crop and the whole of the wet crops were lost.

Prices.

4. Partly owing to this loss of crop, but in great part also owing to distress in the neighbouring districts and orders received from Bombay to Secunderabad for grain, prices went up rapidly. The following statement compares the district average prices of the principal food-grains in the several months commencing with June 1896 with those in the corresponding months of the previous year :—

Name of food-grain.	June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
Average of 10 years ending fasli 1305.	...	15·1	...	15·2	...	15·0	...	14·9	...	14·7	...	14·8	...	15·2
Rice, 2nd sort...	15·14	13·94	14·91	13·70	14·68	13·32	14·67	12·60	14·67	10·28	14·63	8·93	13·82	9·49
Average ...	...	26·4	...	26·1	...	25·8	...	25·7	...	25·1	...	25·1	...	25·3
Cholam ...	25·67	25·80	25·45	24·44	26·16	23·34	26·74	22·68	26·29	16·51	26·51	13	26·86	14·11
Average ...	...	26·4	...	25·0	...	25·3	...	26·8	...	27·6	...	27·6	...	27·6
Cumbu ...	32·8	32·77	33·5	32·20	34	31·85	33·64	30·80	34·79	21·83	35·11	16·91	35·27	16·55
Average ...	...	27·6	...	27·6	...	27·4	...	27·3	...	26·6	...	26·8	...	27·6
Ragi	31·81	31·79	30·41	38·2	31·84	29·40	32·02	27·39	32·37	18·94	32·19	14·85	33·56	15·76

Name of food-grain.	January		February		March		April		May		June 1897.	July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	October 1897.
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.					
	9		10		11		12		13		14	15	16	17	18
Average of 10 years ending fasli 1305.	...	15·6	...	15·6	...	15·6	...	15·6	...	15·4	...	...	...	..	...
Rice, 2nd sort ...	14·95	10·17	14·82	9·9	14·88	10·4	15·07	10·1	14·04	9·92	9	8·5	8·5	8·5	8·8
Average ...	...	26·2	...	26·9	...	27·5	...	27·6	...	27·0	...	...	...	..	...
Cholam ...	26·04	16·85	27·57	17·1	28·28	17·3	28·17	16·9	26·55	15·4	13·9	12·3	12·08	12	12·2
Average ...	...	28·5	...	27·9	...	27·6	...	27·4	...	26·8	...	...	...	...	...
Cumbu ...	36·15	19·04	36	18·1	35·27	17	34·1	18·6	33·2	17·5	15·2	13·3	13·1	19·7	21·6
Average ...	...	28·8	...	28·5	...	28·4	...	28·3	...	28·2	...	...	...	...	...
Ragi	34·2	17·48	33·69	16·4	32·92	16·8	32·72	16·4	32·95	15·8	14	13·2	13·2	13·3	15·4

Rail-borne trade exports and imports of food-grains and pulses in the Gódávari district from February to November 1897 :—

Month.	Imports.	Exports.
	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.
February	714	13,153
March	19,174	106,163
April	12,455	71,721
May	25,100	86,851
June	45,942	126,020
July	70,167	315,916
August	25,038	186,495
September	12,121	156,517
October	14,142	102,612
November	1,700	33,904

[Note.—Particulars of food-grains and pulses are not available, nor are figures available for the previous months July 1896 to February 1897. Figures for February and November represent the transactions in the last two weeks of February and first two of November.]

Condition of the People.

5. *Crime and jail statistics.*—The following statement shows the number of convicts admitted to the jails in the Gódávari district from June 1896 to October 1897 :—

Months.	Received by direct committal.			Received en route.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1896.									
June	81	5	86	32	3	35	113	8	121
July	42	4	46	25	...	25	67	4	71
August	32	2	34	25	...	25	57	2	59
September	13	4	17	43	3	46	56	7	63
October	50	4	54	114	4	118	164	8	172
November	29	4	33	45	...	45	74	4	78
December	29	5	34	50	...	50	79	5	84
1897.									
January	27	1	28	46	1	47	73	2	75
February	25	1	26	42	1	43	67	2	69
March	56	1	57	30	3	33	86	4	90
April	61	2	63	73	...	73	134	2	136
May	70	10	80	74	...	74	144	10	154
June	67	4	71	52	2	54	119	6	125
July	68	7	75	107	4	111	175	11	186
August	57	14	71	116	2	118	173	16	189
September	36	7	43	84	1	85	120	8	128
October	50	8	58	69	5	74	119	13	132

How far the increase in the number of prisoners is due to the effects of the distress cannot be stated with any certainty, as statistics showing the number of persons convicted of each offence are not available and cannot be gathered without much trouble. But the marked increase in the number of convicts in the season of most distress is significant. The highest figure was reached in the months of July and August 1897 when distress was most keenly felt. The increase was also perceptible in the month of October 1896 when prices rose with a leap. It is noteworthy that the variation in number of offenders accords with the fluctuation in prices. It does not, however, follow from a big figure that there were more offences committed. The increase in July and August in the current year is due, in great measure, to few looting cases involving considerable numbers of persons.

6. *Death and birth rate.*—In the succeeding portion of my report I have tried to give as accurate a picture of the condition of the people as possible during the period of distress. I now append two statements of deaths and births from June 1896 to October 1897.

Statement No. I—Showing the deaths from all causes in the Gódávari District from June 1896 to October 1897.

Taluks.	1896.							1897.									
	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Rámachandrapur	368	414	568	622	622	416	399	376	312	288	269	198	359	975	746	169	1,118
Narsapur	266	279	350	332	339	269	254	255	187	202	189	231	200	402	325	323	515
Amalápuram	270	340	323	411	425	260	156	363	222	274	275	238	215	413	504	414	332
Tanuku	297	340	337	372	328	312	291	269	206	226	142	242	247	400	520	308	405
Bhímavaram	109	154	212	237	184	129	153	147	113	102	84	140	154	237	341	337	293
Rajahmundry	118	211	199	331	220	162	157	175	130	126	111	137	115	237	385	240	799
Ellore	152	152	270	211	260	166	167	118	135	65	135	87	156	164	342	386	219
Yernagúdem	168	163	195	205	256	193	179	138	107	139	110	150	158	194	398	158	569
Peddápur	247	253	254	388	385	319	285	226	174	195	172	233	77	572	891	630	1,251
Bhadráchalam	82	91	59	86	113	125	121	93	52	80	133	216	244	145	128	95	95
Cocanada Division	80	102	105	185	167	106	98	112	89	89	102	89	92	245	154	313	276
Pithápur ,, ...	83	91	112	98	140	108	104	98	66	65	49	52	109	177	229	299	259
Tuni ,, ...	56	58	80	60	125	74	73	66	70	72	73	51	81	216	333	272	340
Polavaram ,, ...	74	61	79	127	113	137	47	68	51	73	52	168	78	198	243	141	110
Yellavaram ,, ...	30	37	32	52	42	47	82	47	40	26	38	39	40	56	73	238	318
Chódavaram	95	5	17	...	55	20	52	6	5	39	16	4	34	7	15	29	11
Cocanada Municipality	38	74	87	82	72	49	53	49	53	78	55	55	51	183	143	167	84
Rajahmundry ,, ...	73	58	109	106	85	51	70	72	72	76	86	71	74	115	129	141	120
Ellore ,, ...	33	36	44	37	35	32	43	38	147	41	41	48	44	63	66	109	105
Total ...	2,659	3,041	3,426	3,971	3,938	2,975	2,751	2,716	2,240			2,449	2,528	4,809	5,965	4,769	7,229

APPENDIX III.

Statement No. II—Showing the births in the Gódávari District from June 1896 to October 1897.

Taluks.	1896.							1897.									
	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Rámachandrapur	641	691	736	662	630	727	630	613	467	463	502	399	480	672	752	226	1,117
Narsapur	487	516	588	554	481	502	605	471	336	335	356	182	325	531	437	530	640
Amalápuram	495	501	634	589	530	670	374	725	514	352	333	402	480	603	556	549	421
Tanuku	618	610	625	685	544	528	606	640	432	502	473	521	467	704	551	558	518
Bhímavaram	188	261	319	389	256	386	352	293	253	111	201	143	307	447	426	356	380
Rajahmundry	219	275	164	287	207	209	223	214	158	187	162	210	245	341	262	227	329
Ellore	275	249	173	288	193	270	287	228	219	92	226	102	277	325	215	247	227
Yernagúdem	389	323	324	348	278	362	272	241	172	109	209	230	371	422	316	123	404
Peddápur	440	507	488	539	435	436	516	262	274	270	349	351	161	378	184	301	568
Bhadráchalam	118	80	69	161	185	155	162	127	82	106	132	178	141	95	68	78	142
Cocanada Division	125	172	177	145	176	140	166	163	122	132	110	119	122	119	100	190	150
Pithápur ,, ...	168	187	185	152	112	180	142	149	98	100	112	77	135	124	112	118	115
Tuni ,, ...	107	133	191	109	147	150	140	121	116	91	104	93	125	150	142	107	152
Polavaram ,, ...	151	110	132	103	99	142	105	75	105	163	119	93	137	158	76	108	123
Yellavaram ,, ...	52	51	53	80	31	72	117	50	75	19	70	68	70	37	53	37	61
Chódavaram	174	17	10	...	71	30	81	3	17	59	32	13	70	16	8	14	18
Cocanada Municipality	73	50	75	30	83	100	104	79	88	87	64	62	44	83	88	114	115
Rajahmundry ,, ...	90	73	85	86	68	101	95	104	69	70	71	71	68	74	91	78	76
Ellore ,, ...	27	63	56	48	65	54	63	74	72	93	53	55	50	75	64	81	104
Total ...	4,736	5,154	5,396	6,179	4,450	5,305	5,065	4,543	3,566	3,402	3,707	3,618	4,090	5,063	4,844	3,834	5,740

APPENDIX III.

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From statement No. I, it will be seen that the mortality was heaviest in the last four months—July, August, September and October 1897—and was also considerable in the months of September, October and November 1896. In other months it was fluctuating. Particulars of deaths from each disease are not reported, but there is no doubt that the heavy mortality is far the most part due to cholera, choleraic diarrhœa and fevers—maladies which are, in a great measure, the usual accompaniments of famine, but not necessarily always due to it. Thus much the heaviest mortality occurred in October when famine was everywhere in the plains at an end and was no doubt due to the exceptional rainfall of the first half of the month and the unusual coldness of the last half occasioning an excessive number of deaths originating in chills, such as fevers, lung diseases and diarrhœa. No cases of deaths from starvation were ever reported or brought to my notice, except a single case at Rajahmundry where an unknown man was found dead in August last under a railway wagon and death presumed from the emaciated condition of the corpse to be the result of starvation. No *post mortem* was, however, held, so it is not known if he was not also suffering from disease. In the Agency tracts and half-a-dozen villages in the Chintalapudi division of the Ellore taluk solely inhabited by the hill tribes (Koyas, Reddis and Nayicks), cholera and choleraic diarrhœa were to some extent probably the result of the jungle diet largely taken to by them, although cholera in the Agency as elsewhere was no respecter of persons. Elsewhere, too, cholera must in part be due to the change in the regimen necessitated by the abnormal rise in the price of rice, to consume which the great majority of the people have been long accustomed. Deaths from fevers are of frequent occurrence in the Agency tracts and the parts of the district adjoining them in all seasons, especially in the winter months. Distress, therefore, is not responsible for these deaths from fevers, except, perhaps, by weakening the system and making the people more susceptible to it and less equal to resist it. In the current year, however, jungle fever must be expected to be more prevalent than last which was a quite exceptionally dry and warm year, whereas this is so much the reverse. The condition of the people was, on the whole, throughout good. Emaciation was observed only in the case of the Koyas and Nayicks, and with them emaciation is often due to fever and resulting diseases and not necessarily a sure sign of distress. They are generally subject to loathsome ulcers, leprosy and a peculiar and horrible disease known as the 'Koya disease.'

Statement No. II shows the total number of births in the district. To what extent the birth-rate in any tract is affected by the prevalence of distress is a problem which has not, I believe, gone beyond the stage of discussion, and I, therefore, need make no excuse for merely recording the figures. Personally, I should not think the results knowable for sometime to come.

7. *Emigration and immigration.*—These figures are of the greatest importance if accurate; but in this district as elsewhere no record is kept of land emigration and immigration as it is not possible to obtain statistics. Two statements showing the emigration and immigration by sea are appended. The emigrants to Natal and other colonies are shipped off to Madras first, and, after registration by the Protector of Emigrants, are despatched to their several places of destination. The number of colonial emigrants will, therefore, be found included in column 5 of the statement, and forms the bulk of it. At the same time all the emigrants from Cocanada did not belong to this district, for many came from Vizagapatam and the increase is partly attributable to the recent considerable increase in the number of emigrant recruiters. The largest emigration, however, takes place annually to Burma. The figures of this will be found in column 13. They do not appear to me to indicate exceptional circumstances. The number of persons who emigrated to Burma during the quarter ending with the 30th September 1897—the period of greatest distress—was less than the number that emigrated in the corresponding quarter of 1896 when there was certainly no distress and in the same quarter more returned from Burma than in 1896.

Statement of passengers sailing from the ports of Cocanada to the Godavari District during the several quarters.

Quarter.	Ports within the Presidency.				Ports beyond the Presidency but within British India.				Ports in Ceylon.				Ports in Burma.				Ports in the Straits Settlements.				Other ports.				Grand Total.
	Adults.		Children under 12.	Total.	Adults.		Children under 12.	Total.	Adults.		Children under 12.	Total.	Adults.		Children under 12.	Total.	Adults.		Children under 12.	Total.	Adults.		Children under 12.	Total.	
	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			
	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
Ending 31st March 1897	93	37	6	136	6	2	1	9	1,458	45	40	1,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,522
30th June "	133	23	2	157	0	0	0	0	1,100	48	24	1,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380
30th Sept. "	88	26	2	114	2	2	3	7	3,923	85	103	4,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,232
31st Dec. "	186	44	13	243	2	7	7	16	5,985	133	320	6,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,697
31st March 1897	201	69	12	282	7	...	...	7	1,926	63	76	2,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,353
30th June "	325	132	33	490	...	...	...	...	803	99	73	1,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,534
30th Sept. "	149	40	6	201	...	...	...	...	2,483	104	141	2,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,929

Bound to Queda.

Statement of passengers arriving at the ports in the Godávari District during the quarters.

Quarters.	Returning from	Ports in Burma.					Ports in Ceylon.					Other Ports.					Ports in the Straits Settlements.					Ports within the Presidency.					Ports beyond the Presidency within British India.				
		Adults.		Children under 12.	Total.		Adults.		Children under 12.	Total.		Adults.		Children under 12.	Total.		Adults.		Children under 12.	Total.		Adults.		Children under 12.	Total.		Adults.		Children under 12.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.			
		10	11	12	13		14	15	16	17		22	23	24	25		16	19	20	21		4	5	6	7		2	3	4	9	
Ending 31st March 1896		2,743	88	24	2,855		2	...	...	2		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		45	53	19	10		3	6	1	34	
„ 30th June „		3,842	40	27	3,909		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		65	72	7	7		4	3	...	4	
„ 30th Sept. „		987	25	14	1,026		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		30	31	3	...		...	1	...	7	
„ 31st Dec. „		857	30	15	902		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		31	32	3	...		...	1	...	3	
„ 31st March 1897		3,433	73	45	3,556		1	1	...	2		14	...	...	14		...	...	...	...		54	61	14	6		1	6	...	14	
„ 30th June „		4,025	59	40	4,124		2	2	...	4		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		59	68	...	7		2	7	...	9	
„ 30th Sept. „		1,108	43	18	1,169		...	...	...	...		6	...	...	6		...	6	...	6		52	67	6	6		2	6	...	8	

8. *General.*—It will be seen that, in consequence of inundations in this and the Kistna district and the failure of the North-East monsoon not only in this district but many others, prices had risen so high by the end of the year as to render the position of the agricultural labouring population critical. The ryot population in the delta and to a great extent in the upland taluks can stand a bad season, as they can borrow on their lands if hard pressed, but the bulk of the agricultural population are day labourers and small tenants under zamindars, inamdars and ryots who, in too many instances, live from hand-to-mouth, so that a single adverse season and consequent failure of crops presses on them very heavily and hardest, of course, on the day labourer who can least stand it, for he has nothing to borrow upon, whilst the demand for the only commodity he has to sell—his labour—is greatly diminished. The tenant is better off if he reaps any crop at all as a rule, for, although his landlord attaches and sells all he can lay his hands on for the rent and generally ejects him from his holding as well, yet, he can generally manage to secure a portion of his crop and some of his property to take with him in his descent to the position of a day labourer, to which he is reduced. Emigration, except from the uplands to the delta, affords no relief, for, save emigration on a limited scale to Natal and Burmah, no field is open to him to emigrate to, as all the adjoining tracts are as badly off as his own or worse. Not only so but the lot of the distressed labourer of the district is rendered very much worse than it otherwise would be by the influx of thousands seeking food and work at any price, from adjoining districts and from the influnce, on prices, of the large exports of food-grains—an evil which has, of late years, been greatly aggravated by the construction of the Southern Mahratta and Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway to Bezwada and the East Coast Railway. In normal years the Gódávari district exports largely and maintains a large stock of grain besides; but in the season which has just pased, the latter has almost disappeared in consequence of the unusually large exports. Of course, the fact that it has exported is some proof that it produced even in such a bad year as last year more than it requied for its own consumption, but it is not conclusive proof, for much of its export was at the expense of its own poorer population and caused them much hardship by putting up prices beyond their means. Still, fortunately, the failure of crop was not general throughout the district. The damage done in the delta, though extensive, only affected a small portion of the whole and in much the largest portion, the crops, both wet and dry, were unusually good. In the upland or non-delta taluks, the opposite was the general rule; yet, even here along the Gódávari, and here and there when they had been benefited by local showers in October or early in November, the dry crops were very good fortunately.

First, the Gódávari floods of August caused some temporary distress in those portions of the delta that were inundated, for the relief of which Rs. 1,700 were disbursed; but the area and population affected by the failure of the North-East monsoon were both vastly greater. Fortunately, however, here distress developed very gradually and only in portions of the district ever became so acute as to call for State relief. In the delta no such need ever arose as the local population generally had enough of employment, though, no doubt, hard put to it often in consequence of the high prices, whilst such of the large pauper immigrant population as could not get employment were able to support themselves by begging.

Of the non-delta portion of the district the Agency tracts suffered most from want of rain. The total quantity of rain registered during the three months—October, November and December 1896—was only ·20 inches at Bhadráchalam, ·50 inches at Chodavaram, ·60 at Polavaram and 1 inch at Yellavaram. At Peddápuram 1·06 inches, at Rajahmundry 1·62, at Chintalapudi 1·40 and at Tallapudi 1·40 inches were registered. Even this slight quantity of rain fell almost entirely in November—too late to be of any use. The following statement compares the rainfall of 1896 with the average expected:—

Period.	Average expected.	Actual.
April to May	2·09	·92
June to September	21·02	21·78
October to December	12·14	2·18

The effect was, as might be expected, disastrous. Almost all the dry crops as well as the wet crops under tanks and jungle streams failed more or less. The yield of the dry crops was exceptionally poor, ranging generally from 1 to 8 annas where there was not total loss. No doubt a good cholam crop was reaped in parts of Ellore and Yernagúdem taluks and in the river side villages of Bhadráchalam and the Polavaram and Chódavaram divisions, but this constituted but a small portion of the area under dry crops; and it goes without saying that there must have been very general failure, or we should not have had cholam selling at Rajahmundry at Rs. 65 per putti in August against a normal price of less than Rs. 30. Amidst these difficulties the ryot had to face another serious problem in the maintenance of his cattle. The withered crop furnished sufficient fodder for the cattle for a month or two, but there was little pasture and in the upland tracts drinking water was hard to obtain even from wells. There being little water in the tanks for drinking and none for irrigation purposes, it is hard for the ryot, in any season, to maintain his cattle by fodder alone, where there is no pasture to supplement it; and it is harder still when hard put to it to maintain himself and his family. In one respect he was, however, fortunate and that was in there being quite unusual and heavy rain towards the end of February, at the end of March and towards the end of May. Followed by a hot sun, these rains were not able to do much for the pasture though the rain at the end of March did something, but they did a great deal for the drinking-water supply—especially the fall at the end of March. Having no pasture for his cattle and fodder being scarce and dear, the ryot had no alternative in many cases but to part with his cattle, though unwillingly, and there was, in consequence, a marked fall in the price. This, however, was not wholly due to local distress, but in great measure caused by the importation of cattle for sale from Vizagapatam. Though ragi is officially recognized as the staple food-grain of the district, and no doubt was actually consumed to a large extent in and before the early severities, when the effects of the construction of the anikat had not generally made themselves felt and wealth was only beginning to give rise to luxury, yet the advent and gradual extension of anikat irrigation and prosperous times have rendered rice so plentiful and cheap that the consumption of ragi, cholam and other dry grains has every year become less and less the fashion and rice come to be adopted as their principal article of food, even by the ryot and labouring classes; where it is not their sole food, it is now at least a substantial portion of it and only supplemented, in the case of the poorest, with ragi, &c. In other words, the position has been reversed since the anikat was built. Before that, rice was the diet of few and to the many a luxury used only to supplement coarser food. Now it is the general diet of the many below the Ghauts and even the Koya of the Agency now buys rice largely. Of course in his case it cannot be said to be his staple food, for he only uses it to supplement his cholam; still, wherever he can and as far as he can, he too is discarding other grains for rice. The rise in the price of rice which occurred first reached upon the price of the dry grains which the people were driven to use instead; but up to the end of September there was no reason to apprehend serious scarcity, and the prices, though high, could not be said to be excessively so. As the prospects of the season became more gloomy, not so much in this district as in Vizagapatam and Ganjám, the Deccan and the Nizam's Dominions, prices rapidly rose, for the district was soon filled with the agents of merchants anxious to buy for export, whose keen competition not only directly raised prices, but indirectly did so by giving rise—supplemented by the unfavourable character of the season—to a panic-feeling that bad times were in store for all. Hence it is no cause for surprise that prices verged upon scarcity rates in the months of November and December. It cannot be said that the alarm was not given in time; for so early as September the Board in its Proceedings No. 254 drew the attention of Collectors to the situation, and subsequently by its Proceedings No. 283 directed them to obtain fortnightly reports from their Divisional and Taluk officers and carefully watch the situation closely. To give an idea of the condition of affairs in December when all the rain that was to fall had fallen, and the prospects of the harvest could be foretold with pretty fair exactitude, I cannot do better than give here some extracts from the fortnightly narratives then submitted.

Rajahmundry Taluk (fortnight ending 15th December 1896).—"The paddy crop has totally failed except on 700 acres under two irrigation tanks. The outturn of the crop on the latter extent may be As. 4."

* * * * *

"Dry crops have totally failed except cholam, ragi and gram now standing. Cholam is nowhere promising a fair crop."

* * * * *

"In the upland villages cattle are suffering for want of sufficient fodder."

* * * * *

"Almost all the tanks in the upland villages are dried up. No sufficient water even for drinking purposes in many villages."

* * * * *

"Owing to the absence of rain, agricultural operations have come to a standstill."

* * * * *

"The condition of the labouring classes is very bad. Crops have failed in almost all villages, and there is no work for the labouring classes."

* * * * *

"In some villages agricultural labourers are said to have left their villages for want of labour and settled themselves in the neighbouring delta villages.

"Head-quarters division (comprising Peddápuram taluk Cocanada, Pithápuram and Tuni Divisions) fortnight ending 31st December 1896.

"Wet crops under all tanks except the Timmaraju tank of Lingamparti and under the Yeleru have entirely withered."

* * * * *

"Fodder insufficient in Peddápur and Tuni."

* * * * *

"In the upland taluks the supply of water both for irrigation and drinking purposes is quite insufficient."

* * * * *

"The further state of the season will have to be closely watched, and, at present, it does not appear to be very hopeful.

"*Ellore Division* (comprising Tanuku, Ellore and Yernagudem taluks) fortnight ending 31st December 1896.

"Paddy in delta villages good, but in upland villages and under tanks has suffered much. Dry crops in the Ellore taluk middling, bad in Chintalapudi division. Fodder not plentiful in upland villages, and the Ellore and Yernagúdem taluks just at present."

* * * * *

"Water-supply scanty in upland villages in Ellore and Yernagúdem taluks."

Special Assistant Agent's Division.—Fortnight ending 31st December 1896.

"*Bhadráchalam.*—Konda jonna has almost failed. Manchi jonna along the river side villages is thriving well.

"*Polavaram.*—Standing crop cumbu on black soil is better than that on rocky and sandy soil.

"*Chódavaram.*—Paddy failed.

"*Yellavaram.*—Paddy failed except in a few villages, cholam yielded between 4 and 8 annas in the mutta villages and 4 and less in Government villages."

* * * * *

"Fodder available in Bhadráchalam, hardly sufficient in Chódavaram and Yellavaram divisions and withering away in Polavaram division."

* * * * *

"*Water-supply—Polavaram.*—The wells contain very little quantity.

"*Yellavaram.*—Want of water is much felt in many villages.

"*Bhadráchalam.*—The Koyas in most of the villages are busy with carting and cutting timber. They are now living mostly on the wages paid by merchants.

"*Polavaram.*—Most of the Koyas are living by selling simple forest produce, such as firewood and hill seeds, and some are living on roots.

"*Chódavaram.*—Living on the produce of early crops and on last year's produce.

"*Yellavaram.*—Living on the produce of early crops and some on roots."

9. Mr. Elphinstone who acted as Collector before Mr. Shipley, reported, in his letter printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 386, dated 3rd December 1896, after personal inspection, that the principal crops on the ground at the time, paddy, ragi, gram and cholam, had totally failed, and that gingelly, harvested some two months before, had yielded 4 to 8 annas crop. The condition of the district was reviewed pretty accurately in the Board's Proceedings, and I shall not dwell further on this period, but proceed to the history of later times. In the month of January of the present year, prices fell a little below the scarcity rates they had reached, owing, probably, to that being the period of harvest. The price of rice fell from 9·49 to 10·17, that of cholam from 14·11 to 16·85, that of cumbu from 16·55 to 19·04 and that of ragi from 15·76 to 17·48 per rupee, but the prices in the subsequent months rose and fell and rose again and have not recovered up to date. The first taluk that showed signs of distress was Bhadráchalam. As already stated, the konda jonna crop, the principal crop of the Koya, almost totally failed. In the river-side villages, in many of which there was a very good crop of manchi jonna, the ryots did not open their cholam pits partly in expectation of a rise in prices and partly from a feeling of panic that we were only at the beginning of a cycle of bad years. The price of cholam in the Bhadráchalam taluk in the months of December and January was 12 and 13 seers, respectively, per rupee, and as the Koya generally has no property beyond his *podu* and is a thriftless being who ever lives on credit when available, when his *podu* fails and prices rise high, he is bound to suffer, for, at such times, in place of further advances, his usual bankers demand repayment of their previous loans. In ordinary seasons, he is, however, little depressed by these difficulties as he can fall back on the forest produce, to which he is accustomed. He finds an agreeable food in the Ippa flower, the Jimiki fruit and the kernels of the tamarind nut and the mango stone, a wholesome vegetable in the leaves of the Boddikurra and other plants and an especially nutritious and favourite diet in the pith of the Jiligu palm (bastard sago) and the flowers of the bamboo. The Jiligu and the palmyra palms supply him with meat and drink in the shape of toddy, and from the Ippa flower he distils a potent spirit. Food also is obtainable from certain roots. Owing to his special ill-luck in the current year, however, these resources also proved much more scanty than usual, and, of course, he had no store remaining from the previous year which had been one of exceptional abundance, as he takes no thought for the morrow and limits his efforts to procuring sufficient for his immediate needs. Of all the above, the Tuniki fruit alone was an abundant crop; but although it can be dried, it will not in this shape keep long. Still from January to May it was of invaluable assistance to him. The tamarind crop was a poor one, varying from 4 annas to 8 annas, and the Ippa crop was worse. A mango was hardly to be found. In the whole of the Bhadráchalam Taluk, the Forest Sub-Divisional officer only saw one with fruit on it and could hear of only one other. On no mango tree in the Agency did I see a vestige of fruit and not one was brought to the markets at Chódavaram, Devipatnam and Rékapalle on the days I visited them in April. The bamboos, in great part of the Agency, had flowered and died the year before, and none flowered anywhere in 1897. The jack is not a common tree, but its crop too was of the scantiest, whilst the ground was so hard and parched that it was not possible to dig up roots when found; but until the rains set in, it was hopeless almost to look for them as the leaves springing from them were dead themselves, and the ground covered with dead leaves fallen from the trees. The Jiligu remained, but it occurs only in favoured localities out of Rampa, and to destroy it for its sago means its loss as a toddy producer, so that it is cut only as a last resource. Even the palmyra yielded less toddy than usual and ceased to yield sooner than usual. It is also a rare tree in Bhadráchalam, except in the Sabari valley and the Gódávari valley, east of Bhadráchalam.

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10. To work of any kind that he is not used to, the Koya is averse and beyond his podu cultivation and scanty rice cultivation, the only work he is accustomed to is timber cutting. At this he is a deft hand, and many found employment in cutting and carting timber for merchants in Bastar and in the neighbourhood of the Gódávari and Sabari rivers from the month of November onwards; but this trade was so overdone that the prices of bamboos and timber fell very heavily at Rajahmundry—the great emporium of the timber trade of the district—so that towards the end of the season most merchants having lost money were chary of making advances for this purpose. The condition of the Koyas in Bhadráchalam, therefore, caused some anxiety even so early as January, and the Acting Tahsildar of the Taluk, M.R.Ry. A. Appa Row, reported in his arzi No. 637, dated 5th November 1896, printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 18, dated 8th January 1897, that famine would, in all probability, set in at the latest in the month of January. The Special Assistant Agent also reported in his fortnightly narrative printed in the same proceedings that a test work should be opened in January, and one was accordingly directed to be opened by the Board by the end of that month. The test work could not, however, be opened earlier than the 3rd March, owing to Mr. Hughes being laid up with jungle fever for sometime at Rajahmundry and the jamabandi of the Bhadráchalam taluk; and when it was actually opened on that date at Kolanugudem on the road from Chinnampet to Lathigudem, it failed to attract any workers, notwithstanding the work to be done was jungle cutting such as the Koyas are accustomed to. As no one came near the work for 10 or 12 days, the work was then abandoned. For a full report—*vide* Board's Proceedings No. 257, dated 29th March 1897. Various causes have been put forward for the failure of this attempt at relief, such as misapprehension of the nature of the work, &c., on the part of the Koyas, non-suitability of the work, and the instigation of the river-side timber merchants who desired the work to fail partly, because they desired to secure the services of the Koyas themselves at cheap rates, and partly because in this way they hoped to bring discredit on the Forest Sub-Divisional officer, who had by his energetic prevention of abuses, incurred their ill-will; as he asserted serious distress existed, their endeavour was to prove him wrong and an alarmist. I have no doubt the failure was partly due more or less to a combination of these circumstances, but mainly, to the fact that the people were not then really very hard pressed. Mr. Hughes visited many villages and in all found the physical condition of all men, women and children excellent, and I have no doubt such was the fact, for, even at the beginning of May, any marked deterioration, physically, was not observable in the part of the taluk about Dumagudem, and the people had not then come quite to the end of their resources, though that was admitted by all to be decidedly the worst part of the taluk. The condition of the Polavaram, Yellavaram and Chódavaram Divisions was reported to be very good with cholam selling at from 18 to 28 seers a rupee. These Divisions have also vast forest resources for the Koya to draw upon, and the population is scantier than in parts of Bhadráchalam. The prices in the non-Agency upland taluks showed a fall in the months of January and February, which tended slightly to allay the panic to which the rapid rise in the previous two months had given occasion. There was not, however, much work for the labouring classes after the completion of the harvest in the delta, which had proved a boon to many, and the condition of the cattle was reported to be deteriorating for want of fodder. Considerable difficulty was also felt in procuring drinking water, so that recourse had often to be made to wells situated at long distances. Hence, at my instance, the Taluk Boards of Ellore and Rajahmundry sanctioned Rs. 3,281–12–0

and Rs. 8,993, respectively, for sinking wells in the distressed villages and put in hand most of them. I also instructed the President, Taluk Board, Cocanada, on 19th February 1897, to sanction funds for the sinking of wells in several villages of the Peddápur Taluk where the tanks had dried up owing to the failure of the monsoon and fresh water was scarce. The distress was not, however, sufficiently keen anywhere to induce labourers to work at famine wages. The attempt was made in the Rajahmundry taluk early in January to start a minor irrigation work at Narsapur in the centre of the worst tract, fixing the daily rate of wages at 2 annas, the ordinary rate being 2 annas 6 pies, but with no success. Similar attempts were made by the Tahsildar of Yernagúdem in connection with some minor irrigation works in his taluk and the ramp work to the Gódávari river embankment, but they proved equally unsuccessful. In the Peddápur and Ellore taluks, the condition of people, *i.e.*, labouring classes, and cattle was much the same. It was evident that the masses were having a hard time of it, but they were not so hard pressed as to be willing to accept of relief on Famine Code conditions. There appears also to be considerable prejudice against relief works, partly on the ground that such work is derogatory, but principally because the wages are deemed too low. During the next three months—March, April and May—the condition of things did not improve, but deterioration was fortunately very gradual. There were 2·50 inches of rain; but little appreciable benefit therefrom. It, however, helped to start ploughing operations and the sowing of summer gingelly, which did good to the labouring classes by providing some who wanted it badly with employment. It also greatly improved the drinking-water supply and to a small extent provided some pasture temporarily. A few extracts from a fort-nighlty narrative will vividly explain the situation.

Ellore division (fortnight ending 30th April 1897).

* * * * *

"Fodder insufficient in the upland villages of the Ellore taluk.

* * * * *

"No water in upland villages except in a few wells.

* * * * *

"Ploughing in several villages.

* * * * *

"Cattle generally in good condition except in Yernagúdem where they are "stated to have been suffering from want of water.

* * * * *

"The Ellore Tahsildar reports that the poor of the labouring classes in a few "villages in Chintalapudi division have been suffering for want of labour, and, there-"fore, unable to procure proper food. He states that some are living on toddy and "palmyra fruit and that these people are unwilling to work at famine rates on any "works." These remarks apply with equal force to the other upland taluks also.

11. In the beginning of March, I visited Pithápur and Tuni and drove from the latter place to Rajahmundry through the worst parts of the Peddápuram and Rajahmundry taluks, but could observe no outward signs of distress; and nowhere were the people at all willing to have relief works. At that time the immigration from the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts, which afterwards attained considerable dimensions, had not set in, but I observed hundreds of carts carrying grain to the northern districts along the grand northern trunk road parallel to the railway. The condition of the people in the various villages—and I especially observed that of the boys and girls between 5 and 12—appeared to be perfectly normal and satisfactory whilst the state of the public health was distinctly good. In Bhadráchalam the rain in February and March did some little good and it was hoped that, in consequence, the Ippa flower crop would prove a good one and enable the Koyas, along with their earnings from bamboo and timber cutting, to pull through until at least July. These hopes, however, proved fallacious, for the crop was only a 4-anna to an 8-anna one. Still, without that rain, it would, no doubt, have been worse.

Early in April I started on an Agency tour to satisfy myself from personal inspection as to the truth of certain statements regarding the distress in the Bhadráchalam taluk, which appeared in the *Madras Mail* at that time under the signature of the Rev. Mr. Cain of Dumagudem. I found no distress in the river-side portion of the Polavaram division and in the Chodavaram division which I visited first, whilst the District Superintendent of Police, along with whom I had proposed visiting the Yellavaram division too before proceeding to Bhadráchalam, assured me subsequently that that division was also all right. In consequence of the Rev. Mr. Cain's statements, I gave up my plan of visiting Yellavaram first and proceeded direct from Chodavaram to Bhadráchalam about the 17th April. In the Rekapalle and Marrigudem ranges of Bhadráchalam, there was then no serious distress; nor was there any even when I left the taluk towards the end of May, though there was then good reason to apprehend there would be, as subsequently proved to be the case. I arrived at Dumagudem on the 28th April having been assured in a private letter by the Rev. Mr. Cain that the worst tract in the taluk was that lying within a radius of about 7 miles of Dumagudem. Arrived here, I found, on inquiry, that some relief was necessary, and I accordingly applied for an allotment of Rs. 10,000 for relief works and gratuitous relief and ordered up two Revenue Inspectors from the plains to assist the Revenue Inspector of that range and of the Marrigudem one in the work of inspecting villages. At the same time, I must mention that the zamindar's naib and the leading merchants of Dumagudem were unanimous in asserting that the Koyas were not really so badly off as they and their advocate, the Rev. Mr. Cain, alleged. Their then condition I would describe rather as verging closely upon famine than as a state of famine, for most had probably some little store of food by them; but, in most instances, these stores were very trifling. The circumstances, however, in which I took these steps, have been fully detailed in my letter printed in Board's Proceedings No. 362 of the 12th May last, so that I need not repeat them here. A test work was opened on the 3rd May which was fairly attended (*vide* my letter printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 401, dated 26th May 1897) and this proved that some real distress existed in and around Dumagudem, for no Koya will work especially at a strange form of labour like earth-work, unless under compulsion, although there were not wanting those who assured me that the presence of many of the Koyas was due to the influence of Mr. Cain and his catechists and converts. I will not, however, say anything here about relief operations as I propose to deal with them at length further on. I may, however, mention that, having found distress to exist, I at once ordered my Probationary Deputy Collector, Mr. Woodhouse, to take up direct charge of relief operations, and he arrived at Dumagudem about the 22nd of May. I returned to head-quarters about the 25th of May and was immediately taken up with the jamabandi of the Tanuku taluk, and had therefore no time to inspect the Rajahmundry and Ellore taluks, which I had intended to do. Mr. Coleridge, my assistant, was at the end of May directed to proceed to Kunavaram in the Bhadráchalam taluk with directions to move about in the Marrigudem and Rekapalle ranges and in co-operation with the Forest Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Ward, keep me regularly informed as to the course of affairs and relieve distress where he might find it to exist. Prices began to go up again in the month of May and this time reached the scarcity rate. The normal, warning, and scarcity rates for this district are as shown below:—

Staple grain.	Normal rate.	Warning rate.	Scarcity rate.
Rice, second sort	16	12·8	9
Cholam	28	21	14·0
Cumbu	28	21	14·0
Ragi	28	21	...

12. The district average price of rice during the month of May was 9 seers per rupee, that of cholam 13·9 seers, cumbu 15·2 and ragi 14 seers. In the next month, *i.e.*, June, the prices went up still higher, being 8·5 for rice, 12·3 for cholam, 13·3 for cumbu and 13·2 for ragi. These prices are so high that it seemed impossible for the poorer ryots and the labouring classes to do without assistance much longer;

already their resources must have been reduced very low, whilst, for cattle, there was no fodder outside the delta and but little pasture. All Divisional officers were therefore constantly warned to be alert and watchful to detect the first signs of serious distress, and it was earnestly hoped that the South-West monsoon rains would set in copiously about the usual time (5th to 10th June) as this would bring relief to all, providing the labouring classes with ample employment and having a beneficial effect on prices. The staying powers of the people were, however, surprising, even though the rains did not, as hoped for, come early. The Sub-Collector writing on the 4th June 1897 reported "there is a certain amount of distress in the Rajahmundry taluk which may become acute, but I do not think that the state of the taluk is as bad as the Tahsildar makes out, for he admits that people will not work for famine wages and further no serious difficulty has been felt over collections." The Tahsildar's view of the situation was as follows: "This taluk is one of the most affected of the distressed areas in the district. The dry and wet crops have totally failed. Relief works should have been started long ago, but for the normal (*sic*) rate of prices prevailing in the towns. The cooly and agricultural population of the rural villages have been, as I am repeatedly remarking in my season reports suffering for want of work, but they are unwilling to work for the rates allowed in the Famine Code."

13. On the other hand, the Tahsildar of Yernagúdem, just across the Gódávari, reported on the 4th June: "By these early rains,* the ryots were able to plough their lands and keep them ready sufficiently early, now they are sowing early dry crops on a large scale. The season promises well, sufficient supply of water is being received into many of the irrigation tanks although these rains are not sufficient to feed well the irrigation tanks. From my experience of the taluk, I beg to submit that the people in general are not in such a bad condition as to suffer for want of means of livelihood. Of course there are poor men, women and children who have been naturally depending on alms either on account of old age or defect in some of their limbs or for any other reasons. They cannot be expected to get so much as they used to do before." This Tahsildar continued to write in much the same strain in the subsequent months also. In such matters of opinion the truth is not very easy to arrive at, and it is probable that the Tahsildar of Rajahmundry overstated and the Tahsildar of Yernagúdem understated the real state of affairs, for, though Yernagúdem is the more fertile of the two taluks, the rainfall and prices in both were much the same. June was unfortunately a most trying and disappointing month. The South-West monsoon set in with a high wind and a cloudy sky about the 8th June, but without a drop of rain almost in most parts of the district. On the 18th June, there was rain generally which enabled the people to plough and sow their gingelly and some other dry crops, but the rain did not continue and over only too large an area the lands then sown had subsequently to be re-sown. As the month went on, the state of affairs became daily more and more critical. Towards the end of the month the proprietors of the Yadavole estate in Yernagúdem taluk addressed me to the effect that they had been giving ambali and canji (rice-water) to about 200 poor for some days, and it was time the State intervened and relieved them of this burden whilst the Rev. Mr. Bowden of Chettipet also reported that there was much distress in some villages in this taluk. These petitions and others were referred to the Tahsildar who replied that, no doubt, the people would gladly accept of food, if the State would open kitchens and give it unconditionally as in choultries, but everywhere these same people protested they would have nothing to do with famine works and famine wages. While still at Tanúku which I was only able to leave on 3rd July, I also received harrowing reports of the condition of the Kottapalli range of the Rajahmundry taluk, Chintalapudi division of the Ellóre taluk and Lingamparti range of the Peddápur taluk. A mahazar petition signed by a number of people including the kurnam and munsif of Kottapalli having informed me that the village was about to be looted by the poorer classes, who were in a famine-stricken condition, I at once ordered the Deputy Collector in charge of the Sub-Division, M.R.Ry. P. Deenadayalu Naidu, an officer of some famine experience, to move to the spot and render relief, if necessary.

* February ... ... 1·06
March ... ... 1·69
April ... ... 0·40
May ... ... 3·39

The *Vibhudaranjani* paper of Ellore in a leading article headed "dreadful famine in Chintalapudi division" brought to notice that there were about 2,350 people in 71 villages of the division in special need of relief, and I also heard that Kovvuri Basivireddi, a liberal merchant of Cocanada, had been feeding several hundreds of famine-stricken Punchamas and other low caste people at Annavaram in the Peddápur taluk. The former was referred for report to the Deputy Collector, Ellore, who was engaged on the jamabandi of the taluk at the time and in connection with the latter, the Head-Quarters Deputy Collector was ordered out to again tour through the worst portions of his division and report immediately what relief measures were necessary. All Divisional officers were given *carte blanche* instructions to open test works whenever they thought them likely to attract labourers, in anticipation of my sanction, for, so long as the rains held off, every day was of importance. In consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs, as soon as I could complete the settlement of the Tanuku taluk, I hurried to head-quarters in order there to await the reports of my Divisional officers. Those that were received were all to the effect that there was some degree of distress, but that it was not so serious, that the people would anywhere resort to relief works if opened, and this is the test prescribed by the Code for determining whether State relief is necessary or not. As it did not appear that any Divisional or Taluk officer had opened any work actually, however, I drew up a list of works myself for all the upland taluks and divisions and sent it to Divisional officers and Tahsildars and the District Board Engineer with instructions to open the same as relief works on Code conditions at once and report the result. The test works in the Peddápuram Taluk and Tuni division, though opened by the Divisional officer and District Board Engineer, did not attract a single labourer, though many immigrants from Vizagapatam and Gánjam passed along the Great Northern Trunk Road within 2 or 3 miles of both, and the same was the case with the works ordered to be opened in the Ellore and Yernagúdem taluks and in the Chódavaram and Yellavaram Agency Divisions. The latter, it was reported, failed, because the Koyas generally disliked road work, and there was purely no forest clearing work in those divisions to offer them. Had there been, however, judging by what happened elsewhere, I do not suppose they would have resorted to it unless at their very door. In the Polavaram division, no test work could be opened as the looting of Bayyanagudem and some 39 other villages on the borders of the Yernagúdem taluk by bands of Koyas and Panchamas began on the 3rd July, and demanded all the attention of the Deputy Tahsildar. By the time it was suppressed, relief works were unnecessary owing to the good rains that had fallen and the fact that the Koya and Panchama population had helped itself so liberally out of the abundance of their better caste neighbours as to be in no want of grain in the worst portion of the division. I myself had to hurry to the scene of the rioting on the 8th of July, whereas I had intended a tour in the Head-Quarters Division and Rajahmundry taluk, and found with some satisfaction that it was probably more the result of instigation than of distress as I, at first, apprehended. In any case relief on Famine Code conditions would have been and indeed was all along flatly refused by the Koyas, and no doubt would have been by the Panchamas and others who joined them. The Special Assistant Agent, who did the jamabandi of the taluk, was assured by the Koyas (or rather their headmen) of the region where the riots occurred, so late as the 18th or 19th June, that they would want no help, provided the rains came soon and the sowcars continued to make them advances; and no representation was received from any of them or any one on their behalf until the 3rd of July when the headman of Bedadavole, who was undoubtedly one of the ringleaders of the outbreak, and is generally credited with having been probably its chief organizer, came riding to Polavaram dressed like a zamindar, and demanded the immediate delivery of ten puttis of cholam for his village. He was told the Famine Code made no provision for such gifts, but the Deputy Tahsildar would be glad to provide "work" on famine wages for any of his villagers who were in want—an offer he went away without deigning to reply to; and the same night, the outbreak occurred. Indeed the Deputy Tahsildar on the 3rd July applied for Rs. 500, to open a test relief work with for the Koyas, on the strength of this man's representations, but it was never necessary to make the allotment. There is no doubt that the sowcars stopped making advances to the Koyas at the end of June, when it appeared that the gingelly crop, they had sown

with the aid of the rain of the 18th, must fail for want of rain, which irritated them and as little doubt that they were advised by the leading Telagas (like the Kannapuram Muttadar), when they then complained to them and sought their assistance, to help themselves out of the stores of the sowcars and not referred to Government for help—advice they were not slow to take; once they found how easy looting was, for no resistance was made by a single village, naturally it became most popular, and hence the looting of so many villages in practically five days; as the District Superintendent of Police was able to put a stop to it by his energetic measures in 3 or 4 days with aid of only a few men of his reserve, it is clear the rioting would never have extended as it did, had the low country villagers and sowcars made even a show of resistance. Along the Prakkilanka-Jangareddigudem road, which runs through portions of Yernagudem taluk and Polavaram division, I was struck by the number of palmyra and date trees that had been felled for the sake of the tender tops which are very nutritious and the carcasses and skeletons of dead cattle. Large numbers of date and palmyra trees—especially of the former—were also cut for the same purpose about that time in the Head-Quarters Division. The deaths of the cattle were principally due to disease which was very prevalent; but no doubt starvation helped. The flesh was not always wasted as the Panchama is not particular. Indeed, the very superior condition of the Panchamas and Madigas was put down to this source by some; but, in that case, it is difficult to understand why the Koyas were in poorer condition, for they too are beaf-eaters, and as little particular about the cause of death of the animals, whose carcasses they find. The animals were, for the most part, the small, worthless local cattle that are kept principally for manuring the fields and never fed, but left to find their own living by grazing.

14. From and after the 3rd July up to the 14th, there were general local showers especially in the Tuni division and about Prattipad, where they had heavy rain on the 6th July. After the 14th July there was generally ample rain everywhere for dry cultivation and pasture which afforded much relief to the people, as it provided all for the time being with work and wages. The dry cultivation season is, however, a short one generally lasting for about a month only and when it came to an end, wet cultivation, which provides yet more employment, was not ready to be begun, either because the tanks were not full, or because the seedlings, that were sown later than usual, were not ready for transplantation. During the intervening period in July and August, it became necessary in Rajahmundry and Ellore Taluks to give some relief, for prices also rose owing to large exports.

15. In April, persons began to come in from the Vizagapatam and Ganjám Districts in search of work, and this tide of immigration continued to increase in volume till the middle of June, the immigrants hoping to get transplantation work in the delta, which usually commences in the middle of June, and, meantime, trusting to begging for their maintenance. To their peculiar misfortune, the Gódávari was very late in coming down; for it did not come down properly and transplantation did not become general until towards the close of July. Fortunately for them, where they did not obtain work, they received charity in the delta where many ryots, especially in the Rámachandrapur Taluk, were very liberal to them. The same was the case in the towns of Cocanada and Rajahmundry and so well did charity provide for them, that it was everywhere reported that they would not work at famine wages, if offered. They had refused them in their own districts and had not come to this one to accept them, they said. It, however, became a question, early in July, whether private charity could alone go on bearing the burden of their support in the towns of Cocanada and Rajahmundry into which they poured, when they found themselves disappointed in their hopes of employment on remunerative wages in the delta. In consequence of the large influx of these persons, a relief work was opened on the outskirts of the town of Cocanada itself, as a safety valve in case they could get no other employment and begging failed them. For such as were emaciated or unable to work from any cause, a poor-house with kitchen was opened. Orders were also sent to the Rajahmundry Town Council to open a poor-house near that town, if necessary; but it decided that such an institution was unnecessary as the number of immigrants was

ot more than could find a living by begging and at the various choultries or by ocuring employment.

16. Test relief works were started in the Rajahmundry Taluk on the 18th July, hich, though at first not very successful in attracting labour, afterwards did so a fairly large scale, and in the same way, the Chintalapudi-Jilugumilli road test lief work was started at Chintalapudi on 30th July 1897 after having been kept en for three weeks without attracting any one.

Relief Measures.

17. *Area and population of the affected tract.*—The following statement gives ith fair accuracy the area in which the failure of rain involved distress and the opulation of the affected tract in each taluk:—

Taluk.	Area affected.	Population of the affected tract.
	SQ. MILES.	
Rajahmundry	43·41	13,567
Ellore	358	23,450
Bhadráchalam	607·33	24,392
Polavaram	51·93	8,198
Chódavaram	40	19,171
Yellavaram	112	24,278
Total	1,112·67	113,056

In the months of May and June, relief was given only in the Bhadráchalam luk, and the affected area during those months was therefore only 607·33 square les. The whole area of the taluk, 911 square miles, was shown as affected in the legraphic summaries, but that was a mistake, as the river side villages, in which t few were admitted to relief, should have been excluded. In August and ptember, the affected area was 1,112·67 square miles as relief was given in all e taluks and divisions shown in the statement, although the relief given in the llavaram and Chódavaram divisions was trifling. In the months of October and vember relief ceased to be given in all the taluks except Bhadráchalam. The ected area for October and November is, therefore, only 607·33. With the close November all relief operations have stopped.

18. The measures taken for the relief of distress were the following:—

(*a*) Opening of works.
(*b*) Opening of a poor-house.
(*c*) Gratuitous relief in villages and to relief worker's to children and other dependents.
(*d*) Sales of grain at reduced prices.

A.—Opening of Works.

The test relief works opened were of three kinds—

I. Irrigation works.
II. Road works.
III. Miscellaneous works.

The irrigation works opened were—

(1) Repairs to Gangolu tank in Bhadráchalam taluk.
(2) Repairs to Peddápatruni tank of Kottapalli.
(3) Repairs to Kummaragotula tank of Kalavacherla.
(4) Repairs to Nallamoluvari tank of Godarada.
(5) Repairs to Papayya tank of Godarada.

All these four belong to Rajahmundry taluk.

The road works opened were—

(1) Constructing Ramarowpet road in Cocanada town.
(2) Constructing Chintalapudi-Jilugumilli road in the Chintalapudi div

The miscellaneous works opened were—

(1) Clearing silt from Dummagudem canal.
(2) Constructing ramp to the Gódávari at Dummagudem.
(3) Conveying lime from kilns to workshop at Dummagudem.
(4) Filling in holes in rear of the stone-dam at Dummagudem.

I shall take up these works in the order of their commencement.

Works in Bhadráchalam taluk.—The silt clearance of the Dummagudem canal was commenced on 3rd May 1897 in my presence with 94 workers. It was opened with a view to test the acuteness of the distress in the Dummagudem range of which so much has been said in the *Madras Mail* of that period. It was at first intended to limit the test to Koyas and Reddis; but the Malas and Madigas (Panchamas) raised such a howl that they were worse off than the hillmen that I was obliged to admit them too. This being a small work, which could not last long at the rate the workers flocked to it, other works, viz., constructing a ramp to the Gódávari, conveying lime from the kilns to the workshop and filling in holes in rear of the stone-dam, were taken up along with it successively on the 12th, 22nd and 29th idem. The attendance on all the four works therefore merged and was as shown below.

Number of relief workers employed in the relief works during each week.

Week ending	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
8th May 1897	659	506	133	1,298
15th „ „	...	...	...	2,417
22nd „ „	...	...	...	974
29th „ „	...	...	...	2,310
5th June „	1,746	1,748	334	329
12th „ „	1,970	2,215	636	421
19th „ „	402	252	83	37
26th „ „	135	80	32	17

All the four works finished on the 23rd June. The actual cost of the works was Rs. 1,478-13-1 against an estimated cost of Rs. 1,350.

19. The condition of the relief workers was excellent, and there were absolutely no cases of emaciation. If it is true that they were previously suffering from severe distress, the wonder is that they could have maintained their health and strength so long and so well. As I have already stated, however, both Koyas and Panchamas were at that time on the verge of severe distress and not actually suffering. Otherwise, they would have been more regular in their attendance. For instance, of the 94 Koyas who appeared the first day, only 17 appeared the second (their absence was more than made up for by Panchamas); and on the first day loud and long were their complaints about the hardness of the work and the insufficiency of the wage, though I paid them on the A scale as an encouragement and made allowances for dependents also. The one error in connection with the management of these works was the non-relief, after my departure, of the dependents of relief workers and the withholding of Sunday pay. I became aware of these facts only when an explanation was called for by the Famine Commissioner on perusing in the *Madras Mail* some letters by the Rev. Mr. Cain regarding the irregularities on the relief works. The Assistant Engineer in charge of the relief works, M.R.Ry. C. Ramiah, had been left in sole charge of the works by me as they were small and there was no one up there from the Revenue Department, who could be spared to assist him, and when the Probationary Deputy Collector arrived, he did not pay very much attention to this work as he found the Assistant Engineer in charge and he had himself to be absent most of his time from Dummagudem inspecting villages. The Assistant Engineer's errors were either due to ignorance as in the case of allowances to dependents or intended as fines for short work like the withholding of Sunday pay. He was ordered to pay up

ot mere of Sunday pay, but the workers had been so irregular in their attendance rocur but few were entitled to it. Strictly speaking, the Probationary Deputy tor should have seen to the relief of dependents, as that duty ordinarily ves on the Revenue Department or at least should have seen the Assistant which, leer thoroughly understood his duties in the matter but, of course, he found the work in charge of the Assistant Engineer who was not his subordinate and was himself hardly ever in Dummagudem, until the mistake was discovered and rectified, so that he had perhaps some excuse for not discovering it. The repairs to the Gangolu tank were commenced on the 14th June and stopped on the 23rd of that month under my instructions, those who seemed deserving of it being ordered to be given gratuitous relief. Previous to the 18th June, there was good rain all over the country and I thought it would be cruelty to keep the Koyas on a relief work away from their villages where they would be more profitably employed in cultivating their podus whilst it all along had been presumed that the Panchamas would get employment as soon as the cultivation season set in. The rainfall, which was pretty heavy and general up to the 18th June, was, however, scanty afterwards and I, therefore, ordered the revival of the work even before the receipt of the Board's Proceedings, No. 448, dated 18th June 1897, remarking that its closure was too early. The work was accordingly revived on the 29th idem and continued till 17th July when it was peremptorily ordered to be closed by the Probationary Deputy Collector, partly to put an end to the malpractices, which he observed going on in connection with it, and partly because the work being completed, it was not easy to find any other suitable work, as the weather was too wet for earth work. The following statement shows the total number of workers employed on the work during each week from its commencement:—

Week ending	Men.	Women.	Children.	Dependents.	Total.
19th June 1897 ...	392	501	304	628	2,039
26th „ ...	198	501	187	309	1,095
3rd July „ ...	1,687	2,539	1,172	1,761	7,159
10th „ „ ...	3,623	5,227	2,837	6,130	13,637
17th „ „ ...	4,459	6,252	2,334	7,430	20,477
Total ...	10,359	15,135	6,834	15,278	47,406

20. The estimated cost of the work was only Rs. 1,520, while the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,585 or Rs. 2,065 in excess, which was remarkable considering the fact that the estimate provided for normal wages, whereas only famine wages were paid. The laxity of supervision which gave rise to grave abuses, no doubt, as the Probationary Deputy Collector reported at the time, was the principal cause for the enormous increase in the numbers of those on the work during the last two weeks and for the small amount of work they turned out. This was attributable to the absence of the Probationary Deputy Collector from the place and to the illness of the Assistant Engineer which confined him to bed, but this last explanation is not at all satisfactory (for in his absence some one must have been in charge) and the one called for from the Assistant Engineer through the Executive Engineer, Eastern Division, has not yet been furnished to me. The Executive Engineer has probably thought the matter does not concern this department. I have again addressed him on the subject. Personally my orders were that the workers should be divided into gangs according to their fitness for work, and a proper task rigidly exacted from each gang; but the Probationary Deputy Collector visiting the work unexpectedly found most of those on the work merely pretending to work, so leisurely were their movements and many of them were spectators. Having answered the roll call too, he found many departed till the evening when it was called again for the wages distributed. The Assistant Engineer, however, had some difficulties to contend with, as when at the beginning he insisted upon a proper outturn of work and imposed fines to enforce this, he drew down upon himself the vials of the Rev. Mr. Cain's wrath who promptly gibbeted him as an oppressor in the *Madras Mail*, taking the word of his informants and not asking the Assistant Engineer for any explanation. He was also himself confined to bed when the abuses were at the worst and Dummagudem is not a place where educated or

reliable maistries and head coolies can be got, whilst he had, I believe, no responsible subordinate such as an overseer to assist him. The general rules too about fining were rather lenient and somewhat liable to be taken advantage of by the unscrupulous. Curiously enough the worst offenders were not the Koyas, but the professional labourers, Panchamas and others.

The construction of the Ramarowpet road was undertaken by the Local Fund Department to provide for the Vizagapatam and Ganjám paupers, who emigrated to this district in the hope of finding work in the delta and stayed on here, though finding little owing to the unusual lowness of the river, which rendered general transplantation impossible till late in July. The work was commenced on the 11th July and closed on 9th August 1897 when the work was finished. The road constructed was one mile in length and was estimated to cost about Rs. 450, while the actual cost amounted to Rs. 551-0-8. The following statement shows the number of workers during each week from its commencement:—

Week ending	Men.	Women.	Children.	Dependents.	Total.
1897.					
15th July ...	681	902	476	...	2,059
22nd ,, ...	579	826	...	...	2,405
29th ,, ...	603	592	57	...	1,252
5th August ...	426	506	105	289	1,326
9th ,, ...	139	119	33	126	417
Total ...	2,428	2,945	671	415	6,459

There were two irregularities in the management of this work which are due to the ignorance of the Deputy Tahsildar and the Overseer in charge of the work of the provisions of the Famine Code, which is, however, no excuse. First, dependents were not relieved until the omission was pointed out by my office Secondly, the Deputy Tahsildar, Cocanada, notified wages calculated according to the market price of *rice* instead of *ragi*, which was staple grain consumed by the relief-workers.

The last error fortunately went a long way towards reducing the hardship caused by the first. There was no hardship caused by the closure of the work, as all the weakly and destitute were drafted on to the poor-house opened half a mile away, and the able-bodied mostly returned to their homes in time for the district, where agricultural operations were in full swing, consequent on the good rains that had then fallen, or found employment in the town itself or in the delta where the demand was great as the river had come down about the 25th July. As a matter of fact when the work was closed, the workers were a very needy lot, of whom some belonged to the town. They remained on, as no private employer would pay them so much as the famine wage. All who could earn a full day's pay in the labour market had gone. Of the four works opened in the Rajahmundry taluk one, the Pedapatruni tank of Kottapalli, is a major irrigation work and the repairs to it were therefore executed by the Public Works Department. The rest are all minor irrigation works not capable of furnishing employment to many relief-workers for any length of time. The repairs to those were executed by the Revenue Inspector of the Rajahmundry taluk. The dates of commencement and closure of work on all the taluks are given below:—

Name of work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.
1. Papayya tank of Kapavaram ...	18th July 1897 ...	10th August 1897.
2. Nallanduvari tank of Godarada ...	19th ,, ,, ...	3rd ,, ,,
3. Pedapatruni tank of Kottapalli ...	21st ,, ,, ...	15th ,, ,,
4. Kummaragotula tank of Kalavacherla.	23rd ,, ,, ...	30th July ,,

Work No. 4 was open for only one week, No. 2 for two weeks and Nos. 1 and 3 for three weeks, respectively.

21. The following statements show the number of workers employed on the works during each week of their existence:—

No. I.—*Kapavaram Work.*

Week ending	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1897.				
24th July ...	603	633	68	1,316
31st ,, ...	587	668	210	1,465
7th August ...	388	737	144	1,421
14th ,, ...	89	92	10	183
Total ...	2,019	2,432	432	4,934

No. II.—*Godarada Work.*

Week ending	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1897.				
24th July ...	405	472	27	904
31st ,, ...	515	635	148	1,298
7th August ...	169	251	44	464
Total ...	1,089	1,358	219	2,666

No. III.—*Kottapalli Work.*

Week ending	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1897.				
24th July ...	341	367	166	884
31st ,, ...	534	549	205	1,278
7th August ...	484	532	178	1,195
14th ,, ...	302	459	150	1,001
Total ...	1,771*	1,908	719	4,308

* Includes the numbers on 15th also.

No. IV.—*Kalavacherla Work.*

Week ending	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1897.				
24th July ...	51	47	6	104
31st ,, ...	484	461	77	1,022
Total ...	535	508	83	1,126

The following statement compares the estimated cost and the actual expenditure on all the four works:—

Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Actual expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Papayya tank of Kapavaram ...	935	432 7 6
Nallanduvari tank of Godarada ...	521	251 7 6
Pedapatruni tank of Kottapalli ...	1,000	371 8 10
Kummaragotula tank of Kalavacherla ...	785	119 5 2
Total ...	3,241	1,170 13 0

The work turned out in the case of all the four works is very satisfactory. This is owing to the diligence of the Revenue Inspectors and the Public Works Department Overseer in charge of the works. It is, however, to be regretted that no Sundays or days of rest were allowed to the workers, as elsewhere, as the works were emergent ones and open only for a short time; this can be hardly said to have caused the labourers much hardship or to detract from the credit due to the officers in charge of them. By the time the works were finished, the monsoon had set in in right earnest, and every irrigation tank was more or less full. There was consequently no longer any need for relief works and no hardship in opening no more, for by the 15th August cultivation and transplantation under tanks was in full swing everywhere and the demand for labour large. The weeding of dry crops too created some demand for labour, and by the time wet cultivation was complete, the harvest of the early dry crops had begun. Indeed sama was harvested in the Totapalli division of the Peddapur taluk and in the Yellavaram agency division, which were the most fortunate portions, as regards rain, of the whole district before the 20th of July. The distress was most intense at the beginning of August, as is evidenced by the large number seeking relief on the works, but diminished with the setting in of heavy rain and disappeared altogether by the 15th of the month. The Chintalapudi-Jilugumilli road work (first section) was commenced on 30th July 1897 with 35 workers under the supervision of the Local Fund Assistant Engineer. The Deputy Collector, Ellore, tried in the early parts of June and July to start the repair of the Settivarigudem and Mathangudem tanks as relief works, but they failed to attract a single labourer. The attendance on the Chintalapudi-Jilugumilli road work on 30th July 1897 was therefore an indication that the people after holding off, as long as possible, were at last driven to the necessity of accepting work at relief rates. The numbers rapidly increased, some being said to come from Kistna, and the highest number was reached on 7th August 1897 when there were 597 workers on the work. The numbers showed no tendency to decrease, but considering the excellent prospects of the season, I issued instructions on 12th August 1897 that the work was to be changed into an intermediate work on the intermediate system of relief directed to be introduced in G.O., No. 430, dated 3rd June 1897. The work was accordingly converted into an intermediate work from 15th August 1897 and continued till 16th October 1897. The following statements show the numbers on the work during each week, while it was conducted on (1) famine relief conditions, and (2) the intermediate system of relief :—

Week ending	Men.	Women.	Children.	Dependents.	Total.
1897.					
31st July	40	28	5	104	177
7th August	786	936	516	788	3,026
14th "	912	1,177½	522	849	3,460½
Total ...	1,738	2,141½	1,043	1,721	6,663½

Week ending	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1897.				
21st August	764	1,279	640	2,683
28th "	586	354	42	982
4th September	357	335	39	731
11th "	393	249	41	683
18th "	205	167	36	408
25th "	113	92	...	205
1st October	269	98	11	378
8th "	451	156	7	614
15th "	470	187	...	657
Total ...	3,608	2,917	816	7,341

The booked expenditure is Rs. 1,341-9-0 as against the estimated cost, Rs. 1,700. As a matter of fact the work was not really wanted as a relief work after the 15th August, but I let it run on as the work was a useful one, and it happened that the taluk board could execute it cheaper in this way than in any other. The workers were, after the 15th August, all professional diggers and stuck to it only because, though the rates were low, they could earn more by working at it than they could by field-labour.

22. *Opening of a poor-house.*—In order to prevent the aimless wandering about of weakly begging Vizagapatam paupers, who had become a source of considerable nuisance in the town, especially at a time when cholera was raging in an epidemic form, the Civil Surgeon, Cocanada, proposed, in the middle of July last, the segregation of such paupers in sheds outside the town. I considered the opening of a kitchen also to be necessary for the relief of the inmates of the poor-house as well as of the dependents of the relief workers on the Ramarowpet road, and accordingly applied for sanction to open a kitchen and poor-house combined, and the same was sanctioned by Government with the remark that the poor-house should be sufficiently removed from the town to prevent the spread of any epidemic from the poor-house into the town. The kitchen and poor-house combined was accordingly opened on the 1st August with 35 inmates. The kitchen was not largely availed of for relief to relief-worker's children and dependents as the Ramarowpet road work was closed on 9th August 1897. The largest attendance was reached on 30th August 1897, when there were 80 persons on the rolls. The poor-house consisted of a kitchen and a store-shed, a mess enclosure and a sleeping-shed. Two latrines were also provided, one for males and the other for females. The dimensions of the sheds and enclosures are as given below :—

	Plans.
Sleeping-shed	20 × 6
Kitchen and store-shed	15 × 5
Mess enclosure	20 × 4
Latrines	10 × 10

The total cost of construction was Rs. 296-6-2. The site selected for the location of the poor-house was the Haveli Tope, a good mile off from Suryarowpet and 1½ miles from the Town Proper. It was selected by myself, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector and the Civil Surgeon, and a more suitable one could not be secured from a sanitary point of view, there being a sufficient and good water-supply near at hand, a large open space round it and the soil sandy and the drainage consequently good. Only such persons as were not in a fit condition to do work were admitted to the poor-house after examination either by the Deputy-Tahsildar, the Civil Surgeon or the Deputy Collector. The inmates were given two meals a day, ragi-ambali in the morning between 9 and 10 A.M., and cholam food in the evening between 5 and 6 P.M., as approved by the Civil Surgeon. The inmates were mustered several times in the day to prevent their wandering into the town for purposes of begging and those, who were found absent without leave at muster as well as those who recovered sufficient strength to work, were removed from the poor-house, the latter from time to time and the former forthwith. The following statement shows the total number of inmates during each week from 1st August 1897 to 5th September 1897, the date of its closure:—

Week ending	Total number of inmates.
7th August 1897	231
14th "	485
21st "	508
28th "	486
5th September 1897	508
Total ...	2,218

A statement showing the daily number on the rolls is also subjoined :—

Date.	Number of inmates. Up to the previous day.	Number of inmates. Admitted this day.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Removed this day.	Remaining on the rolls this day.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1897.						
1st August	...	35	35	...	35	
2nd „	35	4	39	...	39	
3rd „	39	4	43	...	43	
4th „	43	6	49	2	47	
5th „	47	5	52	...	52	
6th „	52	6	58	4	54	
7th „	54	10	64	3	61	
8th „	61	7	68	...	68	
9th „	68	5	73	1	72	Sent to hospital.
10th „	72	4	76	2	71	Do.
11th „	74	11	85	11	74	
12th „	74	...	74	8	66	
13th „	66	...	66	2	64	
14th „	64	6	70	3	67	
15th „	67	10	77	1	76	
16th „	76	...	76	...	76	
17th „	76	...	76	2	74	
18th „	74	1	75	12	63	
19th „	63	10	73	1	72	
20th „	73	...	73	3	70	
21st „	70	4	74	...	74	
22nd „	74	...	74	...	74	
23rd „	74	...	74	...	74	Sent to hospital.
24th „	74	...	74	2	72	Died.
25th „	72	...	72	1	71	Do.
26th „	71	4	75	10	65	
27th „	65	...	65	...	65	
28th „	65	...	65	...	65	
29th „	65	14	79	1	78	
30th „	78	2	80	...	80	
31st „	80	...	80	21	59	
1st September	59	...	59	...	59	
2nd „	59	...	59	1	58	Sent to hospital.
3rd „	58	...	58	...	58	
4th „	58	...	58	...	58	
5th „	58	...	58	...	58	
Total ...	2,258	148	2,406	90	2,316	

There were in all four deaths in the poor-house due to old age and disease. The health of the inmates was excellent throughout, and those who died were all worn-out individuals. The following establishment was maintained :—

1 gumastah or superintendent on Rs. 15.
2 warders on Rs 6 each.
1 cook on Rs. 6.
1 washerman on Rs. 6.
2 scavengers on Rs. 5 each.

The total cost of the maintenance of the poor-house amounted to Rs. 651-6-4 as shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of food	287	10	6
Cost of firewood	56	13	0
Establishment charges	57	2	8
Construction of sheds	296	6	2
Contingencies	52	1	6
Total ...	750	1	10
Deduct—sale-proceeds of the materials of the sheds	98	11	6
Net charges ...	651	6	4

The only item which seems to me to be excessive is the cost of firewood, and I am calling on the Head-quarters Deputy Collector to explain the same.

The poor-house was closed on 5th September 1897 after giving the inmates the usual evening meal. The inmates generally were almost, without exception, professional beggars who would not work had they been able to, and were not entirely strangers from the Vizagapatam district for whom it was intended. Several were natives of the town or neighbouring towns like Pithápur and Peddápur who crawled in when they saw a chance and refused to be removed, others were carried by their relatives in the early morning to the nearest point whence it was all they could do to crawl to the gate and giving the gumastah in charge no option but either to take them in or let them starve to death at the door as they were in the last stage of decrepitude and naturally refused to give any clue to their belongings.

23. *Gratuitous relief in villages and to dependents of test relief-workers.*—Gratuitous relief in villages was given in the taluks of Bhadráchalam, Ellóre and Rajahmundry and in the Polavaram, Yellavaram and Chodavaram Agency divisions of this district. In all of these, except the first, such relief was given only for very short periods and does not call for special mention. The following statement shows the total number of the recipients of relief in all the said taluks and the cost of the same :—

Statement of Gratuitous Relief in Villages in each Taluk of the Gódávari District.

Names of taluks.	Total number of villages in the taluks, including inam, &c., villages.	Number of inspection circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Number relieved in villages. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure. In the month.	To the end of the month.	Deaths among those on relief list. In the month.	To the end of the month.
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Bhadráchalam ...	306	...	257	7,888	9,471	9,729	27,088	...	11,781 15 0	...	11
Ellore	250	...	13	884	557	1,064	1,769	...	93 2 2	...	...
Rajahmundry ...	113	...	8	123	231	774	1,178	...	345 15 6	...	1
Polavaram	78	...	9	41	46	38	125	...	148 12 3	...	...
Yellavaram ...	...	...	7	28	8	...	36	...	17 13 10	...	...
Chodavaram ...	...	...	10	6	7	7	20	...	14 10 4	...	...
District total ...	...	...	304	8,174	10,370	11,612	30,156	...	12,402 5 1	...	12

The relief was given in the shape of money doles in the Bhadráchalam taluk and the Polavaram, Chodavaram and Yellavaram divisions owing to the great difficulty in hawking grain from place to place in the rains in those roadless and jungly regions. In Agency villages also no panchayet could be formed as laid down in the Famine Code. In the Rajahmundry taluk and the Chintalapudi division of the Ellore taluk, relief was given in kind under the provisions of the Famine Code. It was only the relief in the Bhadráchalam taluk that gave any amount of trouble. The whole taluk was more or less affected and a village-to-village inspection was therefore necessary. The villages are small and scattered, situated in more or less dense jungles and usually unconnected even in the fine weather by anything but a jungle foot-path. The greater part of the taluk is

hilly and malarious in the extreme. The three Revenue Inspectors on the regular establishment of the taluk could only visit each village probably in the course of a month or two, and were certainly not sufficient to make thorough and frequent inspections of the conditions of the villages such as the occasion required. I therefore ordered up four Revenue Inspectors from the plains to strengthen the staff, and of these, one Revenue Inspector was given to assist the Tahsildar personally. There were thus six Revenue Inspectors available for inspection duty besides the Tahsildar and for efficient management and check. Mr. Woodhouse (Probationary Deputy Collector) was posted early in May to Dumagudem and to look after the relief operations in that range, and Mr. Coleridge, Assistant Collector, at the end of that month to Kunavaram to be in charge of the Rekapalli and Marrigudem ranges. The energy and endurance displayed by these officers in incessantly touring about the wild and malarious tracts placed in their charg in the hot summer months of May and June and the subsequent wet weather, an the interest they took in relieving the jungle tribes was beyond all Through their untiring exertions and that of their subordinates, all who s need of relief even in the remotest corners of the taluk have received i numbers relieved by them in their respective ranges will be seen from the ing statement:—

Range.	Numbers relieved.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.
Dumagudem	1,720	6,913	7,940
Bhadráchalam	289	691	575
Marrigudem	3,531	490	292
Rekapalli	2,315	1,377	922
Total ...	7,888	9,471	9,729

Mr. Ward of the Forest Department also rendered invaluable assista bringing deserving cases to the notice of Mr. Coleridge and, since the de of the latter on leave in September, in consequence of fever, has been in of the relief operations in his two ranges. The numbers relieved in the chalam taluk in the several months up to 15th October last is as shown belo

Month.	Men.	Women.	Children.
May	124	319	52
June	336	603	175
July	581	1,446	838
August	2,549	4,481	6,003
September	2,441	1,949	2,307
October two weeks	1,857	671	354
Total ...	7,888	9,471	9,729

It will be seen from the above that the maximum was reached in the of August, the enormous increase in which was partly due to the closure relief works on the 17th July; for, out of the total number of 13,033 reli that month, 9,139 were relieved in Dumagudem alone as against 2,170 previous month. The increase was also due to the fact that it was in that month there, as elsewhere, that the want of grain was most severely felt, though the season was most favourable and agricultural operation in full swing, but the Malas and Madigas, who form the bulk of the Panchama population, work for others and earn wages, but there is practically no cultivation but dry cultivation, and in August this furnishes little employment. Hence, many of them were in distress. The Koya has nothing to depend on, but the cultivation of his *podu* and his work in August consists mainly in watching and protecting what he has sown already. Owing to the rains, there is then no timber or bamboo cutting or carting and the country is often

impassable, as it is intersected by frequent small streams that, whilst heavy rain is falling, are fordless torrents. The yield of the jungle is then at its scantiest and the reserves of the grain of the people at their lowest. Till the end of May, he will be engaged in cutting and burning his *podu*, and in June and July in ploughing or digging and sowing. In August and early September, there is nothing for him to do but guard his young crops, that being the season of the heaviest rains when little work of any kind can be done. In the current year, hundreds of Koyas had no store of grain left at all in August and no means of getting any.

In the subsequent month, the numbers fell considerably as extensive grain advances for subsistence were given by the Charitable Fund Committee, and those who claimed such advances as needy cultivators and obtained them were struck off the gratuitous relief list. Moreover, the summer crops—korra, sama, cumbu and gingelly—came to harvest in this month and yielded fairly where they had been sown, so that the Koyas, who had raised such crops and many had, reaped a fair harvest and were no longer willing to go long distances to receive the doles, and purchase the grain they had been glad enough to get before. The prices of these grains fell considerably in the month of October, and, in consultation with Mr. Woodhouse and the Tahsildar, I ordered the stoppage of relief from the 15th October 1897. Relief was, however, revived from the 24th idem on receipt of telegraphic instructions from you, but the number found deserving of relief has not hitherto exceeded 30. Mr. Ward, no doubt, thought that relief would have to be given till the end of December, but evidently his view was as extreme in one direction as that of the Tahsildar was in the other. The Tahsildar sees nothing but fever or other sickness in an emaciated Koya, while Mr. Ward considers every thin [illegible] *ipso facto* deserving of State relief. To be on the safe side, I ordered the [illegible]nce of relief till the 15th Decem[illegible]r and no further, but since I came up here [illegible]pped it from the 30th ultimo, as there are some 100 or so bags of grain [illegible]g to the Charitable Committee, which are not wanted for advances to needy [illegible]rs and which cannot, I think, be more usefully utilized than by distributing [illegible]ents among the needy generally without reference to occupation. No [illegible]long as we are prepared to give grain, those living not very far away are [illegible]take it whether deserving or not, but there can be no great pressure, for, [illegible]o come for it are as fat as they can be, and their laughter and chatter has [illegible]mall annoyance to me at times whilst endeavouring to write this report. [illegible]man of Turakalabodu seeing me out for a walk hurried after me to say he [illegible]d there was some grain to be given away, and he wanted some, but he quite [illegible] it was true, when I told him there was little grain, and many villages to [illegible] worse off than his, where one and all seemed to be as fat as they could [illegible]n. Said his morals are not all they should be, for he laughed long and [illegible] when Mr. Ward said that a Kunavaram Mala had complained to him that [illegible]ltivated a paddy field we passed, but others, meaning the Turakalabodu [illegible]had taken the crop. Another old fellow came with his son and son-in-law [illegible] the usual money dole as he was on the relief list and represented several [illegible]his village; he was utterly disgusted when told that money doles had [illegible]ped, asking where, in that case, he was to get his opium; as to the grain, [illegible]decided that it was not worth the trouble of carrying so far and off they [illegible]out any of it. Of course, there are lots of habitual beggars, but there are [illegible]ow than there always are and they no longer appear to be in such special [illegible]to need State relief. The "konda jonna" indeed will not be harvested [illegible]d of this month, but until it is harvested it is evident the people can carry on [illegible] Th[illegible]nd their condition proves they have other re[illegible]urces besides the doles and advances made to a few. Such of them as raised sama, korra, cumbu and gingelly have all reaped it, and also sold the last for a fair price. The paddy crop too has been harvested. A considerable amount of grain has therefore gone into consumption and the people have also some money, as I am told they are now being worried for their rents by the Zamindars of Rekapalli and Bhadráchalam and other proprietors and are paying up. If, therefore, the few really needy receive small grain allowances as I propose (to utilize the grain on my hands) to carry them on till the 15th, it is ample. Even Mr. Ward readily admits this and indeed admits that even this is not really necessary. It will, I fear, be long as I tell him, before he

gets rid of the more unfortunate of the beggars who now regard his house much as their own and loud are their lamentations when told that they will get nothing more "am I then to be left to throw myself into the Gódávari ?" is the usual wail, but they have been advised to be in no hurry as it is hoped those who supported them before the Sircar began to do it, will again come to their rescue. No doubt, they have found a fixed income and that a fair one, and regret to be again thrown on their own resources; but I do not think for a moment that they will find it harder to maintain themselves than it was before the hard times, they have passed through, came.

24. *Sales of grain at reduced prices.*—The Indian Charitable Famine Relief Committee having placed Rs. 2,000 at my disposal for the relief to the Koyas of Bhadráchalam, I considered the best means of relief would be to sell staple food-grain at normal prices, as that would tend to keep down prices in the market, and at the same time enable the Koya to pull on with what little money he had, as long as possible without being a burden to the State; such a measure was especially necessary in a tract like Bhadráchalam where trade competition is *nil*, and the importation of grain other than rice from Rajahmundry unknown. I therefore ordered the opening of cheap grain shops at convenient centres in the Bhadráchalam taluk, and as the sum of Rs. 2,000 would go a very little way in getting the requisite supplies, made Government Financier, advancing the necessary funds for the outlay from the allotment of Rs. 10,000 placed at my disposal in the beginning. The sale-proceeds went to Government and the loss was debited to the allotment of the Charitable Relief Fund. In the months of July and August there was a great run on these grain depôts and the loss sustained, together with the conveyance charges, not only exhausted the allotment of Rs. 2,000, but also a further allotment of Rs. 3,000, which the Committee ultimately allowed me on my representations. I knew that the closure of these grain depôts would mean serious hardship and extra cost to Government, for there was almost no grain for sale elsewhere in the taluk, and in the flood season to leave the supply to depend on imports by private individuals was practically to leave the taluk without grain at all. Only two courses were open, either to import grain and in place of selling it utilize it for the distribution of grain doles in place of money doles or to continue the depôt system, which differed little directly from the other, as nine-tenths of the grain at least was purchased by the recipients of gratuitous relief in the shape of money doles, and had the indirect advantages of exercising a salutary influence on prices in the open market, and of enabling Koyas and others to get advances in money that kept them off the gratuitous relief lists, when those merchants, who made them, neither would nor could advance grain. Had I stopped importing grain altogether and continued money doles, the price of cholam in Bhadráchalam would have risen at once to 6 or 7 seers per rupee and twice as much and more would have had to be paid away in doles to existing recipients of relief, whilst many more would have had to be taken on to the list in consequence of the rise in prices. Had I imported grain and stopped money doles, much inconvenience would have been caused to every one and probably more would have had to be taken on to the relief list, for prices in the open grain market, such as it was, would certainly have risen. In those circumstances on 5th August 1897, I asked Government to allow me to carry on the depôts at its expense in the event of the Charitable Fund Committee refusing my application for a further advance of Rs. 5,000, as it seemed very likely it would, and, pending a reply, continued them. The Government Order rejecting my proposal, as being opposed to the provisions of the Famine Code, reached me only on 3rd October 1897, and meanwhile the sales had been proceeded with at Government expense and were finally stopped on 10th October 1897. On a further report of the circumstances, Government was pleased to approve of my action in continuing the sales at the depôts at Government expense. On a final audit of the accounts of Government and the Charitable Relief Fund by the Special Deputy Tahsildar, M.R.Ry. A. Apparow Pantulu, a sum of Rs. 2,846-4-11 has been found to have been spent in connection with grain depôts of the Bhadráchalam taluk, in excess of the allotment sanctioned by the Charitable Relief Fund as shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total allotment of the Charitable Relief Fund, including subscriptions locally collected	8,162	0	0
Loss by reduced sales at the grain depôts	*5,090	12	7
Relief for purchase of seed-grain	2,781	12	0
Relief by distribution of cloths	233	4	6
Contingencies including costs of conveyance of grain by country boats, cost of gunny bags, cost of weighing and shipping and local conveyance charges, such as carting, carriage of remittance, &c.	†2,902	7	10
	11,008	4	11
Amount exceeded the allotment	2,846	4	11

Again as reported in paragraph 10 of my letter printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 562, dated 10th August 1897, grain was sold at reduced rates in the Chodavaram market during the month of August, and the loss sustained by the sales is Rs. 81-8-6 as shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of grain supplied to the depôt	409	9	0
Cost of bags	14	12	0
Contingencies	3	3	6
Bandy hire	40	3	6
	467	3	9
Deduct—			
Amount of sale-proceeds actually realised	385	11	3
Net loss sustained	81	8	6

The cost to Government on account of the sales at reduced prices is therefore Rs. 2,846-4-11 *plus* Rs. 81-8-6 which comes to Rs. 2,927-13-5 in all. In the case of Chodavaram, the Special Assistant Agent, or rather the Sub-Collector in charge of the Special Assistant's division, issued orders in anticipation of my approval, but fully approved, for, the Komatis being afraid of being looted if they demanded 1 and 12 seers per rupee and being unwilling to sell for less, ceased taking grain to the market. Except the Government supply, there was no other and but for it there would have been some risk of a looting outbreak, such as occurred in Polavaram.

Other Measures of Relief.

25. *Remissions and suspensions of revenue.*—The following statement shows the talukwar particulars of remissions granted on account of shavi and submersion and inundation for fasli 1306 :—

* This is arrived at as shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital invested from Government Funds in the purchase of grain at Rajahmundry	34,606	5	7
Deduct—			
Value of grain advanced to needy Koya cultivators, the whole of which was recovered from the Charitable Fund allotment of Rs. 10,000	5,839	10	9
Remainder—			
Value of grain left for depôt sale transactions	28,766	10	10
Deduct—			
Sale-proceeds of grain actually realised	23,675	14	3
Net loss sustained at the depôts	5,090	12	7

† Conveyance charges, &c., incurred by the Tahsildar, Rajahmundry 1,610 10 6
Local conveyance charges 1,358 0 4

	2,968	10	10
Deduct—			
Sale-proceeds of gunny bags realised up to date	66	3	0
Net contingent charges	2,902	7	10

Taluks.	Shavi or loss of produce.				Submersion and inundation.			
	Fasli 1305.		Fasli 1306.		Fasli 1305.		Fasli 1306.	
	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rámachandrapur	213	963	3,400	17,952	152	1,061	1	7
Narsapur	...	...	...	...	4,009	17,916	17,687	96,822
Amalápuram	433	2,506	1,683	9,377	753	4,749	27	159
Tanuku	6	33	445	1,374	2,046	10,347	2,411	12,544
Bhímavaram	...	...	300	1,591	7,395	35,143	95	532
Rajahmundry	...	...	12,514	50,725	...	...	...	...
Ellore	2	8	...	...	3,274	14,015	7,114	15,674
Peddápur	...	...	7,607	24,577	...	...	...	...
Yernagudem	...	...	1,267	3,403	17	39	...	...
Cocanada	8	46	3	14	...	...	310	1,743
Polavaram	...	...	280	1,403	...	...	...	...
Yellavaram	...	...	1,880	1,383	...	...	...	...
Chodavaram	...	...	83	390	...	...	...	...
Total ...	662	3,496	29,462	1,12,179	17,646	83,270	27,635	1,27,481

The following statement shows the suspensions of land revenue and cesses for fasli 1306 :—

Taluks.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
Amalápuram	7,255	12	0
Rajahmundry	3,959	4	1
Peddápur	658	7	6
Ellore	598	13	9
Bhadráchalam	12	13	9
Total ...	11,485	3	1

26. *Loans.*—The Special Assistant Agent having reported that loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act, XII of 1884, for the purchase of seed-grain and for subsistance, were urgently required to be given to some Koya cultivators in the Polavaram division, I permitted him to accept the applications and grant loans, wherever necessary, in anticipation of sanction and applied to the Board for the necessary sanction; but, before receipt of the Board's orders, a sum of Rs. 10,000 having been placed at my disposal by the Indian Charitable Famine Relief Committee for advances to needy Koya cultivators to carry them on till the next harvest, which were not, however, recoverable, I directed that the amounts already disbursed amounting to Rs. 1,074–15–9, which were advanced in grain, should be considered free gifts of the Indian Charitable Fund, and that the same should be met from the above allotment of Rs. 10,000. No loans have, therefore, been disbursed in this district for purposes connected with the relief of distress, and I am glad to be rid of the unpleasant duty of recovering loans from Koyas, as loans to them mean practically free gifts, as to find them with the means of repaying in their hands would not be easy, and it would be hopeless to expect them to save in order to repay, for the burden of an unpaid debt sits lightly on their consciences.

27. *Indian Charitable Famine Relief Fund.*—The Charitable Relief Fund has allotted in all Rs. 18,000 for relief in the Bhadráchalam taluk of this district, and the contributions to the fund from this district amounted to nearly Rs. 17,000. It was utilized for the following measures of relief :—

(1) Sales of grain at reduced prices.
(2) Distribution of cloths.
(3) Relief to Koya cultivators for the purchase of seed-grain and cattle.
(4) Advances (not recoverable) of grain to needy Koya cultivators to carry them on till harvest.

(1) *Sales of grain at reduced prices.*—The sales of grain at reduced prices were made at 8 centres, viz. :—

(1) Dumagudem,
(2) Bhadráchalam,
(3) Kunavaram,
(4) Kachavaram,
(5) Pedamattapalli,
(6) Gollagudem,
(7) Jeediguppa,
(8) Chintoor,

which commanded in all 236 villages with a population of 23,861. The Petamuttapalli and Kunavaram depôts were started on the 28th April, while the others were started in the first week of May. By far the heaviest sales took place at Dumagudem and Kunavaram depôts. The classes of people to whom the relief was extended were (1) Koyas, (2) Reddis, (3) Malas, (4) Madigas, and (5) Christians. On one occasion when the supply of grain with the local petty merchants at Bhadráchalam ran out and prices went up to 8 seers of cholam per rupee, there was a clamour from all classes of people for admission to this relief and, accordingly, till a new supply arrived all classes were permitted to buy without restriction. The depôt sales at Dumagudem were conducted in the beginning by the Rev. John Cain of the Church Mission, and latterly by the Revenue Inspector from the Yerragudem taluk, Mr. V. Subramanyam, in addition to his other duties of inspecting and assisting the Probationary Deputy Collector in the distribution of grain and money doles. His services are highly spoken of by the Probationary Deputy Collector, the Tahsildar and the Special Assistant Agent. At Bhadráchalam the depôt sales were conducted under the supervision of one Mr. Ramaswamy Naidu, a wealthy proprietor of the place. At Kunavaram the office establishment of Mr. Ward conducted the depôt transactions and in other places the village officers were made to look after this work. A special remuneration of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 was granted to village officers so employed for their services in connection with the depôts, and no doubt they richly deserved it, as the work done was considerable and well done. These depôts are admitted by all to have proved a great boon at a time when prices were rising very high, and it is generally thought prices would have risen higher still than they did but for their being started. The depôts have benefited not only the people but also Government, as it was a gainer by their existence in that the wages and money doles of the relief-workers and recipients of gratuitious relief were calculated on a market price of 16 seers per rupee (depôt price), as against an open market price of sometimes 8 to 10 seers per rupee, such persons being freely permitted to buy at the depôts. The whole of the allotment of Rs. 5,000, sanctioned by the Charitable Fund for the purpose, was spent in the shape of loss sustained at the depôts, and Government charged itself with the excess loss and the contingent expenditure to the extent of Rs. 2,927–13–5.

(2) *Distribution of cloths.*—A sum of Rs. 233–4–6 has been spent by the Charitable Fund for the purpose; but it was not in my opinion a success, as funds were very insufficient and all the needy could not be relieved. There is no certainty, too that, those who received cloths were those most in need of them, for the Koya is ceasing to be the simple unsophisticated individual every one takes him for and can play a trick or two, though often clumsily, and the women especially did not hesitate to appear almost naked in order to excite pity, and some received cloths more than once. The Panchamas are even more shameless deceivers in this respect. The cloths were distributed by Messrs. Cain and Woodhouse at Dumagudem, and by Messrs. Coleridge and Ward at Kunavaram.

(3) *Relief for the purchase of seed-grain and cattle.*—A sum of Rs. 2,769–12–0 was disbursed in all to 1,352 Koya cultivators, and Rs. 12 to one individual for the purchase of cattle.

(4) *Advances to needy Koya cultivators to carry them on till harvest.*—The Hon'ble Mr. Crole, who visited Bhadráchalam as President of the Madras Branch of the Charitable Relief Fund on the 25th August, was greatly struck with the poor and depressed condition of the Koyas, and immediately obtained an allotment of Rs. 10,000 for petty grain advances to those of them who were cultivators. The expenditure up to the end of October was Rs. 5,839–10–9 in Bhadráchalam taluk and Rs. 1,074–15–9 in Polavaram division. A second consignment of grain, which was sent up by the 20th of October, has also reached Kunavaram and Bhadráchalam

and been disbursed. The cost of the second consignment was Rs. 1,925–5–10. A third and last consignment of grain, costing Rs. 700, was sent up on the 20th ultimo and has now reached its destination. All has been disbursed at Vaddigudem and Kunavaram by Mr. Ward, though not all removed—except a few bags which are over and above his requirements. I have instructed him to distribute the contents of these amongst the most needy generally, and trust the Committee will approve this course. The Tahsildar has been instructed to follow the same course with the small balance, I understand, he has left over. The total expenditure under this head has therefore been Rs. 9,540–0–4 up to date. These advances reduced the Government Famine expenditure by reducing the numbers on the gratuitous relief list on a considerable scale. At the same time it was somewhat anomalous for Government to be giving gratuitous relief to men with considerable áreas under what promise to be excellent crops, which is what it was doing in the case of many Koyas.

28. *Private charity.*—A sum of Rs. 162 was subscribed at Dumagudem for relief locally, and I at first utilized the same for the test relief works—*vide* my report printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 401, dated 26th May 1897, but subsequently on receipt of the allotment of Rs. 10,000, I ordered the amount to be spent for the maintenance of the grain depôts, in addition to the allotment of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned by the Charitable Fund for the purpose. The Rev. John Cain, Mrs. Cain and the other ladies of the Dumagudem C.M.S. Mission have worked indefatigably in dispensing charity, and deserve public recognition of their labours. The actual figures of their expenditure are unfortunately not to hand, but not less than Rs. 10,000 have been so spent for different charitable purposes—a large portion of the amount having been spent before Government and the Charitable Fund intervened. Their benevolence, it is reported, comprised the following objects of relief:—

(*a*) Medical aid.
(*b*) Gifts of cloths.
(*c*) Gifts of food-grain.
(*d*) Gifts of seed-grain.
(*e*) Construction of petty works and repairs, such as digging wells, repairing tank bunds, &c.
(*f*) Purchases of cloths from weavers and supply of yarn to others.
(*g*) "Famine schools" where "ambali" was given to the children for drink.
(*h*) Distribution of "ambali" to relief-workers at midday.
(*i*) Aid to hire bullocks.
(*j*) Money aid.

The assistance and advice given by the Rev. Mr. Cain in the conduct of Government and Charitable Relief Operations were also invaluable, and the thanks of Government are due to him and the ladies of the Mission for their indefatigable endeavours to assist the poor. In matters of policy and as to what measures were necessary, Mr. Cain and myself have by no means always agreed; but I readily admit his sincerity in advocating more liberal expenditure than I thought or was advised by others to be necessary, and my own obligations to him for the assistance he was always ready to render to myself and the Probationary Deputy Collector frequently, I fear, at much personal inconvenience. In Cocanada town, some leading gentlemen even so early as September 1896, raised a fund of Rs. 2,000 and laid in a stock of rice for sale to the poor at a cheap rate. The relief was premature and the money did not last long. But the charity was laudable all the same. In May, June and July there was considerable relief given by the charitable merchants of the place to the Vizagapatam paupers, who gathered in the streets to the number of about 2,000 at one time. Systematic and punctual meals were given. Indeed I hear the meals given were sumptuous. The Prince of Wales' Choultry in the town also fed a large number daily. The principal private charity, which I must bring to the notice of Government, was, however, that of M.R.Ry. Kovvuri Basivireddi, a wealthy merchant of Cocanada, who, with princely liberality, maintained three big choultries at Samalcota, Annavaram and Tuni—three important stations on the Great Northern Trunk Road and also on the Railway line. He has opened his choultry, feeding hundreds of people every day at all hours till agricultural operations were

fully started and field-labour became available for all that live by it, at Samalcota in a pukka building, which cost him about Rs. 20,000, and he is, I hear, going to make a similar provision for his Tuni choultry. His local charities were also considerable, and he has well earned the thanks of Government for the assistance he so freely and liberally rendered to those in distress. The Temperance Association of Chintalapudi also did its best to relieve local distress, though on a small scale. Many ryots in the delta too—especially in the Rámachandrapur taluk—displayed much liberality to the pauper-seekers for work that flocked to it, whereby those who could not find employment were always able to find a meal.

29. *Special measures of relief to Hill and Jungle Tribes.*—The jungle tribes relieved in this district are the Koya and Reddis in the Agency tracts of Bhadrachalam, Polavaram and Yellavaram and Chodavaram, and some Naiks in the Chintalapudi division of the Ellore taluk. In habits and modes of living the Naiks resemble the Koyas in every respect. The special measures taken to relieve them during the late distress were the sale of grain at reduced prices, and the grant of gratuitous relief and grain doles on a considerable scale. The method of relieving the jungle tribes received considerable attention from the Famine Commissioner and the Government—*vide* G.O., No. 721, dated 26th August 1897; Board's Proceedings, No. 7055, dated 31st August 1897; No. 527-A., dated 24th July 1897; No. 568, dated 14th August 1897; No. 552, dated 5th August 1897; and No. 468-A., dated 28th June 1897.

Test works are not suited to these jungle tribes, for they are naturally indolent and averse to work of any kind. They are not used to such as earthwork. Moreover they will not leave their villages on any consideration. If at all they will work, employment must be provided near their houses. So they cannot be massed on any central work, and a large number of works means waste of money, as adequate supervision cannot be provided except at a prohibitive cost. It is also utterly impossible to enforce task work which is an essential condition of relief works. At the time of the outbreak in Polavaram, the Forest department had been trying for weeks to get them at 4 annas a day to cut the boundaries of the Papikonda reserve and finding none. On the same wages or better the Gódávari Coal Company could get no one to clear jungle at the graphite mine at Perakonda in Rekapalli. The grant of gratuitous relief must suffice until the country is opened up and their chronic state of indebtedness to their Sowcars removed. Highly scientific and complicated measures of relief are useless in their present condition of indolence, and no system of loans can be tried as the Koya has no permanent landed property of any kind, but shifts his *podu* from year to year. Relief in kitchens has not been tried, but it is not likely to find much favour with the Koya, as their villages are small and scattered. In case of a recurrence of distress which is, it is to be hoped, unlikely, this form of relief might, however, be given a trial.

30. *Famine allowance to public servants.*—The recognised staple food-grain of this district for purposes of granting famine batta to public servants is rági. As a matter of fact, rice, second sort, is consumed by three-fourths of the population and the meanest public servant consumes rice for his daily food and uses other grains, if at all, only to supplement it. It is therefore a mistake in the famine policy of Government to weigh the distress of the public servant by the price of ragi. However that may be, ragi, the recognised staple food-grain of the district, has been selling dearer than 12 seers per rupee since July last, and yet famine batta was sanctioned to public servants under Act 72 of the Civil Account Code with effect only from the 10th September. From the first week of October, they became ineligible to draw it, as the price of ragi fell below the scarcity rate in that month. Famine batta has not actually been drawn in this district up to date, pending some reference to the Accountant-General which my Treasury Deputy Collector has made, and so the actual cost to the State cannot now be stated.

Condition of Cattle.

31. I have already referred to this part of the subject in the preliminary portion of my report. During the months of October, November and December, 1896, fodder was available, but pasture was very scanty. During the subsequent

months, the conditions were reversed. Pasture was available, though very sparingly in April, May and June, and fodder was scarce. There was also often much difficulty in procuring drinking water for cattle, especially in February, as the drinking water and irrigation tanks were all dry. Water had therefore to be drawn from wells for them. Wells containing good drinking water are, however, scarce in this district, there being often only one or two for a group of villages. Whole herds of cattle were driven sometimes to distant villages to give them a drink and in such unfavourable circumstances, the condition of the cattle in the upland tracts may well be imagined. About the 14th of March, I found men and cattle coming about 5 miles from every side to the Rajanagaram drinking-water tank, as it was the only source of water-supply in that quarter. The condition of cattle was distinctly bad, especially in the summer months, and many must have died, though I have not got statistics to show the extent of the mortality. I also came across several cases of cattle lifting not for purposes of sale but of slaughter. On my way to Koyyalagudem and Jangareddigudem in connection with the looting outbreak in Polavaram I saw skeletons of cattle here and there along the road side (a state of things I noticed nowhere else), and the cattle of my *saaman* bandies were a sorry lot, though the bandy bullocks are always the last to suffer and the best fed. However cattle disease was then very rife in that part of the country, and the deaths were probably more due to it than to starvation. Being in poor condition, disease was, of course, much more deadly than it would have been in ordinary times. No special methods of relief were adopted for the amelioration of their condition either by the Charitable Fund or by Government, partly because no representation on the subject was made by any Divisional officer or other person, and also because the cattle that suffered most were not the ploughing cattle of the ryots and the most valuable, but chiefly the wretched small animals, of which small herds are kept by most ryots in the upland taluks for manuring their fields. At all times they depend on grazing.

32. *Famine establishment and cost.*—In G.Os., Mis. No. 667, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1897, and Mis. No. 4886, Revenue, dated 16th September 1897, a Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 150 was sanctioned for famine relief in the Bhadráchalam taluk. He joined his appointment on 1st September 1897, and stayed there till 28th October 1897. Though he ought to have relieved the Tahsildar of his taluk work and set him free to look after the famine relief, he was not so employed, but the Government and Charitable Fund expenditure having got confused and intermingled, a smarter accountant than the Tahsildar was needed to set them right, and the Special Deputy Tahsildar, M.R.Ry. A. Appa Row Pantulu, was principally engaged on this difficult task. The confusion in the accounts arose in several ways. All the grain that was purchased at Rajahmundry was purchased with Government funds, and on its arrival in the Bhadráchalam taluk was broken up and distributed to the several depôts. At the depôts it was utilized for three distinct purposes, viz.: (1) sales at reduced prices; (2) gratuitous relief; (3) non-recoverable advances to needy Koya cultivators. There was no difficulty in accounting for the sales, as, for the granting of grain sold, there was a corresponding return in money, and both could be checked easily. But the other two kinds of relief were given from the depôts on chits signed by Messrs. Woodhouse and Coleridge, and at times by Mr. Ward and the Tahsildar and presented at the depôts. In the depôt-registers, the quantity given on "gratuitous relief" chits and "advances" chits was not always distinctly shown, as most of the depôt-keepers were almost illiterate and below average intelligence. All the signed chits were not presented at the same time or at the same depôt, but according to the convenience of the grantee, so that the returns of the officers and the depôt returns never agreed with each other. The chits accepted at the depôts and paid for were sent to the taluk office with the depôt weekly returns in support of the disbursements, and there the quantities disbursed for gratuitous relief, and advances separately had to be made out from the chits in comparison with lists of payment sent by the officers immediately after signing the chits. Either the lists were late in arriving or the depôt returns, and when received, they were necessarily incomplete in many particulars. The quantity of grain given for gratuitous relief, after being thus ascertained, had next to be converted into its money equivalent at cost price, *i.e.*, the rate paid at Rajahmundry for the particular

consignment, of which it formed a part, in order to arrive at the expenditure for gratuitous relief to be shown in the weekly and monthly returns. The process of conversion was not always easy as consignments were sent to the depôts, as they arrived without waiting until the previous consignment was exhausted. Then the sale-proceeds of the grain sold was never remitted, intact, to the taluk. All the contingent expenses at the depôts were met from the amounts realised and the remainder used to be remitted with vouchers for the rest. Again, in some cases, grain was purchased locally when the supplies at the depôts ran short, and merely the receipts of the grain merchants were sent in lieu of the money realised from the sales. The vouchers, lists of payments and returns were never regularly received in the taluk, and means of communication there are slow. Then too whenever Mr. Coleridge or Mr. Woodhouse ran short of money for the distribution of gratuitous relief, in place of drawing upon the Tahsildar which meant delay, they helped themselves to the cash in the nearest depôt. As the depôt accounts constituted the basis of both Government and Charitable Fund expenditure and were in some confusion at the time the Special Deputy Tahsildar arrived in the taluk, he being a young and smart officer was deputed to the work of clearing up the tangle. I am glad to say he has acquitted himself well and a clear report of final audit which he has submitted is enclosed.

Besides the Special Deputy Tahsildar, sanctioned for the district, four Revenue Inspectors were ordered up from the plains, as elsewhere noted, with their peons. In Board's Proceedings, No. 468-A., dated 28th June 1897, the Board disapproved of their deputation and suggested the advisability of appointing them Circle Inspectors on a suitable salary to which service in an unhealthy tract gave them a strong claim. I, however, considered it unnecessary to give them the salary of Circle Inspectors, when they were not doing the duties prescribed for Circle Inspectors, and accordingly appointed them additional Revenue Inspectors for famine relief, and appointed others to act for them in their ordinary duties. The pay of the Inspectors and their peons is therefore debited to 33. Famine Relief. The monthly cost of the establishment is as shown in the margin.

	Rs.
Special Deputy Tahsildar	150
3 Revenue Inspectors (one first class, two second class)	110
2 Peons	12
Total ...	272

GENERAL.

33. *Pressure of famine.*—In the early stages of distress, as remarked by the Famine Commissioner in Board's Proceedings, No. 511, dated 19th July 1897, there is always a tendency even among those who are really feeling the pinch, to assert that they are not prepared to accept anything which involves their having to undergo any test of their necessity. Moreover, the district had not suffered from distress for very many years past, and the people consequently showed considerable resisting power. The agricultural resources of the people of this district too are vast, when compared with those of the people of the Deccan Districts; and the Delta taluks especially are among the richest in the presidency. They, too, only suffered very partially, where they did suffer, and for the most part the misfortune of others was their opportunity. The people of this district, therefore, can well stand an adverse season, but the present distress was unequalled in intensity by any that went before it since the anikat was built, and has been greatly aggravated by the improved communications with other districts which rendered the exports easy. In 1876–78 no relief measures were necessary, but then the population was smaller and carts being the only means of export, the total exports were trifling, compared with those of the current year. Consequently the effect on prices was much less. They had not also to fight against exceptionally late rains and an exceptionally late rise in the river as we have had this year. Had the rains set in normally this year between the 5th and 10th June and the river come down by the 20th idem in place of more than a month later, there would, I think, have been distress nowhere except in Bhadráchalam calling for relief, and, in Bhadráchalam, distress would not have been so severe as it has been. In the Agency portion of the district, the Bhadráchalam taluk suffered much the most from distress. The Yellavaram, Chodavaram and Polavaram divisions were better as they got more rains in October, November

and December 1896, and generally harvested a better crop. They have also far more palmyras, tamarind trees and sago palms. They are also nearer and in easier communication with the richer parts of the district.

34. *Nature, permanency and utility of works constructed and their cost at ordinary and famine rates.*—In a former part of this report, I have dwelt at some length, on the nature of the works executed and their costs at famine rates as compared with their estimated cost at ordinary rates. As stated already, the works executed with famine labour comprised road works, irrigation works and some miscellaneous works which were only of local importance, while the former were admitted to be a permanent benefit and to add to the resources of the country. Of the road works, the Chintalapudi-Jilugumilli road is a highly necessary one to open up a wild and little frequented portion of the district and must be completed at an early date. Hence, the first section of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles connecting Chintalapudi with the first village *en route*, which is all that was undertaken, is a work of a permanent nature, which must be maintained and the remainder constructed gradually, section by section, as funds are available. The Ramarowpet road, one mile long, was laid through the principal streets of Ramarowpet and connects that suburb with the Cocanada town railway station. Ramarowpet is a suburb of rising importance on the northern outskirts of Cocanada. Owing to the opening of the Cocanada water works in its immediate vicinity it has become the busiest part of the town at present. A good road through the *peta* was a long-felt want. The distress helped to start this road as all the earthwork was done by relief coolies and the Local Fund authorities have since commenced to metal the road and will soon complete it—a work which could not be done sooner as the metal has to be brought by train, and it is only lately that the railway has been able to supply trucks.

The irrigation works taken up were not large works, but mere earthwork repairs to small tanks. They will be useful in their own way and benefit the cultivation under them.

Of the miscellaneous works executed with famine labour, only one needs mention, and that is the ramp to the Gódávari at Dumagudem. It may not prove a permanent work as it is exposed to erosion by the Gódávari when in flood. But so long as it is whole and sound, it affords the people easy access to the river; whereas before, the path was most precipitous and difficult.

Conclusion.

35. I have little to add. The season now is almost all that could be desired. Prospects have steadily brightened since August last. The south-west monsoon rains though late in coming were copious and assured the safety of the district. The early summer food crops—sama, korra and cumbu—generally yielded well, though the outturn of the last, after promising to be a really bumper crop, proved less than was expected owing to the very wet weather that prevailed at the time of harvesting; but in the plains it was better than in Bhadráchalam, and there it was quite an 8-anna crop. Gingelly suffered in the beginning from want of rain, suffering the least in this respect in Bhadráchalam and again, at harvest, a good deal of crop was lost owing to the wetness of the weather. This loss has, however, to some extent, been compensated for by the high prices realised for what has been secured. The best gingelly crop in this district, both as regards outturn and harvesting, appears to have been that of the Koyas in Bhadráchalam. Their crops being later they did better than their Telaga *confréres* along the rivers Gódávari and Sabari. The condition of the cattle everywhere is now excellent and so are the later crop prospects. Dry paddy (budama and jilama) no doubt suffered from the excessive rainfall in the Delta, but the wet crop outlook, both in the Delta and under tanks, is generally exceptionally good and the crop is now practically secure. The late dry crops too are flourishing. Possibly a little more rain would benefit them in the Ellore and Peddápuram taluks. But even there it would be a dangerous blessing as it would do much more harm than good, unless very light; and it is not absolutely necessary to secure a crop, though a day's drizzle might, and indeed, no doubt, would be beneficial. At this season, however, rain, when it does come, is apt to be cyclonic, and from such "Good Lord deliver us" is the prayer of all.

ANNEXUR

Comparative statem

Taluk.	Staple grain.	June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rama-chandra-puram.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	16	14	16	14	15·60	14	15·40	12·50	15·61	10·74	15·50	9·13	15	9
	Cholam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cumbu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ragi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narasa-pur.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	15·26	14·25	15·35	13·58	15	12·37	15	12·50	14·50	14·45	14·50	8·93	...	9·1
	Cholam ...	23	22·5	23·46	20·54	23·64	20	28	20	26·40	68	24	12·13	24	14
	Cumbu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ragi	28	29	28	28	28	28	28	25·56	28	17·35	28	14·33	29·61	16
Amala-puram.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	16	14·1	16	13·56	16	13·41	16·57	13·25	16·55	11·02	16·03	9·9	16	9·9
	Cholam ...	28·16	21·8	29	22·67	28	23	28	23	28	16·35	25·83	13·28	27	14
	Cumbu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ragi	32	29·4	32	29·51	32	28·45	32	28	32	20·62	30·70	16·2	34	16
Tanuku.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	16·70	14	16	1	16	13·77	16	14	16	10·45	16	8·96	16	9·8
	Cholam ...	25	26	25	28·09	24·29	23	24	22·36	24	16·83	24	13·1	24	15·6
	Cumbu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ragi	29	32	29	29·51	28·09	29	28	27·10	28	18·38	28	14·2	28	17·2
Bhima-varam.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	16	14·5	15·67	13·8	15·50	13	15·60	13	16	10·42	16	9·25	16·19	9·4
	Cholam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cumbu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ragi	29	29·46	28·35	27·8	29	25·32	29	25	29	18·22	29	13·1	30·02	14·3
Rajah-mundry.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	16	14·83	16	14·38	16	13·56	15·33	13·16	15·87	10·74	15·51	9·42	15·95	10·2
	Cholam ...	30	26·38	30	25·01	30	24	29·73	22	26·61	16·70	24·53	13·22	27·54	16
	Cumbu ...	36	32·33	36	30·16	36	28	34·66	29·80	35·74	25·35	36	...	36	...
	Ragi	36	36	36	33·7	36	29·80	36·66	26·83	36·12	19·54	35·30	15·13	38·38	15·8
Pedda-puram.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	15	15	15	14	15	14	15	13	15	10·50	15	9·50	15	10
	Cholam ...	23	27	23	26	22	21	22	24	32	16	30	12	28	14
	Cumbu ...	...	36	...	35	36	34	37	34	43	24	43	18	40	16
	Ragi	40	37	34	36	40	34	40	...	40	19	40	16	41	16
Eluru.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	16	13	15·18	13	14·58	13	13·90	12·71	13	11·27	13	9·88	13·55	11·6
	Cholam ...	24	23·83	24	21·77	25·26	21	26·90	21	26	16·16	26	13·01	26	14·0
	Cumbu ...	30	30	30	30	30	30	29·60	27·80	26	17·35	27·66	...	29·80	16·6
	Ragi	32	30	32	30	32	30	32	27·03	32	17·04	32	14·60	32	16·2
Yerna-gudem.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	16	13	14·32	13	14	12·65	14	11·61	14	8·05	14	7·96	14	8·3
	Cholam ...	30	25	30	25	30	22	30	21·40	28	17·38	28	12·66	28	12·5
	Cumbu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ragi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gooda-vada.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	14·25	14	14·20	13·2	14·25	12·9	14·25	12·23	14·40	9·53	14·50	8·6	14·40	9·3
	Cholam ...	23	26	28	26	26	25·93	25·5	24·40	25	17·93	26	12·9	25	13·3
	Cumbu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·46	...	19·2
	Ragi	32	30·2	32	30·6	32	25·15	32	25·60	33	17·37	33	15·5	33	16
Pitha-puram.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	14	15	14	15	14	14·54	14	13·50	14	10·27	14	8·76	15	10
	Cholam ...	22	26	24	24	24	24	24	26	24	15·54	24	14	24	16
	Cumbu ...	28	30·53	30	30	30	30	30	30	32	24·66	32	16·60	32	18
	Ragi	32	32·66	32	30	33·03	30	34	30	36	19·67	36	14·33	36	16
Tuni.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	14	13·50	14	13·78	14	13·20	14	13·10	14	10·32	14	8·73	14·83	9·9
	Cholam ...	29	28	29	29·17	29	25·11	26·40	24·10	27	15·16	26·50	11·56	27·64	14·9
	Cumbu ...	38	36	38	35·36	33	37·25	38·60	33·22	40	24·22	40	17·53	41·87	18·2
	Ragi	34	35·76	34	35·64	34	32·24	34·60	32·10	36	20·02	36·10	16·4	41·16	17·4
Pola-varam.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	15	13	15	13	14	13	15	12	14·50	10	14·50	8·9	14·50	9·2
	Cholam ...	24	26	24	26	24	24	24	24	24	16	28	12·2	26	13
	Cumbu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ragi	26	28	26	28	26	28	26	...	26	20	26	14·4	26	14
Choda-varam.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	10	13	9	13	8	13	8
	Cholam ...	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	20	24	17	24	14	24	14
	Cumbu ...	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	30	32	16	32	14	32	14
	Ragi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
Bhadra-chalam.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	13·90	14	14	14	13·25	13·25	13	12·50	13·64	10·25	14	8	14	9
	Cholam ...	20·53	30	20	30	20	28·25	28·12	...	26·84	19	34	14	36	12
	Cumbu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ragi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District average.	Rice, 2nd sort ...	15·14	13·94	14·91	13·70	14·68	13·32	14·67	12·60	14·67	10·28	14·63	8·93	13·82	9·5
	Cholam ...	25·67	25·80	26·45	24·41	26·16	23·34	26·74	22·68	26·29	16·51	26·51	13	26·86	14·2
	Cumbu ...	32·8	32·77	32·5	32·20	34	31·85	33·64	30·80	34·79	21·83	35·11	16·91	35·27	16·4
	Ragi	31·91	31·79	30·41	30·82	31·64	29·40	32·02	27·39	32·37	18·94	32·19	14·85	33·56	15·3

f prices.

January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June 1897.	July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	October 1897.	Staple grain.	Taluk.
1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.							
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
15·77	9	16	9	16	9	15·56	9	14	8·7	8·9	8·5	8·6	9·4	9	Rice, 2nd sort.	Rama-chandra-puram.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	11	Cholam.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cumbu.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	12·3	...	...	Ragi.	
...	9·50	...	8·8	...	11	15	10·7	15	10·5	9·1	8·3	8·6	8·6	8·8	Rice, 2nd sort.	Narasa-pur.
24	17·16	24	15·1	24	16	24	16	24	16	14	12·2	12	12	12·5	Cholam.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cumbu.	
30	19·16	30	14·8	30	16·9	30	16·3	30	15·7	14·2	13·2	13·8	12·1	13·4	Ragi.	
18	11·62	...	11·2	...	10·9	...	11	14·96	11·22	10·4	9·4	9·7	9·4	9·7	Rice, 2nd sort.	Amala-purem.
27	15·45	27	18	29	18	30·53	18	26·32	18	18	14·7	14	14	14	Cholam.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cumbu.	
34	17·03	34	17·4	31·30	16	30·30	16	31·74	16	16	14·3	14	14	13·7	Ragi.	
16	10·35	16	9·7	16	9·50	16	11	14	11	9·8	9·5	9·2	9	9	Rice, 2nd sort.	Tanuku.
24	13·58	26	18	27	18	26	16	26	16	14·4	13	12·5	12	12	Cholam.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cumbu.	
28	30·29	32	18·5	32	18	32	18	32	16·2	15·4	14	14	14	14	Ragi.	
16·36	12·32	15·82	12	15·03	11·8	14·66	11·9	14·50	11·50	9·4	9	8·6	8·7	9	Rice, 2nd sort.	Bhima-varam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cholam.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cumbu.	
32	15·4	32	14	32	15	32	16·5	32	16	13·2	13	11·2	11·6	12·3	Ragi.	
16·61	10·2	16	10	16	9·5	14	9·5	14	9·5	9·6	9	9	9	9·8	Rice, 2nd sort.	Rajah-mundry.
28·03	17·5	29·27	18	32	18	28	17·2	25	15·6	4·2	13·3	12·5	12·6	14·2	Cholam.	
36·67	...	36	...	36	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	17·2	20·3	Cumbu.	
40	18·2	36·31	17·9	35	16·5	36	16·1	36	15·5	14·2	13·9	14·1	13·1	15·8	Ragi.	
15·5	10	15·50	10	16	10	15	10	15	10	8·9	8·2	9	9	9	Rice, 2nd sort.	Pedda-puam.
28	14	28	16	33	16	30	16	28	16	13·2	12	12	12	12	Cholam.	
39	17	38	17	39	16	36	17	36	16·5	13·8	12·5	12	21	24	Cumbu.	
43	17	40	16	40	17	39	17·5	40	17	13·3	13	13	14	18	Ragi.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rice, 2nd sort.	
14	10·93	14	11·5	14·90	11·5	14	11·5	13·48	10·5	10·1	9·1	8·7	8·6	8·2	Cholam.	Eluru.
26	16·93	26	16·8	25·82	16·9	24	17	24	14·4	13·9	12·2	12	11·1	10	Cumbu.	
32	18	32	19·8	30·64	17	30	17·5	30	16	14·8	10	15	12·5	12·3	Ragi.	
...	...	...	...	0·64	16·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	9·32	14	9·3	14	9	14	10	14	9·4	7·9	7·5	7·8	7·6	7·8	Rice, 2nd sort.	Yerna-gudem.
28	15·29	28	15	29·60	17·9	30	17·1	26·80	14·4	13·2	12	11·6	11·2	13·1	Cholam.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cumbu.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ragi.	
14·30	9·93	14·40	9·2	14·2	9	14·3	9·3	14	9·2	8·5	7·9	8·2	8·2	9	Rice, 2nd sort.	Gooda-vada.
25·80	12·54	25·2	14	26	16	26	16	26	15	13·3	11·9	11·6	11·8	13	Cholam.	
...	16	...	15	...	...	...	16	...	15	13·9	14	14·2	13·2	20	Cumbu.	
33·6	16	33·3	16	32·5	16	32·3	16	34	14·6	13	12	13·1	13·2	16·8	Ragi.	
15	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	8	8	8	8·1	8·5	Rice, 2nd sort.	Pitha-puram.
25·93	16	28	16	29	...	29	17	27·55	15	12	12	12	12	12	Cholam.	
33·48	17	34	17	34	...	34	16	30·03	16	16	16	14	24	22·5	Cumbu.	
36	17	36	16·7	36	15	36	16	35·03	16	13	13	13·5	18	24	Ragi.	
14·74	10	14·50	11	14·9	10·7	14·83	10·1	14·16	10	9	9·2	9·1	8·5	8·2	Rice, 2nd sort.	Tuni.
31	18·51	31	16·2	31·3	16·1	31·26	16·4	28·77	15	13·2	12	12·2	11·3	11	Cholam.	
43·77	19·35	44	18	39·74	18	38·7	18	37·22	17·5	13·2	15·3	16	21·1	24·2	Cumbu.	
42	17·74	42	16·3	37·42	16·2	36·13	16·3	35·38	16	13·3	13	14·9	16	16·2	Ragi.	
14·50	10	14·50	10	14·5	10·3	14·5	10	13·60	9·5	8·6	8	8	8·1	8·4	Rice, 2nd sort.	Pola-varam.
28	18·1	28	18·3	28	17	28	16·1	26·10	15·1	14·4	13	12·3	12·3	13	Cholam.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·2	22	Cumbu.	
26	16·50	26	16	26	15·3	26	15	27·3	14·1	13·8	12·4	7·6	13	14	Ragi.	
13	9	93	8	13	9	13	9	13	9	9	8	8	8·5	8·5	Rice, 2nd sort.	Choda-varam.
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	18	15	12	12	12	12	Cholam.	
32	28	32	28	32	28	32	28	32	24	20	12	12·5	20	20	Cumbu.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	Ragi.	
13·54	9·5	14	10	14	10	12	9·4	12	9	8·1	8·2	7·1	8·3	9	Rice, 2nd sort.	Bhadra-chalam.
36	13	34	14	36	14	36	12·9	32	12	12	10·2	10·3	11·4	12	Cholam.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·3	22	Cumbu.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ragi.	
14·95	10·17	14·82	9·9	14·88	10·4	15·07	10·1	14·04	9·92	9	8·5	8·5	8·5	8·8	Rice, 2nd sort.	District average.
26·04	16·85	27·57	17·1	28·28	17·3	28·17	16·9	26·55	15·4	13·9	12·3	12·08	12	12·2	Cholam.	
30·15	19·04	36	18·1	35·27	17	34·1	18·6	33·2	17·5	15·2	13·3	13·1	19·7	21·6	Cumbu.	
34·2	17·48	33·69	16·4	32·92	16·8	32·72	16·4	32·95	15·8	14	13·2	13·2	13·3	15·4	Ragi.	

From M.R.Ry. A. APPARAO, Deputy Tahsildar on Famine Duty, Bhadráchalam taluk, to the Collector of Gódávari, Tolur Dis. No. 4-97.

I beg to report on the audit of the famine expenditure of Bhadráchalam taluk.

2. Relief was granted to the famine-stricken population by (1) starting relief works, so as to create scope for labour, (2) by making gratuitous payments in the shape of grain doles and in money, (3) by opening cheap grain shops, (4) by helping Koya agriculturists with money grants for purchasing seed-grain and cattle, (5) by clothing the poor, and (6) lastly by making advances of grain to the needy Koya cultivators to enable them to carry on till the next harvest.

3. The first two kinds of relief were undertaken by Government. A detailed statement (No. 1) showing the amount of expenditure on test relief works and for gratuitous relief up to 30th of October is enclosed. The amount spent has all been accounted for to the Treasury Deputy Collector by submission of vouchers.

4. The other kinds of relief were controlled by the Charitable Relief Fund, remitted to this District Committee by the Provincial Committee. The details of receipts and expenditure of the Charitable Fund are given below *seriatim*.

5. *Cheap grain shops.*—The cheap grain shops were started at the eight places specified below to ensure free sale of grain to all classes of the distressed populace:—

1. Dumagudem.
2. Bhadráchalam.
3. Gollagudem.
4. Kachavaram.
5. Kunavaram.
6. Pedámattapally.
7. Jeediguppa.
8. Chintur.

The subjoined is a statement, showing the number of villages, which each depot commanded, and the population of these respective villages:—

Names of the grain depots.	Number of villages commanded by each.	Population.
1. Dumagudem	33	3,811
2. Bhadráchalam	16	947
3. Gollagudem	9	511
4. Kachavaram	37	2,277
5. Kunavaram	37	6,769
6. Pedamattapally.	34	5,762
7. Jeediguppa	15	1,650
8. Chintur	40	4,034
Total ...	236	23,861

The Pedamattapally and Kunavaram depôts were opened on the 28th of April 1897, while the other depôts were started in the first week of May 1897. Gollagudem depôt was the smallest and the first to be closed for want of custom.

6. To begin with, a small fund of Rs. 162 was raised by means of the subscriptions given by the Dumagudem merchants, in order to start relief in and around Dumagudem. No sooner was this done than the Charitable Committee stepped in for the aid of the pauper Koyas and remitted, by personal deposit cheque, Rs. 2,000—please *vide* Collector's Reference on Cur. No. 1073-Ver., dated 24th April 1897. Rs. 1,200 were instantly invested in grain and it was purchased locally; the remaining money was held in reserve for contingencies. The Government also having sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 10,000 for famine works, the Tahsildar of Rajahmundry purchased grain to the value of Rs. 4,607-12-0, and sent it by boats to the Bhadráchalam depots. Latterly also, the Tahsildar of Rajahmundry used to purchase the grain required for the grain shops, drawing the money required from his sub-treasury, and debiting the amount so drawn, in the accounts to the proper head, viz., 33. Famine. Thus you will be pleased to observe that the funds required for the upkeep of Charitable Committee's depots, were actually financed by Government, and the former is accordingly indebted to the latter; in what sum and how, I beg to submit in the paragraphs *infra*.

7. The total quantity of grain supplied from Rajahmundry is 5,470 bags, of which 3,920 bags were cholam and 1,550 bags ragi. Statement No. 2 enclosed shows the receipts of grain from Rajahmundry and the issues to the several depôts. In some of the consignments received, in the beginning, excess which aggregated to 458½ seers, was found. In the consignments received latterly deficiency was found, on the other hand, at 1 to 2 seers per bag. On the whole, there was a wastage of 4,973¾ seers in all the depôts.

8. The value of grain supplied from Rajahmundry is Rs. 32,466-8-9, and that locally purchased is worth Rs. 2,139-12-10, making a total of Rs. 34,606-5-7. Of this, grain worth Rs. 34,598-6-5 actually reached the depôts. The difference is Rs. 7-15-2 which is due to the fact that when the last consignment was distributed to the several depôts, it was found at the Jeediguppa depôt that 10 bags of ragi were landed instead of 10 bags of cholam, as was stated in the invoice received from the Rajahmundry Tahsildar. The total number of cholam bags, according to the invoice of the last consignment, was 750 and that of ragi was 450. But the number actually delivered was 740 cholam bags and 460 ragi bags. There was difference in the value of cholum and ragi. The difference of value of the 10 bags in question was Rs. 7-15-2. It was not possible to detect as to how the change in the bags occurred or where. The difference is accordingly included in the loss.

9. The particulars of the disposal of grain at the several depôts are given in statement No. 3.

10. The quantity actually sold in retail was 327,611¾ seers, the quantity paid on chits (tickets) on account of grain doles was 65,609¾ seers, and, the quantity advanced to needy Koya cultivators was 78,958¼, thus making a total of 4,67,179¾ seers. The quantity supplied to the depôts was 472,153⅓ seers. The difference of 4,973¾ is not now forthcoming in the depôts. It should be treated as wastage. The depôtwar figures given in statement No. 3 are borne out by the depôt chittas.

Most of the depôt-keepers are not well-read men. In the chittas the quantity given out as gratuitous grain doles, as well as that given as advances to needy Koya cultivators was shown under the common heading "given under chits." It is not therefore possible to distinguish by the entries in the chitta what quantity was given out for advances. The quantity so given was actually worked out from the chits presented at the depôts by the recipients of gratuitous relief and by the needy Koya cultivators.

11. The quantity sold in retail fetched Rs. 19,575-8-6. The selling rates varied greatly. In the beginning it was ordered that grain should be sold at the rate of 20 seers to Koyas and Reddies and at 16 seers to Malas and Madigas; and at 12 seers to Telagas. This distinction was not maintained long. A universal rate of 16 seers per rupee was adopted until the date of closure of the shops.

12. The capital invested in grain is Rs. 34,606-5-7. The value of grain advanced to needy Koya cultivators is Rs. 5,839-10-9, so that the value of grain left to the depôts for daily transactions is Rs. 28,766-10-10. Of this, the amount actually realized was Rs. 23,675-14-3. The loss, therefore, is Rs. 5,090-12-7 and this must be borne by the Charitable Committee.

13. Then proceeding to the other kinds of relief granted by the Charitable Committee, the expenditure is as tabulated below:—

Item.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Purchase of seed-grain in the Bhadráchalam and the Dumagudem ranges by Mr. Woodhouse ...	1,250	0	0
2. Purchase of seed-grain in the Rekapalle and Marrigudem ranges by Mr. Coleridge	1,531	12	0
	2,781	12	0
3. Clothing the poor in the Bhadráchalam circle by Mr. Woodhouse	100	0	0
4. Clothing the poor in Marrigudem and Rekapalle circles by Mr Coleridge	133	4	6
Total ...	3,015	0	6

Added to this is the largest item of expenditure in the shape of "advances to needy Koya cultivators" to enable them to tide over till the next harvest. It is, as stated above, Rs. 5,839-10-9. Thus the total expenditure of the Charitable Committee comes to—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Loss in grain shops	5,090	12	7
2. Miscellaneous relief in villages	3,015	0	6
3. Advances	5,839	10	9
Total ...	13,945	7	10

The amount Charitable Relief Fund actually remitted to the Sub-Treasury by personal deposit cheques was Rs. 8,000. The amount sanctioned for advances to needy cultivators was Rs. 10,000, as advised by the Accountant-General. It remains, however, undrawn up to this day, and the necessary adjustment has to be made in the Treasury Deputy Collector's office. The amount of local subscriptions, viz., Rs. 162, was also incorporated in the Charitable thus making the total receipt of the Charitable Fund, as far as the relief operations of Bhadráchalam are concerned, amount to Rs. 18,162, and the expenditure (leaving out of consideration the contingencies) is Rs. 13,945-7-10. The balance therefore is Rs. 4,216-8-2 up to the 30th of October, on which date the sales of grain at reduced rates were stopped. Of this balance, Rs. 56-2-11 pertains to the original grant Rs. 8,000, and it has all been utilized for contingencies, the remaining sum Rs. 4,160-5-3 pertains to the grant of Rs. 10,000 intended to be spent on advances to needy cultivators. The Board of Revenue having, in its telegram, ordered the continuance of gratuitous relief up to December, another consignment of korra and ganti crops valued at Rs. 1,925-5-10 was sent, and this is supplemented by another consignment sent in this month recently. The value of the grain recently sent not having been advised yet, it is not possible for me to strike the balance here. Further, the cost of the grain advanced to the needy Koya cultivators of the Polavaram division has also been defrayed from the same balance, viz., Rs. 4,160-5-3, and the grant will therefore almost have been used up by the end of November; and so a *nil* balance sheet may be furnished to the Charitable Committee; the necessary vouchers already furnished by the Tahsildar being transmitted to the Committee in support of the expenditure.

14. There are no funds to cover the contingent charges incurred locally and by the Tahsildar of Rajahmundry. Particulars of this item of expenditure have been given in the statement submitted with my report, Tour Dis. No. 1 of 1897, dated 10th instant. The Rajahmundry Tahsildar has actually spent up to this date, Rs. 1,610-10-6, and he has to furnish vouchers; I beg respectfully to suggest that he may be asked to send them, as the time for final adjustment of expenditure has arrived. The local contingent expenditure is Rs. 1,358-0-4, of which vouchers for a sum of Rs. 1,241-2-10 have already been submitted to your honour's office. The other vouchers are with the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam, and they must have been submitted by this time.

15. Now to square up the account between the Charitable Fund, and its financer the Government as remarked in paragraph 6 *supra*, I beg to enclose statement No. 4 (comparative statement of the balances outstanding in the Government audit registers and the accounts of the Charitable Fund).

The amount advanced by the Rajahmundry Tahsildar is Rs. 34,164 up to 10th October. The amount refunded into the Bhadráchalam Sub-Treasury from time to time out of the sale-proceeds of grain is Rs. 17,492-12-0, which leaves a balance of Rs. 16,671-15-3. Against this must be set the sum of Rs. 6,012-2-4, the value of grain and cash, lent to the disbursing officers for making gratuitous payments on behalf of Government. Vouchers for this sum were submitted long ago to the Treasury Deputy Collector, and they have been approved and submitted to the Accountant-General. The balance was thus reduced to Rs. 10,659-12-11 up to 10th October, and since raised again to Rs. 12,585-2-9 on account of purchase of

grain for Rs. 1,925-5-10 for the October consignment which was placed at the disposal of Mr. Ward. The Government audit registers show the same balance and thus the two accounts are agreed.

This sum has to be made good in the following manner:—

A sum of Rs. 10,000 was placed by the Accountant-General by Remittance Transfer Receipt at the disposal of the Treasury Deputy Collector. It has not yet been drawn and cash order sent to the Bhadráchalam Tahsildar. But the grain sent by the Rajahmundry Tahsildar was, however, utilized for advances also, for which the said sum of Rs. 10,000 was intended. The value of grain thus advanced, viz., Rs. 5,839-10-9 + Rs. 1,925-5-10 or Rs. 7,765-0-7 may thus be recovered from the said sum and a book transfer effected, which will thereby reduce the balance to Rs. 4,820-2-2.

This is made up of two items, viz., (1) the contingent expenses incurred by the depôts and by the Rajahmundry Tahsildar, (2) the value of grain realized at the depôts and remaining unremitted. The amount laid out on contingencies, is not returnable from any source. Setting off the value realized by the resale of gunnies (Rs. 66-3-0), and the balance (Rs. 56-2-11) in the original allotment of Rs. 8,000 after meeting the loss, and the other expenditure, the net contingent expenditure which has to be borne by Government is Rs. 2,846-4-11. Vouchers for this sum are ready, but the sanction of Government to meet the said sum from the original famine allotment has to be applied for.

16. The balance of sale-proceeds, which the depôts have to account for, is Rs. 1,973-13-3, of which Rs. 1,904-8-2 have already been remitted to the Sub-Treasury and then credited to the head of cash recoveries. The remaining sum Rs. 69-5-1 has to be recovered as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
From the Peda Mattapalli depôt-keeper	5	8	0
From the Chintur depôt-keeper	7	4	0
Amount spent on account of gratuitous relief for which voucher has been found in the seed grain vouchers	11	12	8
	24	8	8
Amount for which vouchers due on account of the grain delo given to certain villages in Marrigudem Range	11	9	4
	36	2	0
Amount accounted for by the disbursing officers, &c.	33	3	1
Total ...	69	5	1

When this sum is credited in the Bhadráchalam Sub-Treasury, and when the Government sanction is accorded in respect of Rs. 2,846, the contingent charges, the objection books of the Accountant-General will be cleared off and the famine accounts will be finally closed.

No. 1.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of Government money for Famine Relief in the Bhadráchalam taluk up to 31st October* 1897.

	Test works.			Gratuitous relief.			Remuneration to depôt-keeper.	Total.			Remarks.
	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Balance.		Allotment.	Expenditure.	Balance.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	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.	Rs. A. P.	
Credited by Rajahmundry Tahsildar.	7,990 0 0	5,070 3 1 87 3 0 6,158 4 1	*1,841 11 11	13,000 0 0	11,773 0 7	1,226 15 5	134 2 3	20,000 0 0	17,065 7 1	2,934 8 11	* This amount also was taken to gratuitous relief payments.

No. 2.—*General statement of receipts and issues of grain to the shops controlled by the Indian Famine Charitable Fund.*

RECEIPTS.									ISSUES.					
From Rajahmundry.					By local purchase.									
Particulars.	Cholam.	Ragi.	Total.	Cost price.	Cholam.	Ragi.	Total.	Cost price.	Names of the depôts.	Cholam.	Ragi.	Total.	Cost price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	BAGS.	BAGS.	BAGS.	RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.					RS. A. P.	
First consignment sent by boats.	500	300	800	4,134 6 0	2,247	...	2,247	140 7 0	Dumagudem ...	64,114½	28,526½	92,640½	6,617 7 0	The first consignment of ragi measured 90½ seers per bag.
Vide Rajahmundry Tahsildar's.	...	...	...	...	1,420	...	1,420	88 12 0	Bhadráchalam.	27,780½	15,974½	43,754½	3,063 12 5	
Ref. on Current No. 947, dated 15th June 1897.	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,200	75 0 0	Gollagudem ...	2,840	2,241½	5,081½	318 14 1	
Second consignment sent by boats.	500	...	500	2,787 8 0	6,400	...	6,400	400 0 0	Kachavaram ...	51,345½	6,601½	57,947	4,190 9 0	
Vide Rajahmundry Tahsildar's No. 2078, dated 19th June 1897.	...	...	...	...	4,300	...	4,300	403 2 0	Kunavaram ...	99,344	24,855	124,199	9,270 8 5	
Third consignment sent by boats on 19th July 1897.	400	...	400	2,440 0 0	3,400	...	3,400	400 0 0	Pedamattapalli.	60,160	25,165	85,325	6,306 7 10	
Fourth consignment sent by boats on 19th July 1897.	370	100	470	2,674 0 0	...	4,078	4,078	326 3 10	Jeediguppa ...	9,920	11,680	21,600	1,642 10 4	
Fourth consignment by steamer up to Koida.	300	...	300	1,710 0 0	4,900	...	4,900	306 4 0	Chintur ...	24,321½	17,284	41,605½	3,188 1 4	
Fifth consignment on 4th August 1897 by steamer.	400	200	600	3,620 0 0										
Sixth consignment on 15th August 1897 by steamer.	350	250	600	3,736 4 0										
Seventh consignment on 25th August 1897 by the John Fallins.	350	250	600	3,736 4 0										
Eighth consignment by the Kovvur.	750	450	1,200	7,628 2 9										
	3,920 bags or 313,600 seers.	1,550 bags or 127,150 seers.	5,470 bags or 440,750 seers.	32,4668 9	26,867	4,078	30,945	2,139 12 10		339,825½	132,327½	472,153½	34,598 6 5	
			458½ excess.										7 15 2	
			441,208½ seers.										34,606 5 7	

No. 3.—*Statement showing the transactions of the cheap grain shops in the Bhadrachalam taluk.*

Receipts in grain.					Disbursements.									
					Retail sales.		Grain doles.		Advances to needy Koya cultivators.					
Names of depots.	Cholam.	Ragi.	Total.	Cost prices.	Cholam and ragi.	Value.	Cholam and ragi.	Value.	Cholam and ragi.	Value.	Total of columns 6, 8 and 10.	Total of columns 7, 9 and 11.	Wastage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
				RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	SEERS.	
1. Dumagudem	64,114½	28,526½	92,640½	6,617 7 0	66,543½	4,166 1 0	3,683½	230 3 0	21,647½	1,708 14 2	91,875½	6,105 3 8	765½	
2. Bhadráchalam	27,780½	15,974½	43,754½	3,063 12 5	35,927	2,253 1 0	114	7 2 0	7,011½	553 6 6	43,052½	2,813 13 2	702½	
3. Gallagudem	2,840	2,241½	5,081½	318 14 1	4,535	283 7 0	...	...	...	...	4,535	283 7 0	546½	
4. Kachavaram	51,345½	6,601½	57,947	4,190 9 0	49,142	2,829 8 9	1,020	63 12 0	7,336	579 0 11	57,498	3,472 5 8	449	
5. Kunavaram	99,344	24,855	124,199	9,270 8 5	86,443½	4,611 0 6	39,777	2,486 1 0	2,740	218 4 4	122,960½	7,315 5 10	1,238½	
6. Pedamattapalli	60,160	25,165	85,325	6,306 7 10	56,048½	3,262 0 3	12,693	793 5 0	15,741	1,242 7 1	84,482½	5,297 12 4	842½	
7. Judiguppa	9,920	11,680	21,600	1,642 10 4	12,809½	801 5 0	5,928	370 8 0	2,592	204 9 3	21,329½	1,379 6 3	270½	
8. Chintur	24,321½	17,284	41,605½	3,188 1 4	22,162	1,385 12 6	2,394	149 6 0	16,890½	1,333 0 7	41,446½	2,848 3 1	159½	
Total ...	339,825½	132,327½	472,153½	34,598 6 5	327,611½	19,575 8 0	66,609½	4,100 5 9	78,958½	5,839 10 9	467,179½	29,515 9 0	4,973½	

APPENDIX III.

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No. 4.—*Comparative statement of outstanding Balances as per Charitable Relief Fund accounts, and as per the Audit Registers of the Treasury Deputy Collector's, Huzur, Gódávari district.*

Government Fund.	Rs.	A.	P.	*Charitable Fund.*	Rs.	A.	P.
Abstract bill sent to Bhadráchalam on account of famine	5,385	5	0	Amount lent to Charitable Fund in the shape of grain up to 15th of October 1897.	4,607	12	0
Contingent bill	6	15	0		2,955	0	0
	5,392	4	0		2,610	0	0
Amount supplied in kind to make up the original allotment of Rs. 10,000 ...	4,607	12	0		4,712	1	4
	10,000	0	0		3,740	0	0
Amount drawn in Bhadráchalam for gratuitous relief	1,000	0	0		3,836	4	0
	11,000	0	0		3,876	4	0
Add—amount drawn in Rajahmundry taluk to the credit of Bhadráchalam taluk.	2,955	0	0		7,712	5	11
	2,610	0	0		55	0	0
	4,712	1	4		60	0	0
	3,740	0	0	Total ...	34,164	11	3
	3,836	4	0				
	3,876	4	0				
	7,712	5	11				
	55	0	0				
	60	0	0				
	1,925	5	10				
Total receipts to the credit of Bhadráchalam taluk	42,482	5	1	*Deduct*—amounts credited to suspense accounts, &c.	4,607	12	0
	Rs.				2,955	0	0
Deduct—amount expunged, from the Treasury Deputy Collector's Audit Registers, the amount having been refunded by the Rajahmundry Tahsildar.	2,955				2,610	0	0
	2,610				1,725	0	0
	1,425				5,495	0	0
	6,990	6,990	0 0	Total ...	17,492	12	0
	35,492	5	1	Balance to be credited	16,671	15	3
Deduct—amount refunded in Rajahmundry itself	87	8	0				
Net amount held at the credit of Bhadráchalam	35,404	13	1				
Deduct—amount expended and vouched for—	Rs.	A.	P.	Value of grain given out for grain doles, strictly speaking, which is the Government expense vouched for	4,088	12	5
Contingencies ...	6	15	0	Amount of money taken from the sale-proceed of grain for G. Relief payments	1,923	5	11
Test works ...	5,063	13	1	Total ...	6,012	2	4
G. Relief ...	11,719	11	0		10,650	12	11
	16,790	7	11				
	16,790	7	11				
	18,614	5	2				
Deduct—amount paid to village officers ...	134	2	5.	Grain sent after 15th of October 1897 for advances to needy cultivators	1,925	5	10
	18,480	2	9				
Deduct—amount credited at Bhadráchalam.	5,895	0	0				
Amount to be accounted for by the Bhadráchalam Tahsildar	12,585	2	9	Amount to be credited to Government Fund	12,585	2	9

Particulars how to recoup this amount.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of grain purchased for advances to needy Koya cultivators.				5,839	10	9
				1,925	5	10
				7,765	0	7
Amount of excess expenditure as detailed below ...				2,846	4	11
Total allotment of the Charitable Relief Fund				8,162	0	0
Loss by sales				5,090	12	7
Seed grains				2,781	12	0
Cloths				233	4	6
Contingencies				2,902	7	10
Local contingencies ...	1,358	0	4			
Local contingencies, Rajahmundry ...	1,610	10	6			
	2,968	10	10			
Deduct—sale-proceeds of gunny bags	66	3	0			
	2,902	7	10			
Total expenditure				11,008	4	11
Amount exceeded the allotment ...				— 2,846	4	11
Balance in the Sub-Treasury				1,973	13	3
				12,585	2	9

APPENDIX IV.

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Chepauk, Madras.

With reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 675, dated 18th October 1897, I have the honour to submit my report on the operations in connection with the famine of 1896–97:—

SEASON.

2. *Rainfall and water-supply—Rainfall during* 1896.—The South-West monsoon of 1896 opened fairly well, the district average rainfall for the period from April to the end of June being 3·67 inches. During the month of July the taluks of Pattikonda, Ramallakot and Nandikotkur received about the normal quantity (4·2 inches) due, but the other taluks had only between 1 and 2 inches. The showers were nevertheless fairly sufficient for the early sowings to be undertaken in light soils. In August the district average was 4·56 inches, *i.e.*, very nearly the amount due for the month. The rainfall was everywhere good and notably in Giddalur and Atmakur. The deficiency in the Nandyal, Sirvel, &c., taluks was made up to some extent and the agricultural operations were brought up to nearly the normal state, except in the Koilkuntla taluk where the rainfall was very low from the beginning of the fasli. The total quantities registered at Owk and Koilkuntla from April to the end of August were only 4·5 inches and 7·5 inches against 7·0 and 13·5 inches, respectively, due for the stations. In September the Cumbum and Markapur taluks received 4·7 and 4·5 inches of rain, respectively, and, as the soils there are light, the rains were sufficient to bring the early crops sown in the taluks to maturity. In Nandyal, Nandikotkur and Sirvel the rainfall was deficient though just enough for the processes of ploughing and sowing to be carried on in regar lands. In Pattikonda there was less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch against 5 inches, the average due for the month, and the crops standing on the red soil lands consequently suffered seriously. By the end of September the want of rain was thus already universally felt in the taluks west of the Nallamalais, while the almost complete absence of rain in October led to serious results. The average of actual rainfall for the district for the month was only ·17 inch against 4·84 inches, the normal quantity due. About the last week of November a few general and good showers fell, the average for the district being 2·10 inches. These were of great use to the crops that had not withered. The taluk that was most benefited was Koilkuntla, where considerable extents had been sown with cotton and other crops in September. Prospects also improved materially in Nandyal, Sirvel and Nandikotkur and the taluk last mentioned was removed from the list of affected tracts.

Rainfall during 1897.—The rainfall during the South-West monsoon of the current year was nearly 9 inches more than that of the corresponding season of last year and exceeded the average of the three previous normal years for the period by over 3 inches. During the month of October the average was only 2·38 inches against 6·3 inches, the amount due for the month, but the excess received up to the end of the previous month made up for the deficiency and the agricultural operations have been carried on to about the normal extent.

A statement showing the rainfall at each of the rain-registering stations in the district from April 1896 to the end of October 1897 is enclosed.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the rainfall at each of the rain recording stations in the Kurnool District from April 1896 to the end of October 1897.

Stations.	Average from April to October.	Total of April, May and June of 1896.	July 1896.	August 1896.	September 1896.	October 1896.	Total, April to October 1896.	November 1896.	December 1896.	January 1897.	February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.
1. Pattikonda	22·71	7·53	3·69	4·25	0·22	0·36	16·05	0·83	...	...	0·11
2. Pyápalli	23·12	4·99	2·55	4·91	0·37	0·45	13·27	1·57	...	...	...
3. Kurnool Town	26·24	2·05	4·61	4·86	2·37	0·43	14·32	1·30	...	...	0·12
4. Nandikotkur	27·29	2·91	4·30	5·78	2·29	0·02	15·30	1·54	...	...	0·29
5. Atmakur	31·79	5·70	4·71	7·16	2·04	...	19·61	0·73	...	...	...
6. Nandyal	33·73	3·19	1·61	4·95	3·91	0·14	13·80	2·59	...	...	0·30
7. Kalwa	20·42	4·88	1·81	3·24	3·11	0·07	13·11	1·45	...	...	0·10
8. Koilkuntla	23·57	2·77	1·47	3·28	4·10	...	11·62	1·91	...	...	...
9. Owk	17·94	1·35	1·20	1·93	1·91	0·37	6·76	1·83	...	...	0·44
10. Allagadda	29·33	4·15	1·50	4·16	1·32	...	11·13	2·81	...	...	...
11. Giddalur	21·03	3·12	1·84	6·71	4·73	0·18	16·58	3·57	...	0·52	0·06
12. Markapur	20·24	1·56	1·46	3·52	4·47	...	11·01	4·99	...	0·25	...
Total ...	297·41	44·20	30·75	54·75	30·84	2·02	162·56	25·21	...	0·77	1·42
Average ...	24·78	3·67	2·56	4·56	2·57	0·17	13·55	2·10	...	0·06	0·12

Stations.	March 1897.	Total for 1896-1897.	Total for average.	April 1897.	May 1897.	June 1897.	July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	October 1897.	Total.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.
1. Pattikonda	...	16·99	24·26	0·89	3·17	2·97	0·54	2·98	8·99	2·86	22·40
2. Pyápalli	...	14·84	25·09	2·25	2·01	4·02	1·27	3·43	10·66	3·23	26·87
3. Kurnool Town	...	15·83	28·01	1·22	0·83	2·57	4·99	6·91	9·61	1·71	27·84
4. Nandikotkur	...	17·13	28·66	0·83	2·35	1·47	5·58	5·51	8·75	2·15	26·64
5. Atmakur	...	20·34	33·74	0·98	1·18	2·96	6·46	5·65	10·58	0·97	28·78
6. Nandyal	...	16·69	35·38	...	0·57	3·33	6·61	1·20	6·58	2·89	21·18
7. Kalwa	...	14·66	22·06	0·30	1·45	2·55	2·99	5·04	13·79	0·99	27·11
8. Koilkuntla	...	13·53	24·89	...	...	4·34	2·23	3·51	6·11	4·25	20·44
9. Owk	...	9·03	19·89	0·28	0·57	2·85	2·60	5·12	6·73	2·14	20·29
10. Allagadda	...	13·04	25·16	...	0·45	3·70	7·23	7·61	7·23	2·40	28·62
11. Giddalur	0·06	20·79	25·59	...	2·98	1·93	4·06	3·30	11·70	0·94	24·91
12. Markapur	1·62	17·87	25·15	...	2·84	0·74	1·95	3·21	7·63	4·02	20·39
Total ...	1·68	191·64	317·88	6·75	18·40	33·43	46·51	53·47	108·35	28·55	295·47
Average ...	0·14	15·97	26·49	0·56	1·53	2·78	3·88	4·45	9·03	2·38	24·62

Water-supply during 1896—*Supply for irrigation.*—The water-supply in the canal during 1896 was as plentiful as usual and the lands that were commanded by it directly or by the tanks receiving supply from it were safe. The perennial mountain streams also contained water throughout the year, though the quantities

were rather smaller than usual. Cultivation of small extents under wells with good springs was also fairly successful, as the water-supply was permanent, though limited. Some of the tanks received small supplies during the rains of June to September 1896, and cultivation under them progressed, but owing to the complete failure of rains subsequently, the crops generally yielded nothing or a very poor outturn. In most cases the tanks received but scanty supplies which were soon exhausted and the cultivation of the beds of such tanks was allowed, as a special case so early as October 1896.

During 1897.—During the current year the supply in the permanent sources—the canal and the perennial streams—have been good. The rain-fed tanks also received full supplies except in some tanks of Koilkuntla, Sirvel, Cumbum and Pattikonda taluks. In the Markapur taluk the supplies in the tanks were generally very deficient.

Drinking-water supply.—Drinking-water supply was generally sufficient from July 1896 to the end of December. From January 1897 the supply was generally deficient, and as the hot season advanced it diminished rapidly and in some instances the people in the affected taluks were put to the necessity of going several miles for water and waiting for several hours at the wells, &c., before they could get a potful, owing to the springs having nearly run dry. After the monsoon had set in, the water-supply improved and soon resumed its normal condition.

3. *Cultivation during fasli* 1306.—During the month of July 1896, 148,701 and 43,720 acres were cultivated in the Pattikonda and Ramallakot taluks where the soil is light, and inconsiderable extents were sown in the remaining affected taluks of Nandyal, Koilkuntla and Sirvel. During the next month also the area cultivated was very large in the Pyapalli division. In the month of September the area cultivated in the Nandyal division showed great increase over that of the previous month. In October there was very little sowing in the Pattikonda taluk owing to the almost entire absence of rain in that taluk during September and October, but large extents were cultivated in the other affected taluks, the largest—86,820 acres—being in the Koilkuntla taluk, due, no doubt, to the fair amount of rain (4·10 inches) it had in September. The areas under cultivation in the various affected taluks at the end of October were as follows:—

Name of taluk.	Area under dry crops.			Area under wet crops.		
	During July—October 1896.	Average for previous five years.	Difference.	During July—October 1896.	Average for previous five years.	Difference.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Pattikonda	309,096	313,129	— 4,033	2,470	3,107	— 637
Ramallakot	231,894	246,649	— 14,755	1,215	1,595	— 380
Nandyal	147,598	165,544	— 17,946	5,172	5,097	+ 75
Koilkuntla	156,089	175,308	— 19,219	3,531	3,220	+ 311
Sirvel	146,601	151,235	— 4,634	3,145	3,265	— 120

It will be seen that the extent under cultivation was less in every one of the affected taluks, and the decrease was the largest in the Koilkuntla taluk where the rainfall was the lowest. Added to this deficiency the progress in cultivation during November in the affected taluks was very low (89,700 acres against 118,100 acres, the normal extent for the month) owing to the almost complete failure of rains during October and till about the last week of November. The showers, however, which fell about the last week of November stimulated extensive sowings. It was then long past the season for sowing late crops, but the eager ryots sowed large extents with cholam, Bengal gram, &c., in the hope that more rain—unrealized unfortunately—would fall. The extent sown in consequence of these rains and brought to account in December was 96,800 acres against 34,100 acres, the normal for the month for the affected taluks. This more than counterbalanced the

deficiency in the cultivated extent during November, and the total cultivated area for the year so far as the affected taluks were concerned was 1,248,035 acres against 1,303,068 acres, the average of the previous five years.

It may be noted that the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which traverses portions of all the affected taluks except Pattikonda afforded considerable assistance in regard to cultivation. The area irrigated by it during fasli 1306 was * 87,227 acres against 92,276 acres in 1876–77, and 73,417 acres in 1891–92.

* Of this 65,618 acres appertain to the Kurnool district and the remainder to the Cuddappah district. Similar separate particulars are not available for the figures of 1876–77 and 1891–92.

During fasli 1307.—The rain-fall during the South-West monsoon of the current year and during the month of October being sufficient, cultivation was carried out nearly the normal extent. The cultivated area up to the end of October in the affected taluks was 1,024,426 acres against 1,068,149 acres, which is the average of five years previous to 1896–97, or there was a deficiency of about 4 per cent. A statement giving monthly particulars regarding cultivation in the affected taluks is appended :—

Taluks.	July 1896.		August 1896.		September 1896.		October 1896.		Total.		Average of previous five years for the corresponding period.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pattikonda	ACS. 148,701	ACS. 674	ACS. 94,999	ACS. 1,161	ACS. 61,313	ACS. 496	ACS. 4,083	ACS. 199	ACS. 309,096	ACS. 2,470	ACS. 313,129	ACS. 3,107
Ramallakot	43,739	196	95,582	629	27,252	266	65,330	125	231,894	1,215	246,649	1,595
Nandyal	6,933	676	83,875	2,815	47,057	1,561	61,128	620	147,598	5,172	165,544	5,097
Koilkuntla	5,817	743	13,300	972	50,152	1,174	86,820	642	156,089	3,531	175,308	3,220
Sirvel	1,788	133	27,540	2,357	51,107	563	66,157	92	146,591	3,145	151,235	3,295

Taluks.	November 1896.		December 1896.		January 1897.		February 1897.		March 1897.		Total.		Grand Total.		Average of previous five years.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Pattikonda	ACS. 18,443	ACS. 102	ACS. 25,816	ACS. 271	ACS. 8,416	ACS. 615	ACS. 5,318	ACS. 261	ACS. 1,088	ACS. 178	ACS. 54,081	ACS. 1,427	ACS. 364,077	ACS. 3,897	ACS. 366,689	ACS. 5,412
Ramallakot	31,355	55	22,186	274	4,102	223	375	175	166	77	58,184	804	290,078	2,019	308,073	2,811
Nandyal	20,875	327	10,140	161	2,252	342	1,006	41	18,450	...	53,394	1,584	200,321	6,756	209,634	7,871
Koilkuntla	10,851	229	28,229	305	2,506	66	235	265	2,156	708	43,677	1,573	199,766	5,104	214,040	5,003
Sirvel	12,609	215	10,489	1,319	370	16	147	477	228	101	24,143	2,128	170,744	5,273	179,409	3,921

Taluks.	July 1897.		August 1897.		September 1897.		October 1897.		Total.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Pattikonda	ACS. 178,317	ACS. 1,401	ACS. 34,214	ACS. 278	ACS. 27,377	ACS. 1,969	ACS. 39,846	ACS. 893	ACS. 304,754	ACS. 3,541
Ramallakot	38,530	325	35,056	170	78,434	253	76,926	626	228,946	1,474
Nandyal	1,753	22	25,915	1,028	79,238	2,953	45,727	79	152,633	4,676
Koilkuntla	3,739	626	20,900	498	94,980	1,326	49,533	151	169,242	2,601
Sirvel	9,247	584	25,381	2,159	59,828	253	38,771	477	133,227	3,473

4. *Harvest and outturn during fasli* 1306.—The early cholam yielded an outturn of 4 to 8 annas in the Pyapalli firka of the Pattikonda taluk with the exception of a few villages. In the other parts of the taluk the outturn was poorer. The later cholam sown in November and December completely failed. The extent on which the yield was absolutely *nil* was 40,665 acres or about 32 per cent. of the area sown with this crop. The fate of korra which is next in importance was similar. About ⅔ of the area sown with this crop completely failed, and on half of the total extent the yield was less than 4 annas. One-eighth of the area sown with cumbu withered and on two-thirds of the extent the outturn ranged between 1 and 4 annas. The failure as regards the other crops, viz., castor-oil seeds and pulses was also extensive. In the Ramallakot taluk, out of a total extent of 130,724 acres cultivated with cholam, 88,076 acres or 67 per cent. withered, and nearly the whole of the remainder yielded an outturn of 1 to 4 annas. Of 51,095 acres sown with korra nearly the whole area failed. The outturn of the other crops, viz., cotton, cumbu, castor-oil seeds, &c., was also about as poor. In the Nandyal taluk out of a total extent of 83,855 acres sown with cholam, 22,000 yielded an average outturn. About 30,000 acres had a crop of 1 to 8 annas, and the yield on the remaining extent was *nil*. About half the area under korra and arika withered, and the outturn of the crops on the remaining half was generally poor. Cotton and pulses failed on about a third of the area (81,000 acres) sown with them; the outturn on 27,000 acres was about 4 annas and on 22,000 acres 8 annas. In the Koilkuntla taluk out of the total extent of 107,004 acres sown with cholam about 30 per cent. totally withered—42 per cent. of the area yielded a crop of 1 to 4 annas, and on the remaining extent the outturn was better. As regards cotton and other crops about 13 per cent. of the total area yielded nothing, and about 36 per cent. an outturn of 1 to 4 annas. The yield on the remaining extent was fair to average. In the Sirvel taluk 45 per cent. of the area cultivated with cholam had a crop of 8 annas and more; about 40 per cent. yielded an outturn of 4 annas or less, and the area which completely failed was about 10,000 acres. The results as regards korra and arika were worse. With regard to the other crops, the chief of which are cotton and indigo, the outturn was about the same as in the case of cholam. Of all the affected taluks this suffered most.

During fasli 1307.—As was the case with cultivation, so also in respect of the harvests of the early crops, the results during the current year were generally fair, though the crops were damaged to some extent in parts by the excessive rains of September. Full particulars regarding the outturn of these crops have been furnished in paragraph 5 of this office Dis. No. 3782, dated 13th December 1897, to which reference is solicited.

FOOD-STOCKS AND TRADE.

5. *Stocks.*—These may be divided into two classes: (1) stocks with the ryots, and (2) stocks with the merchants.

Stocks with the ryots.—In the affected taluks the well-to-do ryots, who are however but few, had abundant stocks of food-grains, the surplus of several years, for their own consumption and for the support of their dependents. Some of them, notably in the central sections consisting mainly of rich regar lands, had cholam worth many thousands of rupees stored in their underground granaries or 'ಕಣಜ.' The middle class ryots, not so well off but in fair circumstances, had also generally sufficient stocks for their subsistence. The poorer ryots who form the bulk of the class had, owing to the serious failure of the crops, only limited supplies, and so soon as these were exhausted resorted to the sale of any little property they possessed. Some of them eventually sought admission to the relief works along with the labouring classes who have no grain stocks of their own, but are dependent on the wages of their labour for the purchase of their daily food. In the month of September 1896 there was a large demand for food-grains by the merchants of adjoining districts, who hovered about the principal stations of this district in order to secure as much grain as possible for export to the northern parts of India. As the prices offered were very high and tempting, some of the ryots sold away portions of their stores; but when later on the rains failed and a serious loss of crops was apprehended in this district also, the ryots stopped further sales.

In the unaffected tracts, especially in the Nandikotkur taluk, the stocks were plentiful, considerable extents of the taluk under the canal and elsewhere having

yielded a good outturn of cholam and paddy. The paddy and cumbu crops of the Cumbum taluk were successful and the ryots of this taluk had fair stocks of these grains.

Stocks with the merchants.—When the prices rose with alarming rapidity towards the end of September and in October large quantities of rice and other grains were imported by the merchants from Guntúr, Cocanada, &c., who also purchased similar quantities of cholam, &c., from the local ryots and stored the grains anticipating further rise in prices. Owing to the showers of November the prices became easier and the merchants disposed of part of their stocks quickly, fearing that delay might lead to serious losses. The rains having, however, subsequently failed and the adverse character of the season having become established, the traders found it no longer necessary to sell hurriedly and took their own time to dispose of their grains. As the period of distress advanced and the local supplies diminished, the demand for grain increased and the stocks were supplemented by imports to the required extent by the merchants.

6. *Means of communication.*—The Southern Mahratta Railway and the various Local Fund roads in the district facilitated the prompt and adequate supply of food-grains to the affected tracts. The Southern Mahratta Railway, constructed after the experience of the great famine of 1876–78, rendered communication with the grain-producing districts of Kistna and Gódávari on the one side and Raichur and the Mysore Territory on the other easy. The required quantities of grains were thus brought to the chief centres of trade in the district, viz., Kurnool (Kurnool Road station) and Nandyal without difficulty. The supplies received at these centres and those available in the unaffected taluk of Nandikotkur were conveyed to the Head-quarters and other principal stations of the distressed taluks by the Local Fund roads. From these places again the stocks were distributed by roads and cart tracks to the minor villages including those at or in the vicinity of which relief works were in progress. No parts of the famine-stricken area were inaccessible or so situated as to give cause for anxiety regarding the proper supply of food by the ordinary processes of trade.

7. *Internal trade.*—The materials of the bulk of the internal trade of this district were supplied by the Nandikotkur taluk, which was unaffected by the distress, and which had excellent crops in the villages commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and many others. Large quantities of cholam produced in this taluk found their way into Kurnool, and were thence transported to Gudúr and other parts of the Ramallakot, and Kodumur, Gonegundla, &c., of the Pattikonda taluk. The grain was despatched to these parts to the largest extent from the latter half of June to the beginning of September, during which period the operations in connection with grain-doles were most extensive. Considerable quantities of rice produced in Muchuwari, Pagadyala, and other canal villages were brought into the Kurnool Town for local consumption and for distribution to parts of the Ramallakot and Pattikonda taluks. The other important centre of trade in the district and which received large supplies from the eastern and southern portions of the Nandikotkur taluk was Nandyal. The surplus produce of these tracts was conveyed to Nándyal by the Atmakur-Koilkuntla road and thence partly transported to some of the villages of the Koilkuntla, Sirvel and Nandyal taluks. The other taluk from which there were local exports was Cumbum, the grain almost exclusively exported being paddy. There were generally little or no exports from the affected taluks, and the internal trade in them consisted almost entirely in the transport of food supplies from the railway station to the taluk Head-quarters and other important stations and thence to the smaller villages.

8. *External trade.*—The bulk of the external trade of the mercantile community in this district was carried on with the Kistna and Gódávari districts on the one side in regard to imports, and Bellary on the other in regard to exports. There was very little import of food-grains from Raichur and places beyond, owing to the prevalence of famine in those parts.

Rail-borne trade—Imports.—The articles that were mainly imported from Guntúr, Bezwada, Cocanada, Ellore, Narasaraopet and other places in the Kistna and Gódávari districts were rice, cholam, chillies and red gram. Considerable

hand, given for the free action of trade by the railway and other good means of communication now existing.

Trade was, on the whole, active and the markets were well supplied, and no want of food-grains was felt anywhere such as might be calculated to engender any doubt as to the capacity of private trade to meet local demands.

Prices.

10. *Fluctuations in district average prices.*—The marginally-noted statement shows the course of the district average prices of the principal food-grains during the period extending from July 1896 to the closure of all relief operations in the district. In June 1896, the prices were almost at the level of the average. During July and August the prices rose slightly. Though the prices in the first half of September continued to be the same as in the preceding month, they showed a tendency to rise higher towards the latter part of the month. From the commencement of October 1896 there was a sudden and rapid rise in prices, which became dearer than the warning rates. The rainfall of November, however, caused a sharp fall towards the end of that month and in the next month, though cholam, which is the staple grain of the district, was sold at scarcity rates. There was a further fall in January in all grains when cholam was again selling cheaper than the scarcity rate and was freely available in the markets for sale. Prices again rose in February in all grains except rice, and were dearer than those that prevailed in February 1892. From this month forwards up to the end of June the prices showed a steady increase. In the beginning of July the prices became so high that they ran up to the quotations of 1877, cholam having been sold upwards of 60 per cent. dearer than what it was sold in the corresponding month of the year 1892. In spite of the improvement in the season after the setting in of the South-West monsoon, the prices rose in the month of August, though they fell gradually during the succeeding two months.

Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

Name of grain.	July 1896.	August 1896.	September 1896.	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.
Rice ...	12·60	12·50	12·00	9·53	8·42	8·48	9·33	9·35	9·22	9·30	9·06	8·90	8·11	8·10	8·90	8·80
Yellow cholam	27·18	23·07	20·51	17·40	12·96	13·85	15·02	14·44	14·02	13·97	12·91	12·32	10·31	9·87	10·01	13·07
White cholam	26·77	27·79	26·04	17·45	12·54	13·75	15·30	14·31	13·85	13·96	12·89	12·47	10·33	10·46	11·80	13·41
Ragi ...	25·52	26·49	24·73	18·74	14·57	14·71	16·18	15·85	15·34	15·54	15·15	14·70	13·22	12·39	13·43	14·83
Cumbu ...	21·68	21·69	20·55	16·31	11·82	12·70	13·04	12·33	11·92	12·01	12·28	11·60	9·90	9·22	9·99	11·90

Note.—Rice / Cholam / Cumbu

	Normal rates.	Warning rate.	Scarcity rate.
Rice	13·2	10·6	7·9
Cholam	30·0	22·5	15·0
Cumbu	33·6	21·0	14·0

11. *Noticeable variations from the district average at any recording station*—*Rice.*—During the months of July, August and September the prices in Kurnool Town was far above the district average by upwards of 14 per cent., owing to a great slackening in imports from Hydorabad whence it mainly receives its supplies.

Cholam.—In the month of September 1896 the prices quoted in Pyápali, Pattikonda and Kalva were far easier than the district average, while the price at Chagálmarri was the dearest in the district as noticed in the margin. In the month of November the prevailing price at Koilkuntla was abnormally high, being more than 31 per cent. dearer than

	In Sept. 1896.	
Pyápali	32·33	District average, 26·51.
Pattikonda	31·93	
Kalva	30·14	
Chagalmarri	20·70	

the average for the district. In October last Pattikonda was the only station wherefrom a rate cheaper than the scarcity ra... and much above the district average price was reported, whereas at Owk the white variety of cholam could be had only at the rate of 8·70 seers per rupee against the district average price of 13·41.

Ragi.—This forms the staple food only in the two taluks of the Eastern Section, and hence was not generally available for sale in the other taluks at all times. The fluctuations in its price did not therefore materially affect the latter, while the former there were not any very noticeable variations.

Cumbu.—This also was not always available for sale in many of the stations. he variation in the price of this food-grain was very noticeable in the months of July and August 1897 in the Kurnool town when the prices * were much above the district average and were almost as igh as those that ruled in the great famine of 1877.

* 5·93 seers.
6·23 „

Condition of the People.

12. *Labour market.*—The population of this district is poor and essentially gricultural, and it is the various operations connected with agriculture that mainly fford employment to the labouring classes. The people who are dependent on he wages earned by their labour may be divided into the following classes :—

(i) *Palarikam* cultivators or persons who carry on the cultivation of lands belonging to others with the cattle, seed grains, &c., supplied by the owners and who receive a share (generally ¼) of the produce for their labour.

(ii) Persons engaged by the rich and middle class ryots for service in connection with cultivation, who receive a fixed remuneration in the shape of grain or money per mensem. The annual wages in the latter case generally amount to Rs. 12 (with meals) and to Rs. 36 to Rs. 48 (without meals).

(iii) Petty cultivators holding small plots of land and depending more on agricultural labour than on the produce of their petty holdings.

(iv) The purely labouring classes who live on the daily wages earned by their labour chiefly in connection with agriculture, but also partly in miscellaneous occupations, such as bringing grass from hills and fields, road-making, building houses, &c. These persons earn about two to three annas a day, and in the case of agricultural operations the wages are paid in grain, 2 or 2½ measures (114 tolas) for harvesting, and 1½ or 2 measures for weeding and other processes.

(v) Professional labourers, such as carpenters, smiths, Woddars engaged in quarrying and earthwork, Goundas or masons, weavers, &c.

The rains of the South-West monsoon of 1896 having been fairly sufficient, the labourers found employment to about the normal extent in agricultural operations till September 1896. During October, however, the rains failed, the crops were seriously damaged or lost in many places, and the sowing operations in the black soil lands were impeded, and as a result of these, there was a fall in the demand for labour; at the same time the prices of food-grains advanced rapidly which told on the condition of the people, particularly the labouring classes, with great severity. The labourers of distressed villages went to the villages which had a fair or good outturn, especially those commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. This influx of coolies from foreign villages resulted in a corresponding reduction of the wages paid to them, the rate being curtailed to 1½ measures or 1 measure or even less per diem. Thus the labourers were, owing to the adverse season, unable to earn sufficient wages to keep themselves in health and strength. Moreover, the middle-class ryots dispensed in some instances with the services of their agricultural dependents or servants who, together with the petty ryots, came in for a share of the employment available in the general market. Further, owing to the universal failure or scanty yield of the crops, the owners of lands tried to dispense with paid labour as much as possible by employing the members of their own families. Thus the demand for labour diminished, and the number of people who wanted employment increased. The rains that fell during November stimulated extensive sowings, and the poorer classes found work to

some extent. The rains having failed in December, the outlook became again gloomy. The standing crops—cholam, cotton, oilseeds, &c.—which were benefited and brought to maturity by the showers of November in parts, afforded some employment to the labourers which, however, decreased, as the harvest season drew to a close and was practically *nil* by the end of March 1897.

April and May are the months when, even in ordinary years, agricultural labourers have little or no occupation and when they have to live on the savings of the preceding harvest season. But during the current year the earnings of this class were scanty and their savings *nil*, and consequently the want of employment was severely felt by them. Added to these were the petty ryots as well as a small percentage of the middle-class ryots who had lost their all and found it difficult to maintain themselves. Another class of persons who joined the work-seeking population were the artisans. These generally find sufficient work during the hot months when the ryots have no agricultural operations to attend to, but owing to the prevailing distress their employers were few. Thus from the beginning of April to the close of July there was demand for employment from a very large body of people, and there was no private agency to meet it, even to a slight extent. Relief operations had therefore to be undertaken by Government on a large scale, and money thus supplied to the able-bodied poor to enable them to purchase the necessaries of life. The labourers were able to find some employment from the beginning of August when the weeding operations in the light soil lands were in progress. After the copious rains of September, the universal sowing of black-cotton soil lands and the harvesting of the early crops afforded the poorer classes sufficient means of subsistence and the state of the labour market resumed its normal condition.

There are no institutions in this district which employ a large body of labourers. A considerable number of persons used to find work in connection with the maintenance of the Southern Mahratta Railway line, but the operations of the Company in this respect appear to have been on a smaller scale during 1896-97 than usual, which must have affected the condition of the coolies concerned and put them to the necessity of seeking employment elsewhere.

15. *Public health.*—It is a matter for congratulation that not a single death could be traced to starvation during the whole period of distress and that the health of the poorer classes both on works and in villages was, on the whole, fair. The diseases most prevalent were fever and diseases due to malaria, such as enlarged spleen and liver, dysentery and rheumatism. The scarcity of water caused a marked increase in diseases of the skin, ulcers and parasitic affections. Ophthalmia was also largely prevalent in consequence of the eye flies which were unusually numerous. Cholera prevailed to an unusual extent during the months of July, August and September, and enhanced the death-rate of the district showing about 2,000 cases in excess under this cause alone over the previous year. It first made its appearance at Kurnool, having been imported by starving persons that came from the Nizam's Dominions in search of employment on our relief works. It then gradually extended from village to village and became general throughout; but there can be no doubt that the timely precautions taken in way of employing sanitary inspectors and special hospital assistants and promptly attending to the sanitation of the villages where the disease appeared, checked its spread to a great extent. The number of deaths reported was 3,077. Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, small-pox was less prevalent, only 271 deaths having been recorded against 1,341.

Medical treatment on works.—Though for some time previous to the early part of this year special hospital assistants were not available for employment on the several works, a fairly sufficient supply of them was obtained from February and eventually every two works had a hospital assistant attached to them, and it may be said that the ailments of the workers were satisfactorily attended to. The total number of cases treated by the special hospital assistants on famine duty was 12,033. A certain proportion of the coolies were of course in poor condition from various causes attributable not so much to the famine as to their natural condition.

14. *Death and birth rate.*—The following statement shows the numbers of births and deaths in the affected taluks relative to the period of distress, as compared with the average for the corresponding period of the two previous years and the proportion thereof to the total population:—

Taluk.	Total population.	Mortality.		Mortality per mille of the total population.	Birth.		Birth per mille of the total population.
		Average for two years.	November 1896 to October 1897.		Average for two years.	November 1896 to October 1897.	
Ramallakot	124,971	2,941	4,973	39·7	4,539	3,966	31·7
Pattikonda	138,703	3,207	3,734	26·9	4,610	4,109	29·6
Nandyal	96,292	2,268	2,493	25·9	2,840	2,795	29·02
Koilkuntla	86,544	2,092	3,124	36·0	2,615	2,305	26·6
Sirvel	65,168	1,806	2,044	31·3	2,045	1,942	29·7
Total	511,678	12,344	16,374	32·0	16,649	15,117	29·5

The mortality was 32 per mille of the population and much in excess of the average. The number of births was 29·5 per mille of the population, which is less than the average.

The excess mortality was due chiefly to the prevalence of cholera, while the decrease in births, which occurred from May 1897, may be attributed to the generally enfeebled condition of the people from the beginning of the autumn of 1896 on account of famine.

15. *Crime and jail statistics.*—The following statement has been prepared to show the extent to which grave crime prevailed during the period of distress, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year:—

Crimes.	From 1st November 1895 to 31st October 1896.		From 1st November 1896 to 31st October 1897.	
	Reported.	Detected.	Reported.	Detected.
Murder	19	6	28	7
Culpable homicide	5	3	1	
Dacoity	21	4	40	4
Robbery	17	8	28	9
House-breaking	216	49	376	72
Theft	313	148	445	131
Total	591	218	929	223

From the above it will be seen that there has been a distinct rise in the number of crimes as a necessary consequence of the scarcity. The detection of crime was, on the other hand, far less satisfactory than in the previous year; the proportion which it bore to the number of cases reported having been only 24 per cent. against 37. Consistent with the increase in the number of crimes noticed above was the increase in the sub-jail population of the district. The latter was above the average of the three preceding years, the total increase from November 1896 to October 1897 being 1,068 or 84·7 per cent. as shown in the margin. The increase in September and October was abnormal.

	Average.	Actuals.
November 1896	102	251
December „	76	174
January 1897	91	143
February „	87	95
March „	86	52
April „	89	141
May „	88	155
June „	99	146
July „	103	244
August „	104	157
September „	173	440
October „	162	330
Total ...	1,260	2,328

16. *Emigration and immigration.*—Beyond the migration of the people within the district from the non-canal and more affected villages of one or other of the taluks to the canal and other villages where employment could be had, no cases of emigration worth noting have been reported in consequence of the distress. Many people, however, living in the frontier villages of the Pattikonda and Koilkuntla taluks emigrated to the adjoining districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, where relief works had been previously in progress, but soon returned to their homes as soon as works were opened within the limits of their own taluks. People from the southern districts of the Nizam's Dominions came in quest of employment on our relief works and are estimated between 7,000 to 8,000. Many of the subjects of the Banganapalle State amounting to not less than about 15,000 people immigrated into the adjoining taluks of the British Territory. There were a few cases of immigration into the Sirvel and Pattikonda taluks from the Cuddapah and Anantapur districts, respectively.

17. *Peculiar Communities.*—The only peculiar community in this district is that of the Chenchus who are inhabiting the Nallamalais. The special measures of relief afforded to them are reported below.

Relief Measures—(A) Under the Famine Code.

18. *Necessity for State aid.*—As was noticed above, the large deficiency of the South-West monsoon of last year on which this district mainly relies, resulted in a terrible loss of crops, the remnants of which promised only a very poor outturn, if any. This coupled with a widespread belief that a triennial period of famine was being entered upon caused the rich landholders to hold to their stocks and to give their usual dependents less employment than in good years with the object of being able to withstand the pressure of bad seasons as long as possible. The labouring classes who were thus deprived of their ordinary means of livelihood were therefore the first to feel the pinch of distress. Besides the comparatively small demand f their labour, they had also to encounter an abnormal rise in the cost of the necessar of life—a rise to double and treble the normal prices. This naturally soon exhaus their resources and made them look to Government for relief till the return of be days. The necessity thus created for State relief was first recognized to be pressing in the Owk firka of the Koilkuntla taluk, and a test work in the distric accordingly opened near that place in the second week of November 1896. This soon followed by other works opened near Chagalmarry, Allagadda, Nossam and Kuruva Nagalavaram. The latter, however, were not successful, as the coolies gradu ally deserted them, partly owing to the availability of employment subsequent to the rains in November and partly owing to the low wages paid on the works in consequence of the fall in prices. The former work, though its strength declined to some extent for the same reason, did not collapse, as the intensity of distress was great in the parts around Owk. The improvement in the season caused by the heavy fall of rain in November, though it removed all anxiety regarding the eastern and north central sections of the district, was but temporary in the other sections, where it was too late to sow black-cotton soil, and the few sowings of quick-growing crops made receiving no further moisture than what was afforded by the dew yielded poorly. The continuance of the distress having thus become assured in the south central and western sections, the necessity for starting therein relief measures on a large scale was obvious. The fact that such relief measures were required was abundantly shown by the large number of labourers who resorted to the relief works as soon as they were opened. The famine wage having been calculated at a rate sufficient for the labourer alone, kitchens had to be opened in connection with all relief works to which their children and infirm dependents were admitted. As distress deepened, the several relief works and kitchens opened in the district were found to be inadequate for the requirements of the people of all the affected villages. Gratuitous relief was extended by opening central kitchens in selected localities and giving grain doles. The work of the weavers having been brought to a standstill by the cessation or curtailment of the ordinary demand for their wares, chiefly from Northern India, schemes for employing them in their own craft had also to be introduced.

19. *Area and population for which required.*—All the five taluks in the western and south central sections were considered as affected in their entirety. Their area and population are 4,019 square miles and 511,678 respectively. As the subjects of the Banganapalli State also were freely admitted to our relief works without any restriction, the figures given above may be raised by 255 and 35,506 respectively.

The above figures exclude the area and population of the affected hill villages of the Nandikotkur taluk where three kitchens were opened for the use of the Chenchus, as the whole taluk was ultimately excluded from the category of affected tracts after the November rain.

20. *Nature of measures introduced with dates of introduction and closure.*—(a) *Works.*—Relief works were carried out on the task-work system in accordance with the provisions of chapter VI of the Famine Code. The first test work was opened under the supervision of the Local Fund Engineer, but, in accordance with Government Order No. 678, dated 30th November 1886, this and other works subsequently opened, were transferred to the Department of Public Works. But on occasions when the Department of Public Works was not able to meet the emergency of opening works owing to the paucity of subordinates, works were started under the civil agency and gradually taken over by the Department of Public Works *e.g.*, Kodumur, Boilakuntla, Itikala, Akumalla, Kalavatala, Laddagiri, Balagal and Penchikalapad.

The work given to the coolies was almost entirely road-work, *i.e.*, collection breaking and stacking metal, collection of gravel, cutting side drains and spreading of metal and gravel, except in very few instances when the repairs of tanks were taken up. As already stated, the first test relief work was opened near Owk on the 11th November 1896. The numbers on this work having largely increased, the work was split up in December into three sections, which were located at Owk, Ramapuram, and Gullasingavaram, respectively. In the beginning of the same month the work near Kodumur in Pattikonda taluk was also started. The following table shows the months in which the several works were opened:—

Months.	Works.
November 1896	Owk.
December „	Ramapuram.
	Gullasingavaram and Kodumur.
January 1897	Maddikera.
	Hosur.
	Koilkuntla and Allagadda.
February „	Komorole.
	Betamcherla.
	Panyam (Alamur) and Boilakuntla.
March „	Alamur (Sirvel taluk) canal embankment work near Mallavemula.
	Kalavatala.
	Mulagundam.
	Tarnikal.
	Gonegundla.
	Katarkonda.
April „	Akumalla.
	Itikala.
	Mutyalpad.
	Nossam.
	Mayalur.
	Joharapuram.
	Laddagiri.
	Bhavikanama.
	Naravalagundam.
	Belagal.
	Penchikalapad.
	Mudigod.
May „	Rangapuram.
	Marella (near Pandekal Railway station).
	Gudipad.
	Chinnakambalur.
August „	Kochernvu (Ramallakota taluk).

In the latter part of September 1897 some of the works were closed as the numbers on them fell below 300 (*vide* Board's Proceedings No. 520-A, dated 21st July 1897), while others were amalgamated in accordance with the orders contained in Government Order No. 489-Rev., dated 25th June 1897, communicated with Board's Proceedings No. 487, dated 7th July 1897, regarding the concentration of works wherever possible. The work at Mutyalpad was the first to fall under the former class and was closed during the first fortnight of September 1897. The works at Marella Chinna Kambalur (which had been shifted to Rudravaram) and Komarole were closed in the course of the next fortnight, during which period several others were amalgamated. By the middle of October all the works, except three central works at Owk, Koilkuntla and Laddagiri, had been closed, and on the last day of that month the latter too were brought to an end.

(*b*) *Weavers.*—As the nature of the relief offered to this class of people must have been fully dealt with in the report submitted by the Special Deputy Collector, in charge of Weavers' Relief operations, Deccan districts, I do not think I need here enter into any details. The scheme for relieving this class at its own trade was introduced into the Pattikonda taluk at two centres, viz., Pattikonda and Kodumur, towards the end of February 1897. Other three centres, viz., Maddikera, Gonegundla and Pyapalli were subsequently opened in this taluk. The scheme for the Kurnool weavers was approved by the Board in the beginning of March and introduced at once. The scheme for the relief of the weavers in the Koilkuntla and Sirvel taluks of the Nandyal division, which was sanctioned in Board's Proceedings No. 303, dated 13th April 1897, was actually introduced in those places from 1st May. In addition to the relief thus offered to these people in their own trade, their non-working children and infirm dependents were fed in several places in kitchens opened for the purpose.

This form of relief was brought to a close everywhere towards the end of October, though a small establishment consisting of a storekeeper and an attendor and a clerk or appraiser wherever necessary is still being retained in each of the central depôts at Kurnool, Pattikonda and Nandyal, as such is necessary to ensure the due preservation of the cloths till final arrangements are made for their disposal.

(*c*) *Gratuitous relief*—(i) *In kitchens.*—Gratuitous relief was given during this famine in two different ways: one by the offer of cooked food in kitchens and the other by the grant of grain doles in villages. Kitchens again were of two classes, relief work kitchens and central kitchens. The former which were intended primarily for the dependents of the relief workers were always opened contemporaneously with the works to which they were attached, while the latter were begun to be opened throughout the affected taluks, wherever necessary, from the middle of April 1897, in consequence of the extension of the village relief system sanctioned in G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897. There were 7 such relief kitchens and 9 village kitchens open in the Ramallakot taluk, 12 and 28 * respectively in Pattikonda, 10 and 18 respectively in Koilkuntla, 4 and 6 respectively in Nandyal and 7 and 8 respectively in the Sirvel taluks. In these kitchens were admitted not only the children and other non-working dependents of the labourers, but also 'others' such as the infirm and helpless poor, who were destitute of all extraneous help. The central kitchens were gradually closed one by one from the month of July after the early rains. They were ultimately closed from the 1st October in the Nandyal division and from the 31st idem elsewhere. Besides the kitchens mentioned above, three village kitchens for the use of the Chenchus and one for the dependents of the labourers employed on the ordinary tank work at Mothukur, Nandikotkur taluk, which had been opened for the relief of the people in the surrounding villages of that and the Nandyal taluks, were opened in May and July 1897, respectively, under the circumstances detailed in the succeeding paragraphs. These were closed on the 30th and 11th September 1897, respectively.

* Including eight weavers' kitchens.

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(ii) *By doles.*—This form of relief was introduced from the 25th April 1897 in the Pattikonda taluk, in the few villages situated on the line of country extending from Pattikonda to Kodumur, and thence to Yeldurthi as pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner after his visit to the localities (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 195, dated 5th March 1897). The relief was subsequently extended to all the affected taluks along with the extension of the village relief alluded to above.

The staff specially appointed to supervise the distribution of this relief consisted of one Taluk Relief officer who was deputed for the Pattikonda taluk towards the end of August and of 25 Circle Inspectors who were under the direct supervision of the Tahsildars concerned. This relief was stopped in Sirvel taluk from 1st October, and in the other taluks on the 31st idem.

One of the chief items under this head was the relief given in the Kurnool town, under the provisions of sections 134–136 of the Code and the sanction conveyed in Board's Proceedings, No. 195, dated 5th March 1897, to able-bodied gosha women, who were required to grind grain in return for the relief afforded them. There were, at the end of April, when the system was introduced, comparatively few women in receipt of relief, but their number gradually rose to 3,694, and the system of grinding grain was consequently carried on on such a large scale that the ground flour was not only supplied to the kitchens in the Ramallakot taluk, but was also made use of as the grain portion of the ration given to these women themselves as well as to other recipients of grain doles in Kurnool town.

21. *Classes of people relieved.*—No statistics were maintained so as to enable the percentage of the several classes of people relieved to be struck. It may, however, be said, that on works the majority of the labourers consisted of the lower classes, viz., Malas, Madigas, Boyas, &c., who usually earn their livelihood as agricultural labourers, and of petty landowners accustomed to labour. There were also a certain number of professional labourers, weavers, shepherds, &c. Among those in receipt of gratuitous relief were all classes of the community.

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22. *Numbers on relief.*—The average numbers who resorted in each month to the relief works are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Taluks.	November 1896.	December 1896.	January 1897.	February 1897.	March 1897.	April 1897.	May 1897.	June 1897.	July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	October 1897.
Pattikonda ...	...	426	1,148	3,212	6,024	12,806	26,241	29,958	45,557	38,609	23,493	3,020
Ramallakót ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,069	7,738	13,520	34,281	24,889	21,839	7,431
Koilkuntla ...	4,958	3,352	2,059	2,341	5,426	8,723	15,371	29,052	38,988	38,082	25,640	12,666
Nandyal ...	...	...	...	1,525	1,811	4,089	5,656	10,310	17,395	14,656	6,664	4,297
Sirvel ...	487	...	35	691	2,873	5,545	11,045	14,313	19,949	14,698	6,060	1,787
Total ...	5,445	3,778	3,242	7,799	16,134	33,232	66,051	97,153	156,170	130,934	83,696	29,203

The numbers employed during November 1896 fell off in the following two months. A steady increase, however, then commenced, and the numbers employed rose from 7,799 in February to an average of 16,134 in March, 33,232 in April, 66,051 in May, 97,153 in June, and 156,170 in July, the highest numbers employed in any week being 170,289 in the week ending 24th July 1897. The South-West monsoon which broke about the usual time being on the whole copious, though there was a somewhat alarming break in the first part of July, the numbers seeking relief speedily began to decline and fell to an average of 130,934 in August, 83,696 in September, and 29,203 in October, by the middle of which month it was found possible to close relief works everywhere with the exception of three central works which were themselves closed at the end of the month.

Judging from the numbers on relief the areas which suffered most from distress owing to the absence of demand for labour were the Pattikonda, Koilkuntla,

and Ramallakot taluks. In these taluks, the numbers on relief works during the week in which in each respective taluk they had attained their maximum bore the following percentages to the total population of the taluk :—

Taluks.	Population.	Highest number employed in any week.	Highest percentage employed of total population.
Pattikonda	138,703	52,430	33·4
Koilkuntla	86,544	41,949	48·4
Ramallakot	121,971	38,335	26·6

Gratuitous relief.—The average numbers gratuitously relieved in each month were as shown below :—

Taluks.	November 1896.		December 1896.		January 1897.		February 1897.		March 1897.		April 1897.	
	Grain doles.	Kitchen.	Grain doles.	Kitchen.	Grain doles.	Kitchen.	Grain doles.	Kitchen.	Grain doles.	Kitchen.	Grain doles.	Kitchen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Koilkuntla ...	...	187	...	33	...	68	...	169	...	269	...	521
Pattikonda ...	...	...	...	30	...	98	...	273	...	349	7	845
Sirvel	...	90	...	...	...	166	...	152	...	142	...	528
Nandyal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	201	...	225
Ramallakot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 17	101
Nandikotkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	277	...	63	...	332	...	710	...	961	24	2,220

Taluks.	May 1897.		June 1897.		July 1897.		August 1897.		September 1897.		October 1897.	
	Grain doles.	Kitchen.	Grain doles.	Kitchen.	Grain doles.	Kitchen.	Grain doles.	Kitchen.	Grain doles.	Kitchen.	Grain doles.	Kitchen.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Koilkuntla ...	832	985	3,304	3,571	3,377	4,869	2,654	4,415	1,533	3,446	314	780
Pattikonda ...	162	1,468	1,732	3,135	5,372	4,327	5,177	4,219	2,615	3,677	231	738
Sirvel	...	1,391	1,852	1,543	2,568	2,545	1,446	1,858	803	1,536	244	520
Nandyal ...	274	1,165	1,908	1,255	3,323	1,530	3,128	1,238	1,576	1,111	312	222
Ramallakot ...	138	324	3,875	1,383	14,301	2,189	16,607	2,688	2,036	3,550	1,365	1,797
Nandikotkur ...	...	807	...	508	† 18	643	...	372	...	266	...	...
Total ...	1,407	5,840	12,671	11,395	28,959	16,103	29,012	14,820	8,563	13,586	2,466	4,057

* On money doles. † Granted under the authority of Board's Proceedings, No. 420, dated 8th June 1897.

As was the case during the previous years of famine, the numbers in the kitchens attached to the relief works (then the only kind of such institutions in existence) bore, in the beginning, but a very small proportion to the numbers relieved

on works. This was, as usual, due to the unwillingness of the people to send their children to a public kitchen partly owing to the fear of falling in the esteem of their associates and partly owing to a superstitious belief that the kitchen food was unwholesome. The kitchens were, however, rendered more popular in due course by the continued persuasions of the revenue officers and the visibly good results of the diet on the inmates of long standing. The numbers fed in kitchens in the month of June 1897 bore the highest proportion of 11·7 per cent. to the numbers on works in that month.

The numbers in receipt of grain doles, which averaged only 1,407 during the first month (May 1897) of its universal introduction rose by leaps and bounds during the following three months, in the last of which the maximum number was reached. Owing to an improvement in the season after the setting in of the South-West monsoon, the relief was restricted to the most needy and deserving, and the numbers fell very suddenly in September and October, at the end of the latter of which the relief was closed everywhere.

Weavers.—The numbers that were in aid of the State relief during the several months were as follows :—

	March 1897.	April 1897.	May 1897.	June 1897.	July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	October 1897.
Ramallakot	...	168	521	608	878	1,122	807	618
Pattikonda ...	660	1,683	3,343	3,904	8,134	9,357	8,621	4,537
Koilkuntla ...	...	...	97	213	375	431	579	436
Sirvel	...	...	479	503	828	987	791	433
Total ...	660	1,871	4,440	5,228	10,215	11,907	10,798	6,024

The highest average number on the rolls was 11,907 in August which bore a proportion of 42·4 per cent. to the total weavers' population in the taluks according to the census of 1891. Consequent upon the brightening of prospects after the fall of the rains, the grant of relief to this class of people was restricted from the second week of September to such as owned only one loom, until it was at last finally closed by the end of October.

23. *Cost of each form of relief.*—The annexed statement gives the particulars of the expenditure on the various forms of relief :—

Taluks.	Under the Public Works Department.			Under Civil Agency (on roads).		
	Roads.	Irrigation works.	Total.	By the Revenue Department.	By the Local Fund Department.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ramallakot	3,26,097 0 0	...	3,26,097 0 0	11,026 13 7	...	11,026 13 7
Pattikonda	5,29,437 0 0	8,699 0 0	5,38,136 0 0	1,376 10 4	1,945 10 1	3,322 4 5
Nandyal	2,04,066 0 0	...	2,04,066 0 0	...	...	...
Koilkuntla	6,03,398 0 0	11,086 0 0	6,14,484 0 0	8,041 2 3	10,809 14 8	18,851 0 11
Sirvel	1,20,127 0 0	49,707 0 0	1,69,834 0 0	...	1,622 12 6	1,622 12 6
Nandikotkur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and plant ...	24,548 0 0	...	24,548 0 0	...	...	...
Total ...	18,07,673 0 0	69,492 0 0	18,77,165 0 0	20,444 10 2	14,378 5 3	34,822 15 5

Taluks.	On kitchens.	On village relief.	On Weavers' relief.			
			Purchase of yarn.	Wages to weavers.	Contingencies.	Total.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ramallakót	11,145 6 6	21,687 11 8	19,604 15 0	9,033 14 3	7,629 16 3	65,328 7 6
Pattikonda	31,055 12 7	27,704 8 8	79,834 6 0	30,386 7 10	17,562 6 11	1,27,783 4 9
Nandyal	13,887 13 7	20,728 3 8				
Koilkuntla	38,367 3 6	28,371 14 4	21,436 14 9	12,157 15 1	858 3 9	34,453 1 7
Sirvel	19,136 3 9	15,036 0 6				
Nandikótkur	4,795 12 4	27 14 6	...	...	...	...
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,17,388 4 3	1,28,655 5 4	1,50,936 3 9	51,578 5 2	26,050 4 11	2,28,564 13 10

Relief Measures—(B) Others.

24. *Remissions and suspensions of revenue.*—The failure of the last year's rains which caused a great loss of crops rendered necessary the grant of remissions on a considerable scale. Proposals were accordingly submitted by me on the 16th June 1897 and approved, subject to certain modifications recommended in Board's Proceedings, No. 491, dated 10th July 1897, by Government in its Order, No. 655, dated 30th July 1897, embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 6082, Mis., dated 4th August 1897. The remission was granted on this occasion tractwar, and each village was taken generally as a unit for that purpose, except in a few rare instances when hamlets were taken into consideration separately. The following statement shows talukwar the amount of remissions granted as compared with the average for the three preceding faslis. The adverse state of the season also necessitated a large excess over the normal wet remissions:—

Taluks.	Average remission for the three faslis ending 1305.			Fasli 1306.			Remarks.
	Wet.	Dry.	Total.	Wet.	Dry.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Pattikonda	2,373	*10	2,383	15,103	1,05,535	1,20,643	Affected.
Ramallakót	1,809	*172	1,981	9,495	56,590	66,085	
Nandyal	3,840	...	3,840	11,562	38,259	49,821	
Koilkuntla	340	...	340	10,083	62,831	72,914	
Sirvel	145	...	145	144	Not yet reported.		
Cumbum	310	...	310	10,528	...	10,528 c	Unaffected.
Markapur	1,822	...	1,822	8,356	...	* 8,356	
Nandikótkur	495	...	495	8,347	† 7,828	16,175	
Total ...	11,134	182	11,316	73,623	...	...	

* Cowl remissions. † Granted in a few villages lying at the foot of the Nallamalais.

In consequence of the hardship entailed on the ryots the collection of the kist for December 1896 was postponed and the fact intimated to the Board in this office letter, Dis. No. 88-Eng. of 1897, dated 9th January 1897, in which the postponement of the collection of the current year's kists in all black-soil villages of the affected taluks till the next jamabundi was also proposed. The Board, however, declined to pass final orders in the absence of definite proposals drawn up in accordance with the principles laid down in paragraph 5 of Board's Proceedings, No. 472, dated 31st December 1896. The proposals were accordingly submitted to the Board along with those for the remission of revenue to be granted and approved in the Government Order quoted above. The amounts, the collection of which has thus been suspended in the several taluks, are as noted below:—

	Rs.
Pattikonda	20,936
Ramallakót	42,309
Nandikótkur	1,642
Nandyal	7,417
Koilkuntla	49,156
Sirvel	51,675
Total ...	1,73,135

25. *Loans.*—The subjoined statement shows the actual amounts advanced in the affected taluks under both the Acts from the beginning of the distress in November 1896 up to the closure of relief in October 1897. The amounts disbursed in the unaffected taluks were nominal:—

Taluks.	Land Improvement Loans Act.			Agriculturists' Loans Act.			Grand total
	For wells.	Other purposes.	Total.	For fodder.	For cattle and seed-grain.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pattikonda ...	26,653	1,21,140	1,47,793	1,17,325	17,819	1,35,244	2,83,037
Koilkuntla ...	4,700	3,175	7,875	54,434	...	54,434	62,309
Ramallakót ...	7,200	2,460	9,660	6,104	9,900	16,004	25,664
Nandyal ...	1,850	4,840	6,690	7,649	7,625	15,274	21,964
Sirvel	10,300	1,900	12,200	1,889	7,455	9,344	21,544
Total	50,703	1,33,515	1,84,218	1,87,501	42,799	2,30,300	4,14,518

The total amount granted was Rs. 4,14,518. The further grant of loans under both the Acts was ordered to be stopped from the 1st of October last. The severity of the distress and the fact that the ryots have sufficiently realised the advantages of taking State loans have contributed to these large disbursements. The amounts shown against Pattikonda and Koilkuntla are mostly composed of advances granted for the purpose of removing nuth-grass and for the purchase of fodder. It may be noticed that the amounts advanced for the improvement of water-supply in these two taluks, where the transactions were the heaviest, were comparatively small. This was mainly due to the fact that in the black-soil villages, in which the loans were chiefly granted, there are not great facilities for well-digging, unless large sums are invested on it, and for such large sums the ryots are often too poor to offer sufficient security. The large amount disbursed especially for the removal of nuth-grass, generally enabled the ryots to employ, for some time at least, a few of the coolies usually dependent on them and prevented the ryots themselves from resorting to the State relief works. The estimated monthly average number of labourers thus employed on land improvement works during the period of distress was about 1,920, the maximum number, viz., 4,987, having been employed in June. No new wells could be completed within the period under report, as loans for that purpose were practically begun to be disbursed only from the month of March 1897. 289 wells are reported to be still under construction.

The operations connected with loans were at first conducted by the ordinar staff, but the large proportions which they assumed later on necessitated th appointment of a special Tahsildar with an establishment of three clerks and thre additional special Revenue Inspectors for the Pattikonda taluk, of another Tahsilda with two clerks and a special Revenue Inspector for the Ramallakota taluk, and o two special Revenue Inspectors for the Nandyal taluk, and one for each of the Koil kuntla and Sirvel taluks. These establishments were dispensed with at the end o September.

26. *Relief measures adopted by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.—Formation of District and Sub-Committees.*—In accordance with the instructions of the Provincial Committee contained in their Circular, dated 13th February 1897, steps were taken for the formation of District and Sub-Committees for raising subscriptions towards, and administering the monies of, the Charitable Relief Fund. The District and Town Sub-Committees were formed on the 22nd March. On the 4th April a meeting, at which I presided and which was largely attended by all classes, was held for the purpose of raising subscriptions towards the Fund. Subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 1,800 were promised and Rs. 180 collected on the spot. Shortly afterwards Sub-Committees were appointed at Cumbum, Atmakúr (Nandikótkur taluk), Pattikonda and Nandyal. The Cumbum and Nandikótkur divisions being unaffected by the distress, the Sub-Committees formed in them only assisted in collecting subscriptions towards the fund. The other Sub-Committees acted both as collectors of subscriptions and as distributors of relief. The amounts collected by each of the Sub-Committees were as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cumbum	232	4	0
Nandyal	430	4	0
Atmakúr	76	0	0
Pattikonda	335	2	0
Kurnool town	1,644	10	0
Total ...	2,718	4	0

A general account of the operations.—The District and Sub-Committees were all formed by the end of the first half of April, but the actual distribution of relief was commenced only about the beginning of the following month when the distress was fairly widespread in the district, as will be seen from the following table, which gives particulars of persons on State relief in the various affected taluks on 1st May 1897 :—

Taluk.	Number of relief works.	Number of persons on works.	Number of persons on gratuitous relief. In Kitchens attached to works.	In central or village kitchens.	In the shape of grain doles.	In their own crafts or weavers.	Total.	Grand total of persons relieved.
Koilkuntla	10	16,440	922	...	...	...	922	17,362
Sirvel	5	8,057	569	...	...	...	569	8,626
Nandyal	3	5,184	331	...	...	...	331	5,515
Pattikonda	10	21,371	962	20	51	2,814	3,847	25,218
Ramallakót	3	5,915	259	...	84	398	741	6,656
Total ...	31	56,967	3,043	20	135	3,212	6,410	63,377

It will be seen from the above that when the operations of the Fund commenced, gratuitous relief was being given by the State only in a very few villages. The Sub-Committees had, therefore, in the initial stages, to devote the funds at their disposal almost entirely to the relief of the helpless poor by money doles. As the operations of Government, in respect of village kitchens, and grain doles

increased and finally attained completeness, the relief given by the Committees in the shape of money doles was proportionately restricted and eventually withdrawn. Their operations were then confined to giving clothing to the deserving poor, supplementing the rations given in kitchens by the provision of vegetables, &c., giving additional allowances of a few annas per month to the more respectable of the recipients of grain doles from Government for the provision of firewood, &c., distributing money doles to a few respectable families for subsistence, &c. When the South-West monsoon had set in, grants were made for the purchase of seed-grain and bullocks to the impoverished cultivators of red soils to enable them to commence their agricultural operations. When, in consequence of the copious rains of September, the black-soil lands were ready for cultivation, and the Government relief works were one after another being closed, owing to the improvement in the season, grants were made to (*a*) poor ryots holding black-soil lands for the purchase of seed-grain and bullocks, (*b*) artizans, ryots and weavers, whose resources had been exhausted in order to restore them to their original condition, and to enable them to make a fresh start in life. Thus, in every way, the relief afforded by the Fund was a welcome supplement to that given by the State and was most opportune. Care was taken by the Divisional Officers, who were in all cases Members of the local Sub-Committees, to see that the two agencies did not overlap and that, on the other hand, they maintained close touch with each other.

Allotment.—A total sum of Rs. 2,22,700 was allotted to this district, the particulars of the grant and of the redistribution of the same for the different affected areas being as follows :—

Object.	Total grant for the district.	How redistributed.	To whom redistributed.
	Rs.	Rs.	
For clothing, subsistence allowance, &c., to the poor.	16,000	10,070	Town Sub-Committee.
		2,000	Nandyal Sub-Committee.
		1,500	Pattikonda Sub-Committee.
		2,430	District Committee.
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	Nawab of Banganapalle.
Do.	700	700	Collector for relief to Khandam families.
For purchase of seed-grains, &c. (red-soil villages).	60,000	30,000	Pyápali Division.
		30,000	Nandyal do.
For purchase of seed-grains, &c. (black-soil villages).	95,000	45,000	Pyápali do.
		5,000	Nandyal do.
For distribution among artizans, ryots, and weavers to enable them to make a fresh start in life.	50,000	25,000	Pyápali do.
		25,000	Nandyal do.

Items of expenditure incurred by the District and Sub-Committees.—Out of the total allotment of Rs. 16,000 placed at the disposal of the District and Sub-Committees, Rs. 1,850 was spent in the distribution of clothing to the poor, who were in receipt of Government relief, and Rs. 435 in affording similar assistance to the respectable poor. The Town Sub-Committee spent Rs. 7,462, partly in giving full money doles to the poor people of the town prior to the distribution of gratuitous relief under Government Agency, and partly in supplementing the Government grain doles by paying some of the recipients thereof 6 or 8 annas per mensem for fuel, &c. A sum of Rs. 448 was utilized in supplementing the rations given in Government kitchens and providing sundry comforts to the inmates of these institutions. Money doles amounting to Rs. 1,162 and grain doles to the value of Rs. 2,924 were given to the respectable poor—mostly Gosha females.

The allotment for Khandam families.—The whole of the sum of Rs. 1,000 sent to the Nawab of Banganapalle was spent by him in money doles, and in the purchase of clothing for distribution among the poor. Of the allotment of Rs. 700 for Khandam families sent direct to the Collector by the Provincial Committee, Rs. 629 was spent and the balance remitted to the District Committee.

Relief to Cultivators and Artizans.—The last and the most important item of relief administered by the fund was the distribution of money among the ryots soon after the rains of June and September to enable them to resume their agricultural operations. The following statement gives particulars regarding the distribution of relief to the cultivators of red-soil lands :—

Taluk.	Amount allotted.	Amount spent.	Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pattikonda ...	18,000 0 0	16,161 8 0	1,838 8 0
Ramallakót ...	12,000 0 0	10,376 0 0	1,624 0 0
Nandyal ...	14,400 0 0	14,378 8 6	21 7 6
Koilkuntla ...	6,000 0 0	5,985 2 0	14 14 0
Sirvel ...	9,600 0 0	8,488 12 6	1,111 3 6
Total ...	60,000 0 0	55,389 15 0	*4,610 1 0

* The balance was subsequently distributed to the cultivators of black-soil lands along with the allotment for such lands.

The talukwar distribution of the allotments for black-soil villages and for artizans was as follows :—

Taluk.	Allotment for black-soil villages.	Allotment for artizans.
	Rs.	Rs.
Pattikonda ...	20,000	15,000
Ramallakót ...	25,000	10,000
Nandyal ...	17,000	8,000
Sirvel ...	3,000	5,000
Koilkuntla ...	30,000	12,000

These allotments have, very nearly all, been distributed. The total expenditure up to the end of November under these two heads was Rs. 1,22,596.

Particulars of relief.—The grants under these heads being large (Rs. 2,05,000), substantial relief was afforded to many thousands of ryots and artizans, and the serious effects of the distress were mitigated to a considerable extent. Up to the end of October 1,111 ryots were given money for the purchase of cattle and 17,230 for the purchase of seed-grains. The amount distributed to ryots and artizans during November was Rs. 97,454, but particulars are not at present available as to the number of persons relieved during the month, as the vouchers and other papers are said to have been taken away by the Deputy Collector deputed to audit the account of the fund.

27. *Private charity.*—There was no regularly organized system of relief for the suffering poor. Some of the charitably disposed, however, undertook to feed the poor, from time to time, for a few days; while the Reddis and others of some of the villages, in which Government kitchens were situated, provided the inmates of the kitchens with meat, vegetables and sweetmeats on occasions such as religious festivals, the Diamond Jubilee, Collector's visit, &c. Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Moodaliar of Madras sent me about 300 cloths, which were duly distributed among deserving poor by me and the famine Divisional Officers in person. The private charity, which had almost entirely ceased during hot weather, gradually revived towards the end of August when prospects brightened to a certain extent. Relief was afforded to certain Chenchus by the American Baptist Mission, as will be related under the next paragraph.

28. *Special measures of relief to hill and jungle tribes.*—The Chenchus, whose condition has been described above form the only hill tribe in this district, for whom some special measures of relief had to be contrived to prevent their raids on the villages in the plains to which, it was apprehended, they would

otherwise have had recourse. The Head-quarter Deputy Collector of Nandikotkur having brought to notice towards the end of October 1896 that the Chenchus in the forest adjoining Atmakur were suffering for want of food, the District Forest officer was asked to offer them the work of line clearing near their own homes. This work they would not accept, as they were averse to working from morning to evening under strict supervision. Matters having reached a crisis, however, sometime afterwards, these Chenchus were employed in fashioning spokes and felloes from dry yegi wood at the rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per set, on the distinct understanding that the relief thus afforded was only temporary during the scarcity. Reports having been received from all quarters, in the beginning of April 1897, that the Chenchus were feeling the effects of distress, I arranged with the District Forest officer that all the able-bodied males, resident in the affected area, should be offered light work in the forest, such as line clearing, creeper cutting, &c., but they systematically refused to avail themselves of the opportunity anywhere. The Chenchus living in the gudems situated near Atmakur and Velgode having been reported to be in great want, kitchens were opened at Gurralakunta, Atmakur and Velgode for the use of the infirm males and the children as well as of the females who are not used to any form of labour beyond the collection of jungle produce. Kitchens were also opened at Matamallacheruvu in Sirvel taluk and in Baswapuram in the Nandyal taluk: the last was not freely resorted to and was soon closed. In the Cumbum division, certain Chenchus were found by the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests to be in very bad condition and given grain to the value of about Rs. 25, which charge was ultimately borne by the Famine Fund. Their state was, of course, at once enquired into with a view to afford them the necessary relief, but meanwhile the American Baptist Missionary at Cumbum undertook to give them grain-doles out of funds provided specially for the purpose by certain charitable persons in America. This relief which was referred to in due course in my fortnightly narratives, was kindly continued till the recipients were again able to earn their own livelihood.

29. *Famine allowance to public servants.*—Government in its Order No. 603, Revenue, dated 21st July 1897, sanctioned with retrospective effect from 3rd July 1897 the grant of allowances as specified in article 72 of the Civil Account Code, to all public servants, including those employed temporarily on famine duty. This concession was also subsequently extended to the case of the village establishment (*vide* Government Order, No. 918, dated 6th November 1897). The expenditure actually incurred under this head from July to November 1897 when the prices fell below the prescribed rates, amounted to Rs. 3,611-11-0, which is distributed, as under, among the various departments :—

	Rs.	A.
Land Revenue ...	793	4
Registration ...	114	8
Law and Justice ...	309	13
Police ...	2,259	7
Education ...	36	15
Ecclesiastical ...	4	0
Scientific and other minor departments ...	15	11
Press ...	43	4
Famine relief ...	34	3
Total ...	3,611	11

This amount does not include the compensation paid to village establishment, as the order sanctioning the grant has only recently been communicated to the Tahsildars.

30. *Other measures of relief.*—In addition to the relief afforded to the people in the various ways detailed above, the following advantages were especially shown to the ryots :—

(i) Following the precedent during the famine of 1891-92, the ryots of the Owk firka were allowed, towards the end of October 1896, to cultivate the Owk

tank-bed, care being taken by the taluk and village officers to apportion the land equitably among the ryots of all the interested villages. The Board, while approving of the above action, urged the necessity of encouraging the cultivation of other tank-beds too in order that some supply of fodder for cattle might at least be obtained. This concession to cultivate tank-beds free of charge, which was granted in accordance with Government Order, No. 1047, dated 14th February 1897 was thereupon extended (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 314, dated 3rd November 1896) to all such tanks in the district as retained in them sufficient moisture for the raising of crops, and was largely availed of. The Divisional Officer of Cumbum having, however, represented that the exceptional fertility of the soil of the Cumbum tank-bed would not make the rich ryots refrain from monopolizing the major portion of the bed even under threats of prosecution in case they persisted in doing so, the case of this particular tank was ordered by my predecessor to be treated as an exception to the general rule, and trespassers charged the highest dry rate of the villages. Even this did not produce the desired effect, and the levy of the prohibitory assessment was therefore ultimately left to the discretion of the Jamabandi officer.

Condition of Cattle.

31. *Availability of pasture and fodder.*—Owing to the almost total failure of rain in October 1896 (when distress began to be felt in the district), all the pasture that had, up till then, been available, generally disappeared and was available only in the Cumbum taluk and in canal villages and hills. The supply of fodder was also precarious throughout. The condition of cattle was thereby seriously affected, and they began to deteriorate especially in the western and south central sections. The want of fodder was so severely felt that the ryots in these divisions undertook to sell their animals at very low prices. The advent of the rains, however, towards the latter part of November 1896 slightly improved matters. Pasture began to revive, chiefly in the jungles and on the hills whither large herds of cattle were driven for grazing. Fodder was available only for valuable cattle, while those of less value had to depend for the most part on the little pasture that was available here and there. The revival of pasture, however, was but transient; the absence of rain from the month of December 1896 again resulted in an universal dearth of pasturage and the high prices that were realised by the sale of fodder contributed towards the depletion of even the little stock that was available. Fodder was then available to some extent only with rich ryots. The ploughing cattle were gradually deteriorating in condition and were growing visibly weaker everywhere especially in the two sections mentioned above. The want of fodder and pasture aggravated by the scarcity of water became so widespread by the end of April 1897 that even the cattle in the north central section showed signs of deterioration, while in the western and south central sections their weakness was increasing, and their poor condition was causing them to fall easy victims to the prevailing disease of rinderpest. This state of things continued till the end of June, when, owing to the setting in of the South-West monsoon, pasture began to revive in all red-soil villages, and this, with the throwing open of the forest reserves in May, brightened the outlook for cattle. Though a break in the monsoon in the beginning of July checked the growth of pasture and caused some anxiety, the rain that fell towards the latter part of that month greatly improved matters, and pasture became abundantly available by the end of August in all the taluks bordering on the Nallamalais and revived rapidly in other places, though fodder was of course still very scarce. Pasture resumed its normal condition throughout the district by the beginning of September and fodder was more freely available for sale owing to the reaping of early cholam and korra here and there and to the prospect of an abundant harvest later on. Thenceforward, in consequence of the general harvesting of the early cholam crop, fodder, though still scarce in several localities, became more freely available, and cattle gradually regained their normal condition.

32. *Methods of relief adopted by (a) Famine Fund.*—At the suggestion of the Honourable Mr. Crole, Chairman of the Provincial Committee of the Indian Famine

Charitable Relief Fund, and as an experimental measure, about 4 tons of compressed paddy-straw worth Rs. 176-11-0 were imported into Nandyal from Guntur at the cost of the Fund and offered for sale at cost price in the month of May 1897 when there was scarcely any food for cattle in the district. At about the same time, the Board in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 3431, dated 15th May 1897, ordered a consignment of 100 tons of paddy-straw to be sent from Guntur to the Kurnool road station. The straw imported into Nandyal, small as the quantity was, was disposed of only with great difficulty after the lapse of a month or so: a great portion of this quantity had to be sent to Owk, there having been no demand for it at Nandyal. Though the straw at the Kurnool road station was also exposed for sale for about a month, and every effort to induce the ryots to buy it was made by the Tahsildar of Ramallakôt and myself, it was found impossible to effect a sale of even one-fourth of the quantity and the remainder was, under the orders of the Provincial Committee of the fund, despatched to Guntakal. The reasons for the failure of the experiment were probably the following:—

(1) The ryots, who appear to be utterly wanting in enterprise, believed the straw to be less nutritious than the cholam stalks, or choppa, on which their cattle are accustomed to feed, and preferred to leave the animals to depend upon the scanty remnants of fodder available with them or upon the leaves of margosa and other trees; (2) the centres of sale, viz., Nandyal and Dhone, were not well suited for the purpose, situated as they are by the side of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and a perennial stream, respectively, though, owing to the fact that the most affected tracts, such as the Koilkuntla taluk and the northern half of the Pattikonda taluk, lay at a distance from the railway, it is difficult to say that any better centres, except at the risk of heavy loss of money, could have been selected; (3) the opening of the forest reserves particularly in the Erramalais led many persons to trust to a less expensive means of feeding their cattle.

The straw was first sold at Rs. 12-8 per ton, but the rate was subsequently raised to Rs. 15 and ultimately to Rs. 17-8 per ton. The sale-proceeds realised from the depôts at Nandyal and Dhone were duly credited to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. The cost of straw imported into Kurnool road station at the instance of the Board is not known. A total sum of Rs. 360 was distributed by the fund agency to poor ryots (85) for the purchase of fodder for their cattle.

(*b*) *Forest department.*—The experiment tried during the late famine of 1891-92 of cutting and stacking hay in the forest on behalf of Government for sale to the ryots having proved a failure, a similar step was not undertaken this time, but the ryots were allowed to cut grass from all the reserved forests, except the fire-protected blocks, for the use of their cattle. This concession was availed of to a large extent and saved the lives of many cattle. The loss that accrued to the forest revenue by this free removal of grass may be roughly estimated at Rs. 1,000.

In addition to the above privilege the permits issued during the official year 1896-97, for the grazing of cattle in the reserves, were allowed to hold good till the end of June 1897, and all the reserved forests including fire-protected blocks were thrown open for free grazing till that date. These concessions were subsequently allowed to be enjoyed till pasture outside the reserves resumed normal condition, *i.e.*, as decided by me, till the end of August, in the case of the Nallamalais and the middle of September in the case of the Erramalais. The number of cattle that were driven into the reserves was about 181,500.

Since the dates of the withdrawal of the privileges, grazing permits have been issued, and judging from the receipts up to date the revenue normal of the year is likely to be realized. But the period for which licenses have been granted has been made to run not from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898, but from the dates of issue of the licenses to 30th June 1898, *i.e.*, the term of the licenses terminates three months later than usual. The loss sustained by the Forest department by this extension may be estimated at one-fourth of the annual revenue or at Rs. 5,000.

33. *Mortality.*—The total cattle mortality recorded during the period of distress was 19,520, though this figure is probably much below the mark, against an average of 8,660 during the corresponding period of the two previous years. From the subjoined statement, it will be seen that the great increase in the mortality occurred in all the five affected taluks in the district. It was due partly to the abnormal death, on account of rinderpest, and partly to starvation on account of the want of fodder :—

Statement showing cattle mortality for the famine years as compared with the average for the corresponding period of the two previous years.

Taluks or divisions.	Average deaths.	Mortality for the famine year from November 1896 to October 1897.		
		Rinderpest.	Other diseases and causes.	Total for famine year.
Kurnool town	15	30	18	48
Ramlakót	1,241	1,788	879	2,667
Pattikonda	2,015	1,779	1,316	3,095
Nandikotkur	1,089	1,934	519	2,453
Nandyal	637	2,928	605	3,533
Koilkuntla	1,564	539	2,644	3,183
Sirvel	985	2,200	1,258	3,458
Cumbum	757	229	674	903
Markapur	387	9	271	280
Total	8,660	11,436	8,084	19,520

FAMINE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST.

34. The annexed statement shows the establishment entertained solely for famine duty and the cost incurred therefor up to the end of November. It does not, however, represent the total expenditure on account of famine, as there are many bills more that have not yet been cashed pending final adjustment of the accounts maintained by some of the officers concerned :—

Revenue Department.

Taluks.	Special Deputy Collector in charge of Weavers' Relief operations.	Fodder: Deputy Tahsildar (Dhoas).	Circle Inspectors.	Pay-masters.	Kitchen Superintendents.	Weavers' Relief establishment.	Gosha Relief establishment.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pattikonda	...	...	1,910 0 10	1,510 10 1	1,665 0 5	2,427 9 1	...
Ramallakót	250 0 0	90 0 0	2,416 3 9	1,440 2 6	762 14 6	1,386 9 7	243 3 11
Nandyal	...	...	1,169 2 4	742 10 8	1,137 3 5	328 10 9	...
Koilkuntla	...	...	1,794 8 6	2,979 4 10	2,055 12 5	1,155 9 6	...
Sirvel	...	...	1,430 2 8	1,167 13 8	1,180 15 9	714 3 2	...
Nandikotkur	...	...	...	...	265 0 0	...	...
Total	250 0 0	90 0 0	8,720 2 1	7,940 9 9	7,066 14 6	6,012 0 11	243 3 11
Grand Total	30,323 8 2						

Public Works Department (Kurnool).

No. and Rank of officers.	Total cost up to end of November 1897.
	Rs. A. P.
1 Executive Engineer	3,935 12 11
2 Assistant Engineer	5,184 1 4
3 Sub-Engineers	8,461 6 11
2 Supervisors	4,659 5 0
3 Overseers	14,680 0 9
7 Sub-Overseers	11,871 9 11
1 Engineering Subordinate	384 7 5
3 Clerks	7,370 8 9
3 Draftsmen	1,193 13 2
8 Store-keepers	1,507 7 9
2 Peons	4,783 13 8
2 Lascars	286 8 7
Total	64,319 0 2
Travelling allowance	15,378 15 5
Contingencies	2,696 15 9
Grand Total	82,394 15 4

GENERAL.

35. *Pressure of the famine.*—Owing to the serious failure of the rains during September and October 1896, prices rose with alarming rapidity* and grave anxiety was felt regarding the state of the season at the end of the latter month. The portion of the district, where the pressure of the distress was first felt, was the Owk Deputy Tahsildar's charge, in the Koilkuntla taluk, where the rainfall had been the lowest and the crops had almost entirely failed. The pressure gradually extended to the neighbouring taluks of Pattikonda, Sirvel and Nandyal, and then to the Ramallakót taluk. The labourers who depend mainly on the agricultural operations were the first to clamour for employment and the petty ryots then followed them.

* Price of cholam during August 1896 was 28 seers, and during November 1896 it was 13 seers.

First stage.—From the beginning of November 1896 to the end of March 1897, the increase in the severity of the distress was only gradual, as employment in harvesting was available during the period to some extent in parts of the affected taluks, where the crops had yielded a fair outturn. The poor ryots who had some small holdings, cattle or other property, lived on their slender means for a time and when these were exhausted were impelled by necessity to resort to Government relief works.

Second stage.—From the first week of April, when all harvests were completely over and there was little demand for employment, to the last week of July, the pressure of famine increased with great rapidity; and within a few weeks of the commencement of this stage, even some of the comparatively well-to-do ryots had to seek admission to the relief works, and the necessity for the dispensing of State gratuitous relief to the respectable poor, &c., was found imperative. All the five taluks named above were very seriously affected from the month of June and the intensity of the pressure of the distress during the last week of this stage, may be gauged by the fact that the numbers on relief works, and on receipt of gratuitous relief on 24th July 1897 were 170,289 and 62,563, respectively, which together form about 45 per cent. of the total population of the affected taluks.

Third stage.—The sowing and other agricultural operations in red soils having fairly commenced by the end of July, the pressure began subsequently to diminish and practically vanished by the end of October, when the universal sowing of black-cotton soil lands and the harvesting of the early crops afforded the poorer classes sufficient means of subsistence.

The pressure of famine manifested itself in diverse ways—

(i) There was an enormous rise in prices and corresponding diminution in the purchasing value of money, chiefly as far as food grains were concerned.

(ii) Added to the dearness of grains there was little demand for labour. The well-to-do ryots, who needed labourers, offered to pay less wages (in grain) than usual or tried to dispense with paid labour as much as possible by employing the members of their own families.

(iii) Prior to the grant of the concession of free grazing in forest reserves and the setting in of the South-West monsoon, the poor ryots found their cattle more an encumbrance than a means of support, and in many cases the cattle were disposed of at extraordinarily low prices.

(iv) The drinking water-supply in wells had seriously diminished (the tanks were of course completely devoid of moisture), and in many cases the people underwent considerable sufferings on this account.

36. *The resources of the people.*—The people of the affected taluks as well as the other parts of the district are generally poor. They may be divided into—

(i) Labourers.
(ii) Ryots.
(iii) Weavers.
(iv) Others, viz., shepherds, artizan and commercial classes, &c.

The labourers, as a rule, live from hand to mouth depending for their subsistence on agricultural operations, &c. These form about 22 per cent. of the population. The persons engaged for agricultural operations are generally paid in grain, different rates being allowed for harvesting, weeding, &c. The general labourers earn from two to three annas per diem.

The ryots may be divided into two principal classes—those who are comparatively well off, the few; and those who are poor, the many. These constitute about 46 per cent. of the population. The owners of very large holdings sublet some of their lands and employ labourers on others. The poor ryots cultivate their small holdings with their few inferior cattle, or with borrowed cattle, if they possess none of their own. The average extent of a holding is 11 acres, of which only a trifle is wet land. Some 66 per cent. of the pattadars pay under Rs. 10.

The weavers (6 per cent.) are as much affected by adverse seasons as the labourers, as their occupations generally come to a standstill, when there is a serious failure of crops and a consequent fall in the demand for their products.

The persons composing the other classes, artizans, &c., are also generally poor.

37. *Their resisting power.*—Neither of the two Famine Divisional Officers has as yet submitted his report or even any portion thereof, but I do not think it advisable to defer my remarks any further on that account.

No detailed information is available regarding the famines which visited this district prior to 1876. The famine that has just been tided over was not so severe as the great famine of 1876–78, and there is no comparison between the former and the distress of 1891–92 which was not very severe in this district, except in the Markapur taluk. As regards the comparative state of the people in 1875 and in 1895, the pre-famine years, I would solicit the attention of the Board to the following remarks made by Government * in 1888. The districts of Bellary and Anantapur "are the poorest and most backward in the Presidency, the most sterile and the most subject to drought; the ryots pay the present revenue with difficulty; they have as yet far from fully recovered from the famine." These remarks apply with about equal force to Kurnool. With regard to the deficiency of the occupied area in this district during fasli 1303 as compared with fasli 1285, the Government observed that "in regard to both these districts † the Government directed careful enquiry to be made as to the causes which had contributed to retard their recovery from the effects of the famine of 1876–78, and the result of the enquiry was to show that the falling off in the occupied area was not due to any over—assessments at settlements but to a succession of unfavourable seasons." ‡

* G.O., No. 731, Rev., dated 23rd October 1888.

† Viz., Cuddapah and Kurnool.

‡ G.O., No. 643, Rev. dated 23rd Sept. 1895.

Even so recently as July this year the Government remarked with reference to the occupied area of the Presidency during fasli 1305 that the improvement in this respect was "shared by all districts, except Kurnool, which has not yet recovered from the effects of the famine of 1876–78."* The decrease in the occupied area is due partly to bad seasons and partly to the reservation in 1885 of a large extent for fuel and fodder reserves. It has, however, to be noted that the cultivated area during 1895–96 showed no deficiency, but a slight increase compared with the extent under cultivation in 1875–76. But subsequent to the great famine of 1876–78, there was distress over a large area of this district in 1884 and actual famine in 1891–92, whilst in some other years, owing to scanty or unseasonable rainfall, there was more or less widespread loss or injury of crop. There has, therefore, been no improvement in the resources of the people.

* G.O., No. 612, Rev., dated 23rd July 1897.

It may, however, be said as regards the ryot population that many of the better off of this class retaining a vivid recollection of the terrible effects of the famine of 1876–78 were careful not to dispose of their grain—the surplus of normal years—in spite of the high and tempting prices ruling in October 1896 and following months and were able in most instances to support themselves and their dependents. They were also able to give some employment in connection with ploughing, &c., to some adult males who were thus kept off the works. Moreover the large amounts of Government loans obtained by the ryots for the improvement of their lands, the construction and repair of wells, &c., enabled them to engage some labourers who were thus able to earn their livelihood outside State relief works.

As regards labourers, they, as a rule, live from hand-to-mouth and have little or no surplus, to fall back upon in times of scarcity, and there was probably no appreciable difference between their condition as it was in 1895–96 and in 1875–76. These persons as well as the other poorer classes—petty cultivators, weavers, artizans, &c.—are able to get on tolerably well in normal years, but during unfavourable seasons they find it difficult to maintain themselves.

38. *Effect of distress on economic condition.*—(i) The most important effect of the distress was the great rise in prices, the district average rates at present being as follows:—

Rice ...	7·9 seers.	Cumbu	12·5 seers.
Cholam ...	12·1 do.	Ragi	14·2 do.

New cholam and korra are being sold in Kurnool town at 16·4 seers and 20 seers per rupee, and there is no doubt that as the harvest season advances and the new grain finds its way into the market, prices will become considerably easier. But it is, at the same time, almost certain that there will be some change in prices for the worse of a longstanding nature, as was the case in the famines of 1891 and 1876–78 (as noted below) and it is only a succession of seasons of plenty that can bring things to their normal condition:—

Average price of cholam in seers of 80 tolas during November in the Kurnool District.

Years.	Percentage.
1875	27·4
1876	7·9
1877	9·5
1878	13·6
1879	24·5
1890	28·4
1891	17·1
1892	18·5
1893	21·1
1894	26·4
1896	13·1
1897	12·1

(ii) Owing to the rise in prices, the wages (paid in grain) of labourers are said to have suffered reduction to some extent in parts. This is, however, a temporary circumstance and will probably disappear when the prices improve.

(iii) The poorer ryots have lost their cattle in large number either by death or by forced sale. The loss on this account would have been much greater, but for the concession of free grazing in forest reserves already alluded to.

(iv) The sufferings of the poor during the distress were alleviated by suitable and adequate relief afforded by the State, and life was carefully preserved; but there can be little doubt that the economic condition of the poor in general has deteriorated, to some extent, many persons having been compelled to part with their property and break up their homes, in order to maintain themselves. Owing, no doubt, to the large sums distributed by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, the effects of famine on the poorer class of ryots have been mitigated, but it is only a series of prosperous seasons that can restore them to their previous condition.

The above are the adverse results of the distress. On the other side, it may be stated that the wells, for the construction and repairs of which large sums have been lent by Government, will be of great benefit to the tracts concerned and lead to improved cultivation, and that the improvement in communications effected by the various relief works will conduce to the greater convenience of the public and will afford facility to the ryots to obtain better prices for their produce.

39. *Nature, permanancy and utility of works constructed, &c.*—The Executive Engineer has been requested to furnish the information as far as it is available with him in respect of the works executed by his department, and it will be furnished as soon as it is received.

40. *Treatment of subjects of Native States.*—The district of the Hyderabad State bordering on the northern portion of the district, and the Banganapalle State, which almost divides into two parts the Koilkuntla taluk, are believed to have been affected to a no less degree than our affected taluks. The labouring classes of the former State came in large crowds into the Nandikotkur taluk during the harvest time in January and found sufficient employment in the fields. They could not, however, find free admission to the ordinary works that were opened later on in the taluk during the month of June as these were only carried out on the piece-work system, but they resorted in large numbers and were freely admitted to the Government relief works that were in progress in the vicinity of Kurnool town and in the northern parts of the Ramallakót and Pattikonda taluks. The fact that they came from very distant villages for wages showed that they were really in distress and could not find sufficient employment in their own country. The maximum number of the Hyderabad subjects that was attending our works during the latter part of July is estimated as shown below:—

Joharapuram	3,000 to 3,500
Penchikalapad	2,500 to 3,000
Belagal	1,000 to 2,000

No other form of relief was offered to these people. Though the Nawab of Banganapalle publicly announced his intention of offering relief towards the end of March, his subjects would not freely come forward to work in his State. The fact of the matter was that the Nawab's resources were quite inadequate to allow of his affording relief on a suitable scale. The only course then left was for us to freely admit to our works that were in progress in the Koilkuntla taluk, in the south-east corner of the Pattikonda taluk, and in the Panyam firka of the Nandyal taluk, such of the Nawab's subjects as applied for admission. The total number of them thus relieved was not, in my opinion, less than 15,000; it was impossible to obtain accurate statistics. Besides the relief offered in this way, it is believed that certain of the Nawab's subjects temporarily settled themselves in the adjoining villages situated in our territory so as to render themselves eligible for the gratuitous relief that was being offered there by Government and obtained it to some extent.

Report on Famine Relief Works carried out by the Public Works Department in Kurnool Division in 1896-97 and 1897-98 called for in Government Order, No. 3014-W., dated 27th October 1897—cont.

Item No.	Reference number to Index map.	Name and description of work.	Total actual cost in D.P.W. accounts up to 15th December 1897 as far as known.	Total normal cost.	Excess cost.	Remarks.
		CONSTRUCTING METALLED ROAD—*cont.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Pattikonda Taluk—cont.				
7	41 A	Constructing a road from Pyapali to Royalcheruvu Railway station *viâ* Gudipad.	10,389	5,130	5,259	Gravelled road completed. See remark against earthwork No. 4.
8	33	Forming a road from Pandekal Railway station to Kapatralla *viâ* Maralla.	11,311	4,290	7,021	Gravelled road completed. Two new wells dug and two old wells cleared.
9	25 & 26	Constructing a road from Malkapuram Railway station to Racherla *viâ* Garladinne.	45,490	15,460	30,030	Nearly two miles of road with metal and gravel as also four miles with gravelling completed. Carried on as two works. The Public Works Department has not furnished separate figures.
		Nandyal Taluk.				
10	1	Constructing a road from Kalwa to Betamcherla.	78,338	21,550	56,788	Five miles of road completed. Six furlongs of earthwork, cutting and banking completed. The remaining is incomplete. Five wells dug. Carried on as two works. The Public Works Department has not furnished separate figures.
11	37	Constructing a road from Rangapuram Railway station to Rangapuram village.	20,954	5,020	15,934	Two miles completed and two furlongs incomplete.
		Sirvel Taluk.				
12	17	Constructing a road from Alamur to Mutyalpad.	52,889	18,570	34,319	Five miles 4 furlongs completed, and the remainder is incomplete. Carried on as two works. The Public Works Department has not furnished separate figures.
13	14	Constructing a railway feeder road from Sirvel to Gazulapally Railway station *viâ* Koilkuntla.	44,791	12,490	32,301	Two miles and 3 furlongs completed.
		Koilkuntla Taluk.				
14	3 A B & C	Constructing a road from Koilkuntla to Allagadda.	1,20,724	38,890	81,834	Sixteen miles and 4 furlongs completed, and for 2 furlongs earthwork completed. Wells have been dug every half a mile apart where water is not available. Carried on as two works. The Public Works Department has not furnished separate figures.
15	23	Constructing a road from Owk to Koilkuntla.	1,69,184	36,600	1,32,584	Earthwork completed for the whole length, as also gravelling with the exception of 5th and 6th miles. Five wells were dug and six old wells repaired for watering gravel. Carried on as three works. The Public Works Department has not furnished separate figures.

Report on Famine Relief Works carried out by the Public Works Department in Kurnool Division in 1896-97 and 1897-98 called for in Government Order, No. 3014-W., dated 27th October 1897— cont.

Item No.	Reference number to Index map.	Name and description of work.	Total actual cost in D.P.W. accounts up to 15th December 1897 as far as known.	Total normal cost.	Excess cost.	Remarks.
		CONSTRUCTING METALLED ROAD—*cont.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Koilkuntla Taluk—cont.				
16	15 A & B	Constructing a new road from Mayalur to Uyyalawada *viâ* Rupanagudi.	66,538	15,736	50,823	Completed. Three wells dug about half a mile apart where water was not available. Some small tanks also were repaired. The Public Works Department has not furnished particulars or separate figures.
17	5	Constructing Owk Union road.	2,632	2,490	142	Completed. Carried out as part of road No. 15.
18	21	Constructing a road from Kolimigundla to Dhakawada in Owk-Jammalamadugu road.	68,572	24,140	44,432	Earthwork completed and gravelling up to 8th mile. Six new wells dug and 25 old wells repaired. Carried on as two roads. The Public Works Department has not furnished separate figures.
19	...	Investigation of road in Kurnool division.	54	200	146	Only a portion was spent. The balance is saving. This item is given by the Public Works Department, but not understood by me.
		REPAIRING METALLED ROAD.				
		Ramallakot Taluk.				
20	29 A & B	Repairing and remetalling road from Veldurti towards Kodumur *viâ* Laddagiri and Gorandla.	1,30,053	19,450	1,10,603	Old road was repaired and remetalled. Earthwork to new road a length of 2 furlongs completed. Two wells cleared and deepened.
21	30 A & B	Repairing and remetalling road from Panchikalapad to Gudur.	1,10,292	19,900	90,392	Repairing and remetalling the old road from 13th to 18th mile completed.
22	28 A	Repairing and remetalling road from Kurnool to Gooty, 4th to 6th miles.	9,107	3,330	5,777	Road metalled and gravelled the 18th mile and for a length of 1 furlong in the 5th mile.
23	28 B	Repairing and remetalling the road from Kurnool to Bellary, 4th and 5th mile.	10,460	3,320	7,140	Road metalled and gravelled in the 4th mile and 1½ furlongs in the 5th mile.
24	28 C	Repairing and remetalling road from Kurnool to Nandyal, 5th and 6th mile.	7,027	1,880	5,147	Completed.
		Pattikonda Taluk.				
25	10	Repairing road from Kurnool to Bellary near Kodumur, 22nd and 23rd miles.	74,038	3,566	70,472	Completed. Carried out as part road No. 4.
26	8	Repairing road from Maddikera to Kancherla, 4 miles 4 furlongs.	52,576	14,934	37,642	Metalling road completed. F wells excavated and two of th completed. Four drinking wa wells cleared. A good deal prickly pear jungle in and aro the village of Maddikera is cleared to improve the village

See remark against item No. 1

Report on Famine Relief Works carried out by the Public Works Department in Kurnool Division in 1896-97 *and* 1897-98 *called for in Government Order, No.* 3014-*W., dated* 27*th October* 1897—cont.

Item No.	Reference number to Index map.	Name and description of work.	Total actual cost in D.P.W. accounts up to 15th December 1897 as far as known.	Total normal cost.	Excess cost.	Remarks.
		REPAIRING METALLED ROAD—*cont.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Pattikonda Taluk—cont.				
27	21	Repairing road from the Mallyala Railway station to Katarkonda.	29,973	8,490	21,383	Two miles and 3 furlongs have been remetalled and 1 furlong gravelled.
		Koilkuntla Taluk.				
28	4	Repairing Owk to Banganapalle frontier road.	59,526	16,420	43,106	34 miles completed. Four wells have been dug.
29	23	Repairing Owk-Tadpatri road.	74,850	22,970	51,880	12th and 13th miles and from 16th to 24th miles completely repaired. Two wells were dug.
30	16	Repairing Koilkuntla-Nossam road.	41,265	39,090	2,175	4th to 20th miles completed and also spreading gravel in 1st and 2nd miles. Earthwork No. 3 as well as the repairs of other smaller tanks were carried out as part of this work. No particulars or separate figures are given for the latter by the Public Works Department.
30 (*a*)	...	Repairing road from Koilkuntla to Nandyal.	33	74	41	Only 80 feet rock removed in the Kundu river. Carried out as part of road No. 14.
		Nandyal Taluk.				
31	2	Repairing Panyum-Banganapalle road.	1,04,774	17,159	87,650	The road has been fully completed from the 2nd mile up to the Banganapalle frontier. One well for every half a mile is dug to minimise the lead for water required for ramming.
		Sirvel Taluk.				
32	12	Repairs to road from Rudravaram to Alamur.	21,725	6,600	15,125	*See* remarks against earthwork No. 2.
33	....	Repairing the Chittoor road from Allgadda to Chagalmarri from 251st to 257th miles.	722	520	202	Carried out as part of road No. 14.
		Grand Total for Road works.	17,83,125	5,05,023	12,78,102	
		Total for Tools and Plant.	24,548	...		

Note.—The figures given are liable to correction when the accounts of these works are closed. The proportion between actual and normal cost up to date is 3·53.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From MAHDI HUSSEIN SAHEB Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Adóni, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated 22nd December 1897.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of famine relief operations in the Pyapali division called for in your R.C. No. 1848-F., dated 29th October 1897.

SEASON.

2. *Rainfall and water-supply.*—The subjoined statement shows the rainfall recorded in the three registering stations of my division during 1896 and in the preceding five years:—

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	Average for 5 years from April to September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Average for 5 years from October to December.
					Pattikonda.								
1891	0·49	0·28	6·06	1·50	2·40	2·35	13·08		2·77	0·66	...	3·43	
1892	0·49	1·14	6·71	5·98	8·05	5·50	27·81		12·62	...	...	12·62	
1893	...	0·72	4·22	0·98	5·36	2·07	22·35	18·06	6·67	1·72	...	8·39	8·34
1894	0·16	0·54	0·63	3·58	4·51	3·33	13·45		7·79	2·26	...	10·95	
1895	1·06	0·33	2·25	2·81	2·29	7·91	16·65		6·02	1·19	...	7·21	
1896	1·81	1·73	3·99	3·69	4·25	0	15·69		0·36	0·83	...	1·19	
1897	0·89	3·17	2·97	0·54	2·98	8·99	19·54		2·86	0·01	...	2·87	
					Pyapali.								
1891	0·08	...	4·20	0·83	2·12	1·50	8·73		3·28	...	...	3·28	
1892	...	0·5	5·03	4·77	8·88	6·70	25·95		11·35	...	0·34	11·69	
1893	0·03	1·75	1·44	4·92	2·58	2·55	13·27	16·63	7·81	4·44	...	12·25	8·34
1894	1·58	1·32	2·11	4·51	6·65	4·86	21·03		4·93	1·44	...	6·37	
1895	1·38	0·88	3·57	2·47	1·77	6·10	16·17		7·28	0·84	...	8·12	
1896	0·61	1·42	2·96	2·55	4·91	0·37	12·82		0·45	1·57	...	2·02	
1897	2·25	2·01	4·02	1·27	3·03	10·66	23·24		3·23	...	...	3·23	
					Kurnool.								
1891	0·32	1·22	1·07	3·30	2·36	2·73	11·00		2·06	0·27	...	2·33	
1892	0·21	2·67	7·01	3·05	7·66	3·34	23·94		9·22	...	...	9·22	
1893	0·03	1·36	3·54	9·09	7·49	8·15	29·68	28·65	6·69	2·91	...	9·60	...
1894	0·77	1·37	1·54	7·11	11·62	2·49	24·90		3·29	2·78	...	6·07	
1895	3·27	0·61	3·04	5·71	4·08	6·57	23·26		5·98	0·04	0·05	6·02	
1896	1·69	0·16	1·20	4·61	4·86	2·37	14·89		0·43	1·39	...	1·82	
1897	1·22	0·83	2·57	4·59	6·94	9·61	26·13		1·71	0·01	...	1·78	

It will be seen from it that the rainfall in 1896 was deficient in both the monsoons and markedly so in the North-East monsoon. There was a pretty fair rain in the months of June, July and August when vast areas in red-soil villages were brought under cultivation, but unfortunately there was very little rain in September, especially in the Pattikonda taluk, and the effect of this deficient rainfall followed by an almost total failure of the North-East monsoon was very disastrous. The early crops in red-soil villages, such as yellow cholam, korra, arika, cumbu, pulses, gingelly and cotton began to wither and the cultivation in the black soils was retarded. The prospects of the season from this time grew darker day by day, and the prices began to rise sharply owing partly to scarcity of rain, partly to exportation of grain and partly to combination among merchants. It was at this stage that I was placed in charge of this division to which I was new. I took charge of the division in the latter part of September. In the month of November, however, there was some rain which stimulated cultivation, but was not sufficient to moisten the soil enough to bring the crops to maturity, and consequently there was a total failure of jonna and other crops sown in black soils. The red-soil villages, which depend mostly on the South-West monsoon, fared better. The soil in these villages being light does not require very heavy rains. The pretty good rain in the early part of the season and the occasional, though scanty, showers in the months of October and November, helped the crops to yield an outturn ranging between 4 to 12 annas.

Almost all the tanks received no supply of water and the cultivation of wet crops was therefore a total failure except under the canal, wells and spring channels. The supply of water for drinking purposes grew deficient. The scarcity of water was much felt in the months of April, May and June. Wherever possible famine labour was freely employed for the improvement of water-supply.

3. *Cultivation.*—The statement hereunder compares the cultivation in 1896 with the average of the past five years :—

Taluks.	July 1896.		August 1896.		September 1896.		October 1896.		Total.		Average of previous five years for the corresponding period.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Pattikonda ...	148,701	674	94,999	1,101	61,313	496	4,083	199	309,096	2,470	313,129	3,107
Ramallakót ...	43,730	195	95,582	629	27,252	266	65,330	125	231,894	1,215	246,649	1,595
	July to end of October 1897.											
Pattikonda ...	173,317	1,491	34,214	278	57,377	1,069	39,846	503	304,754	3,341		
Ramallakót ...	38,530	325	35,056	170	78,434	353	76,926	626	22,946	1,474		

Taluks.	November 1896.		December 1896.		January 1897.		February 1897.		March 1897.		Total.		Grand Total.		Average of previous five years.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Pattikonda.	13,443	102	25,816	271	8,416	615	5,318	261	1,983	179	54,981	1428	364,077	3,898	366,989	5,412
Ramallakót.	31,355	55	22,186	274	4,102	223	375	175	166	77	58,184	804	290,078	2,019	305,073	2,611

The figures show that the decrease in the cultivated area, in the year under report, compared with the average of the past five years was not so large as to create any scarcity. As already explained, the rains during June, July and August were favourable for the cultivation of lighter soils when large extents in red-soil villages were brought under the plough, while, by the November rain, an additional area was cultivated in black-soil villages, so that the total area cultivated came very nearly up to the extent in normal years.

A glance at the following statement would show that though the cultivated extent was large, the outturn was poor in both the taluks :—

Faslis.	20 annas.	16 annas.	12 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.	0
			Pattikonda taluk.			
1303	...	3	1	50	46	...
1304	...	2	3	78	17	...
1305	...	4	19	47	30	...
Average ...	...	3	7	58	32	...
1306	...	...	1	12	53	34
			Ramallakót taluk.			
1303	...	10	41	39	10	...
1304	...	11	33	35	11	...
1305	...	12	26	34	28	...
Average ...	...	11	33	39	17	...
1306	...	1	3	19	54	23

In the Pattikonda taluk, 34 per cent. of the cultivated area yielded no outturn; 53 per cent. a 4-anna crop and 13 per cent. a crop of 8 annas and above. In the Ramallakót taluk, 23 per cent. yielded no crop; 54 per cent. yielded an outturn of 4 annas and 23 per cent. a crop of 8 annas and above. The comparatively better yield under 8 annas and above in the Ramallakót taluk is due to crops raised under the canal. The average outturn under 8 annas and above in the past three faslis was 68 per cent. in the Pattikonda taluk and 83 per cent. in the Ramallakót taluk, while the outturn in the past fasli was only 13 and 23 per cent. of the cultivated area in the Pattikonda and Ramallakót taluks, respectively.

Food-stocks and Trade.

4. The Tahsildar of Pattikonda estimates that the average yield of both wet and dry crops may be taken as 200 putties for each village, that out of this three-fourths goes towards kists, and consumption, leaving a margin of 50 putties in each village as a store for the future. The yield in the black cotton soil villages is generally good, which enables the ryot to save a portion of his harvest to serve him in times of scarcity. In the red-soil villages, the yield is scarcely sufficient to last till the next harvest after paying the Government dues. The failure of a single season in these villages means the loss of the means of livelihood to the ryots, who are thus thrown on the mercy of Government for State aid, without which their condition would be very miserable.

5. *Means of communication.*—The Southern Mahratta Railway passes along the south of this division. It enters the division at Malkapuram in the Ramallakót taluk and leaves it at Maddikera. The Ramallakót taluk is interspersed with a net work of roads. There are ten roads in this taluk. The Kurnool-Bellary road passes from Kurnool to Bellary touching on its way Bastipad, Salkapuram, Kuruva Nagalapuram, and Penchikalapad of Ramallakót and Kodumur, Karivemula and Devanakonda and Billekal of Pattikonda taluk. Two roads branch off from this road—one from Nagalapur to Naranoor and the other from Penchikalapad to Gudur. The Kurnool-Gooty road, which passes almost right through the centre of this taluk from north to south, connects Kurnool with Gooty touching the Southern Mahratta Railway at Dhone. One branch of this road passes from Veldurti to Ramallakót and thence to Chittoor road. Another road connects Ramallakót with Uyyalavada.

Besides the above, there are the following roads :—

(1) Kurnool-Nandyal road.
(2) Kurnool-Nandikótkur road.
(3) Kurnool-Nidjur road.

In the Pattikonda taluk, however, there are not many roads. The only roads of importance are :—

(1) The Kurnool-Bellary road,
(2) The Kurnool-Gooty road,
(3) The Rampur Pass road,
(4) The Gooty-Adóni road,
(5) The Penpali-Jonnagiri road, and
(6) Tuggili-Maddikera road.

The Kurnool-Bellary road enters this taluk at Kodumur and leaves it at Devanakona. The Kurnool-Gooty road enters the taluk at Nelakanama at about the 38th mile stone, and passes on to Gooty touching Yenigamarri and Pyapali on the way. The Rampur Pass road which branches off from the Gooty-Kurnool road, about a mile from Pyapali, passes in an easterly direction towards the Bunganapalle State to about 18 miles in this taluk. The Gooty-Adóni road passes from the extreme south to the north-west corner of the taluk to a length of 30 miles.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

10. *Labour markets.*—There are no mills or factories in this division, nor is the trade on any extensive scale to give employment to the poor. The only employment which the labouring classes find is in agricultural operations, which in normal years gives them sufficient work. The total population of the Pattikonda and Ramallakót taluks is, according to census of 1891, 138,703 and 124,971, respectively, of which 20,779 or about 14 per cent. in the Pattikonda taluk, and 10,693 or 8 per cent. in the Ramallakót taluk are agricultural labourers.

11. *Public health.*—Cholera broke out in many villages of the Pattikonda and Ramallakót taluks in the month of July, and continued in a mild form up to October. 1,005 persons in the Pattikonda taluk and 891 in the Ramallakót taluk succumbed to it. With the exception of this epidemic, public health was generally good, though there were cases of fever, dysentery and guinea-worm, common to this district.

12. *Death and birth rate.*—The human mortality during 1895-96 and 1896-97 was as under—

Taluk.	From November 1895 to end of October 1896.	November 1896 to end of October 1897.
Pattikonda	3,597	3,384
Ramallakót	2,911	4,957

13. *Crime and jail statistics.*—Information not available.

14. *Emigration and immigration.*—There was neither much emigration nor immigration in the division. At the commencement of the distress, some labourers of the Pattikonda taluk went to the Nandikotkur taluk for the harvest of cholam there, and to the Bellary district for admission into relief works where relief works were started a little earlier. They all returned when the works were opened nearer home. Several people from the Nizám's Dominions resorted to the works at Bellagal of Pattikonda taluk and Joharapuram of the Ramallakót taluk. In the Bhavikanama work people from the Banganapalle State were admitted.

15. *Peculiar communities.*—There are no such communities in this division, except the Lambadies and the Yerrikalas. The former live partly by selling firewood, partly by the sale of salt on pack bullocks and partly by agriculture, especially in the Pattikonda taluk; and the latter, partly by begging, and partly by wicker work. The condition of these people was not very much affected, as their trade did not fall by the distress. There was, on the other hand, a great demand for baskets and tatties in relief works and kitchens, which gave sufficient employment to the Yerrikalas. The Lambadies generally live in the hilly villages, and, such of those as live by agriculture, had a fair crop, and they were, therefore, not much reduced in condition. The few that had neither trade nor lands resorted freely to the relief works with which the division was studded.

RELIEF MEASURES—(A) UNDER THE FAMINE CODE.

16. *Necessity for State aid.*—The threatened failure of crops led to a combination among merchants, of which the sudden rise in October in the prices of staple crops was the result. The condition of the poorer classes then began to give cause for anxiety, especially of those in the black-soil villages of the Pattikonda, Kapatralla and Gonegondla sirkas of the Pattikonda taluk, and of those in the villages of Palakadoddi, Brahmanadoddi, Poi[illegible]al, Kondapuram, Markapur, Parla, Kalugotla, &c., of the Ramallakót taluk. To offer relief to the poor on the north-west portion of the Ramallakót taluk, where the condition of the people was reported to be bad, a test work was opened on 27th November 1896, but none turned up there even though the fact that the work would be opened was duly published by the Tahsildar in that village and the villages around for three consecutive days. The people refused to work for the low famine wages.

I shifted the work on 4th December 1896 to Kodumur, where, as at Nagalapur none showed any inclination to work for the famine wages for two or three days. From the 7th, people began to resort to it. On the first day, 54 persons including men, women and children came to the work, and the number went on gradually increasing. At the end of February when demand for labour decreased, the distress began to spread more widely, and we had therefore to provide work on an extensive scale in all parts of the division. The marginally-noted works were then proposed on the dates noted against them in my Nos. 279, 138, 228 and 237.

(1) Pendekal	3rd March 1897.
(2) Katarkonda	
(3) Narravulagundam ...	5th March 1897.
(4) Bhavikanamu	
(5) Laddagiri	18th March 1897.
(6) Bellagal	18th March 1897.
(7) Joharapuram	
(8) Ponchikalapad	
(9) Karevemula	1st March 1897.
(10) Mulagundam	

From the latter part of June, there was a break in the monsoon for about a month, and distress declared itself in the hitherto unaffected tract in the eastern portion of the Ramallakót taluk. Three works were therefore proposed to be opened in this part in my letter, Reference on Current Nos. 1282 and 1329, Revenue, dated 16th July 1897. Subsequently, there were heavy rains in the division, and the season consequently improving, there was no necessity for the opening of any fresh works, as the numbers even on the existing works gradually began to decrease. All the works in the Pattikonda taluk were closed by the 20th October 1897, as the number of workers there fell below 300. In the Ramallakót taluk, they were all closed by the 17th October 1897, for the above reason, except the Laddagiri road work which was closed on the last day of that month.

17. *Area and population for which required.*—Relief was at the beginning of the scarcity mostly required only in the affected villages of each taluk, of which there were 54 in the Pattikonda taluk and 52 in the Ramallakót with an area and population as per margin; but by degrees, as the scarcity deepened into distress, it had to be extended to all parts of the division.

	Area affected. Sq. Mls.	Population.
Pattikonda taluk ...	508	80,466
Ramallakót taluk ...	216	51,411

18. *Nature of measures introduced with dates of introduction and closure—Works.*—All the relief workers except at the Gudipad tank work were employed on road works, that being the work most suited to famine labour. They were put on either A, B, C or D class, but mostly on B and C, the weak and infirm being put on D class. After the receipt of G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 278, dated 3rd April 1897, all relief workers were placed on A or B class, and untasked labour on C class. According to the above Board's Proceedings, every indulgence was granted to the relief workers, and the following were the concessions granted to them:—

(*a*) Lads between 12 and 16 years of age, though treated as men so far as wages were concerned, were given only 2 or 3 units according to their capacity for work.

(*b*) Nursing mothers and women in advanced stage of pregnancy were classed as only 1½ units.

(*c*) For every 2½ miles that a relief worker walked to the workspot, the working day was reduced by one hour and a corresponding deduction made in the task. (This only applied where no hutting was provided on the work.)

(*d*) Fining was resorted to only in clear cases of malingering or insubordination, and even then, not so as to reduce the wage below that of the D class, nor for more than one week continuously without the special permission of the Revenue Divisional Officer.

(*e*) Persons who were very weak and unable to do more than nominal work, and who will not resort to the kitchen were placed in the C class. Many of these concessions were, however, withdrawn with the improvement in the season as per Board's telegrams, dated 22nd and 24th July 1897.

The following statement shows the dates of the opening and closure of the several works:—

Serial No.	Name of work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.
	PATTIKONDA TALUK.		
1	Kodumur relief work	7th December 1896	30th September 1897.
2	Maddikera do.	17th January 1897	5th October 1897.
3	Honur do.	30th January 1897	30th September 1897.
4	Gonegondla do.	9th March 1897	24th September 1897.
5	Katarkonda do.	16th March 1897	2nd October 1897.
6	Karivemula do.	29th March 1897	1st October 1897.
7	Mulagundam do.	30th March 1897	27th September 1897.
8	Bhavikanama do.	7th April 1897	20th October 1897.
9	Narravulagundam relief work ...	10th April 1897	12th October 1897.
10	Bellagal relief work	26th April 1897	3rd October 1897.
11	Marella do.	3rd May 1897	18th September 1897.
12	Gudipad do.	11th May 1897	20th October 1897.
	RAMALLAKOT TALUK.		
13	Joharapuram road work	12th April 1897	5th August 1897.
14	Laddagiri do.	9th April 1897	31st October 1897.
15	Penchikalapad do.	15th April 1897	17th October 1897.
16	Nandyal do.	9th July 1897	27th September 1897.
17	Gooty road	9th July 1897	6th October 1897.
18	Bellary road	9th July 1897	4th October 1897.
19	Kotcherruva road	12th August 1897	17th October 1897.

Weavers.—The condition of weavers in the several centres of my division, viz., Pattikonda, Kodumur, Pyapali, Gudur, Maddikera, &c., attracted attention as early as October, when owing to the rise in prices in the local markets and to the existence of distress abroad, the demand for cloths became dull, and the sowcars refused to advance money to them. They were thus thrown out of employment and had to fall back on Government for relief. I, therefore, instituted careful enquiries on their condition and found that relief was needed to most of them. The result of my enquiries was reported to you in my letters, Dis. No. 985-Rev., dated 3rd November 1896, and No. 1023, Rev., dated 17th November 1896. The scheme for the relief of weavers in Pattikonda and Kodumur was submitted to you in February and put in operation in anticipation of Board's sanction from the 19th February 1897 in Pattikonda and from 4th March 1897 in Kodumur. The Board approved of the scheme in Board's Proceedings, No. 187, dated 4th March 1897. Subsequently three more depôts were opened—one at Pyapali, the second at Maddikera and the third at Gonegondla. To the depôt at Kodumur, the weavers of Kotakonda and Podda Maranadi of Pattikonda taluk and Gudur of the Ramallakot taluk resorted. To those who lived at a distance from the depôt and brought their wares to it and received yarn, the following concession was granted:—

To those who lived at a distance over—
2½ miles and under 5 miles ... ... Half a day's pay.

To those who lived at a distance over—
5 miles and under 10 miles ... ... One day's pay.

Name of depôt.	Date of opening.	Date of closure.
1. Pattikonda ...	19th Feb. 1897.	.....
2. Kodumur ...	4th March 1897.	.....
3. Maddikera ...	8th April 1897.	20th Oct. 1897.
4. Pyapali ...	25th April 1897.	1st Nov. 1897.
5. Gonegondla ...	13th May 1897.	19th Nov. 1897.

All the weavers were paid C class wages. The annexed statement A shows the several kinds of yarn used, the quantity consumed, the number of cloths woven, &c. (The dates of the opening and closure of the weavers' depôts are given in the margin.

In kitchens.—To each relief work there was a kitchen attached for the feeding of the non-working children and infirm dependants of the relief workers. The rations issued were those prescribed in section 122 of the Famine Code, but on receipt of Board's telegram, dated 24th July 1897, the rations in section 122 were substituted with an allowance of 10 per cent. for husking. The rations were generally found to be sufficient except salt, regarding the insufficiency of which there were complaints in all the kitchens. For the relief of the weavers non-working children and infirm

dependants, 8 kitchens were opened in the Pattikonda taluk and 1 was opened in the Ramallakot taluk. In all the places which were remote from relief works, central kitchens were opened, of which there were 20 in the Pattikonda taluk and 6 in the Ramallakot taluk, exclusive of those in the Kurnool town. Of the 20 kitchens in the Pattikonda taluk, 9 were closed on 8th July 1897 and 2 on 6th July 1897 and 7th July 1897, respectively, as the number of inmates therein was too low to justify any expenditure on that account, and the inmates thrown out taken on grain dole list. The annexed statement B shows the dates of the opening and closure of the several kitchens.

By doles.—In the month of March when distress became severe, steps were taken for the organization of village relief in the shape of grain dole and with this view the Tahsildars were asked to have village registers under section 75 prepared by the karnams and checked by the Revenue Inspectors. On the receipt of Board's Proceedings, Nos. 278, dated 3rd April 1897, and 306, Press, dated 19th April 1897, more definite steps were taken for the grant of this relief and the relief so to speak commenced from the last week of April in the Ramallakot taluk and in the Pattikonda taluk from the first week of May. Relief was first confined to the villages lying on the line from Pattikonda to Kodumur and thence to Govardhanagiri. Subsequently as distress spread, it was extended to all the villages. The number of persons on gratuitous dole gradually increased, and the increase was sudden especially in Ramallakot taluk in the month of July towards the end of which the highest number was reached as shown in the margin. This sudden increase was due partly to the want of local knowledge on the part of Circle Inspectors who were mostly outsiders and were consequently duped by the village officers, one of whom was suspended by me for getting persons admitted to grain doles that were not eligible for it, partly to want of inspection by the superior officers and partly also to the extension of distress owing to the cessation of rains. During the whole of July, myself and the Tahsildar were engaged in the distribution of the charity fund to the ryots in red-soil villages, and we could not therefore check the work of Circle Inspectors. In the month of August, I inspected the Govardhanagiri circle and removed the undeserving from the list. Subsequently, I checked the list in the Kurnool town, where also many were removed. By the gradual improvement in the season, there was also a corresponding decrease in the number of recipients of grain doles. To contract this form of relief, three kitchens were opened, one at Ulchala, a second at Govardhanagiri and a third in Kurnool town, the first on 28th August 1897 and the latter two on 6th September 1897 and 7th September 1897, respectively. The removal under your orders of all dependants of persons who had left work also tended to reduce the number. Relief by grain dole was given—

Week ending—	
26th June 1896	6,638
3rd July 1897	8,793
10th July 1897	11,947
17th July 1897	15,351
24th July 1897	16,691
31st July 1897	18,803

(1) to all who were in need of it and had no well-to-do friends or relatives to support them,

(2) to those who were unable to attend the ordinary relief work—

(*a*) on account of respectability, being persons of high caste or good family.

(*b*) old age, extreme youth or disease.

(3) to those who refused to attend kitchens on account of (1) *bonâ fide* caste objection, (2) long distance from kitchens to village.

The first Circle Inspector that was appointed to this division was Stock Inspector G. Rajagopaul Naidu. He reported himself for duty on 12th March 1897. He was immediately ordered to inspect the hilly villages in the Pyapali division on the Burugala side, to prepare village registers under section 75 of the Famine Code and to report the condition of the people there. He was subsequently ordered to be in charge of the villages lying on the line between Pattikonda and Kodumur and thence to Veldurti. The next Circle Inspector that was appointed was Lakshminarayana. On his joining the duty on 11th May 1897 he was put in charge of the

tract between Kodumur and Govardhanagiri. G. Rajagopaul Naidu, whose circle was heavy, was thus relieved of a portion of his work. Before other Circle Inspectors were appointed, the whole division was divided into 18 circles, Pattikonda taluk into 9 circles, and Ramallakot into 9, and they were put in charge of the Revenue Inspectors, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars. These officers were gradually relieved of their work, as Circle Inspectors from outside were appointed with the exception of the Revenue Inspectors of the Pattikonda and Gonegondla firkas and the Deputy Tahsildar of Pyapali who continued to be in charge of their respective circles till the closure of the relief operations on the 31st of October. The following persons were appointed as Circle Inspectors in this division :—

Ramallakot Taluk.

Name.	Date of joining the appointment.
(1) Ramaswamy Iyengar, B.A., of Survey Department ...	1st September 1897.
(2) Janardhanaraju of Gódávari district. (This man fell ill and was therefore permitted to go back.)	9th June 1897.
(3) Ethirajulu Raju	2nd September 1897.
(4) C. Krishniah of North Arcot	29th May 1897.
(5) Arunachellayya of North Arcot	29th May 1897.
(6) Jaya Rao of North Arcot	5th June 1897.
(7) Ramappa Sastry of Gódávari district	5th June 1897.
(8) Radhakristniah	4th August 1897.
(9) Latchminarayana subsequently transferred	11th May 1897.
(10) Streenivasarangachari	August 1897.
(11) Mallikharjuna Rau Naidu	August 1897.

Pattikonda Taluk.

(1) G. Rajagopal Naidu (Stock Inspector)	12th March 1897.
(2) B. Subramani Iyer, Salt Sub-Inspector	9th May 1897.
(3) G. Nagesa Rao of Survey Department	1st September 1897.
(4) Vencata Subbiah of Gódávari district	8th June 1897.
(5) P. Nagesa Rao, Revenue Inspector	18th June 1897.

A Taluk Relief officer was appointed to this division in August and was posted to Pattikonda taluk with Maddikera as Head-quarters.

Gosha females.—Relief in the shape of grain dole was given to gosha females. In the Kurnool town there were a great number of these. As the Special Assistant Collector was put in charge of this work, I am unable to give the detailed information as to different modes of relief given them. Most of the able-bodied women were required to grind cholam in return for the wages given them. The workers were given grain doles gratis as also the respectable families.

19. *Classes of people relieved.*—All classes of people were relieved. The majority relieved in kitchens was Malas, Madigas and other low caste Hindus, and some Muhammadans. On relief works, there were found all classes of people without distinction of caste or creed—the Malas, Madigas, Boyas, &c., forming the majority, the Lingabalijas, Gollas, Kapus and artizans, such as barbers, smiths, &c., forming a small minority. No Brahmins or Komaties were found on works as relief workers, though there were many of them as head coolies and sub-maistries. There were also many Muhammadans on relief works. On grain doles besides the above classes, there were also Brahmins and Komaties and other high caste people. In the Gonegondla, Kodumur, and Mulgundam works, a set of Hindus calling themselves as Váram Brahmins worked as coolies.

20. The statement showing the numbers on relief has already been submitted by the Tahsildars.

21. *Cost of each form of relief*—

Taluks.	Relief works.	Kitchens.	Grain doles.	Weavers.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pattikonda	5,34,284 13 2	31,391 14 4	87,704 8 8	1,25,635 13 6
Ramallakot	3,28,023 7 11	10,717 14 3	31,760 3 3	Not known.
Total	8,62,308 5 1	42,109 12 7	1,19,464 11 11	* 1,25,635 13 6

* Excludes figures for weavers' relief in Kurnool town.

Relief Measures—(B) Others.

22. *Remission and suspension of revenue.*—The subjoined statement shows the particulars of dry remission as well as suspension of kists :—

Taluks.	Number of affected villages.	Amount recommended to be remitted.	Amount actually remitted.	Amount postponed.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pattikonda	54	1,07,173 4 2	1,05,534 15 7	22,119 2 0
Ramallakot	52	64,416 15 4	62,528 15 9	51,385 5 9
Total ...	.....	1,71,590 3 6	1,68,063 15 4	73,504 7 9

It will be observed from it that though the amount of remission sanctioned by the Board was Rs. 1,71,590–3–6, the amount actually remitted was Rs. 1,68,063–15–4, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,526–4–6. This difference represents the revenue on fields containing wells and topes which were formerly included in the list, but which were subsequently removed from it under the orders of the Board in its Board's Proceedings, No. 491, dated 10th September 1897. The amount of remission granted in the Ramallakot taluk was considerably less than that in the Pattikonda taluk, though the number of affected villages in the former taluk was only two less than that in the latter taluk. This vast difference in the amount of remission indicates the difference in the intensity of distress in the two taluks, for the recommendations for remissions were based on the actual outturn of crops. In the Pattikonda taluk, where the loss of crops was more serious than in the Ramallakot taluk, full remission was granted in 36 villages, 50 per cent. in 13 villages and 25 per cent. in 5 villages, while in the Ramallakot taluk, full remission was granted in 14 villages, 50 per cent. in 12 and 25 per cent. in 16 villages.

23. *Loans.*—The annexed statement shows the particulars of loans transactions in this division. The total amount of loans disbursed in the Pattikonda taluk was Rs. 2,83,037 under both the Acts, of which Rs. 26,653 relate to construction and repair of wells, Rs. 17,374 and Rs. 1,17,425 for purchase of cattle and seed-grain, respectively, and Rs. 1,21,140 for other purposes. In the Ramallakot taluk, the total amount disbursed was Rs. 25,664. Of this, Rs. 7,200 was granted for the repair and construction of wells, Rs. 5,859 and Rs. 9,900 for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain, respectively, Rs. 2,460 for other purposes, and Rs. 245 for relief of distress. The number of wells under construction and repair are 158 and 28 in the Pattikonda and Ramallakot taluks, respectively. A Special Loans Tahsildar with establishment and three Revenue Inspectors were appointed in the Pattikonda taluk, and a Special Tahsildar with establishment and one Revenue Inspector in the Ramallakot taluk. The dates on which each officer on special duty assumed charge of his office are given below :—

Pattikonda Taluk.

Name.	Dates.
B. Venkatapathi Naidu, Special Revenue Inspector ...	4th February 1897.
M. Subramani Iyer do. ...	15th June 1897.
A. Nagoba Row do. ...	23rd July 1897.
M.R.Ry. P. Rajagopal Naidu, Tahsildar	16th May 1897.
M.R.Ry. K. Padmanabha Naidu	30th September 1897.

Ramallakot Taluk.

P. Rajagopal Naidu	1st September 1897.
L. Subba Row.	

In the Pattikonda taluk, up to the first week of February 1897, 292 applications involving Rs. 48,645 had been received, but not a single pie was disbursed owing to want of establishment. Venkatapathi Naidu was the first of the Loans Special establishment to join the taluk. After he took charge on 4th February 1897, there was some improvement in the Loans work. Applications for loans now began to pour in, and the work grew so disproportionately heavy, that it was

found impossible for one Revenue Inspector to cope with the increased work From the first week of February up to the end of that month, the number of applications rose from 292 to 517, and the amount involved from Rs. 48,645 to Rs. 86,265, while the number of applications accepted was only 47 involving Rs. 6,235. You, therefore, in the fortnightly narrative for the period ending 8th February 1897, recommended the appointment of one more Special Revenue Inspector. The appointment of this Revenue Inspector was not sanctioned till the end of April 1897. At this period, there were 892 applications involving Rs. 1,45,750 pending in spite of the fact that 221 applications involving Rs. 28,190 were accepted. The Board was, therefore, asked by you on 4th May 1897 to sanction the appointment of the additional Revenue Inspector and a Special Loans Tahsildar. In the meanwhile, the Board sanctioned the appointment of these officers in Board's Proceedings, No. 3061, Mis., dated 1st May 1897. Subsequently, a third Revenue Inspector was appointed. He joined the taluk on 15th June 1897. Since the appointment of the special establishment, the progress in the Loans work was good as can be gathered from the fortnightly narratives submitted from time to time. In the Ramallakót taluk, however, the progress in this work was not satisfactory. The Tahsildar who was not relieved of his ordinary duties had not much time to devote his attention to this work. One Special Revenue Inspector and a Special Tahsildar were appointed to this taluk. The Special Tahsildar took charge on the 1st September, and his services together with those of his establishment and of the Special Revenue Inspector were, under orders of the Board, dispensed with from the 1st October. No progress in this work was, therefore, possible.

24. *Indian Charitable Fund.*—The subjoined statement shows the allotment made and expenditure incurred under the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund :—

Taluks.	Allotment.			Total.	Disbursed.
	Red soils.	Black soils.	For implements and to artizans.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Pattikonda	18,000	20,000	15,000	53,000	50,584 2 0
Ramallakót	12,000	25,000	10,000	47,000	39,393 1 5
Total ...	30,000	45,000	25,000	1,00,000	89,977 3 5

* This does not include the amount spent by the Special Assistant Collector.

Out of the total allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 for this division, Rs. 89,977–3–5 has been spent exclusive of the amount spent by the Special Assistant Collector after 15th October 1897 for which no particulars are available. An allotment of Rs. 30,000 was first made at the end of June 1897 for distribution in red-soil villages, then followed another allotment of Rs. 45,000 for distribution in black-soil villages. Another sum of Rs. 25,000 was granted to this division at the end of October last for distribution to artizans, &c., for the purchase of implements. For seed grain the ryots were given not more than 8 annas an acre and for bulls as shown in the margin. Money was besides given to artizans for the purchase of implements to give them a fresh start in life. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 799 was spent out of the fund at the disposal of the Sub-Committee, Pattikonda branch, as under :—

In red soils	15 to 20
In black soils	20 to 25

	Rs.
Relief in kitchens in the shape of curds and vegetables	100
Cloths to relief-workers	189
Charity to a widow who lost her husband	10
To poor ryots and artizans for the purchase of implements	500
Total ...	799

25. *Private charity.*—In Kurnool town Ananthasambayya Chetty and his brother Guntiah Chetty fed for a few days at the commencement of the distress 150 old and infirm persons with cholum gruel.

26. *Famine allowances to public servants.*—The subjoined statement shows the allowances given to public servants :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pattikonda	3,078	0	0
Ramallakót	*142	10	6

Condition of Cattle.

27. *Availability of pasture and fodder.*—There was a scanty growth of grass in the months of July and August, but it became non-existent except in hills and under canal owing to the dearth of rain in the months following. Withered crops were then removed and utilized as fodder in many parts. In the black-soil villages, where the ryots sold their old stock of choppa at high prices to the ryots of Alur, &c., in expectation of a good harvest had nothing to replenish the stock owing to the failure of crops in their villages. The cattle especially in these parts grew weaker day by day. The ryots took care of the more valuable stock, leaving the rest adrift. Some ryots drove their cattle to the hills, where also grass had become scarce. The concession regarding the throwing open of the forest reserves to free grazing was received in May. This was fully availed of by the ryots in hilly villages, who thus saved many a cattle from death, while the ryots in regar soils being remote from the hills were not able to take full advantage of this concession, and the condition of cattle in these parts was rendered very miserable. Since August last, their condition has much improved owing to the abundance of pasture brought up by the heavy rains.

28. *Mortality.*—The following statement shows the cattle mortality :—

Taluks.	November 1896 to October 1897, Rinderpest.	Other causes.	Total.	Average for previous five years.
Pattikonda	1,779	1,216	2,995	2,015
Ramallakót	1,818	897	2,715	1,256

Famine Establishment.

29. *Vide* statement appended.

General.

30. *Pressure of distress, the resources of people and their resisting power.*—In the month of September when there was a cessation of rain, the ryots apprehending distress withheld their stocks of grain. There were at this period exportations to other affected parts. This led to a combination among merchants which resulted in a sharp rise in prices. The high price of the staple grains and the suspension of agricultural operations which latterly came to a dead stop threw the labouring classes out of employment. They now began to feel the pinch of distress. The condition of the weaving population was no better. Their business fell for lack of demand for cloths and to the refusal of sowcars to advance money. Steps were therefore taken to open relief works for the former and to organize a scheme for the relief of the latter at their own craft. The total population of the agricultural labourers and weavers in the Pattikonda and Ramallakót taluks is, according to census of 1891, 33,852 and 35,089 respectively. When distress assumed its serious aspect in the month of July, the number relieved on works, in kitchens, in weavers' centres and by grain doles was 55,255 in the Pattikonda taluk and 54,815 in the

* This excludes the allowance paid to village officers for which information is not furnished by the Tahsildar.

Ramallakót taluk. It will thus be seen that relief was given when there was need for it to all that needed it.

In addition to the above forms of relief Rs. 1,00,000 was distributed to poor pattadars and artizans, &c., to give them a fresh start in life. Thus by the munificent aid of Government, the poor cared for from the earliest stage of relief did not fall in condition and these passed through the crisis unaffected, and after the distress they were able to betake themselves to their usual avocations.

31. *Effects of distress on economic conditions.*—The distress as already stated, though severe yet it did not strain the economic condition of the people to any palpable degree owing to the liberality of Government.

32. *Nature, permanency and utility of works.*—The following road works were undertaken during the famine :—

(1) *A road from Malkapuram to Racherla.*—The marginally-noted villages of the Pyapali division had been cut off from the country around by the Narravulagundum pass which was not easily accessible even to pack bullocks and asses. A road was, therefore, proposed to open communication between the above hill villages and the Malkapuram Railway station which had stood in wilderness unconnected with any village, even by a cart-track. For this a road had to be made on two ghauts, viz., Narravulagundum and Bhavikanuma.

(1) Racherla. (2) Munimadugu. (3) Neradicherla. (4) Barugal.

(2) The old famine road was repaired between Katarkonda and Malyala Railway station.

(3) (*a*) The Pendekal road.
(*b*) The Karevemula road.
(*c*) The Mulagundum road.

It was proposed to connect the interior of the Pattikonda taluk with Adóni and with this object work was ordered to be commenced at the above-mentioned three places which lie on a line with the proposed road. The road is not complete. If it is completed much traffic will pass over this road to Pendekal Railway station on the one side and Adóni on the other.

(4) *Hosúr-Malagaveli road.*—This road is of much utility to the public. It connects Pattikonda with Malagaveli station on the Madras Railway line. This road was proposed with a view to facilitate carriage of cotton and other produce of the Pattikonda and its neighbourhood to the station on the Madras Railway and thus avoid its transhipment at Guntakal as hitherto.

(5) *Maddikera-Nancherla road.*—This connects Maddikera with Nancherla Railway station on the Madras line.

(6) *Kodumur-Yemmiganur road via Gonegondla.*—This was proposed not only to connect Kodumur with Yemmiganur, two important centres of weaving industry, but also Kurnool with Adóni.

(7) *Bellagal road.*—It was proposed to connect Bellagal, an important out-of-the-way village with Gudúr, which is connected with Kurnool by a road.

(8) *Gudipad tank work.*—Earthwork was done to the supply channel of this tank and after this was over a road to connect Pyapali with Jakkasanikuntla and Rayalcheruvu Railway station on the Madras line was proposed. Some progress has been made in this work, but the road is not yet complete. These roads so far as the work has progressed have been constructed fairly well.

Ramallakót taluk.—In this taluk the work consisted chiefly of repairing the already existing roads with the exception of the Joharapuram road work where a well-tamped road is newly constructed to a length of about 2 miles from the toll-gate to a little above Khadrabad where it meets the Nandikótkur road.

The Kotcheruvu-Pyapali road is the last work opened. This is also a new work. No considerable progress was made here as the number of workers, women, and

children all included, never rose above 1,200. The other road works are the repairs done to the following roads :—

	MILES.
(1) Laddagiri to Gorantla about	3
(2) Penchikalapad to Gudur	8
(3) Laddagiri to Veldurti	5
(4) Kurnool to Nandyal	2
(5) Kurnool to Bellary	2
(6) Kurnool to Gooty	2

33. *Treatment of subjects of Native States.*—The subjects of the Banganapalle State resorted to the Bhavikanama work and those of the Nizam's Dominions to the Bellagal work in the Pattikonda taluk and Joharapuram work in the Ramallakót taluk. They received the same treatment as relief workers of our villages.

34. *Famine administration divisions.*—Each taluk was under the charge of its Tahsildar for the supervision of famine relief works and kitchens, &c.

In the Pattikonda taluk the Deputy Tahsildar, Pyapali, was made the Civil officer in charge of the relief works and kitchens in his division, the Tahsildar retaining the general control. In the Ramallakót taluk also the Deputy Tahsildar was appointed Civil officer in charge of the marginally-noted works. He was besides entrusted with the supervision of the kitchens and grain dole work in Kurnool town as also of the weavers' relief.

(1) Joharapuram road work.
(2) Nandyal road work.
(3) Gooty road work.
(4) Bellary road work.

35. *General.*—I was put in charge of the division, with which I was unacquainted, just at the time when distress was setting in. Soon after I joined the division, the Tahsildar of Pattikonda took sick leave, from which he never returned. The present Tahsildar was also new to the work. Pattikonda taluk was reported to be affected, while Ramallakót had not then given cause for much anxiety. The Tahsildar of Ramallakót has been an officer intimately acquainted with the condition of his taluk, he having been in the taluk from before the famine of 1892–93. This state of things made it incumbent on me to spare no efforts to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the people and the state of crops for the determination of dry remissions. I had therefore to be constantly on the move and in so doing I was 423 days in camp out of 437 days I was in charge of the division and travelled during the period 3,874 miles. Most of this time was spent in the Pattikonda taluk.

In conclusion I beg to state that the undermentioned officers worked hard in the famine :—

(1) M.R.Ry. A. V. Singaravelu Mudaliar, Tahsildar of Ramallakót.
(2) M.R.Ry. Y. Narayana Rao, Tahsildar of Pattikonda.
(3) M.R.Ry. P. Rajagopaul Naidu, Special Loans Tahsildar.
(4) M.R.Ry. Surya Narayana Rao, Deputy Tahsildar, Kurnool Town.
(5) M.R.Ry. G. Chengalvaraya Naidu, Deputy Tahsildar, Pyapali.
(6) J. Husain Khan, Head Clerk, Deputy Collector's office.

The claims of M.R.Ry. Surya Narayana Rao and Husain Khan to the recognition of their services deserve special mention. The former, though new to the Revenue department, did his work better than many an officer of long experience could have done. The work of two taluks in the Famine Deputy Collector's office was enormous and constant travelling tended not a little to retard its quick despatch. In spite of it the Head Clerk, Husain Khan, without giving himself any rest, with but one assistant, got through the work in a way that pointed unmistakably to his capability for work however heavy.

Statement A showing the cost of twist and the number of cloths, &c., woven in the weavers' depôt, Pyapali, Pattikonda taluk.

Name of depôt.	No. 20.			No. 12.			No. 10.			No. 40 dyed.			No. 20 dyed.			No. 12 dyed.			Quantity of twist of different descriptions consumed.	
	Boxes.	Hanks.	Skeins.	Boxes.	Hanks.	Skeins.	Boxes.	Hanks.	Skeins.	Boxes.	Hanks.	Skeins.	Boxes.	Hanks.	Skeins.	Boxes.	Hanks.	Skeins.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kodumur	5,760	4	1	973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
Pyalal	23	7	14	29	...	...	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	130	6	...	...	2
Pattikonda	45	3	92	1,163	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	61	4	6	306	7	...	...	...
Central depôt	...	...	...	...	24	...	1,196	34	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gonegundla	1,746	7	...	88	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	41	7	4	972	4	4	7	2
Maddikera	69	12	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	918	347
Total ...	7,693	3	64	2,259	4	...	2,199	...	...	...	...	...	103	9	4	1,409	...	...	1,415	2

Quantity of twist of different descriptions consumed.	No. 12 dyed.			No. 20 dyed.			No. 40 dyed.			No. 10.			No. 12.			No. 20.			Name of depôt.	
	Skeins.	Hanks.	Boxes.	Skeins.	Hanks.	Boxes.	Skeins.	Hanks.	Boxes.	Skeins.	Hanks.	Boxes.	Skeins.	Hanks.	Boxes.	Skeins.	Hanks.	Boxes.		
	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Kodumur	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyalal	...	8	140	4	8	130	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	978	...	...	973	1	4	23	...
Pattikonda	...	2	347	...	7	306	6	4	61	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	29	...	3	45	...
Central depôt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1,196	...	3	1,163	...	...	...	...
Gonegundla	...	...	...	7	4	972	4	7	41	...	...	...	...	178	5	...	24	88	...	7	1,746	...
Maddikera	...	...	918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	12	69	...
Total ...	8	1	1,415	11	...	1,209	4	9	103	...	...	...	...	...	2,259	4	...	2,260	1	3	7,693	...

Statement I showing the details of the weavers' kepals in the Pattikonda taluk—continued.

Name of depot.	Cost of establishment.	Contingencies.	Name of kepals.	Number.	Amount.	Cost of twist and other materials supplied.	Quantity of twist of different descriptions supplied—Red twist.				Yellow twist.			
							Boxes.	Hanks.	Skeins.	Lbs.	Boxes.	Hanks.	Skeins.	Lbs.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								
Kodumur	17,745 10 6	1,227 8 6	Goranchu Panchala	74,994	87,402 0 0	0 8 0								
			Tella Sella	420	331 4 0	0 5 0								
			Dungry	7,754	9,780 0 0	1 4 0								
Pyapali	550 8 7	144 5 9	Kunkumabharani	1,652	4,460 8 0	2 12 0	179	7	84					
			Goranchu Panchala	142	71 0 0	0 8 0								
			Botanchu Panchala	12	9 0 0	0 12 0								
			Tella Sella	36	11 4 0	0 5 0								
			Kaudu Salai	8	21 0 0	2 10 0								
			Dungry	292	290 0 0	1 4 0								
Patikonda	6,227 5 10	165 7 8	Solla	112	35 0 0	0 5 0	256	19	2					
			Goranchu Panchala	135	67 8 0	0 8 0								
			Botanchu Panchala	140	105 0 0	0 12 0								
			Tella Cheerala	4	5 0 0	1 4 0								
			Kurukumabharani	2,566	8,021 8 0	2 12 0								
			Kaudu Salai	883	2,315 8 0	2 10 0								
			Dungry	9,545	11,931 4 0	1 4 0								
Central depot	10,759 15 6	149 11 6	Goranchu Panchala	26,360	13,180 0 0	0 8 0	98	17	...					
			Dungry cloth	711	683 12 0	1 4 0								
Gonegondla	5,297 4 6		Goranchu Panchala	136	68 0 0	0 8 0								
			Kunkumabharani	9,425	25,921 8 0	2 12 0								
			Hellanchu	45	75 0 0	3 0 0								
				8	2 8 0	0 5 0								
Maddikera	5,963 0 3	364 4 7	Konda Salai	520	1,548 12 0	2 16 0	1,064	14	7		3			
			Dungry	30	60 0 0	1 4 0								
	36,163 13 10	12,802 8 3					1,361	2	2		3			

Name of depot.	Quantity of twist of different descriptions supplied—Yellow twist.				Cost of twist and other materials supplied.	Cost of establishment.	Contingencies.	Name of kepals.	Number.	Amount.
	Boxes.	Hanks.	Skeins.	Lbs.						
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
Kodumur	...	...	...	...	82,684 11 3	17,745 10 6	1,227 8 6	Goranchu Panchala	74,994	87,402 0 0
								Tella Sella	420	331 4 0
								Dungry	7,754	9,780 0 0
Pyapali	...	...	...	...	2,934 15 6	550 8 7	144 5 9	Kunkumabharani	1,652	4,460 8 0
								Goranchu Panchala	142	71 0 0
								Botanchu Panchala	12	9 0 0
								Tella Sella	36	11 4 0
								Kaudu Salai	8	21 0 0
								Dungry	292	290 0 0
Patikonda	...	...	...	...	15,368 1 4	6,227 5 10	165 7 8	Solla	112	35 0 0
								Goranchu Panchala	135	67 8 0
								Botanchu Panchala	140	105 0 0
								Tella Cheerala	4	5 0 0
								Kurukumabharani	2,566	8,021 8 0
								Kaudu Salai	883	2,315 8 0
								Dungry	9,545	11,931 4 0
Central depot	...	...	...	...	...	10,759 15 6	149 11 6	Goranchu Panchala	26,360	13,180 0 0
								Dungry cloth	711	683 12 0
Gonegondla	...	...	...	...	8,433 9 1	5,297 4 6		Goranchu Panchala	136	68 0 0
								Kunkumabharani	9,425	25,921 8 0
								Hellanchu	45	75 0 0
									8	2 8 0
Maddikera	...	...	...	...	18,256 7 7	5,963 0 3	364 4 7	Konda Salai	520	1,548 12 0
								Dungry	30	60 0 0
Total ...	3	3	3	...	77,054 9 0	36,163 13 10	12,802 8 3			

Statement II showing the Dates of the opening and closure of the several kitchens.

Kitchens.	Date of opening.	Date of closure.
1	2	3
PATTIKONDA TALUK.		
Relief kitchens.		
1. Kodumur ...	14th December 1897	23rd September 1897.
2. Maddikera ...	17th January 1897	8th October 1897.
3. Hosur ...	31st January 1897	19th September 1897.
4. Gonegondla ...	9th March 1897	28th September 1897.
5. Kataikonda ...	18th March 1897	8rd October 1897.
6. Karevemulah ...	30th March 1897	20th September 1897.
7. Mulagundam ...	30th March 1897	30th September 1897.
8. Bhavikanama ...	8th April 1897	21st October 1897.
9. Narravulugundam ...	10th April 1897	12th October 1897.
10. Balagal ...	26th April 1897	16th October 1897.
11. Morelkh ...	3rd May 1897	27th September 1897.
12. Gudipad ...	11th May 1897	4th June 1897.
Weavers' kitchens.		
1. Pattikonda ...	31st March 1897	24th September 1897.
2. Kodumur ...	4th May 1897	21st September 1897.
3. Maddikeri ...	18th May 1897	1st October 1897.
4. Pyapali ...	18th May 1897	16th October 1897.
5. Gonegondla ...	14th May 1897	21st September 1897.
6. P. Maravadi ...	15th May 1897	24th October 1897.
7. Kotakunda ...	19th May 1897	4th October 1897.
8. Devankonda ...	12th May 1897	21st September 1897.
Central kitchens.		
1. Gudipad ...	19th April 1897	6th October 1897.
2. Paravalli ...	17th May 1897	1st October 1897.
3. Devankonda ...	14th June 1897	9th October 1897.
4. Ratna ...	4th June 1897	26th September 1897.
5. Kapatralla ...	8th June 1897	21st September 1897.
6. Madammlaguti ...	25th June 1897	18th September 1897.
7. Kadivella ...	22th June 1897	22nd October 1897.
8. Buragula ...	7th June 1897	9th October 1897.
9. Khyrappulu ...	24th June 1897	22nd September 1897.
10. Pedda Hulthi ...	4th June 1897	8th July 1897.
11. Ternekal ...	5th June 1897	8th July 1897.
12. Jaladurgam ...	5th June 1897	8th July 1897.
13. Potlapad ...	25th June 1897	8th July 1897.
14. Billekal ...	22nd June 1897	8th July 1897.
15. Kandavati ...	23rd June 1897	8th July 1897.
16. Atikalagundu ...	20th June 1897	8th July 1897.
17. Muthkur ...	25th June 1897	8th July 1897.
18. Banavanir ...	25th June 1897	8th July 1897.
19. Karmoneli ...	3rd July 1897	7th July 1897.
20. Kunkanur ...	27th June 1897	8th July 1897.
RAMALLAKOT TALUK.		
Relief kitchens.		
1. Jonnarapuram ...	17th April 1897	5th August 1897.
2. Nandiyal Road ...	27th July 1897	25th September 1897.
3. Gooty Road ...	27th July 1897	16th October 1897.
4. Bellary Road ...	27th July 1897	4th October 1897.
5. Penchukalapad ...	15th April 1897	10th October 1897.
6. Laddagiri ...	7th April 1897	9th October 1897.
7. Kotacheru ...	18th August 1897	19th October 1897.
Central kitchens.		
1. Kurnool Town ...	29th May 1897	30th October 1897.
2. Veldurti ...	9th June 1897	30th October 1897.
3. Gorantla ...	27th June 1897	29th October 1897.
4. Amadagunta ...	23th June 1897	29th October 1897.
5. Ianjapolur ...	30th June 1897	22nd October 1897.
6. Ulsala ...	20th August 1897	24th October 1897.
7. Gowardhagiri ...	6th September 1897	23rd October 1897.
8. Basool Bazzar ...	7th September 1897	30th October 1897.
Weavers' kitchens.		
1. Gudur ...	12th May 1897	15th October 1897.

Statement showing particulars of Loan Transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans A

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Total.					
	Application accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Application pending.		Application accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Application pending.		Application accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Application pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Pattikonda	158	43,080	158	26,053	...	...	1,227	1,21,140	1,127	1,21,140	...	...	1,285	1,64,220	1,285	1,47,793	...	...
Ramallakot	32	7,500	30	7,200	40	12,350	30	2,760	28	2,460	23	8,030	62	10,260	58	9,660	63	20,380
										Relief of distress.								
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Taluks.	Number of wells.		Purchase of fodder.						Cattle and seed grain.						Total.					
			Application accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Application pending.		Application accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Application pending.		Application accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Application pending.	
	Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Pattikonda	...	Repairs 73. Construction 85.	2,439	1,17,425	2,439	1,17,425	...	...	534	17,819	534	17,819	106	6,800	2,973	1,35,244	2,973	1,35,244	106	6,800
Ramallakot	...	28	101	6,399	93	5,859	169	19,321	131	9,900	131	9,900	320	26,217	232	16,779	224	16,004	500	53,189
												Relief of distress.								
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	480	15	245	110	7,621	...	...	...	...

Statement showing famine establishment and cost.

Item.	Rate of salary.			Amount spent.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
1	2			3		
Famine Deputy Collector's establishment						
Tahsildar	175	0	0	87	5	4
Clerk	30	0	0			
Peon	4	0	0	1,257	3	5
Local Special Tahsildar	150	0	0			
Clerk	30	0	0			
2 clerks	15	0	0	1,083	11	9
Peon	7	0	0			
Revenue Inspector	35	0	0			
Weavers Deputy Tahsildars	100	0	0	552	5	8
2 peons on Rs. 6 each	8	0	0			
Kitchen superintendents, 11	70	0	0	1,175	1	3
Paymasters	70	0	0	927	8	1
Circle Inspectors, 5	6	0	0	1,611	8	4
Their peons						
Weavers.						
1 central depôt-keeper						
5 sub-division depôt-store-keepers						
5 supervisors				1,958	3	6
8 attenders						
1 cycling superintendent						
2 peons						
Hospital Assistant attached to relief works						
Total				8,788	14	0
Ramallakot Taluk.						
Circle Inspectors, 8	70	0	0			
1	60	0	0			
Peons to Circle Inspectors, 9	6	0	0			
Paymasters, 13	350	0	0			
,, superintendents, 13	60	0	0			
Kitchen superintendents, 13	50	0	0	2,889	12	9
Loans Tahsildar, 1	150	0	0			
Head clerk, 1	30	0	0			
Second clerk, 1	20	0	0			
Peon, 1	15	0	0			
	2	0	0			
Total				8,088	12	9

* Includes travelling allowance Rs. 1694-13-3.

† Includes travelling allowance Rs. 259-0-0.

Statement showing the average monthly relief figures.

Taluks.	December 1896.	January 1897.	February 1897.	March 1897.	April 1897.	May 1897.	June 1897.	July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
On Roads.											
Pattikonda	450	1,148	3,242	6,024	12,507	20,347	20,958	45,556	31,269	23,494	3,020
Ramallakot	9	...	...	...	6,915	9,388	11,232	35,381	23,680	21,236	7,421
In Kitchens.											
Pattikonda	20	259	274	362	845	1,468	3,739	4,827	3,135	3,477	488
Ramallakot	...	...	...	...	250	407	2,134	2,631	2,668	3,550	1,797
On Grain Doles.											
Pattikonda	...	...	...	...	...	140	1,782	5,372	3,602	2,615	221
Ramallakot	...	...	...	...	32	548	5,036	18,503	16,607	2,030	1,365

Statement showing the cost of works.

Works.	Actual cost.			Cost under ordinary condition.
1	2			3
	Rs.	A.	P.	
1. Kodumur-Kyruvadi Road	87,954	12	7	
2. Maddikera-Nancharla Road	52,498	13	9	
3. Pattikonda-Malagavali Road	49,643	14	2	
4. Gonegondla Road	75,490	2	4	
5. Katarkonda-Malyala Road	28,920	0	1	
6. Karevamula-Tarnekal Road	46,423	2	0	
7. Malagandam Road	62,893	12	10	
8. Bhavikanama Road	21,854	11	8	
9. Narravalagandam Road	20,412	11	2	
10. Bellagal Road	54,693	1	4	
11. Pendekall Railway Station to Marella Road	11,391	9	9	
12. Gudipad tank supply channel and road works	19,300	1	6	
Total ...	5,34,284	13	2	
RAMALLAKOT TALUK.				
1. Joharapur Road	44,891	8	7	
2. Pendekalpad Road	1,00,182	5	4	
3. Laddagiri Road	1,32,050	0	0	
4. Nandyal Road	7,947	0	3	
5. Gooty Road	11,988	7	11	
6. Bellary Road	17,888	0	7	
7. Kolcheruvu Road	4,025	11	3	
Total ...	3,28,023	7	11	

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From M. GHOSE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Head Assistant Collector of Nandyal, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated Calcutta, 15th January 1898, No. 49-F.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Famine Relief measures in the Nandyal division.

2. *Season.*—The rainfall in the division during the first twelve months of the famine was remarkably scanty, and only exceeds that of the Great Famine year, 1876–77, by a small amount. The rainfall in July 1896 was exceptionally scanty in all the three taluks of Nandyal, Koilkuntla and Sirvel; and this not only retarded the sowing of the later crops but considerably damaged the standing early crops. The following month, when the greatest amount of rainfall is usually expected, was not very much better. Though the registers show considerably more than in July, it must be remembered that all this rain fell within the first twelve days of August, after which there was no rainfall for five weeks. By the third week of September the standing crops had commenced to wither and large tracts of land remained uncultivated. Rain was urgently needed, prices rose from day to day and a famine appeared to be imminent. A few welcome showers towards the end of September somewhat improved the condition of the crops and made the prices slightly easier. But there being no rain at all during the month of October, prices again rose very rapidly until they reached scarcity rates. By this time test works were ordered to be opened. The standing crops were nearly all totally lost; and few ryots had ventured to sow late crops, most of which after being sown never sprouted. A moderate rainfall at the very end of November encouraged extensive sowings throughout. This again lowered the prices, improved the condition of the few late sown crops and for a time gave employment to the agricultural labourers. After this there was no more rainfall until May 1897. The rainfall this year, though considerably more than in the previous year, has fallen extremely irregularly. As a rule, the rainfall in the first fortnights of June, July and August has been much less than in the second fortnights with the result that the dry crops have suffered from too much rain in one half of the month and from want of rain in the other half. This state of affairs continued till the end of

August, but the first fortnight of September was an exception, for, there was heavy rainfall throughout the division. The rainfall in October was confined chiefly to the first fortnight and was not at all well distributed. Just about the time when relief measures were to be closed rain was again most urgently needed; and there not having been any rain whatever up to the 25th of November, the bulk of the "Jonna" crop was affected with "Banka Tegulu"; so that even this year, when the rainfall may be considered to have been fair, it has been so badly distributed that the crops are not likely to yield as much as they should have done under other circumstances. Statement Nos. I and II in the appendix compare the rainfall of the years 1876, 1891 and 1896–97 with the average of ten years and also the monthly rainfall of the years 1896 and 1897.

3. *Water-supply.*—The water-supply during the period under report has been more or less sufficient for irrigation purposes. The canal had sufficient water for irrigation during the months when water was required, and it was the means of saving a very large extent of dry crops in the Nandyal and Sirvel taluks which would otherwise have been lost. The majority of the tanks in the division received a scanty supply as statement No. III in the appendix will show.

The supply generally was insufficient for wet crops, but would have been ample to revive any withering dry crops, had the ryots had sufficient foresight to abandon wet crops and sow the ayakat with dry crops. But, unfortunately, as this was not the case, the ayakat under most tanks yielded little or nothing at all. The case of the Owk tank may be mentioned here in particular. Wet crops were originally sown when there was a little water in the tank, but early in October the supply was entirely exhausted and the crops dried up. Dry crops were then sown and as there was no rainfall till the very end of November, they failed also.

The supply of drinking-water was somewhat better, though between the months of March and June much difficulty was felt. The eastern portion of the Sirvel taluk suffered extremely; and orders having been issued to excavate and deepen wells by famine labour, the little water that was available by these means, helped to mitigate the sufferings of the people to a considerable extent. But the "Panchama" classes, who in the best of seasons are very badly off for drinking-water, suffered the most throughout the division. Their little ponds and pools having dried up, they were left entirely at the mercy of charitable Sudras to fill their pots for them from caste wells. About this time, the Collector issued orders that arrangements should be made with village servants to bale water to the lower classes. This was accordingly done, and the taluk board having sanctioned the appointment of special watermen for the poorer classes in large villages, they managed to receive just sufficient water for their wants.

4. The cultivation during the fasli year commencing in July 1896 was a precarious one. The early crops—korra, early cholam and cumbu—were in the beginning stunted for want of sufficient rain. The rainfall in the early part of August again revived them, but the continuous drought for about a month before the harvest almost entirely destroyed the outturn. The best of them yielded on an average a four to six anna crop. The later crops, consisting principally of cholam and cotton, either did not sprout at all or yielded a very poor outturn, the former producing nothing more than fodder in most cases. The crops that were sown in the latter part of October and the early part of November with the expectation of rain did not sprout. Those that were sown later, and specially cotton, revived considerably after the November rains and yielded a small outturn. Bengal-gram, oil-seeds and other winter crops, which thrive chiefly on the dew, yielded a fair outturn. Tank-bed lands were permitted to be cultivated free of charge and they were mostly sown with Bengal-gram which brought in a small yield. It is needless to add that all irrigated and garden crops did not suffer in any way. Statement No. IV shows the extents cultivated with dry and wet crops in 1891–92 and 1896–97 and compares them with the average. It must here be pointed out that although the extent shown under 1896–97 is large and exceeds in some cases the average of the previous five years, the figures under the column 1896 include every tract of land sown regardless of the fact that large extents did not sprout or yield anything.

In this respect the Koilkuntla taluk suffered the most and in it the Owk division was most conspicuous. The eastern portion of the Sirvel taluk bordering on the

Nallamalais had on an average an yield varying from two to six annas; but the western portion, which was mainly irrigated by the canal, did fairly well. In the Nandyal taluk the south-western portion adjoining the Banganapalli State suffered the same fate as Koilkuntla, whilst the villages in the north, adjoining the Nandikotkur taluk had, for the year, exceptionally good crops. In the Kalva division most of the crops yielded but a very poor outturn and the same was the case with the villages in the eastern portion.

5. *Food-stock and Trade.*—It is difficult and practically impossible to estimate at any time the stock of food-grains, there is in the country. In my first report last year I stated, after careful inquiry, that the stock then existing would suffice for six months' consumption. This, I have since found, was quite inaccurate; for, though there has practically been no import from outside, and although the crops yielded hardly anything to materially increase the food-supply, there was sufficient food grain to last not only for a whole year, but enough to sow almost two-thirds of the entire extent of cultivable land with food-grains. From subsequent inquiries, I have learnt that the ryots finding famine to be imminent, refused to sell food-grains to merchants, and buried them in their grain pits, to be brought out from time to time as occasion required. Time, however, has clearly proved that the stock of food-grains in the country was sufficient to meet the demands of the people during the whole period of the Famine.

The principal means of communication in the division, are the railway and the main road to Madras through Cuddapah. The former would, in an ordinary famine, be an immense boon; but during the past year the scarcity was not localised to this particular district, but ravaged the whole of India. External trade in food-grains therefore was remarkably dull. In the early part considerable quantities of rice and ragi were imported by rail from the Kistna and Gódávari districts. But as soon as the panic had become general throughout the country, people from unaffected districts were loath to part with their stock of food-grains even at the tempting prices then ruling. The railway which, I believe, was originally constructed as a famine protective railway, was, therefore, during the past year, of not much importance as a means of communication. The high road which connects, as it does, only with a neighbouring affected district, was also of not much importance in this respect.

The internal trade on the other hand was fairly brisk for a famine year; the Nandikotkur taluk which had exceptionally good crops and also portions of the Nandyal taluk under canal irrigation supplied large quantities of food-grain to the affected villages. Business among grain merchants was hardly ever dull at the Nandyal Saturday market, where numbers of merchants from far outlying villages flocked with their bandies week after week to bring food-grains to villages where the local crops had failed to supply them.

6. The ability of the local market to meet the demands was put to the utmost test, but was never found to be wanting. A few cases of combination among the merchants and a consequent refusal to sell, occasionally created some uneasiness in the minds of the people, but this was due to avarice actuated by an intention to raise the prices and not to any inability to meet the local demands. Such cases, fortunately were very rare, and in only one case did it lead to rioting. This occurred at the very outset at Mutyalapad where the merchants stoutly refused to sell any grain the rioters who attacked the merchant on his way and looted his bandy loads of cholam were subsequently convicted and sentenced.

Towards the latter part of the famine from about the month of August, trade in cholam considerably decreased, and the poorer classes of people, particularly the relief workers, lived on ragi and korra, not so much because they were unable to procure the former but because the latter was so much cheaper in price. On the whole it may be stated that the local markets never failed to meet the demands of the people.

7. *Prices.*—The average normal price in the district is thirty seers per rupee of cholam which is the staple food. Up to about the middle of September 1896, prices had continued at the ordinary rate, but owing to want of rain and to withering crops they had gradually risen by that time and cholam was being sold at 18 local measures (114 tolas); the very next week the price of cholam went up to 16 measures

and the immediate approach of famine was felt. From that time till the relief works were opened, prices rose steadily and in the beginning of December, the price of cholam fluctuated between 9 and 10 measures (local 114 tolas).

The prices of other food-grains also rose in proportion. The rains at the end of November helped to lower the prices somewhat but only temporarily, and the price of cholam fluctuated between 8 and 12 measures from the middle of December till the middle of February. By that time the harvests were nearly over; labourers had no more employment and they had earned very little from their poor harvests. Prices again rose rapidly and after that 8 measures of cholam or more were hardly ever procurable in the market for a rupee. At this time prices remained more or less stationary for several months fluctuating between 6 to 8 local measures. Towards middle of July 1897 it was feared that the South-West monsoon was going to fail, and it was then that the prices rose to the maximum.

At Nandyal the price of cholam rose to 6 measures (114 tolas) a rupee and at Owk to 4½ measures (132 tolas), whilst the average rate for the district was 10 Imperial seers. Statement No. V in the appendix shows the fluctuations in the price of cholam at the three cusbah stations from June 1896 to October 1897 and compares them with the prices prevailing in 1891 and 1892.

8. It may here be remarked that the statement gives the prices at the cusbah stations only of the taluk. The prices prevailing at the outlying villages were invariably a little higher. And the order communicated in G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, directing that the wages of the relief workers should be calculated at the prices ruling in the nearest village, was therefore a great boon to them. Being in a chronic state of indebtedness to the local "Komati" a relief cooly has always to be satisfied with half a measure less than what is ordinarily being sold; and if in addition to that his wages were to be calculated at a price ruling at the cusbah station, he could get but one meal a day. These fluctuations were particularly noticeable in the Koilkuntla taluk; for, when the price at Koilkuntla was six measures of cholam and that at Owk was five, at Kolimigundla it was only four.

It has been said that the exceptionally high rates prevailing in villages were due to the existence of relief works. This, I believe, is true; for, the village "Komati" has no competition to fear; he knows the wages of his customers are regulated by the rate at which *he* chooses to sell and he is certain of his daily sale; he can therefore easily fix the price more or less as he pleases.

Even at the closure of the famine relief, prices ruled exceptionally high and in most places at famine rates, and this was in spite of the small stock that came in from the early harvest. No doubt this was due to a fear that the crops would be again lost for want of rain and this fear was somewhat justified by the existence of "Banka Tegulu" which had badly affected the cholam crop. Towards the end of November the prospects were becoming more favourable, and I have no doubt that, at the coming harvest, prices will go down very rapidly.

9. *Condition of the people.*—The people of this division are entirely dependent on agriculture; the more well-to-do classes own lands and live upon its produce, but the poorer classes, which form the bulk of the population earn their livelihood by working in fields. In a year of famine when the crops are few and far between there is hardly any labour available to enable the poorer classes to earn their livelihood. The ryots themselves are accustomed in ordinary times to perform considerable portion of the agricultural operations, and therefore, in a year of famine when the consideration of economy is paramount, and the extent of the crops is small, the ryots themselves do most of the necessary work and thus avoid the necessity for hired labour. The labouring classes who are paid partly in grain and partly in money, earn just sufficient during the agricultural season to enable them to live during the next season, and in consequence have no resources to fall back upon in times of scarcity; and so in October 1896 when the alarm of famine had been raised throughout the country the poorer classes in the more affected tracts stood face to face with starvation. The Owk division, where the seeds sown had not even sprouted, was an immense expanse of waste black cotton. The labouring classes were shut out from employment, and they flocked round every official who passed through and begged that relief works

may be opened. This fact Mr. Gillman, the then Acting Collector, fully described in his report which was disposed of in B.P., No. 291, dated 23rd October 1896. In the other parts of the division some labour was available after the November rains. Weeding, picking cotton and harvesting attracted large numbers from the Chagalmarry, Allagadda, Boyalakuntla and Puchakayalapalli relief works which were gradually closed. But about the beginning of February the demand for field labour gradually ceased, and the people again commenced to flock to relief works. The absence of demand for labour came to a culminating point during the months of March, April and May when there were no agricultural operations of any kind, but soon after that, the early sowing season attracted a few coolies away from the works. After the sowing was over and the crops were standing, an anxiety was felt, lest the South-West monsoon should fail, and the people in large numbers left the fields for relief works as there was no demand for labour in the former. The numbers on relief works then rose to the maximum and at the end of July it was about 82,000 persons. The rains in August which continued till the middle of September again created a demand in the labour market and people gradually left the relief works for the fields. This was immediately followed by the harvesting of the early crops, particularly in the Sirvel taluk and the Kalva division, where the numbers on works began to fall rapidly. By the middle of October, the demand for labour had become general, and the relief works in Sirvel and Nandyal taluks were closed. Two works—one near Koilkuntla and the other at Owk—were still kept open as the demand for labour in that taluk was then not sufficient. These works were finally closed at the end of October, but the people still complained that sufficient labour was not available to keep them employed. This, no doubt, was partly true as the holding off of the rains had somewhat retarded the harvest; but as they would not have to wait long and as there was no fear of their dying from starvation, there was no necessity to keep these works open any longer. Towards the end of November there was sufficient labour available to keep the majority of the working classes employed. At one time there was a rumour that relief works had become so attractive that ryots could not procure sufficient labour for their agricultural operations. This I do not believe to be true. I made enquiries at the time, but I never heard this complaint myself from any ryot, nor does it stand to reason; the ryots were offering a measure and-a-half to two measures of grain a day with often a meal in the morning or in the evening, while the wages earned on the relief works after performing a day's measured task was one anna and eight pies for a male adult.

10. The most conspicuous feature of this famine has been, perhaps, the remarkable good public health. The condition of the people on relief works was throughout at the highest pitch of efficiency for a famine year. Chronic diseases and emaciation—the characteristics of a famine—were extremely rare. The Famine Commissioner, no doubt, detected a few cases of scurvy and anæmia on the Owk works, but this is nothing to be surprised at, when it is remembered that the Kurnool district in the best of seasons cannot boast of producing a single vegetable and that the people, particularly the working classes, can seldom afford the luxury of antiscorbutic food. Over and above this, coolies, it must be remembered, had been working for several months together toiling from sunrise to sunset and earning just sufficient wages to keep body and soul together. On the other hand, it is extremely fortunate that after twelve months of famine, the people have betaken themselves to their usual avocation in almost the same health which they had enjoyed prior to the distress.

The condition of people in villages was even slightly better than of those on the works. In this famine the rigid and harsh rules which had hitherto been enforced in previous famines were almost entirely relaxed and the attitude of Government as conveyed in G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, was so liberal that every person in a village who felt the slightest pinch of hunger unhesitatingly betook himself to relief works. The people in the villages as distinguished from the relief workers were therefore the more well-to-do and their condition has not in any way been affected by the recent distress.

Another remarkable fact which will probably be a land mark of this famine is that not a single death occurred from starvation. The ordinary causes of death were those which occur in the best of seasons,—fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. Unfortunately towards the close of famine, cholera made its appearance and caused a number of

death in all the three taluks. The cases were few and far between and scattered over a large number of villages, which made it extremely difficult for the medical authorities to grapple with it. There was no lack of medical officers; as, in addition to one attached to each relief work, there were special hospital assistants on cholera duty and sanitary inspectors. I believe that in the famine of 1876–77, cholera was mainly responsible for the loss of life, and in consequence, relief camps and kitchens were considered places, where the poor went never to return. During this famine, on the other hand, cases of cholera among relief workers and kitchen inmates were extremely few and far between. This, I believe, is entirely due to the abolition of the old system of collecting the people together in relief camps in previous famines and to permitting them to scatter and go to their respective villages in this.

The number of attacks and deaths from cholera is shown in statement No. XVIII in the appendix.

No information is available to show the death and birth rate during the past year, but I may state generally that the former is not above nor the latter below the normal rate. On the other hand, I have reasons to suppose that the actual figures will disclose a revelation and stand out as a contrast to the famine of 1876–77 to the credit of the benign policy displayed during the present famine.

11. Information regarding jail and crime statistics is not also available; but judging from the information furnished by the Inspector-General of Jails from time to time it is evident that crimes and jail population have been on the increase; and this must necessarily be the case in a year of distress.

12. Another peculiar feature of the present famine is the entire absence of wandering, emigration or immigration. This fact is entirely due to every kind of relief measure being administered in time. At the very first cry of famine, relief works were opened, followed by the establishment of kitchens attached to each work; as the distress deepened central kitchens were opened in convenient villages, and this was followed almost immediately after by the establishment, on a more extensive scale, of gratuitous relief in all the villages, thus rendering the establishment of poor houses which are chiefly intended for the wandering population quite unnecessary.

13. The condition of the hill tribes known as "Chenchus" at one time caused considerable anxiety. They invariably inhabit the forests in the Nallamalais and live on roots, fruits and other minor produce of the forest. Up to the middle of March they found sufficient food to live upon, but the continued drought followed by the hot weather made it extremely difficult to find their peculiar food. They have two recognised centres—one at Mattamalachervu in the Sirvel taluk and the other near Gazulpalli in the Nandyal taluk—; and the Tahsildars of these two taluks were called upon to introduce measures of relief for their respective "Chenchus." The former opened a kitchen at Mattamalachervu, which relieved 120 inmates on an average, daily morning and evening; but the latter unwisely relieved them by granting them grain-doles and by giving them cloths from the Famine Charitable Relief Fund. The cloths they disposed of in a very short time and when relief by doles was ordered to be stopped, they stoutly refused to be relieved at a kitchen which was opened at Baswapuram and remained open for several days solely for their benefit. The kitchen was soon after ordered to be closed, and I interviewed them in order to concert measures for relief. The able-bodied declined to attend relief works alleging that the climate of the plains would kill them. But as they had no valid reasons to offer why grain-doles should be given to them in preference to their being relieved in a kitchen, I declined to give them any sort of relief. I, however, made enquiries and ascertained that their condition was not as bad as had been reported; and as it was already the month of June and the rains had set in I considered my decision in not giving them any relief justifiable. Subsequent reports showed that they did not suffer in any way and the few who were really hard pinched had availed themselves of the kitchen which was opened near Gazulpalli. The Mattamalachervu "Chenchus" were relieved at the kitchen till September when it was closed; but long before then, all the able-bodied men were excluded as work was available for them in the forest offered to them by the Forest Department which, however, they never availed themselves of. On the whole I do not consider that these hill tribes have suffered in any way; and the fact that some of them declined relief is a sure sign that they had sufficient to live upon.

14. *Relief Measures.*—The necessity for State aid was felt about the latter part of 1896 when the poorer classes in the Owk division ceased to obtain employment in the fields. Test works were ordered to be opened and on the 11th of November, I opened the works at Owk in company with the Local Fund Engineer. On the first day about 800 persons assembled and within a few days the number rapidly rose to over 2,000. About the same time reports were received that the time had come to give State relief in the Sirvel taluk and the other parts of the Koilkuntla taluk. Test works were accordingly opened at Putchakayalapalli near Nossam, and this soon after was followed by the opening of relief works at Chagalmarry, Allagadda and Boyalakuntla. That there was real necessity for State aid will be apparent from the fact, that as soon as these works were opened, they attracted a very large number of relief workers who had then to accomplish their tasks under a very rigorous system of fining. Almost immediately after these works were opened, the November rains came and nearly all the coolies deserted the last three works to find work in the fields. These works were accordingly closed. The Nossam work, however, was kept open till the latter part of January when almost all the coolies except about 20 women deserted the works and there being ample work for the coolies then available, this work was also closed. About this time orders had been received to re-open the Allagadda work and to commence a new work at Koilkuntla. I inspected both the places in person and ascertained that cotton-picking attracted large numbers and the coolies were not willing to avail themselves of State relief, and I recommended in my report at the time, that the works should be re-opened after the lapse of a month as, by that time, the harvests would be over. Soon after this I received a report that coolies had commenced to attend the Allagadda relief works and the numbers there increased gradually from day to day. About the same time, the Sub-Engineer in charge of the three taluks simultaneously opened works at Panem and Betamcherla and indented for the necessary establishment of Paymasters, &c., although no orders on the subject had been issued and though there was nothing to show that State aid was necessary in those parts. Towards the end of February the people in the northern portion of the Sirvel taluk commenced to clamour for work and on the 23rd I opened the Boyalakuntla relief works in company with the Local Fund Engineer in whose charge they remained for some time until they were taken over by the Public Works Department. Towards the end of the month when work in the fields had ceased to give employment to the people they flocked to the Koilkuntla relief works which were opened about that time. On the 1st of March another work was opened at Alamoor in the Sirvel taluk which attracted a large number of coolies from villages bordering on the Nallamalais. Towards the end of the month it was considered that relief should be given to the people in the southernmost portion of the Sirvel taluk as it was too far for them to attend either the Allagadda or the Alamoor works, and two other works were opened, one at Mutyalapad and the other at Mallavemula. About this time State relief appeared to be required almost in every part of the Koilkuntla taluk, particularly in the southern portion of the Owk division and also in the Koilkuntla division. As the Public Works Department was unable to meet the demand for overseers, I was ordered to personally open the works at Kalvatala, Akumalla and Itikala under Revenue management and this I did on the 27th March, 8th April, and 12th April, respectively. About this time two more works were opened, one at Nossam and the other at Mayalur.

The people in the middle of the Sirvel taluk commenced to feel the necessity for State relief and they found it too far to go either to Alamoor or Boyalakuntla. Accordingly a work was ordered to be opened at Chinnakambalur, but for want of hands this was deferred till the 7th of May. The people of Rangapuram commenced to send in petitions complaining that they had no work to do and the Tahsildar after personal inspection reported to the same effect. I visited the locality about the end of the month and opened a relief work in accordance with orders. After this no other works were opened. The people in the northern and the eastern portions of the Nandyal taluk who had been fairly well off up to that time commenced to feel difficulties and asked for work. I visited the localities and recommended that a work may be opend near Santajutur. The Collector, however, did not think it necessary to open a formal relief work and ordered that a few of the tanks in the neighbourhood—at Mothkur, Peddadevalapuram, Ghalibenniahpalem, &c.,—be taken up as ordinary works

in order to give employment to able-bodied men and enable them to earn sufficient wages to support their dependents. These tank works were kept open for several months but attracted not more than 50 to 60 labourers. By this time the necessity for State relief had become general throughout the division and relief was available within reasonable distance of almost every village. It was fortunate that this necessity did not arise simultaneously throughout the divisions; it was gradual, and it gave ample time to the officials to arrange for its administration in one place after another. Relief was afforded to the people in the shape of work in almost every place in good time and in many places even before it was required.

15. The area which comprised the affected tract was eventually the entire division, but in the beginning it was only the Owk division that was badly affected. The Koilkuntla division followed simultaneously with the Sirvel taluk and the southern portion of the Nandyal taluk. The northern and the eastern portions of the Nandyal taluk and that portion of the division which is watered by the canal can never be said to have been badly affected at any time. They were affected not from any loss of crops but because prices were high and labour was not available. Some of the villages irrigated by the canal at one time contributed quite as many relief-workers proportionately as the other villages. Statement No. VI in the appendix shows the affected area and population.

It may here be mentioned that the State of Banganapalle was as badly affected as the worst portions of the Koilkuntla taluk, but the people found relief at the neighbouring relief works at Owk, Koilkuntla and Panem.

Statement Nos. VII and VIII show, talukwar, the different works that were open with dates of introduction and closure and the total number of men, women and children on relief at the end of the first and second fortnights of every month.

16. *Owk works.*—These works were opened on the 11th November 1896, and were split up into three sections in the early part of January, after they had been handed over to the Public Works Department. The three sections were Owk, Ramapuram and Gullasingavaram. The work in the beginning consisted of collecting, breaking and stacking metal for the repairs of the Owk-Tadpatri road. After the work had been split up into three sections the coolies were employed partly in raising the bund to widen the road, partly in collecting gravel and in heaping metal on the roadside.

About the middle of April the relief-workers on the Owk section were taken away from the Owk-Tadpatri road and employed in making a new road from Owk to Koilkuntla *viâ* Singanapalli and Akumalla. After the rains set in all the coolies were employed in spreading metal and consolidating the roads. These works were inspected twice by the Famine Commissioner, once in November 1896 and again in August 1897, about four times by the Collector and a number of times by myself. The payment on these works was originally entrusted under the orders of the Collector to the Deputy Tahsildar of Owk, but later on three separate Paymasters were appointed, one for each section. Towards the middle of this year as many as two Paymasters had to be appointed for each of the Owk and Gullasingavaram sections, as the number had increased to over 3,200.

17. *Nossam works.*—These works were originally opened towards the latter part of November 1896 and closed at the end of January and again opened on 7th April 1897 and closed on 8th October 1897. The work at first consisted entirely of breaking metal on the side of the hill near Putchakayalapalli. Subsequently the coolies were employed in widening the Koilkuntla-Nossam road and digging and collecting gravel; and, after the rains, in spreading and consolidating the metal. This work was inspected in its earliest stage by Mr. Pope, who was then acting for me and subsequently by the Collector and myself. The Tahsildar of Koilkuntla was entrusted with the payments for a short time after which a Paymaster was appointed. The number of Paymasters had soon to be increased to two as the number of relief-workers remained very high for a long time.

18. *Chagalmarry works.*—These works were opened in the latter part of November by the Famine Commissioner and the Collector, but were closed immediately afterwards as most of the relief-workers left them after the November rains. They were re-opened on 1st April 1897 and closed on 1st October 1897. The work originally consisted of

raising an embankment for the canal near Chagalmarry, but the work spot was subsequently transferred to the other side of Mallavemula in the limits of Cuddapah district. There was all along one Paymaster for this work as the number never increased sufficiently to necessitate the appointment of two. The majority of the workers came from the bordering villages of Cuddapah, and the coolies for a long time were paid A class wages in consideration of the work being exceedingly hard.

19. *Allagadda works.*—These works were originally opened simultaneously with the Chagalmarry works but were closed almost immediately afterwards. They were again re-opened at the end of January and closed on the 2nd of October. The work consisted, in the beginning, of breaking metal for the Karnool-Cuttoor road, but the coolies were subsequently employed in laying out a new road from Allagadda to Koilkuntla. This work had all along a very large number of coolies employed on it and after April 1897 two Paymasters were engaged in making payments. The work was inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner and several times by the Collector and myself.

20. *Boyalakuntla works.*—These works were originally opened about the end of November 1896 and closed soon afterwards. They were re-opened on 23rd February 1897 and closed on the 13th of October. The relief workers were originally employed in excavating the tank and raising its bund, subsequently in digging and stacking gravel for the Rampoor Pass road and finally in laying out a new road from Boyalakuntla to Gazulpalli railway station. One Paymaster was appointed in the beginning, but after July two Paymasters were kept on till the very end. The work was inspected by the Collector and myself on several occasions.

21. *Betamcherla and Komarole works.*—These works were opened on 5th February 1897 and closed on the 19th and 10th October respectively. The two works were the two sections of the Kalva-Betamcherla road. On the Betamcherla side the coolies were employed in raising an earth embankment from the railway station to the foot of the hills about 3 miles in length and in metalling and gravelling the same. On the other side of the hills, viz., on the Komarole section, a road leading up to the hills had already existed and the coolies were employed solely in breaking metal regardless of utility or requirements. The ghaut road which needed the most attention was not touched until the very end when it was too late to complete it. A great deal of labour too was expended in digging wells at an interval of half a mile on the road from Betamcherla to the hills, but all these wells proved to be failures. At first one Paymaster for each section was employed, but after June two Paymasters were employed on the Komarole section. The Betamcherla section was inspected by Mr. Higham who was deputed by the Government of India and both the sections were inspected by the Collector and myself from time to time.

22. *Panem works.*—These works were opened on the 11th of February and closed on the 19th of October. The work all along consisted of breaking metal, digging and collecting gravel and repairing seven miles of the Panem-Tadpatri road. The work spot was originally at Alamoor, but with the increase in the number of relief workers it stretched from Panem on the one side to the frontiers of Banganapalle on the other side. This work was at one time the largest in the division, having nearly 11,000 workers employed. This was in the second fortnight of July when it was found difficult to find sufficient work for all the coolies within the limited space of seven miles. At first one Paymaster was appointed, but the number had gradually to be increased till at one time it had as many as five Paymasters. The work was inspected by the Famine Commissioner in August 1897 and several times by the Collector and myself. About the middle of March the overseer in charge deserted the works and I remained personally in charge for about six days.

23. *Koilkuntla works I and II.*—These works were opened on 27th February 1897 and closed on the 31st of October. The work consisted of making the other end of the Allagadda-Koilkuntla road, and was subsequently split up into two sections—Koilkuntla to Bhimunipad and Bhimunipad to Dornipad—and had one Paymaster for each section. About the middle of April another work was started at Koilkuntla by the Assistant Engineer and the coolies were employed in laying out the other end of the Owk-Koilkuntla road from Koilkuntla up to the limits of the Banganapalle State.

The Nawab having sanctioned the making of the intermediate portion of the road through his territory and having given up the land free of charge, this portion of the road was taken up in the middle of August, where the coolies were employed till the end of October last. Unfortunately one mile of this road has remained unfinished. These works were inspected several times by the Collector and myself.

24. *Alamoor works.*—These works were opened on 1st March 1897 and closed on 4th October 1897. It was originally intended to repair the old famine road from Mutyalapad to Rudravaram through Alamoor, but for some reason or other the road was never touched and the coolies were employed solely in breaking metal and collecting gravel. This work had only one Paymaster as it never attracted more than 4,000 people. The work was inspected by the Collector and myself.

25. *Kalvatala works.*—These works were opened by me on 29th March 1897 and handed over to the Public Works Department about the 23rd of April and closed on 15th October 1897. The work was subsequently split up into three sections known as the Nandipad, Timmanayaniper and Hanumanthagundem sections and each was provided with a Paymaster. The work consisted of making a new road to connect the Owk-Tadpatri road at Kolimigundla with the Dhonavada-Jammalamadugu road at Dhonavada, in Cuddapah district, and has been very nearly completed. It attracted a very large number of coolies at the beginning, some of whom came from the adjoining villages of Cuddapah and Anantapur. The work was inspected several times by the Collector and myself.

26. *Akumalla works.*—These works were opened by me on 8th April 1897 and handed over to the Public Works Department on the 11th idem and closed on 14th October 1897. The work here consisted of making the intermediate portion of the Owk-Koilkuntla road and was split up into two sections known as Akumalla and Mukkumalla sections. Each section was provided with a Paymaster, and the latter at one time had two. The works were inspected several times by the Collector and myself. On both these sections attempts to perpetrate extensive frauds by the sub-overseers in collusion with the Paymasters were detected by the Acting Deputy Tahsildar, M.R.Ry. K. Lakshminarayaniah. The sub-overseers in question prepared the pay rolls of certain fictitious gangs which were fortunately seized before they had been cashed. The two sub-overseers with their head maistries and the Paymaster at Akumalla were all convicted and sentenced. The Paymaster at Mukkumalla was not prosecuted, as there was no evidence to connect him with the frauds.

27. *Illala works.*—These works were opened by me on 12th April 1897 and handed over to the Public Works Department during the first week of May and closed on the 29th of October. For the first two or three months the coolies were employed in completing that portion of the Kolimigundla-Dhonavada road which lies between Kolimigundla and Kalvatala. When this was completed the coolies were transferred to the Owk-Tadpatri road where they were working till the close of the relief. This work never attracted at any time more than 3,500 people and two Paymasters were necessary only for a short time. The work was inspected on several occasions by the Collector and myself.

28. *Mutyalapad works.*—These works were opened on the 13th of April and closed on the 13th of September. Although the necessity for State relief was felt much earlier than that date it was not considered necessary to open relief works, as the people in the neighbourhood were offered forest line-clearing work, if they did not care to go to the Alamoor, Allagadda or Chagalmarry works. The District Forest Officer having reported that the people were unwilling to work in the forest, the relief works were ordered to be opened. They never attracted more than 3,000 people which figure was reached only once and for a short time. The coolies were employed in procuring materials for reconstructing the old famine road from Mutyalapad to Alamoor, but as a matter of fact, nothing was done to the road beyond collecting materials. One Paymaster was in charge of this work throughout.

29. *Mayalur works.*—These works were sanctioned in the beginning of March, but for want of hands they were not opened until the 13th of April and closed on the 8th of October. The services of the coolies were at first utilised in making a branch

road from the Koilkuntla-Nossam road at Mayalur to Uyyalavada, about two miles in length, but subsequently they were transferred to the Koilkuntla-Nossam road, the repairs of which were taken up. The work was split up into two sections called the Mayalur and Uyyalavada sections for the convenience of the Public Works Department. On the former section the coolies were employed on the road and on the latter they were employed latterly in deepening and excavating tanks and wells not only at Uyyalavada but also in the neighbouring villages of Injed, Kondupalli and Padigepad These two sections from the commencement attracted large numbers; the average number of coolies employed was roughly 4,500, but at one time it reached very nearly 6,000. This work had, from its earliest stage, two Paymasters entrusted with the payments. The works were inspected by the Collector and myself.

30. *Chinnakambalur works.*—These works were ordered to be opened in April but for want of hands they were not opened till the 7th May and closed on the 24t of September. The work originally consisted of excavating the tank at Chinn kambalur and strengthening its bund, but as the tank became filled with water, th Public Works Department suggested that it should be split up into two sections—on at Iskapalle where the coolies would be employed in making the road from Sirvel Boyalakuntla to connect it with the railway at Gazulpalli and the other at Rudr varam where they would be employed in repairing the Rudravaram-Alamoor roa The Collector sanctioned the opening of either of these sections and as the Publ Works Department had, in anticipation of sanction, opened both of them, he ordered th closure of the Iskapalle section and this was accordingly done and the Rudravara works took the place of the old Chinnakambalur works. The original tank work h at one time attracted considerabl over 5,000 people, but the Rudravaram wor commenced with 2,300 and gradually fell to 380 in the first fortnight of Septemb when they were closed. The latter work consisted entirely of breaking metal a digging gravel, but unfortunately very little of this was brought to the road to whi nothing was done. The original tank work had at one time two Paymasters and ea of them was deputed afterwards to the two sections and one of them was dispens with, when the Iskapalle section was closed. These works were inspected by t Collector and myself.

31. *Rangapuram works.*—In accordance with the Collector's orders I visit Rangapura on the 21st May and I telegraphed to him that relief was urgen required, and he having sanctioned the opening of the works I started them on t 25th and handed them over to the Works Department the next day. T works commenced with about 1,000 coolies and the number soon rose to 2,0 persons who worked till the closure. A railway feeder road was constructed from t railway station to the Rangapuram village, a distance of a mile and a half, and when that was completed, the road was continued as far as Gutapalli village, a distance of another three miles. One Paymaster was deputed to this work during the whole time. The work was inspected by the Collector and myself.

32. Statement No. VIII in the appendix shows the total number of persons employed on the relief works in the division in the first and second fortnight of every month. It will be noticed that the maximum number was reached in the second fortnight of July when it was over 80,000. Another noteworthy fact is that, at the very end of the relief in the second fortnight of October, the number on the works of which there were only two open, was as high as 9,000. This was partly due to all the other works having been closed and there not being sufficient labour available in the fields for all, and partly to a rumour having spread that all relief workers, whose names remained on the rolls on the last day, will be given a gratuity from the India Famine Charitable Fund.

33. *Tasks.*—I shall not discuss the question of the adequacy or inadequacy of the tasks during this famine beyond giving just a few of the prominent features, as I consider that the subject can be dealt much better in a consolidated report for the whole district. In the beginning the high tasks, as given in the appendix of the Famine Code, were invariably set and as none of the gangs could turn out even half the allotted task, they were invariably given the minimum D-class wages. After the Public Works Department had taken charge of the works in lay[illegible] fining was most rigorously enforced and the wages fell considerably in all the [illegible] limits of the Rangapuram state.

result that, on some occasions the coolies were actually paid not more than 3 or 4 pies for a whole day's work. This attracted the attention of the Famine Commissioner and orders were issued to revise the Code tasks to suit local circumstances and make allowances for lead and lift. There was unfortunately considerable delay in issuing the revised task-table, but most of the overseers commenced to impose tasks more suited to the capacity of the labourers, and some of them even made allowances for the distance the coolies had to traverse to and from the works. After the revised task-table was issued, orders were given to make allowances in the revised task not only for the distance the coolies had to travel from their home, but also for physical weakness. Immediately afterwards G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, was published and these rules were slightly modified. An abatement of one-eighth in the task was allowed for every two and a half miles traversed and an allowance of 20 and 10 per cent. was made for gangs classed as "weak" and "fair," respectively, in health. These rules remained in force till the end of July during which time fining was practically abolished. The rule was to impose fines for short work only in proved cases of malingering and insubordination. It was difficult under these circumstances to fine entire gangs for short work, as it could not be presumed that every member in it had malingered and it was manifestly unfair to fine the innocent and the guilty alike. The result was, that overseers were advised to have recourse to fining individuals. This entailed a great deal of personal supervision on the part of the overseers, and it was only a few of the more conscientious ones who attempted to enforce this rule. So, during the hot weather, the coolies as a rule received their full wages without any reduction. After the rains a telegram was received from Government directing the enforcement of the orders contained in G.O., No. 473, dated 18th June 1897, and from the beginning of August full tasks were exacted without any reduction of any kind on pain of being fined strictly in accordance with the scale laid down in Rule 28 of appendix VI. This rule was not made applicable to "weak gangs" and for this purpose all the gangs were reconstituted separating the able-bodied from the weak. The question of imposing suitable tasks for each gang was found a most difficult one and it was found impossible to work either the Code task or the revised task-table without any modification. There are so many local circumstances to be taken into consideration that it is next to impossible to draw up a set of task-tables to be observed in every part of the district. The Code tasks have been based on a certain constitution of a particular gang employed to do a particular kind of work. If these typical gangs are to be formed, coolies from one village and families become separated, and in consequence there is no harmony or unity among the workers. Apart from this, the numbers of those who offer themselves for work make it impossible; women as a rule predominate, which makes it impossible to form many gangs of a typical kind. For these reasons it is the officer on the spot, and he alone, who can impose a task suited to the capacity of a gang.

34. *Wages.*—As remarked before, the D-class or minimum wages were invariably paid at the outset. Subsequently the C-class task was set, but this the coolies were seldom able to earn on account of the rigorous fining. A few selected gangs on every work who were put on to do particularly hard work were given B-class wages and some even A. Soon after this all the gangs except the "weakly" were ordered to be placed in class B or A, the latter being placed in class C and given nominal work. With the reduced task and the different allowances, the majority of the gangs earned their full wages without fines. It is to be regretted that frequent delays occurred in making payments. Had it not been for this, the administration of relief would have been a model. Unfortunately the delays could not frequently be traced to any particular person or cause which could be remedied. In the beginning it was often due to want of printed E forms, later on when most of the small change in the treasuries had been exhausted, it was due to want of change; after that it was due to non-receipt of money which having been exhausted in the local sub-treasuries had to be indented for from Madras. But the most frequent cases of delay were those which were due to ill-feeling existing on a work between the overseer in charge and the Paymaster; the former would probably delay in transmitting pay rolls or the latter being in arrears would put off payment, and each would blame the other; as the two officers belonged to two different departments, it was difficult for any superior officer to get to the truth and next to impossible to punish them with just cause.

35. *Weavers' relief.*—The relief to weavers was sanctioned in B.P., No. 303, dat 13th April 1897, and I at once indented for yarn which, however, was not receiv till the end of the first week in May. Relief was given to the weavers of t Koilkuntla and Sirvel taluks only, as it was never considered necessary to extend t scheme to the Nandyal taluk. Three kinds of cloths were woven by them—t "panchalu" or the tying cloth, the "rumal" or the turban and "khadi poruvas which were intended to be used as duster cloths in the different Government office For the two former, the scheme was identical with that introduced into the Cuddapa district, and hence in submitting my proposals I retained the rules and the task-tabl in vogue in Cuddapah almost as they were. I conducted an experiment wi "khadi poruvas" in order to prepare the task-table and this was enforced throughc the famine. Weavers, when they were first registered for relief, were given the choi of any of the three different kinds of cloths and they selected according to the loo they possessed. On the first occasion yarn sufficient for two sets of cloths for ea loom was issued so that when one member of the family brings the first set of cloths the Taluk office and receives wages, the other members of the family may go working with the second set and so on. The wages paid were the C class calculat according to the task-table on the number of days and the number of persons requir to complete one set, together with certain fixed allowances which were very small indc for the purchase of ragi and oil. In addition to this, a peculiar feature of the sche introduced into this division was the grant of a travelling allowance in accordance w the scale below:—

Where the distance to be travelled is—	Minimum wage.
Over three miles and up to ten miles	1 day's
From 11 to 15 miles	2 days'
„ 16 to 20 „	3 „
„ 21 to 31 „	4 „

This I proposed in order to obviate the necessity of opening branch depôts, wher it would be almost impossible to maintain discipline or any check, and also in consi deration of the villages, in which weavers resided, being scattered throughout the taluk On the whole, this system has worked well inasmuch as the depôts were located only at the taluk head-quarters and were subjected to the scrutiny of every official and in the end it has cost less than what the maintenance of establishments &c., o different branch depôts would have cost.

Cloths were, as a rule, brought punctually and in many cases before time; for the weaver being anxious to earn his wages, worked more than the allotted nine hours a day, and brought his set of cloths before they were due. Fines were rigorously imposed for short length, short breadth and short weight in accordance with fixed scales calculated on the value of yarn. Though many of the cloths were badly sized (a Binny & Co. have stated after examination), yet fines were almost as frequently imposed for short weight as for any other shortcoming. The greatest difficulty wa felt in putting a stop to bad texture; I had no other alternative but to suggest tha the Appraiser, who was a specialist, should be empowered to impose any fine not exceeding quarter of the wages for bad texture. This I proposed rather reluctantly: I did not like the idea of arming the lowest-paid official in the weaving establishment with so much power, particularly as he being a weaver himself, it was so easy for him to be in collusion with other weavers and thus abuse his powers. On the whole, there were only a few cloths both at Allagadda and Koilkuntla for which fines were imposed for bad texture.

Statement No. IX in the appendix gives the number of weavers with their dependents who were relieved and the number of cloths manufactured. The number of those relieved does not include any other than professional weavers; for barbers, mulas and a few other sects, who often earn a livelihood by weaving, were well able to resort to the ordinary relief works without any hardship.

The establishment sanctioned for the weavers' relief consisted of one Storekeeper on Rs. 40 (subsequently raised to Rs. 50 under Government Orders), one Paymaster on Rs. 25, an Appraiser on Rs. 20, two clerks on Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 to assist the Tahsildars in maintaining the registers and accounts, and one clerk on Rs. 15 to assist

the Appraiser. At first the Storekeeper was entrusted with the custody of the cloths and the yarn; but Government having ordered that the cloths alone should be kept in his charge, the entire bulk of the yarn was transferred to the custody of the Paymaster. The result of this was that the Storekeeper, who drew the highest salary, had practically no work to do, whilst the Paymaster was being overworked. I take this opportunity of suggesting that hereafter, if it be found necessary to give relief to weavers, the entire bulk of the cloths and the yarn should be kept in the custody of the Storekeeper who, in consideration of the little work he is expected to do, should be allowed the pay of Rs. 25. The Paymaster, who is the most responsible official in respect of this administration, should be allowed the pay of Rs. 40; and the Appraiser, on whom rests the power of fining and judging cloths, should be allowed a pay of at least Rs. 30.

This scheme was under the charge of the Tahsildar of the taluk, and in his absence the Sheristadar looked after the office routine. The depôts were periodically inspected by me as Divisional officer, and on several of these occasions the accounts were over-hauled. The Special Deputy Collector in charge of Weaving Operations and his Special Deputy Tahsildar inspected the depôts on two or three occasions and examined the accounts. The Special Deputy Collector remained throughout as a purely inspecting officer, whilst the charge of the executive administration remained in my hands.

36. *Gratuitous relief.*—Owing to some misapprehension, no kitchen was opened when the first relief work was established at Owk. The dependents of the relief workers were for some time being supported out of their wages. I pointed this out to the Collector at the time and requested for permission to open a kitchen, but no orders were passed. After the Famine Commissioner inspected the works in person, he noted this to be a serious shortcoming and directed that a kitchen should be attached to every relief work. After this a kitchen was invariably opened, simultaneously with a work, and the dependents of such workers as had no caste objections were invariably relieved in the kitchen. The kitchens being throughout entirely under the management of the Revenue Department, destitute persons not being dependents of relief workers and eligible for gratuitous relief were also fed in these kitchens. Statement No. X in the appendix shows the different kitchens attached to relief works and the number of inmates fed at the end of the first and second fortnights in each month.

Some of the works were so scattered that one kitchen was found extremely inconvenient to feed all the non-working dependents of the workers, and a second kitchen was sanctioned for a time for the works of Allagadda, Panem and Betamcherla. The second kitchen at Allagadda was after a short time found to be a failure and closed; the second kitchens at Panem and Betamcherla, which happened to be located in the village, were almost immediately converted into central kitchens, as orders had been received by that time to open central kitchens in villages which contributed more than 200 persons to the relief works.

It will be noticed from the figures that the kitchens in the beginning were very badly patronized; this was due partly to the distress not being very severe at the time and partly to a fear that persons fed in relief kitchens would die of cholera. It was difficult to persuade a cooly to send his children to the kitchen, and he would invariably bring forward instances of the 1877 famine when large numbers of those fed in the kitchens died of cholera. This prejudice was gradually overcome partly through the severity of the distress and partly to the coolies being convinced that the horrible instances of 1877, which were still green in their memory, did not occur during the present famine. From the month of June the number of inmates in the kitchens increased enormously, and latterly when relief was being rapidly brought to a close, it was difficult to deprive even those who had other means of support from relief in the kitchen.

37. About the middle of May orders were received to open central kitchens in convenient centres, and twenty-seven kitchens were accordingly opened from time to time in the three taluks. These kitchens being situated in villages attracted large numbers, and most relief workers preferred to leave their children in their villages to be fed in the central kitchen rather than take them to a distant relief work to be fed in the kitchen there. Statement Nos. XI and XII in the appendix give the different

central kitchens with dates of opening and closure and showing the number of inmates fed in the two fortnights of every month.

38. Each kitchen was under the management of a kitchen superintendent, who had a number of menial servants to assist him in preparing and serving the food. The number of such servants varied according to the number of inmates, but was always strictly in accordance with the instructions in appendix IV of the Famine Code, which allow 9 for every 300 inmates. The pay of the kitchen superintendent was at first arbitrarily fixed at Rs. 15 and Rs. 20; but I suggested that the pay should vary with the number of inmates, and this proposal having been approved of, the salaries of kitchen superintendents were fixed as below:—

	Rs.
100 inmates and under	10
200 „ „	15
300 „ „ or above	20

This rule, however, could not be applied to kitchens attached to relief works, as in most cases the number of inmates was generally below 100 and the kitchen was located in a far and out-of-the-way place. Circle inspectors having been appointed simultaneously with the opening of the central kitchens they were put in charge of all the kitchens, and were entrusted with the supervision over the kitchen superintendents and the payment of their weekly bills.

39. The food given in all the kitchens consisted of a gruel made out of cholam flour with a "charu" or sauce prepared out of tamarind, chillies, salt and dholl in accordance with the scale laid down in section 122 (before modification of the Famine Code). The gruel was formed into convenient blocks which were made in moulds measuring $5'' \times 4'' \times 3''$ for an adult, and quarter, half and three-quarters of these blocks being given to children of different ages. For a time the "charu" or the sauce was replaced at the morning meal by "chatni" prepared with onions in place of the dholl and this was much appreciated by the inmates. The onion purchased was equivalent to the price of the dholl permitted by the Code; but the Famine Commissioner ordered this to be discontinued as not being strictly in accordance with the rules. Soon after this, new Government orders were received reducing the rations and prescribing different quantities for males and females. The mould for the gruel was reduced into $5'' \times 4'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ for males and $5'' \times 4'' \times 2\frac{1}{8}''$ for females, but considerable difficulty was felt in preparing a proper "charu" with the reduced quantities of the condiments. The ghee or the oil being found practically useless for "charu"—a kind of gravy intermediate between a "charu" and "chatni"—was prepared by frying the dholl in the ghee and mixing it with the other condiments and this was much relished by the inmates. There were frequent complaints that the new rations did not allow of a sufficient meal, and in order to ascertain the truth of it, I had the food prepared in my presence at the Nandipad kitchen on the 5th August last and had the inmates fed. I found that the quantities were just sufficient for most of the inmates, and a few complained that they were still hungry.

40. After the first tour of the Sanitary Commissioner, he recommended the grant of gratuitous relief in villages in the Betamcherla firka. As soon as Stock Inspector Kanniah Naidu was deputed for duty in my division, I placed him in charge of about 13 of the most affected villages in that locality and directed him to draw up a list of destitute persons entitled to relief. As soon as this was completed, orders were received towards the end of April to commence the grant of grain-doles in villages, and the circle inspector accordingly proceeded to relieve the persons whose names he had already taken down on his list. Early in May, two Salt Sub-Inspectors were detailed to do duty as circle inspectors, and I posted one of them to a circle comprising a number of affected villages bordering on the Nallamalais in the Sirvel taluk and the other to certain affected villages in the Timmanayanipet firka. Soon after this a number of persons were deputed from other districts to do duty as circle inspectors in my division. I mapped out the whole of my division and divided it into 20 convenient circles, comprising on an average 15 villages and about 3 kitchens each, and deputed the circle inspectors to take charge of the larger circles, whilst the services of certain Revenue Inspectors were utilized to look after the smaller ones in addition to their own duties. Statement No. XIII in the appendix gives the different circles and the

inspectors in charge. Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars went through their respective charges checking the work of the different circle inspectors by removing the names of such persons who ought not to have been registered for gratuitous relief or entering the names of other deserving persons who had been excluded. I myself went through the whole of my division checking the work of the circle inspectors. In the Koilkuntla taluk, I visited for this purpose all but the three hill villages in the Owk division. In the Nandyal taluk, I visited every village except four, a few miles north of Gazulpalli, and in the Sirvel taluk I visited half the number of villages in the taluk. Taluk Relief Officers had been appointed, but as they never joined, their entire work devolved upon me. At one time towards the end of June and the beginning of July, the number of persons gratuitously relieved in villages was extremely large, and this I found was due to a tendency on the part of the circle inspectors to be unnecessarily liberal. That was the time when the services of Taluk Relief Officers would have been most useful, for it was difficult for me to check the extravagant tendencies of so many Circle Inspectors scattered throughout the division. However, with the help of the Tahsildars and the Deputy Tahsildars, I soon reduced the number on the list tot he minimum till it contained the names of none but those who were really deserving. Statement No. XIV in the appendix shows the number of persons gratuitously relieved in villages in the three taluks at the end of the two fortnights of every month.

The rations given to persons on the grain-dole list were identical with those given in the kitchens, and for the first two or three months, were those prescribed in section 122 of the Code. Subsequently these were reduced under Government orders along with kitchen rations. Some difficulty was felt in the beginning by the Circle Inspectors in ascertaining and deciding who were properly eligible for this kind of relief, and for their guidance I drew up a set of instructions an extract from which I quote here—

"A person should be registered for grain-doles only if—

(*a*) Such person is in need of relief and has nobody to support him or her.

(*b*) Such person is unable to attend the ordinary relief works on account of—
- (i) Respectability, being a person of high caste or good family;
- (ii) old age, extreme youth, infirmity or disease;
- (iii) "gosha", being a female ordinarily observing such practice.

(*c*) Such person refuses to attend the kitchen on account of—
- (i) *Bonâ fide* caste objections;
- (ii) long distance to kitchen from the village;
- (iii) Inability to walk, due to illness, old age, &c."

The doles were issued every morning by "Komaties" in the village who had undertaken the work in the presence of the Reddi or the Karnam and a few members of the panchayat. Much difficulty was experienced in the beginning in persuading the "Komaties" to undertake this work, but the influence of the Tahsildar and the Deputy Tahsildar soon overcame it. The quantity of rations issued daily was entered in a register by the Karnam and from this a bill was made out at the end of a week. Some Circle Inspectors arranged to be at head-quarters every Saturday which was considered the first day of the week to receive the bills from the various villages and make payments, whilst the others paid the bills on their first visit to the village after the end of the week. In accordance with the instructions issued in B.P., No. 273, dated 3rd April 1897, communicating G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, the dependents of relief-workers were registered for grain-doles in villages where there was no kitchen open within a reasonable distance; but as no distinction was made at the time between dependents of relief-workers receiving this form of gratuitous relief and "others" it is not possible now to give any particulars regarding dependents of workers who were thus relieved.

Although section 134 of the Famine Code contemplates a special form of relief for gosha women, it was not possible to put it into practice on such a small scale in a number of scattered villages. Such gosha women were therefore, for the sake of convenience and economy, relieved by the grant of grain-doles. In the case of such females it is next to impossible to ascertain if they are really destitute and deserving of relief and for this purpose I issued instructions that no gosha females should be registered for gratuitous relief unless some male members of her family were attending the relief

works or unless she consented to her little children being fed in the kitchen. These rules I imposed merely as a test, but of course there were exceptions particularly in the case of respectable families.

41. The classes of people relieved were necessarily the very poorest. Malas and Madigas formed the bulk of the relief-workers in proportion to their population and the same was the case with the kitchens where the Mala compartment was generally full to overflowing. The "Golla" or the shepherd caste, the majority of whom live by doing cooly work and possess no land, came next. "Kapus," "Thotabalijas" and other castes who live purely by agriculture resorted to the relief works only after the harvest was over. A few carpenters, blacksmiths, destitute komatics and weavers possessing no looms also resorted to relief works. Brahmins never came except to work as head coolies, sub-maistries, &c. A very fair percentage of Muhammadans was to be found amongst the relief-workers; and these, together with Brahmins, Bhatrajus and other castes of a higher order formed the bulk of those relieved gratuitously in villages.

42. The number on relief, as remarked before, is already shown for each fortnight in statements Nos. VIII to XIV in the appendix and the cost of each form of relief is shown in statement No. XV. The exact information on this point could not be procured and in consequence the statement is incomplete. The cost of the relief works can best be furnished by the Public Works Department who maintain all the accounts appertaining to it. The information regarding the other forms of relief is also incomplete inasmuch as all the bills have not been cashed and the accounts completely written up when this information was procured at the end of November.

43. *Remission and suspensions of revenue.*—In my report regarding remissions I have dwelt on the subject at great length, and I therefore do not think it necessary to go into any details here. The remission granted in the Koilkuntla taluk, which was the most affected, covers the largest amount. The Nandyal taluk was only affected in part, but still received the next largest amount for only thirty of its villages. These thirty villages were shown to have had a total loss of crops and consequently were granted full remissions. I regret to add that there was very little inspection of the fields and check over the accounts; this, as I have already explained, was due partly to the then Tahsildar having neglected his inspections and partly to my not having been able to conduct the field inspections in time after finishing the Koilkuntla and the Sirvel taluks. The Sirvel taluk, which had on the whole poor crops, though it did not suffer from entire loss of crops in any particular place, was granted a fair amount of remission. Statement No. XVI in the appendix gives the amount of remission granted in the three taluks and shows the amount of land revenue the collection of which was ordered to be suspended for the time being.

Suspension of kist was ordered in every village throughout the division and though in many ways it afforded relief to the ryots, the policy of indiscriminate suspension of land revenue, even for villages where the outturn was fair, will tell on the ryots during the current year when they will be called upon to pay double kists.

44. *Loans.*—For several months at the commencement of the distress, transactions in State loans were extremely dull. In proportion to the increase in the severity of the distress the demand for State loans sprung up rapidly and in the following order:—

(1) Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act for excavating wells, constructing bunds and removing nuthgrass.

(2) Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the purchase of fodder for cattle and latterly for seed grains for sowing purposes.

(3) Loans for the relief of distress, *i.e.*, for food-grains.

At one time such a large number of applications poured in from all quarters that it was found difficult to conduct the necessary enquiries and disburse the loans without delay with the existing staff of the Revenue Inspectors, most of whom had, in addition to their own duties, to do the work of circle inspectors. It was not until May that one Special Loans Inspector was sanctioned for the Koilkuntla and the Sirvel taluks. In the meantime the number of applications pending in the Nandyal taluk became so heavy that two Special Loans Inspectors had to be sanctioned. For want of hands these two appointments could not be filled up and I was compelled in the end to transfer the Loan

Inspectors of the Koilkuntla and the Sirvel taluks to Nandyal. All loans transactions were ordered to be stopped at the end of September, but by that time the bulk of the pending applications had been disposed of. All the three Tahsildars worked most energetically in the disbursement of loans, and though they were much handicapped with a limited staff, all of them showed very good work. Statement No. XVII gives the particulars of loans transactions during the famine year.

45. *Charitable Fund.*—The first amount for the purchase of seed grain and cattle sanctioned for distribution in this division was Rs. 25,000, and this was immediately afterwards increased to Rs. 30,000 by the grant of an additional Rs. 5,000. The officers deputed to make the distribution were the following:—

(1) Head Assistant Collector, Rs. 2,900, for distribution in the affected villages in the Panem firka.

(2) Special Deputy Collector, Rs. 9,800, for distribution in the affected villages in the Sirvel taluk.

(3) Tahsildar of Koilkuntla, Rs. 2,400, for distribution in the affected villages in the Timmanayanipet firka.

(4) Tahsildar of Markapur, Rs. 3,600, for distribution in the affected villages in the Owk firka.

(5) Deputy Tahsildar of Kalva, Rs. 4,100, for distribution in the affected villages in the Kalva division.

(6) Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Nandyal, Rs. 7,200, for distribution in the affected villages in the Nandyal taluk bordering on the Nallamalais.

The services of the Tahsildar of Markapur and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate were specially lent by the Collector for this purpose. This first allotment being intended for red soils on which early crops are sown, I distributed all the red soil villages in the division amongst these officers as above. Each official was expected to work in conjunction with a non-official member of the Nandyal Sub-Committee; but as very few of these gentlemen were willing to travel about the district assisting the officials, the distribution had in most cases to be conducted in the presence of some local non-official and in some cases without any non-official at all. The distribution was commenced in the beginning of July and was completed by about the third week of the same month.

It was not till the end of September that the amount of Rs. 50,000 was available in the local sub-treasuries for distribution in the black soil villages. On this occasion the President of the Madras Committee directed that the work should not be entrusted to any officer lower in rank to a Divisional officer. In consequence the whole work of distribution was undertaken by me and the Special Deputy Collector. I distributed Rs. 14,000 amongst the ryots in the affected villages of the southern part of the Nandyal taluk, Rs. 16,200 among the affected villages in the Owk division and Rs. 3,000 among a few selected villages in the Sirvel taluk which had not obtained anything from the first grant. The Deputy Collector distributed about Rs. 13,800 among the villages in the Koilkuntla division and Rs. 3,000 among black soil villages in the Kalva division.

Early in November a further allotment of Rs. 25,000 was available for distribution amongst artizans, weavers, ryots, &c., who had been attending the relief works. I distributed Rs. 324 amongst selected artizans, &c., who had been attending the Panem relief works. The list which had been prepared previously was found to be so unsatisfactory that in the majority of cases the people could not be traced to their villages or identified there. I found the same case with all the lists which had been prepared from time to time under telegraphic orders. In the case of the first two allotments I had to abandon the idea of making distribution in accordance with the lists and on this occasion too I adopted the plan of assembling the ryots in one place and after making the necessary enquiries gave them a ticket entering thereon the name of the ryot and the amount to be paid to him, and this ticket had to be presented on a fixed day for encashment. Out of this last allotment I spent Rs. 11,000 and odd by distributing it amongst the ryots, artizans and weavers of the Koilkuntla taluk. As I handed over charge immediately after to my successor, I had to leave him a balance of about Rs. 13,000. I must not here omit to mention the names of the Revd. J. M. Ure of the London Mission and the Revd. A. Groves of the S.P.G. Mission

and also M.R.Ry. Gopal Rao of Nandyal, all members of the Nandyal Sub-Committee; but for whose assistance I should never have been able to complete the work in so short a time.

46. In addition to these grants the local Sub-Committee of the Charitable Relief Fund purchased a considerable amount of cloths for distribution amongst the relief workers; some of which, I have already mentioned, were distributed by the then Tahsildar of Nandyal amongst the "Chenchus." The Sub-Committee also placed funds at my disposal for supplying vegetables to the thirty relief kitchens. But as this did not work satisfactorily principally for want of sufficient supervision, I stopped the supply and surrendered the funds to the Sub-Committee. Considerable difficulty having been experienced in relieving the sick destitutes by means of gratuitous relief in villages, since the Famine Code does not permit of any special diet except in kitchens, I requested the Sub-Committee to place some funds at the disposal of myself and each of the Tahsildars and the Deputy Tahsildars to enable us to give special doles to those whose health did not permit of taking the food prescribed by the Code. The Sub-Committee sanctioned Rs. 50 for each of these officers, but as there was considerable delay and the money was not available till the middle of September, the bulk of it could not be spent. In addition to these sundry comforts for the poor, the Sub-Committee relieved a large number of people in Nandyal town by granting them grain-doles. This was wholly unnecessary; for, by that time, all the deserving destitutes in the town were being relieved by the State.

47. This division of the Kurnool district, I regret to state, can boast of very little private charity in the best of seasons, and during famine, when the resources of even the rich are to a certain extent crippled, the destitute in villages are compelled to fall back upon the charity of the State for their maintenance. Budda Vengalreddy, the Reddi of Uyyalavada, who, for years past, has been conspicuous for his munificent liberality, assisted a large number of destitute paupers in his village. The Reddi of Ghalichenniahpalem undertook to keep the kitchen at Lingapuram opened at his own cost after it had been ordered to be closed. Besides these two generous persons, I cannot mention the name of anybody else in the division who in any way attempted to alleviate the sufferings of the poor with private charity.

Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar of Madras sent a consignment of cloths in the early part of the famine and these were distributed amongst the ragged women on the relief works.

48. No special measures were taken to relieve any hill and jungle tribes beyond opening a kitchen for the "Chenchus," and concerning this mention has already been made in paragraph 13 *supra*.

49. Famine allowances for public servants was sanctioned from the 3rd of July after which date the prices of cholam had risen to less than twelve seers a rupee; but the exact details and particulars are not available in the office. The concession however, was withdrawn from the beginning of September.

50. *Condition of cattle.*—The cattle did not commence to suffer as early as human beings. Up to the end of November 1896 fodder was available to a certain extent and after the rains grass was available. The stalks gathered from the crops of withered cholam served for a time as fodder for cattle; but the stock was not sufficient for a whole year's consumption and the price of fodder rose steadily from day to day. By the end of February it was exceedingly difficult to purchase fodder at any reasonable price and it was impossible to procure grass. It was during the hot months of March April and May that the cattle suffered the most. For want of fodder and pasture most cattle starved and a great many actually died. What was worse was the absence of drinking water for cattle which added to their sufferings. After the rains in June pasture was available to a certain extent and cattle began to revive, but unfortunately about this time rinderpest made its appearance in most villages in the taluks and carried away cattle in large numbers. After June, however, anxiety was no longer felt, as pasture was available almost everywhere.

The method of relief adopted by the Famine Fund was, for some reason or other, not a success. Compressed paddy straw was imported from the Kistna district and a depôt was established at Nandyal for its sale. The price at first was fixed at Rs. 12-8-0

per ton and even then the demand for it was very small. Almost immediately afterwards the price was raised to Rs. 17-8-0, and all the straw remained unsold except a few bales which were taken to Owk by the Special Deputy Collector. Ryots from the Owk division where the cattle were most affected are reported to have bought a considerable quantity of compressed straw from the Famine Fund depôt at Tadpatri. The following are the principal reasons why this method of relief was a failure:—

(*a*) The depôt was not opened till the month of June when the rains had set in and pasture was available and the worst of the distress regarding the condition of cattle was over.

(*b*) There was only one depôt, and that was at Nandyal where fodder was available to a certain extent. The villages where fodder was not procurable were, on an average, about 30 miles distant.

(*c*) The price, viz., Rs. 17-8-0 per ton, was high for paddy straw which the cattle of the district are not accustomed to eat. The ryots who could afford to buy, preferred to pay a little more and buy "choppa" (cholum stalks) which is the staple food for cattle in the district.

(*d*) Ryots who stood in need of fodder were too poor to buy, whereas those who could afford to buy had a small stock of fodder in their backyards.

(*e*) A rumour was spread that, if ryots combined and refused to buy the straw, it would later on be given to them free of charge.

51. On the other hand, measures of relief adopted by the Forest Department in throwing open the reserves was a success. Orders were received about the middle of May intimating the fact that all reserved forests were thrown open for free-grazing, and this the ryots readily availed themselves of. The Erramalais, though they had no grass on them, were much more popular than the Nallamalais, and this was because of their vicinity to their villages and cultivated lands. Where grass was not available, margosa and epi (this, however, under an erroneous order) leaves were removed and given to cattle. The ryots objected to taking their cattle to the Nallamalais, partly on account of the distance and partly for fear of wild animals and the "Chenchus" who robbed them of their food. This, however, did not deter large numbers of ryots in the Sirvel taluk from taking their cattle to the Nallamalais. Herds of cattle were taken to the Nallamalais to graze and kept there until the rains set in when they were brought back to the plains.

52. The mortality among cattle was considerable. By far the largest number died of rinderpest, but reports were received that a considerable number died of starvation, and this was particularly the case in villages round about Betamcherla and Owk. A great many of the cases of death entered under the head of "cattle disease" were indirectly due to starvation. The cattle having been fed for two or three months together on scanty and improper food became easily susceptible to disease. And this was the reason why rinderpest spread over so large an area and caused so many deaths among cattle. It continued the longest and did the most mischief in the Kalva division, the eastern portion of the Sirvel taluk and the Koilkuntla division. Statement No. XVIII in the appendix shows the total number of attacks and deaths in the three taluks.

53. *Famine establishments.*—The full details and particulars cannot be exactly given as the information in this office is not complete; but the following will give some idea of the special establishments entertained in this division under the Revenue Department.

A Special Deputy Collector under section 26 of the Famine Code was appointed in December 1896 to relieve the Head Assistant Collector of his ordinary duties, and he remained in office till the 21st of November 1897. Two Special Deputy Tahsildars were appointed about the same time to relieve the Tahsildars of Koilkuntla and Sirvel of their ordinary duties and they held their appointments till the 31st of October and the 15th of November, respectively.

A Special Deputy Tahsildar to relieve the Nandyal Tahsildar of his ordinary revenue duties was sanctioned only at the end of August and he continued in his appointment till the end of October. One clerk and two peons were sanctioned for the

divisional office and one clerk for each of the taluk offices during the time the spec officers held their appointments.

The special establishment entertained for the weavers' relief has already be alluded to above, but in addition to the establishment mentioned in paragraph 3 depôt-keeper on Rs. 50 with a clerk on Rs. 20 and two attenders on Rs. 6 each w entertained for the central depôt at Nandyal where all the cloths had been stor The depôt was opened on the 30th July and the cloths not having been disposed the establishment is still retained.

Thirteen circle inspectors on a pay of Rs. 70 were appointed for the divisio The first was Kanniah Naidu, Stock Inspector, drawing a salary of Rs. 75 and trav ling allowance, and he joined his appointment on the 22nd of March. Two Salt Su Inspectors were appointed early in May and nine other circle inspectors were deput to do duty from the Kistna, Nellore and Salem districts, and they joined in th months of May and June. The last to join was Krishnamacharry from the Salem district and he took charge on the 1st of September. The services of all these circl inspectors were dispensed with between the 1st and 15th of October, except that o Krishnamacharry and Ramanjulu Naidu who remained at Koilkuntla and Owk respectively, till the 31st of October. One peon on Rs. 6 was appointed for each circle inspector.

The exact number of Paymasters cannot be given, for it varied from time to time. In the beginning a number of taluk gumastahs were deputed to do duty as Paymasters and they were gradually replaced. A number of hands were picked up locally in the district, and as they did not hold permanent appointments under Government, securities were taken from them. Eight gumastahs and attenders from the Kistna district were sent to do duty as Paymasters. Of these one—Seshiah, who was posted to the Akumalla relief works—left his appointment and returned to his district without any orders. Two others—Venkatappiah and Rama Rao—were found incompetent and ordered to return to their district as soon as they could be replaced by better men. Another Prakasa Rao—who was posted to Akumalla after Seshiah—was prosecuted for participation in the frauds and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. There were frequent complaints against the others, and on the whole the men sent from Kistna to do duty as Paymasters did not prove a success. There was only one Paymaster sent from Nellore and his services were latterly utilized as a Revenue Inspector. Two men from the office of the Inspector-General of Registration were deputed as Paymasters, but they resigned after about a week and returned to Madras. One man was sent from the Accountant-General's office, and as he was not conversant with Telugu he frequently made mistakes and had to depend on his head cooly. The last three were specially entertained on a salary of Rs. 50, whilst the others were paid at a uniform rate of Rs. 30. On account of the paucity of hands a large number of Karnams were appointed as Paymasters, and although they did not know English they were found the most competent and best fitted to carry out the duties of the Paymaster.

The exact number of kitchen superintendents cannot be stated, for up to the month of July kitchens were being constantly opened, and from the month of August constantly closed. There was no lack of competent hands for this appointment, and they were all picked up in the division on the recommendation of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars. The rate of their pay varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 as stated in paragraph 38. The largest number of kitchens opened was in the month of July when there were 48 kitchens open with as many Kitchen Superintendents.

Two Special Revenue Inspectors for loans work were appointed in June; one for the Koilkuntla and one for the Sirvel taluks. Both these Inspectors were subsequently transferred to the Nandyal taluk in the month of September, and their services were dispensed with at the end of that month. One peon on Rs. 6 was appointed for each of these Revenue Inspectors.

Statement No. XIX in the appendix gives the particulars—names, rate of pay &c.—of the special establishments entertained in the division.

54. The nature of the works undertaken by famine agency has already been described in detail. Nearly all the works, except the canal embankment work at

Mallavemula and the tank work at Chinnakambalur, consisted of road-making or road-metalling. The utility of the work at Mallavemula cannot be too highly estimated, for it is a permanent protection to the canal against floods. It has already been mentioned that the earthwork raised to strengthen the bund of the Chinnakambalur tank was partially destroyed by the rains in June. The value of the road works cannot be estimated too highly, for the division is remarkably deficient in communications. All the roads undertaken have their own usefulness, but those between Giddalur and Betamcherla and Owk and Koilkuntla may be mentioned in particular. Unfortunately, the majority of these works were left in an unfinished condition which, coupled with the fact that the Local Fund Boards cannot afford to maintain them in ordinary times, makes it extremely doubtful as to whether they will be lasting. For the year to come at least, they will afford considerable facility for ordinary traffic; but after one rainy season, travelling in country carts even will be difficult as is usually the case with most famine roads.

The cost of constructing these roads by famine agency bears no comparison with that at ordinary rates. The Public Works Department will be able to furnish exactly tables which compare the costs; but it may be roughly stated here that a road work at famine rates costs more than ten times as much at ordinary rates. This no doubt is due to the employment of large numbers of those seeking relief much in excess of requirements.

55. No distinction was made between British subjects and subjects of Native States in making admissions to relief works. It was roughly estimated that about 10,000 people from the Banganapalli State were relieved at our relief works. The question was once raised as to whether they should be freely admitted to the works, and Government having decided it in the affirmative no restriction was afterwards placed in the way of their obtaining relief. Large numbers of infirm and destitute people from the Nawab's territory were applicants for gratuitous relief. Section 87 of the Famine Code lays down that no distinction should be made between British subjects and those coming from Native States; and I raised the question as to whether they were eligible for gratuitous relief in villages. It was decided that if they cared to partake of cooked food in kitchens relief should not be denied, but they should on no account be given grain doles.

56. The fact that after a whole year's famine there was not a single death from starvation bears testimony to the resisting power and the resources of the people. No doubt a fair portion of the population was supported entirely by State relief; but even in their case their resources were such as not to compel them to avail themselves of the relief until very late in the year. About one-half of the population badly felt the distress, but their resources were just sufficient to carry them through the famine with the aid of the state relief. The remaining few, particularly the trading classes, far from being pinched found the famine to be more a blessing than a curse. I have been informed that most of the grain merchants made no less than 100 per cent. profit during the year.

57. The agricultural population on the other hand had their resources considerably crippled. They sold out their stock during the previous year at low rates, and their crops failed them during the last year with the result, that, in many cases they were forced to part with their cattle, sell or mortgage their lands, take State loans and have recourse to State relief. It was to this class of people to whom the Indian Charitable Fund was a great boon. In about 50 per cent. of the cases it was this fund alone that helped the ryots to continue their usual avocations at the end of the famine. I know of some cases in which ryots who had parted with their cattle and have been working for months together on the relief works had no seed grains or cattle to enable them to sow their lands again.

58. In conclusion I must not omit to mention the names of officers who made themselves conspicuous during the famine.

M.R.Ry. Y. Venkataramanjulu Naidu who took charge of the Nandyal taluk in June worked with indefatigable energy till the very end.

M.R.Ry. V. Lakshmajee Rao was in charge of the relief operations of the Koilkuntla taluk from the beginning till the very end. During the whole time he was

ever on the move and in spite of a great deal of personal worries and hardships fought combated the famine most successfully.

M.R.Ry. Ranganadam Naidu who was in charge of the Sirvel taluk for a very short time from the end of August last proved himself most useful in bringing the famine to a close and in curtailing all superfluous expenditure.

M.R.Ry. A. Doraisami Iyer managed the famine in the Kalva division throughout the year and did it so successfully that there was seldom a complaint from that quarter. He was also instrumental in detecting several cases of fraud on the part of unscrupulous sub-overseers, and though only one led to actual prosecution I have no doubt that his supervision prevented the commission of any number of frauds.

M.R.Ry. Lakshminarayaniah, who was in charge of the Owk division as Deputy Tahsildar, detected several cases of fraud on the relief works, two of which led to the prosecution and the ultimate conviction of the offenders. He was most untiring in his zeal and proved himself to be a most efficient Deputy Tahsildar.

Amongst Circle Inspectors the following names deserve particular mention:—

R. Kanniah Naidu, Stock Inspector.
L. Seetharamaswami from the Kistna district.
B. Ethiraja Moodeliar, Sub-Inspector, Salt and Abkári.
Ramakristniah from the Nellore district.
B. Subramaniah, Revenue Inspector of Betamcherla who in addition to his own duties, did the work of the Circle Inspector most efficiently.

Lastly I must not omit to mention the name of A. Subraya Moodeliar who acted as clerk in the Famine office but for whose indefatigable labours at all hours of the day and even at night my efforts to combat the famine would have proved fruitless. I had opportunities of putting to the test his ability and energy and I feel confident that he is fitted to hold the highest appointment he can aspire to.

59. I regret the delay which has occurred in submitting this report, the reasons for which I have already explained in a separate letter.

I.—*Statement showing the rainfall at Nandyal, Allagadda and Koilkuntla in* 1876, 1891, 1896 *and* 1897, *and comparing it with the average of ten years.*

Stations.	June to September.					October to December.					January to May.				
	Average of ten years.	1876.	1891.	1896.	1897.	Average of ten years.	1876.	1891.	1896.	1897.	Average of ten years.	1876.	1891.	1896.	1897.
Nandyal	20·32	10·03	12·71	12·66	17·72	5·47	0·19	2·56	2·73	2·89	2·91	0·85	1·36	1·29	0·87
Allagadda	20·36	12·30	14·05	8·68	22·60	7·20	0·22	4·50	2·81	2·49	1·27	3·04	0·70	2·45	0·46
Koilkuntla	17·50	4·72	11·95	9·94	15 99	16·00	...	5·27	1·91	4·25	1·60	...	2·95	2·28	...

II.—*Statement showing the rainfall in each month during* 1896 *and* 1897.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Year.
Nandyal	0·54	...	...	...	1·45	1·74	1·61	4·95	4·26	0·14	2·59	..	17·38	1896
	...	0·30	...	...	0·57	3·33	6·61	1·20	0·58	2·89	...	..	21·48	1897
Allagadda	...	...	...	0·50	1·95	1·70	1·50	4·16	1·32	...	2·81	..	13·94	1896
	...	...	...	...	0·45	3·70	4·05	7·61	7·23	2·40	...	..	25·45	1897
Koilkuntla	...	...	0·60	·20	1·48	1·09	1·47	3·28	4·10	...	1·01	..	14·13	1896
	...	...	...	...	...	4·14	2·23	3·51	6·11	4·25	...	..	20·24	1897

III.—*Statement showing the supply received in the tanks irrigating more than* 100 *acres in* 1896.

Taluks.	Tanks with a capacity of one year.			Tanks with a capacity of six months.			Tanks with a capacity of less than six months.		
	Number.	Number of tanks that received more than half-supply.	Number of tanks received less than half-supply.	Number.	Number of tanks received more than half-supply.	Number of tanks received less than half-supply.	Number.	Number of tanks received more than half-supply.	Number of tanks received less than half-supply.
Nandyal	2	2	..	6	..	6	16	..	16
Sirvel	..	..	..	4	3	1	6	6	..
Koilkuntla	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1
Total	3	2	1	12	3	9	23	6	17

IV.—*Statement showing the dry and wet cultivation and the area watered by the canal during* 1896.

Taluks.	Dry cultivation.			Wet cultivation.			Area under the canal.		
	Average of five years.	1891.	1896.	Average of five years.	1891.	1896.	Irrigable area.	Average cultivated area of four years.	Area cultivated in 1896.
	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.
Nandyal	..	1,92,376	1,95,714	..	5,009	5,163	45,000	9,544	14,332
Sirvel	1,03,579	1,04,048	1,06,623	1,817	1,722	1,312	34,800	3,514	14,658
Koilkuntla	1,64,826	2,05,436	1,69,242	3,336	2,988	2,601	25,600	504	1,180
Total	..	5,02,860	4,71,579	..	9,810	9,576	1,05,400	7,562	30,170

V.—*Statement showing the price of cholum in seers of* 80 *tolas ruling in* 1891–92 *and* 1896–97.

Stations.	District normal rate.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Nandyal	30 seers.	1891							25·62	25·31	20·26	19·62	17·12	15·33
		1892	13·70	14·11	14·11	14·72	15·24	15·87	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1896							23·22	24·51	26·08	17·31	15·07	15·97
		1897	15·07	13·70	14·38	13·70	13·01	13·35	16·27	9·55	12·23	14·04	..	..
Allagadda	30 seers.	1891	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	23	21	19	14
		1892	13	14	14	14	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1896							27	22	21	14	10	12
		1897	13	13	12	7	12	12	10	9	11	14	..	..
Koilkuntla	30 seers.	1891							28·44	23·70	23·70	23·70	17·77	12·64
		1892	12·64	12·64	14·22	14·22	13·43	12·43	16·19	17·38	20·11	15·46	15·80	15·80
		1896							28·76	2 ..	23·70	17·38	7·90	11·05
		1897	14·22	11·06	12·43	12·64	12·64	11·06	9·13	9·48	10·27	11·85	10·27	..

VI.—*Statement showing the area population, &c., of the Nandyal division.*

Taluks.	Area.	Population.	Agricultural labourers.	Other labourers and artisans.	Total of labourers and artizans.
Nandyal	851	96,292	12,302	19,355	31,657
Sirvel	613	65,168	4,761	14,058	22,819
Koilkuntla	572	86,544	17,111	18,646	35,757
Total	2,039	248,004	34,174	52,059	90,233

VII.—*Statement showing the dates of introduction and closure of relief-works in the Nandyal division.*

Names of the works in the Koilkuntla taluk.	Date of opening.	Date of closure.	Names of the works in the Sirvel taluk.	Date of opening.	Date of closure.	Names of the works in the Nandyal taluk.	Date of opening.	Date of closure.
1. Owl works ..	11th November 1896.	31st October 1897.	1. Chagalmarry ..	16th November 1896.	4th December 1896.	1. Betamcherla	5th February 1897.	19th October 1897.
Gillasingavaram.	17th January 1897 ..	25th September 1897.		1st April 1897 ..	1st October 1897.	Komarole ..	6th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,
Ramapuram ..	12th ,, ,, ..	7th October ,,				2. Panem ..	11th ,, ,, ..	19th ,, ,,
2. Nossam works ..	24th November 1896	24th January ,,	2. Allagadda ..	15th November 1896.	23rd November 1896.	3. Rangapuram	25th May 1897 ..	13th ,, ,,
	7th April 1897 ..	8th October ,,		30th January 1897 ..	2nd October 1897.	.....	.....	.....
3. Koilkuntla I ..	27th February 1897.	31st ,, ,,	3. Boilakuntla ..	7th December 1896.	11th December 1896.	.....	.....	.....
Do. II ..	1st May 1897 ..	31st ,, ,,		23rd February 1897.	13th October 1897.	.....	.....	.....
4. Kalvatala ..	29th March 1897 ..	16th ,, ,,	4. Alamoor ..	1st March 1897 ..	4th ,, ,,	.....	.....	.....
5. Akumalla ..	7th April ,, ..	14th ,, ,,	5. Mutyalapad ..	13th April ,, ..	13th September 1897.	.....	.....	.....
6. Itikala	12th ,, ,, ..	29th ,, ,,	6. Chinnakambalur.	7th May ,, ..	24th ,, ,,	.....	.....	.....
7. Mayalur ..	13th ,, ,, ..	8th ,, ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VIII.—*Statement showing the number of persons relieved on works in the Nandyal division on the last Friday of the two fortnights of each month from November 1896 to October 1897*—continued.

Persons relieved.	May 1897.		June 1897.		July 1897.		August 1897.		September 1897.		October 1897.	
	14th.	29th.	12th.	26th.	10th.	31st.	14th.	28th.	11th.	25th.	9th.	30th.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Nandyal Taluk—cont.												
Men	2,145	2,811	3,420	3,978	5,415	6,875	5,679	6,276	2,160	2,672	1,295	Works closed.
Women	3,021	3,840	4,826	5,630	7,151	9,225	7,952	8,110	2,576	4,553	2,339	
Children	1,260	1,558	1,863	2,142	2,625	3,233	2,345	2,443	1,147	1,318	663	
Total	6,426	8,209	10,109	11,750	15,191	19,333	15,976	16,829	5,883	8,543	4,297	..
Sirvel Taluk—cont.												
Men	3,565	3,954	3,990	4,792	6,115	6,253	5,213	2,632	1,924	1,052	42	Works closed.
Women	5,688	6,475	6,685	8,647	10,289	10,186	8,947	4,920	3,489	2,110	118	
Children	1,820	1,988	1,761	2,224	2,536	2,119	1,959	1,045	744	463	25	
Total	10,973	12,417	12,436	15,663	18,940	18,552	16,119	8,597	6,157	3,625	185	..
Kollamula Taluk—cont.												
Men	6,410	7,620	10,018	11,568	13,460	14,945	13,454	12,627	7,041	6,201	4,885	2,732
Women	9,852	11,165	14,356	16,190	18,261	20,949	19,876	19,233	14,665	10,693	7,707	5,055
Children	3,249	3,636	4,270	4,631	5,211	6,055	5,393	5,530	4,164	2,856	2,207	1,399
Total	19,211	22,421	28,644	32,389	36,932	41,949	38,223	37,390	26,770	19,750	14,899	9,186
Grand Total	36,610	43,047	51,189	59,702	71,063	79,834	70,323	62,816	38,810	31,818	19,381	9,186

IX.—*Statement showing the number of persons relieved on the Weavers' Relief Scheme in the Nandyal division on the last Friday of each fortnight from May to October 1897.*

Talaks.	Date of opening.	May.		June.		July.		Total number of clothes manufactured.
	Date of closure.	14th.	28th.	11th.	25th.	9th.	31st.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kollamula	2d May 1897	1,103	1,109	1,109	1,240	1,414	1,444	18,126
Sirvel	25th October 1897	69	479	389	311	554	666	15,145
Total		170	1,588	1,498	1,551	1,968	1,999	33,281

Talaks.	Date of opening.	August.		September.		October.		Total number of clothes manufactured.
	Date of closure.	14th.	28th.	11th.	25th.	9th.	30th.	
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kollamula	2d May 1897	1,463	1,329	1,305	869	816	816	18,126
Sirvel	25th October 1897	690	1,019	1,019	869	469	316	15,145
Total		2,048	2,241	2,387	1,368	1,299	816	33,281

X.—*Statement showing the number of persons relieved in kitchens attached to relief works on the last Friday of each fortnight from November 1896 to October 1897.*

Persons relieved.	November 1896.		December 1896.		January 1897.		February 1897.		March 1897.		April 1897.	
	15th	29th	13th	31st	14th	29th	12th	27th	13th	27th	10th &	31st.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nandyal Taluk.												
Dependents	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	309	249	187	297	
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	62	65	36	54	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	371	314	223	351	
Koilkuntla Taluk.											93	
Dependents	...	49	40	61	19	98	137	186	217	250	295	1,025
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	52	
Total	...	49	40	61	19	98	137	186	222	257	347	
Sirvel Taluk.											120	451
Dependents	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	69	201	238	11	35
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	355	486
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	69	291	270	923	1,342
Grand Total	...	49	40	61	19	98	178	431	584	371		

APPENDIX IV.

X.—*Statement showing the number of persons relieved in kitchens attached to relief works on the last Friday of each fortnight from November 1896 to October 1897*—cont.

Persons relieved.	May 1897.		June 1897.		July 1897.		August 1897.		September 1897.		October 1897.	
	14th	29th	12th	26th	10th	31st	14th	28th	11th	25th	9th	30th
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Nandyal Taluk—cont.												
Dependents	259	491	431	325	501	537	409	448	324	238	162	closed.
Others	23	368	273	142	40	36	23	22	15	13	8	
Total	282	859	707	467	541	573	432	465	339	251	170	
Koilkuntla Taluk—cont.												
Dependents	167	301	883	1,071	1,438	1,516	1,319	1,342	1,247	966	760	224
Others	84	367	126	243	175	117	88	88	83	60	51	13
Total	251	668	1,009	1,314	1,613	1,633	1,407	1,430	1,330	1,026	811	237
Sirvel Taluk—cont.												
Dependents	555	823	641	711	655	862	564	375	338	181	22	closed.
Others	35	30	16	18	12	22	14	15	13	3	2	
Total	590	853	657	729	667	884	578	390	351	184	24	
Grand Total	1,423	2,380	2,373	2,510	2,821	3,090	2,417	2,285	2,020	1,461	1,005	237

APPENDIX IV.

XI.—*Statement showing the dates of introduction and closure of central kitchens in the Nandyal division.*

Central Kitchens in the Nandyal taluk.	Date of opening.	Date of closure.	Central kitchens in the Koilkuntla taluk.	Date of opening.	Date of closure.	Central kitchens in the Sirvel taluk.	Date of opening.	Date of closure.
1. Betamcherla ..	18th May 1897	25th September 1897.	1. Uyyalavada ..	19th May 1897	3rd October 1897.	1. Rudrakandukur.	22nd May 1897.	3rd October 1897.
2. Panem	26th ,, ,,	2nd October 1897.	2. Rukervada ..	25th ,, ,,	3rd ,, ,,		1st June ,, ,,	2nd ,, ,,
3. Kalva	25th ,, ,,	2nd ,, ,,	3. Chennampalli ..	27th ,, ,,	23rd September ,,	2. Padakandla ..	1st ,, ,,	3rd ,, ,,
4. Lingapuram ..	12th June ,, ,,	2nd ,, ,,	4. Peyasomula ..	29th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,	3. Chagalamarri	9th ,, ,,	1st ,, ,,
5. Bandiatmakur ..	9th ,, ,,	2nd ,, ,,	5. Gulladurti ..	30th ,, ,,	3rd October ,,	4. Mallelur ..	1st July ,,	2nd ,, ,,
6. Pummadapalli ..	26th ,, ,,	1st ,, ,,	6. U. Gorrindinne ..	3rd June ,,	29th September ,,	5. Peddaboyanam	1st ,, ,,	2nd ,, ,,
7. Bhawapuram ..	1st May ,, ,,	16th May ,, ,,	7. Kristipad	5th ,, ,,	30th ,, ,,		10th ,, ,,	24th September 1897.
.... ..	....	....	8. Podalkota ..	6th ,, ,,	4th October ,,	6. Maddur ..	....	....
.... ..	....	....	9. Bijinevemula ..	7th ,, ,,	2nd ,, ,,	7. Sirvel ..	....	....
.... ..	....	....	10. Lingamdinne ..	8th ,, ,,	4th ,, ,,	.... ..	....	....
.... ..	....	....	11. Dornipad ..	14th ,, ,,	27th September ,,	.... ..	....	....
.... ..	....	....	12. Itikala	17th ,, ,,	16th October ,,	.... ..	....	....
.... ..	....	....	13. Owk	22nd ,, ,,	3rd ,, ,,	.... ..	....	....

XII.—*Statement showing the number of persons relieved in central kitchens on the last Friday of each fortnight from May to October 1897.*

Persons relieved.	May		June		July		August		September		October	
	14th.	29th.	12th.	26th.	10th.	31st.	14th.	28th.	11th.	25th.	9th.	30th.
Nandyal Taluk.												
Dependents	..	220	..	197	275	240	370	175	140	132	Closed.	
Others	..	174	338	700	882	1,088	..	606	674	676		
Total ..	..	394	838	897	1,157	1,328	1,084	781	814	808		
Koilkuntla Taluk.												
Dependents	..	..	1,162	1,271	1,953	2,387	2,264	1,092	1,760	1,305	Closed.	
Others	..	..	944	1,279	1,52	1,009	305	382	576	453		
Total ..	..	..	2,106	2,550	3,505	3,396	3,059	1,474	2,336	1,848		
Sirvel Taluk.												
Dependents	..	196	694	832	1,148	1,335	221	1,115	1,062	796	Closed.	
Others	361	116	136	117	615	486	310	361	346	212		
Total ..	136	312	830	949	1,763	1,821	531	1,476	1,408	1,008		
Grand Total ..	136	706	2,274	4,396	6,225	6,543	5,803	031	4,558	3,664		

XIII.—*Statement showing the introduction and closure of relief circles, with the names of the officers in charge of each circle.*

Taluks.	Name of the Circle.	Name of the officer in charge.	Date of introduction.	Date of closure.
Nandyal	1. Betamcherla	R. Kamaiah Naidu, Stock Inspector	24th April 1897	30th October 1897.
	2. Ibrampad	Vasudeva Rao, Circle Inspector	20th May ,,	15th ,, ,,
	3. Kalva	B. Subramaniah and M. Ramiah, Revenue Inspectors.	29th ,, ,,	27th ,, ,,
	4. Kadamalkalva	L. Seetharamaswami, Circle Inspector	20th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,
	5. Gaindukur	Ramakrishniah, Circle Inspector	31st ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,
	6. Nandyal	Ramachandra Rao and Veeraraghavulu Naidu, Revenue Inspectors.	12th June ,,	3rd ,, ,,
Koilkuntla	1. Itikala	Subbiah, Circle Inspector	12th May ,,	31st ,, ,,
	2. Uyyalavada	Venkatramiah, Circle Inspector	19th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,
	3. Kalugotla	Krishniah, Circle Inspector	24th ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,
	4. Gullasangavaram	Ramanjulu Naidu, Circle Inspector	27th ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,
	5. Timmanayanipet	Venkatramaniah	1st June ,,	21st ,, ,,
	6. Koilkuntla	V. Seshagiri Rao, Revenue Inspector	19th May ,,	31st ,, ,,
	7. Owk	N. Ramakrishnah and Venkatramaniah, Revenue Inspectors.	June ,,	October ,,
	8. Dornipad	Krishnamachary, Circle Inspector	20th August ,,	31st October ,,
Sirvel	1. Rudravaram	Ethiraja Mudaliar, Circle Inspector	12th May ,,	7th ,, ,,
	2. Allagedda	K. Vijjuramiah, Revenue Inspector	19th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,
	3. Muttyalapad	Umamaheswara Rao, Circle Inspector	3rd June ,,	24th ,, ,,
	4. Pillalle	N. Rama Rao, Circle Inspector	27th May ,,	24th ,, ,,
	5. Peddabodanam	Christnia Pillai, Circle Inspector	8th June ,,	24th ,, ,,
	6. Pasupad	A. Sreenivasulu Naidu, Revenue Inspector.	August ,,	October ,,

XIV.—*Statement showing the number of persons relieved by grain doles on the last Friday of each fortnight from May to October 1897.*

Taluks.	May		June		July		August		September		October	
	15th.	29th.	12th.	26th.	10th.	31st.	14th.	28th.	11th.	25th.	9th.	30th.
Nandyal	137	862	2,591	2,573	2,036	3,678	2,695	3,131	2,000	338	45	Closed.
Koilkuntla	...	332	2,351	3,401	3,159	3,419	2,765	2,206	1,874	228	347	1
Sirvel	...	126	1,206	2,172	2,172	2,983	1,374	1,243	957	145	...	Closed.
Total	137	2,110	6,148	8,146	7,367	10,071	7,834	6,580	4,831	2,212	592	1

XV.—*Statement showing the amount of wages paid to coolies on works and the expenditure incurred for Gratuitous Relief and the Weavers' Relief during the famine of 1896–97 up to the end of October 1897.*

Taluks.	Wages of workers, &c.	Gratuitous Relief.		Weavers' relief.	Total expenditure.
		Kitchens.	Grain doles.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nandyal	1,91,288 5 2	13,825 4 8	20,759 2 0	7,797 3 1	2,55,874 11 10
Koilkuntla	5,61,514 14 8	56,190 15 4	21,993 15 1	5,141 2 8	6,39,496 14 2
Sirvel	2,03,683 5 0	18,136 3 9	16,026 0 6	21,102 4 8	2,44,187 1 11
Cost of yarn supplied to Allagedda and Koilkuntla and other contingencies.	...	...	...	...	21,102 4 8
Total	9,56,486 14 10	70,152 5 9	57,779 2 7	34,340 10 6	11,20,958 3 7

XVI.—*Statement showing the amount of remissions granted in 1896 and the amount of kist remaining suspended on 1st January 1897 in villages under the different Acts during the famine 1896–97.*

Taluks.	Number of villages in the taluk.	Wet.		Dry.		1891.		Total.		Land revenue suspended on 1st January 1897.
		Number of villages.	Amount.	Number of villages.	Amount.	Number of villages.	Amount.	Number of villages.	Amount.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Nandyal	92	...	...	...	...	32	6,116	32	6,116	4,116
Koilkuntla	34	...	...	22	13,387	10	1,000	10	1,000	...
Sirvel	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	262	...	...	22	13,387	42	7,116	42	7,116	4,116

XVII.—*Statement showing the transactions in the Relief loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the famine of 1896–97.*

Taluks.	Land Improvement Loans						Agriculturists' Loans					
	Construction of wells.			Other improvements.			Fodder.			Seed and cattle.		
	Number of applications accepted.	Amount disbursed.	Number of wells constructed.	Number of applications accepted.	Amount disbursed.	Number of applications completed.	Number of applications accepted.	Amount disbursed.	Number of applications completed.	Number of applications accepted.	Amount disbursed.	Number of applications completed.
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
Nandyal	11	1,850	11	95	4,840	117	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	15,000	1,500
Koilkuntla	24	4,500	24	23	9,175	816	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,00,000	10,000
Sirvel	65	10,700	65	16	1,960	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100	17,250	100	81	9,965	909	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	1,15,000	11,500

XVIII.—*Statement showing the mortality among persons and cattle from cholera and cattle disease during the famine* 1896–97.

Taluks.	Cholera.		Cattle disease.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Nandyal	183	132	..	947
Sirvel	783	447	..	3,658
Koilkuntla	Not reported		..	2,450
Total	956	579	..	6,755

XIX.—*Statement showing the cost of the special establishments entertained during the famine* 1896–97.

Taluks.	Special Deputy Collector and establishment.	Special Deputy Tahsildar and establishment.	Special Loans Revenue Inspectors and their peons.	Circle Inspectors and their peons.	Paymasters.	Kitchen Superintendents.	Total cost of additional staff employed in taluk and divisional offices.	Total cost of the staff employed purely on famine duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Koilkuntla	..	1,355	118	2,086	3,269	2,199	1,473	7,554
Sirvel	..	1,365	152	1,496	2,369	1,188	1,547	4,053
Nándyal	..	276	157	1,315	1,246	782	423	3,343
Head Assistant Collector's office	3,950	..	..	..	..	..	3,990	..
Total	3,950	2,996	427	4,897	5,884	4,169	7,973	14,950

APPENDIX V.

From H. A. STUART, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Chepauk, Madras.

Referring to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 675, dated 18th October 1897, I have the honour to submit the following report on the conduct of relief operations in the Bellary district :—

SEASON.

2. *Rainfall and water-supply.*—The following statement exhibits the rainfall during each monsoon in the three years 1895–96, 1896–97 and 1897–98, as compared with the average of 25 years. A statement is also submitted showing the rainfall month by month in each station from July 1896 to October 1897. The early showers of April and May 1896 were not up to the average except in Bellary, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli, and even in June when, under ordinary circumstances, the agricultural operations connected with the sowing of dry crops are generally effected, the rainfall exceeded the average only in Rayadrug and Harpanahalli. The rainfall of July, though scanty, was of the greatest value at Bellary and Rayadrug. There was no cause for real anxiety until about the middle of August when the rains suddenly ceased, but anxiety deepened to despair as the rains continued to hold off and the crops gradually withered. In Adóni the only rainfall from the 24th August to the 21st November was 30 cents on the 23rd September. Similarly in Alúr, there was no rain from the 14th August until the 23rd November except 42 cents on the 23rd September. In Bellary, there were 5 cents of rain on the 26th September, 4 cents on the 29th September, 1·12 inches on the 8th October and 6 cents on the 9th October, and these were the only rainy days during the period extending from the 12th August till the 23rd November. There was a similar want of rain in other places, though not quite so absolute. This drought proved disastrous to the mungari crops. About the end of November there was a sudden burst of the north-east monsoon in parts of the district, but the rain was not sufficiently copious to thoroughly soak the black cotton soil, nor was it well distributed. It, however, stimulated large sowings which, for want of further rain, failed and simply meant a loss of seed and labour to the ryots. In May and June 1897 moderate showers fell and prospects brightened, and though the long breaks in July and August aroused anxiety, the heavy showers, which began at the end of August and continued throughout September and the first week of October, effected a rapid improvement in the season and enabled all relief operations to be practically closed by the end of October. There is still some ground for anxiety, as there are no signs yet of the north-east monsoon, and the kórra crop is just beginning to suffer. Standing cotton and white cholam are in good condition, and even if the north-east monsoon should fail altogether they will yield, though the want of rain may affect the outturn. No difficulty was felt for drinking water till the middle of October 1896, when the supply began to fail. The heavy rain of the 23rd November replenished the supply, and there was generally a sufficiency of drinking water throughout the ensuing hot weather. There are some villages in the black cotton tracts where drinking water is always scarce, and where during the past year the difficulty was intensified by the drought. This was foreseen and timely steps were taken to clear out the existing wells and to dig holes in the beds of streams and tanks. The supply in the Tungabhadra and the Hagari channels did not fail, though the latter had, for a time at the end of March, to be cleared of sand to secure a sufficient supply.

Statement showing Rainfall during each Monsoon in 1895–96, 1896–97, *and* 1897–98 *as compared with the average of* 25 *years.*

Rain-recording station.	Average of 25 years.				1895-96.				1896-97.				1897.			
	April and May.	June to September.	October to March.	Total.	April and May.	June to September.	October to March.	Total.	April and May.	June to September.	October to March.	Total.	April and May.	June to September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Yemmiganur	1·63	15·41	6·31	23·35	3·53	11·89	4·43	19·85	0·26	11·54	1·48	13·08	2·03	19·48	3·45	24·86
Ádóni	2·06	19·08	5·98	27·10	1·86	15·19	4·20	24·34	0·46	13·96	4·61	19·03	1·08	23·56	1·83	27·07
Alúr	2·18	13·90	6·53	22·51	1·46	16·04	6·43	23·93	1·21	9·35	1·24	12·13	1·20	21·47	2·23	27·90
Siruguppa	1·83	14·06	6·59	22·41	4·23	21·81	13·04	39·08	1·50	11·14	3·12	15·76	1·92	18·73	4·10	24·75
Kampli	1·76	11·85	7·42	20·53	4·22	12·80	8·73	25·75	0·99	4·75	2·20	7·56	3·01	23·98	2·41	34·30
Bellary	2·04	9·93	6·67	18·64	6·37	13·08	10·01	28·03	6·37	2·17	3·94	12·48	1·14	17·41	3·97	22·52
Rayadrug	2·47	9·15	7·01	18·63	3·73	14·61	6·71	25·05	5·57	8·91	1·34	15·82	5·05	22·32	1·70	29·07
Hospet	2·56	10·93	7·34	25·80	2·53	17·40	7·30	27·23	0·59	10·76	0·66	12·01	4·38	31·69	1·55	40·62
Kúdligi	3·13	14·21	6·75	24·09	3·94	27·84	8·43	40·27	1·43	8·90	1·32	11·67	4·71	55·73	4·59	65·03
Harpanahalli	3·41	13·79	7·10	26·31	3·64	13·21	5·63	22·48	3·71	15·63	3·47	22·81	2·56	20·98	1·06	24·60
Hadagalli	3·24	11·35	6·38	20·97	3·43	12·62	3·56	19·61	1·83	7·78	2·84	12·45	3·06	17·83	2·18	23·97
District average ...	2·51	13·55	6·68	24·74	3·47	16·27	7·23	26·97	2·20	9·50	2·16	13·79	2·86	23·85	2·64	31·65

Statement showing the Rainfall registered in each month.

Rain-recording station.	July 1896.	August 1896.	September 1896.	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.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Yemmiganur	3·23	4·31	2·84	0·18	1·21	...	...	0·09	...	0·23	1·77	3·55	4·43	0·84	10·56	3·45
Ádóni	3·59	7·36	0·30	...	1·61	...	...	...	...	0·42	1·26	2·01	2·28	2·36	16·91	1·83
Alúr	1·65	4·77	0·42	...	1·14	...	...	...	0·70	1·00	0·20	5·09	1·64	3·78	13·96	2·23
Siruguppa	3·08	4·62	0·88	0·11	3·01	...	...	...	...	0·46	1·46	5·20	1·43	3·72	8·36	4·10
Kampli	1·82	1·74	0·99	...	2·14	...	...	0·06	...	0·49	2·42	5·37	0·94	8·72	18·95	2·41
Bellary	0·64	0·61	0·09	1·18	2·76	...	...	...	...	0·07	1·07	2·65	0·30	1·23	13·23	3·07
Rayadrug	0·93	2·00	3·03	0·75	0·59	...	...	...	...	0·95	4·07	2·08	0·23	4·39	15·62	1·70
Hospet	2·48	6·08	1·26	0·38	0·28	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·13	9·96	1·26	4·24	19·23	1·55
Kúdligi	4·43	1·72	1·01	0·79	0·60	...	...	...	...	1·05	3·66	9·35	1·48	4·87	20·03	4·59
Harpanahalli	0·65	2·28	2·20	0·53	2·04	...	...	...	...	1·25	1·31	5·02	1·79	2·40	11·68	1·06
Hadagalli	3·65	1·18	1·53	1·06	1·78	...	...	...	...	2·60	1·36	4·43	0·88	1·96	10·56	2·18
District average ...	2·92	3·38	1·32	0·45	1·64	...	...	0·01	0·06	0·98	1·88	4·07	1·51	3·06	14·46	2·64
Average of 25 years ...	2·63	3·65	4·65	4·79	1·39	0·20	0·05	0·03	0·22	0·59	1·92	2·62	2·63	3·65	4·65	4·79

A statement is also submitted showing the cultivation of fasli 1306 as compared with that of the previous year and the average of five years. It shows that in fasli 1306 there was a net decrease of 255,925 acres as compared with the previous year, and of 104,312 acres compared with the average of five years:—

Taluka.	Dry cultivation.			Wet cultivation.		
	Average of five years.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Average of five years.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	First Crop.					
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ádóni	323,786	322,539	311,649	2,873	2,792	1,923
Alúr	301,888	334,483	277,649	200	310	64
Bellary	403,900	452,766	309,554	4,876	24,366	14,701
Rayadrug	235,102	319,707	172,952	10,075	9,363	8,568
Hospet	93,089	109,486	72,327	13,075	14,951	14,166
Kúdligi	156,705	175,357	164,241	5,694	6,050	4,302
Harpanahalli	180,941	192,958	195,628	3,382	3,559	3,489
Hadagalli	227,621	244,155	231,425	1,457	1,029	1,186
Total ...	1,913,579	2,053,431	1,735,515	42,234	42,437	38,505
	Second Crop.					
Ádóni	3,456	9,728	37,574	890	855	759
Alúr	3,176	2,345	30,984	23	11	...
Bellary	3,934	6,677	16,136	1,423	699	1,224
Rayadrug	2,722	1,906	8,139	4,027	5,545	5,294
Hospet	618	782	743	622	331	1,187
Kúdligi	502	443	579	628	559	39
Harpanahalli	615	3,575	8,560	201	222	3
Hadagalli	543	750	1,923	119	59	...
Total ...	15,678	33,406	97,578	8,133	8,329	...
	Total.					
Ádóni	327,242	332,267	349,223	3,763	...	6,926
Alúr	305,064	343,828	308,633	225	...	13,892
Bellary	410,834	459,443	325,690	6,301	...	15,356
Rayadrug	235,822	321,613	179,101	14,102	15,908	4,790
Hospet	89,733	110,248	73,070	13,697	14,951	4,563
Kúdligi	157,207	174,800	164,820	6,322	6,609	1,340
Harpanahalli	181,556	199,533	199,188	3,583	3,791	...
Hadagalli	228,164	244,905	233,418	1,576	1,088	48,587
Total ...	1,935,652	2,086,837	1,833,093	50,370	50,766	

The following statement shows that the cultivation up to the end of October 1897 was considerably in excess of the cultivation for the corresponding period of the previous year and of the average of the five years. This is evidently due to the seasonable and copious rainfall:—

Taluks.	Area cultivated from April to October 1897.				Total of the previous year for the corresponding period.				Average of the previous five years for the corresponding period.			
	First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ádóni	273,980	2,463	4,405	76	263,050	1,676	46	6	261,527	2,387	378	149
Alúr	290,395	54	147	...	192,218	...	1	...	255,641	155	1,081	...
Bellary	343,418	4,144	19	38	134,670	4,090	14	5	251,060	3,500	31	2
Rayadrug	119,677	7,946	65	47	83,986	7,853	...	...	156,878	8,211	6	3
Hospet	90,913	14,444	12,277	783	69,112	13,969	12	198	80,734	13,472	74	804
Kúdligi	164,968	6,509	98	...	137,913	4,327	...	...	136,586	4,708	5	2
Harpanahalli	198,956	3,744	263	14	185,422	3,332	293	...	160,795	3,108	169	6
Hadagalli	233,631	1,688	161	37	223,999	1,085	365	21	222,307	1,126	163	13
Total ...	1,715,935	40,992	17,315	995	1,290,370	36,332	733	230	1,525,908	36,667	1,905	479

4. *Harvest and outturn.*—The following statement shows the total extent sown and the harvest under the different notations in each taluk, for fasli 1306 as compared with fasli 1301 :—

Taluks.	Total extent sown.	Yield:						Percentage of	
		17 to 20 annas.	13 to 16 annas.	9 to 12 annas.	5 to 8 annas.	1 to 4 annas.	0	Column 5 to column 2.	Column 7 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		
Adóni	351,910	...	7,990	18,983	122,607	121,420	80,910	21	34
Alúr	308,697	...	109	184	3,704	59,300	245,400	79	19
Bellary	331,615	125	633	2,094	20,593	47,681	260,489	78	14
Rayadrug ...	192,965	...	306	11,297	80,557	83,559	67,246	35	43
Hospet	88,426	236	1,599	7,392	12,050	16,446	50,703	57	19
Kúdligi	169,610	...	...	3,703	13,208	94,269	58,425	34	5
Harpanahalli ...	203,701	...	875	59,100	103,398	32,290	6,038	3	...
Hadagalli ...	234,756	...	1,646	10,070	126,148	87,424	9,468	4	...
Total ...	1,881,680	361	13,158	112,828	434,265	542,389	778,679	41	...
Fasli 1301 ...	1,503,763	897	40,994	12,096	369,707	512,717	567,352	37	4

generally follows the rainfall. The scantiness of the south-west ... by the entire failure of the north-east monsoon caused the ... The above table proves that the failure was ... so ... when the area on which the crop totally failed was only 7 ... area sown against 41 per cent. this year. Alúr was, as usual, ... taluk in the whole district. Bellary being the next worst, while Kúdligi and Rayadrug were more or less equally affected. ... least affected. Cholam is the most important food-grain in all the ta... district, occupying 46 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Next to cho... korra is the most extensively grown cereal occupying nearly 17 per cent. of the area sown. Cumbu and ragi come next. Paddy comes last and it is the crop that was least affected, because it depends not upon rainfall but upon sources of irrigation most of which never fail. Korra was more seriously affected than any other food crop. No less than 55 per cent. of it failed totally and 28 per cent. yielded an outturn of not more than four annas. Fifty per cent. of the cholam crop yielded nothing, while 23 per cent. yielded a crop of four annas and less. The area covered by cholam this year was more than in any of the previous five years, while the reverse was the case with korra. The north-east monsoon being scanty and unseasonable retarded the progress of korra cultivation.

Statistics of harvest and outturn for fasli 1307 are not yet available. The early crops have been nearly up to the average, and the *hingari* crop will certainly be average one if there should be one good general rainfall before the end of November; otherwise korra will fail, and the outturn of the other crops may be affected.

FOOD-STOCKS AND TRADE.

5. *Stocks.*—It is impossible to say how much grain there is in the district. This difficulty has been recognised both by the Board and the Government, and Mr. Garstin, in his report on the famine of 1876–78, says that "on the question of the stocks of grain in the country, the information at the disposal of the Government was not and never has been reliable." It is not known what the normal rate of import for this district is, as the statistics of rail-borne trade are compiled for the

Deccan districts as a whole. The figures, however, indicate that the exports generally exceed the imports in normal years. The Board's review on the food-stocks in this presidency (Board's Proceedings, No. 532, dated 27th July 1897) also confirms the view that the outturn of food-grains in this district is generally in excess of the consumption in years of average prosperity. It has already been noted in the fortnightly narratives that "there is still a considerable quantity of grain in this district, and that the ryots refused to open their pits and said that they would not sell until prices had fallen to 20 or 25 seers the rupee. Their position is intelligible, but it is curiously opposed to ordinary economic ideas." The same idea was expressed by Mr. Garstin, in his report of 1876–78, in the following terms: "It is a peculiar idiosyncrasy of the village native grain merchant (which political economy has not yet accounted for) to close his store and refuse to sell when prices rise beyond a certain point." One special reason which made the people adhere to this policy this year was a superstitious fear of a three-years' famine which had taken hold of the ryots. This also probably accounts for the large imports of grain from the south and Mysore. The good rains dispelled these fears and stopped importation. Enquiries show that after the rains came and the people began to feel assured of a good harvest, grain pits were opened in a large number of villages. It is impossible to give even an estimate of the amount of grain thus held in reserve; the most one can say, is that even after two bad harvests there were still considerable stocks of grain in the district, for until July the net import was inconsiderable, and when prospects improved the district began to feed itself again.

6. *Means of communication.*—The district is well provided with means of communication. The Southern Mahratta Railway passes right through the district from east to west, and divides it into two nearly equal parts. The Madras Railway traverses the taluks of Adóni and Alúr, and the Hubli-Haribar branch of the Southern Mahratta Railway is within easy reach of the western portion of the taluks of Hadagalli and Harpanahalli. The district is also connected with the Kistna delta by the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, and with Mysore and Bangalore by another line from Guntakal. There are also fairly good metalled roads connecting the principal towns and villages, but many of the minor roads are in very bad order, and more roads are badly wanted in some parts to connect villages with the main trunk lines. There is a post-office in every village of importance and a fair number of telegraphic offices in the district.

7. *Internal trade.*—Weekly markets are held in all important villages, and the movement of grain follows the course of prices as freely as can be expected.

8. *External trade.*—The important trading centres in the district are Bellary, Adóni, Rayadrug, Hospet, Harpanahalli, Yemmiganur, Kampli and Chitwadigi, and in these towns will be found merchants of enterprise and intelligence, who carry on a brisk trade with Mysore and Hyderabad, as well as with places in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

9. *Ability of local markets to meet demands.*—There was no complaint received from any quarter in this district that grain was not procurable for money. Generally the markets were well supplied. The inhabitants of the few small villages where there were no shops easily obtained what they wanted from the bigger villages in the neighbourhood or at the nearest market. The prices of the petty traders followed closely the prices ruling in the large market towns.

PRICES.

10. *Fluctuations in district average prices.*—A statement is submitted showing the weekly fluctuations in the prices of food-grains from the beginning of July 1896. The price of rice reached the warning rate in the week ending 27th September 1896, while cholam, which was above the normal up to the 12th September 1896, rapidly rose and was above the warning rate by the 10th of October 1896. This sudden rise in prices was mainly due to the large exports to Northern India, but it was intensified by the scanty rainfall of the south-west monsoon, which resulted in

the general failure of the *mungari* crops. The tendency of the prices continu steadily upwards, and rose so considerably that by the 14th of November rice w selling at 6·88 seers a rupee, white cholam at 8·72, yellow cholam at 9·79 and r at 11·09. This was the highest point reached since the great famine of 1876–7 The rain at the end of November had a good effect on the prices, and they beg to fall slowly with some fluctuations till the middle of January, when it becam certain that the *hingari* crop also would fail entirely. The prices of all food-grai then began to rise again slowly and steadily, but, with the exception of cholam July and August, never went up so high as the rates of November, owing chiefly the cessation of export and to the import of grain from the south and Myso The rise continued till the middle of August 1897, from which date prices show a downward tendency. Prices are still fluctuating and cannot be expected to rea the normal level until the harvest of the *hingari* crop proves a success.

11. *Noticeable variations from the district average at any recording station.* The variations were never considerable, owing to facility of communication by ros rail and telegraph between the principal trade centres. Moreover, when the pric rule high, they tend to be uniform everywhere, for there is less margin for flu tuation. Just before the rapid rise of prices in October 1896, cholam was selli at 15·45 seers a rupee at Bellary against 24·72 seers at Rayadrug, Harpanahal and Kúdligi and 24·18 seers at Hadagalli, which are not connected with the ra This great difference was not, however, maintained for any length of time, and the 17th idem the prices were everywhere more or less the same. Subsequen there were temporary fluctuations of no great importance due to roads bei rendered impassable by rain. In one case an apparently exceptional price w returned for white cholam, but the grain it related to was irrigated cholam, whi is much cheaper than the ordinary dry variety of the district.

12. *Variations between prices at recording stations and outlying villages.*—T prices in the villages were slightly higher than those in the towns during the la distress. This remark applies only to villages contiguous to the sites of reli works, and the variation is due to the inability of such villages to meet t additional demand. Grain had, therefore, to be brought from the neighbouri market towns and the extra price represents the cost of carriage. In many case however, the prices at the relief works were below those ruling at taluk hea quarters.

Statement showing the Prices of Food-grains at the Taluk Head-quarters week by week.

Week ending	White cholam: Aroorage	Addoni	Alur	Bellary	Hayadrug	Kadigi	Harpanahalli	Hadagalli	Sandur	Aroorage	Bellary	Hayadrug	Harpur	Average
Rice ... Normal	13·2													
Warning	10·6													
Scarcity	7·9													
1895.														
4th July ...														
11th " ...														
18th " ...														
25th " ...														
1st August ...														
8th " ...														
15th " ...														
22nd " ...														
29th " ...														
5th September ...														
12th " ...														
19th " ...														
27th " ...														
3rd October ...														
10th " ...														
17th " ...														
24th " ...														
31st " ...														
7th November ...														
14th " ...														
21st " ...														
28th " ...														
5th December ...														
12th " ...														

Statement showing the Prices of Food-grains at the Taluk Head-quarters week by week—cont.

Yellow cholam. { Normal ... 30·0 / Warning ... 22·5 / Scarcity ... 15·0

Week ending	Rice.										Ragi.									
	Adoni.	Alur.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kúdligi.	Harpanahalli.	Hadagalli.	Sandur.	Average.	Adoni.	Alur.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kúdligi.	Harpanahalli.	Hadagalli.	Sandur.	Average.
1896.																				
4th July ...	30·10	26·78	26·78	30·90	32·96	30·90	37·08	32·96	...	31·05	...	...	29·10	31·01	34·90	38·80	46·56	38·80	...	36·53
11th „ ...	30·10	26·78	26·78	31·93	32·80	30·96	37·08	30·96	...	30·35	...	...	29·10	32·01	36·80	38·80	46·56	38·80	...	37·01
18th „ ...	31·17	27·81	26·78	31·93	32·90	30·90	36·10	30·90	...	31·05	...	...	29·10	32·98	36·80	38·80	46·56	38·80	...	37·17
25th „ ...	31·17	27·81	26·78	30·90	29·80	32·96	36·05	30·90	...	30·80	...	...	29·10	32·98	36·80	38·80	46·56	38·80	...	37·17
1st August ...	32·25	27·81	26·75	30·90	32·90	32·96	36·05	30·90	...	31·32	...	...	29·10	32·98	36·80	38·80	46·56	38·80	...	37·17
8th „ ...	32·25	28·84	26·78	30·90	32·90	32·96	39·14	32·96	...	32·09	...	...	29·10	32·98	34·90	38·80	46·56	38·80	...	36·86
15th „ ...	32·25	27·81	26·78	30·90	29·80	32·96	38·11	32·96	...	31·45	...	...	29·10	32·98	34·90	38·80	46·56	38·80	...	36·86
22nd „ ...	32·25	31·93	26·78	30·38	32·90	32·96	38·11	32·96	...	32·20	...	...	29·10	32·98	34·90	38·80	46·56	38·80	...	36·86
29th „ ...	32·25	30·93	26·78	30·90	32·90	32·96	37·08	32·96	...	32·09	...	...	29·10	32·98	35·80	38·80	46·56	38·80	...	36·69
5th September ...	32·23	32·49	25·75	30·90	32·40	32·96	37·08	32·96	...	32·10	...	...	29·10	32·98	35·80	38·80	46·56	38·80	...	37·00
12th „ ...	33·32	32·49	23·69	30·90	28·30	32·96	36·05	32·96	...	31·33	...	...	29·10	32·98	33·90	38·80	46·56	38·80	...	36·69
19th „ ...	31·17	20·27	21·63	27·81	24·70	26·78	32·96	30·90	...	27·78	...	...	27·16	26·10	...	34·92	36·86	38·86	...	33·37
27th „ ...	30·10	25·75	20·60	26·78	28·80	24·72	32·96	28·81	...	27·32	...	...	24·25	28·15	29·10	31·04	38·80	38·80	...	31·36
3rd October ...	23·65	19·06	17·51	26·78	25·70	27·81	32·96	28·78	...	25·03	...	...	22·31	29·10	27·10	31·01	36·80	...	...	29·28
10th „ ...	18·25	49·06	15·45	21·72	21·69	24·72	24·72	24·18	...	21·59	...	...	20·37	25·22	22·36	31·01	34·92	...	...	26·77
17th „ ...	16·12	15·45	12·36	15·45	16·40	17·51	17·51	18·75	...	16·19	...	...	15·52	17·46	21·30	23·28	23·28	...	...	20·17
24th „ ...	15·05	15·45	14·01	14·91	17·00	16·48	18·54	17·46	...	16·23	...	...	16·40	18·40	21·30	21·34	23·28	...	...	20·74
31st „ ...	12·89	14·42	12·36	13·39	14·90	15·54	16·48	16·48	...	14·93	17·20	...	15·52	17·46	21·30	21·34	23·28	...	...	18·21
7th November ...	14·51	15·45	12·36	13·39	12·80	12·36	12·88	13·39	...	13·31	17·20	...	14·55	14·55	15·50	16·49	...	...	...	15·61
14th „ ...	10·75	11·33	9·27	10·30	8·70	9·27	9·27	9·79	...	9·84	11·82	...	9·70	10·67	11·10	10·67	12·61	...	...	11·09
21st „ ...	15·05	10·30	12·36	11·33	14·90	16·48	17·51	16·48	...	14·30	16·12	...	14·55	13·58	17·40	16·49	18·43	...	...	16·09
28th „ ...	17·20	16·48	14·42	18·00	14·40	16·48	20·60	20·60	...	17·27	17·20	...	17·46	20·00	17·40	17·46	23·28	...	...	18·80
5th December ...	13·07	12·36	13·36	13·52	13·30	12·36	11·33	13·39	...	12·94	17·20	...	13·58	14·55	14·50	15·52	15·52	...	...	15·15
12th „ ...	15·05	13·39	14·42	12·88	14·40	12·36	12·36	12·36	...	13·40	17·20	...	16·49	14·55	17·40	13·58	15·52	...	...	15·79

Statement showing the Prices of Food-grains at the Taluk Head-quarters week by week—cont.

Week ending	Rice.										White cholam.					
	Adoni.	Alur.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kúdligi.	Harpanahalli.	Hadagalli.	Sandur.	Average.	Adoni.	Alur.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Average.
1896.																
19th December ...	8·60	8·10	8·64	9·18	9·10	7·56	7·56	8·64	...	8·42	12·90	11·33	12·36	12·36	13·30	12·45
26th „ ...	8·60	8·10	8·64	9·18	9·10	8·64	9·72	9·72	...	8·96	13·43	12·39	13·39	12·36	14·40	13·18
1897.																
2nd January ...	9·67	8·37	9·18	9·72	9·70	8·64	10·26	9·72	...	9·40	13·47	12·36	13·39	12·58	14·40	13·24
9th „ ...	9·67	9·18	9·18	9·72	9·70	8·64	9·72	9·72	...	9·44	12·90	12·36	12·36	13·39	14·40	13·08
16th „ ...	9·67	9·18	9·18	9·72	9·10	8·64	9·72	9·72	...	9·37	12·90	11·85	12·36	13·91	14·90	13·18
23rd „ ...	9·13	9·18	9·18	9·72	9·10	8·64	9·72	9·72	...	9·30	12·90	11·85	11·33	13·91	14·90	12·98
30th „ ...	9·13	9·18	9·18	9·72	9·10	8·64	9·72	9·72	...	9·30	12·90	11·85	11·33	13·39	14·90	12·87
6th February ...	9·67	9·18	9·18	9·72	9·10	8·64	9·18	9·72	...	9·30	12·90	11·85	11·33	13·39	14·40	12·77
13th „ ...	9·18	8·64	9·18	9·72	9·10	8·64	9·18	9·72	...	9·16	12·36	11·85	11·33	12·36	13·30	12·24
20th „ ...	9·13	8·64	9·18	9·72	8·60	8·64	9·18	9·72	...	9·10	12·36	11·85	11·33	12·36	13·30	12·24
27th „ ...	9·67	8·64	9·18	9·72	8·60	8·64	9·18	9·72	...	9·17	12·90	11·85	11·33	13·39	13·30	12·66
6th March ...	9·67	8·64	9·18	9·72	8·10	8·64	9·72	9·72	...	9·37	12·90	11·85	11·33	13·39	13·30	12·55
13th „ ...	9·67	8·64	9·18	9·72	8·10	8·64	9·45	9·72	...	9·14	12·90	11·85	11·33	13·39	13·30	12·55
20th „ ...	9·67	8·37	9·18	9·72	9·72	8·64	9·72	9·72	...	9·54	12·36	11·85	11·33	13·91	13·39	12·57
27th „ ...	9·13	8·37	9·18	9·72	8·60	8·64	9·72	9·72	...	9·18	10·75	11·85	10·30	13·39	10·80	11·42
3rd April ...	9·13	7·83	9·18	9·72	8·60	7·56	9·72	9·72	9·45	8·99	10·75	10·30	10·30	12·58	10·30	11·04
10th „ ...	9·13	8·10	9·18	9·72	8·64	7·56	9·72	9·72	9·45	9·02	11·55	10·30	10·82	12·36	10·30	11·07
17th „ ...	9·13	8·10	8·64	9·72	8·60	7·56	9·72	9·72	9·45	8·98	11·55	10·30	10·82	12·36	10·80	11·17
24th „ ...	9·13	8·10	8·64	9·72	9·10	8·10	9·72	9·72	9·45	9·07	11·55	10·30	11·33	12·58	10·80	11·31
1st May ...	9·13	7·56	8·64	9·72	9·10	8·10	9·72	9·72	9·45	9·02	11·55	10·30	11·33	12·58	12·30	11·61
8th „ ...	9·13	7·56	8·64	9·72	9·10	7·56	9·72	9·72	9·72	8·99	11·55	10·30	11·33	12·58	12·30	11·61
15th „ ...	9·13	7·56	8·64	9·72	8·60	7·56	9·72	9·72	9·45	8·90	11·25	10·30	10·82	12·36	11·80	11·20
22nd „ ...	8·10	7·56	8·64	9·72	8·10	7·56	9·72	9·72	9·72	8·70	10·30	10·30	10·82	12·58	10·80	10·96

Statement showing the Prices of Food-grains at the Taluk Head-quarters week by week—cont.

Week ending	Yellow cholam.										Ragi.									
	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kódligi.	Harpanahalli.	Hadagalli.	Sandur.	Average.	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kódligi.	Harpanahalli.	Hadagalli.	Sandur.	Average.
1896.																				
19th December	15·52	13·39	14·42	13·39	15·40	12·36	15·45	13·39	...	14·17	19·85	...	15·52	15·52	17·40	15·52	17·45	...	...	16·80
26th „	15·52	14·42	14·42	13·39	16·40	15·45	16·48	16·48	...	15·53	19·85	...	18·13	15·52	17·10	17·46	21·34	...	...	13·25
1897.																				
2nd January	16·12	14·42	15·15	13·91	16·40	15·45	17·51	15·45	...	15·50	19·85	...	17·46	16·49	18·40	15·52	21·34	...	...	17·76
9th „	15·52	14·42	14·42	14·42	15·40	16·48	15·97	15·15	...	15·20	17·20	...	17·45	16·49	18·40	17·46	20·56	...	...	17·90
16th „	13·97	13·39	14·42	15·45	15·90	16·48	16·48	15·45	...	15·20	16·12	...	15·52	16·49	18·40	17·46	20·37	...	...	17·39
23rd „	13·97	13·39	12·39	15·15	15·90	16·48	16·48	15·45	...	15·06	16·12	...	15·52	16·49	18·40	17·46	20·37	...	...	17·39
30th „	13·97	13·39	14·42	14·42	15·90	14·42	15·45	15·45	...	14·62	16·12	...	16·49	15·52	18·40	15·52	19·40	...	...	16·91
6th February	13·97	13·39	12·36	14·42	15·90	14·42	15·45	15·45	...	14·42	16·27	...	15·52	15·52	18·40	15·52	19·40	...	...	17·10
13th „	13·43	12·88	13·39	13·39	14·40	14·42	15·45	15·45	...	14·10	16·06	...	16·49	14·55	15·50	15·52	18·43	...	...	16·19
20th „	13·43	12·88	13·39	13·39	14·90	13·91	15·45	14·42	...	13·97	17·20	...	16·49	14·55	16·40	15·52	18·43	...	...	16·43
27th „	12·70	12·88	13·39	14·42	14·40	13·91	14·94	14·42	...	14·01	17·20	...	16·49	14·55	16·00	15·52	18·43	...	...	16·43
6th March	13·97	12·88	13·39	14·42	14·40	13·91	14·94	14·42	...	14·01	17·20	...	16·49	15·52	16·50	15·52	18·43	...	...	16·61
13th „	13·97	12·65	13·39	14·42	14·40	13·91	14·42	14·42	...	13·98	17·20	...	16·49	15·52	16·50	15·52	17·46	...	...	16·45
20th „	13·70	12·88	13·39	14·42	14·42	13·39	13·39	14·42	...	13·75	17·20	...	16·49	15·52	16·50	15·52	18·01	...	...	16·21
27th „	12·90	12·88	12·36	13·91	13·39	12·36	13·39	13·39	...	13·07	17·20	...	15·52	14·55	14·50	15·52	15·52	...	...	15·63
3rd April	12·68	11·33	11·33	13·39	11·33	11·33	13·39	11·85	13·07	12·07	16·12	...	15·52	12·55	11·06	12·61	15·52	...	15·75	14·87
10th „	12·68	11·33	12·36	13·39	11·33	12·36	13·39	12·85	13·12	12·53	17·20	...	16·49	14·55	13·58	14·07	15·52	...	15·80	15·46
17th „	12·68	11·33	12·36	13·39	12·90	12·36	13·39	13·40	13·12	12·70	17·20	...	16·49	14·55	15·50	13·58	15·52	...	15·80	15·66
24th „	12·90	11·33	12·36	13·91	13·39	12·68	13·39	14·02	13·60	13·12	17·20	...	16·49	14·55	16·00	14·53	15·52	...	17·50	16·02
1st May	12·90	11·33	13·39	13·91	13·39	12·36	14·42	13·39	13·60	13·39	17·73	...	16·49	14·55	16·50	14·55	17·46	...	17·80	16·44
8th „	12·90	11·33	12·36	13·39	13·39	12·36	13·85	13·39	12·87	12·81	17·73	...	17·46	14·55	16·50	13·55	15·52	...	17·72	16·20
16th „	12·68	11·33	12·36	12·52	12·90	12·36	12·36	12·36	13·39	12·41	16·66	...	16·49	14·55	15·50	14·55	15·52	...	17·70	15·75
22nd „	11·33	11·33	12·36	13·39	12·80	12·36	12·62	12·36	13·39	12·41	14·55	...	16·49	15·01	15·50	14·55	15·52	...	17·70	15·62

Statement showing the Prices of Food-grains at the Taluk Head-quarters week by week—cont.

Week ending	Rice.										White cholam.					
	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kódligi.	Harpanahalli.	Hadagalli.	Sandur.	Average.	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Average.
1897.																
29th May	8·10	7·56	8·61	9·72	8·10	7·56	9·72	9·72	8·04	8·64	10·30	10·30	10·82	12·36	12·30	11·27
5th June	8·10	7·29	8·10	9·72	8·10	7·56	9·72	9·72	8·64	8·55	9·79	10·30	10·82	12·36	10·82	10·71
12th „	8·10	7·56	8·10	9·72	7·56	7·56	9·72	9·72	8·64	8·52	9·79	10·30	10·82	12·36	10·82	10·82
19th „	8·91	7·56	8·10	9·72	7·56	7·56	9·72	8·64	8·49	8·47	10·56	10·30	10·30	12·36	10·82	10·87
26th „	8·10	7·56	8·10	9·72	7·02	7·56	9·18	8·64	8·49	8·26	10·30	10·30	9·79	...	11·33	10·43
3rd July	8·10	7·56	8·10	8·64	8·10	7·56	9·18	8·10	7·46	8·31	8·76	9·79	9·79	10·30	9·27	9·58
10th „	7·56	7·02	8·10	8·10	8·10	7·56	8·64	7·56	7·56	7·80	8·24	8·24	8·76	9·79	9·27	8·86
17th „	7·29	7·02	8·10	8·64	8·10	7·56	8·64	7·56	7·56	7·83	8·24	8·24	8·24	10·30	8·76	8·76
24th „	7·56	7·02	7·56	8·64	7·56	7·56	8·64	7·56	7·56	7·77	8·24	8·24	8·24	9·27	8·76	8·55
31st „	7·56	7·02	7·56	8·10	7·56	7·56	8·64	7·56	7·56	7·68	8·76	8·24	8·24	9·27	9·79	8·86
7th August	7·56	7·02	7·56	8·10	8·10	7·56	8·10	7·56	7·29	7·65	8·76	8·24	8·24	9·27	9·27	8·76
14th „	7·56	7·02	7·56	8·10	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·29	7·53	8·50	8·24	8·24	...	8·76	8·43
21st „	7·56	7·02	7·56	8·10	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·29	7·53	8·50	8·50	8·24	...	9·27	8·63
28th „	7·56	7·02	7·56	8·10	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·53	8·76	7·73	8·24	...	9·79	8·63
4th September	7·83	6·48	7·56	8·10	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·53	8·76	7·73	8·24	9·27	11·33	9·99
11th „	8·10	7·02	7·56	8·64	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	8·10	7·77	9·79	8·24	9·27	11·33	11·33	9·99
18th „	8·64	7·56	7·56	8·64	7·56	7·66	7·56	7·56	8·10	7·88	10·30	12·36	10·30	12·36	10·30	11·12
25th „	8·64	7·56	7·56	8·64	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	8·01	7·95	11·85	12·36	12·36	16·48	10·30	12·67
2nd October	9·18	8·10	8·64	9·72	7·56	7·66	7·56	7·56	9·18	8·34	12·36	14·42	13·39	17·51	12·36	14·01
9th „	9·18	8·10	8·64	9·72	7·83	7·56	8·10	7·56	9·18	8·43	12·36	14·42	11·33	20·60	12·36	14·21
16th „	9·18	8·10	7·56	9·72	7·83	7·56	8·10	7·56	8·64	8·25	12·36	14·42	11·33	...	12·36	12·62
23rd „	8·64	8·10	8·64	9·72	7·30	7·56	8·64	7·56	...	8·30	12·36	13·39	12·36	13·39	12·36	12·73
30th „	8·64	8·10	8·64	9·72	7·83	8·10	8·10	8·64	8·64	8·49	12·36	13·39	12·36	14·42	13·39	13·18
6th November	8·64	8·10	8·64	9·72	7·83	8·64	8·64	8·64	...	...	13·39	13·39	12·36	14·42	13·39	...
13th „	8·64	7·83	8·10	9·72	7·83	8·64	9·18	8·64	...	...	13·39	13·39	11·33	14·42	13·39	...

Statement showing the Prices of Food-grains at the Taluk Head-quarters week by week—cont.

Yellow cholam.

Week ending	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Hayandrug.	Hospet.	Kúdligi.	Harpanahalli.	Hadagalli.	Sandur.	Average.
1897.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29th May ...	11 33	11 38	12 36	13 39	13 38	12 36	13 30	12 36	11 34	12 43
5th June ,,	10 52	10 82	11 33	13 39	13 39	12 36	13 39	12 36	11 34	12 40
12th ,,	10 82	11 35	11 33	13 39	13 39	11 33	11 33	12 36	11 34	12 17
19th ,,	11 65	11 33	11 33	13 39	11 50	11 33	11 33	12 36	12 36	12 24
26th ,,	11 33	11 33	11 33	13 39	11 81	11 33	11 33	12 36	12 36	12 13
3rd July ...	10 04	10 30	10 30	11 33	9 79	10 30	11 85	10 30	10 30	10 65
10th ,, ...	9 79	9 27	10 30	10 82	10 30	9 79	11 33	10 30	10 30	10 30
17th ,, ...	9 27	9 27	9 27	11 33	9 79	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	9 53
24th ,, ...	9 79	9 27	9 27	10 30	9 79	9 79	10 92	10 30	10 30	9 53
31st ,, ...	10 52	9 27	9 27	10 04	10 30	10 30	10 92	10 30	10 30	9 79
7th August ...	9 79	9 27	9 27	10 04	10 30	9 79	10 92	9 79	10 30	9 79
14th ,, ...	10 30	9 27	9 27	10 04	10 30	9 79	10 92	9 79	10 30	9 79
21st ,, ...	9 79	9 27	...	9 79	9 01	9 79	10 30	9 79	10 30	9 79
28th ,, ...	9 79	9 79	...	9 79	10 30	10 83	11 33	11 33	10 30	10 11
4th September	9 79	8 24	12 36	10 30	11 33	11 07	11 85	11 33	11 33	10 30
11th ,, ...	11 07	10 30	...	11 33	...	12 36	12 36	12 36	12 36	11 62
18th ,, ...	12 36	14 42	14 52	...	...	...	12 36	14 42	12 36	12 68
25th ,, ...	14 42	14 42	15 45	...	11 33	12 36	12 36	14 42	14 42	13 40
2nd October ...	14 42	17 51	14 42	...	15 45	12 36	12 36	14 42	14 42	14 74
9th ,, ...	13 91	17 51	14 42	...	13 39	12 36	13 39	13 91	14 42	14 42
16th ,, ...	14 04	17 51	14 42	...	14 42	14 42	13 39	13 91	14 42	14 42
23rd ,, ...	14 42	14 42	14 42	...	14 42	14 42	17 39	14 42	14 42	14 42
30th ,, ...	14 14	14 42	16 48	...	14 42	16 48	17 00	16 48	14 42	15 36
6th November	14 42	16 48	15 45	...	15 45	16 48	16 48	20 60	16 48	17 64
13th ,, ...	15 45	16 48	13 21	...	21 34	19 40	20 60	20 60	16 48	17 83

Condition of the People.

13. *Labour market.*—In ordinary times the supply of labour in the Bellary district is barely equal to the demand, and while in the Presidency as a whole, there are 25 agricultural labourers for every 100 land-owners and farmers, in Bellary the proportion is only 21 per cent. When the cotton crop is a good one there is, I am informed, considerable difficulty in getting sufficient labour to pick it, notwithstanding the fact that the remuneration offered is very good. This relative scarcity of labour explains the smallness of the numbers, who sought relief at the beginning of the distress. The total strength of the labouring classes in the Bellary district, according to the Census of 1891, is 146,000, of whom about 90,000 are found in the affected portion of the district. Up to the end of January, not more than one-fifth of these were in receipt of any form of State relief, while even at the beginning of April, the proportion probably did not exceed one-third. The numbers then began to rise somewhat rapidly, but it must be remembered that April and May are always slack months for the labour market, and it is not until July that a brisk demand for labour recommences. This year that demand was barely appreciable, while the wages offered were considerably below normal rates. The proprietors of the cotton mill at Bellary increased the number of their hands in the middle of 1897, and they inform me that this increase was due mainly to the greater supply of labour offered during the prevalence of distress; and they add that the wages given were from one to two rupees per month lower than the usual rates. As soon as matters took a favourable turn, the numbers fell from 560 to 460; while about 500 coolies, who had been employed on construction work at the mill, dispersed as soon as the rain fell. These facts and figures indicate very fairly the condition of the labour market throughout the district. The supply was much greater than the demand and there was in consequence a considerable reduction in wages, notwithstanding the fact that prices were about 300 per cent. above the normal rates.

14. *Public health.*—From the beginning of the distress there has been a great deal of fever in parts of the district. The period was one of very deficient rainfall and unusually high temperatures; but I do not presume to offer any opinion as to the connection between these climatic conditions and the increased prevalence of fever. Surgeon-Major Cama, the Officiating District Medical and Sanitary officer, thinks that the heat did not affect the public health or the health of the relief-workers to any appreciable extent; but his military duties prevented him from leaving Bellary, and my own experience is that the scorching hot winds of April and May, and the terrible heat that prevailed through the greater part of the working day did have a somewhat injurious effect upon the general health of those on the works, and especially on the health of the babies and small children who accompanied their parents. During the hot weather again, when the drinking-water was both scanty and bad, guinea-worm was very common; but as soon as the rains fell, there was a marked diminution of this disease. But, though the rains brought an improvement in this respect, they undoubtedly had an injurious effect upon the general health. "It was observed," Surgeon-Major Cama writes, "that as soon as the rains set in, fevers, bowel-complaints and chest affections were very prevalent." In July cholera entered Adóni and Bellary taluks from the Nizam's Dominions, and during that and the following months, it produced heavy mortality in those taluks and in Alúr. Measles of a severe type prevailed in Adóni, and to a less extent in Alúr and proved fatal to many children.

15. *Death and Birth rates.*—The following statement shows the number of deaths registered between October and September in each of the five years ending 30th September 1897:—

—	From 1st October to 30th September.				
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.
Bellary taluk	2,388	3,230	2,931	2,963	3,775
Rayadrug taluk	1,574	1,842	1,692	1,777	1,560
Ádóni do.	2,923	3,705	2,651	3,462	5,039
Alúr do.	1,478	2,042	1,662	2,648	3,378
Hospet do.	2,306	2,697	2,189	2,444	2,597
Hadagalli do.	2,332	1,765	1,987	2,050	1,846
Harpanahalli taluk	2,188	1,676	1,566	1,766	1,829
Kúdligi taluk	2,709	2,473	1,898	1,849	1,618
Bellary Municipality	1,284	1,624	1,680	1,553	1,905
Ádóni do.	627	672	626	630	981
Total ...	19,809	21,726	18,872	21,132	24,411

These figures give the following death-rates:—

Year.	Death-rate per mille.
1892–93	22·01
1893–94	24·14
1894–95	20·97
1895–96	23·51
1896–97	27·15

These rates are calculated upon the population of 1891, and they are, therefore, somewhat in excess of the true death-rates, and the increase, which appears in the year 1896–97, is greater than the reality. The figures, however, have only a relative value and nicety of calculation would be out of place. The increased mortality during the year of distress is marked only in the taluks of Bellary, Ádóni and Alúr and in the municipal towns of Bellary and Ádóni; and as this was the portion of the district which suffered most from famine, it might be concluded that the increased mortality was due to the famine. That it was due in part to this cause is probable, but it was also very largely due to the presence of cholera and measles in these three taluks. We had famine in Hospet, Hadagalli and Kúdligi, but there was practically no cholera there, and the death-rate is accordingly below the average.

The high mortality in the Ádóni taluk, during the months of July and August 1897, caused me considerable anxiety, and I asked Mr. Lloyd to make a careful and detailed inquiry into the matter. The figures for July and August 1897 showed a marked excess over the average—

—	Average of four years.		1897.	
	July.	August.	July.	August.
Number of deaths in the town ...	54	61	103	137
Number of deaths in the taluk ...	231	275	820	1,401
Total ...	285	336	923	1,538

The excess of August over July was due to cholera. The number of deaths from this malady was 197 in July and 750 in August. The number of deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery was 57 in July and 98 in August; these complaints were probably closely connected with the outbreak of cholera. In the taluk returns the number of deaths due to measles is not shown, but in the town the mortality due to this complaint was 34 in July and 60 in August. In other words out of 240 deaths, 94 or 39 per cent. were due to measles. The deaths from measles in the taluk are included in the 755 deaths under "all other causes," and it is a reasonable deduction from the town returns that they form a very large proportion of this number.

In the case of deaths of young children and old people, Mr. Lloyd made special inquiries into the circumstances of the families of the deceased in the towns of Adóni, Kowtalam, Kosgi, and Yemmiganur. In Ádóni 137 out of 174 cases were investigated. In 73 the families were in good circumstances, in 41 some of the members were on the relief works, in 18 gratuitous relief was given, while in 5 cases the families were poor and not in receipt of relief, but in these 5 cases the nature of the illness showed that death could not have been due to privation. In Kowtalam 89 deaths were investigated. In the cases of 29 relief was being given, in 24 the household is described as rich, and in the remainder as in ordinary circumstances. In Kosgi out of a total of 51 cases relief was given in 23, and the circumstances of the others were either "ordinary" or "well-to-do." In Yemmiganur 11 out of 25 were deaths in the families of the "well-to-do." The general result of these inquiries is to show that, though the season has been abnormally unhealthy, the rich have suffered as much as the poor, and few, if any, deaths, can be ascribed to privation.

Somewhat similar inquiries were made by Mr. Narasimha Rao Pantulu in Alúr, and with the same result. Mr. Turing investigated a few cases in the Bellary taluk, again with a like result, and the experienced Deputy Collector and Tahsildar in charge of that taluk assured me that the unusual unhealthiness was by no means confined to the needy.

It is probable that some portion of the enhanced mortality is apparent only and due to better registration. In the report on the famine of 1891–92, it was pointed out that there is usually an improvement in registration at such times.

Births.—The following table gives the number of births in each taluk and municipal town during the first nine months of each of the last three years:—

Places.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Bellary taluk	3,661	3,403	3,078
Rayadrug taluk	2,124	1,919	1,852
Ádóni ,, ...	4,121	3,756	3,629
Alúr ,, ...	2,761	2,506	2,071
Hospet ,, ...	2,324	2,188	2,061
Hadagalli ,, ...	2,269	2,309	2,219
Harpanahalli taluk	2,205	2,402	2,377
Kudligi taluk	2,013	2,129	2,241
Bellary Municipality	1,420	1,394	1,391
Ádóni ,, ...	896	865	787
Total ...	23,734	22,874	21,716

It will be seen that the number born has steadily diminished by about 1,000 in each period, and the regular decline is found in all the taluks except Kudligi, where there has been a steady rise, and Hadagalli and Harpanahalli, where the births in 1896 were more numerous than those in 1895. I am afraid that the returns are of very little value, for the fluctuations are very large. Thus in April 1895, the number of births in Rayadrug was 265, but only 175 were registered in April 1896. In March 1895 the number was 540 in Alúr and only 445 in March 1896. In February 1895 there were in Bellary 322 births against only 207 in February 1896, and in April 1895 there were 324 births against 411 in the same month of 1896.

It is probable that the famine will have a decided effect on the birth-rate for, apart from the possibility of diminished fertility, the marriage-rate must have fallen in a time of such high prices; but the effect of this fall will probably be more noticeable during the six months following September. I have no statistics for months later than September.

16. *Crime and Jail statistics.*—I have, from time to time, given in my fortnightly narratives statistics of offences against property, and these showed that there had been an appreciable increase of this class of crime. Unfortunately these statistics have not been sent to me in a complete form, and I am, therefore, unable to do more than state the general tendency shown by them. The return of admissions to jails and sub-jails from November 1896 to August 1897, which was circulated

with the Board's Resolution, dated 5th November 1897, No. 893, shows an increase of 714, or 49 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that the Bellary district jail serves as the district jails of Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool as well as Bellary. The enormous increase in the admissions in August is noticeable in all districts, but in Bellary the offences were, I think, for the most part of a petty nature, and there was at no time any marked outbreak of grave crime, though there was undoubtedly an increase of it.

I may mention that in the case of offences against property a few of the complainants were persons employed on relief works.

17. *Emigration and immigration.*—There are no statistics of emigration and immigration, but it is known that a considerable number of people left the district for the coffee estates of Mysore towards the end of 1896. This movement occurred chiefly in the Bellary taluk. There was some temporary emigration from Adóni to Hyderabad for agricultural work in the early part of 1897, but the number of emigrants was smaller than usual. There was a good deal of immigration from the Nizam's Dominions as the distress deepened, and we probably had 10,000 Hyderabad people on our relief works at one time. Most of these were in the Adóni taluk. The movement from Kurnool was purely local, due to the fact that we had several relief works close to the border.

Measures of State Relief.

18. *Necessity for State aid.*—In reviewing the report on the Famine of 1891–92 the Government, in paragraph 7 of its order No. 302, dated 4th May 1894, observed "that an extensive failure of crop of even a single year is sufficient in this Presidency to deprive the majority of landholders and the labouring classes of their ordinary means of livelihood, and to make them dependent upon extraneous aid, especially State aid, for their maintenance, until the return of a season favourable to agricultural operations." The scanty south-west monsoon and the entire failure of the north-east monsoon resulted in widespread loss of both the *mungari* and *hingari* crops of fasli 1306. This disaster was further aggravated by the extensive export to Northern India, which forced up prices out of all proportion to the extent of the failure of crops. Nearly 70 per cent. of the population consists of persons dependent directly upon agriculture for their livelihood, and of the remainder many depend almost entirely upon the custom of the agricultural classes, and they, therefore, feel the pinch of a bad season as soon as the ryots themselves. This is especially the case with the weavers and the village artisans, who seldom have any capital beyond the simple implements of their craft.

The failure of the north-east monsoon of 1896 deprived the agricultural labourers and many of the artisans of their usual employment, and it was soon evident that they had no resources upon which they could fall back. Employment had, therefore, to be provided by the State. Fortunately the number of the labouring classes is comparatively small in this district and until April, the number of persons seeking relief on works or otherwise did not exceed 10 per cent. of the population affected. Until then there was considerable employment in picking cotton and reaping wet crops, but when these operations ceased, the numbers needing relief increased appreciably. The stocks of the smaller ryots, too, began to give out about this time, and most of them had to send their families to relief works, and in many cases they themselves were also compelled to come. Fears for the future, due to native prophecies and intensified by the lateness of the north-east monsoon, drove still more on to the works, and thenceforward the numbers can no longer be accepted as an accurate test of the need of relief.

Further evidence of the necessity for State aid was afforded by the grain riot at Kottúr on the 30th October, by the threatened riot at Bellary, by the number of cases of theft of grain that occurred in October and the early part of November, and by the considerable emigration from the eastern taluks to Mysore and Dharwar. In Adóni the position was rendered so grave by the sudden rise in prices that the intervention of the State was anticipated by the leading members of the population of the town, who raised private subscriptions and made doles to the starving poor.

19. *Area and population for which required.*—The area in which State aid was required increased gradually from 2,166 square miles to 3,963 square miles, the total area of the district being 5,975 square miles. The population of the affected tracts rose from 276,100 to 517,800, out of a total population of 900,126. In other words, 66 per cent. of the area containing 57 per cent. of the population was affected, as compared with 47 per cent. and 52 per cent. of the population in 1892; but the severity of the distress was undoubtedly greater in 1897 than in the earlier year. The localisation of the affected tracts has been shown in the maps submitted month by month, and speaking broadly it may be said that the whole of the area to the north of Southern Maharatta Railway, and a considerable portion to the south of it in the Hospet, Kudligi and Hadagalli taluks were seriously affected. Gayadrug and Harpanahalli were the only taluks in which no relief works were necessary.

There are no zamindaris in this district.

20. *Nature of measures introduced with dates of introduction and closure.*—In the second half of October and the first part of November Mr. Campbell, the then Collector, made a rapid tour through the taluks of Hospet, Hadagalli, Bellary, Adóni and Alúr. He did not find any signs of starvation, but the labouring classes were, for the most part, without work, and so also were a great many of the weavers, particularly in the town of Adóni. As already stated, private charity came to their assistance there. This was on the 1st November, and on the 11th idem State relief was organised for the weavers of the town, on the basis of what are known as the Salem rules. Steps were also taken to expand the ordinary road-works, on reduced wages, in the taluks of Bellary and Adóni, under paragraphs 16 and 37 of the Famine Code. The Board, however, insisted on their being converted at once into test-works and organised under the Famine Code. Orders were accordingly issued and the first test-work was started on the Bellary-Siruguppa road on the 11th November 1897. A large number of labourers at once flocked to this work, and Mr. Campbell told me on leaving the district that he was convinced that they were not opened a day too soon, though he had at first thought that it would be safe to wait until December. Kitchens were started near the works almost simultaneously so as to afford relief to the dependents of workers, and these kitchens were also utilized for the relief of other indigent persons living in the neighbourhood, while special kitchens were started in the towns of Adóni and Bellary. The condition of the people was carefully watched, and additional works and kitchens were opened according to requirements. Village relief, either in the shape of kitchens or grain doles was not started until it was found that the workers were sharing their wages with their dependents at home and that they were losing condition in consequence. This was especially noticeable in the neighbourhood of Daroji. By the end of April 1897 relief circles had been settled, circle inspectors appointed, and village relief organised. A statement is submitted, showing the date and closure of each form of relief in each taluk.

No.	Name.	Date of opening.	Date of closure.
	RELIEF WORKS.		
	Ádóni Taluk.		
1	Ádóni municipal work	16th Nov. 1896	27th Apl.
2	Balsaladoddi Tank work	15th Nov. 1896	13th Oct.
3	Ádóni-Madavaram road	23rd Nov. 1896	12th Oct.
4	Halvi-Kosgi road	15th Mar. 1897	25th Oct.
5	Kowtal-Kuppegal road	10th Apl. 1897	13th Oct.
6	Yemmiganur-Kosgi road	3rd May 1897	27th Sep.
7	Ádóni-Nandavaram road, Nagaldinne section	27th Jan. 1897	25th Sep.
8	Ádóni-Kotekal section	13th May 1897	13th Sep.
	Alúr Taluk.		
9	Ádóni-Siruguppa road	20th Nov. 1896	27th Sep.
10	Ádóni-Alúr road	4th Jan. 1897	24th Sep.
11	Alúr-chippigiri road, north section	16th Nov. 1896	4th Oct.
12	Alúr-chippigiri road, south section	Do.	16th Oct.
13	Alúr-Moka road, north section	18th Nov. 1896	9th Oct.
14	Alúr-Moka road, South section	Do.	Do.
15	Ádóni-Aspari road, Aspari section	15th Jan. 1897	5th Oct.
16	Adóni-Chinnahotur section	Do.	14th Sep.
17	Holalagondi-Hebbettam road	16th Apl. 1897	11th Oct.
	Bellary Taluk.		
18	Bellary-Siruguppa road, north section	11th Nov. 1896	9th Oct.
19	Bellary-Siruguppa road, south section	20th Apl. 1897	2nd Oct.
20	Bellary-Tekkalakota section	26th May 1897	9th Oct.
21	Bellary-Moka road	15th Nov. 1896	8th Oct.
22	Bellary Fort ditch work	5th May 1897	12th June
23	Hirehal road	12th June 1897	15th Sep.
24	Bellary-Gooty road	27th Feb. 1897	9th Oct.
	Rayadrug Taluk.		
25	Sholapuram kunta work	24th Nov. 1896	2nd Dec.
	Hospet Taluk.		
26	Daroji-Metri road	20th Nov. 1896	27th Sep.
27	Hospet-Gadiganuru road	10th Jan. 1897	8th Oct.
28	Antapur Anicut channel	31st Jan. 1897	22nd Feb.
29	Avinamadugu tank	23rd Aug. 1897	4th Oct.
30	Antapur-Vaddu road	7th Feb. 1897	22nd Aug.
31	Narayanadevarkeri tank	17th Nov. 1896	16th Oct.
32	Gowripur-Kudligi road	12th Apl. 1897	9th Sep.
	Kúdligi Taluk.		
33	Kudligi-Sorasipur road	14th Apl. 1897	2nd Oct.
	Hadagalli Taluk.		
34	Belshunsi road	2nd Feb. 1897	16th Oct.
35	Devagondanahalli tank	2nd Dec. 1896	20th Sep.
36	Itigi-Kottur road	12th May 1897	13th Oct.
37	Hampasagaram road	3rd June 1897	4th Oct.
	KITCHENS.		
	Bellary Taluk.		
1	Kolur	27th Mar. 1897	16th Oct. 1897
2	Brucepettah (Bellary)	5th Apl. 1897	16th Oct. 1897
3	Moka	18th Nov. 1896	1st Oct. 1897
4	Tekkalakota	27th May 1897	27th Oct. 1897
5	Chinthadalam	13th Sep. 1897	23rd Oct. 1897
6	Kuppagal	3rd May 1897	2nd Oct. 1897
7	Paramadevanahalli	2nd Mar. 1897	18th Oct. 1897
8	Somasamudram	27th Mar. 1897	11th Oct. 1897
9	Kurugodu	26th May 1897	20th Oct. 1897
10	Korlagondi	2nd June 1897	Do.
11	Hirehalu	16th Sep. 1897	12th Oct. 1897
12	Sindegiri	4th June 1897	19th Oct. 1897
13	Emmiganuru	Do.	17th Oct. 1897
14	Kowl Bazaar (Bellary)	1st June 1897	15th Oct. 1897
15	Sidigenahola	19th Sep. 1897	16th Oct. 1897
16	Handehalu	26th Sep. 1897	4th Oct. 1897
17	Kolagallu	9th Oct. 1897	19th Oct. 1897
18	Vaddlihatti	13th Sep. 1997	22nd Oct. 1897
19	Dammur	16th Nov. 1896	Do.

No.	Name	Date of opening.	Date of closure.
	KITCHENS—*cont.*		
	Rayalrug Taluk.		
20	Weavers' kitchen at Rayadrug	30th July 1897	13th Oct. 1897
	Ádóni Taluk.		
21	Ádóni kitchen No. 1	30th Nov. 1896	3rd Nov. 1897
22	Do. No. 2	13th Feb. 1897	10th Sep. 1897
23	Do. No. 3	21st Mar. 1897	4th Nov. 1897
24	Do. No. 4	27th July 1897	9th Oct. 1897
25	Chinnathambalam	4th Dec. 1896	13th Oct. 1897
26	Malapalli	1st Jan. 1897	12th Oct. 1897
27	Peddathambalam	24th Jan. 1897	13th Oct. 1897
28	Nanduvaram	30th Jan. 1897	16th Oct. 1897
29	Halvi	18th Mar. 1897	15th Oct. 1897
30	Ratchumari	20th Mar. 1897	27th July 1897
31	Kowtalam	11th Apl. 1897	16th Oct. 1897
32	Bellegallu	1st May 1897	11th Aug. 1897
33	Yemmiganur central kitchen	22nd Apl. 1897	31st Oct. 1897
34	Kosgi	24th Apl. 1897	20th Oct. 1897
35	Kotekal	26th Apl. 1897	29th Sep. 1897
36	Nagaldinne	21st Apl. 1897	16th Oct. 1897
37	Hatekulli	26th May 1897	22nd Oct. 1897
38	Yemmiganur road kitchen	Do.	25th Sep. 1897
39	Pandavagal	1st June 1897	12th Sep. 1897
40	Chyagi	14th June 1897	23rd Sep. 1897
41	Kowtalam-Kuppegal road kitchen	25th June 1897	12th Sep. 1897
42	Mugathi	8th July 1897	Do.
43	Madhavaram	28th July 1897	10th Oct. 1897
	Alúr Taluk.		
44	Nagardona	24th Dec. 1896	13th Oct. 1897
45	Nemakal	27th Nov. 1896	Do.
46	Chippagiri No. 1	24th Dec. 1896	16th Oct. 1897
47	Do. No 2	1st Apl. 1897	1st Oct. 1897
48	Manekurti	5th Apl. 1897	21st Sep. 1897
49	Kannarechedo	5th Jan. 1897	4th Sep. 1897
50	Peddahotur	16th Jan. 1897	17th Oct. 1897
51	Aspari No. 1	28th Jan. 1897	30th Sep. 1897
52	Do. No. 2	1st Apl. 1897	30th Oct. 1897
53	Alur	18th Feb. 1897	10th Oct. 1897
54	Agraharam	20th Jan. 1897	9th Sep. 1897
55	Kuruvalli	7th July 1897	18th Oct. 1897
56	Halaharivi No. 1	4th Dec. 1896	3rd Oct. 1897
57	Do. No. 2	20th Apl. 1897	26th Oct. 1897
58	Holalagondi No. 1	8th Apl. 1897	17th Oct. 1897
59	Do. No. 2	27th July 1897	22nd Sep. 1897
60	Harivanam	30th Dec. 1896	18th Oct. 1897
61	Samekudlur	6th Apl. 1897	19th Oct. 1897
62	Ravi	13th May 1897	21st Oct. 1897
63	Ravihalu	Do.	19th Oct. 1897
64	Vandavagalli	14th May 1897	24th Oct. 1897
65	Nadangam	13th July 1897	18th Oct. 1897
66	Hebbettam	30th June 1897	21st Oct. 1897
67	Molagavalli	12th May 1897	30th Oct. 1897
68	Degalahalu	30th Apl. 1897	29th Sep. 1897
69	Yerura	11th Apl. 1897	25th Oct. 1897
70	Gulikur	18th July 1897	19th Oct. 1897
71	Chintakunta	9th Apl. 1897	Do.
72	Gejjihalli	13th Aug. 1897	17th Oct. 1897
73	Holibedu	2nd June 1897	13th June 1897
74	Hattibelagallu	8th July 1897	11th July 1897
	Hospet Taluk.		
75	Daroji	20th Jan. 1897	8th Oct. 1897
76	Gadiganur	11th Jan. 1897	17th Oct. 1897
77	Antapur	7th Feb. 1897	16th Oct. 1897
78	Narayanadevarakeri	18th Jan. 1897	14th Mar. 1897
	Do. reopened	23rd Sep. 1897	16th Oct. 1897
79	Mariammanahalli	12th Apl. 1897	11th Sep. 1897
80	Hospet	1st July 1897	20th Sep. 1897
81	Kodal	14th Aug. 1897	25th Aug. 1897
82	Avinamadugu	27th Aug. 1897	3rd Oct. 1897
83	Devalapuram	19th Aug. 1897	30th Sep. 1897
84	Kampli	6th Sep. 1897	18th Oct. 1897
	Hadagalli Taluk.		
85	Ittigi	17th May 1897	25th Oct. 1897

It will be seen that up to the end of June, the proportion was approximately two women to one man. The relative number of males then increased somewhat rapidly, and in July and August the proportion was about 1½ to 1. The men left the works much more rapidly than the women, and in September the proportion was two and one-third women to one man.

Weavers' relief.—The number of weavers relieved was never very large, and it did not exceed two hundred until the end of April or beginning of May. The numbers then rose steadily and reached the maximum of 3,080 at the end of August. At many of the weaving centres of the district, no relief was found necessary though a few men of this class were no doubt forced to resort to the road works.

Relief in kitchens.—The great majority of the people fed in the kitchens consisted of children. The numbers remained fairly stationary during the period of greatest distress, the maximum of all classes being 9,720, of whom 6,091 were dependents of relief workers. Of this total figure, 8,539 were children.

Relieved by grain doles.—There was no distribution of grain doles until the end of April. The numbers rapidly increased, and the maximum of 18,662 was reached in July. Of this number 2,303 were men, 8,079 were women and 8,280 were children. These figures represent very fairly the proportion of the three classes.

Statements giving statistics for each taluk week by week are appended. I also attach a statement giving monthly statistics for the great famine of 1876–78, the famine of 1891–92 and that which has just closed. In 1877, prices ruled much higher than in 1897, and the numbers on relief amounted in August 1877 to more than 50 per cent. of the population of the district. In 1897, the monthly average was also highest in August, but the proportion of the population in receipt of relief was only about 20 per cent. In 1892, the rise in prices was not so great, and the number of persons receiving State assistance did not exceed 3 per cent. of the population.

Statement showing the Average Numbers on Relief Works week by week from the commencement of famine.

Week ending.	Men.								Women.								Children.								Grand Total.
	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Bayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Bayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Bayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	
1896.																									
14th November	493	119	1,109		217			1,937	705	599	2,551		341			3,896	538	262	1,699		220			679	1,617
21st "	613	1,835	1,219	41	163			3,874	1,185	3,611	2,425	66	303			7,590	457	2,227	1,069	39	209			3,901	15,365
28th "	446	1,839	485		109		17	2,896	1,179	4,171	1,169		289		27	6,831	452	2,538	718		146		14	3,318	13,045
5th December	627	2,253	381		109		57	3,427	1,091	4,318	1,352		354		35	7,155	556	2,534	456		197		41	3,062	14,207
12th "	778	2,503	276		107		78	3,621	1,479	4,478	311		241		290	6,799	524	2,275	351		219		176	3,545	14,421
19th "	722	2,152	264		92		112	3,342	1,373	3,879	943		290		543	6,735	480	2,049	876		173		152	3,229	13,906
26th "																									
1897.																									
2nd January	785	2,406	274		185		77	3,637	1,406	4,564	852		305		533	7,647	490	2,107	362		231		68	3,118	14,402
9th "	807	2,278	316		129		95	3,626	1,528	4,063	831		587		557	7,566	495	1,986	344		221		78	3,123	13,807
16th "	87	2,320	340		183		73	3,713	1,669	4,482	943		465		819	7,878	592	2,175	340		221		76	3,123	13,507
23rd "	598	2,410	435		135		88	3,666	1,551	5,250	1,131		383		595	8,910	558	2,412	411		402		45	3,956	15,534
30th "	1,021	2,220	543		210		63	3,877	2,302	6,122	1,512		669		252	10,977	905	2,856	559		454		70	4,844	19,698
6th February	1,572	2,778	724		211		76	5,461	2,908	7,377	1,684		901		294	13,174	1,189	3,188	591		531		106	5,605	24,240
13th "	1,935	3,182	774		365		83	7,537	3,716	8,491	1,804		974		378	15,363	1,514	3,457	588		473		142	6,213	29,113
20th "	2,321	4,425	770		428		92	8,016	4,575	9,150	1,873		1,124		475	17,197	1,841	4,197	621		485		184	6,850	32,063
27th "	2,585	4,579	705		450		125	8,504	4,878	9,521	1,627		1,128		480	17,634	2,034	4,096	588		522		168	7,348	33,486
6th March	2,803	4,669	804		447		130	8,853	5,315	9,980	1,979		1,288		695	19,257	2,205	4,224	617		572		163	7,859	35,969
13th "	3,106	4,824	878		486		163	9,456	5,721	10,287	2,106		1,365		763	20,242	2,123	4,449	666		548		243	8,229	37,927
20th "	2,841	5,059	890		558		178	9,526	5,263	10,537	2,321		1,477		736	20,334	2,187	4,569	634		557		241	8,388	38,248
27th "	3,021	5,370	893		587		218	10,089	5,569	11,444	2,536		1,615		834	21,998	2,335	4,531	1,075		580		285	8,806	40,893
3rd April	3,119	5,424	822		667		256	10,218	5,584	11,526	2,573		1,623		925	22,231	2,418	4,723	956		582		278	8,757	41,206
10th "	4,495	5,078	883		782		268	12,506	8,553	13,251	2,462		1,872		997	27,135	3,540	6,077	1,145		676		296	11,734	51,375
17th "	4,993	6,348	1,078		923	304	345	13,991	9,653	14,941	2,999		1,999	326	974	31,893	4,076	6,961	1,356		911	448	272	14,024	59,908
24th "	5,139	7,215	1,164		829	378	331	15,056	10,273	14,990	3,129		2,170	740	1,004	31,302	4,076	6,981	1,356		911	448	272	14,024	60,382
1st May	5,644	8,259	1,396		1,211	218	233	16,960	11,470	15,762	3,611		2,611	473	1,127	35,054	4,340	6,715	1,316		1,917	214	296	14,798	66,812
8th "	6,054	7,450	1,451		1,065	224	241	16,619	12,074	15,035	4,052		2,825	599	1,102	35,687	4,340	6,715	1,316		1,917	214	296	14,798	66,922
15th "	6,738	8,024	1,646		1,264	321	429	18,263	14,426	16,464	4,510		2,933	674	1,342	40,174	5,228	6,551	1,357		962	254	529	14,886	68,809
22nd "	7,751	10,746	1,856		1,495	416	578	22,842	15,967	18,234	4,836		3,239	728	1,666	44,664	7,563	7,566	1,930		1,105	214	428	17,797	85,303
29th "	9,172	11,044	2,060		1,457	219	790	24,082	17,509	19,180	5,173		3,653	847	2,142	48,063	6,826	7,970	2,180		1,409	146	601	18,982	90,088
5th June	10,210	10,134	2,520		1,472	369	749	25,354	19,054	17,218	6,302		3,478	668	3,551	49,963	6,885	7,941	2,230		1,409	119	775	18,718	93,035
12th "	10,811	12,416	3,279		1,665	244	798	27,151	18,720	19,091	5,691		3,717	652	2,403	51,297	6,925	8,082	1,765		1,705	119	825	19,421	97,869
19th "	9,309	12,144	2,878		1,463	236	676	24,706	18,861	19,171	5,278		3,038	818	2,068	51,236	6,385	7,820	1,809		1,645	131	691	18,479	94,425
26th "	9,446	12,706	2,849		1,579	211	707	27,788	20,249	21,682	5,852		3,956	816	2,475	55,030	6,879	8,252	2,209		1,705	133	789	19,300	102,024
3rd July	10,495	13,636	3,453		1,744	273	885	30,370	21,174	22,223	6,337		4,207	821	2,859	58,124	6,953	8,319	2,421		1,295	152	781	19,941	108,435
10th "	12,682	14,818	4,884		2,207	346	1,172	36,705	21,870	22,573	7,696		4,349	864	3,466	60,120	8,409	8,473	2,771		1,599	209	869	22,031	117,856
17th "	15,132	17,845	5,947		2,772	382	1,565	43,631	26,657	24,956	9,075		5,164	921	3,823	71,697	8,801	9,249	3,088		1,930	206	1,003	24,276	139,554
24th "	15,817	19,599	6,269		3,313	508	2,153	47,659	28,913	26,547	10,773		6,761	1,005	5,114	77,197	10,177	10,052	3,705		2,044	265	1,093	27,284	152,140
31st "	14,585	19,626	7,054		3,493	553	3,520	48,831	28,527	26,917	11,598		7,105	1,093	6,854	78,158	9,615	9,851	3,911		2,242	281	1,403	27,453	154,442
7th August	12,574	19,131	7,790		3,705	527	3,065	46,793	29,017	26,633	13,237		6,886	1,052	5,125	78,950	9,475	9,671	4,240		2,220	305	1,295	27,206	152,949
14th "	13,050	18,024	8,151		3,781	515	3,191	46,075	28,532	25,680	14,010		6,648	1,018	6,117	79,417	9,248	9,181	4,561		2,295	305	1,295	27,076	149,493
21st "	11,854	19,054	8,340		3,862	590	3,084	46,662	29,690	26,984	12,052		5,562	955	6,592	78,819	9,852	9,511	4,582		2,265	307	1,429	27,852	147,344
28th "	12,990	19,554	8,714		3,954	662	3,716	48,590	29,195	27,755	13,061		5,968	1,040	6,988	77,109	9,655	9,655	4,473		2,258	294	1,683	28,124	154,703
4th September	5,006	14,853	7,858		3,290	574	2,596	37,583	19,605	21,568	12,013		6,353	1,126	6,884	68,127	5,789	8,365	5,112		2,038	269	1,543	22,948	128,658
11th "	6,228	14,744	5,206		2,913	446	1,896	31,434	18,580	21,696	11,128		5,118	717	4,850	62,719	4,512	7,563	5,385		1,574	216	1,218	18,968	113,121
18th "	4,770	9,348	3,612		1,977	305	1,013	20,745	10,460	18,041	7,054		3,553	545	3,580	43,511	3,152	6,128	3,253				492	12,925	77,181
25th "	2,613	6,003	2,151		1,209	192	636	12,905	6,266	12,440	5,151		2,095	333	1,525	29,810	1,729	4,221	1,711		784	77	452	8,974	50,689
2nd October	1,276	3,646	1,620		719	70	640	7,972	373	8,102	3,530		1,569	157	1,564	15,295	556	2,686	1,525		498	32	122	5,419	28,686
9th "	546	984	591		215		437	2,773	172	2,729	606		701		1,430	7,081	421	678	903		215		344	1,762	11,616
16th "	393	177			56		118	802	813	921			306		524	3,264	236	189			40		135	600	3,866

Statement showing the Average Number of Persons relieved in Kitchens week by week from the commencement of relief operations.

Week ending.	Men.								Women.								Children.								
	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Bayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Bayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Bayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	
1896.																									
14th November	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548
21st "	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	896	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	1,046
28th "	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	49	...	1	...	...	...	...	49	213	35	122	...	...	...	...	...	370
5th December	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	12	35	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	130	84	100	...	...	...	...	...	314
12th "	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	15	36	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	109	72	53	...	...	...	...	...	294
19th "	15	2	1	...	...	...	...	18	52	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	165	76	28	...	...	...	...	...	269
26th "	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	14	43	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	162	51	...	...	...	...	...	364
1897.																									
2nd January	10	6	1	...	...	...	...	17	51	7	1	...	...	...	...	59	281	332	95	...	...	...	...	...	708
9th "	14	7	3	...	...	...	...	24	53	9	2	...	...	...	...	74	298	509	104	...	...	...	...	...	912
16th "	17	9	4	...	5	...	...	35	72	12	4	...	6	...	...	104	410	485	108	...	104	...	...	...	1,107
23rd "	19	13	3	...	6	...	...	42	70	11	4	...	8	...	...	93	347	535	120	...	127	...	...	...	1,129
30th "	23	17	5	...	5	...	...	50	82	17	5	...	12	...	...	116	423	776	163	...	146	...	...	...	1,508
6th February	33	20	6	...	5	...	...	64	106	22	5	...	11	...	...	154	709	799	171	...	164	...	...	...	1,843
13th "	33	24	6	...	7	...	...	70	92	25	6	...	19	...	...	172	690	754	165	...	284	...	...	...	1,893
20th "	38	22	7	...	12	...	1	80	140	26	6	...	30	...	2	213	601	804	153	...	341	...	32	...	1,931
27th "	38	22	6	...	11	...	1	78	135	32	7	...	23	...	3	200	690	803	134	...	283	...	21	...	1,931
6th March	35	21	5	...	14	...	...	75	126	30	8	...	29	...	4	197	540	821	155	...	265	...	24	...	1,805
13th "	37	24	6	...	14	...	1	82	131	33	10	...	30	...	5	209	537	748	116	...	259	...	30	...	1,674
20th "	38	23	9	...	13	...	...	83	124	31	10	...	29	...	7	201	491	780	80	...	262	...	43	...	1,656
27th "	40	26	10	...	10	...	7	93	145	33	10	...	21	...	6	215	520	774	103	...	273	...	34	...	1,713
3rd April	42	15	10	...	9	...	4	80	232	20	14	...	21	...	9	296	750	637	290	...	276	...	64	...	2,017
10th "	65	35	22	...	10	...	4	136	184	54	52	...	22	...	8	320	1,062	1,357	328	...	267	...	51	...	3,205
17th "	74	42	22	...	13	2	3	156	193	67	81	...	24	...	9	376	1,195	1,821	351	...	314	...	54	...	3,818
24th "	86	41	23	...	13	3	4	170	206	68	101	...	25	...	8	410	1,638	1,728	448	...	321	...	63	...	4,310

Statement showing the Average Number of Persons relieved in Kitchens week by week, &c.—cont.

Week ending	Dependants.																							
	Men.								Women.								Children.							
	Ádóni.	Alár.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	Ádóni.	Alár.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	Ádóni.	Alár.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	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
1897.																								
1st May	61	22	9	..	21	3	5	121	201	35	27	...	30	5	5	303	1,530	1,851	335	...	384	69	70	4,239
3rd „	74	48	8	..	22	2	4	158	142	61	28	...	29	5	4	269	1,187	2,050	409	...	382	52	40	4,120
15th „	59	45	9	...	17	3	5	138	92	79	26	...	27	5	4	233	1,155	1,979	382	...	382	49	65	4,012
22nd „	69	62	2	...	12	2	7	154	171	104	20	...	21	5	7	328	1,261	2,463	472	...	398	50	90	4,724
29th „	67	62	3	...	12	3	9	156	185	105	20	...	22	4	6	342	1,422	2,540	507	...	406	44	104	5,023
5th June	55	39	7	...	13	4	8	126	137	63	26	...	24	7	8	265	1,380	1,933	495	...	414	54	110	4,391
12th „	37	36	2	...	12	3	9	99	49	63	10	...	26	7	12	177	1,145	2,251	536	...	424	43	127	4,526
19th „	29	34	...	...	12	3	10	88	42	60	9	...	27	7	17	162	1,170	2,123	481	...	433	45	146	4,398
26th „	27	34	...	...	13	3	8	85	39	57	9	...	28	7	18	158	1,383	2,251	509	...	468	52	149	4,812
3rd July	21	31	3	...	41	4	11	117	35	52	20	...	98	10	14	229	1,900	2,082	873	....	856	55	172	5,938
10th „	23	38	10	...	21	3	10	105	37	55	21	...	35	9	14	171	1,501	2,214	1,010	...	793	50	217	5,815
17th „	29	39	11	...	23	2	10	114	37	66	24	...	34	4	14	179	1,637	2,198	1,120	...	651	48	222	5,876
24th „	23	35	11	...	22	1	9	101	33	72	20	...	32	3	15	175	1,515	2,256	1,176	...	635	46	241	5,869
31st „	19	40	9	...	23	...	12	103	22	78	15	...	33	...	15	158	1,339	2,231	1,113	..	625	19	247	5,574
7th August	20	55	6	5	22	2	10	120	30	100	20	20	27	...	13	210	1,505	2,449	1,102	123	428	34	238	5,879
14th „	21	51	5	7	21	...	13	118	31	103	10	25	32	...	15	216	1,548	2,427	1,017	124	411	36	255	5,813
21st „	22	65	8	7	23	...	16	141	30	115	12	29	27	...	18	231	1,482	2,603	943	135	373	40	275	5,851
28th „	19	67	8	9	19	...	18	140	30	109	22	22	22	...	19	224	1,443	2,346	908	131	392	43	304	5,367
4th September	19	51	10	6	20	1	18	125	34	105	21	18	31	...	19	228	1,271	1,885	762	102	518	52	284	4,874
11th „	15	51	15	5	16	...	17	119	40	108	25	17	38	...	17	245	1,041	1,724	562	94	470	41	266	4,198
18th „	17	42	13	6	11	...	15	104	29	104	21	17	21	1	17	210	542	1,522	599	90	373	29	239	3,394
25th „	14	36	10	6	7	...	9	82	26	91	15	15	15	1	14	177	393	1,448	420	83	341	18	177	2,880
2nd October	7	23	12	7	10	...	9	68	18	62	32	11	30	1	6	160	319	845	516	70	462	34	125	2,371
9th „	4	19	7	6	3	5	...	44	13	50	14	12	15	4	...	108	159	570	228	67	214	46	234	1,518
16th „	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	17	...	...	...	66	72	...	132	270
23rd „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th „	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Average Number of Persons relieved in Kitchens week by week, &c.—cont.

Week ending	Others.																							
	Men.								Women.								Children.							
	Ádóni.	Alár.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	Ádóni.	Alár.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	Ádóni.	Alár.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
1897.																								
1st May	33	21	20	...	7	...	...	81	41	35	116	...	7	...	...	199	529	344	119	...	17	...	...	1,009
3rd „	24	8	15	...	...	...	...	47	57	18	89	...	...	...	...	164	590	177	108	...	...	...	...	875
15th „	26	10	14	...	...	...	...	50	136	25	69	...	...	...	...	230	521	250	105	...	...	...	...	876
22nd „	37	16	22	...	3	...	...	78	62	40	33	...	3	...	...	138	428	323	71	...	...	...	...	822
29th „	36	20	24	...	6	...	...	86	71	34	32	...	4	...	...	141	574	315	134	...	1	...	...	1,024
5th June	29	26	64	...	8	...	...	127	68	47	147	...	5	...	...	267	522	332	483	...	1	...	...	1,338
12th „	62	34	91	...	5	...	...	192	225	66	210	...	4	...	...	505	1,221	499	691	...	1	...	...	2,412
19th „	65	32	72	...	2	...	...	171	245	73	181	...	5	...	...	504	1,082	557	595	...	1	...	...	2,236
26th „	67	24	83	...	1	...	...	175	216	68	225	...	4	...	...	513	1,134	504	639	...	1	...	...	2,278
3rd July	77	39	87	..	2	...	...	205	251	84	241	...	7	...	...	583	1,190	626	771	...	1	...	...	2,588
10th „	86	38	89	...	30	...	...	243	275	65	244	...	78	...	...	662	1,193	472	625	...	384	...	...	2,724
17th „	85	30	95	...	22	...	...	232	223	55	278	...	58	...	...	614	1,147	384	647	...	244	...	...	2,522
24th „	84	30	92	...	15	...	...	221	253	45	278	...	41	...	...	623	1,259	245	622	...	192	...	...	2,318
31st „	77	36	96	...	18	1	...	228	214	30	296	...	49	...	...	589	986	198	658	...	207	...	...	2,049
7th August	65	42	105	...	17	2	...	251	252	45	296	...	56	4	...	653	1,126	323	695	...	206	8	...	2,358
14th „	83	26	101	...	15	1	...	227	251	48	271	...	56	4	...	630	1,129	259	697	...	207	7	...	2,299
21st „	84	26	99	...	15	1	...	225	263	51	232	...	46	4	...	596	1,160	215	653	...	200	1	...	2,229
28th „	84	24	91	...	17	2	...	218	278	56	224	...	46	3	...	607	1,160	211	592	...	206	1	...	2,170
4th September	77	27	90	...	24	1	...	219	263	51	207	...	47	2	...	570	1,199	298	759	...	207	...	...	2,454
11th „	75	32	87	...	25	1	...	220	253	62	206	...	45	3	...	569	974	603	827	...	205	5	...	2,704
18th „	68	28	87	...	31	1	...	215	278	56	209	...	62	3	...	608	1,208	669	666	...	310	19	...	2,872
25th „	55	34	86	...	37	1	...	213	218	74	188	...	70	3	...	553	1,046	376	615	...	364	27	...	2,425
2nd October	82	26	100	...	35	...	...	243	288	77	217	...	67	3	...	652	1,308	761	746	...	321	10	...	3,140
9th „	79	34	90	...	27	...	13	249	246	68	209	...	54	...	13	610	1,244	1,110	863	...	327	...	...	3,544
16th „	69	32	34	...	25	...	12	172	237	101	82	...	35	2	29	486	998	978	687	...	132	27	...	2,822
23rd „	52	13	...	...	25	...	11	101	218	8	...	...	32	...	28	287	775	230	...	...	144	...	140	1,289
30th „	23	4	...	...	7	...	...	34	90	10	...	...	5	...	...	105	449	95	...	....	28	...	...	562

Statement showing the Average Number of Persons relieved by grain doles in villages—'Others.'

Week ending	Men.								Women.								Children.								Grand Total.
	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	
1897.																									
1st May	...	85	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	186	...	181	..	...	...	...	...	181	446
8th ,, ...	36	103	122	...	...	...	...	51	61	330	262	...	...	...	...	713	...	180	147	...	...	...	...	349	1,413
15th ,, ...	125	261	212	...	17	...	...	53	350	553	502	...	37	...	...	1,542	4	450	604	...	80	...	...	1,240	3,397
22nd ,, ...	86	331	225	...	25	...	...	71	622	953	532	...	69	...	...	2,176	2	618	721	...	131	...	...	1,493	4,296
29th ,, ...	230	391	229	...	25	...	...	92	1,029	953	533	...	69	...	...	2,589	70	618	673	...	131	...	...	1,491	5,015
5th June	298	374	401	...	69	...	...	1,14	1,256	909	1,592	...	142	...	...	3,899	89	776	1,418	...	429	...	...	2,712	7,753
12th ,, ...	425	396	605	...	122	...	...	1,56	1,761	1,029	2,766	...	362	...	...	5,318	167	921	1,963	...	760	...	...	3,811	10,677
19th ,, ...	427	630	605	...	170	2	...	1,84	1,651	1,773	2,766	...	510	39	...	6,744	184	1,271	1,963	...	958	2	...	4,978	13,550
26th ,, ...	467	603	422	...	197	4	92	1,7	1,802	1,971	1,729	...	720	50	313	6,285	180	2,119	1,373	...	1,260	5	695	5,792	13,862
3rd July	583	635	435	...	119	4	107	1,8	1,968	1,849	1,691	...	431	50	345	6,334	237	2,12	1,735	...	469	5	845	5,883	14,109
10th ,, ...	475	660	439	...	119	15	220	1,9	1,825	1,954	1,706	...	421	71	695	6,682	170	2,13	1,781	...	469	19	1,400	6,522	15,132
17th ,, ...	563	625	482	...	181	19	220	2,0	2,403	1,788	2,232	...	544	66	695	7,667	284	2,253	2,661	...	1,457	33	1,400	7,978	17,733
24th ,, ...	684	729	546	...	202	22	220	2,9	2,485	1,790	2,414	...	627	68	695	8,079	301	1,9	3,027	...	1,567	39	1,400	8,230	18,662
31st ,, ...	588	535	592	4	233	30	154	2,1	2,661	1,473	2,458	...	697	79	418	7,757	322	1,8	3,259	...	1,676	73	1,348	8,482	18,375
7th August	472	409	536	...	372	56	198	2,0	2,377	1,111	2,545	...	738	93	664	7,528	257	1,39	2,800	...	1,747	117	1,563	7,876	17,476
14th ,, ...	490	464	621	2	343	33	198	2,1	2,432	1,279	2,548	3	772	91	664	7,789	272	1,525	2,557	...	1,744	114	1,563	7,775	17,724
21st ,, ...	674	432	638	8	428	28	146	2,3	2,831	1,187	2,483	14	923	78	446	8,012	390	1,404	2,507	...	2,255	111	1,031	7,698	18,004
28th ,, ...	631	424	625	8	410	37	146	2,2	2,629	1,108	2,369	14	863	96	446	7,625	388	1,360	2,250	...	2,110	149	1,031	7,328	17,254
4th September	504	424	588	8	302	60	146	2,0	2,274	1,179	2,310	14	855	169	446	7,247	306	1,387	2,100	...	2,168	170	1,031	7,152	16,431
11th ,, ...	614	414	572	8	428	60	94	2,2	2,572	1,134	2,254	14	771	169	305	7,219	382	1,959	2,128	...	2,002	170	510	6,551	15,970
18th ,, ...	614	414	537	8	398	60	94	2,1	2,572	1,134	2,155	14	685	169	305	7,034	382	1,359	1,689	...	1,574	170	510	5,684	14,843
25th ,, ...	581	405	365	7	339	60	85	1,8	2,278	1,121	1,261	13	641	169	288	5,771	351	1,390	1,445	...	1,520	170	461	5,337	12,950
2nd October	539	375	326	9	322	38	85	1,6	1,950	1,073	1,110	15	603	109	288	5,148	315	1,217	1,130	...	1,119	159	461	4,731	11,573
9th ,, ...	557	358	264	9	304	27	84	1,6	2,100	1,033	890	15	470	96	279	4,889	228	1,293	793	...	1,040	136	444	3,969	10,401
16th ,, ...	557	292	203	8	63	22	60	1,2	2,109	726	574	14	199	83	222	3,918	228	973	400	...	257	121	271	2,225	7,408
23rd ,, ...	93	172	89	1	33	22	24	42	680	384	196	....	98	82	104	1,544	23	561	146	...	75	126	140	1,076	3,048
30th ,, ...	87	...	18	...	10	12	24	151	679	..	61	...	31	38	101	910	23	...	1	...	18	67	139	233	1,314
6th November	70	...	17	...	...	12	...	99	432	...	61	...	...	38	...	531	11	...	1	...	...	67	...	79	709

Statement showing the Average Daily Number of Persons relieved month by month from the commencement of distress.

Months.	Works.								Weavers' relief.				Kitchens.			
	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	Adóni.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Total.	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1896.																
November	1,914	4,324	3,582	146	637		...	10,603	133	...	...	133	634	12	91	...
December	2,508	8,701	1,676	....	631	...	322	13,838	200	....	...	200	235	252	67	...
1897.																
January	3,478	10,028	1,964	...	1,039	...	372	16,881	123	...	...	123	462	600	132	...
February	7,755	16,477	3,149	...	1,921	...	616	29,918	129	...	...	129	838	838	168	...
March	10,827	20,105	3,865	...	2,491	...	1,098	38,386	132	...	...	132	689	830	132	...
April	17,483	25,465	5,220	...	3,782	664	1,567	54,171	188	...	...	188	1,492	1,559	463	...
May	28,325	34,202	8,243	...	5,541	1,079	2,652	80,542	575	...	...	575	2,111	2,704	650	...
June	35,664	39,588	10,670	...	6,413	980	3,950	97,165	675	12	...	687	2,771	2,823	1,514	...
July	46,650	50,726	17,742	...	10,670	1,647	7,105	134,540	1,266	139	...	1,405	3,074	2,744	2,119	...
August	42,668	54,872	25,503	...	12,669	1,934	11,084	148,730	3,093	423	685	4,201	3,034	2,952	2,030	159
September	22,140	35,985	16,067	...	7,910	1,193	6,806	90,101	1,400	187	633	2,220	2,289	2,393	1,023	115
October	3,444	6,628	4,106	.....	1,472	262	1,972	17,884	411	52	115	578	1,333	1,028	767	51
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...

Months.	Kitchens—*cont.*				Gratuitous relief by grain doles.								Gratuitous relief by money doles.			Grand Total.
	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	Adóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	Hadagalli.	Total.	Alúr.	Hospet.	Total.	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1896.																
November	...	...	...	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,473
December	...	...	...	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,492
1897.																
January	104	...	...	1,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,302
February	298	...	15	2,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,204
March	304	...	40	2,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,519
April	349	57	73	3,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,251
May	437	57	86	6,045	714	1,487	1,207	..	165	...	...	3,573	9	22	31	90,766
June	587	61	163	7,919	2,093	3,317	4,400	...	1,424	51	1,100	12,318	...	20	20	118,118
July	1,055	47	257	9,317	3,078	4,654	5,073	5	1,844	119	2,032	16,805	9	7	16	162,083
August	721	49	298	9,243	3,445	3,039	5,642	12	3,176	246	2,024	17,624	...	1	1	179,709
September	821	52	274	7,606	3,557	2,930	4,351	12	2,921	399	1,069	15,049	...	...	...	114,936
October	416	30	150	3,775	2,033	1,686	1,240	15	1,001	229	545	6,749	9	...	9	28,993
November	...	...	...	...	613	...	79	...	...	117	...	709	...	...	...	709

Other Relief Measures.

23. *Remissions and suspensions of revenue.*—The remission of revenue on unirrigated land, which is conceded only in exceptionally bad seasons, had to be granted in fasli 1306 on a liberal scale. Following the precedent of fasli 1301 (1891–92) I recommended full remission for lands which were left waste or which yielded a crop of less than two annas; and the suspension of collection of the revenue due on all lands which yielded a crop above two but less than six annas until the result of the ensuing south-west monsoon was known, this concession to be extended also to unobjectionable unauthorized cultivation, and to inams fully assessed or bearing a quit-rent equal to the full assessment. The Board and the Government, however, went somewhat further, and granted a remission of 50 per cent. of the revenue on lands in which the yield was estimated at from two to four annas, and a remission of 25 per cent. where the yield was between four and six annas, and deferred till the following year the collection of the unremitted portion of the assessment on these lands. The annexed statement gives details of the amounts remitted and suspended, and the figures for 1891–92 are added for the purpose of comparison. The total remissions of all kinds amounted to Rs. 7,52,958 against Rs. 7,11,971 in 1891–92, while the collection of Rs. 1,29,838 was postponed, as compared with Rs. 1,50,192 on the last occasion. This very liberal treatment of the ryots must be taken into account in considering the effect of the famine on their economic position. The amount remitted or suspended in Adóni was relatively small, but the cotton crop in that taluk was a middling one, and the careful and thorough inspection made by the tahsildar, T. Kothandarama Naidu, convinced me that a sufficient concession had been made. In a very few cases only did I find it necessary at the time of jamabandi to modify his estimates of the crop. In Alúr there was nearly a total failure, but I was disposed to think that in the Bellary taluk the estimate was unduly favourable to the ryot. It was, however, made by a very experienced officer, Rao Bahadur T. Rama Rao, who assured me, when I expressed my misgivings to him, that his returns did not exaggerate the state of affairs.

Taluks.	Remissions.																		Collections.
	Full waste remitted.									Shavi or loss of produce.			Fasal kamni and Tirvai kamni.			Fasal jasti and Tirva jasti.			
	Dry.			Wet.			Total.												
	1305.	1306.	Increase.	1305.	1306.	Increase.	1305.	1306.	Increase.	1305.	1306.	Increase.	1305.	1306.	Increase.	1305.	1306.	Increase or decrease.	Total loss.	Suspended.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adoni	...	10,164	10,164	287	4,415	4,128	287	14,579	14,292	...	30,315	28,315	...	503	503	3,311	2,730	—581	49,251	50,614
Alur	...	47,541	47,541	276	1,478	1,202	276	49,019	48,743	...	1,91,659	1,91,659	22	141	119	85	14	—71	2,43,591	17,117
Bellary	...	88,787	88,787	123	450	327	123	89,237	89,114	...	1,42,745	1,42,745	145	248	103	6,794	7,576	+ 782	2,81,189	5,172
Bayadrug	...	22,289	22,289	26	1,305	1,279	26	23,544	23,618	...	36,977	36,977	...	652	652	8,502	6,616	—1,886	68,084	4,431
Hospet	...	13,757	13,757	2,058	5,229	3,171	2,058	18,986	16,949	...	28,889	28,889	738	14,705	14,467	22,579	21,571	—1,008	61,312	2,661
Kudligi	...	10,083	10,083	752	9,419	8,666	752	19,501	18,749	...	28,439	28,439	1,225	3,247	2,022	4,270	1,182	—3,088	62,229	23,811
Harpanahalli	...	1,080	1,080	1,293	1,488	225	1,293	2,568	1,305	...	10,887	10,883	181	4,395	4,214	720	2,024	+ 1,304	15,098	3,415
Hadagalli ...	...	7,241	7,241	819	2,169	1,350	819	9,410	9,091	...	14,086	14,085	150	688	538	4,446	1,005	—3,441	27,155	16,617
Total ...	...	2,00,892	2,00,892	5,104	25,972	20,868	5,104	2,26,864	2,21,760	...	4,99,991	4,99,991	1,961	24,672	22,018	51,827	42,718	—8,589	7,52,956	1,29,838
	1,300	1,301	Increase.	1,300	1,301	Increase.	1,300	1,301	Increase.	1,300	1,301	Increase.	1,300	1,301	Increase.	1,300	1,301	Increase.		
Remissions and suspensions of Fasli 1301. ...	...	2,41,989	2,41,989	4,093	25,607	21,514	4,093	2,67,596	2,63,503	...	3,25,293	3,25,293	1,091	9,277	7,690	55,824	40,946	—5,478	7,11,977	1,50,192

24. *Loans.*—The annexed statement gives complete statistics of the nature and amount of the loans granted in each taluk. The total amount disbursed was no less than Rs. 7,45,826. Of this sum, Rs. 3,72,522 were lent for the improvement of the land, nearly the whole of it being for the removal of *nalla* grass; while the balance was given for the construction or repair of wells. The loans for the purchase of fodder amounted to Rs. 2,82,059, a figure which indicates the great straits cattle-owners were reduced to, while it also explains the comparatively low cattle mortality. The loans for the purchase of cattle and seed grain amounted to Rs. 17,657 only, the necessities of the ryots in this direction being largely met by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. When the time for sowing arrived, I asked and obtained permission to give loans for the relief of distress, *i.e.*, to enable the ryot to support himself until harvest. I limited the amount of each loan to Rs. 20, and a sum of Rs. 73,588 was thus distributed to 4,678 individuals. No interest is charged on these loans which were eagerly sought by the ryots, especially in the Alur and Bellary taluks. A large number of the recipients were on the relief works, but, of course, they left on receiving the loan, so the transaction was at once profitable to the Government and acceptable to the people.

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

Talaks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Total.						Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications received.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Ácúr	16	8,310	13	2,070			378	18,905	154	13,010			173	16,775	167	15,080				14
Alúr	44	11,140	44	9,080			1,485	1,61,320	1,485	1,61,320			1,529	1,72,710	1,529	1,70,400				44
Bellary	40	7,350	40	7,350	40	15,804	547	92,313	947	92,318	31	45,764	936	99,668	936	99,668	121	61,558		53
Rayadrug	84	10,122	84	12,871			333	43,745	333	43,295			417	62,867	417	56,166				64
Hospet	22	3,320	22	3,325			52	3,975	52	3,975			74	8,295	74	8,910				21
Kúdligi																				
Harpanahalli	1	100	1	50	3	250	60	7,315	60	7,315	35	3,250	61	7,315	60	7,365	37	3,500		1
Hadgalli	18	2,875	16	1,838	2	700	128	16,500	123	15,605	9	1,990	146	18,488	141	16,933	7	2,000		11
Total	233	45,217	231	36,184	45	16,844	3,183	3,87,968	3,154	3,36,328	121	50,914	3,395	3,83,163	3,384	3,72,522	165	67,758		218

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

Talaks.	Purchase of fodder.						Cattle and seed-grain and relief of distress.						Total.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loan disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Adúr	611	29,513	630	23,633			53 555	2,273 9,305	46 537	2,212 8,769	332	6,40	1,419	41,090	1,218	34,514	232	6,240
Alúr	2,783	93,939	2,788	75,050	...	...	58 2,630	3,675 37,813	58 2,630	3,675 37,813	...	...	5,476	1,39,577	5,476	1,39,577	...	...
Bellary	2,029	78,712	2,025	78,712	139	19,513	1,051	18,705	1,051	18,705	179	5,764	3,079	97,418	3,079	97,418	318	26,277
Rayadrug	499	24,630	489	24,639	...	...	195 199	11,770 3,975	195 199	11,770 3,975	5	450	883	40,384	883	40,864	5	450
Hospet	148	6,285	148	6,285	...	...	101	1,970	101	1,970	...	...	249	8,255	249	8,255	...	...
Kúdligi	586	14,196	586	14,196	...	...	95	1,126	95	1,126	...	...	681	15,322	681	15,322	...	...
Harpanahalli	605	21,982	605	21,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	21,982	605	21,982	...	...
Hadgalli	598	16,163	491	14,523	...	...	65	1,229	65	1,229	...	...	603	17,201	56	15,752	...	...
Total	7,993	2,89,578	7,785	2,82,050	139	19,513	306 5,694	17,717 74,121	216 4,678	17,657 73,588	5 511	* 450 † 13,404	12,935	3,81,419	12,742	3,73,364	655	33,367

* Cattle and seed grain. † For relief of distress.

In order to ensure the speedy disposal of applications, a special staff o
Revenue Inspectors and clerks was entertained, while in Alur and Bellary th
granting of the loans was entrusted to a special Tahsildar. The staff of the regis
tration offices was also temporarily strengthened, in order to prev ent delay in th
grant of certificates of encumbrance.

It was found that the rule requiring seven days' notice before paymen
seriously retarded the disposal of applications, and on this, being br ought to notice
the rule was cancelled.

At the end of May some restriction was placed on the grant of lo ans owing
to financial pressure, but on a representation being made as to the va lue of this
form of assistance, the restriction was removed.

In the great majority of cases the loans were placed in the hands of the reci-
pients by the Tahsildar himself, but I fear that even this course did not s ecure
prevent the payment of some little *douceur* to the village officers.

So far as I can judge from inquiries made by divisional officers and m yself the
loans were applied to the pu r for which they were granted.

25. *Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund as applied to the relief of Human distress.** The chief features in the administration of the fund were the gra nts for the
purchase of fodder, the opening of depôts for the sale of straw at favour able rates,
the allowances to women for a month after their confinement, and to weak and sickly
persons who had been removed from works and placed on gratuitous relie f, and the
liberal grants made for the purchase of seed and cattle and to give r yots and
artisans a fresh start in life.

In the towns assistance was freely given by non-officials, but elsew here, the
work of inquiry and distribution devolved largely or entirely on officials.
Towards the close of the operations, Mr. Gillman, the Honorary Secret ary of the
District Committee, made a special tour for the purpose of checking the work of the
taluk sub-committees with the gratifying result, that he found that the money had
been distributed judiciously, that it had undoubtedly reached the hands of the
people for whom it was intended, and that it had been spent on the ob jects for
which it was granted. The Committee are under great obligations to M r. Gillman
for his careful and thorough supervision of the charity.

26. *Private charity.*—The spri t of private charity never wholly dried up, and
even at the height of the famine, I f requently saw religious mendicants going from
door to door and obtaining small doles of grain from the inhabitants. When village
relief was started the ordinary beggars,—the halt, the maimed, and the blind—were
given grain doles or admitted to the central kitchens, but in the towns certainly, and
in the villages probably, they continued to receive charity in the form of broken
victuals. The following instances of private charity deserve special attention :—

(1) The well-to-do people of Ádóni raised subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 500 and distributed grain to the weavers until their relief was taken up by the Government.

(2) The Bellary public opened a kitchen on the 26th November 1896 with the aid of funds raised by monthly subscriptions. This kitchen was continued till the 1st April when relief kitchens were opened by the Government.

(3) A young Komati lady of Bellary, named Paramma, fed about 200 indigent people, mostly children, every day from the middle of December till the end of May.

(4) Rajah Sir Savalay Ram wamy Mocdaliar sent 1,240 cloths for distribution to destitute people.

(5) Some of the Municipal Councillors and other gentlemen of Ádóni distributed cloths to the inmates of the Ádóni town kitchen in honour of His Excellency the Governor's visit.

(6) M.R.Ry. Sanjeeva Reddi of Joharapuram opened a kitchen and fed nearly 50 children every day throughout the period of distress.

* *Note.*—No materials for this section have been sent to me from Bellary ; and I would suggest that the Report of the District Committee be obtained from the Madras Committee.

(7) M.R.Ry. Gosi Karigangappa, a Devánga merchant of Hospet, fed once a day nearly 50 poor weavers of his own caste for nearly six months. He distributed some cloths also and gave alms to Baragis.

(8) M.R.Ry. Chedi Ramappa of Yemmiganur in Adóni taluk gave a treat to 100 adults and 500 children on the 31st October 1897, when the kitchen there was closed, and on the following day.

Several ladies and gentlemen occasionally supplemented the rations in the Government kitchens by the gift of vegetables.

27. *Special measures of relief to hill and jungle tribes.*—There are no such tribes in this district.

28. *Famine allowances to public servants.*—Prices at the end of October rose so high that cholam was selling at less than 12 seers a rupee in the town of Bellary. Sanction was asked for the grant of the compensation for dearness of provisions admissible under Article 72 of the Civil Account Code. The application was ordered by the Board to lie over till the average price for the district as a whole became dearer than 12 seers a rupee, and remained so far a considerable period. Prices, however, assumed a downward tendency after the rainfall of November 1896, and reached the required rate only in May. From the 15th of that month the Government was pleased to sanction the allowance. This concession was subsequently extended to all temporary and acting men as well as to village officials. The allowance was stopped as soon as the district average price of cholam fell below 12 seers a rupee. The total amount of expenditure under this head cannot be stated at present, as the allowance to village officers was sanctioned only this month * and has not yet been disbursed.

CONDITION OF CATTLE.

29. *Availability of pasture and fodder.*—By the end of October 1896, pasture had almost disappeared in the eastern taluks, and was insufficient in the other taluks. The stock of fodder was running short in the former, though generally sufficient in the latter. Prickly-pear, the leaves of date, margosa and other trees and shrubs began to be used to a small extent as fodder. A large number of the surplus cattle were offered for sale at nominal prices and were mostly purchased by butchers. A good many cattle were taken for grazing to the Sandur and other hills and to Mysore. The rains of November 1896 brought about some improvement in the growth of pasture especially in the hills. They also induced considerable cultivation, and these crops which withered before they came to ear served as fodder. By the end of March, however, matters became worse than ever; fodder had become very scarce, and its price had risen enormously. By May the hill grass had seriously deteriorated and contained but little nutriment, and the outlook became most gloomy.

30. *Methods of relief adopted.*—(*a*) *By the Famine Fund.*—In the beginning of May I accordingly drew the attention of the District Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund to the critical condition of the cattle, and proposed that we should make small money grants for the purchase of straw and grass to those cattle-owners who may, on inquiry, be found to be unable to obtain loans. The maximum was fixed at Rs. 2-8-0 a week for a pair of bullocks, and the assistance was to be confined to persons owning not more than two pairs of bullocks. These proposals were accepted and shortly afterwards the Madras Committee of the Fund opened fodder depots at the railway stations of Aspári in the Ahúr taluk, Kudatini in the Bellary taluk, Guntakal in the Anantapur district, and Nancherla in Kurnool. Nancherla, which was worked by Bellary officials, was subsequently abolished, and a new depôt was opened at Kosgi in the Adóni taluk. At these depots paddy straw from the Kistna and Chingleput districts was sold at much below the cost price to ryots who were certified by the village headman to possess no fodder and to be deserving of the concession. The price was at first fixed at 9 annas per 100 lb., but it was subsequently raised to 12½ annas. The

* November 1897.

depot at Kudatini was closed on the 16th July, as by that time a good deal of straw was available at less than the depot price in the wet villages under the Tungabhadra channels. The depots at Guntakal, Aspári and Kosgi proved extremely beneficial and were continued till the rains fell and pasture once more became available. I may here quote from the fortnightly narrative for the period ending 31st August 1897:—

"It is impossible to speak too highly of the enormous good done by the "Famine Fund fodder depots. These, supplemented by the Government loans and "grants from the District Famine Fund for the purchase of fodder, have saved the "lives of hundreds of cattle. In the distress of 1891–92 it was, I am told, a "common thing to see cattle dead or dying by the roadside in the fields and in "villages. There has been nothing of that kind this year, and the total mortality "from starvation has been very slight."

In the absence of information as to the cost price of fodder supplied to the depots in this district, it is not possible to give the cost of the operations. The following statement shows the quantity of fodder supplied to each depot and the amount realized by the sales:—

Depot.	Quantity supplied.	Amount realized by sales.
	lb.	Rs. A. P.
Aspári	* 1,577,250	10,379 15 0
Kosgi	458,913	3,022 2 0
Kudatini	208,253	1,533 6 11

The expenditure incurred by the District Committee in making grants to the indigent ryots for the purchase of fodder is Rs. 52,761–14–0, and free permits on the depots were also given to a considerable extent.

31. (*b*) *By Forest department.*—At a conference held on the 15th November 1896 between the Conservator of Forests, the Collector (Mr. Campbell) and the District Forest-officer, the following conclusions were arrived at:—

(i) Unlimited free-grazing not to be allowed as being likely to do more harm than good.

(ii) Free removal of grass to be permitted from 1st December 1896 from all reserves, whether open to grazing or not, with the exception of the Sandur leased forests.

(iii) In Sandur leased forests, the usual fee of 3 pies per head-load and 5 annas per cart-load to continue to be levied.

(iv) Certain blocks to be closed to grazing, even on payment, and to be treated as fodder reserves from which fodder can be removed free from the date specified.

As pasture and fodder became more scarce, the reserves were thrown open to free grazing one after the other, and by the month of May all the reserves were open except a few small areas under special treatment; but, by this time, the fodder in the reserves was practically exhausted—thus proving that the area of reserved forest in the district is inadequate to meet the grazing requirements in years of famine, though ample in ordinary years except in Adóni and Alúr. The experience of this season confirms the view that hill grass is not altogether satisfactory, and that it is generally injurious unless it is cut and dried as soon as it ripens.

The privilege of free grazing was withdrawn only on the 16th August 1897. Attempts were made to sink wells in certain reserves to provide water for cattle, but these had to be abandoned, as water was not found within a reasonable depth. The cost of the experiment was only about Rs. 50. No initial expenditure was incurred in providing fodder, as the ryots themselves went to the reserves and removed the grass. The value of the grass removed free may be put down at about Rs. 2,000. In localities where fodder was insufficient, the ryots were allowed to remove the leaves of reserved and classified trees on payment.

* This includes 157,021 lb. transferred from Kosgi and excluded from the figures shown against Kosgi.

The loss of forest revenue in consequence of the famine is—

	Rs.
Under Tangedu bark.	
Remission recommended	21,300
Further amount likely to become irrecoverable	8,700
Under other Minor forest produce.	
Babul pods, tamarind, &c.	5,000
Lease of date trees	12,000
Fuel under Government Agency	2,300
Timber on darkhast lands	5,900
Firewood and charcoal removed by consumers	360
Bamboos removed by consumers	200
Total ...	49,000
Estimated deficit under grazing fees	5,000
Grand Total ...	54,000

32. *Mortality.*—Very large numbers of cattle were driven to the hills and other places for pasturage, and the loss amongst such cattle cannot be ascertained. For the same reason the census of cattle was not taken in October 1896, as it would not have given any correct results. The returns of cattle mortality do not show deaths from natural decay, and they do not therefore furnish correct statistics of the loss due to drought. In spite of the timely measures taken to preserve the cattle, there can be no doubt that mortality was somewhat heavier than in ordinary years, but so far as I could judge from observation and enquiry, the loss was very much less than in 1877 or 1892; I saw very few dead animals and I found very little meat in the Madiga quarters. The figures of the census of last October have not yet become available. It is gratifying to note that there were no serious epidemics among the cattle.

A statement showing month by month the deaths among cattle from diseases and other causes as compared with the previous year is appended:—

Cattle Mortality.

Months.	Bellary taluk.				Hospet.				Hadagalli.				Harpanahalli.				Kudligi.				Alur.				Adoni.				Rayadrug.				Total.			
	Disease.	Other causes.	Total.		Disease.	Other causes.	Total.		Disease.	Other causes.	Total.		Disease.	Other causes.	Total.		Disease.	Other causes.	Total.		Disease.	Other causes.	Total.		Disease.	Other causes.	Total.		Disease.	Other causes.	Total.		Disease.	Other causes.	Total.	
July 1895 ...	95	45	140		254	35	289		153	113	266		44	232	276		245	25	273		31	50	81		103	70	173		47	19	66		1,267	401	1,668	
Do. 1896 ...	103	12	115		190	21	211		65	62	117		5	227	232		300	56	356		462	41	503		130	71	201		71	24	95		1,407	296	1,703	
August 1895 ...	86	32	118		144	15	159		125	95	220		70	8	78		70	5	75		47	32	79		135	69	204		70	8	78		1,145	379	1,524	
Do. 1896 ...	135	25	161		62	9	71		54	54	108		6	115	121		136	33	169		314	30	344		143	61	204		121	24	145		1,007	184	1,191	
September 1895 ...	45	32	77		108	17	125		102	132	234		22	67	89		218	21	239		59	46	105		190	71	261		22	8	30		806	275	1,081	
Do. 1896 ...	19	21	40		8	2	10		42	55	97		12	49	61		109	18	127		166	38	204		125	80	205		49	12	61		618	260	878	
October 1895 ...	85	44	129		230	35	274		295	65	360		139	65	204		474	14	488		57	41	98		57	104	161		62	10	72		1,161	383	1,544	
Do. 1896 ...	11	83	94		4	3	7		7	30	37		5	4	9		34	36	70		33	28	61		33	24	57		94	20	114		831	215	1,046	
November 1895 ...	87	39	126		256	24	280		342	45	387		152	39	191		474	12	486		39	15	54		104	76	180		94	10	104		1,502	201	1,703	
Do. 1896 ...	5	20	25		20	18	38		5	32	37		1	1	2		34	12	46		73	45	118		94	60	154		78	11	89		250	124	374	
December 1895 ...	13	14	27		91	17	108		150	68	218		60	44	104		533	10	543		1	17	18		8	32	40		15	2	17		884	215	1,099	
Do. 1896 ...	3	14	17		7	3	10		10	31	41		2	6	8		11	95	106		97	33	130		22	13	35		110	59	169		150	254	444	
January 1896 ...	44	11	55		241	41	282		129	63	192		89	11	100		415	10	425		13	15	28		24	49	73		25	11	36		1,158	197	1,355	
Do. 1897 ...	1	24	25		5	18	23		10	51	61		3	10	13		2	63	65		34	25	59		79	97	176		82	41	123		145	201	406	
February 1896 ...	106	23	129		223	41	264		451	50	481		134	4	138		466	10	476		4	12	16		10	33	43		227	110	117		1,384	293	1,677	
Do. 1897 ...	11	10	21		5	10	15		3	65	68		11	2	13		11	70	81		88	35	124		49	43	92		72	37	109		172	292	464	
March 1896 ...	559	83	642		202	41	243		595	53	648		224	23	247		332	5	337		126	33	159		90	37	127		27	2	29		1,242	344	1,586	
Do. 1897 ...	13	34	47		39	20	59		4	37	41		1	4	5		1	39	40		94	22	116		94	23	117		71	17	88		106	197	303	
April 1896 ...	479	15	494		162	30	192		875	31	906		177	3	180		484	4	488		258	16	274		214	20	234		65	...	65		4,783	124	2,907	
Do. 1897 ...	23	58	81		3	67	70		44	32	76		4	4	8		...	122	122		71	15	86		26	26	52		136	...	136		166	437	603	
May 1896 ...	498	38	536		232	49	281		451	38	489		61	7	68		216	10	226		454	32	486		203	60	263		172	53	225		2,299	282	2,581	
Do. 1897 ...	38	30	68		9	49	58		9	60	69		15	10	25		6	174	180		42	50	92		31	29	60		162	130	292		113	530	643	
June 1896 ...	276	56	332		111	5	116		155	33	188		34	2	36		167	35	202		562	25	588		255	72	327		23	2	25		1,095	257	1,352	
Do. 1897 ...	18	50	68		11	...	11		7	73	80		1	11	12		82	63	145		5	71	76		61	28	89		87	24	111		83	434	517	
July 1896 ...	103	12	115		190	21	211		75	42	117		5	5	10		300	56	356		462	41	503		201	71	272		65	24	89		1,407	296	1,703	
Do. 1897 ...	13	85	98		10	7	17		8	91	99		3	15	18		26	124	150		36	41	77		170	462	632		106	5	111		114	670	784	
August 1896 ...	161	25	186		55	2	57		72	72	144		6	3	9		218	21	239		314	60	374		149	53	202		121	23	144		1,007	184	1,191	
Do. 1897 ...	19	111	130		7	18	25		151	153	304		1	60	61		14	60	74		64	10	74		61	60	121		178	147	325		213	741	954	
September 1896 ...	13	21	34		42	3	45		42	55	97		11	7	18		117	18	135		166	38	204		125	36	161		49	12	61		518	200	718	
Do. 1897 ...	6	42	48		16	2	18		25	42	67		2	31	33		74	62	136		3	62	65		16	23	39		59	33	92		140	294	434	

Note.—The total column is incorrect in that it is not the total of the other columns. Possibly an error has occurred in the transcription as the Board's proceedings with a request that the necessary explanation may be sent to this Board.—(Signed) H. A. Stuart.

Cattle Mortality.

The total column is incorrect in that it is not the total of the other columns. Possibly an error has occurred in the transcription as the Board's proceedings with a request that the necessary explanation may be sent to this Board.—(Signed) H. A. Stuart.

Figures for the two Municipalities. The office copy has been returned to Bellary

Famine Establishments and Cost.

33. As soon as the season declared itself unfavourable in October 1896, it became absolutely necessary for the Revenue officers of all grades to be constantly on tour and watch closely the condition of the people, the state of the crops, and the course of prices. Consequently the ordinary and routine revenue work as well as the magisterial work fell into arrears. When the relief works were opened the work in the offices was considerably increased, and the officers, being fully employed in the inspection and supervision of relief works, were not able to devote their attention to the office routine. An application was made in the early part of December to appoint a Special Assistant Collector to relieve the Collector of his ordinary duties, and to send a Deputy Tahsildar to Alur to relieve the Tahsildar. The former, however, did not arrive until the 13th of February 1897. As the operations connected with famine relief became more fully developed, applications were made from time to time for additional staff. A detailed statement showing the establishment entertained in the Civil Department has already been submitted, and an abstract of it is now forwarded. In spite of several reminders, details of the establishment in the Public Works Department have not yet been received from the Executive Engineer. Owing to the paucity of qualified men, the temporary nature of the appointments and the smallness of the remuneration allowed, considerable difficulty was experienced in securing proper men for famine appointments. This was particularly marked in the case of paymasters' appointments, which required men who possessed honesty, education and energy, and on whom Government had a hold. The Collectors of Telugu districts were requested to send men from their districts for famine duty, and the requisitions were complied with to a small extent by the Collectors of North Arcot, Kistna and Nellore. An attempt was also made to utilise the services of pensioned native officers and non-commissioned officers of the army, but these men proved a failure as paymasters, with the single exception of pensioned Jemadar Bhavani Sing. Owing to this difficulty we were forced to appoint village kurnams as paymasters in many cases, but many of them were ultimately replaced by Sub-Inspectors of the Salt Department and by clerks from other districts.

The total cost of establishment up to the end of November is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Provincial, debited to 33. Famine	33,540	10	4
Public Works Department, debited to 33. Famine	68,432	0	0
Expenditure debited to departmental heads of account—			
3. Land Revenue	38,042	0	0
Local Fund	1,824	0	0

Statement showing the Total Number of Extra Appointments of all kinds employed in the Bellary District on account of Famine.

Name of appointment.	Rate of pay.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.			
Special Assistant Collectors. { 1 on	1,033 14 3	13th Feb. 1897	26th Nov. 1897.	
1 on	760 0 0	4th May ,,	31st Oct. ,,	But Mr. Lloyd was paid Rs. 646-8-11.
Temporary Deputy Collector.	250 0 0	2nd April ,,	15th Oct. ,,	Only from 4th May 1897 to 4th July 1897.

Statement showing the Total Number of Extra Appointments of all kinds employed in the Bellary District on account of Famine—cont.

Name of appointment.		Date of pay.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Remarks.
			ESTABLISHMENT IN THE HUZUR OFFICE.		
		Rs. A. P.			
Collector's Office clerks.	1 on	50 0 0	17th April 1897.	17th Dec. 1897.	
	1 on	35 0 0	17th April ,,	30th Nov. ,,	
	1 on	20 0 0	2nd June ,,	12th Oct. ,,	
Accountants	2 on	30 0 0	12th June ,,	Continues.	
Peons	2 on	7 0 0	14th Feb. ,,	11th Nov. 1897.	
Divisional Officer's clerks.	1 on	40 0 0	4th May ,,	31st Oct. ,,	
	1 on	25 0 0	16th May ,,	1st Dec. ,,	
	2 on	20 0 0	16th Jan. ,,	15th Oct. ,,	
			9th May ,,	31st Oct. ,,	
Accountant	1 on	30 0 0	21st May ,,	1st Dec. ,,	
Peons	2 on	7 0 0	15th Jan. ,,	15th Oct. ,,	
			ESTABLISHMENT IN THE TALUK OFFICES.		
Special Deputy Tahsildars.	3 on	100 0 0	6th Dec. 1896.		
			1st June 1897.		
			8th July ,,		
Clerks	4 on	20 0 0	7th Jan. ,,	31st Oct. 1897.	
			28th June ,,		
			4th Aug. ,,		
			9th Aug. ,,		
Accountants ..	2 on	30 0 0	14th June ,,	30th Nov. 1897.	
			3rd Aug. ,,	31st Oct. ,,	
	1 on	25 0 0	12th Aug. ,,	11th Oct. ,,	
	1 on	15 0 0	10th Aug. ,,		
Shroffs ..	2 on	10 0 0	7th Jan. ,,	12th Oct. ,,	
			9th July ,,		
Peons	3 on	6 0 0	17th June ,,	31st Oct. ,,	
			1st Aug. ,,		
			1st Aug. ,,		
			LOANS ESTABLISHMENT.		
Loans Tahsildars ..	2 on	150 0 0	14th Mar. 1897.		
			25th Mar. ,,		
Special Loans Revenue Inspectors.	11 on	140 0 0	15th Jan. ,,	30th Sept. 1897.	
			5th Mar. ,,		
			29th May ,,		
			3rd Nov. 1896.		
			7th Jan. 1897.		
			27th Jan. ,,		
			14th Mar. ,,		
			10th Jan. ,,		
			8th Mar. ,,		
			29th May ,,		
			22nd Nov. 1896.		
Clerks	4 on	25 0 0	10th Nov. ,,	31st Oct. 1897.	
			3rd Mar. 1897.		
			1st April ,,		
			29th April ,,		
	4 on	20 0 0	5th Mar. ,,	30th Sept. 1897.	
			1st Sept. ,,		
			29th May ,,		
			21st Dec. 1896 to 31st Dec. 1896 and again 24th May 1897.		
Copyists	4 on	12 0 0	1st April 1897.		
Peons	6 on	7 0 0	2 from 1st Dec. 1896.		
			1 from 24th Mar. 1897.		
			3 from 1st April 1897.		

Name of appointment.		Date of pay.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Remarks.
			LOANS ESTABLISHMENT—*cont.*		
		Rs. A. P.			
Peons—*cont.* ..	10 on	6 0 0	14th Feb. 1897.	30th Sept. 1897.	
			6th Mar. ,,		
			3rd Sept. ,,		
			3 from 1st Dec. 1896.		
			1st Mar. 1897.		
			8th Mar. ,,		
			29th May ,,		
			6th Feb. ,,		
			FODDER DEPOT ESTABLISHMENTS.		
Deputy Tahsildars.	3 on	100 0 0	30th May 1897.	11th Oct. 1897.	
			5th June ,,	17th July ,,	
			29th June ,,	5th Oct. ,,	
Clerks	3 on	15 0 0	1st June ,,	11th Oct. ,,	
			1st June ,,	17th July ,,	
			21st June ,,	5th Oct. ,,	
Peons	9 on	6 0 0	3 from 1st June 1897.	11th Oct. ,,	
			1 from 1st June 1897.	17th July 1897.	
			2 from 3rd June 1897.		
			3 from 21st June 1897.	(1) on 5th Oct. 1897.	
				(2) on 31st Sept. 1897.	
			GRATUITOUS RELIEF ESTABLISHMENT.		
Circle Inspectors.	4 on	100 0 0	2 from 23rd May 1897.	31st Oct. 1897.	
			12th March 1897.		
			2nd May 1897.		
	4 on	70 0 0	22nd April ,,	26th Oct. ,,	
			16th July ,,	20th Oct. ,,	
			29th July ,,	31st Oct. ,,	
	5 on	60 0 0	26th April ,,	15th July ,,	
			1st July ,,		
			24th April ,,	31st Oct. 1897.	
			9th May ,,		
			13th May ,,	28th Oct. 1897.	
	1 on	50 0 0	17th April ,,	31st Oct. ,,	
Peons	14 on	6 0 0	23rd April ,,	20th June ,,	
			23rd April ,,	25th Oct. ,,	
			25th July ,,	26th Oct. ,,	
			30th July ,,	31st Oct. 1897.	
			23rd April ,,		
			25th April ,,	20th Oct. ,,	
			12th Aug. ,,		
			14th Aug. ,,		
			2 from 1st May 1897.	31st Oct. 1897.	
			2nd May 1897.		
			11th May ,,		
			13th May ,,	13th Aug. ,,	
			1st June ,,	25th Oct. ,,	
Grain-dole clerks, &c., in municipalities.	3 on	15 0 0	17th May ,,	12th Nov. ,,	
			19th ,, ,,		
			12th April ,,	7th Nov. ,,	
1 Weigher		7 0 0	1st May ,,	20th Nov. ,,	
4 Measurers		6 0 0	17th May ,,	12th Nov. ,,	
1 Peon		6 0 0	12th April ,,	7th Nov. ,,	

Statement showing the Total Number of Extra Appointments of all kinds employed in the Bellary District on account of Famine—cont.

Name of appointment.	Rate of pay.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.			
Weavers' Relief Operations.				
Special Deputy Tahsildar. 1 on	120 0 0	12th Feb. 1897.	Continues.	
Storekeepers .. 2 on	50 0 0	13th July 1897.	15th Nov. 1897.	
Storekeepers .. 1 on	40 0 0	1st July ,,	31st Oct. 1897.	
Storekeepers .. 1 on	40 0 0	20th July ,,	,,	
Storekeepers .. 2 on	20 0 0	11th Nov. 1896.	12th July ,,	
Storekeepers .. 2 on	20 0 0	11th May 1897.	30th June ,,	
Paymasters .. 1 on	40 0 0	23rd July ,,	20th Oct. ,,	
Paymasters .. 1 on	40 0 0	11th Nov. 1896.	15th Nov. ,,	
Paymasters .. 3 on	30 0 0	20th April 1897.	31st Oct. 1897.	
Paymasters .. 3 on	30 0 0	26th July ,,	,,	
Appraisers .. 1 on	30 0 0	1st June ,,	25th July ,,	
Appraisers .. 3 on	25 0 0	21th Nov. 1896.	15th Nov. ,,	
Appraisers .. 3 on	25 0 0	22nd April 1897.	31st Oct. ,,	
Appraisers .. 3 on	25 0 0	28th July ,,	20th Oct. ,,	
Assistant Paymaster. 1 on	20 0 0	11th July ,,	25th Sept. 1897.	
Assistant appraiser. 1 on	20 0 0	1st Aug. ,,	,,	
Assistant appraiser. 1 on	15 0 0	9th July ,,	30th Sept. ,,	
Assistant appraiser. 1 on	12 0 0	14th June ,,	12th Oct. ,,	
Clerks .. .. 2 on	20 0 0	16th Feb. ,,	15th Nov. ,,	
Clerks .. .. 2 on	20 0 0	26th Sept. ,,	31st Oct. ,,	
Clerks .. .. 2 on	15 0 0	11th Nov. 1896.	15th Nov. ,,	
Clerks .. .. 2 on	15 0 0	21st May 1897.	23rd Sept. ,,	
Clerks .. .. 2 on	12 0 0	12th Dec. 1896.	15th Nov. ,,	
Clerks .. .. 2 on	12 0 0	28th July 1897.	20th Oct. ,,	
Attenders .. .. 2 on	10 0 0	1st Aug. ,,	27th Sept. ,,	
Attenders .. .. 3 on	6 0 0	20th April ,,	31st Oct. 1897.	
Attenders .. .. 3 on	6 0 0	1st June ,,	,,	
Attenders .. .. 3 on	6 0 0	26th July ,,	,,	
Peons .. .. 7 on	6 0 0	18th Feb. ,,	15th Nov. ,,	
Peons .. .. 7 on	6 0 0	24th Nov. ,,	Continues.	
Peons .. .. 7 on	6 0 0	2 from 11th Nov. 1897.	15th Nov. 1897.	
Peons .. .. 7 on	6 0 0	20th April 1897.	31st Oct. 1897.	
Peons .. .. 7 on	6 0 0	27th April ,,	,,	
Peons .. .. 7 on	6 0 0	28th July ,,	10th Oct. ,,	
Peons .. .. 7 on	6 0 0	28th July ,,	20th Oct. ,,	
Night-watchmen . 2 on	6 0 0	11th Nov. ,,	15th Nov. ,,	
Night-watchmen . 2 on	6 0 0	2nd Oct. ,,	Continues.	
Night-watchmen . 1 on	5 0 0	22nd Aug. ,,	10th Oct. 1897.	
Night-watchmen . 1 on	4 0 0	1st July ,,	31st Oct. ,,	
Paymasters .. 14 on	50 0 0	for 2 months and 9 days		On an average.
Paymasters .. 62 on	30 0 0	for 2 months and 28 days		
Paymasters .. 15 on	25 0 0	for 3 months and 14 days		
Paymasters .. 38 on	20 0 0	for 2 months and 28 days		
Paymasters .. 7 on	15 0 0	for 1 month and 4 days		
Kitchen Superintendents. 18 on	20 0 0	for 3 months and 28 days		
Kitchen Superintendents. 108 on	15 0 0	for 3 months and 5 days		
Kitchen Superintendents. 2 on	12 0 0	for 4 months and 27 days		
Medical Department.				
1 Retired Assistant Surgeon.	225 0 0	6th Aug. 1897.	21st Sept. 1897.	
1 Retired Apothecary ..	250 0 0	6th Sept. ,,	13th Oct. ,,	
1 Retired Assistant Surgeon.	210 0 0	6th Aug. ,,	20th Oct. ,,	
1 Hospital Assistant on	55 0 0	1st April ,,	11th Oct. ,,	
2 Hospital Assistants on	35 0 0	for 4 months and 16 days.		
3 Do. do.	31 8 0	for 7 months and 28 days.		
12 Do. do.	25 0 0	for 3 months and 2 days.		
1 Do. do.	22 8 0	1st July 1897.	11th Oct. 1897.	
1 Clerk to District Surgeon's office.	20 0 0	26th May ,,	31st Oct. ,,	

Statement showing the Total Number of Extra Appointments of all kinds employed in the Bellary District on account of Famine.

Name of appointment.	Rate of pay.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Remarks.
		Registration Department.		
	Rs. A. P.			
5 section writers ..	12 0 0	for 4 months and 18 days		On an average.
		Police Department.		
First-class constables 3 on	8 0 0	for 5 months and	9 days	On an average.
Second-class constables 36 on	7 0 0	for 2 months and	9 days	Do.
Ghaut taliaries 85 on ..	5 0 0	1st June 1897.	30th Nov. 1897.	Do.
		Local Fund Department.		
Sub-overseers 3 on ..	35 0 0	14th Nov. 1896.	28th Jan. 1897.	
Sub-overseers 3 on ..	35 0 0	19th Nov. ,,	31st Dec. 1896.	
Sub-overseers 3 on ..	35 0 0	21st Nov. ,,	27th April 1897.	
1 clerk	20 0 0	16th Nov. ,,	15th Feb. ,,	
2 lascars	7 0 0	16th Nov. ,,	15th Mar. ,,	
1 Night-Watcher ..	5 0 0	11th Nov. ,,	15th Mar. ,,	

General.

34. *Pressure of the famine, the resources of the people and their resisting power.*—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 may be roughly gauged by the numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief. The maximum number reached was a little over 190,000, which is 36 per cent. of the population of the affected tracts. This test by numbers requires, however, some correction. In the first place the figures include immigrants from the Nizam's dominions and the districts of Kurnool and Anantapur, as noted in paragraph 17. Again a considerable number of those who resorted to relief works could have tided over the time without the assistance which they thus obtained. This is the opinion of all the officers whom I have consulted, and it is corroborated by the fact that at the close of the famine it was discovered that many persons who were then found to have pits containing grain had sought employment on relief works.

This brings me to the subject of the resources of the people and their power to resist famine, but I regret to say that I have been able to obtain very little information of value on this point. During the height of the famine there were heavy imports of grain into the district, but these practically ceased * as soon as the prospects of the season improved, and there can be no doubt that many ryots had considerable stocks of grain with which they would not part until there was a reasonable certainty of a good harvest. I have already reported the case of the ryots at Molagavalli who, when cholum was selling at 9 seers the rupee, said they would not open their pits until the price reached 20 or 25 seers. Further evidence in support of this belief is afforded by the absorption of small silver and copper paid to relief workers. The Famine Commissioner entirely misunderstood my argument on this point. I stated that although we advertised widely that we would gladly give rupees or notes for small silver and copper, and sent men into the bazaars to collect copper and two-anna and four-anna pieces, yet we could not get them. I did not suppose that this small silver and copper would be paid into the treasuries when no Government revenue was due. The Famine Commissioner seems also to have forgotten that the branch bank is the Collector's treasury at Bellary. The payment for imports, which, at the time I wrote, were not heavy, was made by

* The statistics available relate only to movements by rail, but when the season improved there were heavy exports by road from the Hospet side. There was some import of ragi by road from Mysore, but it was inconsiderable.

currency notes purchased from the bank, but very little small coin was offered f these notes, and we had to continue for some considerable time to obtain sm silver from Madras and Bombay. Apart from grain, however, I do not think th many of the people have much reserve for periods of distress. Their land is little use to them, for it is difficult to obtain loans on it at such times. Ma farmers have valuable cattle, but the market for cattle is a very bad one wh fodder is at famine prices, and for the moment the possession of such anim is rather a disadvantage. Valuable jewels again are comparatively scarce in th district, and I have seen nothing to lead me to think that there is much mon hoarded.

35. *Effect of distress on economic condition of the people.*—The general opinio of the officers consulted is that the economic position of the people was no greatly affected. The direct loss consisted of the greater part of two crops, and cattle that either died or were sold for much less than their value. These losse did not affect the position of the labouring classes, and the liberal aid given b the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund for the purchase of cattle and see grain practically set up all the smaller ryots, including large numbers who ar both farmers and labourers, in a position which was as good as or but little inferi to that which they occupied before the famine. The larger farmers suffered muc less than their smaller brethren from loss of cattle by sale or death, but many them increased their indebtedness. There can be no doubt that the indebtedne of the district has increased; but the loans were, for the most part, taken fro the Government which advanced altogether Rs. 7,45,826.

The land improvement loans did not adversely affect the economic position, they were a good investment of borrowed capital, since the clearing of nuth gra and the digging of wells gives, in increased crop, a return much in excess of t interest charged by the State. On the other hand, loans for the purchase of fodde cattle and seed grain and loans for the relief of distress created an increas burden of debt which was due solely to the famine.

There was comparatively little private borrowing. The District Registrar ha kindly furnished me with the following statistics of documents registered in th 12 months ending 31st October 1895, 1896 and 1897 :—

—	Sales.		Mortgages.		Bonds.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895	4,909	7,71,899	4,970	12,01,864	378	75,955
1896	4,819	9,50,729	4,516	12,19,393	308	57,376
1897	3,609	6,79,585	4,152	11,56,839	311	45,351

This decline in all kinds of transactions is, I believe, in accordance wit general experience in times of distress. Moreover, owing to the operations of th Famine Fund and the promptitude in granting Government loans, the money-lende had but a poor market when the season improved and he was willing to advanc seed at a hundred per cent. I heard of numerous complaints from these gentry that their market had been spoilt.

I made enquiries throughout the district as to the extent to which jewels wer sold or pledged. There was some increase over the transactions of ordinary years, but it was not considerable. Most of the jewels offered were silver ornaments of trifling value; the better classes were evidently not seriously affected.

The conclusion then is that the economic position has undoubtedly bee affected adversely, but the injury is not serious, and I agree with several Tahsildar and Divisional officers that two, or at the most three, favourable harvests will be sufficient to retrieve the loss. Indeed, a single bumper cotton crop, with good prices, would be sufficient to restore most of the ryots to a position quite as good as that which they occupied in the early part of 1896.

36. *Nature, permanency and utility of works, &c.*—I regret that I am unable to deal with this subject adequately, as the Executive Engineer, in spite of six reminders, has not furnished the information. I may say, however, that nearly all the relief works in this district consisted of the construction or repair of roads, and that these works are of permanent utility. With a few exceptions the work done was very good, and the roads that have been put in repair should stand for a long time. Two new roads * were left unfinished, but as both will prove very useful it is to be hoped that they will be completed by the District Board.

* From Emmigaaur to Kosgi and from Holadagondi to Hebbettam.

A few irrigation works were taken up, and in two cases I fear there was some waste of money, as the alignment of a bund was changed after much of the work was done and part of the original bund had to be moved, while in another case the original scheme proved a failure, and the work done was wasted. These matters will, no doubt, be dealt with by the Executive Engineer when he submits his report.

The only other works undertaken were the clearing of prickly-pear, the repair and cleaning of wells, and the digging of water-holes or temporary wells. The last were absolutely necessary, but they are, of course, of no permanent utility; the expenditure on them was trifling. The expenditure on the other two kinds of work was also small; these may be classed as permanent or semi-permanent improvements of undoubted utility.

37. *Treatment of subjects of Native States.*—This district is bounded on the north and west by Hyderabad [illegible] on the south by Mysore, and it includes within its limits the small State of Sandur. We had no immigrants from Mysore, but many flocked in from Hyderabad. These people were freely admitted to works and kitchens and were treated in the same way as British subjects, but they evidently feared that a distinction would be made, for they constantly tried to make out that they came from villages on the Bellary side of the Tungabhadra. No accurate statistics of their number were obtained, but at one time there must have been between 5,000 and 10,000 of them on works or in kitchens. They arrived for the most part in very poor condition, and it is to them we owe the introduction of cholera. They told me at Nandavaram that no relief was being given in their villages.

Relief operations were undertaken in Sandur on the same lines as in British territory, but a few hundred Sandur people resorted to the Bhandri work in the Kúdligi taluk. The Dewan, who was Tahsildar of Adóni until June, was of opinion that the relief workers gave a better outturn of work in Sandur than in British territory. I have no information as to whether the tasks were higher.

38. *Conduct of officers.*—I desire to bring to the notice of the Board the excellent work done by the following officers employed under me in administering the measures of relief :—

Mr. H. W. F. Gillman, I.C.S., relieved me of all routine work and, confident in his ability, experience and industry, I was able to devote almost my whole attention to famine matters. As Honorary Secretary of the District Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, he rendered invaluable assistance and took off my shoulders all details connected with the distribution of the charity.

Mr. C. G. Spencer, I.C.S., the Head Assistant Collector, well sustained his reputation as a careful and painstaking officer. His division consists of four taluks, and the only relief he received was in respect of the magisterial work of one of them. The distress was not so severe in his division as elsewhere, but relief operations were necessary in three taluks, and Mr. Spencer's work was very heavy. He was much handicapped by the inferiority of the establishment under him, and it is highly creditable to him that he bore the burden so successfully.

Mr. E. S. Lloyd, I.C.S., was in divisional charge of Adóni throughout the most severe period of the famine, and I cannot speak too highly of his energy and thoroughness. He seemed to regard neither the burning sun and dust-storms of

May, nor the rains that fell towards the end of the famine, and his activity in touring and in real, not perfunctory, inspection, showed a zeal for the public welfare, which is in accordance with the best traditions of his service.

M.R.Ry. K. Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, was equally active in the Alúr taluk, and notwithstanding the hardship of constant travel in a country where drinking water was unusually bad and scarce, he never allowed any relaxation in that continuous supervision upon which the success of measures of relief mainly depends. He had no previous famine experience and he deserves much credit for the manner in which he performed his novel and exacting duties.

To *M.R.Ry. T. Rama Rao Garu*, Rao Bahadur, the Head Quarter Deputy Collector, I am greatly indebted, not only for his excellent work as a famine officer, but also for the information and advice which his valuable experience enabled him to give me on many occasions on which I consulted him.

Mr. J. T. Lever, the Treasury Deputy Collector, had heavy additional work in consequence of the famine, and he performed it quietly and punctually, thereby relieving me of much anxiety in the matter of the provision of funds.

M.R.Ry. M. V. Chellapathi Naidu, Tahsildar of Bellary, who won the title of *Rao Bahadur* for his good work in the Famine of 1892, again rendered excellent service. His experience and sturdy common sense and his intimate knowledge of his taluk were of great value to me and also to the District Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

M.R.Ry. P. Rama Rao, Tahsildar of Alúr, proved himself an unusually energetic native officer. A capital horseman and constantly in the saddle, he covered long distances daily and was thus able to exercise a very close supervision over his subordinates. He did excellent work in the grant of State loans before the appointment of the special Tahsildar, and he was markedly successful as Chairman of the Taluk Sub-Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

M.R.Ry. T. Kothanda Rama Naidu was Tahsildar of Adoni till the end of May, and deserves much credit for his very careful and thorough inspection of crops as well as for his management of famine business.

M.R.Ry. P. Subbarova Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur, became Acting Tahsildar of Adóni in June and worked well in spite of ill-health which eventually compelled him to take leave.

M.R.Ry. K. Ramakrishna Brahmam, the Special Loans Tahsildar of Alúr, was very successful in dealing with the ryots and got through a great amount of work. *M.R.Ry. P. Venkobachariar* worked conscientiously in a similar capacity in the Bellary taluk.

M.R.Ry. B. Venkobachariar, the Deputy Tahsildar in charge of the weaving operations, showed a most praiseworthy interest in his novel duties and quickly won the confidence of the weavers. I regret to say that his labours seriously injured his health.

Of other Deputy Tahsildars and Taluk Sheristadars, I would specially mention—

M.R.Ry. P. Sriramulu,
M.R.Ry. Narayana Chetty,
M.R.Ry. Rajagopala Iyengar,
M.R.Ry. Kistna Row,
M.R.Ry. Venkata Subbaya, and
M.R.Ry. Subbiah Naidu.

These officers had much extra work in consequence of the famine, and they did it cheerfully and well.

Equally deserving of mention is *Narasimhalu Naidu*, Taluk Head Accountant of Bellary, for, owing to the constant absence of the Tahsildar on tour, he had to transact all the ordinary business of the office until the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar.

The two Stock Inspectors, *Sctu Rao* and *B. K. Santayya*, did excellent work as Circle Inspectors and fully justified the high opinion which Mr. Sewell formed

of them in 1892. Among other Circle Inspectors who did good work may be mentioned Venkata Rao, R. Venkoba Chari and S. Raghunatha Rao. Of paying officers, perhaps, the best was pensioned Jemadar Bhavan Singh, a brilliant exception among the military pensioners who were tried. Mr. Lloyd writes of him that "he never had an avoidable arrear," and I was much impressed by his quickness and intelligence. The Salt Department Sub-Inspectors, Sankara Rama Iyer, G. Penchulu and D. P. Sundararazulu Naidu, worked satisfactorily as Paymasters, and so also did Shanmugam Mudaliar, a clerk in the office of Superintendent of Stamps, K. Subba Rao and Jeya Chari.

The relief operations threw heavy extra work on the Divisional offices, and Messrs. Lloyd, Narasimha Rao Pantulu and Rama Rao specially mention their Head clerks, viz., M. Siddhachalam Mudaliar, K. Obala Rao and Sambasiva Rao, while R. Bheema Rao proved himself an intelligent Famine Accountant for the Adóni and Alúr taluks.

In my own office K. Nagésa Sastri was placed in charge of all famine papers, which he submitted to me direct to avoid delay. He served Mr. Sewell in a similar capacity, and his experience was only less valuable than his accuracy and industry. He and his assistant, H. Venkoba Row accompanied me on all my tours and worked early and late under most trying conditions.

I enclose a copy of Mr. Clerk's report on the work of the officers of the Public Works Department, and I cordially endorse his remarks regarding the officers whom he has selected for mention. I should, however, be disposed to put Supervisor Chinnasami Iyengar in List I, for he had a very heavy and difficult charge.

I was much indebted to Surgeon-Major Evans for advice and assistance until persistent attacks of fever compelled him to take leave. His absence during the worst part of the distress was a great loss, and this was accentuated by the fact that the military duties of his *locum tenens*, Surgeon-Major Cama, prevented his leaving head-quarters. Assistant Surgeon E. L. Chalke did good work both at head-quarters and in dealing with cholera in the Adoni taluk. He was of great assistance to Surgeon-Major Evans in organising the medical arrangements for the different works. Many of the medical subordinates deputed to relief-works did excellent work under trying conditions, and I would specially mention Hospital Assistant Mr. A. Arlend on the Alur-Chippagiri work, and Hospital Assistant M.R.Ry. Narainsami Naidu at Chinnatumbalam. Apothecary Stocking showed much activity, skill and resource when sent to combat cholera in the Adóni taluk.

In conclusion I desire to place on record my obligations to Messrs. R. H. Campbell, I.C.S., J. F. Somers-Eve and T. R. Cooper, who laid the foundations of the edifice of relief-works; and though the magnitude of the operations assumed much greater proportions after the first two had left the district, their initial labours appreciably lightened the task of their successors. To Mr. Campbell, too, belongs the credit of inaugurating the relief of weavers.

ENCLOSURE.

From H. E. CLERK, Esq., Executive Engineer, Bellary Division, to the Collector of Bellary, dated 9th December 1897, No. 9914-B.

With reference to your G.B. No. 2658, dated 4th December 1897, I have the honour to enclose a list of officers and subordinates of this department whom I consider to have done especially good work during the famine.

2. The compilation of this list is a very difficult one, for I consider that a large number of my subordinates worked well under very difficult conditions, and it is hard to know where to draw the line. I have, therefore, divided the list into two sections. In class I, I have placed those who undoubtedly deserve mention, and in class II, I have entered the names of those who, in my opinion, also did good work and may be included, unless it is considered that the list is unduly long.

3. I would specially call attention to the two Local Fund Overseers S. Vasudeva Row and S. Singaram Mudaliar, who did most excellent work, and I hope that the recommendation I now make may be brought to the notice of the President of the Local Fund Board.

CLASS I.

List of Officers and Subordinates who have done especially good work during the Famine.

Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
M.R.Ry. B. Gopala Iyer, Rao Sahib, B.A., B.C.E.	Assistant Engineer, First Grade.	Had the largest number of relief-works under his charge of any Sub-Divisional officer. Displayed great activity in inspecting his works and made good arrangements for keeping them supplied with tools.
Mr. A. Stuart	Assistant Engineer (Temporary), since resigned.	Devoted himself entirely to his work with very little chance of reward; had several very difficult works to manage, and in spite of being unlucky in his subordinates, by his personal attention to details kept things going.
T. B. Sankara Sastri, A.C.E.	Overseer, First Grade ...	Exhibited great energy and intelligence in his work and exacted work as far as possible from his workers.
M. N. Ramakrishna Iyer ...	Overseer, Second Grade ...	Kept his work in very good order at Moka; was selected by me for charge of the S. section of Alúr-Moka road which was in great confusion, and he improved matters much during his tenure of the work.
R. Srinivasa Raghava Chari.	Do. do. ...	Had a most difficult work to manage at Adóni and showed great tact and discretion in all he did. He studied the capabilities of the workers and his recommendations were generally sound.
K. Narayana Hebbar ...	Do. do. ...	A sympathetic famine officer. Took the keenest interest in his work, and though I believed him to be unduly lenient at times, the actual cost of his work compares not unfavourably with that of similar roads in the district. He was employed throughout on the Gadiganúr road.
W. R. Bashiem Iyengar ...	Temporary Upper Subordinate.	Employed first on the Adóni-Madavaram road, where he enforced discipline in spite of most adverse circumstances. He was afterwards specially selected for charge of the Nandavaram road which had fallen into a complete state of anarchy. Here also he did good work.
S. Vasudeva Row	Local Fund Overseer, lent to the department.	In charge of Paramadevanahalli road. I have a very high opinion of this subordinate. He carried out the orders of his superiors and enforced discipline from those under him; his work was one of the best managed in the district. His services are specially brought to notice, as it is feared he has but poor chance of advancement in his own department.
T. Singaraveloo Mudaliar.	Do. do. ...	Antapur-Vaddu road. This overseer also did excellent work, and nearly all I have said of Vasudeva Row applies to this man.
M. Swaminatha Iyer ...	Sub-Overseer (Temporary).	Kosigi-Halvi Road. Was in independent charge of a large work throughout the famine and proved himself the equal of any subordinate in the management of a famine Camp.

The following members of my office establishment did specially good work and deserve reward:—

Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
M.R.Ry. B. Narasinga Row Garu.	Accountant, Second Grade.	Was specially appointed to supervise my office; showed great aptitude for organizing and managing a large office, the Accountant is near the end of his service and a title would be a very acceptable reward. He has already been recommended for this.
M.R.Ry. A. Balakistna Row, B.A.	Accountant, Seventh Grade, Temporary rank.	In charge of the famine section; had most arduous work in auditing accounts which he successfully coped with, as evinced by the fact that all the imprests with Tahsildars which amounted to some 8 lakhs are now closed with the exception of a few trifling amounts.
S. Doraisamy Iyer ...	Clerk	In charge of the establishment branch. He had an enormous establishment to deal with and sent everything up with the greatest accuracy and punctuality.

CLASS II.

The following also did very good work, though not quite so meritorious as the above:—

List of Subordinates who have done specially good work during the Famine.

Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
C. R. Chinnasamy Iyengar, B.C.E.	Supervisor, First Grade ...	Aspari work. Had the largest work under any subordinate and managed it well on the whole.
R. Sundram Iyer	Overseer, First Grade ...	Yemmiganúru-Kosgi road; allowed his work to fall into complete anarchy during the last regime of May, June and July. When allowed to enforce discipline, got excellent work done.
C. V. Shunmuga Mudaliar.	Overseer, Second Grade ...	Had a large work at Harivanam, which went on very well in a quiet way.
B. Akambaram Pillay ...	Temporary Sub-Overseer.	A hard-working subordinate who did a great deal of useful work in various places; was latterly in independent charge of Bellary-Moka road.
B. K. Ramakristna Iyengar.	Do. do. ...	Did excellent work on both Alur-Chippagiri and Alur-Moka roads.

ANNEXURE TO THE FAMINE REPORT OF BELLARY DISTRICT.

From T. KOTHUNDARAM NAIDU for Administrator, Sandúr, to the Collecto and Political Agent, Bellary.

I have the honour to submit the report called for in your current No. 5424 dated 12th November 1897. The report covers a period beginning from 1st July 1896 and ending on 15th October 1897.

Season.

1. *Rainfall and water-supply.*—The rainfall in 1896 was very deficient There were 61 rainy days in that year and the total rain recorded is 18·76 inches Up to the end of June 6·09 inches of rain fell. In July there was 6·24, in August 3·39 and in September 1·29 inches of rain. The rain recorded in each of th months of October, November and December was less than an inch. The rai recorded in July was distributed over fifteen days, that recorded in August ove eighteen days and that registered in September over five days. Thus it will b seen that even the showers which fell in July and August were of no avail. Th crops did not thrive well. In many villages they withered away. The average yiel was estimated at four annas. Previous to 1896 no rain record was maintained, an I am therefore unable to say what the average rainfall for a number of years is In 1897, 38·36 inches of rain was recorded up to to-day, but it was unseasonable and unevenly distributed as will be seen from the following table :—

Month.	Number of rainy days.	Inches.
April	5	1·15
May	7	2·68
June	8	4·01
July	7	0·58
August	16	4·81
September	21	22·00
October	3	3·13
Total ...	67	38·36

The record in September beats out its predecessors. It was 22 inches. The crops, which are all *mungari* here, were sown after the 16th June 1897, a good shower having fallen that day. July was barren. Until 25th August there were no signs of good rain. The crops were fading, withering and withered away in some places. The rain of 25th August was of an assuring kind. It was followed by moderate showers during the remaining days of that month. The fading crops held up their heads and looked well. The withering crops which were given up for lost revived. The rains of September which were copious sustained them, but they did not fare as they should. The sky was all through October cloudy, fogs hovered about, the dew which fell deteriorated the grain in the ear. The milk in the grain dropped down and soiled the ground. Damage due to this cause was confined to particular localities. There were three showers in October and they were very useful. There has been no rain whatever since the 15th of that month. Korra, gurellu and oil-seeds badly require a shower. Without it they may not thrive and give any outturn. The cholam and sajji crops are being harvested. They may at least yield an eight-anna outturn. The pulses may give a better account of themselves. I would put their yield between eight and twelve annas. The poorness of the general outturn is due to the stoppage of rain in July and till late in August and to the falling of dews at a time when they were unnecessary and injurious to crops.

Till the beginning of September water-supply for drinking and irrigation purposes was scanty. Drinking water was obtained with difficulty. Wells were

cleaned and deepened. Pits were dug in the bed of the Narihalla which remained dry until the latter part of August. Many irrigation wells failed and with them the crops—betel, plantain and sugar-cane—failed causing an enormous loss to the ryot.

2. *Cultivation.*—The cultivation figures for 1896 and 1897 are given below :—

—	Ayacut.	Vasakat.	Cultivation.	Vasakat banjar.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1896	18,028	11,838	9,752	2,136
1897	18,028	11,772	9,513	2,259

In both the years cultivation began in June. Of the figures shown as vasakat banjar, acres 1,647 comprise shrotriem village lands which have always been waste for want of cultivators. Acres 489 in 1896 and acres 612 in 1897 lay waste for want of means to cultivate and owing to the untimely fall of rain.

3. *Harvests and outturn.*—In 1896 korra, sajji, oil-seeds, horsegram and pulses failed completely. Cholam was poor. The average yield of all the crops was estimated at four annas. The crops of 1897 as yet known may be expected to yield an eight-anna outturn. Korra, gurellu and other oil-seeds still on the ground may fail if at least a single shower does not fall within a few days. Pulses may yield between eight and twelve annas.

Food-stocks and Trade.

4. *Stocks.*—In 1896 there were large stocks of food-grains in the hands of the ryots and these enabled the people to get on all through that year without much hardship though the crops yielded an exceedingly poor outturn. The merchants had no stocks to speak of with them. Some of them imported cholam from Jagalore, Oojjany, and Kottoor, but in small quantities. The great bulk of grain consumed by the people came out of the produce of 1895 preserved by the ryots in their grain pits. In 1897 there were no local stocks to fall back upon. The people had to live upon imported grain. Bellary, Oojjany, Kottoor, Harpanhalli, Chigatari, Mydoor, Chittaldrug, Jagalore and other villages of the Mysore Province were indented upon. Ragi took the place of cholam as the staple grain. The latter was exceedingly dear and was beyond the reach of the poor who ate ragi very unwillingly and as an alternative of starvation.

5. *Means of communication.*—Sandúr, which is the only market in the State, is connected with Bellary and other outside markets by roads made and maintained by the respective Governments or other authorities. Sandúr is 13 miles away from Tonnagallu on the Southern Mahratta line which is the nearest railway station. The roads within the State limits are in a fair order.

6. *Internal trade.*—There was none in 1896 or 1897. There is generally very little. The producing capacity of the State except as regards betel is very limited.

7. *External trade.*—All the grain consumed by the people in 1897 and a small portion of that used in 1896 was imported from Bellary and other places mentioned under 'stocks.' The trade was, however, not considerable.

8. *Ability of markets to meet demands.*—There is only one market in the State, namely Sandúr. It is not able to meet all demands. Many people supply themselves from Chittawadigi, Bellary, and Kudligi taluks, being unable to get the necessary articles locally.

Prices.

9. *Fluctuations in district average prices.*—Sandúr is the only price recording station. In September 1896 the prices of food-grains rose but to a moderate extent. In October they rose very high—rice sold at 7 seers as against 11 in August and cholam at 15 as against 33 in August. In November they were at

their highest. Uncleaned rice at 7 and cholam at 12 seers per rupee. This wa the period of crisis which happily did not last long. The people were terror stricken. There was a regular panic. The low class poor despaired of their lives They openly talked of looting the grain, &c., in the possession of merchants an ryots, hoping thereby to put off starvation. December proved a better month The prices reverted to the October rates and remained stationary till March 189 when they rose again—rice (uncleansed) to 8 seers and cholam to 12 seers. Thes rates continued during April, May and June. In July they further hardened Uncleansed rice was sold at 6½, cholam at 9½ and ragi at 14 seers. Rice and cholan remained the same in August, but ragi rose to 12½. In September rice was bette by half a seer, cholam could be had at 13 and ragi 14 seers. These rates excep ragi continued in October. In that month ragi was quoted at 20. In Novembe there was no demand for this article at all, because cholam was available at 16.

10. *Noticeable variations from the district average at any recording station.*—The district average is not known. This question cannot therefore be answered.

11. *Variations between prices at recording stations and outlying villages.*—Ther is only one recording station in the State. Very little grain was sold in the out lying villages.

Condition of the People.

12. *Labour markets.*—In ordinary years the poor generally made a living by agricultural labour. In the two years under report the crops fared badly. Fores roads, bridle-paths, fire-tracing, grass-cutting and deepening and cleaning well afforded many of the most needy employment until relief works were opened.

13. *Public health.*—The cholera epidemic was prevalent in 1896. Its advent and exit were on 28th May and 19th August respectively. 134 people were attacked of whom 54 died—males 33 and females 21. In 1897 two persons who arrived at Yettinahatti from cholera-stricken localities died of that disease. Both of them were males. One died on 30th October and the other on 16th November. 1896 was free from small-pox. It broke out in the following year. There were fifty attacks and seven deaths. There was only one attack of measles. It did not prove fatal. In these two years fever and dysentery were as usual prevalent but not to an abnormal extent. The health of the people was on the whole good.

14. *Death and birth rates.*—The following table shows the birth and death rates of 1896 and 1897 as compared with those of the previous nine years:—

Years.	Births.	Per mille.	Deaths.	Per mille.
1887	393	37·31	388	36·84
1888	403	38·26	387	36·84
1889	393	37·31	271	25·78
1890	285	27·06	247	23·45
1891	323	30·67	261	24·78
1892	307	29·05	408	38·74
1893	926	28·62	404	35·46
1894	362	31·78	447	39·24
1895	473	41·53	412	36·17
1896	427	37·49	313	27·41
1897*	334	29·32	248	21·77

* Up to end of October only.

1896 compares favourably with the previous years, though cholera was prevalent that year. The figures shown against 1897 are up to the end of October only. They are also favourable. The death-rate of 1892, 1893 and 1894 exceeded the

birth-rate of those years. This was due to the prevalence of fever which is stated to have been of a very virulent type. The deaths from this cause recorded in 1892, 1893 and 1894 are 344, 323 and 341, respectively. I am happy to say that no one died of starvation either in 1896 or 1897.

15. *Crime and jail statistics.*—No proper registers having been maintained, it is not possible to compile statistics of crime from July 1896 to 2nd November 1897 on which date relief was closed. The crime recorded in 1896-97 consisted of 104 cases involving 358 persons. Of these eighty cases involving 268 persons were disposed of before the close of that year. The remaining twenty-four cases were pending and disposed of in the succeeding year. The particulars of the eighty cases are as noted below:—

Section.	Number of cases.	Number of persons involved.	Number of cases convicted.	Number of persons involved.
323, I.P.C.	12	29	3	3
504 do.	2	2	1	1
352 do.	1	3	1	2
354 do.	1	1	1	1
380 do.	1	2	...	...
290 do.	5	7	5	7
55, Abkári Act	3	4	3	4
21, Forest Act	55	220	23	77
Total	80	268	37	95

In 1897-98 up to the end of October, 169 cases involving 356 persons were filed. These and the pending cases of 1896-97 formed a total of 193 cases involving 440 persons. Of these 187 with 427 persons have been disposed of. Six cases with thirteen persons are pending. All these are forest cases and are pending against information from the British Forest officials as to whether they have been compounded or not. Detail of the cases disposed of are given hereunder:—

Section.	Number of cases.	Number of persons involved.	Number of cases convicted.	Number of persons involved.
323, I.P.C.	20	58	5	6
324 do.	1	2	...	...
354 do.	1	1	...	...
352 do.	5	10	...	...
448 do.	1	7	...	...
302 do.	1	2	1	1
382 do.	1	1	...	...
290 do.	2	3	2	2
379 do.	4	5	4	5
334 do.	1	2	1	1
454 do.	1	2	...	...
395 do.	2	6	2	5
426 do.	1	2	...	...
153 do.	2	11	1	8
148, 457 do.	1	18	1	9
411 do.	1	1	...	...
290 do.	4	4	4	4
488 do.	1	1	...	...
48, Police Act	11	11	10	10
Town Nuisances Act	58	58	55	55
21 and 24, Arms Act	2	3	2	3
24, Cattle Trespass Act	3	4	...	...
21, Forest Act	52	212	9	10
56, Abkári Act	1	4	...	...
Total	187	427	97	119

The number of persons shown as involved include a large number of persons accused of Forest offences. These were compounded. One murder, one daccity and one house-breaking and rioting armed with deadly weapons occurred, in all of which the accused were convicted. In the murder case, the accused was sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law and the Government confirmed the sentence.

persons were relieved by this means, 118 of them were dependants and the remainder others.

21. *Class of people relieved.*—Mala, Budiga, Mussulman, Boyas, Lingayets, Mahrattas, Kurubas, Kumbars, Madars, Korchas, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, washerman and others applied for and obtained relief. Many of these are small landholders.

22. *Number on relief.*—The largest number on relief works was 1,385 and the largest on gratuitous relief 170.

23. *Cost of each form of relief.*—Relief works cost Rs. 7,340 and money doles Rs. 874. In giving relief to the poor the Famine Code was followed, though not strictly.

RELIEF MEASURES—(B) OTHERS.

24. *Remissions and suspension of revenue.*—No remissions were granted in 1896. It is not under contemplation to grant any this year. It may perhaps be necessary to suspend collections to the extent of Rs. 3,000. The crops have been estimated to give 8 annas outturn. The crops on some individual fields failed completely. Hosahalli, Krishnanagar and Ramachandranahalli have fared badly. These villages suffered also in 1896.

25. *Loans.*—Rs. 1,143 was advanced as loans for improvement of wells, &c., as follows :—

	Rs.
22 wells	551
21 bullocks	472
Seed-grain	45
Improvement of land	72
Total ...	1,143

These are made repayable in two to four years, the interest stipulated being at one pie per rupee per mensem. Many applications were rejected for want of funds. To supplement what relief we could give in this direction, I made the Kumaraswami Temple authorities to grant loans to the ryots of their own villages. They accordingly issued loans to the extent of Rs. 213 for seed-grain and sold 37 bullocks on credit for Rs. 378. These animals belonged to the temple.

26. *Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, &c.*—The District Sub-Committee allotted to the State Rs. 1,250—1,000 for cattle and 250 for seed-grain. Rs. 1,000 was given away to 82 ryots for the purchase of 90 bullocks and Rs. 250 to 135 ryots for the purchase of seed-grain. It was ascertained by subsequent enquiries that the grantees had not misused the grants, but applied them for the purposes for which they were given.

27. *Private charity.*—None.

28. *Special measures of relief to hill and jungle tribes.*—There are no jungle tribes in the State.

29. *Famine allowances to public servants.*—None were granted for want of funds.

CONDITION OF THE CATTLE.

30. *Availability of pasture and fodder.*—There was no pasture to speak of until the end of July 1897. Cattle fed on the hill grass (Botha) of a very bad quality and grew weak and emaciated. Many died after this stage. Deaths due to falls on hill slopes of such animals were also many and frequent. There was no fodder and what little there was reserved for a few stall-fed bullocks which the owner regarded as too valuable to be lost. The grass just mentioned was in great request in the Bellary taluk and was imported in very large quantities.

31. Methods of relief adopted by—

(*a*) *Famine fund.*—No allotment was made for purchase of fodder.

(*b*) *Forest Department.*—Cattle were, as usual, allowed to graze free c charge. On goats and sheep a fee of 2 annas and 1 anna, respectively, wa charged and levied as in previous years. Exemption was deemed unnecessary The Forest department did not therefore suffer any loss.

32. *Mortality.*—In 1896, 503 head of cattle died of starvation and fro the effects of eating Botha grass. In 1897 up to end of October 944 deaths wer recorded. All of these except 13 were due to starvation and the effects c feeding on Botha grass. The 13 deaths occurred from foot-and-mouth disea which attacked about 260 animals.

FAMINE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST.

33 No special establishment was entertained. The permanent establishmen supervised the relief works.

GENERAL.

34. Famine pressed heavily on about 20 per cent. of the population. The fa of rain in August and September prevented its pressure being very severely felt b the remainder. The labourer and the small landholder are the first to feel th effects of scarcity consequent on the failure of crops in a single season. The have no money, jewels, grain and other property to fall back upon. That the possessed no ornaments golden or silver is borne out by the fact that not a singl ornament of either kind came up for sale in the market during 1896 and 1897 Scarcity preceded by a good harvest is easily got over. 1895 was a good yea The ryots had surplus stocks whereon they lived in 1896. They felt the pinc hard early in 1897 and in the course of three or four months threw themselves int our arms for protection. Their number would have been much larger, if rain ha not fallen in time to save the otherwise doomed crops. Their resisting powe lasted only till that time. As I have already stated the labouring class and sma landholders had no resources. Theirs were of hand-to-mouth existence. The are not a prudent lot. The usury of the sowcar adds to their difficulties. Wha little they can save goes to pay him.

35. *Effect of distress on economic conditions.*—Famine leaves the ryot penniles He loses all that he has—cattle, grain, houses, vessels, &c. His load of deb increases which he is not able to clear, though there should be a succession of goo seasons. He has nothing left to start life anew after the disappearance of famine The State is not in a position to furnish them with the necessary means. H wants cattle, he wants money, both of which he is at a loss to know where to find He remains a pauper all his life and ekes out existence by hiring himself to thos who may be in need of his services. Many of the ryots who suffered in the famin of 1876–77 have not yet rallied though twenty years have elapsed. The conditio of the ryot before that famine is a perfect contrast to what it is now. Then he pos sessed gold and silver ornaments. He possesses none now. Many leave thei homes in quest of employment. Some do not return at all. They die or settl themselves in places of their sojourn. If an epidemic joins hands with famine th effects are more disastrous.

36. *Nature, permanency and utility of works constructed and their cost at ordi nary famine rates.*—All our relief works consisted of the repair of roads leading t Sandur on all directions and of the Sandur Town roads. The total mileag repaired is 6 miles. The value of the work done according to the Local Fun schedule as applicable to the Hospet taluk is Rs. 6,396–13–0, while the amoun actually spent is Rs. 7,341–4–2. The difference, namely, Rs. 944–7–2, is not muc considering the unskilled and unwilling labour which the coolies had contributed.

ENDORSEMENT BY H. A. STUART ESQ., COLLECTOR OF BELLARY.

Forwarded in original to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

2. The Sandur valley depends mainly on the south-west monsoon, and th failure of these rains in 1896 seriously affected the yield, which is estimated at fou

annas. The people had, however, sufficient grain in hand to enable them to support themselves for some time, and relief works were not found necessary until April 1897. The work offered consisted of the repair of roads, and the maximum number employed at any one time was only 1,385. Gratuitous relief, in the form of money doles, was given to 170 persons, of whom 118 were dependants of workers. The cost of relief works was Rs. 7,340, and of gratuitous relief Rs. 874. No kitchens were opened, as the numbers were not large enough to warrant the expense. Some of the inhabitants of the State sought employment on relief works in British territory, and about 500 immigrated to villages on the Tungabhadra in search of employment. No remission of revenue was granted, but it may be necessary to suspend the collection of about Rs. 3,000. Loans to the amount of Rs. 1,143 were granted by the State to ryots, and the Kumarasawmi Temple authorities rendered similar assistance. An allotment of Rs. 1,250 was received from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund and distributed to ryots for the purchase of seed-grain and plough cattle. There was no increase of crime due to famine, and there were no deaths from starvation, nor any deterioration in the public health.

The cattle suffered heavily in spite of the proximity of the famous Sandur grazing grounds. Perhaps, indeed, it was in consequence of this proximity, for many deaths are ascribed to the very bad grass which was all that was available in the hot weather.

The Administrator estimates that 20 per cent. of the people were affected, and he considers that their resisting power is less now than it was twenty years ago, in proof of which he points to the comparative absence of jewels; but apparently he concludes that the people have no jewels, because they did not bring them for sale when the pinch came. There was, however, very little selling of jewels in the Bellary district, though many, even of those on relief works, possessed them.

The value at normal rates of the relief work done is Rs. 6,396, or only Rs. 944 less than the amount expended on it—a result which reflects credit on the Administrator and his capable Dewan M.R.Ry. T. Kothandarama Naidu.

APPENDIX VI.

From R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., Famine Secretary, Board of Revenue, Madras.

I have the honour to submit my historical account of the recent Famine Relief operations in the district of *Anantapur*. The period of distress was from November 1896 to October 1897. I was in charge of the district for six months from April 1897 to end of October 1897. Mr. K. C. Manavedan Rajah was in charge for the first half of the period.

SEASON.

2. *Rainfall and water-supply.*—The South-West monsoon broke early in 1896, and brought very good rain in May and June. Showers fell in July and August also, and there seemed to be little or no ground for anxiety up to September. In this month the rainfall was decidedly deficient, yielding only 2·79 as against a normal fall of 4·16. The total south-west rainfall was 12·06 inches, against a normal of 15·84, and an average for the preceding five years of 16·77. Not a very serious deficiency on paper, perhaps; but its importance was magnified by its happening at a critical time, when the crops were most in need of rain.

October gave us 0·32 inches against a normal fall of 5·53 inches. The rains in November did not fall till the end of the month, and then, only 2·45 inches fell. The total of the north-east monsoon was 2·81 inches against 7·90 inches, the normal fall. The total rainfall of both monsoons was roughly 15·00 inches against the expected quantity of 23¾ inches.

I compare below the talukwar rainfalls in 1876-77 and 1891-92 with that o the year under report :—

Taluks.	1876-77.	1891-92.	1896-97.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Gooty	8·77	10·86	16·34
Tadpatri	5·67	14·40	14·62
Anantapur	4·45	10·20	10·79
Kalyándrug	Not available.		12·38
Dharmavaram	6·10	9·87	10·91
Penukonda	9·34	14·06	18·37
Hindupur	8·75	12·80	16·42
Madakasira	7·10	12·11	20·98
Total ...	56·28	94·17	120·51
Taluk average * ...	7·03	11·77	15·06

* In calculating this average, figures relating to Deputy Tahsildars' stations are left out of account.

These figures taken by themselves seem to show that the year under repo was a much better year than the famine year 1891-92. But an analysis of t figures shows that the failure of the early rains of 1891 was compensated for l fair rain in September and October, in which months the heaviest rainfall usual occurs in this district; whereas in 1896 the early rains were good and we succeeded by a total failure of the September and winter rains.

Practically no rain fell again till April and May 1897, when a few lig showers fell, totalling under 2 inches. Then there was nearly a month of drougl followed by a heavy fall of about 3 inches in the middle of June. Then again the was another rainless interval of nearly a month, broken by a good fall of rain the last week of July. This fall benefited chiefly Gooty cusba, Anantapur a Kalyándrug taluks, but hardly touched Dharmavaram, which went without rain nearly ten weeks. Then no rain fell till the second half of August, when the sou west rains fell in earnest and drowned all fears of further drought in torrent downpours that lasted for nearly six weeks.

3. *Supply to irrigation sources.*—There are 682 sources of irrigation in district, out of which 79 received full supply (these were all small tanks), 152

half supply, 93 received one quarter, and 209 less than one quarter, the remainder received no supply at all; among these were the big tanks of Bukhapatnam, Dharmavaram, Anantapur, Parigi, Yerrathimmaraju and others. These facts require no comment.

4. *Water-supply.*—The "drink" question did not arise until the beginning of January 1897, when, as usual, the Panchamas were the first to complain of the difficulty of getting drinking water. All available money from Local Fund was spent on improving the supply; and when the pressure became greater, and local funds were exhausted, allotments for this purpose were made from Provincial funds; in all Rs. 13,000 were granted by Government, out of which Rs. 6,640 were spent, mostly in Dharmavaram, Anantapur, Gooty and Tadpatri. A great deal of good under this head was also done by the digging of field wells from loans advanced by Government.

5. *Cultivation.*—The total area cultivated during fasli 1306 was less than in the previous fasli, but more than the average of the five preceding years. It was also far larger than that registered in the famine years of 1876-77 and 1891-92. I compare the areas below :—

Faslis.	1306. (1896-97.)	1305. (1895-96.)	1301. (1890-91.)	1285. (1876-77.)
Acres	1,366,572	1,464,284	699,220	466,446

The reason for the large area cultivated in this year was, of course, the fall of rain in May and June. It was chiefly the lighter soils that were cultivated; thus up to the end of August, 727,796 acres (dry) and 45,105 (wet) were cultivated against 725,098 (dry) and 44,084 (wet) in the previous year.

The only taluk which did not show this increase was the black cotton soil taluk of Tadpatri. The scanty rainfall in September, however, and the subsequent nearly total failure in October changed the aspect of affairs at once, and a decrease of 16 to 18 per cent. was shown in dry, and of 15 and 19 per cent. in wet, in the two northern taluks. The decrease was not so noticeable in the other taluks. The black cotton soil tracts do not usually come under general cultivation till August-September, as they need heavier rains than the red soils. Large extents of black cotton soil, which had remained fallow till October, were brought under the plough in November, when rain fell in that month; and the money spent on labour and seed was entirely thrown away, as no rain fell subsequently and the crops all faded. But in spite of the lateness of the North-East monsoon and the failure of the September rains, the district ended up with a larger extent of dry cultivation than the average, though much less than the extent cultivated the year before :—

Extent cultivated in 1896, = 1,314,100.
Extent cultivated, average = 1,240,546.

The wet cultivation, on the other hand, showed a decrease, 75,000 as against 86,000. But whether sown in May or November, the same fate awaited the crops, and the husbandman's labour was in vain.

6. *Harvest and outturn.*—On about 74 and 54 per cent. of dry lands in the two northern taluks, respectively, there was entire failure of crop against 44 and 36 per cent. in the previous famine year 1891. The percentage of loss in the central taluks was 48 and 35. In the three southern taluks, there was an average loss of about 17 per cent.; Hindupur being the worst of the three.

The yield was less all over the district than in the year 1891-92.

On the whole in the district there was of the dry area—

88 per cent. of shavi,
16 per cent., two annas and under.

18 per cent., from 2 to 4 annas,
11 per cent., 4 to 6 annas,
17 per cent., over 6 annas.

It would be invidious to single out any one crop that suffered more than another.

As regards the wet crops—

11 per cent. failed entirely,
11 per cent. yielded up to 4 annas,
78 per cent. yielded 4 annas and more;

but of this amount by far the larger proportion was under 8 annas.

Food-stocks and Trade.

7. *Stocks.*—As far as I could ascertain, there was no lack, at any time, of food stocks in the district. The high prices that prevailed for a year were not an indication that food supplies had run short in the district: they showed that the prices were affected to a ruinous degree by the demand for food stuffs in Western India. It was not until August 1897 that there was any anxiety about supplies; but in that month there were indications that the supplies in villages were running short, and indeed the supply of white cholam failed in some parts of Gooty division. There was, however, always enough ragi. It was chiefly cholam that was exported in large quantities. I think that, but for the Railway, prices would hardly have risen to warning rate. This is my individual opinion, and it needs being put to a searching test. Even if proved to be true, it simply leads to a *cul-de-sac*.

8. *Means of communication.*—The means of communication are fair. The Madras Railway runs from Vanganur on the east to Guntakal, a distance of about 60 miles, skirting the taluks of Tadpatri and Gooty, and the Southern Mahratta Railway runs from Guntakal to Hindupur, through the taluks of Gooty, Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Hindupur, and the South Indian Railway runs east from Dharmavaram to Kadiri. In addition to these main arteries, the district is fairly well supplied with roads; but there are no bridges over the big rivers. The only parts of the district, where communication is at all defective, are the south-eastern part of Tadpatri and the western portion of the Dharmavaram taluk. Elsewhere, grain can be transported easily, provided the bullocks are in working condition. Otherwise, the heavy river-crossings and heavier regada tracts would probably prove very serious obstacles indeed, and haulage be a matter of the very gravest difficulty.

9. *Trade and ability of local markets to meet demands.*—Both internal and external trade were very active in the Gooty division and at Hindupur. But elsewhere trade was dull. The Special Assistant Collector Mr. MacMichael writes: "During the whole of the famine, it would have been profitable to transport grain from Hindupur and Penukonda to Dharmavaram; so great was the difference in price between these stations. This was never done, probably because outsiders knew that, if they tried to do so, the Dharmavaram merchants would at once lower their prices. Throughout, the Komatis had things very much their own way. There must, however, have been very great activity among the grain-dealers in buying up grain from the ryots. Very often the grain brought to market by ryots was brought up by the merchants three or four miles out of the market town." The markets were especially lively in April, when the Mysore spring harvests came into the market at Hindupur. Two special grain trains ran daily from Hindupur to Guntakul during the summer months. In other parts of the district trade was dull throughout. It may be asserted confidently that the local markets were quite able to meet all demands. I presume I need not discuss the question how far this ability would have extended, had the scarcity lasted six months more, and had spread over Mysore and the Carnatic.

Prices.

10. *Fluctuations in district average prices.*—The annexed statement compares variations in prices which ruled in October and November 1896 with those prevalent in 1876 and 1891:—

Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

District.	1896.			1891.			1876.
	October average.	November 14th.	November 21st.	October.	November.	December.	November.
Rice.							
Anantapur	10·0	7·4	7·8	9·3	7·7	8·3	6·7
Normal for the district	13·9	14·0	14·0	13·9	14·0	14·1	...
Warning rate	...	...	...	10·6	...	...	...
Scarcity rate	...	...	...	7·9	...	...	...
Cholam.							
Anantapur	20·6	11·8	12·6	* 16·7 † 19·9	12·4 14·1	13·9 14·5	7·9
Normal for the district	33·7	35·1	35·1	33·7	35·1	35·1	...
Warning rate	...	...	...	22·5	...	...	...
Scarcity rate	...	...	...	15·0	...	...	...
Ragi.							
Anantapur	22·7	12·6	13·3	23·3	16·4	17·4	8·4
Normal for the district	30·1	31·1	31·1	30·1	31·1	31·1	...
Warning rate	...	...	24·0	...	...	...	...
Scarcity rate	...	...	16·0	...	...	...	...

* White. † Yellow.

It shows that the rise in November in the prices of food grains was tremendous and abnormally sudden. Rice which was selling at 10 seers in October 1896 rose to 7·4 in November. Similarly cholam and ragi rose from 20·6 and 22·7 to 11·8 and 12·6 seers, respectively. These rates were doubtless cheaper than those of 1876, but were far dearer than those of 1891–92. The sudden rise is attributable to the very large demand from the north, where there was already severe scarcity, and also to the nearly absolute certainty that the crops then on the ground would fail. The November rains pulled the prices down, but only for a short time. By the middle of December they rose considerably, and the increase was more or less steadily maintained till July and August 1897, when the prices rose sharply owing to the holding off of the South-West monsoon. Thus at the end of August the district averages were as follow:—

Rice 7·88, ragi 13·60, cholam 10·32 (white), 10·36 (yellow).

Prices fell after the heavy September rains, but not so much as was anticipated, and this I attribute partly to the depletion of food supplies and partly to nervousness lest the winter rains should fail. As I write, prices are again showing a tendency to rise, owing to the holding off of the North-East monsoon.

11. *Noticeable variations from the district average at any recording station.*—The only noticeable feature under this head is the extraordinary difference between the prices ruling at Hindupur and Madakasíra, and those at Yadiki, Gooty and more especially Dharmavaram. The prices at the two former stations are cheaper

than the district average of the staple food grains by 3 to 6 seers, per rupee, while at the three latter stations they are as much above it. In fact, while at Hindupur and Madakasira ragi was selling at 34 and 25 seers, it was selling at 19 at Dharmavaram which is only 40 miles by rail from Hindupur. This difference obtained all through the period of distress, and I can only put it down to apathy and want of enterprise on the part of the grain merchants. I am not convinced of the correctness of Mr. MacMichael's suggestion that outside dealers were deterred by the fear lest the local dealers would suddenly lower their prices, if imports were made.

12. *Variations between prices at recording stations and outlying villages.*—No large variation was observable between prices at recording stations and those at outlying villages. Originally, the village prices were a seer or two cheaper than those prevailing at the markets, but latterly the difference was the other way. This was, of course, due to the diminution of village stocks and the consequent necessity for importing grain from the neighbouring markets, the difference representing the cost of carriage. In villages visited by cholera prices were, for obvious reasons dearer than elsewhere.

Condition of the People.

13. *Labour markets.*—Towards the end of October the labouring classes began to suffer severely from the great rise in prices and the general slackness of the labour market due to the extensive failure of the early crops. The fear of famine had become general, and even the well-to-do ryots restricted their field operations as much as possible in order to husband their supply of grain. There was a widespread belief in the three years' famine cycle theory, and this contributed in a small measure to the unwillingness of employers to spend their grain in wages.

The Board of Revenue sanctioned the opening of four * works in the most affected tracts, and these were opened in November. Rain, however, having fallen just about then, there was a sharp fall in prices, and the harvesting of winter crops giving the coolies some employment, the works in Gooty, Dharmavaram and Anantapur proved unattractive. About this time, a man's wage for work in the fields was four seers of grain, and the famine wage was naturally scorned. Towards the middle of January, however, the day labourers began to feel the pinch of high prices and want of employment again. In several parts of the district, notably in Tadpatri and Uravakonda, they had to stint and put themselves on half rations; but they still held out against the famine wage, partly through a natural feeling of pride partly, too, because they thought that the Government was driving a hard bargain with them, and trying to get the better of them, partly also because they still had some small stock of grain, or means of obtaining it, left to them. The end of February saw the distaste for State relief gradually breaking down under the stress of hunger, and although a fair number of labourers still obtained odd jobs, it was with the majority a choice between starvation and State relief. In April pattadars began to appear on the works, only the small pattadars, of course; but their appearance was symptomatic of famine, for at this time the wage on the works was much smaller than later, owing to the infliction of fines. The free grant of Government loans gave employment to many throughout the district, as did also the cutting of nuth grass, but these forms of labour were open only to the able-bodied, and regular employment on State works compensated the weaker and older people for the very low State wage. May is always a dull labour market month, and it was no wonder therefore that in this month the numbers on relief went up literally by leaps and bounds; and there was in consequence a great increase in the number on relief works. The June rains were too short to affect the numbers in any marked degree. The same may be said of the July rains, except in Gooty cusba, and in the southern taluks, where the state of the people caused a good deal of anxiety about this time—an anxiety which happily did not last long. The situation in the taluks north of Hindupur grew extremely critical by the middle of August; there was a general feeling of hopelessness among the people, which communicated itself

* 1. Tadpatri taluk ... ... Tadpatri-Puthúr road at Puthúr.
2. Gooty taluk ... ... Chittoor-Bombay road at Vidapanakal.
3. Anantapur taluk ... Almur tank work.
4. Dharmavaram taluk ... Elakkuntla tank work.

to the District officers, and plans of a more extended campaign against the famine were being discussed. However, "darkest the dawn when day is nigh," or, as the local poet puts it, with truly oriental imagery, "when monsoon is nigh, then brightest the sky." And the end of August saw me paddling about bare-footed in three or four inches of water, struggling by the light of my lantern dimly burning, to save my tent from the collapse that threatened it owing to my lascar's firm belief that no rain was ever more going to fall. These rains fell till the end of September with short pauses, and saved the situation. By the end of October, all the works in the district were closed; the last coolies to go, casting a longing lingering look behind, were the Yadiki and Uravakonda women and children.

14. *Public health.*—Public health was good all through this season of stress. In fact, the health of the workers was astonishingly good. Cholera visited the district in February and March and again in August; the latter visitation was a mild one. It travelled down the Pennar from Mysore, but the death-rate was not heavy, and effective measures were taken to keep it in check. Small-pox and measles there were, also, as in other years. On works, there were some cases of conjunctivitis, but this disease was by no means frequent; and my opinion is that conjunctivitis, on famine relief works, was not more serious or frequent than sore eyes among the rest of the population, in the hot and dusty months of the year. Vaccination at first raised some opposition, which gave way to judicious treatment. The health of the inmates of the kitchen was excellent. The only kitchen, where there were any children who did not do credit to this form of relief, was at Yadiki, and in those cases it was partly the fault of the parents who waited too long and partly the inefficiency, or worse, of the kitchen superintendent who had to be removed. The following remarks of Surgeon-Major Hakim will be read with interest. . . . . "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 winds and deprivation of vegetable food which became scarcer owing to want of water, began to tell on them. 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 the timely rains and the growth of succulent vegetation." "There was no serious illness in any of the camps." "The people in the villages, who would not resort to the works, were either middle class ryots who had their own resources to fall back on, or dependants of the relief workers. . . . . They maintained a fair standard of health." "No cases of death from absolute want of starvation were reported." And I may add I have no doubt that none occurred, or we should most certainly have heard of them.

15. *Death and birth rate.*—The subjoined table speaks for itself and is an eloquent testimonial in favour of the success (as far as preservation of life is concerned) of our famine operations. Had cholera not prevailed in September, we should have come out with a death roll less than the normal:—

Months.	Number of deaths.	Normal.
1897.		
January	1,185	1,123
February	922	926
March	891	1,119
April	977	1,290
May	1,200	1,303
June	1,210	1,210
July	1,543	1,291
August	1,497	1,250
September	2,961	1,154
Total ...	12,386	10,666

There was a slight increase in births, 9,116 as against a normal 9,100.

16. *Crime and jail statistics.*—During the last quarter of 1896, famine introduced itself with a mild outbreak of violent grave crimes, such as, robbery and dacoity. The number of such crimes reported and detected during this period is compared below with the statistics relating to the corresponding periods of two preceding years :—

	Last quarter of 1894.		Last quarter of 1895.		Last quarter of 1897.	
	Robbery.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Dacoity.
Reported	2	2	5	1	6	6
Detected	1	1	2	...	4	1

The increase is very slight, considering the extent of the affected area. The total number of these crimes reported during the year showed, however, a considerable increase, being 45 against 21 in each of the two preceding years, 1894 and 1895.

House-breakings and thefts showed a decrease as compared with 1894, but an increase over that of 1895. The increase was, however, not abnormal. A satisfactory feature of the situation is that, as relief works were extended, crime diminished, and we had no nomadic gangs of desperate men plundering for food. The poorer classes showed themselves, on the whole, eminently law-abiding—*pace* jail statistics to the contrary. The District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Mainwaring) mentions the following typical instances as illustrating that the motive for the commission of several of these offences was semi-starvation. He remarks :—

"I quote two cases taken at hazard as typical crime of the period before and during famine. On the 15th October 1896 the house of a ryot, Kanchana Kondanna, of the shrotriem village of Peddaniallaipally in Tadpatri taluk was attacked by about 100 dacoits. He was known to possess a large quantity of grain ; and during the course of enquiry it transpired that the villagers had, some days before the commission of the offence, asked him for loans of grain which he refused. When the crime was committed, it was his grain that was carried away. In the second case which occured on 15th November 1896, a man by name Ankanna who had come from Nandiyalapalli of Pulivendla taluk of Cuddapah district to buy grain at Peddakotti in Anantapur taluk had not left the village three miles behind him when he was attacked and all his grain looted. Grain being the property stolen in a large proportion of the cases, I take it that food was the object with which most of the crimes were committed to obtain."

The jail population was continually on the increase from November 1896 to June 1897 in which month there was a decrease of 33 per cent. It again increased considerably and more so in the month of August, when the percentage of increase rose to 184. These statistics are already available in the Board's office (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 8937, dated 5th November 1897).

17. *Emigration and immigration.*—About fifteen hundred labourers from the Uravakonda division of Gooty taluk left their houses in October and November 1896, taking their cattle with them for the Chittaldrug district (Mysore Province) in search of employment and in expectation of higher wages. The season there was, to all accounts, better, and the harvests good. Most of these people returned however, in May 1897 after the harvests were over, and when the climate began to tell on them. An insignificant number went over from Tadpatri taluk (Vanganoor and Chinna Polamada) to the same province, and some 200 migrated to Nellore to take service under a contractor on the Bezwada-Madras line. The coffee plantations in Mysore also attracted a small number from the southern taluks of the Head Assistant Collector's division as usual. There were also several internal movements of gangs of labourers from one taluk to another. From the Anantapur division the number which migrated to Mysore is estimated at 1,000.

About 500 coolies came from Cuddapah to the Seenigalagudoor and Veerapalli works in Tadpatri taluk, and there was no immigration worth mentioning into other parts of the district. Some south-eastern Tadpatrites went to the Cuddapah works on account of their vicinity, and a large number (about 500) attended the Chippagiri work in Bellary on account of the high wage paid there calculated on

cholum. But, as a rule, the Anantapur labourer perferred to stay at home. He is parochial to the verge of immovability.

Relief Measures—(A) Under the Famine Code.

18. *Necessity for State aid.*—The enormous rise in prices, the extensive failure of crops, the consequent dullness of the labour market, the general want of capital and enterprise in the district and the additional encumbrance of pastureless cattle—all these exhausted the resources of the ryot and the day labourer, and he naturally turned, as usual, to the sirkar for relief. In parts of the four northern taluks (Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur and Dharmavaram) the people clamoured loudly for employment and the Collector and Divisional officers were besieged by applicants for work. The cry became a clamour in the black cotton tracts, where the distress was more intense than elsewhere. Accordingly, a test work was opened in each of the four taluks to gauge the extent of distress, and the works attracted a fair number of people, women and children being in a very large majority. With the exception of the Puthur work in Tadpatri, all the works were, however, deserted with the fall of the November rains. By the middle of January—as already pointed out—the necessity for relief works rose again, and from that date to the end of August there is no doubt that State relief was absolutely necessary. There was no food in their houses, no work in their fields, and prices were at famine height. The numbers on relief and the rapid increase through April, May and June bear eloquent witness to the need for the relief. Further insistence on this point seems superfluous.

19. *Area and population for which required.*—The subjoined statement shows the area and population of the affected tract for which relief was necessary :—

Name of tract.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Whether Government or Zamindari.
1. Tadpatri	641	112,656	Government.
2. Gooty	1,052	142,917	
3. Anantapur	799	104,494	
4. Kalyandrug...	791	* 71,502	
5. Dharmavaram	611	66,123	
6. Penukonda	479	34,501	
7. Hindupur	185	21,817	
8. Madakasira...	148	20,395	

* About a fourth of this was seriously affected and the rest was slightly affected.

The first symptoms of distress were seen in November 1896 in the south-eastern portion of the Tadpatri taluk (Puthur firka), and it gradually spread to the western portion of the Gooty taluk, comprising the Uravakonda division. Dharmavaram closely followed suit, and works became necessary in the cusba firka early in the month of February. By the end of March the main division of Gooty and the remaining portion of the Tadpatri taluk, excluding a strip to the east and the Singanamala firka (eastern portion) of the Anantapur taluk, became absorbed into the affected area. The second fortnight of May saw the spread of distress generally throughout the whole of the northern and central taluks including the eastern portion of Kalyándrug bordering on Anantapur and the Bukkapatnam firka of Penukonda taluk. The Anantapur division was able to resist the famine till the approach of the hot months, as it had some wet cultivation under wells and springs; and the rains in November had also been comparatively good there so far as the dry crops were concerned. Distress in all these parts became intensified in July, and continued so till the closing week of August, when the monsoon broke in earnest.

20. *Nature of measures introduced.*—The following measures were adopted by the State for the relief of distress :—

(i) Postponement of kists.
(ii) Remission of assessment on dry lands.
(iii) Remission of wet waste and tirwakammi.
(iv) Permission to cultivate tank beds.

(v) Grant of loans under Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.
(vi) Opening of relief camps.
(vii) Establishment of kitchens for the distribution of cooked food.
(viii) Grant of employment to weavers in their own trade.
(ix) Grant of grain doles in villages.

Of the above (vi), (vii), (viii) and (ix) will be treated under this head, and the rest under the appropriate heads as per Appendix A.

(*a*) *Works.*—Subjoined is a statement which will show the description of works undertaken as relief works and executed in part or in whole by famine labour, together with their dates of opening and closure :—

Number.	Name of the work.	Date of opening.	Date of closing.
	Tadpatri Taluk.		
1	Puthur	17th November 1896.	13th October 1897.
2	Sergugudur	21st January 1897.	31st October 1897.
3	Yadiki	8th February 1897.	31st October 1897.
4	Koudapuram	24th March 1897.	18th October 1897.
5	Veerapuram	26th April 1897.	16th October 1897.
6	Kummanamula	11th May 1897.	11th October 1897.
7	Pennér	22nd May 1897.	25th October 1897.
	Gooty Taluk.		
1	Palsur	28th January 1897.	4th October 1897.
2	Uravakonda	19th May 1897.	31st October 1897.
3	Guntakal	25th January 1897.	22nd October 1897.
4	Nagasamudram	10th May 1897.	13th October 1897.
5	Rajapuram	1st May 1897.	6th October 1897.
6	Gadekal	23rd May 1897.	30th September 1897.
7	Vidapanakal	24th May 1897.	22nd October 1897.
8	Marnila	4th July 1897.	6th August 1897.
9	Shaiksanipalli	6th July 1897.	23rd September 1897.
10	Amidala	7th July 1897.	1st September 1897.
11	Anantapuram	14th May 1897.	19th September 1897.
12	Kalier	25th June 1897.	26th September 1897.
13	Abbedoddi	29th June 1897.	19th September 1897.
14	Karadikonda	27th March 1897.	30th June 1897.
15	Guntakal Feeder Road	25th January 1897.	7th July 1897.
	Anantapur Taluk.		
1	Korrapad	23rd March 1897.	2nd October 1897.
2	Peraveli	17th April 1897.	30th September 1897.
3	Kandukur	3rd May 1897.	4th October 1897.
4	Anantapur	15th May 1897.	31st July 1897.
5	Alamur	31st July 1897.	4th October 1897.
6	Pottichera	18th May 1897.	27th July 1897.
7	Singampalli	9th August 1897.	17th September 1897.
8	Garladinna	21st May 1897.	25th September 1897.
9	Ekapathampalli	9th June 1897.	15th October 1897.
	Dharmavaram Taluk.		
1	Dharmavaram	18th February 1897.	15th October 1897.
2	Petlumauri	22nd April 1897.	26th October 1897.
3	Ravulcheru	26th April 1897.	13th October 1897.
4	Payadindi	21st April 1897.	19th October 1897.
5	Yellakuntla	11th May 1897.	31st July 1897.
6	Perur	17th May 1897.	11th September 1897.
7	Domaipalli	21st April 1897.	19th October 1897.
8	Kunuthúr	28th May 1897.	19th October 1897.
9	Kammukkala	11th June 1897.	21st October 1897.
10	Chinnakuntapalli	10th July 1897.	30th September 1897.
	Penukonda Taluk.		
1	Penukonda	22nd May 1897.	9th October 1897.
2	Bukkapatnam	18th May 1897.	23rd September 1897.
3	Gutbur	20th May 1897.	3rd October 1897.
	Hindupur Taluk.		
1	Domakatepalli	25th May 1897.	10th July 1897.
2	Sanganapalli	2nd September 1897.	4th September 1897.
	Kalyandrug Taluk.		
1	Belaguppa	21st May 1897.	5th October 1897.

All the works were carried out on the task-work system according to the terms of the Famine Code. Even test works were managed likewise under section 17. Of the 44 works executed by famine labour in the district, 11 were minor irrigation works, 3 major works, 1 a small kunta used for drinking-water supply, and the rest all road works, consisting of seven new works and the others, repairs of existing communications. Several works were started by the Revenue or Local Fund Agency as urgency arose, but were subsequently handed over to the management of the Public Works Department. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding the requisite staff of overseers, &c., when famine was at its highest. Roads formed the only method of relief work in black soil tracts. Irrigation works were not always available in the exact vicinity of spots where work was necessary. Where possible, I preferred irrigation works to roads, because the former were in every way more useful than the latter, and because there was already much metal and gravel stored and collected, during the previous famines, on the existing roads, and further expenditure on them would be nearly all thrown away. The district is further well supplied with railway communication, and the importance of roads for ...s of traffic is thereby considerably lessened. But the chief difficulty in the ...f beginning tank works was that, where this form of relief was available, it ...ery doubtful whether it was worth while putting it in hand, as rain might fall ...y moment and sweep away the half-completed bund or channel. This ...ned in more than one instance.

(*b*) *Weavers.*—Until February 1897, the weavers in the district showed no ... of inclination to accept relief in their own trade according to the conditions ...e code. The prices were no doubt high, and the demand for cloths was flag... but it was evident that the sowcars had not forsaken their clients. It was ... reported that in Tadpatri relief was necessary for this class of people, and a ...me was formulated and submitted to the Board for sanction—*vide* Board's Pro... lings, No. 188, dated 4th March 1897. Soon after, in the first week of April, the ...me was put in force in Tadpatri. The weekly admissions are shown in the statement appended :—

Number of persons relieved under weavers' relief operations, commenced on 8th April 1897.

Week days.	Number of persons relieved.				Remarks.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1897.					
10th April	54	54	...	108	Number of weavers relieved was calculated on the number of looms admitted during the week.
17th „	112	112	20	244	
24th „	45	45	9	99	
1st May	50	50	...	100	
8th „	77	77	...	154	
15th „	25	25	...	50	
22nd „	44	44	...	88	
29th „	51	51	5	107	
5th June	27	27	...	54	
12th „	21	21	...	42	
19th „	39	39	...	78	
26th „	50	50	...	100	
3rd July	124	124	...	248	
10th „	113	113	...	226	
17th „	119	119	...	238	
24th „	188	188	...	376	
31st „	97	97	...	194	
7th August	95	95	...	190	
14th „	95	95	...	190	
21st „	104	104	...	208	
28th „	134	134	...	268	
4th September	65	65	...	130	
11th „	20	20	...	40	
18th „	4	4	...	8	
25th „	...	...	...	...	No new admissions on these days.
2nd October	...	...	...	...	
9th „	*1,501	*1,361	...	2,662	* Number of men and women relieved was calculated on the average number of cloths received.
16th „	1,291	1,191	...	2,482	
23rd „	374	368	...	742	
30th „	548	549	...	1,097	
6th November	314	290	...	604	
13th „	239	243	...	482	

At first, only two kinds of cloths were introduced, viz., pachadam (bed sheet) and 'panchalu' (covering cloth). Later on in May, 'pattais' and 'kachas' and in June turbans were also introduced. For the relief of Muhammadan gosha women, I proposed introducing the 'yerra vastralu' (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 374, dated 17th May 1897), but this kind of cloth was not woven at the centre as the women had probably other aid. The details of these operations will, I understand, be reported on by the Special Deputy Collector, and I have not therefore touched upon them at any length.

Some weavers of the Cuddapah district were also advanced for turbans at this centre.

The scheme was put into operation at Uravakonda in Gooty taluk, where it was reported that several weavers were resorting to the works, but was not largely availed of by them. About a hundred weavers availed themselves of this relief at this centre and that is all.

(*c*) *Gratuitous relief.*—Statements showing monthly numbers of recipients of this form of relief, as also the dates of opening and closing it, accompany.

No.	Name of the kitchen.	Date of opening.	Date of closing.	Remarks.
	Tadpatri Taluk.			
1	Putlur	17th Nov. 1896.	15th Oct. 1897.	
2	Gudur	21st Jan. 1897.	1st Nov. 1897.	
3	Yadiki	8th Feb. 1897.	1st Nov. 1897.	
4	Kondapuram	24th March 1897.	23rd Oct. 1897.	
5	Veerapuram	25th April 1897.	21st Oct. 1897.	
6	Kummanamala	11th May 1897.	29th Sept. 1897.	
7	Ponnér	22nd May 1897.	22nd Oct. 1897.	
8	Tadpatri	14th March 1897.	1st Nov. 1897.	Independent.
9	Sajjaladinna	15th April 1897.	23rd Oct. 1897.	
	Gooty Taluk.			
10	Paltur	28th Jan. 1897.	4th Oct. 1897.	
11	Uravakonda	19th May 1897.	31st Oct. 1897.	
12	Guntakal	25th Jan. 1897.	22nd Oct. 1897.	
13	Nagasamudram	10th May 1897.	13th Oct. 1897.	
14	Rajapuram	1st May 1897.	6th Oct. 1897.	
15	Gudekal	23rd May 1897.	30th Sept. 1897.	
16	Vidapanakal	25th May 1897.	22nd Oct. 1897.	
17	Marutla	4th July 1897.	6th Aug. 1897.	
18	Shaiksanipalli	6th July 1897.	23rd Sept. 1897.	
19	Amidala	7th July 1897.	1st Sept. 1897.	
20	Kallur	25th June 1897.	26th Sept. 1897.	
21	Abbedoddi	29th June 1897.	19th Sept. 1897.	
22	Kasadikonda	29th March 1897.	30th June 1897.	
23	Gooty	27th March 1897.	31st Oct. 1897.	
	Anantapur Taluk.			
24	Korrapad	23rd March 1897.	2nd Oct. 1897.	
25	Peravali	17th April 1897.	1st Oct. 1897.	
26	Kandukur	3rd May 1897.	4th Oct. 1897.	
27	Anantapur	15th May 1897.	31st July 1897.	
28	Alamur	1st Aug. 1897.	5th Oct. 1897.	
29	Brahmanapalli	18th May 1897.	27th July 1897.	
30	Singampalli	9th Aug. 1897.	17th Sept. 1897.	
31	Garladinna	21st May 1897.	16th July 1897.	
32	Ekkapathampalli	9th June 1897.	17th Oct. 1897.	
33	Anantapur	17th May 1897.	8th Oct. 1897.	Independent.
	Dharmavaram Taluk.			
34	Dharmavaram	1st Feb. 1897.	4th Nov. 1897.	
35	Payadindi	21st April 1897.	21st Oct. 1897.	
36	Pothumarri	22nd April 1897.	20th Oct. 1897.	
37	Rávalcheru	26th April 1897.	19th Oct. 1897.	
38	Yellakuntla	11th May 1897.	14th Aug. 1897.	
39	Perur	17th May 1897.	21st Sept. 1897.	
40	Chinnakottapalli	24th April 1897.	11th Oct. 1897.	
41	Kunuthur	28th May 1897.	3rd Oct. 1897.	
42	Kanumukkala	11th June 1897.	15th Oct. 1897.	
43	Chinnakuntapalli	10th July 1897.	10th Oct. 1897.	

No.	Name of the kitchen.	Date of opening.	Date of closing.	Remarks.
	Penukonda Taluk.			
44	Penukonda	22nd May 1897.	16th Oct. 1897.	
45	Bukkapatnam	1st Feb. 1897.	25th Sept. 1897.	
46	Guttur	20th May 1897.	3rd Oct. 1897.	
	Hindupur Taluk.			
47	Demakatepalli	24th May 1897.	13th July 1897.	
	Village Relief.			
	Tadpatri taluk	22nd May 1897.	31st Oct. 1897.	
	Gooty taluk	14th May 1897.	31st Oct. 1897.	
		22nd May 1897.		
	Anantapur taluk	17th May 1897.	23rd Oct. 1897.	
	Dharmavaram taluk	22nd May 1897.	31st Oct. 1897.	
			2nd Nov. 1897.	
			5th Nov. 1897.	
	Weavers' Relief.			
	Gooty		8th Sept. 1897.	
	Tadpatri	8th April 1897.	10th Nov. 1897.	

At Bukkapatnam, a kitchen was opened some time before the work was actually put in hand solely for the benefit of the children of the Panchamas and other destitutes. In Tadpatri, Gooty, Anantapur and Kalyándrug, central kitchens were established independently of the works. The kitchen at Sajjaladinna (Tadpatri taluk) was started originally for the weavers' dependants. In all other cases, kitchens were more or less adjuncts to the works.

In the previous famine of 1891, about 1,446 inmates in all were fed at the kitchens as against an aggregate of 6,051 workers, or about 23 per cent. of the number on relief works. During the year under report, the figures stand as below:—

	Aggregate workers.	Number in kitchens.
Total	306,763	21,961
Monthly average	25,563	1,830

or about 7 per cent. of the workers. The monthly average of the kitchen population was for the old Bellary district 25,000 during the great famine of 1877. The comparative smallness of numbers in kitchens during the last famine is attributable (1) to the people's disinclination to resort to them, (2) to the introduction of grain doles which were not given in 1892, and (3) to other help rendered by means of the Famine Charitable Fund and other agencies.

21. *Classes of people relieved.*—Many castes were represented on the works. The following may be particularly mentioned:—Panchamas, Madigas, Boyas, Kapus, Balijas, Weavers and Wodders. It is difficult to form even a rough estimate of their numbers, but perhaps the following may be taken as the approximate numbers of each of these castes on the works in July last, when the attendance rose to 65,000, the maximum reached during the famine:—

	Number.
Panchamas and Madigas	about 28,000
Boyas	„ 15,000
Weavers	„ 5,000
Kapus, Balijas and other castes	„ 17,000
Total	„ 65,000

The same proportion may be taken as applying to village gratuitous relief. In the kitchens, castes other than the 'Panchamas' and Madigas were almost always in a minority. As no statistics are available of the castewar distribution of numbers on relief, I do not claim accuracy for the above figures. They are the nearest estimates that could be framed under the circumstances.

22. *Cost of each form of relief.*—A statement showing cost of each form of relief is appended below:—

	Expenditure on									Remarks.
	Relief works.			Gratuitous relief in kitchens.			Gratuitous relief in villages.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Total of expenditure up to the end of October 1897 as per monthly famine statements.	6,88,021	12	4	25,317	14	8	57,151	0	6	

RELIEF MEASURES—(B) OTHERS.

23. *Remissions and suspensions of revenue.*—Most of the tanks in the district having received practically no supply, a large extent of wet lands was left waste and the crops on lands under some of the tanks which had received a scanty supply also failed. As it was inadvisable to enforce the collections of wet assessment without ascertaining the area that had actually suffered, Tahsildars were ordered to make a careful azmaish of all wet waste, shavi and tirwakammi cases and submit reports to the Divisional officers for suspension of collection till jamabandi. Under the authority vested in Collectors in Board's Proceedings, No. 31 of 18[illegible] the Divisional officers were requested to direct the postponement of collections wet assessment which was sure to be remitted at jamabandi.

In accordance with these orders, azmaish of wet lands that suffered was c[illegible]ducted, and collections were suspended. The approximate amount of wet reve[illegible] to be remitted as reported in this office letter, Reference on Current No. 3[illegible] dated 2nd March 1897, was estimated to be Rs. 2,16,663. Under Board's Proc[illegible]ings, No. 94 of 1897, the collection of dry kists in the affected districts was suspended. The total amount of collections suspended both under dry and we[illegible] per demand, collection and balance of October last is about Rs. 7,07,000. The amabandy of six taluks not having been finished as yet, the total amount of remissions granted under different heads is not ascertainable. But the remissions estimated on the reports of Divisional officers, as already reported in this office letter to the Board, comes to—

	Rs.
Dry	4,18,533
Wet	2,16,663
Total ...	6,35,196

Besides the above concession remission of dry assessment in the affected tracts and postponement of collection of cesses, quit-rent on minor dry inams and of unremitted portion of dry assessment were also recommended in this office letter about the dry remissions. The Government in approving these recommendations sanctioned the following scale of remissions and suspension of collections:—

For the five Northern Taluks.

1. For average outturn of crops which have yielded at 2 annas and less.	Full remission.
2. For average outturn of crops which have yielded more than 2 annas and less than 4 annas.	50 per cent. remission.
3. For average outturn of crops which have yielded more than 4 annas and less than 6 annas.	25 per cent. remission.

For the three Southern Taluks.

Except certain firkas of Hindupur and Madakasira taluks and for certain villages in the Penukonda taluk, no remissions have been sanctioned. For the remaining firkas in the three taluks items Nos. 1 and 2 were sanctioned, but no remission was sanctioned for crops which have yielded average outturn of from more than 4 annas but less than 6 annas.

On receipt of these orders the amount of remissions to be granted in each taluk for cultivation and waste was worked out in this office and communicated to Tahsildars and Jamabandy officers for information and guidance at jamabandy. The approximate amount of dry remissions to be granted in each taluk as worked out in this office for cultivation and waste is as shown below:—

Taluk.	Rs.
Gooty	1,37,728
Tadpatri	1,18,730
Anantapur	41,828
Kalyándrug	37,056
Dharmavaram	24,506
Penukonda	5,377
Hindúpur	14,904
Madakasíra	6,058
Total ...	3,86,187

24. *Loan Operations from July 1896 to October 1897.*—"For loan oft loses both itself and friend and borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry." This statement, however true it may have been at the time and in the country of its utterance, is certainly, on the whole, not applicable to State loans in the Deccan. Few have been the cases where both loan and friend were lost, and, if the edge of husbandry (which I take to mean the plough of the country) has been dulled, it has assuredly been blunted by the increased facilities for cultivation, and not dulled by lying idle in the rust of debt.

During the period under report a sum of just over 4 lakhs of rupees was advanced to the ryots; and I think that this unprecedentedly large amount may fairly be taken as a measure of the distress prevailing in the district. For previous to this year, loans had only been advanced on a very small scale. Applications for loans for the removal of nuth grass came pouring in from Uravakonda when the short September rainfall was followed by a fine October. The southern taluks, however, made no attempt as yet to obtain loans. The ryots there seemed to be rather doubtful of the advantages to be reaped from State loans. They connected them with 'summary recoveries,' 'attachments' and other disagreeable incidents. Their reserve, however, soon melted by the sun that dried up their springs and by the blandishments of the taluk officers, and eventually applications from all taluks except the unaffected parts of Hindupur and Madakasira became so numerous that even the greatly increased establishment could not cope with them.

Land Improvement loans were the first to be given on a large scale in Anantapur in December, in Kalyándrug and Gooty in January, in February in Dharmavaram and Hindúpur. In the other taluks, the demand was not very keen, and the disbursements not very rapid. The aggregate amount advanced under this head was roughly 2½ lakhs. Details are given in statement A, appended to this report.

Wells.—The amount spent under this head was roughly 1½ lakhs. With this sum 1,372 were repaired or built, of which over one-half were old wells. The area to be protected by this work may be estimated at 4,000 acres—the average ayacut of a well being three acres. In the northern taluks many of the wells are much larger and have an ayacut of six and even ten acres. In Hindupur some of the wells have inexhaustible springs in them, and the measure of the labour expended in baling water out of them is the measure of their ayacut. The reason why the number of old wells repaired is greater than that of new ones built is that, as the drought increased, the ryots preferred to deepen their existing wells rather than chance striking water in new ones, and further, as the Gooty Tahsildar remarks, "The repair of old wells afforded, in frequent instances, immediate relief to the ryot, inasmuch as the crops under them were fully or partially saved. In a few cases a second crop was raised by means of the old wells." It is obvious that the supply of water will be more quickly increased by deepening an existing well than by sinking a new one. These wells all over the district did incalculable good; they gave work to the labourers who deepened or sunk them, they saved the crops, they provided fodder for cattle and work for the farm labourers and in

short, were a standing monument to the thrift and foresight of the ryots who owned and repaired them.

Correct figures can only be ascertained after the jamabandy of all the taluks is over, and the Board in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 4048, dated 3rd June 1897 (Revenue Settlement), has also called for a statement showing the amount actually granted at different rates in each taluk.

Nuth grass.—Loans for the removal of this weed were advanced only in Kalyándrug, Gooty and Tadpatri, those being the only taluks in which there are extensive tracts of black-cotton soil. It is calculated that it costs Rs. 15 to clear one acre of the grass in Gooty and Tadpatri, and Rs. 25 in Kalyándrug, the weed being evidently more tenacious in the latter taluk. The following statement shows the amount advanced and the effected and prospective improvement:—

Taluk.	Amount advanced.	Area to be improved.	Area improved up to date.	Remarks.
	Rs.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Gooty	75,473	5,000	3,500	The showers in June and July stopped progress to some extent. The remaining portion will be removed by the end of February next.
Tadpatri	1,105	Not known.	29·42	
Kalyándrug	1,800	258	118	
Total ...	78,378	...	3,647·42	

Other miscellaneous improvements.—The amount advanced under this head was nearly Rs. 8,000; Gooty again taking the largest share. About half the work involved in this expenditure has been completed. The very useful work of digging and clearing spring channels comes under this head. The area benefited by these improvements is generally rather less than that coming under the benefit of the other land improvement and special well operations.

There have not been many instances of actual misapplication of the loans. One enterprising borrower applied his loan towards extending his petty shop dealings. But there were a good many cases of unnecessary delay in beginning the work. These were brought to notice as they occurred and steps were promptly taken to compel either immediate execution of the work or return of the money lent.

It is impossible to give accurately the number of labourers to whom these loans gave work. I would put the numbers roughly at about 6,000 for the district.

Agricultural Loans Act.—*Vide* Statement B. No remarks occur to me.

Fodder.—The operations under this head of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committees have been so fully described that I need only touch lightly on them. Fodder depôts were established at Tadpatri first, then at Guntakal, Dharmavaram, Anantapur, and lastly at Gooty and Chakarlapalli. These last two were conspicuous failures, owing to the setting in of the South-West monsoon in August. The other depôts proved very beneficial, and saved many animals. The State advanced loans for fodder chiefly in the northern taluks. But applications were not very numerous owing to the difficulty of buying fodder anywhere. It has been calculated that in Anantapur taluk 1,000, in Kalyándrug 600 and in Tadpatri 2,000 head of cattle were benefited by these loans—a very small proportion of the total number. Where wells existed and land was cultivated under them, there was usually enough fodder for the owner. In several villages that I visited, I found many and large stacks of cholam straw, but these villages were few and far between, and generally there was no store of fodder anywhere, the cattle being left to shift for themselves.

Cattle.—These suffered terribly during the drought. As many a ryot said: "This is a famine year for cattle much worse than the famine of 1891." Loans were advanced towards the end of the drought for replacing the casualties, but not many

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applications were received, the free grant of Charitable Fund money saving the ryots' pockets a good deal.

Seed grain.—Hardly any loans were given under this head, the Indian Famine Fund giving free grants of it to the indigent ryots.

Subsistence loans.—*Nil.* The Government sanctioned the issue of these loans just before the heavy rains fell, and there was then no call for them.

Statement A showing the advances under Land Improvement Loans Act from 1st July 1896 to 30th October 1897.

Taluk.	Advances for			Wells	
	Wells.	Nuth.	Miscellaneous improvements.	Constructed or repaired.	In progress.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.		
Anantapur	37,872 0 0	...	1,155	15	423
Kalyandrug	20,567 8 0	1,800	...	2	183
Gooty	15,285 0 0	75,473	3,000	17	64
Tadpatri	6,700 8 0	1,105	2,145	13	32
Penukonda	10,363 12 0	...	...	9	111
Dharmavaram	23,242 8 0	...	350	52	176
Hindúpur	30,862 8 0	...	1,225	8	108
Madakasira	9,887 8 0	...	...	...	69
Total ...	1,54,781 4 0	78,378	7,875	116	1,256

Statement B showing the advances made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act from 1st July 1896 to 1st November 1897.

Taluk.	Number of applications.	Purpose.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount advanced.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Anantapur	211	Fodder	8,113	8,113	
	353	Cattle.	15,393	15,393	
Kalyándrug	17	Cattle	1,070	1,070	
	197	Fodder.	7,715	7,715	
Gooty	4,896	Fodder.	97,000	95,048	
Tadpatri	817	Fodder.	25,330	25,330	
Penukonda	35	Cattle.	1,865	1,590	
	96	Cattle.	4,340	4,340	
Dharmavaram	3	Fodder.	75	75	
	1	Seed grain.	60	60	
Hindúpur	104	Cattle.	1,250	1,190	
Madakasira	70	Cattle.	16,085	2,310	
Total ...	6,800	...	1,69,507	1,62,243	

25. *Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund as applied to the relief of human distress.*—In the beginning of the distress, relief by the State was administered in two ways, *first*, by opening relief works, *secondly*, by grant of cooked food in the kitchens. The latter form of relief benefited only the lowest strata of society, and left the upper classes untouched; the caste objection to partake of the food being universally strong. The respectable and Gosha families who would rather starve than resort to State aid were also unprovided for. Until the close of March, however, the suffering was partly alleviated by private charity, which gradually came to a stand still when the distress began to deepen. It was at this juncture that a Famine fund organization was found necessary, and accordingly a meeting was called on the 15th March to form a district committee. It was also resolved at this meeting to organize divisional and taluk committees to act as auxiliaries to the district committee. These were also subsequently formed at each taluk and divisional head-quarters. The main object of these committees was to levy private contributions and to administer the Famine funds. The subjoined statement will show the remittances received from Madras for charitable relief

in this district, and the amounts spent under each object up to 31st October 1897 :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Allotment received from the Madras Executive Committee ...	1,93,000	0	0
Amount spent under—			
Head I	1,087	7	8
Head II	15	0	0
Head III	5,460	13	3
Head IV	1,76,051	10	0
Head V	303	10	3
Total ...	1,82,918	8	11

Only a small sum out of the expenditure under head I (about Rs. 53) was spent in supplementing the rations in Government kitchens in the shape of vegetables, particularly in one taluk, viz., Tadpatri. There was general complaint from the kitchen inmates as to the monotony of the kitchen food, and this expenditure was incurred at the outset, but later, the district committee thought such expenditure from Famine funds undesirable and it was stopped. Private charity took its place to some slight degree, both in this and Dharmavaram taluks. Another purpose for which sums were spent under this head was the supply of clothing to the kitchen inmates and the Government relief workers. It was only in cases of absolute want that this relief was given. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,034-7-8. A very trifling sum was spent under head II (Rs. 15). This was incurred at the instance of the District Medical and Sanitary officer for the transit charges of two Bengalee orphans, who were found deserted at Guntakal. Under head III, the sum of Rs. 5,460 was mainly spent in relieving the Gosha and respectable poor. The distribution was generally made in lump sums varying from 1 to 5 rupees. Occasionally large sums too were paid. Two taluk sub-committees conducted the distribution also in kind, relief being given in periodical grain doles. Very soon after the introduction of this system, village relief at State expense was introduced throughout the affected parts of the district, and the expenditure under head III was gradually restricted and stopped. The bulk of the money was spent under head IV, being variously for purchase of seed grain and cattle, and also for defraying ploughing expenses. The preliminary distribution, which was commenced after the showers in June, was mainly confined to making advances for seed grain at rates ranging from 4 to 8 annas per acre. The break in the monsoon from the closing week of June to about the end of August resulted in a partial appropriation of the money for subsistence purposes. The subsequent grants were very opportune, and consisted chiefly of advances for cattle, which varied from Rs. 8 to 20 in red-soil tracts, and Rs. 8 to 35 in black soils. In the two northern taluks, advances were made on a large scale for the purchase of cattle, while in the Head Assistant Collector's division, the money was spent towards defraying the cost of hiring plough cattle. The grant of relief from the Famine fund was almost a 'god send' to the people, and gave considerable help to the very crippled peasant population. But for this relief, cultivation after the South-West monsoon broke out would have not been so extensive and satisfactory as it has been.

26. *Private charity.*—In the initial stage of the famine when prices ran up to scarcity rate so suddenly in October 1896, grain committees were formed in Penukonda, Hindúpur and Madakasíra for the purpose of selling grain to the poor at cheaper than the bazaar rates. In Madakasíra the prices very soon hardened and did not go beyond the scarcity rate. Hence, no definite action was taken by the local committee. In Hindúpur much relief was given to the poor in November. In Penukonda the local committee bought large stores of ragi by private subscriptions and sold to the poor at easy rates. This broke down the combination among the grain dealers. In Gooty, grain was similarly sold by a local pleader one seer cheaper than the market rate. In Penukonda a toddy contractor maintained a small private kitchen for about a year, and fed a few destitutes every day. The public in Tadpatri and Dharmavaram towns contributed towards the provision of

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vegetables for the kitchen inmates. During the first half of the distress, private charity did what it could to maintain the destitute population, but during the latter half, when distress became very keen, it slackened considerably, and even the daily dole of grain, which is usually freely and ungrudgingly given, had to be refused.

27. *Famine allowances to public servants.*—In G.O., No. 603, dated 21st July 1897, Government ordered the payment of famine batta to the inferior servants with reference to article 72 of the Civil Account Code. The total cost of batta paid amounted to Rs. 2,352-2-7. The payment was commenced from 3rd July 1897, and was discontinued from the 25th September 1897, as the prices of the food grains became easier.

Condition of Cattle.

28. *Availability of pasture and fodder.*—As stated above, the scanty South-West monsoon followed by the extremely deficient North-East rains resulted in an extensive withering of crops, which did not yield even a sufficient quantity of straw for cattle. Nor was the preceding year so good as to allow of a sufficient surplus being laid by for future use. Green grass was available in fair abundance up to the end of September. The slight rains of November gave a fresh stimulus to the growth of pasture. But after the new year began, there was little or no pasturage on the plains. The stalks of the faded crop supported the cattle for a time, and the dried roots called '*sonti vellu*' were scraped from the earth with much labour and used as fodder. Hill grass (Boda), which in ordinary years is used for covering sheds, was also largely used as fodder, and was the chief sustenance for cattle during the hot weather. Even the hills were denuded of this in course of time. After the limited stock of fodder was spent, the ryots were unable to maintain any except the draught cattle, and so they left the non-working animals to shift for themselves. With the advance of the hot season, the country was completely dried up, and neither grass nor water was available for the cattle. In parts of the Uravakonda division of the Gooty taluk and in the Boodali firka of the Hindupur taluk and also in several other places where the want of fodder was keenly felt, ryots fed their cattle on the prickly-pear, neradu, yepi, palmyra and margosa leaves.

29. *Methods of relief adopted by*—(*a*) *Famine Fund.*—The only way in which relief to cattle was given from the Famine funds in this district was by the opening of fodder depôts at central and accessible places in the affected areas in the district. The cattle in the black-cotton soils were the first victims to the drought, and the first depôt was opened at Tadpatri. This was in the month of May 1897. Soon after, demand arose in other localities,

Gooty.	Dharmavaram.
Guntakal.	Chakrlapalli.
Anantapur.	

and depôts were established in the marginally-noted stations. The depôts were supplied with straw from Madras, Rónigunta, Guntúr and other places and the cost was paid by the Honorary Secretaries of the Famine Fund in Madras; the statistics as to the cost are not, therefore, available here. Each depôt was superintended by an establishment consisting of a Fodder Deputy Tahsildar or Superintendent and three peons. In the case of Tadpatri depôt, a Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 100 and a weigher on Rs. 12, and a clerk were entertained. This was considered too expensive, and sanction of the Board was obtained to appoint superintendents for the charge of depôts on Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. Fodder was first sold to all *bond fide* pattadars from 8 annas to 12 annas and six pies per 100 lb., cost having been increased from time to time. The sale-proceeds realized at the several depôts were credited to the Famine fund as shown in the margin. All the depôts were closed early in October when pasture became abundantly available. Most of the straw had become rotten and quite unfit for consumption owing to the continued heavy down-pour in September. The balance left at each depôt was sold by public auction except that at Guntakal, for which there has been no offer. The

	Rs.	A.	P.
Tadpatri	4,416	14	6
Gooty	3,835	14	6
Anantapur	1,708	15	0
Dharmavaram	1,058	6	10
Penukonda	190	11	9
Hazur Treasury	33	3	3
Total ...	11,294	1	4

fodder depôts formed a unique feature in the present famine administration, and have helped to save many valuable cattle from starvation.

(*b*) *Forest department.*—When it became evident that there was universal dearth of pasturage, the free removal of grass from all the reserves was allowed in November 1896, and the grazing of horned cattle was also permitted in all but two reserves (Muchukota and Kothakota) at the reduced rates of 2 and 4 annas per cow and buffalo, respectively. In January 1897 the rates underwent a further reduction 1 and 2 annas, but in the month of May free-grazing of horned cattle was permitted in all the reserves without exception. This concession was in force till the end of September, when all the reserves were closed against free-grazing. They are, however, still open to free-cutting, as the cattle have suffered so much during the drought and require sometime to regain their strength. The lopping of chigaru trees was permitted in all unreserved lands. Permission was accorded for the removal of narépi leaves for fodder from the Muchukota Reserve on payment of 3 pies per head load and 5 annas per cart load. The amount derived from this source was Rs. 558–6–3.

The following figures compare the grass revenue :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1895–96	792	3	9
1896–97	413	10	0
1897 July to September	51	15	6

The fees derived from cutting grass in the reserves from July to September for the last three years are given below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1895	322	3	3
1896	107	9	9
1897	51	15	6

The loss of revenue in the shape of grazing fees is seen from the following figures :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1895–96	4,822	5	0
1896–97	6,036	9	6

1897 July to September—Free-grazing.

The increase in 1896–97 was due to the levy of the higher rates from June to October 1896, during which period the greater part of the grazing fees were levied, viz., Rs. 4,393–2–0 out of Rs. 6,036–9–6. The reserves were thrown open too late for any use to be made of them until the rain fell.

30. *Mortality.*—The following statement compares the number of cattle deaths from November 1896 till the end of August 1897 :—

Month and year.	Total number of deaths by all causes except want of fodder.	Number of deaths by want of fodder.	Total.
1896.			
November	966	.....	966
December	858	.....	858
1897.			
January	890	.....	890
February	725	72	797
March	762	130	892
April	830	223	1,053
May	717	1,784	2,501
Total from November 1896 to the end of May 1897 ...	5,748	2,209	7,957
1897.			
June	1,208	3,486	4,694
July	889	1,807	2,696
August	793	1,745	2,538
Total from November to the end of August ...	8,638	9,247	17,885

It will be seen that out of the total number of 17,885 deaths, 9,247 are attributed to the effects of starvation, *i.e.*, more than 50 per cent. of the recorded

mortality is attributed to that cause. Much reliance cannot, however, be placed on the accuracy of the figures, as the registration of figures was left to the karnams. They are probably far below the mark, and personally I have no doubt that the mortality was much higher. I have, however, called for the figures of the Census just taken, and these figures when received will furnish a better gauge of the mortality among cattle during the year under report.

GENERAL.

31. *Pressure of the famine; the resources of the people and their resisting power.*—The Anantapur district is in the so-called 'famine belt,' and it will, apparently always be the first to feel the effects of short rainfall. Its characteristics are so well known to all those who have read previous Famine Reports that I need not dilate on them here. Its chief crops are cholam, ragi, horse-gram, babul and stones—the latter being the most general and unfailing. The Penner river runs round the district, but its level is such that not much use has been made of it. Add to this that the Mysore Irrigation Department has lately shown—from our point of view—a most regrettable activity which has resulted in a considerable decrease of the water-supply to our southern taluks. The large majority of tanks depend upon local rainfall for their supply and this fall being always scanty and frequently exiguous, these tanks are not often filled. The soil throughout the district may be classed as 'inferior.' Even the best black-cotton soil is not of a high class and the average is poor. The failure of two monsoons is bound to result in scarcity. Further, there is no agricultural enterprise in the district and there are no large land owners who can come to the help of their tenants in time of need. According to the Statistical Atlas of the district, there are altogether roughly, 70,000 pattas. Of these, 48,000 pay less than ten rupees, 16,000 pay between 10 and 30 rupees, 3,600 pay from 30 to 50 rupees, 2,100 pay from 50 to 100, and only 674 pay more than 100. Two-thirds of the pattas pay, on an average, Rs. 3–3–0 each. Converting this into grain, we find that the yield per patta at ordinary prices, is under 120 seers of grain—say 3 months' food for one man. Even assuming that one ryot owns two such pattas, he can only get half a year's subsistence for himself alone out of the land. I hardly think it is necessary to do more than copy here the rent roll of Government land for fasli 1301 (1891–92) in order to show the extreme poverty of the district :—

Taluks.	Total holdings			Average assessment.		Pattas paying															
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Dry.	Wet.	Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.		From Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.		From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.							
						Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.						
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.						
Tadpatri ...	12,176	165,636	1,66,734	10 10 7	3 0 5	7,872	29,900	2,903	46,168	757	25,328	432	30,634	164	20,854						
Gooty ...	12,643	226,680	1,91,058	13 5 3	2 2 1	7,627	33,386	3,053	60,686	823	32,030	673	36,069	242	30,290						
Amarapur ...	10,197	138,791	98,503	4 2 8	1 5 2	7,641	27,926	1,993	31,156	317	12,240	167	11,852	44	7,428						
Dharmavaram ...	9,399	111,631	97,629	3 6 7	1 14 7	6,281	17,258	2,250	25,614	293	20,650	195	12,022	65	9,084						
Penukonda ...	8,698	85,423	86,938	3 11 6	7 4 5	6,344	23,416	1,764	25,673	325	12,432	184	12,900	56	8,702						
Hindupur ...	9,555	73,546	1,09,613	2 9 11	3 1 11	6,480	23,810	2,241	35,536	539	17,089	250	15,813	56	8,765						
Madakasira ...	8,849	73,255	81,644	2 12 2	7 0 7	6,001	21,805	1,712	23,200	324	11,819	253	18,791	47	6,020						
Total ...	70,963	884,964	8,11,104	6 1 5	5 5 6	48,446	1,77,103	16,001	2,65,036	3,673	1,35,168	2,159	1,33,607	674	1,00,190						

Taluks.	Total holdings			Average assessment.		Pattas paying															
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Dry.	Wet.	Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.		From Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.		From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.							
						Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.						
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.						
Tadpatri ...	12,176	165,636	1,66,734	13·61	0·56	7,872	29,900	2,903	46,168	757	25,328	432	30,634	164	20,854						
Gooty ...	12,643	226,680	1,91,058	18·06	0·66	7,627	33,386	3,053	60,686	823	32,030	673	36,069	242	30,290						
Amarapur ...	10,197	138,791	98,503	12·57	1·11	7,641	27,926	1,993	31,156	317	12,240	167	11,852	44	7,428						
Dharmavaram ...	9,399	111,631	97,629	10·62	1·25	6,281	17,258	2,250	25,614	293	20,650	195	12,022	65	9,084						
Penukonda ...	8,698	85,423	86,938	8·35	1·46	6,344	23,416	1,764	25,673	325	12,432	184	12,900	56	8,702						
Hindupur ...	9,555	73,546	1,09,613	6·04	1·76	6,480	23,810	2,241	35,536	539	17,089	250	15,813	56	8,765						
Madakasira ...	8,849	73,255	81,644	7·25	1·53	6,001	21,805	1,712	23,200	324	11,819	253	18,791	47	6,020						
Total ...	70,963	884,964	8,11,104	11·34	1·13	48,446	1,77,103	16,001	2,65,036	3,673	1,35,168	2,159	1,33,607	674	1,00,190						

It will be noted that the average assessment in Tadpatri and Gooty is far higher than in the other taluks, more than twice as high, in fact.

It follows that there can be no large store of grain saved by the ryots. In fact it is pretty certain that the majority must live a hand-to-mouth existence. The opening of the Railway through the district *from north to south* has also contributed to prevent grain hoarding. A significant fact in support of this statement is that, when ryots build themselves houses now-a-days, they do not build granaries in them, as they used to do formerly. The land is so poor that it is not worth spending money on it. Consequently, it is probably deteriorating in fertility. 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 pressure of this famine was general throughout the northern and central taluks. The above review will help one to gauge its severity. 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 probably is neither much more nor much less.

The parts of the district which suffered most heavily were Tadpatri taluk, the Uravakonda division of Gooty taluk and the Dharmavaram taluk. It is undoubted that, in these parts, the people held off from the works as long as they possibly could—so long in fact that, when they appeared on the works, especially in Tadpatri, in the early months of the year, their condition was very poor indeed. Later, as distress deepened and works were opened more freely, the people displayed less reluctance to come to them. How much of this early unwillingness was due to aversion from State Relief, and how much to the circumstance that some small store still remained to them is doubtful. From my own observation, I should say that the aversion was the chief factor in their stubbornness. The labourers were, of course, the first to avail themselves of State Relief. I fancy their resisting power varies little from year to year. They are not well off in this district. The absence of ornaments, even of the simplest kind, testifies to that, and the daily labourer is never a saving man. Then the smaller pattadars, who combine labour for hire with their own home labour, succumbed. It is scarcely possible to say whether their resisting power has increased or not. As said before, the probability is that it is not a fluctuating quantity. Then the pressure pinched the middle pattadars. These did not come on to the works. They managed to exist somehow or other by one or more of those mysterious ways, which it is so hard to fathom or understand. Whether they pinched more or less than usual in famine years is, again, a question to which no satisfactory answer can be given. My opinion, based not upon experience,—of which I have happily none,—but upon observation of the effect railways have on trade, is that they probably felt the pinch more severely this year. My theory is that, broadly speaking, railways reduce the amount of grain stored by the agriculturists. I see no particular reason why this theory should not obtain in a poor district as well as in a rich one. It is, I believe, an accepted fact that the standard of comfort has risen considerably of late years among the upper classes of this country. This tendency must, perforce, filter down to the lower classes, though slowly. A store of grain does not add to one's comfort in good years, however grateful and comforting it is in bad ones. Consequently, the ryot is readier than he used to be to exchange his grain for money, with which he may buy articles of luxury. The railways have facilitated a thousandfold the sale and purchase of grain, and have, therefore to a varying degree, contributed to reduce the grain stores in the country. Mr. K. Narayana Aiyar writes:—"The labourers and the small pattadars had little or no resources, and showed little resisting power. The higher and more well-to-do classes of ryots had a sufficient stock of grain and were able to tide over the famine without serious loss." This seems to be rather an optimistic view.

We must, of course, not lose sight of a very important factor in this problem, namely, the large scale on which loans were granted. These served not only as

prophylactics against future famines, but also as an alleviation of the past distress, for many of the applicants did, themselves, work which, in ordinary years, they would have paid coolies to do; and they were thus able to save a subsistence allowance out of the grant.

32. *The effect of distress on economic conditions* will, I think, not last very long; the chief loss incurred during this famine was loss of cattle, which was undoubtedly much heavier than the statistics show. The distress caused by this loss was much alleviated by the grant of money from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. I told Mr. James that 3½ lakhs was the irreducible minimum I wanted for this district, and I am convinced my estimate was not too high. My previous estimate was 5 lakhs, which was generous but not excessive.

Of the effects of the famine on the trade of the district, I think, little need be said. Importation has, of course, been stimulated for a time, and exportation of the home-grown produce checked. But matters will, I trust, right themselves in time. There was every promise of bumper crops when I left the district, but since then the promise has faded owing to the tardiness of the North-East monsoon.

The effect of this famine on the people will be unnoticeable. It is 'Mamul' to have famines in this district, and the soil is, generally speaking, too poor to give the ryot any surplus which he might save against rainless days. This inducement to thrift is therefore absent, and it may be prophesied that the next generation of cultivators will be the same happy-go-lucky resigned people as the present.

33. *Nature, permanency and utility of works constructed; their cost at ordinary and famine rates.*—The nature of works executed by famine labour in the district has already been fully described under.—"Relief Measures"—*Sub. loc.* "Nature of measures introduced, &c." Most of them as already stated were repairs of existing communications and, in the nature of things, cannot be styled works of a 'permanent' character, though their utility is, on the whole, beyond question, and though, no doubt, much of the metal collected and broken will stand over for years, as the District Board will not have enough money to utilize it. Many of these roads are important trunk roads in constant use. As regards the seven new roads, one of them in Tadpatri taluk (Road to the Pennér Railway Station) is an important feeder road, and its utility, *when completed*, must be obvious. The rest, with the exception of two, in comparatively out-of-the-way tracts, have been undertaken in black-cotton taluks, and their usefulness, *when completed*, is also self-evident to any one who knows the country through which they pass; it is, in the rainy season, one extensive well-nigh impassable bog. I am afraid that none of these roads can really be classed as either useful or permanent. The important qualification *when completed* explains this. The District Board, always poor and out at elbows, will emerge from this famine with hardly a rag to cover it, and it is quite certain that no money will be available to finish these roads.

With regard to the Minor Irrigation works, it can be safely asserted that all such as have stood the test of the floods of September are undoubtedly useful. Every drop of water in this district should be caught and stored, and there is no better way of spending money than in restoring old tanks and digging new ones. My chief regret in reviewing the administration of the famine in this district is that so few tank works were undertaken. But the hope of rain in June and the certainty that, if it fell, all the labour would be wasted, deterred us from taking up very many.

Only one work was undertaken and completed under the agency of the Revenue Department, and that was the Demakethapalli tank work in Hindupúr. Mr. Macmichael estimates its cost at ordinary rates at about Rs. 600, while the actual cost was Rs. 1,242. I am unable to give the ordinary cost for the others which were all taken over and executed by the Public Works Department. I made a reference to the Executive Engineer, but the information has not reached me up to date.

34. *Treatment of subjects of Native States.*—As far as I am aware, no subjects of Native States came on to our works or received other Government relief. The conditions in Mysore—the only adjoining Native State—were far more favourable than in this district. Had any come, no difference would have been made in the treatment of them.

35. In conclusion, it is my pleasing duty to bring to your notice the excellent work done by the officers of the district. Mr. Macmichael was Head Assistant Collector in charge of the taluks of Madakasira, Hindupúr, Penukonda and Dharmavaram. He was relieved of his ordinary duties in May and was appointed Special Assistant Collector for famine purposes in charge of the same taluks. His work all through was arduous and excellently performed. He is a very young officer; his service at the beginning of the famine was barely two years, and it was a trying task to set him, that of being in charge of two famine and one slightly affected taluks. He was constantly on tour and did not spare himself.

M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Aiyar was, for the most part, in famine charge of the Tadpatri and Gooty taluks. He was relieved of the Uravakonda division in July. His charge was the most onerous in the district. I have nothing but praise for the way in which he discharged his very trying duty.

M.R.Ry. K. Rustum Sing, Deputy Collector, worked very hard and did very well, his former famine experience standing him in good stead. He was constantly on tour.

The other two Special Deputy Collectors had a less arduous time. They were M.R.Ry. K. Narasimham Pantulu and M.R.Ry. P. Acharyulu; the former performed his Loans work very well, and the latter gave satisfaction for the short time he was in charge of the Uravakonda division.

Of the Tahsildars, M.R.Ry. S. Vasudeva Rao of Tadpatri did much the best work. He was incessantly on tour and did all in his power to make the famine administration of his taluk a success. The Gooty and Dharmavaram Tahsildars M.R.Ry. Vijayaraghavulu Nayudu and M.R.Ry. Jagannayakulu Nayudu also did excellent work.

The strain on the Treasury officers was very heavy as also that on the Collector's Office, and the extra work which the famine involved was zealously and efficiently executed by M.R.Ry. D. Venkata Sastri and Sudarsana Mudaliyar respectively.

My two Special Famine Clerks were M.R.Ry. C. Raghavendra Charlu, Head Clerk, and B. Hanumantha Rao, Second Clerk. The former's work was really excellent and unremitting. He had the whole burden of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief work thrown on him in addition to his other famine duties. He followed me every where in camp and was always cheerful and up to date. The second clerk also did very good work.

Mr. A. G. Romilly was the Executive Engineer in charge from April to August. Throughout this time, he was constantly on tour and was indefatigable in his exertions. His Assistants followed his good example, but as I have not yet had Mr. Romilly's report on them, I am rather handicapped in my expression of their merits. The famine operations in this district were carried on with harmony and smoothness, and my thanks are due to all the officers who so zealously and loyally worked to this end.

Surgeon-Major Hakim was in medical charge of the district throughout the famine and was of great assistance to me in my attempts to gauge correctly the physical condition of the people: he also displayed great energy in inspecting the various works and in combating the cholera that broke out towards the end of the operations.

APPENDIX VII.

From A. C. TATE, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Cuddapah, 10th December 1897, Dis. No. 1810-F.

I have the honour to forward herewith my report on the conduct of Famine Operations during 1896-97 in this district.

REPORT ON THE FAMINE OF 1896-97.

The district is divided into three distinct sections with reference to their geographical position and physical features. The northern section consists of the taluks of Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Pulivendla and Cuddapah. The eastern section consists of the taluks of Sidhout, Badvel and Pullempet, and the southern section consists of the taluks of Kadiri, Róyachóti, Voyalpad and Madanapalle. The period of agricultural distress, which has prevailed in the taluks, comprising the northern section, began about the middle of October 1896, and was due at first to the deficiency of the South-West monsoon rains of 1896. The rainfall in the subdivision taluks except Róyachóti was about average, but at Róyachóti, though there were rainfalls in July and August 1896, the September fall was light, and there was but little rain subsequently to be of any use to the early sown dry crops. In Cuddapah taluk, however, the deficiency was not very great, the showers in May and June 1896 were timely and sufficient and there was moderate rain in August. East of the Nallamalais, however, the deficiency in Badvel was nearly 50 per cent., but not so great in the remaining area. The deficiency in the North-East monsoon rains of 1896, especially in the black cotton soil taluks, and Cuddapah resulted in damage to the crops that were sown by the help of November rains. Owing to large exports of food-grains to Bombay and Central Provinces, where relief operations had been in progress, the ryots became greatly alarmed; and in the latter part of October, rumours about a three years' famine were afloat. In consequence of high prices and the apprehended failure of crops, poor people clamoured for employment, and relief operations were commenced early in 1896 by the then Acting Collector, Mr. A. T. Forbes, in the three black cotton soil taluks; and they were expanded afterwards when the hot weather set in, and continued till the end of October 1897 when the bountiful rains of the South-West monsoon of 1897 brought relief to all these affected tracts and ended in the closure of all special measures of relief in the beginning of November 1897.

2. The conditions which prevailed at the commencement of distress in November 1896 were different from those in 1891-92, the latest preceding period of distress. In the scarcity of 1891-92, the Madras Presidency stood practically alone, and the position was not complicated by distress elsewhere. Even in the famine of 1877-78, it was only the Bombay Presidency that was affected in addition to this presidency. But, during the period now under report, large areas in parts of Bombay, the Central Provinces, Bengal and the North-West Provinces suffered more than we did. The merchants busied themselves in making large exports to the Northern India, and the ryots were unwilling to part with their grain to replenish the merchants' stocks on account of the apprehension of a three years' famine. The extension and improvement of communications has also tended to aggravate the situation. Grain merchants carrying on their trade in different stations exchanged their views by wire, and such orders very naturally caused the

prices to rise high to an extent not exactly justified by the state of the stocks in the hands of merchants. The rise in prices which reached the scarcity rates was, therefore, more than the failure of one season could justify.

SEASON.

3. *Rainfall and water-supply.*—A statement showing the rainfall of each monsoon period of the one and a half years ending with October 1897 for each of the taluks is annexed :—

Stations.	Average during 20 years 1870—1894					1896-97.					1897.	
	January to April May.	June to September.	October to December.	January to March.	Total.	January to April May.	June to September.	October to December.	January to March	Total.	January to April May.	June to September.
Jammalamadugu	1·74	13·13	6·64	0·25	21·78	0·32	7·50	2·99	0·6	10·87	0·27	15·99
Proddatur	1·86	17·14	7·43	0·29	26·72	0·75	5·54	3·80	0·32	10·41	0·53	15·46
Kamalaparam	0·85	18·19	8·02	0·13	27·79	1·91	10·57	4·54	0·0	17·02	0·90	15·77
Cuddapah	1·89	20·76	11·02	0·31	33·98	2·93	13·19	4·29	0·16	20·57	1·34	20·51
Pulivendla	2·08	11·86	7·99	0·37	22·30	1·28	4·84	4·41	0·21	10·74	0·14	12·70
Kadiri	2·70	14·87	8·84	0·47	26·38	1·76	11·19	3·43	0·29	16·67	0·83	17·78
Madanapalle	3·15	11·94	11·74	0·65	27·48	4·88	11·24	7·89	0·45	24·46	2·10	18·61
Vayalpad	2·44	12·04	11·30	0·69	26·53	2·46	13·09	6·87	0·43	22·85	2·32	18·55
Pílêru	2·08	14·99	11·91	0·23	29·21	1·49	10·75	6·25	0·49	18·98	2·64	19·62
Róyachóti	1·92	13·32	9·88	0·57	25·69	3·48	7·27	5·19	...	15·94	0·52	19·90
Pullampet	2·90	15·67	13·46	0·89	28·92	2·75	9·59	7·83	1·35	21·51	0·12	17·36
Chitvel	2·17	13·43	17·20	0·64	33·44	1·23	9·96	11·06	0·79	23·04	0·57	20·07
Siddharattam	2·38	19·17	12·67	0·32	34·55	0·90	13·13	9·03	0·34	23·40	1·54	23·54
Badvel	1·63	14·01	12·44	0·44	28·52	0·46	9·52	7·87	0·09	17·94	2·58	16·91

4. The year 1896 had the scantiest rainfall within the last 25 years, except the great famine year of 1876. The rainfall during the South-West monsoon of 1896 was deficient in the three black cotton soil taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla. This deficient rainfall resulted in a large decrease in the extent of cultivation. The rainfall registered in April and May 1896 was only 0·32, 0·75 and 1·28 inches against an average of 1·86, 1·74 and 2·08 inches due for the period in Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Pulivendla, respectively; but Cuddapah, on the contrary, had more rain than usual, the rainfall registered during the period being 2·93 inches against an average of 1·89 due for the period. In eastern section, which contains numerous wells, supplementing irrigation, and which is entirely dependent on the North-East monsoon rains, the rainfall in the period in question was not so very deficient as in the northern section. The taluks comprising the southern section were still better favoured with rain, so far as the South-West monsoon rains were concerned.

5. The real South-West monsoon begins in the month of June and closes about the end of September, during which period the early sowings are carried on. From the statement herewith appended, it will be observed that the fall was in great defect in all the four taluks of the northern section. The North-East monsoon was also a very bad one. It did not set in until the end of November 1896 and when it did come, most of the fall was registered within a period of a week. Thus both the South-West and North-East monsoon rains of 1896 were largely deficient.

6. *Cultivation.*—Annexed is a statement showing the cultivation in the four taluks, and the average cultivation for five years preceding 1896-97.

Statement showing the areas sown in the affected taluks during the period of distress as compared with the average for the five years ending 1895-96.

Taluks.	Dry cultivation.			Wet cultivation.		
	Average.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average.	1896-97.	1897-98.
First Crop.						
Cuddapah	162,036	161,187	114,815	17,812	15,883	13,999
Proddatur	134,935	136,236	104,968	7,650	7,313	5,496
Jammalamadugu	184,985	167,587	146,191	6,011	6,582	2,958
Pulivendla	193,129	169,510	117,822	7,513	6,443	6,124
Second Crop.						
Cuddapah	10,968	35,172	964	7,513	8,541	2,429
Proddatur	4,733	35,059	229	2,236	2,582	931
Jammalamadugu	3,413	25,237	1,269	2,051	2,782	189
Pulivendla	4,773	35,957	310	3,595	4,039	591
Total.						
Cuddapah	173,004	196,359	115,779	25,325	23,924	16,428
Proddatur	139,668	171,295	105,217	10,046	9,895	6,427
Jammalamadugu	188,398	202,874	147,460	8,062	9,364	3,146
Pulivendla	197,902	205,467	117,932	11,108	10,482	6,715

Taluks.	Year.	First crop.		Second crop.		References.
		Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	
Cuddapah	1891-92.	157,522	13,293	8,980	5,650	Dis. No. 143 Acc. of 1893.
	1892-93.	163,642	13,746	14,526	7,227	„ 2323 Acc. of 1893.
	1893-94.	153,309	25,373	12,646	9,593	„ 2134 Acc. of 1894.
	1894-95.	167,447	18,615	7,732	6,931	„ 1722 Acc. of 1895.
	1895-96.	168,260	18,032	10,909	8,163	„ 1819 Acc. of 1896.
	Total ...	810,180	89,059	54,843	37,564	
	Average.	162,036	17,812	10,968	7,513	
Proddatur	1891-92.	134,875	7,322	2,030	3,034	
	1892-93.	133,327	7,302	3,330	2,659	
	1893-94	135,094	7,226	6,111	2,474	
	1894-95.	133,701	7,993	5,500	2,527	
	1895-96.	135,880	7,716	5,768	2,287	
	Total ...	674,677	38,249	23,668	11,981	
	Average.	134,935	7,650	4,733	2,396	
Jammalamadugu	1891-92.	182,060	5,495	2,527	1,068	
	1892-93.	185,701	6,245	5,366	2,747	
	1893-94.	187,371	5,542	2,944	1,712	
	1894-95.	191,792	6,687	3,173	2,286	
	1895-96.	178,062	6,098	3,055	1,821	
	Total ...	924,926	30,055	17,065	10,254	
	Average.	184,985	6,011	3,413	2,051	
Pulivendla	1891-92.	187,267	6,448	3,896	2,746	
	1892-93.	193,240	8,456	5,481	4,541	
	1893-94.	191,829	7,073	4,009	3,222	
	1894-95.	196,523	7,973	5,093	3,761	
	1895-96.	193,789	7,615	5,405	3,706	
	Total ...	965,648	37,564	23,364	17,976	
	Average.	193,129	7,513	4,773	3,595	

As the result of the short rainfall in the South-West monsoon, the cultivation was far below the average up to the end of September 1896. A great portion of this cultivation occurred in the end of August and the beginning of September, and was made in the expectation of a good North-East monsoon, but the expectations of the ryots were not fulfilled. Except for a few showers, which did no appreciable good to the standing crops, the month of October 1896 was rainless. The first half of November 1896, it was simply cloudy with not a drop of rain. Writing on the 29th October 1896, Mr. Forbes, the late Acting Collector, stated as follows with reference to the crops inspected by him in the taluks of Jammalamadugu and Proddatur: "The crops on the ground are paddy, cholam, ragi, korra, cumbu, varagu, indigo, turmeric . . . . . The crops raised under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal are in good condition, while those raised elsewhere have withered or are withering." As regards Jammalamadugu taluk, he stated: "If there is no fall of rain within a week, indigo, save under wells, is expected to die out. Cholam is still green, only on soil which retained moisture, and it has faded in other places. I have inspected a portion of cholam crop on the fields bordering the Jammalamadugu—Proddatur road, and found that most of the crop has died or, where standing, is only fit for fodder. I have not myself seen any cholam that will produce grain. The ground is bare in many places so far as I could see. The standing cholam is being rooted up. Cotton was also found on my inspection to be stunted in growth; it will, however, go on for another 10 days without rain . . . . . To sum up, I may say that in the Proddatur, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu taluks cholam, which is the most important crop and sown in expectation of rain, "has been hopelessly lost." The ryots despaired of any further fall of rain and accordingly with an anxiety to save at least straw for their cattle, uprooted the fading cholam, korra and sazza. A large proportion of the chief standing crops had been thus lost before the November rains came. Cotton, however, stood on the ground. Even the November rains were not plentiful in the taluks comprising the northern section. Crops that were on the ground were no doubt benefited, but the tanks received no appreciable supply. In Cuddapah, the crops under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, river-channels and wells thrived well, though sufficient rain had not fallen to cultivate the black cotton soil. The late-sown cholam and cotton which had not borne flower were much benefited in the taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla. The rains of November infused courage into the minds of the people, and all their fears of a serious famine vanished for a time. They busied themselves with re-cultivating their lands on which the crops had been either lost or plucked away, and cultivating for the first time all those that were left waste for want of rains. The consequence of this was, that the total cultivation by far exceeded the average cultivation. The Special Deputy Collector reports that the lands on which the above crops were sown were not moist enough to mature the crops, and that the above cultivation was made with a hope of further fall of rain. There was absolutely no rain from the end of November 1896 up to the end of April 1897, and the consequence was that the new-sown dry crops failed on a large area. The lands protected by wells got on fairly well and yielded crops.

7. The South-West monsoon rains of 1897 began in the month of June 1897, and the rains that fell in the months of June and July 1897, enabled the ryots to plough their lands and to begin sowings. The rain that fell in the second fortnight of July 1897, by which time all the cultivable lands were sown was most useful to the standing crops. People were hopeful of a further rainfall which was required in a short time to complete the improvement that had been effected already in the agricultural outlook. By the rainfall in August 1897, there was a decided improvement in the state of the season, which changed from one of much anxiety into one of practical assurance. The agricultural outlook became very encouraging. The great percentage of the relief workers, who belonged to the ryot classes, left the works and resumed their agricultural operations owing to the good, general and useful rains. Orders were issued about the end of August 1897 to concentrate works as far as possible, as the proposed arrangement of concentration of relief works would be not only uninviting to the well-to-do persons then resorting to the works, but would be a proper test for those really destitute, who could not earn

their livelihood except by resorting to the relief works. In his fortnightly narrative for the period ending 15th September 1897, the Deputy Collector, Sidhout Division, reported that "never within the last 12 years there has been such favourable season for paddy sowing." The prospects improved throughout the district. In fact the rain that fell from June to September brought relief to all the affected tracts and enabled the closure of all forms of relief.

8. A statement for each of the affected taluks showing the outturn of crops, both dry and wet, is appended. The accuracy of the statement is, however, open to question, as the outturn, as estimated by the village officers, has not been verified by responsible officers. I have no doubt the outturn as shown in the statement is far short of that actually obtained:—

Statement of Outturn of Crops for fasli 1306, *Proddatur Taluk.*

Name of crops.	Total extent of cultivation, Government and Inam.	Area harvested up to the 30th June 1897 on which the outturn was						Area standing at the end of the fasli.
		17 to 20 annas.	13 to 16 annas.	9 to 12 annas.	5 to 8 annas.	1 to 4 annas.	0	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Paddy	5,941	...	100	2,140	2,534	251	867	...
Cholam	74,409	...	...	1,690	2,755	23,392	46,662	...
Cumbu	1,704	...	...	...	1,000	704	...	...
Ragi	12,664	...	682	4,987	5,769	1,163	393	...
Korra	18,557	...	...	2,055	3,650	3,430	4,413	...
Horsegram	6,903	...	...	...	1,537	3,400	1,966	...
Pulses	31,669	...	4	289	3,473	10,590	17,313	...
Cotton	14,889	...	86	2,698	4,497	4,079	3,529	...
Indigo	6,400	...	88	1,319	1,224	871	2,542	306
Castor and lamp oil seeds ...	554	...	...	...	236	120	198	...
Gingelly oil seeds	87	...	...	...	75	12	...	...
Ground nuts	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Other oil seeds	12,190	...	...	689	1,440	4,554	5,307	...
Tobacco	6	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
Topes, &c.	3,651	...	...	1	129	734	58	1,729
Total ...	182,027	...	940	15,118	28,330	53,422	83,189	2,038

Cropwar statement for fasli 1306, *Jammalamadugu Taluk.*

Crops.	Total extent sown in the year, Government and Inam.	Area harvested up to June 1897 on which the outturn was					
		17 to 20 annas.	13 to 16 annas.	9 to 12 annas.	5 to 8 annas.	1 to 4 annas.	0
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Paddy	4,727	...	...	117	1,023	1,082	2,505
Cholam	74,761	...	...	...	8,434	45,607	20,720
Cumbu	78	...	...	78	...	...	...
Ragi	10,446	...	1,177	2,158	3,376	3,364	371
Korra	3,394	...	...	2,138	444	592	220
Pulses	20,808	...	...	900	2,685	10,047	7,176
Cotton	34,886	...	...	15,488	11,790	6,358	1,250
Indigo	1,834	...	...	557	...	877	400
Lamp oil seeds	516	...	...	104	104	239	69
Other oil seeds	7,088	...	...	...	73	4,850	2,165
Tobacco	41	...	...	...	22	19	...
Sugarcane	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Topes	6,061	...	...	1,323	1,467	3,271	...
Total ...	164,641	...	1,177	22,863	29,418	76,748	34,435

Cropwar statement for Fasli 1306, *Cuddapah Taluk.*

Crops.	Total extent sown, Government and Inam.	Area harvested up to 30th June 1897 on which the outturn was.											
		17 to 20 annas.		13 to 16 annas.		9 to 12 annas.		5 to 8 annas.		1 to 4 annas.		0	
	ACS. CTS.	ACS.	CTS.	ACS.	CTS.	ACS.	CTS.	ACS.	CTS.	ACS.	CTS.	ACS.	CTS.
A. 1. Paddy	13,433 76	100	...	470	...	1,795	44	9,431	26	561	87	1,075	19
2. Cholam	85,969 71	...	...	...	...	214	13	25,548	79	16,676	97	43,529	82
3. Cumbu	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ragi	22,543 4	...	...	610	99	4,463	40	15,878	68	906	23	683	74
B. 1. Korra	17,803 98	...	...	20	34	1,071	70	10,412	72	1,393	40	5,001	32
2. Horse-gram ...	3,373 24	...	...	...	...	...	98	1,656	25	811	14	905	87
Other food-grains, including pulses ...	27,493 48	...	...	...	...	212	45	8,239	29	10,088	98	8,952	71
Cotton	4,624 19	...	...	...	...	207	67	2,877	38	841	92	697	22
Indigo	15,941 40	...	...	105	11	521	96	8,221	79	3,791	93	3,300	61
Sugarcane	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor or lamp oil seeds ...	1,178 66	...	...	...	...	...	70	270	61	375	19	525	16
Gingelly oil seeds ...	105 99	...	...	...	...	23	82	81	72	...	...	...	45
Ground-nuts	34 38	...	...	...	...	8	80	21	93	2	55	...	10
Other oil seeds ...	16,049 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,941	82	4,926	13	7,181	23
Tobacco	71 59	...	...	...	...	4	85	38	63	22	91	5	14
All others, including topes ...	5,288 40	...	...	...	...	91	60	3,910	44	1,130	87	155	79
Total ...	203,916 25	100	...	1,206	94	8,618	50	90,537	37	41,440	9	72,013	35

Cropwar statement for Fasli 1306, *Pulivendla Taluk.*

Crops.	Total extent, Government and Inam.	Area harvested on which the outturn was											
		17 to 20 annas.		13 to 16 annas.		9 to 12 annas.		5 to 8 annas.		1 to 4 annas.		0	
	ACS. CTS.	ACS.	CTS.	ACS.	CTS.	ACS.	CTS.	ACS.	CTS.	ACS.	CTS.	ACS.	CTS.
Cholam	87,256 55	...	...	1,641	63	1,201	36	3,398	68	13,270	17	67,744	71
Cumbu	6,079 12	...	...	2	60	89	34	2,820	54	2,682	54	484	10
Ragi	12,194 82	...	...	1,110	93	3,949	88	4,415	30	1,915	13	796	58
Korra	22,344 15	...	...	1,368	8	1,749	58	3,219	61	2,420	32	18,586	56
Horse-gram ...	9,468 5	...	...	589	27	2	50	585	83	3,136	91	5,203	54
Other food-grains, including pulses.	33,061 27	...	...	527	79	874	47	3,083	45	10,716	66	17,859	90
Cotton	13,566 26	...	...	117	53	2,677	89	3,837	76	3,637	94	3,295	14
Indigo	10,375 51	...	...	482	55	664	81	1,108	54	3,075	27	5,044	34
Sugarcane ...	... 41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...
Lampoil seeds ...	3,242 30	...	...	78	45	27	42	853	31	1,734	24	3,548	88
Gingelly	244 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	55	...	...	...	...
Ground-nuts ...	88 41	...	...	...	...	8	...	32	35	40	17	7	89
Other oil seeds ...	10,926 75	...	...	4	...	200	71	131	97	5,475	44	5,114	63
Tobacco	228 41	1	...	27	64	52	56	132	38	9	93	4	90
All others, including topes ...	1,923 41	...	...	23	28	118	26	36	11	1,735	17	10	89
Total ...	215,990 27	1	...	5,972	75	11,616	78	23,845	79	51,849	30	122,704	6

Food-stock and Trade.

9. *Stocks.*—There was no reason to fear depletion of stock in any taluk. Ryots who owned stocks were not, however, willing to part with the grain, but

wanted to reserve it for domestic use, apprehending the continuance of severe distress. There was a widespread belief in a three years' famine which caused them to hold back their stocks. This action on the part of the ryot operated to cause an inadequate supply in the market. Besides the reluctance on the part of the ryots, who had stocks, to part with grain, there was a fear generated in their minds that grain might be plundered at the granary or in the transit from there to the market or in the market itself. Grain loots would have taken place in many markets, had it not been for the precautionary measures taken to avert their occurrence. In the villages of Chinnakomerla, Peddamudiem, Peddapasupula and Isamalur of Jammalamadugu taluk and in a hamlet of Peddacheppalle, Cuddapah taluk, grain was forcibly taken away from granaries by needy persons. A similar occurrence is reported to have taken place in Chavaripalle, Pulivendla taluk and Duvvoor of Proddatur taluk. The feeling of insecurity discouraged the transport of grains to parts where they were needed and operated to further diminish the supplies in the market and to consequently drive prices up. The necessity for opening relief works was felt at the time.

10. *Means of communication.*—The district is divided into two very nearly equal sections by the north-west line of the Madras Railway which traverses it for 102 miles. This railway passes through the taluks of Pullempet, Sidhout, Cuddapah and Jammalamadugu besides touching corner of Proddatur. Shortly before this line reaches the district, it is crossed by the Nellore State Railway, which, with its extension (South Indian Railway) from Tirupati to Dharmavaram in Anantapur district, serves the taluks of Vayalpad, Madanapalle and Kadiri, and opens them up to supplies of food-grain from the coast and from the Pennér delta in Nellore, as well as affording a connection through Guntakal with the north and especially with the Kistna and Gódávari deltas. The eastern section is fairly well provided with roads. The northern section which consists of the taluks affected in the recent distress lies within easy reach of the Madras Railway, and is fairly well supplied with roads, although in parts the nature of the soil renders their construction and upkeep a very expensive matter. In the southern section, roads are plentiful and easily maintained. The Proddatur taluk is traversed by many roads. One of them runs across the taluk from east to west connecting Proddatur with Badvel in the east and Jammalamadugu on the west. From this branches off a road to Razupaliem, north of Proddatur; another branch to Kamanur and Gudipad; a third branches off at Mydúkur and, passing through Gudipad and Duvvoor, connects them with Kurnool in the north and Cuddapah in the south; a fourth branches at a few miles distance from Mydukur and, passing through Voniponta, passes on to Razupaliem; and a fifth is the road at Nandyalampett and leads to Cuddapah in the south. In the Jammalamadugu taluk, the number of roads is fewer. The Madras high road traverses the south of the taluk parallel with the railway line; another road passes from Gandlur to Simhadripuram in Pulivendla. In the north, beyond the Muddanur hills, there is the road connecting Jammalamadugu with Proddatur; another connecting it with Peddapasupula, a distance of five miles and a third connecting it with Timmanayanipet in Kurnool district. The Pulivendla taluk is not traversed by any railway. It is, however, connected with three railway stations by good road. The taluk has means of communication with the adjoining taluk of Kadiri by a road passing through the Kurli ghâts and with Tadpatri taluk of Anantapur district by a road passing through the village of Parnapalle. There are also a large number of village roads to facilitate communication between important villages. In Cuddapah the means of communication are excellent, and there are three railway stations within the taluk.

11. *Internal trade and external trade.*—No statistics are available and consequently no remarks of a really useful nature can be offered. From observation, it may safely be asserted that trade was active, and there was no lack of grain anywhere, except that it was not exposed for sale for a time partly through the unwillingness of merchants to part with their stock in expectation of large profits. Information, as far as available on this point, is embodied in the annexed statement:—

Statement showing the movement of food-grains from July 1896 to October 1897.

Months.	Imports.	Exports.	Remarks.
1896.	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.	
July	1,896	30,626	Information from the following railway stations has not yet been received. All of them, except Cuddapah and Muddanur, have been reminded twice. The stationmasters of Cuddapah and Muddanur say that they cannot furnish the information for want of proper authority. The Traffic Manager has been addressed on the subject:—
August	2,071	13,763	
September	1,470	15,141	
October	10,466	40,811	
November	16,143	70,728	
December	6,215	11,949	
1897.			1. Kodur. 6. Muddanur.
January	1,824	2,744	2. Reddipalli. 7. Kalikiri.
February	4,219	4,385	3. Vonipenta. 8. Kurubalakota.
March	12,529	4,557	4. Cuddapah. 9. Tanakallu.
April	22,285	11,744	5. Yerraguntla. 10. Kadiri.
May	10,343	15,311	11. Mulakalavemula.
June	7,126	16,614	
July	46,148	24,550	
August	13,630	13,243	
September	10,296	17,623	
October	7,410	8,510	

12. *Ability of local merchants to meet demands.*—In Proddatur and Jammalamadugu, the markets were always well supplied except in the latter part of October 1896 and the early days of November 1896. This was due partly to the demand from the other districts and the Presidencies and the consequent panic in the markets. People feared a continued three years' famine. Subsequently, however, the supply in the markets, by the importation of grain from outside, got better and adequate to the requirements. In Proddatur rice was imported from Madras, Vellore and Erode, ragi from Vellore, Bangalore and Nellore, and cholam from Nellore and Cumbum. In Pulivendla the imports have been from Kadiri and Dharmavaram. In Cuddapah town and Yerraguntla the trade was active in November 1896, though it was dull in the interior of Cuddapah taluk. Though the agricultural ryots did not bring their stock into the markets and reserved it for their use, the merchants were selling their old stock and exporting cumbu and ragi to Agra and other places. There were no imports by sea there being no sea-board. In Jammalamadugu ragi and cholam were received from Salem and other places. The unwillingness on the part of merchants to part with their grain continued till about the end of November 1896 when, with the heavy fall of rain, the merchants who had stored grain in large quantities and refused to part with it till then were obliged to expose their stock for sale without reserve.

Owing to the revival of hope in consequence of the November rains the prices fell considerably for a time, but with the absence of further rains, the prices very naturally again rose.

PRICES.

13. The annexed statement shows the prices, month by month, in imperial seers per rupee, of the principal food-grains in the affected taluks from July 1896 to October 1897, together with the district average during the period in question for each sort of grain:—

Statement of prices of staple food-grains in the affected taluks of Cuddapah District during 1896–97.

Taluks.	Name of the food-grain.	District.			Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.					
		Normal.	Warning.	Scarcity.	July 1896.	August 1896.	September 1896.	October 1896.	November 1896.	December 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cuddapah	Rice	13·2	10·6	7·9	10·00	10·37	10·12	9·62	8·13	8·30
	Ragi	32	24·0	16·0	27·00	27·00	26·04	20·83	14·52	15·97
	Cholam	30	22·5	15·0	22·12	22·12	21·37	15·14	11·15	12·94
	Cumbu	28	21·0	14·0	...	...	...	15·09	11·35	11·55
Jammala-madugu.	Rice	13·2	10·6	7·9	14·44	14·44	13·75	10·59	8·84	9·93
	Ragi	32	24·0	16·0	27·57	27·00	25·14	19·41	13·89	16·62
	Cholam	30	22·5	15·0	24·09	23·70	22·53	15·32	11·37	13·88
	Cumbu	28	21·0	14·0	17·40	17·40	...	12·32	11·20	...
Proddatur	Rice	13·2	10·6	7·9	10·79	10·79	10·23	9·29	8·13	9·07
	Ragi	32	24·0	16·0	27·75	22·65	25·33	17·42	13·95	16·24
	Cholam	30	22·5	15·0	24·49	20·27	19·19	15·25	11·53	13·31
	Cumbu	28	21·0	14·0	...	...	...	...	16·05	...
Pulivendla	Rice	13·2	10·6	7·9	12·12	11·64	11·55	9·98	9·13	9·13
	Ragi	32	24·0	16·0	28·35	30·75	24·75	20·17	18·00	15·00
	Cholam	30	22·5	15·0	28·44	27·65	...	19·98	13·05	12·64
	Cumbu	28	21·0	14·0	...	...	...	20·30	14·22	...
Average for the district.	Rice	...	...	...	12·40	12·39	12·30	9·96	9·31	9·18
	Ragi	...	...	...	29·43	28·62	27·40	21·73	19·08	17·86
	Cholam	...	...	...	25·46	24·58	22·13	15·32	14·99	14·02
	Cumbu	...	...	...	24·43	23·76	23·22	19·09	15·14	...

Taluks.	Name of the food-grain.	Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.									
		January 1897.	February 1897.	March 1897.	April 1897.	May 1897.	June 1897.	July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	October 1897.
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cuddapah	Rice	8·61	8·38	8·30	8·20	7·88	7·88	8·23	8·30	8·30	8·25
	Ragi	18·00	17·43	16·95	17·62	17·65	18·00	15·00	14·62	15·40	16·86
	Cholam	14·72	14·36	13·73	12·86	12·45	12·64	11·36	10·85	12·19	13·43
	Cumbu	13·28	12·00	11·30	11·60	11·60	11·60	9·52	8·41	13·66	16·85
Jammala-madugu.	Rice	10·42	10·31	9·96	9·90	9·90	9·90	8·87	7·87	8·25	9·07
	Ragi	16·55	17·01	16·59	16·12	16·50	16·77	13·97	13·12	13·95	15·90
	Cholam	14·72	14·74	13·17	13·03	13·25	13·25	9·48	10·61	10·74	11·06
	Cumbu	...	...	...	...	13·65	...	...	11·60	...	11·60
Proddatur	Rice	9·36	9·32	9·56	9·04	8·71	8·68	7·42	7·47	7·47	7·37
	Ragi	15·75	16·50	15·84	15·66	15·75	15·75	13·50	12·94	12·90	15·12
	Cholam	14·80	14·74	13·74	13·43	12·82	12·64	9·93	10·33	11·04	14·03
	Cumbu	...	16·50	14·50	...	12·32	...	...	...	...	15·03
Pulivendla	Rice	9·13	9·30	8·30	8·30	8·25	8·30	8·30	7·47	7·47	7·55
	Ragi	15·00	15·75	15·75	15·75	15·75	15·75	12·75	12·75	15·75	16·50
	Cholam	12·64	12·64	12·64	12·64	14·22	12·64	9·48	9·48	12·64	14·56
	Cumbu	...	...	...	...	13·05	...	...	11·60	...	16·68
Average for the district.	Rice	9·33	9·07	9·04	8·69	8·79	8·73	8·02	8·01	8·25	8·49
	Ragi	17·69	17·49	17·52	18·23	17·71	17·84	14·11	14·98	16·38	18·09
	Cholam	14·19	14·26	13·28	13·19	12·98	13·50	10·70	10·53	11·69	12·48
	Cumbu	14·59	13·86	13·37	13·23	12·70	12·73	9·86	10·20	13·98	15·95

14. *Fluctuations in district average prices.*—In July 1896, the district averag price of rice, which was 12·40 seers, exceeded the normal rate, and there was n appreciable rise till October 1896 when it rose to 9·96 seers, thus exceeding th scarcity rate for the district. From October 1896 onwards, there was a stead rise till August 1897. In the month of September 1897, there was a slight fal

owing to the heavy and useful rains and this state of things continued in October 1897. It is, however, to be noted that the price is still above the warning rate owing to demand from Northern India.

Ragi.—The average price of this grain was above the warning rate between July and September 1896 and, when the ryots withheld their stock of grain, the markets were not well supplied by the merchants. In October 1896, the district average exceeded the warning rate and there was a steady rise in prices till March 1897, when the harvest of dry staple food-grains brought some grain to the market and operated to bring down the average for a time. This fall was only temporary. In July 1897, the ryots were very much disappointed and the merchants began to drive the prices up to such an extent that in July 1897 the district average exceeded the scarcity rate. The fall of rain in the second fortnight of August 1897 and the extensive sowings acted as checks upon the traders and the peace of mind which the ryots began to feel brought down prices to some extent, and in September the average price of ragi fell below the scarcity rate, while in October 1897 there was a still further fall.

Cholam.—This is the grain which is used for the most part by the poorer classes in the affected tracts. In October 1896, the average price of this important food-grain reached the scarcity rate and from November 1896 till May 1897 its price rose steadily. There were even reports that it was not available freely for sale at the famine works and coolies had to be fed on ragi in some cases. The harvests under wells in the months of April and May operated to bring down prices for a time. In July 1897, however, the price far exceeded the scarcity rate and this state of things continued till the end of August 1897. In September 1897, there was a slight fall followed by a further fall in the month of October 1897 consequent on the rains that fell at the end of August 1897.

Cumbu.—This grain is largely used in the taluks of the sub-division and to some extent in the taluks of the Siddhavattam division. The remarks made with regard to the rise and fall in the district average prices of the other food-grains apply also to cumbu.

15. *Noticeable variations from the district average at any recording station.*—The extension of railways and other communications operates against the existence of noticeable variations from the district average at any recording station. In Pulivendla where the means of communication are defective when compared to the other taluks, the trade is dull and the prices recorded at that station approach the district average. In the other stations like Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu and Proddatur, which are busy places, the rise and fall in prices, when compared with the district average, vary every week and almost every day with reference to the demand for grain from outside, orders for which are generally received by wire.

16. *Variations between prices at recording stations and outlying villages.*—No correct statistics are available under this head. The general prosumption is that prices are easier in outlying villages than at recording stations. The ryots were not willing to expose their stocks for sale apprehending famine up to the end of the year Vikari (1899), and it was for a time doubted whether any quantity was available for sale. It was only when the rains came once in November 1896 and again in August 1897 that they entertained hopes of their being able to reap a good harvest and that the richer ryots who had some stock were willing to dispose of their grain.

Condition of the People.

17. *Labour market.*—In his report on the state of the season in October 1896, Mr. Forbes reported as follows :—

"The harvests in the preceding year, though not plentiful have been fair. "In the Proddatur taluk the harvests in the preceding years were good. In "Pulivendla the harvests were poor only in a few parts. Considering the good "harvests in the previous years and the general well-to-do condition of the people, "their condition is not likely to deteriorate soon. The case of poorer classes is "otherwise. The absence of labour in the field, and the decreased demand for labour "elsewhere and the high prices considerably aggravate their condition . . . . .

"In this (Jammalamadugu) taluk, the condition of the poorer classes is reported to "be very bad. Some people have emigrated with their families and cattle to other "villages either to earn a livelihood or to seek the protection of their well-to-do "relations. There is a loud outcry here that there is no labour available for the cooly "population. Malas, Madigas and Boyas are the chief sufferers. I believe that "the lower classes are really stinting themselves of food." Writing on the 4th November 1896 the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division, stated: "In Jammalamadugu work is said to be urgently required for the cooly classes in ten villages. Proposals have been submitted to start a work on the Jammalamadugu-Proddatur road. In some other villages also the poorer classes, specially the Parias, are said to be in need of relief. Some are said to be taking only one meal. Proposals to provide work for these villages will be submitted shortly. In Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks, the condition of poorer classes having appeared to require early attention by providing labour, test works were ordered to be started. The test works at Bollavaram, Rayalapuram and Goriganur were therefore started by my predecessor on personal inspection of the tracts on 4th, 7th and 11th November 1896, respectively. The number of coolies that attended those works were on the increase until the fall of November rains. After the rains, however, the numbers rapidly fell as agricultural operations were in progress, and labour was consequently available in the fields. The November rainfall was a turning point in the condition of the three taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla. Fading crops were revived and ryots began to think that all distress was past. The Tahsildar of Proddatur even suggested the closure of the test relief-work at Bollavaram. About this time, the weavers of Jammalamadugu, who were weaving cloths for use in the Bombay Presidency with the aid of advances received from the local merchants of Jammalamadugu, were reported to have been suffering for want of employment, partly owing to the cessation of demand for cloths in that Presidency on account of famine and partly to the refusal on the part of the merchants to continue making advances. Several of these found their way to the relief-work at Goriganur. Being unaccustomed to the kind of labour demanded of them they seemed to deteriorate in condition and had to be given employment at their own trade. The weavers' relief scheme was therefore started in the beginning of December 1896. The Famine Commissioner visited the district in the middle of November 1896. He came to Cuddapah, went to Proddatur *viâ* Yerraguntla; inspected the relief-work just then started at Bollavaram; went to Pulivendla *viâ* Yerraguntla and Muddanur; inspected the relief started at Rayalapuram; then visited Jammalamadugu and inspected the relief-work at Goriganur in that taluk; and went over to Chagalmarri in Kurnool district *viâ* Peddapasupula.

18. The month of January 1897 was one of great suspense and anxiety. The fate of the crops sown in December 1896 and the effect of the same on the labour market was not evident and no additional works were opened, nor could the existing ones be closed. The crops on the ground showed signs of fading. Grass which was green, the gathering of which afforded some employment to the cooly classes, was gradually disappearing and the prices were rising. In Cuddapah taluk agricultural operations almost came to a close, and the poorer classes did not find much employment in the fields. The outlook was discouraging as the second dry crop sown with the aid of November rains did not show signs of yielding a good harvest. In the other taluks of the northern section, the condition of dry crops on dry lands was uncertain. Steps were taken to get minor irrigation estimates sanctioned, and the sanction of the Board was applied for for starting Tippalur-Sunkesula tank as a famine relief-work. Orders were also issued for relief of the weavers in some of the villages of Cuddapah taluk along with those of Proddatur. A test work was opened at Tippalur-Sunkesula in Cuddapah taluk on 22nd February 1897. Sanction was also obtained for the execution of Muddanur tank in Jammalamadugu taluk, and sanction was sought for the execution of the Peddapasupula project. In Pulivendla taluk, the estimate for Kothapalle tank was sanctioned by Government and the estimates for Lingala and Devatapuram tanks were submitted for sanction. In Proddatur the Public Works Department had been addressed in connection with the execution of Rajoli project.

19. The fate of the second dry crop on dry lands sown with the rains November 1896 was known at the end of February. Towards the close of th month there was very little work in the fields. In the taluks of Proddatur an Cuddapah some people had gone to the canal villages for employment. Arrange ments were therefore made for starting some works in Cuddapah taluk and mor works in the other taluks. The Sunkesula tank work in Cuddapah taluk wa started on the 22nd February 1897.

20. The following is the list of works started in the month of March 1897:—

	Date of starting.
Cuddapah taluk—	
(1) Yerraguntla-Vempalle road at Kodur	9th March 1897.
(2) Do. at Gangireddipalle	23rd March 1897.
Jammalamadugu taluk—	
(1) Muddanur tank	22nd March 1897.
(2) Simhadripuram-Kondapuram road at Anantapuram	29th March 1897.
(3) Jammalamadugu-Nasan road at Gundlakunta	29th March 1897.
(4) Jammalamadugu-Proddatur road at Goriganur	3rd March 1897 (re-opened).
Pulivendla taluk—	
(1) Kondapuram-Simhadripuram road at Simhadripuram.	13th March 1897.

Orders were issued to start the Settivaripalle tank work in Proddatur taluk The work started at Kodur in Cuddapah taluk on 9th March 1897 afforded employ ment to the people of the villages of Proddatur taluk adjoining it. The number employed on the relief-works on the last day of the second fortnight of March 189 were 11,447 as against 2,505, being the numbers employed in the end of Februar 1897.

21. As the dry weather advanced, more works were found necessary, and th following works were opened in the several taluks in April 1897:—

	Date of starting.
Proddatur taluk—	
(1) Settivaripalle tank	5th April 1897.
(2) Peddasettipalle channel	19th April 1897.
(3) Chepad project at Gopavaram	22nd April 1897.
(4) Do. at Rajupalem	30th April 1897.
(5) Chinnadandlur channel	29th April 1897.
Jammalamadugu taluk—	
(1) Jammalamadugu-Owk road at Gollapalle	19th April 1897.
Pulivendla taluk—	
(1) Lingala tank	5th April 1897.

The average daily number of relief workers was as follows in the month o April 1897:—

(1) Proddatur	4,447
(2) Jammalamadugu	6,164
(3) Pulivendla	8,654
(4) Cuddapah	7,088

22. There were practically no agricultural operations in May, and no crop were on the ground except here and there under wells. The numbers on the relief works were therefore on the increase, and the expansion of relief operations wa necessary at the time. It was found that people from some villages in Pulivendl taluk were attending the Gangireddipalle relief-work opened on the Yerraguntla Vempallé road. In order to provide employment for the workers who came fron the above villages two works were started, one at Tondur and the other a Gollalagudur, Pulivendla taluk, in the month of May. In Cuddapah taluk, tw works, one at Cuddapah town and the other on the Yerraguipad-Kokatam road were started besides the two works at Peddapasupula and Regadipalle started i Jammalamadugu taluk.

In the months of June, July and August 1897, eight works were opened in the affected taluks and they are noted below:—

	Date of starting.
Cuddapah Taluk—	
(1) Yerraguntla-Vempalle road at Marripallo ...	... 10th June 1897.
(2) Pydikalva channel	... 25th June 1897.
(3) Samudrampalle channel	... 9th August 1897.
Proddatur Taluk—	
(4) Sivapuram tank	... 16th June 1897.
(5) Duvvoor-Gudipad road	... 23rd June 1897.
(6) Mydukur-Perumamilla road	... 24th July 1897.
Pulivendla Taluk—	
(7) Rayalapuram-Simhadriparam road at Balapanur	... 25th June 1897.
Jammalamadugu Taluk—	
(8) Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road at Muddanur	... 13th July 1897.

23. Private charity having contracted considerably, the weak, sickly, the old and the infirm who were incapable of work began to feel the pinch of distress. Their case was considered by Government, and orders were issued in G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, received by me on 18th April 1897, to grant gratuitous relief. This relief consisted of giving cooked food in central kitchens to destitutes and dependents of relief workers who were incapable of work and of the grant of grain doles in villages to similar individuals who either on account of distance from the kitchens attached to works or central kitchens or of caste objections, refused to partake of food in kitchens prepared by the castemen employed therein. This kind of relief was also extended to Muhammadan gosha women who were helpless. The kitchens were all started in May 1897, and the distribution of grain was started at about the same time and extended subsequently.

24. The South-West mousoon rains of 1897 began in the month of June; and the rains that fell in the months of June and July 1897 helped the cultivation of sajja to some extent besides improving the state of drinking-water supply. The rainfall registered in the cusbah stations of the affected taluks is noted in the margin for information. Heavy rains fell in June over the eastern portion of the Proddatur taluk and western part of Pulivendla taluk. In Jammalamadugu the rainfall at Kodur, Sankepalle and on the Dhodyam hills was heavy. In all the taluks of the northern section, dry lands were ploughed and cultivated. Sowings of korra, castor, cumbu were in progress. Between the months of June and August, heavy rains fell which considerably stimulated agricultural operations so much so that it was considered necessary to withdraw the concessions made during the hot weather and to restrict relief to those who could not find employment in the fields. All the concessions granted by Government regarding leniency in tasks, distance allowances, hutting accommodation, fining and payment of half-a-day's wage for half-a-day's work were withdrawn, and orders were issued to strictly adhere to the Code provisions. In cases of gratuitous relief the minimum rations prescribed in section 120 were ordered to be substituted for those given in section 122. These restrictive measures had the desired effect. Immediately with the fall of rains the poor agricultural ryots who were resorting to works withdrew of their own accord to carry on agricultural operations, and before they returned to the works after completing the agricultural operations, the stringent tasks, &c., were introduced in the latter part of July 1897. The consequence was that the numbers on the work went down gradually. The first heavy rains fell about the 19th August 1897, and this was followed by heavier rains at short intervals. It was even feared that the rain might be too much and damage the crops sown in August 1897, but there was a timely break which removed all anxiety on this score. At the end of September 1897, the rainfall throughout the district was much above the average and almost all the tanks were full or nearly full. All river channels were flowing strong and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal had abundant supply. In short, the prospects were very favourable all round. In Cuddapah taluk, the Yerragudipad

Taluks.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Cuddapah ...	0·65	4·24	7·25	9·87
Proddatur ...	2·92	1·08	6·11	5·71
Jammalamadugu ...	3·13	0·88	6·83	6·19
Pulivendla ...	1·16	0·41	6·12	5·96

work and the Cuddapah town relief-work were closed, and orders were issued to close the two works at Marripalle and Gangireddipalle on the Yerraguntla-Yempalle road. The Kodur work having been previously amalgamated with Gangireddipalle and the Samudrampalle channel work having closed of itself on 14th September 1897, there were no works in progress in Cuddapah taluk in the beginning of October. The principle of amalgamating works and concentrating labourers on important works was given effect to as far as possible in the other taluks also; and most of the works closed of themselves, while in a very few cases orders had to be issued for their closure in consideration of the numbers of workers attending having fallen below 300. All the kitchens were closed one by one in September and October 1897, as necessity for their retention ceased in each particular case. The cessation of relief was carefully managed so as to keep pace with the increased demand for private labour, which enabled the coolies to get better wages in order to enable them to maintain their incapacitated dependents. The Famine Commissioner visited Cuddapah Town on 14th and 15th February. This was the only occasion on which I had the pleasure of seeing him. No relief camps were inspected by him on that occasion, nor did he inspect the condition of crops. The Honourable Mr. James, Vice-President of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, visited the district in June. The Famine Commissioner also came and appears to have remained in the district for about a month visiting relief camps. Mr. Higham, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, visited the district in the middle of July, and inspected two works, viz., those at Muddanur and Cuddapah. The Sanitary Commissioner visited Cuddapah Town work and relief kitchen at the same time and had an interview with Mr. Higham. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras visited the district, and inspected two relief works in the middle of August.

25. *Public health.*—The condition and health of the relief workers and all people generally was fair throughout, although in the commencement of relief operations in the months of November and December 1896, there was some deterioration in the condition of relief workers on Mallambhavi work. The people affected were chiefly the weaklies and the weavers who had to resort to relief-works, and who were unaccustomed to this sort of labour. There were also some cases of deterioration among weavers who resorted to Bollavaram. Arrangements were made to relieve the latter by starting the weavers' relief operations in the beginning of December 1896. Some workers other than the weaklies also deteriorated somewhat in condition about that time, as they had to cross a large river—the Pennér—and travel long distances from and to their homes. No distance allowance was then given. They reached their homes late in the night and had little time to take rest after taking meals as they had to be early at the work for roll-call. People who had more than one child had to leave them behind and feed them out of the wage earned by them. The necessary concessions were granted by Government in G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, and there was no cause for complaint on account of insufficient wages. There were no cases of emaciation reported by the Medical officers in charge of works. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer inspected the relief-work at Bollavaram on 19th February 1897, and remarked that the physical condition of the people was deteriorating, and found 74 out of 473 working not fit for the tasks assigned. He accordingly recommended that they should be given light tasks. The real fact was that the tasks set was reasonably light and always worked up to or exceeded. The old and weakly people desired to be classed in the B class on account of higher wages. About the end of April 1897, there were cases of small-pox on the Rayalapuram relief-work in Pulivendla taluk. Arrangements were made by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to appoint a separate Medical officer to be in charge of the work. In May 1897, there were two deaths (not from starvation) on the Gangireddipalle relief-work in Cuddapah taluk, and one on the Anantapuram work in Jammalamadugu taluk. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who was requested to depute a Medical subordinate to each large work, replied at first that the Surgeon-General informed him that there were no spare hands available, and that some will be posted as soon as they become available. The Surgeon-General was also addressed in the matter. In the second fortnight of June 1897, the Special Deputy Collector,

Jammalamadugu, reported that there were poorly looking relief workers noticed by the Famine Commissioner on the relief-work at Regadipalle in Jammalamadugu taluk. The Special Deputy Collector noticed some cases of wounds, ulcers and sore-eyes on this work, and a few cases of sore-eyes and a fewer on the Rayalapuram work in the Pulivendla taluk. The conduct of the Medical subordinate, who neglected to administer medical aid, was brought to the notice of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and with regard to the persons affected with conjunctivitis, orders were issued to admit them temporarily to gratuitous relief.

The District Medical and Sanitary Officer inspected some of the relief-works in the taluks of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu about the middle of June 1897, and found that the general physical condition of the relief workers at Gopavaram, Peddasettipalle, Anantapuram and Regadipalle was bad, and that some of them were bordering on the state of starvation. I had inspected the last two places not long before his inspection, and found the condition of the workers to be not so bad as described by him. The Famine Deputy Collector inspected these works, except Peddasettipalle and reported that the condition of the workers was, on the whole, fair, though it could not be denied that there were a few specimens of poorly looking people on the works, and that their state was due to old age or sickness. He also reported that nobody was bordering on the state of starvation. The Anantapuram work was inspected by the Tahsildar, who was of the same opinion as the Special Deputy Collector with regard to the above works. The Medical officers in charge of the works were of opinion that the condition of relief workers was fair.

In July 1897, the condition of people on works was generally good as reported by the Deputy Collectors and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer who inspected most of the works in Pulivendla and Proddatur taluks. The latter officer was of opinion that the tasks on three works were light, and orders were issued to adjust tasks in these cases. Persons unable to work were relieved gratuitously and everything possible was done to keep the people in their usual health. In August 1897 there were a few cases of cholera in the Razupollem camp, and two proved fatal. The Surgeon-General visited two works—one in Cuddapah taluk (Cuddapah Town relief-work), and the other Regadipalle work in Jammalamadugu—and was of opinion that the condition of the relief workers was good. The District Surgeon, who inspected two works in the second fortnight of August 1897 in Cuddapah taluk, was of opinion that the condition of the relief workers was good.

In September 1897 cholera assumed a virulent form in Razupollem work. The District Surgeon inspected Talla Proddatur and Muddanur works in the first fortnight of September 1897, and was of opinion that the physical condition of the relief workers was generally good. The works at Marripalle and Gangireddipalle in Cuddapah taluk and Tondur in Pulivendla taluk were inspected by him in the second fortnight, and he was of opinion that the condition of the relief workers was good. By the end of the first fortnight of October 1897 all the relief-works in progress in the taluks of Proddatur, Cuddapah and Pulivendla were closed, and towards the end of that month all the relief-works in Jammalamadugu taluk were closed.

26. *Death and birth rate.*—Two talukwar statements, showing the death and birth-rate month by month from July 1896 to September 1897, are herewith appended. The decrease in the number of deaths is marked in the month of November 1896 when compared with the average. In Pullampet taluk there was marked increase in the number of deaths in the month of December 1896, January, February and May 1897. The cause was cholera.

Statement showing the Average Death-rate for the period from July 1896 to September 1897.

Taluks.	1
1. Pullampet	...
2. Siddhavattam	...
3. Badvel	...
4. Cuddapah	...
5. Cuddapah Town	...
6. Proddatur	...
7. Jammalamadugu	...
8. Pulivendla	...
9. Kadiri	...
10. Rayachoti	...
11. Vayalpad	...
12. Madanapalle	...

Taluks.	Average death-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1894-96.	Deaths in July 1896.	Deaths in August 1896.	Deaths in September 1896.	Deaths in October 1896.	Deaths in November 1896.	Deaths in December 1896.	Deaths in January 1897.	Deaths in February 1897.	Deaths in March 1897.	Average death-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1894-96.	Deaths in April 1897.	Average death-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1894-96.	Deaths in May 1897.	Average death-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1894-96.	Deaths in June 1897.	Average death-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1894-96.	Deaths in July 1897.	Average death-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1894-96.	Deaths in August 1897.	Average death-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1894-96.	Deaths in September 1897.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Pullampet ...	190	161	252	163	215	177	191	247	321	253	822	358	446	220	986	179	310	171	228	184	201	274
2. Siddhavattam ...	99	100	120	109	124	119	101	125	151	142	432	119	104	98	93	115	160	108	107	90	97	110
3. Badvel ...	136	131	150	153	101	122	200	117	107	101	178	136	144	130	105	165	184	101	137	156	131	183
4. Cuddapah ...	209	201	242	184	259	225	260	200	272	168	300	225	208	207	181	221	194	191	261	216	196	318
5. Cuddapah Town ...	39	23	52	27	30	26	54	46	45	26	46	56	47	36	98	47	87	97	90	99	82	145
6. Proddatur ...	161	142	191	160	191	210	216	180	174	137	256	167	108	133	124	197	211	135	225	241	151	237
7. Jammalamadugu ...	236	190	225	249	265	210	216	210	210	145	268	177	182	150	169	211	227	136	231	231	223	346
8. Pulivendla ...	183	140	186	182	205	258	262	261	261	176	315	271	180	163	129	165	180	127	231	231	216	346
9. Kadiri ...	208	158	206	182	263	216	263	260	254	116	255	218	247	192	190	176	169	127	231	231	216	346
10. Rayachoti ...	169	127	169	116	183	142	253	183	252	110	247	213	247	181	121	145	169	127	231	231	216	346
11. Vayalpad ...	167	145	193	151	184	141	213	145	254	140	247	213	247	181	121	145	169	127	231	231	216	346
12. Madanapalle ...	180	169	178	133	162	100	196	176	230	180	250	233	270	208	206	176	180	127	231	231	216	346

Statement showing the Average Birth-rate for the period from July 1896 to September 1897.

Taluks.	1
1. Pullampet	
2. Sidhavattam	
3. Badvel	
4. Gaddapah	
5. Cuddapah Town	
6. Proddatur	
7. Jammalamadugu	
8. Pulivendla	
9. Kadiri	
10. Royachoti	
11. Vayalpad	
12. Madanapalle	

Taluks.	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1894-96. (2)	Births in July 1896. (3)	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1894-95. (4)	Births in August 1896. (5)	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1894-95. (6)	Births in September 1896. (7)	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1894-96. (8)	Births in October 1896. (9)	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1894-96. (10)	Births in November 1896. (11)	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1894-96. (12)	Births in December 1896. (13)	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1894-96. (14)	Births in January 1897. (15)	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1892-96. (16)	Births in February 1897. (17)
1. Pullampet	331	404	373	135	317	279	272	486	312	400	267	341	231	253	233	274
2. Sidhavattam	151	170	166	197	109	181	180	205	181	193	147	176	139	131	116	122
3. Badvel	269	279	268	201	257	273	246	307	256	233	237	241	193	214	160	151
4. Gaddapah	261	366	317	434	247	401	312	371	306	367	325	263	266	271	248	207
5. Cuddapah Town	83	49	33	45	13	40	30	40	33	51	28	30	34	37	32	40
6. Proddatur	268	236	271	275	317	278	302	298	333	250	255	226	205	195	117	105
7. Jammalamadugu	316	346	314	350	397	401	301	515	327	276	268	253	234	207	183	182
8. Pulivendla	221	354	253	381	264	297	297	310	370	336	245	251	213	207	215	235
9. Kadiri	328	395	321	401	297	381	295	406	750	325	318	338	326	316	339	402
10. Royachoti	189	127	169	115	183	162	211	132	952	110	255	103	249	220	213	209
11. Vayalpad	290	344	308	403	309	373	324	371	390	430	256	273	231	287	256	268
12. Madanapalle	417	473	410	387	392	488	468	603	394	694	350	410	376	376	354	379

Taluks.	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1892-96. (18)	Births in March 1897. (19)	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1892-96. (20)	Births in April 1897. (21)	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1892-96. (22)	Births in May 1897. (23)	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1892-96. (24)	Births in June 1897. (25)	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1892-96. (26)	Births in July 1897. (27)	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1892-96. (28)	Births in August 1897. (29)	Average birth-rate for the corresponding period during the years 1892-96. (30)	Births in September 1897. (31)
1. Pullampet	288	303	267	316	326	303	322	397	362	427	401	420	329	469
2. Sidhavattam	149	165	146	156	145	151	141	134	154	169	187	172	175	87
3. Badvel	218	223	207	188	241	223	256	232	264	251	284	247	262	274
4. Gaddapah	271	361	284	314	255	361	312	306	330	330	370	304	401	306
5. Goldapah Town	25	273	29	45	31	273	37	43	43	45	40	46	31	49
6. Proddatur	218	290	263	249	253	290	222	233	265	333	388	351	280	250
7. Jammalamadugu	253	268	309	268	287	268	256	233	257	272	340	329	303	195
8. Pulivendla	257	454	290	306	289	454	234	234	225	270	261	325	268	220
9. Kadiri	413	215	341	391	356	215	322	284	327	345	363	362	284	230
10. Royachoti	235	332	205	259	227	332	221	231	211	285	251	256	247	270
11. Vayalpad	303	451	196	327	253	451	330	296	301	313	373	272	374	257
12. Madanapalle	421	454	359	348	347	454	383	264	401	347	430	360	471	300

27. *Crime and jail statistics.*—A monthly statement showing admissions to jails and sub-jails for the period between November 1896 to August 1897 together is herewith appended :—

	Average of three preceding years.	Admissions in 1896-97.
1896.		
November	108	292
December	118	194
1897.		
January	81	115
February	88	126
March	86	131
April	85	135
May	91	146
June	107	146
July	89	187
August	113	261

It will be seen from this statement that the number of admissions by far exceeded the average of the preceding three years in the months of November and December 1896, April, July and August 1897. The increase cannot be attributed to distress, except, perhaps, in November 1896. Before the rains of November 1896 came, ryots who had stocks of grain were not willing to part with what they had, apprehending the continuance of a severe famine. The cooly and the landless classes had no means of earning their livelihood, as there was no demand for labour of any kind in the fields. With all the precautionary measures taken to avert the occurrence of grain loots there were cases of theft of grain from the granaries in the taluks of Jammalamadugu, Proddattur and Cuddapah in the beginning of November 1896. The November rains of 1896 materially helped sowings on large extents which remained waste till then, and there was grass also available to some extent. The poorer classes had sufficient employment in fields till the end of March and also lived by the sale of grass. The relief operations were expanded considerably in the months of April and May 1897, and all persons requiring labour resorted to them, so that the increase in the number of admissions in jails subsequent to November 1896 cannot be safely ascribed to agricultural distress.

28. *Emigration and immigration.*—In his report on the state of the season submitted on 25th October 1896, the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division, reported, with reference to the condition of the poorer classes in Pulivendla taluk, that, from the inspection notes relating to three villages which he received from the Tahsildar of Pulivendla, it was apparent that "some people have emigrated to other villages with their families and cattle either to earn a living or to seek the protection of well-to-do relations. Some of these people are said to have been refused help by their relations. The places, which some of them have chosen for migration, are distant countries, Palnad, Nellore, Mysore, Cumbam." A test work was opened at Royalapuram in the first week of November 1896. Some coffee and tea planters offered employment at high wages and requested that some coolies might be collected and sent to Nilgiris and Travancore. Due publicity was given to the fact that this employment was available, and that advantage might be taken of the opportunity. Very few are reported to have gone, and even those soon returned. There were no other emigrations or immigrations worth the name, though some poor people in the affected taluks went to their well-to-do relations in the adjoining villages and taluks.

29. *Peculiar communities.*—There are no peculiar communities in this district like the Chenchus of Kurnool or the Kovas of the Northern Circars.

Relief Measures—(A) Under the Famine Code.

30. *Necessity for State aid.*—As a result of the deficient rainfall in the South-West monsoon of 1896, the cultivation was far below the average up to the end of September 1896. A great proportion of this cultivation was made in the end of August 1896 and the beginning of September 1896 in the expectation of a good North-East monsoon, but in this the ryots were disappointed. By the time that rain came in the latter part of November 1896 a great percentage of cholam crop on which the ryot population in the affected tracts mainly depend was damaged and had to be resown in December 1896. The failure of cholam crop on a very large extent and the absence of employment in the fields affected the landless classes in the latter part of October 1896. The position was aggravated chiefly by the high prices which prevailed owing to the demand for grain from Bombay and the Central Provinces. The necessity for giving employment to the labouring classes to earn their livelihood in the taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla became imminent at the end of October 1896, and Mr. Forbes, in reporting on the state of the season, laid stress on the necessity by the early opening of test relief-works under the provisions of the Famine Code. The test having proved the necessity for the opening of further works, arrangements were being made for the same; but fortunately the rains of November alleviated the distress and for a time further action in the direction of expanding relief-works was suspended. Care was also taken to see that no inducement was held out to the people, by the untimely opening of relief-works, to rely solely on the aid of the State. It was considered essential that relief should be provided to the really needy before they had lost their strength. Care was also taken to see that the works opened were so managed as to give employment not only to able-bodied labourers accustomed to work, but to all who were in actual need, by the exaction of a suitable task. Finings were also resorted to in the beginning to prevent all but the really needy from seeking employment. At the commencement of the dry weather, *i.e.*, in the latter part of February a test work was opened in that portion of the Cuddapah taluk where employment to labouring classes was found to be scarce. This was immediately followed by the opening of another work which was well attended. Steps were also taken and arrangements made for the expansion of relief-works in the other three taluks of the northern section as described in paragraph 20 *supra*.

31. *Area and population for which relief measures were required.*—A monthly statement, showing the area and population for which relief measures were required in the four affected taluks, is herewith appended. There are no zamindari tracts in this district. In November 1896 three works were opened in the taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla as test works to gauge the reality and intensity of distress. In the latter part of February one test work was opened in Cuddapah taluk. It was only in March 1897 that an attempt was made to classify affected area properly. At the end of February 1897 the area seriously affected was roughly estimated at 185, 117, 144 and 349 square miles in the taluks of Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Pulivendla, respectively, while the area slightly affected was taken to be 102, nil, 165 and 34, respectively, in the above taluks. This area continued nearly stationary during the months of March and April 1897. Correct statistics of affected areas were adopted only at the end of June, as the area covered by hills and jungles which were erroneously included in the returns for the previous months had to be excluded and new portions, if any, added to the affected area. During the three months ending August 1897, there were no variations in the affected areas in any taluk, though the heavy rains that fell at the end of August 1897 materially altered the situation and the agricultural prospects of the tracts in question and contributed towards the closing of relief works. By the end of the first fortnight of October 1897, the works in all the taluks except Jammalamadugu were closed and the works in Jammalamadugu were also closed towards the end of the same month.

Statement showing the area and population for which relief measures were required during the famine of 1896–97.

Months.	Cuddapah.				Jammalamadugu.			
	Seriously affected.		Partly affected.		Seriously affected.		Partly affected.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1897.	Sq. mls.		Sq. mls.		Sq. mls.		Sq. mls.	
February	185	31,903	98	9,127	116½	28,915	499	72,351
March	185	31,734	102	9,003	114	28,605	...	...
April	181	32,237	240	26,943	117	28,945	...	...
May	149	32,237	...	...	116	28,945	...	...
June	180	32,237	240	26,943	116	28,945	236	71,490
July	91	38,725	122	51,633	116	28,945	236	71,490
August	91	38,725	122	51,633	116	28,945	236	71,490
September	91	38,725	122	51,633	*Nil.*		352	100,435
October			*Nil.*				352	100,435

Months.	Proddatur.				Pulivendla.			
	Seriously affected.		Partly affected.		Seriously affected.		Partly affected.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1897.	Sq. mls.		Sq. mls.		Sq. mls.		Sq. mls.	
February	144	40,394	165	39,096	349	92,233	34	13,609
March	144	40,394	165	39,096	349	92,233	34	13,609
April	144	40,394	165	39,096	349	92,233	34	13,609
May	244	44,978			Not available.			
June	152	33,653	55	29,699	346	90,130	9	2,102
July	152	33,653	55	29,699	346	90,130	9	2,102
August	152	33,653	55	29,699	346	90,130	9	2,102
September			*Nil.*				355	92,233
October				*Nil.*				

32. A statement showing the dates on which the relief-works were started and closed in the affected taluks is herewith appended:—

Statement showing the various Famine Camps that existed in the district.

No. in chronological order.	Name of the work.	When started.	When closed.	Remarks.
	Proddatur Taluk.			
	(No. 1 Sub-Division) in charge of Assistant Engineer Mr. L. D. Venkatarama Iyer—			
1	Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road at Bollavaram	4th Nov. 1896	26th Aug. 1897	
2	Settivaripalli tank repairs	5th April 1897	24th July 1897	
3	Peddasettipalli channel repairs	19th April 1897	2nd Aug. 1897	
4	Chepad project at Gopavaram	22nd April 1897	28th Sept. 1897	
5	Chinnadandlur channel repairs	29th April 1897	5th Aug. 1897	
6	Chepad project at Rampallom	30th April 1897	25th Sept. 1897	
7	Sirapuram tank repairs	16th June 1897	28th Aug. 1897	
8	Dovvur-Gudipad road repairs	23rd June 1897	19th Sept. 1897	
9	Mydukur-Porumamilla road at Bhumayapalli	24th July 1897	20th Sept. 1897	

Statement showing the various Famine Camps that existed in the district—cont.

No. in chronological order.	Name of the work.	When started.	When closed.	Remarks.
	Pulivendla Taluk.			
	(No. 2 Sub-Division) in charge of Assistant Engineer Mr. A. R. Morin—			
10	Pulivendla-Muddanur road at Rayalapuram ...	7th Nov. 1896	12th Sept. 1897	
11	Kondapuram-Simhadripuram road at Nidivelagalu	13th March 1897	6th Oct. 1897	
12	Lingala tank	5th April 1897	8th Oct. 1897	
13	Pulivendla-Muddanur road at Tondur	7th May 1897	7th Oct. 1897	
14	Road work at Gollalagudur	24th May 1897	11th Oct. 1897	
15	Rayalapuram-Simhadripuram road at Balapanur.	25th June 1897	17th Sept. 1897	
	Jammalamadugu Taluk.			
	(No. 3 Sub-Division) in charge of Sub-Engineer Mr. A. Neelakanta Sastry—			
16	Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road at Goreganur ...	9th Nov. 1896	31st Oct. 1897	
17	Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road	11th Nov. 1896	15th Oct. 1897	
18	Muddanur tank	22nd March 1897	31st July 1897	
19	Kondapuram-Simhadripuram road at Anantapuram	20th March 1897	15th Oct. 1897	
20	Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road at Gurdlakunta.	Do.	Do.	
21	Jammalamadugu-Ayuka road at Gollapalli ...	19th April 1897	12th Oct. 1897	
22	Peddapasupala channel	12th May 1897	6th Oct. 1897	
23	Begadipalli feeder road at Talla-Proddatur ...	31st May 1897	16th Oct. 1897	
24	Road from Jammalamadugu to Muddanur at Muddanur	13th July 1897	15th Oct. 1897	
	Cuddapah Taluk.			
	(No. 4 Sub-Division) in charge of Assistant Engineer Lieutenant A. J. Close, R.E.—			
25	Sunkesala tank	22nd Feb. 1897	16th March 1897	
26	Yerraguntla-Vempalli road at Kodur ...	9th March 1897	11th Sept. 1897	
27	Do. Do. at Gangireddipalli ...	23rd March 1897	6th Oct. 1897	
28	Cuddapah town work	26th May 1897	30th Sept. 1897	
29	Peraguduad-Kokanam road	30th May 1897	18th Sept. 1897	
30	Yerraguntla-Vempalli road at Marripalli ...	10th June 1897	5th Oct. 1897	
31	Pydikalva channel repairs	25th June 1897	9th Aug. 1897	
32	Samudrampalli channel repairs	9th Aug. 1897	14th Sept. 1897	

33. *Weavers.*—A separate report will be submitted on the weavers' relief operations.

34. A statement showing the dates on which gratuitous relief was started and closed in kitchens is herewith submitted:—

Statement showing the dates on which the several relief kitchens and grain-dole distribution were commenced and closed during the famine of 1896–97.

Items.	Dates on which started.	Dates on which closed.
PRODDATUR TALUK—CENTRAL KITCHENS.		
1. Proddatur	13th May 1897	19th Sept. 1897
2. Kalamalla	15th May 1897	20th Sept. 1897
3. Pallavolu	27th May 1897	25th Sept. 1897
4. Yerraguntlapalle	3rd June 1897	19th Sept. 1897
Kachapapa	19th July 1897	Do.
5. Vanipenta	3rd June 1897	27th Aug. 1897
6. Nandyalampet	4th June 1897	26th Sept. 1897
7. Chintakunta	Do.	1st Sept. 1897
8. Chilamkur	5th June 1897	20th Sept. 1897
9. Velavali	12th June 1897	17th Sept. 1897
10. Jonnavaram	23rd June 1897	19th Sept. 1897
11. Amcatavemula	9th July 1897	25th Sept. 1897
Proddatur taluk grain-doles	Beginning of 2nd fortnight of May 1897.	22nd Oct. 1897

Statement showing the dates on which the several relief kitchens and grain-dole distribution were commenced and closed during the famine of 1896–97.

Items.	Dates on which started.	Dates on which closed.
JAMMALAMADUGU TALUK—CENTRAL KITCHENS.		
1. Jammalamadugu	13th May 1897	14th Oct. 1897
2. Peddapasupala	11th June 1897	26th Sept. 1897
3. Chinnakomerla	11th June 1897	5th Sept. 1897
4. Mangapatnam	16th June 1897	25th Sept. 1897
5. Palur	13th June 1897	8th Oct. 1897
6. Gandlur	22nd June 1897	30th Sept. 1897
Grain-doles	16th May 1897	31st Oct. 1897
PULIVENDLA TALUK—CENTRAL KITCHENS.		
1. Pulivendla	13th May 1897	16th Sept. 1897
2. Tallapalli	12th June 1897	25th Oct. 1897
3. Alavalapad	25th June 1897	24th Oct. 1897
4. Nandyalapalli	14th June 1897	18th Oct. 1897
5. Lowada	5th June 1897	20th Oct. 1897
6. Velidandla	15th June 1897	12th Oct. 1897
7. Peddakudala	11th June 1897	18th Oct. 1897
8. Venula	27th June 1897	26th Aug. 1897
9. Gotoor	24th June 1897	12th Oct. 1897
10. Sauthakotur	24th June 1897	16th Oct. 1897
Grain-doles	14th May 1897	About the middle of October.
CUDDAPAH TALUK—CENTRAL KITCHENS.		
1. Cuddapah	15th May 1897	8th Oct. 1897
2. Kamalapuram	15th May 1897	Do.
3. Yerraguntla	6th June 1897	Do.
4. Kokatam	11th July 1897	Do.
Grain-doles	26th May 1897	Do.

35. The measures adopted for the relief of distress were—

(1) The opening of works.
(2) The establishment of kitchens for the distribution of gratuitous relief in the form of cooked food.
(3) Grant of grain-doles to Muhammadan Gosha women and to persons who, either on account of distance from kitchens attached to relief-works or central kitchens or on of caste objections, were prevented from partaking food in kitchens.
(4) The grant of advances for the digging of irrigation wells and for other agricultural improvements in view to giving employment on eminently useful works.
(5) Grant of employment to weavers at their own trade.
(6) Postponement and remission of the Government kist in cases of the failure of crops.
(7) Opening of forest reserves for free-grazing.

Opening of works.—The works on which famine labour was employed during the past famine were (1) irrigation works and (2) roads. The total number of works that were started was 32. Of these, four consisted of the construction of new tanks and channels in the taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, and seven irrigation works in the taluks of Cuddapah and Proddatur were repaired. The remainder were the construction or repairs of roads and the collection of road materials.

36. Gratuitous relief was given at kitchens in the form of cooked food and in villages in the form of grain-doles.

Kitchens.—The kitchens maintained in the four taluks were of two kinds: (1) those attached to works and (2) central kitchens. In both, the depend relief-workers and destitutes under 7 years of age and adults to old age, sickness and other causes were fed. Arrangemer feed Muhammadan Gosha women. The kitchens attached

Statement of Pattadars on the relief-works in the four affected taluks in the month of June 1897—cont.

Name of the work.	Villages to which the pattadars belong and their number.		Average and highest extent of their holding.	Average and highest debt of the pattadar.
			Acs.	Rs. A. P.
	Proddatur Taluk—cont.			
2. Chinnadandlur channel works.	1. Peddandlur	14	Average ... 5·90 Highest ... 20·0	Average ... 227 0 0 Highest. 1,000 0 0
	2. Devagudi	4		
	3. Chinnadandlur	19		
	4. Sirugapalle	4		
	5. Parnasugamanchipalle	1		
	6. Gopalapuram	1		
	7. Salivandla	1		
		44		
3. Ballavaram relief-works.	1. Ballavaram	9	Average ... 8·53 Highest ... 45·0	Average ... 126 0 0 Highest. 1,350 0 0
	2. Pattipad	10		
	3. Chinnasettipalle	7		
	4. Peddasettipalle	10		
	5. Darsanapalle	2		
	6. Proddatur	1		
		39		
4. Gopavaram works.	1. Korrapad	13	Average ... 18·5 Highest ... 50·0	Average ... 196 0 0 Highest. 1,000 0 0
	2. Pallavala	6		
	3. Madur	2		
		21		
5. Settivaripalle tank.	1. Settivaripalle	5	Average ... 3·0 Highest ... 24·0	Average ... 118 0 0 Highest. 375 0 0
	2. Mydukur	4		
	3. Mittamanipalle	8		
	4. Nandyalampet	2		
		19		
6. Razupollem ...	1. Arcotavemula	6	Average ... 9·33 Highest ... 50·0	Average ... 256 0 0 Highest. 1,000 0 0
	2. Tondaladinne	4		
	3. Purlapad	1		
	4. Gadi Gudur	1		
	5. Tangatur	1		
	6. Velavali	2		
	7. Razupollem	3		
		18		
7. Sivapuram ...	*Nil.*			
8. Duvvugudipad work.	1. Sanjivareddipalle	45	Average ... 2·0 Highest ... 43·4	Average ... 104 0 0 Highest. 1,500 0 0
	2. Vasudevapuram	13		
	3. Dhoor	59		
	4. Gadipad	21		
	5. Chintaknnta	107		
	6. Sallibasanayapalle	2		
	7. Manarampalle	6		
	8. Gollapalle	10		
	9. Nelatur	21		
	10. Mergapalle	18		
	11. Goddamayapalle	7		
	12. Bhumipad	37		
	13. Sankati Timmayapalle	28		
	14. Madhirapalle	27		
	15. Chinna Singanapalle	34		
	16. Jonnavaram	17		
	17. Erramalli	23		
	18. Venkapalle	7		
	19. Kamanur	1		
	20. Jillalea	14		
	21. Vasudevapuram	3		
	22. Ramapuram	14		
	23. Rapalle	13		
	24. Chipad	3		
	25. Bakkarapalle	12		
	26. Agraharam	9		
	27. Nelapuram	3		
	28. Bhakarapuram	8		

Statement of Pattadars on the relief-works in the four affected taluks in the month of June 1897—cont.

Name of the work.	Villages to which the pattadars belong and their number.		Average and highest extent of their holding.	Average and highest debt of the pattadar.
	Proddatur Taluk—cont.		Acs.	Rs. A. P.
3. Duvvugudipad work—*cont.*	29. Neragampalle	8		
	30. Duvvoor	1		
	31. Purvitiahpalle	8		
	32. Baliahpalle	8		
	33. Nagavapalle	3		
	34. Ekuligarpalle	2		
	35. Yerragunta	1		
	Jammalamadugu Taluk.			
1. Gollapalle work	1. [illegible]apalle	6	Average ... 16·0 Highest ... 20·0	Average ... 149 0 0 Highest ... 500 0 0
2. Muddur work	1. Ka[illegible]alle	5		
	2. Mud[illegible]ur	6		
	3. Ch[illegible]dipalle	5	Average ... 19·0 Highest ... 50·0	Average ... 142 0 0 Highest ... 500 0 0
		15		
3. Gundlakunta work	1. Peddamudiem	2		
	2. Chinnamudiam	5		
	3. Navalapatta	2		
	4. Bodi Tippanapad	6	Average ... 8·0 Highest ... 30·0	Average ... 182 0 0 Highest ... 500 0 0
	5. Tsadiperaladinne	1		
	6. Butajnapuram	3		
		19		
4. Goriganur work	1. Dharmapuram	17		
	2. Goriganur	14		
	3. Suntaparallapalle	9		
	4. Salivandla	1	Average ... 8·37 Highest ... 30·0	Average ... 44 0 0 Highest ... 600 0 0
	5. Gundlakunta	3		
	6. Kondapuram			
		45		
5. Mallambhavi	1. Gundamcheruvu	11		
	2. Ambavaram	4		
	3. Kothagutapalle	7	Average ... 2·6 Highest ... 10·0	Average ... 64 0 0 Highest ... 700 0 0
	Total	22		
6. Peddapasapula channel	1. Veparala	5		
	2. Bhakarapet	4		
	3. Dommara Nandyala	3		
	4. Turri Venula	5		
	5. Gangarapalle	2	Average ... 6·54 Highest ... 40·0	Average ... 87 0 0 Highest ... 400 0 0
	6. Ponnathota	5		
	7. Peddakumarla	4		
	8. Chinnakumarla	3		
	9. Peddapasupula			
		42		
7. Anantapuram	1. Iavanur	63		
	2. Pydepoliem	1		
	3. Timmapuram	1		
	4. Anantapuram	4		
	5. Korrapad	4	Average ... 8·71 Highest ... 30·0	Average ... 161 0 0 Highest ... 2,000 0 0
	6. Jangampalle	3		
		76		
8. Talla Proddatur	1. Talla Proddatur	5		
	2. Yerragudi	5		
	3. Dathepuram	3		
	4. Chinur Venkatampalle	3		
	5. Kodur	1		
	6. Baruzupalle	4	Average ... 7·34 Highest ... 30·0	Average ... 95 0 0 Highest ... 600 0 0
	7. Etur	4		
	8. Venkatapuram	1		
	9. Papanapalle	2		
	10. Ramareddipalle	3		
		31		

Statement of Pattadars on the relief-works in the four affected taluks in the month of June 1897—cont.

Name of the work.	Villages to which the pattadars belong and their number.		Average and highest extent of their holding.	Average and highest debt of the pattadar.
	Pulivendla Taluk.		Acs.	Rs. A. P.
Tondur	Tondur	9		
	Inagalur	3		
	Mallela	5		
	Kathapalle	3		
	Gangadevapalle	1	Average ... 5·75 Highest ... 18·0	Average ... 199 0 0 Highest ... 600 0 0
	Badrampalle	2		
	Buchupalle	1		
		24		
Rayalapuram	Rayalapuram	5		
	Venkatampalle	1		
	Vulimalle	1		
	Basireddipalle	1		
	Achavalle	2		
	Dandlavagu	13		
	Kathapalle	1	Average ... 7·7 Highest ... 58·0	Average ... 256 0 0 Highest ... 1,000 0 0
	Madur	7		
	Pallur	5		
	Tummalapalle	5		
	Sydapuram	4		
	Tatrayampet	4		
		53		
Simhadripuram	Kathapalle	6		
	Kasanur	23		
	Kathapalle	1		
	Simhadripuram	5		
	Venumpusapalle	16		
	Cherlapalle	1		
	Guruzala	10		
	Agraharam	8		
	Hingalnatha	14		
	Nidivilagala	2	Average ... 10·5 Highest ... 60·0	Average ... 233 0 0 Highest ... 1,000 0 0
	Cherlapalle	21		
	Ankalammagudur	2		
	Pathapalle	1		
	Bidinamcherla	6		
	Nagayyapalle			
		115		
Lingala	Lingala	45		
	Lopatuntula	28		
	Bansla	25		
	Pedlakadula	10		
	Kamasamudram	9		
	Intapalle	11		
	Kanugumpalle	1		
	Karrapapayapalle	30		
	Vellandla	11	Average ... 12·0 Highest ... 80·0	Average ... 152 0 0 Highest ... 1,000 0 0
	Gangampalle	3		
	Tantireddipalle	21		
	Ramathapalle	11		
	Peddakudla	10		
	Chinnakudla	4		
	Sankesula	1		
	Murarichuntala	2		
		216		
Balapanur	Balapanur	30		
	Bojjayapalle	14		
	Nakkalapalle	12		
	Kamasamudram	1		
	Kovaramguntapalle	36	Average ... 9·44 Highest ... 80·0	Average ... 28 0 0 Highest ... 1,600 0 0
	Kothapalle	3		
	Intepalle	2		
		98		
Gollalagudur	Gollalagudur	10		
	Mudukur	3		
	Alavalapad	7		
	Pandloor	10	Average ... 5·65 Highest ... 32·0	Average ... 88 0 0 Highest ... 600 0 0
	Chagalern	5		
	Nallacheruvupalle	6		
	Gutur	13		
	Velpula	1		
	Kuppagattapalle	4		

Statement of Pattadars on the relief-works in the four affected taluks in the month of June 1897—cont.

Name of the work.	Villages to which the pattadars belong and their number.		Average and highest extent of their holding.	Average and highest debt of the pattadar.
	Pulivendla Taluk—cont.		ACS.	Rs. A. P.
	Timmapurampett	4		
	Kathalur	3		
	Tallapalle	1		
	Kothapalle	9		
Gollalagudur—*cont.*	Vayillacheruvu	2		
	Unidipentla	1		
	Gondipalle	4		
	Chintalajatur	11		
	Peddajatur	14		
	Yamula	14		
		133		
	Cuddapah Taluk.			
	Chimaelinpalle	8		
Sanumdrampalle	Yellareddipalle	1		
	Alidona	1	Average ... 2·8 Highest ... 20	Average ... 100 0 0 Highest ... 800 0 0
		10		
	Chinnamanchipalle	4		
	Mamillapalle	4		
	Nagireddipalle	3		
	Jamalapalle	3		
Cuddapah town work.	Siddamella	1		
	Errammukapalle	4	Average ... 2·55 Highest ... 4·0	Average ... 162 0 0 Highest ... 900 0 0
	Somasandrapalle	2		
	Utakur	2		
	Appareddypalle	1		
		19		
	Yerragudipad	23		
	Pandillapalle	4		
	Samalur	23		
	Malakalaveripalle	2		
	Chinnavaripalle	4		
	Pedalavaripalle	1		
	Chadlapenala	23		
	Nallingayapalle	8		
	Agastlingayapalle	3		
	Kothapalle	1		
	Rampallem	3		
	Kodalapapa	3		
	Ananthapuram	13		
	Kunatam	14		
	Ayyanipet	1		
Yerragudipad ...	Kollur	2		
	Tippalur	6	Average ... 5·0 Highest ... 30·0	Average ... 84 0 0 Highest ... 600 0 0
	Bisamillachedu	2		
	Apparepalle	2		
	Akampet	1		
	Gollapalle	1		
	Ibrampuram	1		
	Gurmlapenam	9		
	Saltpachikalapad	2		
	Ramapuram	3		
	Pamidipalle	1		
	Tipperedipalle	1		
	Maddur	6		
	N	2		
	Velur	2		
	Kannalapuram	5		
		135		
	Tipparajupalle	1		
	Ayyeddipalle	1		
	Gurramkalapalle	2		
	Obulareddipalle	15		
	Ammagarupalle	3		
	Nagoor	3	Average ... 3·83 Highest ... 6·0	Average ... 62 0 0 Highest ... 600 0 0
Marripalle ...	Marripalle	7		
	Ayyagaripalle	5		
	Palagiri	16		
	Nelatimmanapalle	3		
	Tumkapalle	1		
	Devarasupalle	1		
	Nandipalle	1		

Statement of Pattadars on the relief-works in the four affected taluks in the month of June 1897—cont.

Name of the work.	Villages to which the pattadars belong and their number.		Average and highest extent of their holding.	Average and highest debt of the pattadar.
	Cuddapah Taluk—cont.		ACS.	Rs. A. P.
	Nandimandalam	8		
	Gandipalle	1		
Marripalle—*cont.*	Rajupellem	1		
	Koudur	1		
	Agraharam	1		
	Kathalur	2		
		13		
	Ayyavantla	20		
	Kodur	8		
	Utukur	40		
	Tippireddipalle	1		
	Vallasapalle	3		
	Tumkapalle	3		
	Kokatam	2		
	Tippalur	7		
	Sankesala	4		
	Gajjalavandlapalle	2		
	Chilamkur	1		
	Yelamanapalle	4		
Kodur	Veankatapuram	3		
	Yerragudipad	3	Average ... 7·0 Highest ... 60·0	Average ... 121 0 0 Highest ... 3600 0 0
	Malaipad	3		
	Talapanur	7		
	Poldapapad	11		
	Talkinarpuram	4		
	Ankireddipalle	1		
	Kadiripalle	3		
	Agastalingayapalle	1		
	Hakinigayapalle	1		
	Dandupalle	1		
	Nalapalle	1		
	Pothuluti	5		
		164		
	Sangampalle	15		
	Gangireddipalle	2		
	Gadiamur	2		
	Payasampalle	4		
	Pannalur	2		
	Yerramalapalle	16		
	Pedhanereddipalle	12		
	Palagiri	14		
	Basireddipalle	4		
	Andiella	1		
	Virappanayanipalle	3		
	Lingala	2		
	Kommaddi	3		
	Gurramkalapalle	1		
	Obalreddipalle	5		
	Tupalle	1		
Gurreddipalle ...	Indukur	5		
	Nallachintapalle	1	Average ... 4·0 Highest ... 20·0	Average ... 13 0 0 Highest ... 600 0 0
	Alavalapad	2		
	Nagoor	1		
	Tatimakulapalle	1		
	Veimpalle	1		
	Mittapalle	1		
	Kothapalle	3		
	Chagalur	1		
	Simmapet	2		
	Tallapalle	1		
	Guddikoor	1		
	Iyyavaripalle	1		
	Ammagaripalle	1		
	Kondur	2		
	Gurmalapalle	1		
	Chamireddipalle	1		
		116		

The above does not pretend to be an exhaustive statement of the pattadars that resorted to the works. Some of them, as already stated, were small pattadars who lost all their crops and had nothing wherewith to maintain themselves. Some others had a poor outturn and resorted to the works to supplement their resources, while there were also others who were not in need, but went to the

works to earn some money. An income-tax assessee of Venkatapuram in Jammalamadugu taluk is said to have sent his daughter to relief-work. Such cases were, probably, few in number. Up to April 1897, the labouring and the landless classes alone resorted to the works; but when the hot weather commenced, and the stringency in the conduct of the works, owing to the extreme heat of the Ceded Districts, was a little relaxed, the smaller patadars who, by that time, exhausted their stock joined their ranks; and these were soon followed by other ryots who were not in real need, as all persons were admitted without restriction; and as the workers were made as comfortable as possible—even more comfortable than at their homes. When, with the advent of the South-West monsoon rains, the concessions granted for the hot weather were withdrawn, and the tasks were enforced with great stringency, none remained except the needy, and the numbers steadily fell and the works were eventually closed by the end of October.

39. *Numbers on relief.*—A statement showing the monthly average of the numbers that resorted to works and those relieved gratuitously is herewith appended as also a statement showing the cost of each form of relief.

Statement showing the average total number of persons relieved during each month of 1896-97 in the affected taluks of Cuddapah district.

Taluks.	November 1896.				December 1896.				January 1897.				February 1897.				March 1897.				April 1897.			
	On works.	In kitchens.	Grain-doles.	Total.	On works.	In kitchens.	Grain-doles.	Total.	On works.	In kitchens.	Grain-doles.	Total.	On works.	In kitchens.	Grain-doles.	Total.	On works.	In kitchens.	Grain-doles.	Total.	On works.	In kitchens.	Grain-doles.	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
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	404	...	841	3,170	179	...	3,349	7,088	452	...	7,540
Proddatur	1,128	73	....	1,201	565	51	...	616	583	44	...	627	645	53	...	698	860	60	...	920	2,826	319	...	3,145
Jammalamadugu	1,643	86	....	1,735	1,424	76	...	1,500	535	29	...	564	512	27	...	539	1,487	123	...	1,610	6,166	254	...	6,420
Pulivendla	1,209	27	...	1,236	1,211	30	...	1,241	1,092	30	....	1,122	989	37	...	1,026	4,006	84	...	4,090	8,654	155	...	8,809

Taluks.	May 1897.				June 1897.				July 1897.				August 1897.				September 1897.				October 1897.			
	On works.	In kitchens.	Grain-doles.	Total.	On works.	In kitchens.	Grain-doles.	Total.	On works.	In kitchens.	Grain-doles.	Total.	On works.	In kitchens.	Grain-doles.	Total.	On works.	In kitchens.	Grain-doles.	Total.	On works.	In kitchens.	Grain-doles.	Total.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Cuddapah	9,389	1,322	241	10,952	16,731	1,904	2,275	20,910	20,554	2,194	1,442	24,190	8,602	1,501	1,470	11,573	4,691	505	621	5,217	352	...	...	352
Proddatur	10,224	530	100	10,854	16,207	1,373	2,012	19,592	24,994	1,850	2,322	29,166	15,463	1,729	2,293	19,485	3,407	709	1,089	5,196	...	...	113	113
Jammalamadugu	13,285	501	1,345	15,131	20,554	1,171	3,352	25,077	24,356	1,454	4,013	29,823	19,833	1,233	4,696	25,765	9,567	724	1,455	11,746	2,110	266	41	2,417
Pulivendla	12,973	621	1,335	15,929	19,409	1,178	2,952	23,629	22,261	1,513	2,958	26,732	19,395	1,404	2,554	23,353	3,807	779	1,086	5,652	...	...	...	...

Note.—The figures shown against Cuddapah and Pulivendla taluks represent the number relieved on the last day of each month.

Statement showing the average number of persons relieved on works during each of the months of 1896-97.

Months.	Cuddapah taluk.							
	Sunkesala.	Kodur.	Gangireddi-palli.	Cuddapah.	Yerraguntapad.	Merripalli.	Pydikalva.	Samudrampalli.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896.								
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897.								
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	509	1,769	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	4,455	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	4,396	3,672	595	...	...	...	...
June	...	4,280	3,887	2,226	2,589	2,235	484	...
July	...	3,817	3,578	4,985	4,537	3,699	1,551	...
August	...	1,532	1,823	2,186	3,032	2,504	1,775	1,2
September	...	841	858	766	845	852	...	4
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Months.	Pulivendla taluk.					
	Bayalpuram.	Simhadripu-ram.	Lingala.	Tondur.	Gollalagudur.	Belapanur.
	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896.						
November	1,615	...	...	...	...	...
December	1,289	...	...	...	...	...
1897.						
January	1,205	...	...	...	...	...
February	990	...	...	...	...	...
March	1,677	1,402	...	...	...	...
April	3,186	2,238	979	...	...	...
May	4,686	3,625	1,468	1,264	1,668	...
June	5,110	4,331	2,082	2,384	3,441	1,49
July	4,428	6,150	2,118	3,038	4,485	1,87
August	3,659	4,456	1,882	2,750	4,741	2,77
September	2,318	2,069	705	1,267	3,758	2,67
October	...	...	110	...	417	...

Statement showing the average number of persons relieved on works during each of the months of 1896-97.

Months.	Proddatur taluk.								
	Bollavaram.	Peddasettipalle.	Chinnadamdur.	Gopavaram.	Razampollom.	Sattiripalle.	Sivapuram.	Gudipad.	Mydukur.
1896.									
November	1,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897.									
January	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	1,700	599	270	539	514	827	...	...	...
May	2,360	950	899	1,542	1,732	2,721	...	...	...
June	3,092	1,172	1,473	2,095	2,620	3,532	1,042	2,153	
July	4,607	1,232	2,254	3,551	3,356	3,621	3,027	3,228	4,424
August	4,819	...	2,975	2,101	1,608	...	1,332	2,104	4,259
September	...	...	...	1,043	803	...	...	661	2,180
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Months.	Jammalamadugu taluk.							
	Mallanbhavi.	Gorigamur.	Muddanur.	Gundlaconta.	Anantapuram.	Gollapalle.	Peddapasupula.	Begadipalle.
1896.								
November	858	774	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	1,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897.								
January	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	469	648	632	327	9	...	...	...
April	1,369	1,160	1,485	1,079	1 1	1,427	...	...
May	1,410	1,361	2,430	1,717	1 31	2,204	1,472	858
June	1,260	1,475	3,164	2,626	1 93	2,791	4,401	1,618
July	1,360	1,991	3,104	2,810	4 37	2,936	5,419	2,679
August	1,160	1,925	2,422	1,644	2,603	2,212	4,547	2,864
September	939	1,146	958	36	1,685	934	1,107	861
October	580	553	532	648	720	371	403	581

Statement showing the expenditure in each month during 1896-97 on account of famine in the affected taluks of Cuddapah district.

Items.	Expenditure in the month of November 1896.	December 1896.	January 1897.	February 1897.	March 1897.	April 1897.	May 1897.	June 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JAMMALAMADUGU TALUK.								
33. *Famine Relief.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Salaries and Establishments.	...	...	23 13 3	...	...	465 14 1	155 6 0	611 11 8
II. Relief-works in charge of D.P.W. officers.	1,631 8 10	2,619 5 3	933 12 3	820 1 1	1,504 10 6	13,502 12 2	27,994 15 6	53,624 0 4
III. Relief to weavers ...	...	2,004 8 0	7,427 7 5	10,528 0 7	30,895 10 7	71,469 0 4	15,903 5 2	40,531 14 11
IV. Gratuitous relief—								
Given in Government Institutions.	31 8 3	120 0 10	29 12 6	54 15 5	58 0 3	220 3 8	409 13 1	1,193 1 6
Given at the houses of the people.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110 0 0	5,241 4 6
Total ...	1,663 1 1	4,743 14 1	8,414 13 5	11,403 0 1	32,518 5 4	85,657 14 3	45,673 3 0	1,00,605 0 5
PRODDATUR TALUK.								
33. *Famine Relief.*								
I. Salaries and Establishments.	...	...	...	...	275 0 0	20 0 0	511 14 11	1,062 7 9
II. Relief-works in charge of D.P.W. officers.	1,835 2 9	1,170 1 6	1,025 8 10	1,192 12 11	1,614 2 7	6,183 15 11	21,436 9 2	32,501 4 11
III. Relief to weavers ...	...	...	...	...	...	151 2 0	1,294 14 2	3,270 12 4
IV. Gratuitous relief—								
Given in Government Institutions.	31 6 6	69 4 11	63 3 0	125 5 1	72 10 11	186 4 10	636 6 11	1,295 0 7
Given at the houses of the people.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,830 11 10
Total ...	1,866 9 3	1,239 6 5	1,088 11 10	1,318 2 0	1,961 13 6	6,541 6 9	23,878 13 2	39,960 5 5

Items.	Expenditure in the month of July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	October 1897.	Total.	Total up to the end of October 1897 as reported in the monthly returns for October 1897.	Difference.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JAMMALAMADUGU TALUK —*cont.*							
33. *Famine Relief*—*cont.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Salaries and Establishments.	306 14 11	823 15 7	886 15 11	599 13 9	3,874 9 2	.....	.....
II. Relief-works in charge of D.P.W. officers.	63,196 9 5	59,775 3 1	22,660 8 0	9,757 1 10	2,57,480 3 3	2,57,290 3 3	190 0 0
III. Relief to weavers ...	71,898 2 3	17,217 11 1	17,015 8 5	11,331 4 6	2,96,425 2 3	3,38,251 3 2	—41,825 0 11
IV. Gratuitous relief—							
Given in Government Institutions.	2,447 1 6	1 1 2 3	1,093 6 11	1,239 14 5	8,808 3 0	8,982 7 7	— 174 4 7
Given at the houses of the people.	8,980 13 0	15 0	5,894 10 0	604 5 8	25,643 15 8	23,943 5 8	1,700 10 0
Total ...	1,46,829 9 3	85 1 0	47,463 1 3	23,735 8 2	59,223 1 4	.....	.....
PRODDATUR TALUK—*cont.*							
33. *Famine Relief*—cont.							
I. Salaries and Establishments.	743 0 11	236 14 11	850 5 8	315 5 1	3,095 1 6	.....	.....
II. Relief-works in charge of D.P.W. officers.	72,338 0 2	48,200 5 6	25,730 12 7	5,010 12 11	2,02,278 9 11	2,02,442 15 7	— 164 5 8
III. Relief to weavers ...	7,726 6 9	24,725 6 6	14,327 5 10	3,771 12 10	55,267 12 5	55,267 12 5	...
IV. Gratuitous relief—							
Given in Government Institutions.	2,885 1 10	4,261 5 7	2,246 12 3	842 14 8	12,734 13 1	12,699 1 8	35 11 5
Given at the houses of the people.	3,843 9 6	5,211 9 7	1,828 1 7	743 9 0	13,460 9 6	13,460 9 6	.....
Total ...	87,539 3 2	82,655 10 3	28,972 5 11	10,714 6 9	2,87,736 14 5	.....	.....

N.B.—The amount shown in column 15 represents the actual expenditure incurred up to the end of October 1897. The difference in column 16 is due to the omissions and errors that occurred in previous months having been rectified in October 1897.

Statement showing the expenditure in each month during 1896-97 on account of famine in the affected taluks of Cuddapah District—cont.

Items.	Expenditure in the month of November 1896.	December 1896.	January 1897.	February 1897.	March 1897.	April 1897.	May 1897.	June 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PULIVENDLA TALUK.								
33. *Famine Relief.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Salaries and Establishments.	...	...	18 2 4	15 0 0	112 14 0	311 13 9	120 0 0	140 6 0
II. Relief-works in charge of D.P.W. officers.	2,585 9 10	2,602 5 2	2,568 6 1	2,050 5 10	3,272 4 9	15,309 0 9	27,905 11 11	35,563 1 9
III. Relief to weavers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Gratuitous relief—								
Given in Government Institutions.	40 12 6	69 10 5	74 8 6	120 0 0	58 5 5	90 0 11	204 3 11	509 3 8
Given at the houses of the people.	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 11 9	3,322 3 5
Total ...	2,628 6 4	2,761 15 7	2,661 0 11	2,185 5 10	4,143 8 2	15,710 15 5	22,424 11 7	39,581 14 1
CUDDAPAH TALUK.								
33. *Famine Relief.*								
I. Salaries and Establishments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2 8	25 13 6
II. Relief-works in charge of D.P.W. officers.	...	...	...	208 0 0	2,297 5 4	13,450 9 0	21,382 1 1	32,706 8 4
III. Relief to weavers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Gratuitous relief—								
Given in Government Institutions.	...	...	...	...	53 10 9	580 13 4	782 10 8	2,181 4 6
Given at the houses of the people.	...	...	...	...	...	...	282 8 0	3,750 0 0
Total ...	...	...	...	208 0 0	2,351 0 1	14,031 6 4	22,459 6 7	38,663 10 4

Items.	Expenditure in the month of July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	October 1897.	Total.	Total up to the end of October 1897 as reported in the monthly returns for October 1897.	Difference.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PULIVENDLA TALUK—*cont.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
33. *Famine Relief*—cont.							
I. Salaries and Establishments.	...	3 12 0	502 12 9	193 0 0	1,420 12 10	...	...
II. Relief-works in charge of D.P.W. officers.	58,551 15 5	65,190 15 2	23,741 12 11	2,164 6 2	2,36,285 15 6	2,36,157 0 9	128 14 3
III. Relief to weavers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Gratuitous relief—							
Given in Government Institutions.	2,440 15 0	2,870 5 3	1,535 8 7	1,171 5 0	9,251 15 1	9,274 11 1	— 22 12 0
Given at the houses of the people.	5,185 8 8	4,475 13 1	3,136 6 9	1,500 1 4	17,880 13 0	18,383 3 9	— 502 6 9
Total ...	66,178 7 1	72,543 13 5	28,980 9 0	5,037 12 6	2,64,839 7 11	...	...
CUDDAPAH TALUK—*cont.*							
33. *Famine Relief*—cunt.							
I. Salaries and Establishments.	21 15 8	7 8 9	...	...	67 8 7	...	...
II. Relief-works in charge of D.P.W. officers.	66,835 1 11	28,065 3 8	8,735 5 10	196 8 8	1,73,876 11 10	1,74,406 10 9	— 529 14 11
III. Relief to weavers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Gratuitous relief—							
Given in Government Institutions.	2,965 10 10	1,901 14 0	3,047 9 0	278 8 6	11,812 1 2	11,430 11 2	381 3 0
Given at the houses of the people.	2,625 0 0	2,875 0 0	1,465 0 0	604 15 4	11,602 7 4	11,319 15 4	282 8 0
Total ...	72,407 12 5	32,849 10 5	13,247 14 10	1,080 0 6	1,97,358 12 11	...	...

N.B.—The amount shown in column 15 represents the actual expenditure incurred up to the end of October 1897. The difference in column 16 is due to the omissions and errors that occurred in previous months having been rectified in October 1897.

Relief Measures—(B) Others.

40. *Remissions.*—A comparative statement showing the remissions and suspensions of Government assessment in fasli 1306 as compared with fasli 1305 accompanies this report. The amount of dry remissions to be granted has not yet been determined. In addition to the remissions of revenue particularised in the statement, suspensions of collections of dry assessment on dry lands were allowed:—

Taluks.	Fasli 1305.										Fasli 1306.		
	Dry.	Wet.									Dry.	Wet.	Total.
		Waste.	Shari.	Short crops.	Submerged.	Tiruvakkami.	Other assessment payable to Kurinol Cuddapah Canal.	Fasal kanimi.	Total.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuddapah ...	...	44	...	...	5	1,657	558	...	2,294	2,294	...	19,662	...
Proddatur ...	...	221	...	...	40	77	319	...	657	657	...	8,400	...
Jammalamadugu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,900	...
Pulivendla ...	...	1,839	...	...	...	363	...	...	2,202	2,202	...	9,600	...
Total ...	...	* 2,104	...	...	45	2,197	877	...	† 3,153	5,153	§ ...	‡ 63,562	...

* *Vide* Jamabandi Statement No. 3 for Fasli 1305, Dis. No. 5037, Rev. of 1896, dated 17th September 1896.

† *Vide* Jamabandi Statement No. 4 for Fasli 1305, Dis. No. 5038, Rev. of 1896, dated 17th September 1896.

‡ Approximate amount of wet remission reported by the Tahsildars in their D.C.B. statement for October 1897.

§ Exact amount as settled at the Jamabandi has been called for from the Tahsildars (*vide* Circular C. No. 4548, Rev. of 1897, dated 19th November 1897) and has not been received yet.

41. *Loans.*—A statement showing particulars of loans transactions from October 1896 to October 1897 is submitted herewith. It is to be noted in this connection that the sub-soil in the greater portion of the taluks which were affected in the recent famine is not fit for well-sinking operations. It is rocky. The ryots were not willing to spend any money towards such project, firstly, because they will not be successful, and, secondly, because the wells cannot be dug without heavy expenditure. In the famine of 1891–92 large sums were advanced to the ryots under the Loans Acts, but it is to be noticed that even then the amounts advanced in the taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla and Cuddapah were insignificant when compared with the advances made in the taluks of the sub-division and Badvel, where the soil is well suited for the construction of wells which can be completed with small outlay in many cases. The soil in the tract affected in the recent famine of 1896–97 is, for the most part, black cotton, on which the crops extensively sown are dry crops dependent on local rainfall and do not require wells to supplement even rainfalls in proper season. A great proportion of the area covered by cholam which is largely used in these parts by the ryot population is raised on dry lands of the above description, and ryots do not like the idea of spending large sums of money over unsuccessful projects. Every effort was, however, made to bring home to the minds of the people the advantages in store for them by well construction, and it was not possible to secure a larger number of applications than are mentioned in the enclosed statement. The advances under the Loans Acts were mainly for the construction or repair of wells, or for the purchase of cattle or of fodder for cattle, or of seed grain. There were a few applications for the purchase of fodder and cattle, Rs. 707–8–0 involved in 24 applications was disbursed for the purchase of fodder, and Rs. 10,978 was disbursed for the purchase of cattle and seed grain. Rs. 19,477–8–0 was disbursed for the repair and construction of wells, and Rs. 4,310 for other purposes, such as reclamation of lands, &c.

Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts from October 1896 to October 1897.

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Total.						Number of wells	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Jammalmadugu ...	30	3,935	18	3,300	3	1,650	1	200	1	200	3	650	31	4,135	20	3,500	6	2,300	3	14
Proddatur ...	42	6,425	42	5,710	6	1,650	14	1,510	13	1,310	2	350	57	7,935	55	7,050	8	2,000	12	29
Pulivendla ...	60	16,785	59	9,542½	21	4,950	21	2,810	21	2,670	21	2,560	81	19,595	80	12,152½	42	7,510	...	56
Cuddapah ...	11	1,950	9	925	...	...	2	160	2	160	...	...	13	2,110	11	1,085	...	...	2	9
Total	141	29,115	129	19,477½	30	8,250	38	4,710	37	4,310	26	3,560	132	33,825	166	23,787½	56	11,810	17	108

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.						Cattle and seed grain.						Total.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Jammalmadugu ...	22	637½	22	637½	...	...	61	3,670	61	3,670	57	8,045	83	4,307½	83	4,307½	57	8,045
Proddatur ...	2	140	1	40	...	...	6	430	6	430	13	1,240	8	620	7	530	13	1,240
Pulivendla ...	2	130	1	40	...	...	94	6,818	94	6,818	59	5,535	96	6,948	95	6,848	59	5,535
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	4	500	...	...	...	...	24	2,855	...	...	...	...	28	2,355
Total ...	26	907½	24	707½	4	500	161	10,978	161	10,978	153	17,675	187	11,885½	185	11,685½	157	18,175

42. *Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund as applied to the relief of human distress.*—Before orders were issued by Government for the grant of gratuitous relief in central kitchens and by grain doles in villages under the provisions of the Famine Code, the Committees formed for administering the funds of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, devoted a portion of their funds for the relief of the weak and infirm that were incapable of labour. Small grants were also made for giving such small comforts to the relief workers, as were not allowed by the Famine Code. Children and poor people including those on works were supplied with cloths. When the duty of relieving the weak and infirm by gratuitous relief was taken over by Government under the Famine Code conditions in May 1897, the Committees continued to relieve such as were not eligible for relief under the provisions of the Code. The most substantial form of relief given by the Fund was the distribution of liberal money grants to poor ryots and to weavers and craftsmen in order to set them up in life again. The grants to ryots were intended to enable them to purchase seed grain or bullocks, and generally to help to restore the ryots

that suffered from the effects of distress to their former state, and start in life afresh without incurring fresh debts or the improvement in the state of the season. The grants to weavers were made as valedictory doles on the cessation of relief operations; and the craftsmen, other than weavers that were relieved by lump grants, were the brass workers of Vonipenta in Proddatur taluk, whose industry was affected during the recent distress. A statement showing the amount spent under the heads from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund is appended :—

Statement showing the expenditure under Heads I and III under the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in Cuddapah District up to the end of November 1897.

Taluks.	Head I.	Head III.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Printing.	Cloth expenditure.	Total.	Balance.	Total allotment.
	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.
Cuddapah ...	145 7 3	5,722 12 3	152 0 3	29 15 8	...	...	...	...	...
Proddatur ...	276 13 10	3,161 14 3	158 9 6	75 1 [illegible]	...	130 3 0	...	...	...
Jammalamadugu ...	136 0 6	3,310 12 6	197 2 3	45 10 9	...	340 1 3	...	...	...
Pulivendla ...	108 14 6	3,51 2 9	33 10 8	29 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
Madanapalle division ...	...	344 12 6	11 5 7	32 5 6	6 3 0 [illegible]	...	...	...	...
District Committee at Cuddapah ...	...	...	207 5 3	133 6 6	373 13 8	7,183 10 10	...	...	...
Total ...	927 1 5	19,541 6 6	373 9 0	352 13 1	391 1 8	[illegible]	...	...	...

	Rs. A. P.
* Vayalpad	125 7 3
Rayachoti	45 5 3
Total	344 12 6

Details of expenditure in Cuddapah District under object IV, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

Seed grain and cattle.

Taluk.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Amount vouched for.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cuddapah ...	20,000	18,950	1,050	18,950	
Proddatur ...	40,000	39,985	* 15	39,985	* Besides Rs. 40 noted underneath the total balance.
Jammalamadugu ...	40,000	40,265	—265	40,265	
Pulivendla ...	40,000	40,000	...	40,000	
Madanapalle	10,000	10,000	...	10,000	
Rayachoti ...	15,000	15,000	...	15,000	
Vayalpad ...	15,000	15,000	...	15,000	
Kadiri	15,000	15,000	...	15,000	
Total ...	1,95,000	1,94,200	800	1,94,200	
Add amount of under-payments made by the sheriff at Proddatur ...			40	...	
Total balance in hand ...			840	...	

Weavers and Artisans.

Taluk.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Amount vouched for.	Remarks.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Jammalamadugu ...	80,000	* 76,225	3,775	76,225	*Jammalamadugu. 50.3
Proddatur ...					Proddatur ... 16,0
Pulivendla ...					Pulivendla ... 2,8
Cuddapah					Cuddapah ... 4,0
					Total... 78,225

43. *Private charity.*—Besides the usual flow of private charity in villages, two kitchens—one at Jammalamadugu another at Pulivendla—were opened in December 1896, and relief to the poor was given at them in the shape of cooked food. The kitchen at the latter station was closed in April 1897 for want of funds. In Proddatur, a merchant distributed food to the poor every night for some days in November 1896. Some merchants distributed one-fourth measure of ragi for one day. Another merchant of the same station is reported to have supplied cloths to the small naked children on relief works.

44. *Special measures of relief to hill and jungle tribes.*—There are no such tribes in this district.

45. *Famine allowances to public servants.*—A sum of Rs. 588-1-0 was paid up to the end of September 1897 towards famine batta. Famine allowance was allowed in the district from 10th July 1897 and continued up to 13th September 1897, as the price of cholam held above the scarcity rate steadily for a long time.

Condition of Cattle.

46. *Availability of pasture and fodder.*—At the end of October 1896 when the report on the agricultural prospects in the district was submitted to the Board, it was found that the condition of cattle in Cuddapah taluk gave no cause for anxiety, and that fodder was sufficient to meet the requirements for two or three months. In the other taluks of the northern section there was, it was stated, hardly any pasture available, and the stock of fodder was said to be almost exhausted. Mr. Forbes stated as follows :—

"I saw cattle being fed in Jammalamadugu on thatch grass during my inspec-"tion, on the afternoon of the 26th instant (October 1896), and the Tahsildar "reports that the thatch grass is often mixed with margosa or other leaves or "husk." In Proddatur, the condition of cattle was reported to be generally good, while in Pulivendla their condition was stated to be bad. In the first fortnight of November 1896, it was reported that, in Pulivendla, Jammalmadugu and Cuddapah, some cattle showed signs of emaciation, and that hill grass was being used as fodder in all the taluks of the northern section. In the fortnightly narrative for the period ending 15th November 1896, Mr. Forbes reported as follows: "Scarcity of "fodder has sent up the prices of transport, and this, of course, adds materially to "the price of grain. Grain carts from Muddanur railway station to Jammalamadugu "charge Rs. 3 instead of Re. 1 per trip, and it is a matter of some difficulty to get "together carts for the carriage of records." In the second fortnight of November 1896, there were heavy falls of rain; and fears about the condition of cattle were allayed for a time all through the district. Certain reserves in the black cotton soil taluks were thrown open for the free cutting of grass, and this concession was availed of to a great extent in Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks. Cattle improved in condition. Green grass was available everywhere. The price of fodder went down; hill grass was stored in large quantities. In March 1897, cattle in portions of Cuddapah were reported to be losing condition, and in Proddatur, the cattle of poor people were reported to have been sold at nominal prices, in many cases, as the owners found it difficult to maintain them. In the fortnightly narrative for the period ending 30th April 1897, I reported that, "in portions of "Kamalapuram and Ammila firkas of Cuddapah taluk and in Pulivendla also, the "cattle seemed to me to have fallen off in condition to an appreciable extent, since "I passed through the taluk in January and February last. At that time they "found a sufficient amount of pasture on the cholam and ragi stubble, which "abounded then all over the taluk, but now, as in every year, at this time, this "food is not available . . . . . The stall-fed cattle are in good condition and "the others will have to wait, as they always do until the early monsoon showers "come." At the end of May, a fodder depôt was opened at Erraguntla under the advice of the Famine Commissioner, but this depôt did not prove a success there, as there was ample fodder in the surrounding villages, and it was subsequently transferred to Muddanur. The forest reserves were thrown open for free-grazing and establishment was provided for the fodder depôt at Muddanur. Experience showed that one depôt was quite insufficient to meet the requirements of the four

affected taluks. The opening of one single depôt at Muddanur caused much heart-burning among ryots, who did not happen to live within easy reach of Muddanur. Except the superior cattle, others were reported to be deteriorating in condition. The Special Deputy Collector reported in June that he saw a number of emaciated cattle in every village visited by him. The Sub-Collector reported in June 1897, that in Ráyachóti only working cattle were in fair condition and in Kadiri cattle were becoming reduced in strength. I toured under the Famine Commissioner's orders in Kadiri taluk during the great portion of June 1897. Deaths, no doubt, occurred among cattle, but my enquiries showed that they occurred in the hot weather of every year. The ryots in this part of the district keep a very large number of cattle of wretched breed, which they cannot and do not stall-feed even in years of plenty. They depend solely on green pasture, and as this is scarce in the dry season, they necessarily lose condition, and several of them drop off annually. The above facts were reported in the fortnightly narrative for the period ending 30th June 1897. In Ráyachóti and Vayalpad, cattle were reported to have been losing strength. In Ráyachóti, the majority of the non-working cattle were reported to be unable to walk, while in Vayalpad a few were reported to be dying. A fodder depôt was opened at Kondapuram in Jammalamadugu taluk in the first week of August 1897. It may be necessary to note here that depôts are of no use for non-working cattle, as ryots will not buy fodder for such cattle. In the second fortnight of July 1897, the condition of cattle improved with the springing up of pasture after the rainfall. Green grass was springing up, and bundles of boda grass which was becoming green were brought by coolies from the hills. The condition of cattle in the Sub-division taluks also improved, though some deaths were reported from Vayalpad. In August 1897, three depôts were opened at Vayalpad, Kurabalakota and Kadiri to meet the demand of fodder in the taluks of the southern section, but this was too late to be of any use. Fodder was first sent to Chinnatippasamudram instead of Kurabalakota, and the stocks of the two stations had to be disposed of separately. There were very few sales at these four stations, as heavy rain fell and pasture improved immediately after they were opened. The stock of fodder at all the depôts had therefore to be sold by auction, as nobody cared to buy fodder at the depôts. The statistics regarding the stock of fodder that was supplied to each of the depôts and the quantity sold are not available here, as details were being reported direct to the Famine Secretary by the Fodder Superintendents. The amount realized by the sales of fodder that was left over at each depôt was very small.

47. There are no statistics regarding the cost of measures adopted by the Famine Fund.

48. *Methods of relief adopted by Forest Department.*—Throughout the period of scarcity, pasture was available in sufficient quantities in the large hill-blocks, such as the Seshachelam, Palakondas, Nallamalais and Lankamalai hills, but in the small blocks, it was entirely used up some months before the rains of August 1897 commenced. The reserves in the seriously affected taluks were thrown open to free-grazing of cattle in November 1896, and all reserves were opened in May 1897. The privilege was withdrawn on 1st October 1897, by which time, there was abundant supply of grass all over the district. The grazing revenue from 1st April 1896 to 31st October 1896 was Rs. 43,792, and from 1st April 1897 to 31st October 1897 it was only Rs. 11,888. The difference of Rs. 31,904 represents the loss sustained by Government during the said period. Throughout the recent scarcity, people were allowed to remove edible leaves, roots and fruits from all the reserves free, and in many localities this privilege was availed of to a great extent. The District Forest Officer states that remissions were made in a few cases to lessees of amroy, when it was manifest that the crop was generally deficient. Stacking hay at the expense of Government was not undertaken during the recent distress, as the experiments made in 1891–92 in this direction proved failure.

49. *Cattle mortality.*—Notwithstanding the measures adopted for the preservation of cattle, there can be no doubt that some losses have been sustained in the

stock in the district. Such a result, however, is practically inevitable when there is a dearth of fodder owing to failure of rains, so long as innumerable cattle are allowed to live in ordinary years solely on what can be picked up on the village grazing grounds, the owners being unable to afford to keep them alive by purchased fodder. In an average year, these cattle manage to get through the dry season by the aid of the little grass obtainable by the road sides and on the village grazing grounds. In times of dearth, however, they must succumb. They are not worth the expenditure necessary to keep them alive. A statement showing the monthly details of cattle mortality due to diseases, &c., from July 1896 to September 1897 is herewith appended :—

Statement of Cattle Mortality.

Taluks.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January.	
	1895.	1896.	1896.	1305.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1897.	1896.
Badvel	82	54	58	20	59	41	22	36	4	40	11	23	10	13
Proddatur ...	37	83	48	51	42	69	32	47	31	15	43	22	25	6
Sidhout	146	29	153	70	85	54	59	36	35	48	111	20	11	6
Pullampet	44	141	302	150	285	109	43	95	57	83	71	17	88	17
Cuddapah	19	184	26	127	37	110	45	95	41	40	16	22	15	80
Jammalamadugu ...	54	105	89	107	81	114	60	102	51	35	73	52	72	34
Pulivendla	5	80	7	74	8	81	119	105	94	59	74	59	47	55
Ráyachóti	37	112	102	128	77	124	80	113	208	61	132	47	50	56
Kadiri	24	84	32	82	53	79	61	46	29	19	140	80	116	11
Vayalpad	87	80	106	203	126	124	59	59	83	24	117	69	64	38
Madanapalle ...	103	151	62	185	71	122	35	63	56	18	53	32	27	35
Total ...	643	1,109	985	1,236	926	1,027	698	817	589	391	846	390	529	299

Taluks.	February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.			
Badvel	10	9	13	3	11	22	...	4	...	12	9	40	208
Proddatur	22	3	17	6	15	4	...	57	68	78	72	92	380
Sidhout	53	...	15	1	5	1	1	15	3	158	9	9	10
Pullampet	68	6	22	2	11	6	3	12	7	44	13	7	25
Cuddapah	30	20	43	22	34	7	7	24	153	26	18	58	54
Jammalamadugu ...	103	29	101	26	71	18	6	23	157	18	55	39	39
Pulivendla	108	10	75	15	33	9	4	22	28	15	76	43	18
Ráyachóti	42	26	55	21	39	29	20	43	146	13	82	45	43
Kadiri	101	5	146	8	67	3	1	...	188	5	70	126	73
Vayalpad	53	38	57	30	48	26	28	43	101	96	32	92	67
Madanapalle ...	43	22	90	28	105	28	42	19	50	68	16	44	14
Total ...	624	168	634	135	473	153	112	262	981	533	452	595	930

50. *Famine establishment and cost.*—Two statements showing the cost of the establishments entertained in Huzur and Taluk offices on account of famine from 1st November 1896 to 30th September 1897, debitable to '3. Land Revenue' and '33. Famine Relief,' are herewith appended:—

Statement showing the cost of establishment entertained on account of famine from 1st November 1896 to September 1897 (33. Famine Relief).

Month.	Storekeeper's department.	Appraiser's department.	Paying department.	Circle Inspectors.	Circle Inspector's establishment.	Weavers—Deputy Tahsildar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1896.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897.						
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	30 14 5	51 13 5	37 5 2	...	...	64 3 1
March ...	60 3 7	95 4 7	81 4 1	...	...	10 0 0
April ...	37 0 0	83 0 0	47 0 0	...	...	...
May ...	37 10 4	112 12 10	47 0 0	...	...	103 5 4
June ...	54 15 11	178 10 6	86 7 2	11 2 1	...	120 0 0
July ...	44 8 0	22 0 0	47 0 0	...	...	120 0 0
August ...	132 10 4	281 12 5	152 6 11	130 14 11	...	129 0 0
September ...	53 0 0	148 0 0	130 7 9	870 10 10	71 8 0	120 0 0
Total ...	449 14 7	973 5 9	628 15 1	1,012 11 10	71 8 0	657 8 5

Month.	Weavers—Deputy Tahsildar's establishment.	Fodder—Deputy Tahsildar.	Fodder—Deputy Tahsildar's establishment.	Hospital Assistants.	Total.
	8	9	10	11	12
1896.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
November ...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...
1897.					
January ...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	184 4 1
March ...	...	...	...	...	246 12 3
April ...	...	...	...	...	167 0 0
May ...	...	...	...	44 13 4	345 9 10
June ...	9 3 2	...	...	213 5 11	673 12 9
July ...	18 12 10	109 10 10	24 11 3	323 13 7	710 8 6
August ...	20 0 0	100 0 0	40 8 9	511 12 2	1,490 1 6
September ...	35 2 2	100 0 0	33 0 0	578 11 6	2,139 9 8
Total ...	83 3 2	309 10 10	98 4 0	1,672 8 6	* 5,957 10 2

* Famine batta—

	Rs. A. P.
August	0 11 4
September	1 0 0
Total ...	1 11 4

Statement showing the cost of establishment entertained in Huzur and Taluk offices on account of famine from 1st November 1896 to 30th September 1897 (3. Land Revenue).

Months.	Special Assistant Collectors.	Special Deputy Collectors.	Special Deputy Collectors' establishments.	Temporary establishment entertained in Huzur office.	Temporary establishment entertained in Divisional offices.	Temporary establishment entertained in Taluk offices.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1896.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897.						
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	250 0 0	...	...	8 11 11	...
March ...	...	250 0 0	...	...	34 0 0	...
April ...	610 10 11	250 0 0	...	4 3 1	41 15 0	...
May ...	485 15 10	250 0 0	...	65 0 0	34 0 0	12 2 8
June ...	671 2 8	650 0 0	47 1 4	93 10 8	34 0 0	20 0 0
July ...	918 2 1	650 0 0	50 7 10	85 0 0	54 0 0	46 10 8
August ...	681 2 4	650 0 0	97 7 3	85 0 0	54 6 0	...
September ...	681 2 4	650 0 0	113 0 0	84 12 0	70 5 3	...
Total ...	4,048 4 2	3,600 0 0	308 0 5	420 9 9	331 0 2	48 13 4

Months.	Loans—Tahsildars.	Loans—Tahsildars' establishments.	Special Deputy Tahsildar.	Special Deputy Tahsildars' establishments.	Famine batta paid to the establishment under the control of the Collector.	Total.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897.						
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	40 6 2	4 8 3	...	303 9 4
March ...	...	...	160 11 5	34 4 7	...	479 0 0
April ...	...	...	289 4 7	75 11 3	...	1,271 12 10
May ...	...	...	231 8 0	48 6 5	...	1,127 0 11
June ...	...	...	300 0 0	72 10 4	...	1,891 3 0
July ...	...	...	303 8 0	76 0 0	...	2,153 12 7
August ...	127 6 9	11 3 7	300 0 0	75 11 0	138 4 2	2,220 3 1
September ...	167 11 10	32 0 0	300 0 0	72 0 0	448 1 6	2,619 0 11
Total ...	295 2 7	43 3 7	1,925 5 2	459 3 10	586 5 8	12,066 0 8

In January 1897, a Deputy Collector was appointed for famine duty in the taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla. He was allowed a clerk on Rs. 20 and two peons on Rs. 7 each. Three Special Deputy Tahsildars were appointed in the above three taluks to relieve the Tahsildars for famine work, and these were allowed a clerk on Rs. 20 and a peon on Rs. 6. One Deputy Tahsildar was appointed to be in charge of the Weaver's relief operations with a pay of Rs. 120, and he was allowed a clerk on Rs. 20 and a peon on Rs. 6. In Cuddapah taluk, the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar was considered unnecessary, and the Deputy Tahsildar of Cuddapah town looked after the routine work of the Tahsildar. In this taluk a famine clerk was, however, appointed with the sanction of Government. A clerk on Rs. 25 was appointed in the Jammalamadugu Deputy Collector's office to check the vouchers relating to advances to weavers. One Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 100 was in charge of the Fodder Depôt at Muddanur with a clerk on Rs. 15 and three peons on Rs. 6, and a Fodder Superintendent was

sent from the Board's office for Kondapuram. Two of the depôts opened in the sub-division were in charge of Salt Sub-Inspectors, while for the one at Kurubulakota a man on a salary of Rs. 40 was appointed. The depôt at Chinnatippasamudram was in charge of the Revenue Inspector of the firka. A clerk on Rs. 50 was appointed in the Collector's office to cope with the additional work due to famine, and an accountant on Rs. 35 was appointed in the Account Branch of the same office for the audit of vouchers. A clerk on Rs. 20 was also employed in the office of the Deputy Collector, Cuddapah division, for famine work. In July 1897 when the magnitude of the famine operations rendered it impossible for one special officer to look after the taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, another Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. K. V. Lakshmana Rao, was appointed to be in charge of Pulivendla taluk, and he took charge in the first fortnight of July 1897. Circle Inspectors were also appointed in the affected taluks. Each Revenue Inspector's firka was divided into two circles, and the Circle Inspector was made to look after one of them, while the Revenue Inspector managed the work in the other.

GENERAL.

51. *Pressure of famine—the resources of the people and their resisting power.*—The harvests of the preceding years were generally good. The people are generally well-to-do, and their condition is not likely to deteriorate by distress in one year. The effect of the recent distress on the bigger pattadars generally cannot be considered serious. If they lost their crops in the current year, they had the surplus of former years to fall back upon or money to help them. They did not lose their cotton crop. Such persons are capable of carrying on their agricultural operations as usual. The middle class of pattadars—by which is meant those paying amounts of between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50—suffered to some extent. Many of them who had cotton crops or Bengal gram got on fairly, but those wh depended solely on cholam, which fared badly and who did not resort to relie works, had to borrow money to live. The smaller pattadars paying less than Rs. 2 consist of Malas and other low caste people who resort to relief-works to supple ment the produce of lands cultivated by them. Many of these were on the work and got on well. The ordinary field labourer did not lose strength and health, a the relief-works were opened for him just in time.

52. *Effect of distress on economic conditions.*—The distress having been taker in time, and every endeavour having been made to provide suitable employmen to the labourers and to make their condition as happy as possible, no change whatever has been wrought by the distress in the economic condition of the people The relief-works in progress were generally near the homes of coolies, to whom al kinds of facilities and concessions were granted, regarding distance allowances payment of half day's wages for half a day's work. As works were very near the habitations of people that resorted to them, the workers generally managed to return to their homes: and where this was not possible, they left one of their family behind at home to look after their cattle, &c. Such of the infirm dependants of the workers as were unable to attend any kitchens were also relieved gratuitously in villages by grain doles. There was there re no need for any person to break up his family and go to distant places in search of work or food. There were, no doubt, cases in which ryots were obliged to sell their cattle for nominal prices, but this step was taken by them when they found it impossible to feed the stall-fed ones. Besides this, their value is not worth the expenditure incurred in saving their lives. Barring such exceptions which are few, the condition of the people remains unchanged, and there are now no traces of the recent famine left in any part of the affected area, the people and cattle maintaining their usual health and strength.

53. A statement showing the works constructed, their cost at famine rates and the amount of estimate is herewith submitted. The Executive Engineer has been asked to send a revised statement showing the expenditure up to the end of October and also exhibiting the cost at normal rates. It will be submitted as soon as it is received :—

Statement showing the nature, permanency and utility of works and their costs at famine and ordinary rates.

Serial number and class of work.	Name of work.	Its permanency.	Its utility.	Cost at famine rates.	Amount of total estimate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Proddatur Taluk.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Communication.	Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road ...	All permanent.	For easy locomotion.	50,493 14 3	11,258 0 0
2 Do. ...	Duvur-Gudipad road			*16,210 0 3	*17,288 0 0
3 Do. ...	Mydukur-Porumamilla road			17,969 5 7	9,061 0 0
1 Irrigation...	Excavating Chepad channel, Gapavaram and Tajupolicm sections		Irrigation purposes.	*54,986 0 5	*1,57,020 0 0
2 Do. ...	Settvaripalli tank			25,032 2 0	3,470 0 0
3 Do. ...	Sivapuram tank			13,755 13 1	2,500 0 0
4 Do. ...	Peddasettipalli channel			10,122 10 4	3,070 0 0
5 Do. ...	Chinnadasudlur channel			13,823 1 8	3,430 0 0
				2,02,442 15 7	2,07,097 0 0
	Jammalamadugu Taluk.				
1 Irrigation	Peddapasupula channel	Permanent.	Irrigation purposes.	42,712 9 7	21,000 0 0
2 Do. ...	Muddanur tank repairs			27,491 10 1	21,000 0 0
	Goriganur			25,361 0 10	9,800 0 0
1 Communication.	Mallambhavi		Easy locomotion.	24,354 0 11	15,000 0 0
	Gollapallo			30,677 4 2	31,880 0 0
	Gundlacunta			30,623 12 5	14,000 0 0
	Ananthapuram			37,362 10 5	33,000 0 0
	Begadipalli			21,684 6 3	5,200 0 0
	Muddanur			7,865 10 9	.....
				2,47,533 1 5	1,38,240 0 0
	Cuddapah Taluk.				
1 Communication.	Yerraguntla-Vempalle road	...	Easy locomotion	1,12,557 13 10	.....
2 Do. ...	Bugga spring loop, Cuddapah town ...	...		24,741 6 10	.....
3 Do. ...	Yerragudipad-Kokatam road ...	Permanent.		28,095 1 6	7,400 0 0
4 Irrigation..	Sunkesula tank		Irrigation purposes.	999 2 11	1,022 0 0
5 Do. ...	Pydikalva			4,145 2 11	.....
6 Do. ...	Samudrampalle channel			3,567 14 9	.....
	Pulivendla Taluk.				
1 Communication.	Gollalagudur-Pendlur road work ...	...	Easy locomotion	42,600 12 10	41,475 0 0
2 Do. ...	Muddanur-Pulivendla road work ...	Permanent.		97,431 3 7	43,500 0 0
3 Do. ..	Simhadripuram-Anantapuram road at Simhadripuram.			37,711 8 7	31,000 0 0
4 Do. ...	Balapanur-Simhadripuram road at Balapanur.			15,053 7 4	15,400 0 0
5 Irrigation...	Lingala tank	...	Irrigation purposes.	23,300 0 5	12,600 0 0

* Works not fully completed.

54. The works carried out by the Public Works Department are of public utility. The total of works carried out was 32. Of these, 4 consisted of the formation of new tanks and excavation of channels. Seven are repairs to irrigation works and the remaining are road works, *i.e.*, repair of roads and collection of gravel and metal. The two new channels are (1) Peddapasupala Project in Jammalamadugu taluk, and (2) the Rajoli Project in Proddatur taluk. The two tank works are (1) the Lingala tank in Pulivendla taluk and (2) Muddanur tank in Jammalamadugu taluk. Earthwork has been completed in respect of the two tanks, while very little progress was made in the excavation of the two channel projects.

55. *Treatment of subjects of Native States.*—No subject of any Native State sought aid in this district as far as can be ascertained.

56. *Famine administration divisions.*— At the commencement of the relief operations, all the works were included in No. 1 sub-division irrespective of taluks, but as the number of works increased, they were at first divided into two sub-divisions from the beginning of April, one comprising Jammalamadugu and Proddatur and the other Pulivendla and Cuddapah. Later on, in June, it was found necessary to form each of the four affected taluks into a sub-division. Towards the closure of operations, these four sub-divisions were amalgamated into the original two which were formed at the beginning of April 1897.

57. A statement received from the Executive Engineer showing additional staff employed in the Public Works Department with period of employment and cost is herewith appended: —

Statement showing additional staff employed on account of execution of Famine Relief Works in the Cuddapah District.

Name of officer.	Rank.	Rate of salary.	Dates of Entertainment.	Dates of Relief.	Total cost.
			ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.		
A. H. Morin, Esq.	Asst. Engr., First Grade.	Rs. A. P. 200 0 0 Ex. Comp. allowcn.	30th Nov. 1896 F.	...	Rs. A. P. 7,621 0 5
Lieutenant A. J. Closs, R. E.	Asst. Engr., Third Grade, Temporary rank.	465 12 0 + Ex. Comp. allowce.	21st May 1897 F.	23rd Mar. 1897 A.	2,983 10 2
Mr. L. D. Venkatrama Iyer ...	Asst. Engr., Third Grade.	350 0 0	30th March 1897 F.	...	2,374 13 3
			UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.		
M.R.Ry. C. V. Narayanaswmy Aiyer.	Temporary Overseer.	60 0 0	20th Nov. 1896 F.	6th Nov. 1897	234 12 3
,, M. G. Chinnaswamy Naidu.	Do. ...	60 0 0	20th Nov. 1896 F.	12th Nov. 1897	864 6 7
,, A. Venkata Chetty.	Temporary Surveyor.	60 0 0	15th Jan. 1897 F.	8th June 1897 A.	303 0 5
Conductor J. H. Ulyett ...	Supervisor, First Grade.	270 0 0	1st Dec. 1896 F.	8th June 1897. A.	3,143 3 10
M.R.Ry. C. R. Gopalaswamy Dikshidar.	Engr. Subordinate student.	20 0 0	1st March 1897 F.	...	140 0 0
Mr. H. Knott	Temporary Overseer.	80 0 0	5th March 1897 F	9th Sept. 1897.	630 1 8
M.R.Ry. S. Subramania Iyer.	Do. ...	80 0 0	1st April 1897 F.	31st Oct. 1897.	770 0 0
,, N. Gnana Pillai ...	Do. ...	60 0 0	1st April 1897 F.	31st Oct. 1897.	633 8 0
,, A. Nilakanta Sastri.	Sub-Engr., Third Grade.	280 0 0	1st April 1897 F.	1st Oct. 1897.	2,168 11 2
,, C. Venkatramiah Pantulu.	Overseer, First Grade.	100 0 0	1st April 1897 F.	15th Oct. 1897.	781 8 8
,, R. Chakrapani Rao ...	Temporary Overseer, First Grade.	80 0 0	25th Mar. 1897 F.	14th Oct. 1897.	526 3 6
,, T. Venkatrama Iyer.	Tempy. Overseer, Second Grade.	80 0 0	1st April 1897 F.	22nd Oct. 1897.	705 13 9
Sergeant J. Rack	Supervisor, Second Grade.	185 0 0	14th April 1897 F.	...	1,202 14 9
M.R.Ry. N. Krishnasawmy Iyer.	Temporary Overseer.	60 0 0	12th April 1897 F.	30th Sept. 1897 A.	535 10 0
,, M. Mahadeva Mudaliar.	Do. ...	60 0 0	1st April 1897 F.	30th Sept. 1897 A.	535 9 0
,, K. R. Venkatrama Iyer.	Do. ...	60 0 0	22nd May 1897 F.	30th Sept. 1897 A.	351 9 10
,, T. Ramasawamy Iyer.	Do. ...	60 0 0	22nd May 1897 F.	6th Nov. 1897.	415 8 1
,, D. S. Sankara Iyer.	Overseer, Second Grade.	80 0 0	14th June 1897 F.	23rd Oct. 1897.	408 4 4
,, C. Varadaraja Mudaliar.	Supervisor ...	150 0 0	12th June 1897 F.	...	662 0 0
,, C. Muruguesam Mudaliar.	Temporary Overseer.	100 0 0	12th June 1897 F.	13th Oct. 1897.	484 3 4
,, S. Panchanada Iyer.	Tempy. Overseer, First Grade.	100 0 0	1st June 1897 F.	...	639 12 8
,, S. Kodanda Ramiah Naidu.	Tempy. Overseer, First Grade.	100 0 0	2nd June 1897 F.	22nd Oct. 1897.	512 10 8
,, U. Venkata Rao ...	Tempy. Overseer, First Grade.	100 0 0	30th May 1897 F.	20th Oct. 1897.	541 13 3

...tement showing additional staff employed on account of execution of Famine Relief Works in the Cuddapah District—continued.

Name of officer.	Rank.	Rate of Salary.	Dates of Entertainment.	Dates of Relief.	Total cost.
			UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT—cont.		
M.R.Ry. T. N. Raja Rama Rao.	Supervisor ...	Rs. A. P. 150 0 0	18th June 1897 F.	22nd Oct. 1897.	Rs. A. P. 658 7 7
,, C. L. Venkatanarasayya.	Overseer, First Grade.	100 0 0	1st June 1897 F.	2nd Oct. 1897.	508 14 0
,, S. Panchapakesa Iyer.	Temporary Overseer, First Grade.	80 0 0	17th June 1897 F.	6th Oct. 1897.	555 6 9
Mr. M. Saldana	Temporary Overseer.	60 0 0	29th May 1897 F.	30th Sept. 1897 A.	450 5 5
			ASSISTANT INSPECTORS, SALT AND ABKÁRI DEPARTMENT.		
Mr. Percie Berlie	Asst. Inspr., Salt and Abkári Department.	150 0 0	7th July 1897 F.	21st Sept. 1897 A.	468 7 2
M.R.Ry. A. R. Anantarama Iyer.	Do. ...	150 0 0	14th July 1897 F.	13th Sept. 1897 A.	386 0 0
,, V. Govinda Mudaliar.	Do. ...	250 0 0	11th Aug. 1897 F.	9th Sept. 1897 A.	299 13 6
			LOCAL FUND OVERSEERS.		
M.R.Ry. A. Masilamony Mudaliar.	Local Fund Overseer.	70 0 0	1st April 1897 F.	3rd Oct. 189 .	601 12 0
,, L. P. Srinivasa Iyer.	Do. ...	60 0 0	1st April 1897 F.	7th Nov. 1897.	546 0 0
,, A. Narasimha Sastri.	Do. ...	60 0 0	1st April 1897 F.	21st Sept. 1897 A.	372 0 0
,, T. Viswanatha Iyer.	Do. ...	40 0 0	1st April 1897 F.	17th Sept. 1897 A.	235 3 3
			LOWER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.		
Mr. J. A. C. Wylie	Temporary Sub-Overseer.	70 0 0	1st Dec. 1896 F.	8th April 1897 A.	336 12 3
M.R.Ry. T. V. Sopthariahi Sastri.	Do. ...	70 0 0	1st Dec. 1896 F.	4th Mar. 1897 A.	263 1 9
,, T. Venkoba Rao ...	Do. ...	70 0 0	1st Dec. 1896 F.	... ...	776 10 5
,, L. N. Sitarama Iyer.	Do. ...	45 0 0	1st Dec. 1896 F.	.....	598 14 4
,, T. N. Krishnasawmy Naidu.	Do. ...	35 0 0	9th Mar. 1897 F.	31st Mar. 1897.	25 15 6
,, D. Purushottam Naidu.	Do. ...	25 0 0	12th Mar. 1897 F.	20th April 1897 A.	84 14 5
,, P. S. R. Paramarama Mudaliar.	Do. ...	40 0 0	5th Mar. 1897 F.	22nd Sept. 1897 A.	363 3 3
Mr. Robert May	Do. ...	40 0 0	12th Mar 1897 F.	12th Sept. 1897 A.	311 7 9
M.R.Ry. C. Subbarayalu Naidu.	Do. ...	35 0 0	2nd April 1897 F.	15th Sept. 1897 A.	251 7 4
,, M. Krishnasawmy Pillai.	Do. ...	35 0 0	9th April 1897 F.	30th April 1897.	29 5 4
,, K. Seshagiri Rao ...	Do. ...	40 0 0	10th Apl. 1897 F.	8th Sept. 1897 A.	271 2 8
Muhammad F. Sharfoddin Saib.	Do. ...	40 0 0	14th Apl. 1897 F.	20th Sept. 1897 A.	287 10 10
M.R.Ry. C. M. Venkatarayulu Naidu.	Do. ...	40 0 0	17th Apl. 1897 F.	10th Sept. 1897 A.	226 1 11
,, V. C. Munisawmy Mudaliar	Do. ...	40 0 0	12th May 1897 F.	8th June 1897 A.	42 4 10
,, D. C. Kumarasamy Naidu.	Do. ...	40 0 0	12th Apl. 1897 F.	30th June 1897.	105 5 4
,, Sam Salomon Naidu.	Do. ...	40 0 0	8th May 1897 F.	11th June 1897 A.	50 10 2
,, S. Ramanritham ...	Do. ...	40 0 0	17th July 1897 F.	27th Oct. 1897.	191 11 11
Muhammad D. Nabi Saib ...	Do. ...	40 0 0	18th July 1897 F.	4th Sept. 1897 A.	70 2 9
M.R.Ry. Thomas Pillai ...	Do. ...	40 0 0	23rd July 1897 F.	21st Aug. 1897 A.	38 11 5
,, M. Kumar Raju ...	Do. ...	40 0 0	26th July 1897 F.	6th Sept. 1897. A.	86 2 7
,, ...ijia Ranga Mudaliar.	Do. ...	40 0 0	1st June 1897 F.	19th Sept. 1897. A.	199 13 4

Statement showing additional staff employed on account of execution of Famine Relief Works in the Cuddapah District—continued.

Name of officer.	Rank.	Rate of salary.	Dates of Entertainment.	Dates of Relief.	Total cost.
			LOWER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT—*cont.*		
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Mr. E. Johnston	Temporary Sub-Overseer.	40 0 0	14th July 1897 F.	27th Sept. 1897 A.	144 8 11
„ S. Maria	Do. ...	40 0 0	13th July 1897 F.	26th Sept. 1897 A.	136 6 2
M.R.Ry. C. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliar.	Do. ...	40 0 0	27th July 1897 F.	18th Sept. 1897 A.	93 10 6
„ N. G. Abdul Khader Saib.	Do. ...	40 0 0	17th July 1897 F.	12th Sept. 1897 A.	105 15 5
Mr. Charles Elliot	Do. ...	40 0 0	22nd July 1897 F.	15th Sept. 1897 A.	73 13 9
M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Chetty	Do. ...	40 0 0	15th Aug. 1897 F.	4th Oct. 1897.	70 2 7
„ K. Narasinga Rao ...	Do. ...	40 0 0	12th May 1897 F.	31st July 1897.	99 8 0
„ Kumaraswamy Mudaliar.	Do. ...	40 0 0	11th Aug. 1897 F.	8th Sept. 1897 A.	37 12 3
„ D. Ramanjulu ...	Do. ...	40 0 0	9th Aug. 1897 F.	14th Sept. 1897 A.	48 5 6
Muhammad I. Asifuddin ...	Do. ...	40 0 0	5th Aug. 1897 F.	10th Sept. 1897 A.	77 12 0
Mr. R. C. Murphy	Do. ...	75 0 0	11th Sept. 1897 F.	.....	71 14 8
M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Rao ...	Do. ...	40 0 0	1st Sept. 1897 F.	.....	24 10 8
			PETTY ESTABLISHMENT.		
Petty Establishments	Peons and Lascars.	.....	.....	.....	3,196 12 10
			OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.		
S. Ponnu Ranga Mudaliar ...	Temporary Clerk...	30 0 0	9th Dec. 1896 F.	31st Mar. 1897.	246 15 9
D. Nagesa Rao	Do. ...	20 0 0	11th Dec. 1896 F.	.....	232 15 9
M. A. Viraraghava Tatha Chari.	Do. ...	30 0 0	1st Dec. 1896 F.	.....	330 11 0
C. M. Sundara Rao	Do. ...	20 0 0	1st Dec. 1896 F.	4th Jan. 1897.	22 9 3
Kodanda Rama Mudaliar ...	Temporary Draftsman.	50 0 0	1st Dec. 1896 F.	15th Jan. 1897.	74 3 1
I. Krishnasawmy Mudaliar ...	Do. ...	50 0 0	19th Jan. 1897 F.	.....	429 13 6
A. Varadaraja Iyer	Do. ...	30 0 0	1st Dec. 1896 F.	.....	305 12 0
C. Thanda Raya Mudaliar ...	Temporary Clerk...	20 0 0	4th Jan. 1897 F.	18th Sept. 1897.	136 4 9
B. H. Ramaniah	Do. ...	20 0 0	22nd Feb. 1897 F.	22nd Oct. 1897.	120 10 11
N. S. Lakshmi Narasayya ...	Do. ...	20 0 0	1st Feb. 1897 F.	.....	195 4 6
N. E. Rangasamy Mudaliar ...	Do. ...	30 0 0	1st Apl. 1897 F.	1st Oct. 1897.	249 2 0
D. Sriramiah	Do. ...	20 0 0	9th Apl. 1897 F.	14th Oct. 1897.	148 3 2
P.R. Soorish Naidu	Do. ...	20 0 0	1st Apl. 1897 F.	13th Oct. 1897.	124 5 6
C.L. Narasimha Sastri ...	Do. ...	20 0 0	1st Apl. 1897 F.	.....	132 3 3
T. K. Dharmalingam Mudaliar.	Do ...	20 0 0	1st Apl. 1897 F.	.....	105 0 0
M. Hanumantha Rao	Do. ...	15 0 0	13th Apl. 1897 F.	30th June 1897.	42 0 0
Ram Sing Tokoor	Do. ...	20 0 0	26th Mar. 1897 F.	.....	107 14 5
Narasimhulu Naidu	Do. ...	15 0 0	7th Mar. 1897 F.	18th Mar. 1897 A.	5 12 10
V. K. Ramaswamy Iyengar ...	Do. ...	20 0 0	1st Apl. 1897 F.	11th Oct. 1897.	105 0 0
P. Venkataramanjiah	Do. ...	15 0 0	11th May 1897 F.	1st Aug. 1897 F.	40 2 7
S. Chithambaram Pillai ...	Do. ...	15 0 0	7th July 1897 F.	.....	42 1 7
T. N. Swaminatha Rao ...	Temporary Store-keeper	20 0 0	24th June 1897 F.	.....	66 14 3
V. Subrama Iyer	Do. ...	20 0 0	2nd July 1897 F.	6th Sept. 1897 A.	4 1 3

Statement showing additional staff employed on account of execution of Famine Relief Works in the Cuddapah District—continued.

Name of officer.	Rank.	Rate of salary.	Dates of Entertainment.	Dates of Relief.	Total cost.
			OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT—*cont.*		
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
V. Jeevan Rao	Temporary Store-keeper.	30 0 0	11th Apl. 1897 F.	.....	190 4 0
John Abraham	Do. ...	15 0 0	19th Apl. 1897 F.	31st May 1897.	21 0 0
B. Gurusawmy Sastri	Do. ...	20 0 0	18th May 1897 F.	9th Sept. 1897 A.	95 3 6
J. Gurusawmy Sastri	Do. ...	20 0 0	15th June 1897 F.	2nd Oct. 1897.	71 2 8
N. Srinivasa Rao	Do. ...	15 0 0	8th Apl. 1897 F.	30th June 1897 A.	41 8 0
M. Rama Rao	Do. ...	15 0 0	12th June 1897 F.	11th July 1897.	36 9 3
K. Narasimha Chetty ...	Do. ...	20 0 0	12th June 1897 F.	13th Oct. 1897.	72 10 8
V. Lakshmana Mudaliar ...	Do. ...	20 0 0	21st June 1897 F.	31st July 1897.	69 6 8
Javalar Hussain Saib ...	Do. ...	15 0 0	4th June 1897 F.	1st July 1897 F.	13 8 0
K. R. Subramania Iyer ...	Do. ...	20 0 0	22nd June 1897 F.	22nd Oct. 1897.	66 0 0
T. M. Subramania Iyer ...	Do. ...	20 0 0	20th June 1897 F.	1st Aug. 1897.	30 0 0
C. Venugopaul Pillai	Do. ...	20 0 0	20th June 1897 F.	19th Sept. 1897 A.	60 0 0
N. Narasian Naidu	Do. ...	30 0 0	1st June 1897 F.	.....	144 2 6
G. Paliah Reddy	Do. ...	20 0 0	28th June 1897 F.	3rd Oct. 1897.	99 5 3
C. V. Madhava Rao	Do. ...	20 0 0	1st June 1897 F.	2nd Oct. 1897.	78 1 4
S. Hussain Moja Saib ...	Do. ...	15 0 0	19th June 1897 F.	23rd Oct. 1897.	51 0 0
P. Veeraraghava Mudaliar ...	Do. ...	20 0 0	24th June 1897 F.	7th Oct. 1897.	64 10 8
C. S. Narayanaswami Iyer ...	Temporary Clerk ...	20 0 0	2nd July 1897 F.	13th Sept. 1897 A.	48 0 4
C. Balakrishna Sastri ...	Do. ...	20 0 0	26th July 1897 F.	10th Sept. 1897.	44 9 11
A. Venkataswami Pillai ...	Do. ...	15 0 0	24th June 1897 F.	22nd Sept. 1897 A.	44 8 0
P. K. A. Narayanaswami Iyer.	Do. ...	20 0 0	16th July 1897 F.	23rd Sept. 1897 A.	45 0 6
Venkatasubbayya	Do. ...	20 0 0	25th May 1897 F.	1st Aug. 1897 F.	44 8 3
T. V. Subba Rao Naidu ...	Do. ...	20 0 0	1st Aug. 1897 F.	30th Sept. 1897.	40 0 0
R. Srinivasa Rao	Do. ...	20 0 0	1st Aug. 1897 F.	30th Sept. 1897.	41 0 0
N. S. Ramakrishnam	Do. ...	20 0 0	1st Aug. 1897 F.	24th Sept. 1897 A.	36 4 0
D. Lokiah Pantulu	Accounts Clerk ...	50 0 0	29th May 1897 F.	13th Aug. 1897.	93 4 9
N. Raja Rao	Temporary Clerk ...	20 0 0	22nd May 1897.	.....	86 7 3
C. Srinivasa P... ...	Do. ...	15 0 0	18th June 1897 F.	3rd Nov. 1897.	51 8 0
R. Bujanga	Do. ...	15 0 0	18th June 1897 F.	3rd Nov. 1897	51 8 0
P. V. Raj dalıar ...	Do. ...	20 0 0	1st April 1897 F.	.....	122 12 0
P. Thy ar ...	Accounts Clerk ...	50 0 0	23rd July 1897 F.	.....	118 5 7
S. Gun ...	Temporary Clerk ...	15 0 0	10th July 1897 F.	3rd Nov. 1897.	40 10 4
A. Lad ...	Do. ...	15 0 0	7th July 1897 F.	31st Oct. 1897.	42 1 7
M ...	Do. ...	15 0 0	7th July 1897 F.	18th Oct. 1897.	42 1 7
J. P	Do. ...	20 0 0	30th July 1897 F.	15th Sept. 1897 A.	39 7 4
K. S	Do. ...	20 0 0	7th Aug. 1897 F.	16th Oct. 1897.	36 2 1
Ela	Do. ...	20 0 0	1st Aug. 1897 F.	22nd Sept. 1897 A.	34 10 8

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APPENDIX VIII.

From M.R.Ry. K. VIJAIYARAGHAVACHARIAR, B.A., Special Deputy-Collector in charge of Weavers' Relief Operations, Deccan Districts, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Camp Adóni, 12th December 1897, No. 395.

1. *Peculiarity of the Deccan districts.*—The Deccan Districts, from their peculiar nature and position, are subject to visitations of distress more frequently than other parts of the Madras Presidency. They are mostly dry and unprotected by large irrigation sources, and their staple dry crops depend entirely on rain. Their position is entirely interior, and, in consequence, they do not get abundance of rain during either monsoon. Last year, the South-West monsoon yielded much less than the average quantity of rain in these districts, and the North-East monsoon was a failure until the end of November. Whatever rains fell during the South-West monsoon, was before the end of August, and there was no rain whatever from the beginning of September till towards the close of November. After the early insufficient rains of July and August the ryots sowed their fields in expectation of better rains in the succeeding months. But they were doomed to disappointment. The rains held off until most of the crops withered away, and the ryots, in their anxiety to secure the stumps for their cattle, plucked away the withered crops. When the November rains came, there was little food-crops to be saved, but they helped the cotton standing as also a small area of jonna. But even the November rains were insufficient in the taluks which subsequently were declared to be affected. After these November rains, large areas were sown with jonna, senega, banga, horse-gram, and, if these had been succeeded by some more rain in December, there certainly would have been fair outturns, and all distress would have disappeared. But this was not to be, and all the late-sown crops withered like their predecessors, and the last hope of the ryot was blasted.

2. *Causes of the late distress.*—Owing to the failure of the rains and the consequent loss of crops, prices rose rapidly in October. To add to this, there came large demands for grain from Bombay, Central Provinces, and North-West Provinces, which drained the local markets with the result that, about the middle of October, prices rose to famine rates. From the commencement, idlers and astrologers were busy foretelling the continuance of famine for three years. Ryots and stock owners became alarmed and withheld their stock. This naturally kept up the high prices. The small cultivators and the cooly population were the first to be affected and clamoured for help. The benign Government readily came forward to their help, and ordered the opening of relief works about the beginning of November 1896.

3. *Number and proportion of the weaver population.*—Among the people who felt the distress at the beginning were the weavers. The subjoined table gives the weaver population of the several taluks where relief was administered to this class of people as compared with the entire population according to the Census of 1891:—

Name of taluk.	Total population of the taluk according to the Census of 1891.	Total weaver population according to the Census of 1891.	Percentage of columns 3 to 2.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Jammulamadugu	101,296	11,535	11·38	
Proddatur	98,418	6,096	6·19	
Tadpatri	112,656	10,549	9·36	
Gooty	142,917	15,089	10·55	
Bellary	180,353	7,119	3·94	
Rayadrug	97,891	7,759	7·93	
Adóni	160,795	21,769	13·53	
Pattikonda	138,703	7,645	5·51	
Ramalkot	124,971	7,134	5·70	
Koilkuntla	86,544	9,528	11·02	
Sirvel	65,168	3,759	5·76	

The percentage of the weavers to the total population varies between 3·9 per cent. in Bellary and 13·5 in Ádóni. Although the figures of this statement may approximately represent the number of persons in each taluk, whose occupation is weaving (the Census tables do not profess to show more), these cannot be taken to indicate, with any degree of approximation, the actual numbers of persons who are weavers by caste or, whose sole occupation is weaving. For in the Deccan Districts, a considerable number of Malas who have other occupations carry on weaving also. In fact, most of the coarse female cloths worn by the Malas themselves, as well as the cultivating classes, are woven by the Mala weavers. Many of these, when questioned as to their occupation, give it as weaving. It is, therefore, almost certain that the Census figures include a large number of Malas under weavers. What proportion of the Census returns weavers is made up of Mala weavers cannot be determined until a separate Census is taken. About a third of the total number of weavers in a taluk, according to the Census returns, may be taken to belong to the Mala community. As this class of weavers are accustomed to do other work in addition to weaving, the Government scheme of relief was not extended to them. Eliminating, therefore, the Mala weavers from the total, the professional weavers that could possibly come under the relief are shown in the following statement :—

Name of taluk.	Total population.	Total number of weavers after eliminating Malas.	Percentage of column 3 to 2.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Jammalamadugu	101,296	7,690	7 per cent.	
Proddatur	98,418	4,057	4 ,,	
Tadpatri	112,656	7,033	6 ,,	
Gooty	142,917	10,060	7 ,,	
Bellary	180,353	4,746	3 ,,	
Rayadrug	97,801	5,173	5 ,,	
Ádóni	160,795	14,513	8 ,,	
Pattikonda	138,703	5,097	4 ,,	
Mannalkot	124,971	4,156	3 ,,	
Kolikuntla	85,544	6,359	7 ,,	
Sirvel	65,168	2,506	4 ,,	

It would thus appear that, in no taluk, are the weavers less than 3 per cent. of the total population, while in some, such as Jammalamadugu and Ádóni, they constitute 7 or 8 per cent.

4. *Condition of the weavers.*—Leaving out the Mala weavers, the remaining professional weavers are made up of weavers, castemen and Mussalmans. The latter class weavers are found chiefly in the big centres of Mussalman population, such as Ádóni, Kurnool and Tadpatri. In the first two places, they are carpet weavers mainly, while at Tadpatri they weave coarse white cloths. It is a well-known fact that the people of the weaver caste as well as the Mussalmans, are generally improvident and consequently poor. They are both accustomed to a better kind of food and drink than other class of people of similar position in life. In favourable times, the weavers generally earn fair wages. They, however, spend all they earn without caring to lay by anything, so that very few of their caste are in well-to-do circumstances. The same is the case with the Mussalman weavers. All these weavers are entirely in the hands of the sowcars who make advances to them and get cloths in return. The cloths thus obtained by the sowcars are exported to the other parts of the country. It may be taken as a general fact, that, most of the professional weavers are indebted to the sowcars, and are bound to weave for them. So long as the seasons are favourable, and the sowcars get indents for cloths from their customers, they continue their advances to their dependent weavers. But when, owing to any cause, the demand decreases, the sowcars curtail their advances proportionately, and the weavers are at once put to difficulty.

According to the fineness and kind of fabrics turned by the weavers, they may be divided into fine cloth weavers and silk weavers, and weavers of coarse cloths. It is the coarse cloth weavers that would be affected with the first appearance of

distress. The consumers of their manufacture are the poorer classes, and, with the appearance of scarcity and high prices, the demand for the coarser kinds of cloths would cease. Such was actually the case about the beginning of the recent distress.

5. *Necessity for relief weavers.*—In Jammalamadugu taluk, the majority of weavers are owners of big hand looms. The turbans woven are mainly exported to Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, Sholapur, &c., of the Bombay Presidency, and a small proportion of them are locally consumed. The panchas are mainly for local consumption. The Tadpatri weavers manufacture panchas and other coarse cloths intended for export to the Bombay Presidency and local use. The weavers of Pattikonda taluk and the adjoining villages of Ádóni, viz., Yemmiganur, &c., are generally engaged in weaving coarse female cloths (coloured) without silk, which are exported to Mysore, South Canara and also, partly, locally consumed. The Mussalman weavers of Ádóni and Kurnool make carpets which are either exported or locally consumed. In all these places coarse sheets are also woven, which are used as upper cloths. All these cloths, except the carpets, are of a coarse nature and are intended for the use of ryots and field labourers, and also for small traders. The last classes of people are the first, as already remarked, to be affected in seasons of distress, and the demand for cloths dependent on them would cease, when the season becomes unfavourable as was the case last year. The sowcars who, in ordinary years, were advancing money and materials to the weavers, finding that there was no demand for their wares, either altogether stopped, or greatly curtailed their transaction, and the weavers, as a natural consequence, were left without employment. In common with other people in India, where people look up to Government for help in times of sore distress, the weavers appealed to the local authorities for relief, and the Government answered their appeal with orders to open relief operations.

6. *Advantages of this special form of relief.*—The question may here be considered whether relief to weavers at their own homes and in their own calling is at all necessary, and whether they could not advantageously be sent with other kinds of relief workers to the ordinary earthworks. To have one uniform kind of relief work may be advantageous in some respects. Supervision and control may be easier, where there are not different kinds of operations going on. But the special relief administered in this Presidency has advantage of its own. The weavers are, as a class, not accustomed to hard manual labour, nor are they able to work exposed to heat and sun. If such people are put on earthwork, they would certainly fail to turn out the prescribed task, and consequently earn insufficient wages. They would thus be, as it were, punished for no fault of theirs. This state of things would last at least for sometime until the weavers get accustomed to earthwork. Again these people have, by constant work at their own craft, attained a certain degree of skill and delicacy and, if compelled to do earthwork during the temporary unfavourable season, they would certainly lose, to some extent, their skill and delicacy of hand, and would become unfit, in that degree, for their accustomed work when favourable season returns. They would thus be put to inconvenience doubly. During the first part of the distress their skill of hand and delicacy of constitution would stand in their way and after the return of good season, the loss of manual skill and delicacy would place them at a disadvantage, and what, after all, is the gain to Government? Practically nothing. On the other hand, it can be easily seen that giving relief to weavers in their own calling is the most economical form of relief. In this scheme of special relief, Government advances materials to the weavers to be woven by the latter into different kinds of cloths. Government has no doubt to incur a large initial expenditure in the shape of value of materials and wages to weavers for making these materials into cloths. But all the materials are returned woven into cloths, so that, at the close of the operations, Government has a stock of cloths which can be disposed of without difficulty on the return of favourable time and the cost incurred recovered. In this way, Government not only administers relief to a pretty large section of its poor subjects, but keeps up, with little or no cost to itself, the industrial skill of this section of the people, and avoids the risk of adding to the already large agricultural and cooly portion of the population.

Again, there are a number of Mussalman gosha females who earn their livelihood by weaving certain kinds of cloths. The *patti* carpets of Kurnool are woven mostly by gosha women. Similarly, some of the Mussalman females of Ádóni and Tadpatri are weavers. These gosha women cannot be reached by any other form of relief work than the special form of relief work administered here. They should be either given work in their own homes or relieved by gratuitons doles of grain or money. The superiority, economical and moral, of the former kind of relief over the latter requires no lengthy discussion. The Government of Madras, therefore, wisely introduced the special form of relief and issued orders for starting such relief when the proper time arrived.

7. The following statement shows, in one view, the different centres at which weavers' relief operations were started, and carried on together with the dates of their opening and closing, and the orders under which each was opened :—

Names of centres.	Dates of opening.	Dates of closing.	Authority under which each was opened.
Ádóni	11th Nov. 1896	16th Nov. 1897	Board's Proceedings, No. 317, dated 6th November 1896.
Jammalamadugu	11th Dec. 1896	22nd Nov. 1897	Board's Proceedings, No. 401, dated 7th December 1896.
Kodumur	4th Mar. 1897	15th Oct. 1897 (Advances stopped).	Board's Proceedings, No. 187, dated 4th March 1897.
Pyápali	25th Mar. 1897	16th Oct. 1897	Do. do.
Kurnool Town	29th Mar. 1897	Not reported ...	Board's Proceedings, No. 303, dated 31st October 1896.
Maddikera	8th April 1897	27th Nov. 1897.	Board's Proceedings, No. 187, dated 4th March 1897.
Tadpatri	Do.	10th Nov. 1897	Board's Proceedings, No. 188, dated 4th March 1897.
Proddatur	10th April 1897	Not reported ...	Board's Proceedings, No. 401, dated 7th December 1896.
Yemmiganur	20th April 1897	31st Oct. 1897	Board's Proceedings, No. 3158, Mis., dated 5th May 1897 (sanctioned).
Allagadda	1st May 1897	Do.	Board's Proceedings, No. 303, dated 13th April 1897.
Koilkuntla	7th May 1897	Do.	Do. do.
Bellary	15th May 1897	Do.	.....
Gooty	18th May 1897	18th Nov. 1897	Board's Proceedings, No. 187, dated 4th March 1897.
Pattikonda	19th May 1897	15th Oct. 1897 (Advances stopped).	Do. do.
Uravakonda	5th July 1897	22nd Sept. 1897	Board's Proceedings, No. 3089, Mis., dated 3rd May 1897.
Rayadrug ...	23rd July 1897	Not reported ...	.....

The places selected as centres are all towns or villages in and around which the majority of the weavers of the respective taluks are congregated. There may be stray weavers in villages far off from these centres, but the main body of weavers of each taluk are residents of the centres themselves, or of neighbouring villages. More centres were not selected to suit the convenience of weavers living far off, as the number of such weavers was not large, and as the cost of establishment would be disproportionately large. The distant weavers, however, were allowed distance wages under Board's Proceedings, No. 188, dated 4th March 1897. From the statement under reference, it would be seen that weavers' relief operations were first started at Ádóni on 11th November 1896, while the last centre opened was Rayadrug on 23rd July 1897. In Jammalamadugu where the relief was administered on the largest scale, it was started on 11th December 1896, *i.e.*, a month after the opening of the Ádóni centre. Attempts were made to start the relief in Kurnool in the month of October, but, owing to the too great rigidity of the tasks fixed at first, none of the weavers came forward to avail themselves of the proffered relief. Hence, though the weavers of this place began to feel the distress as early as at any other centre, they did not get the relief until about the end of March. In the early months of distress, these weavers should have had with them some unworked advances made to them by sowcars before the commencement of the scarcity and, on the wages earned by these advances, they would have maintained themselves and

their families. The case of Rayadrug is peculiar. There were no ordinary relief works opened in that taluk, yet it was found necessary to afford relief to weavers. This proves that, even where the agricultural and cooly classes are not affected, the industrial classes, such as the weavers may be reduced to want. For, the well-being of the industrial classes depend not on local conditions, but on general prosperity.

8. In pursuance of section 131 of the Famine Code that, advances to weavers should ordinarily be restricted to the manufacture of articles that can be utilized by Government in jails and other departments, or, to the manufacture of coarse cloths, such as are worn by the lower classes, and are likely to meet with a ready local sale, only the kinds of cloths shown in the accompanying statement A were manufactured. From this statement it will be observed that *panchas* are woven in all the 16 centres, *turbans* in Cuddapah district, Tadpatri and Koilkuntla and Allagadda in the Kurnool district, *pachadams* of one kind or other in almost all the centres, Kurnool town, Jammalamadugu and Proddatur excepted, *carpets* only in three centres, viz., Bellary, Ádóni and Kurnool town, *chiras* in all the centres of Pattikonda taluk, except Kodumur and Gonegundla, and *sellas* in all the centres of Pattikonda taluk. Besides the kinds of cloths above enumerated, the weaving of which was sanctioned by Government, two other kinds of cloths, viz., *kachas* and *pattais* were also woven in the Tadpatri centre under the authority of the Collector of the district.

(1) *Panchas* woven at the several centres are of the same dimensions, but differ with regard to width of their lengthwise and breadthwise borders, the Kurnool *panchas* having the narrowest borders and the Anantapur ones the broadest. There is also some difference in the twist used for these borders. In Bellary coloured twist No. 20s is used, while in Pattikonda and Tadpatri No. 10s is used. There are two sorts of *panchas* manufactured in the Pattikonda taluk, viz., *goranchu* and *togaranchu*, panchas distinguished from one another only by the fashion of the borders. The Kurnool *panchas* again are of looser texture than those woven in the other districts and take in less quantity of yarn.

(2) *Turbans* are of three different dimensions, viz., 7×7 cubits, 6×6 cubits, and 5×5 cubits, the twist used being the same for all of them, viz., No. 30s for the warp and 40s for the woof.

(3) There are four varieties of *pachadams* woven in the several districts, the difference among them being, partly, in the kind of yarn used and partly, in their dimensions. For *pachadams* woven in the Bellary district and for *poruvas* (Dungri cloths) in Koilkuntla and Allagadda in the Kurnool district, white twist No. 10s is used both for the warp and the woof, and for those woven in the Pattikonda taluk, No. 10s is used for the warp and No. 12s for the woof. The Tadpatri *pachadams* are woven of No. 20s both for the warp and the woof, and, therefore, are much finer than the others. The *pachadams* woven in the Anantapur district are 18 feet long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet, while those in Pattikonda and Bellary district are 33 feet by $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet. On the other hand, the *poruvas* or *dungri* cloths measure only 21 feet by 3 feet, and are well adapted for use as dufter cloths.

(4) There are two kinds of *carpets* woven in the Kurnool town centre distinguished from one another by their dimensions and locally known as *patti* and *chedasti*. Each of these two kinds comprise again three varieties based upon the colours used, called *angara*, *gangajamini* and *kankala*. The twists used in the case of all these varieties are the same, viz., No. $\frac{2}{4}$s for the warp and No. 6 for the woof. The woof threads are either bleached or coloured deep indigo (black), light indigo or red before use, as the case may be.

There are five kinds of carpets woven in the Bellary district, viz.—

(*a*) *Nili Mavi* (plain carpet with alternate stripes of light and deep indigo colour). This corresponds to the *Kankala* of Kurnool.

(*b*) *Maddi Naksha* with Do[1] (two) Pallov, (alternate stripes of deep indigo and country red with two flowered stripes of white and indigo at each end.

(*c*) *Kurnool Patti* similar to the above but only with one-flowered stripe at each end.

(*d*) *Maddi Angara* (plain carpet with alternate stripes of country red an black or deep indigo). The *angara* carpets of Kurnool correspon to this, only they have scarlet red stripes instead of the dull red o the latter.

(*e*) *Ujalapatti* (plain carpets with alternate stripes of white and black) These are the same as the *Gangajamini* of Kurnool.

One important difference between the Kurnool carpets and those woven in th Bellary district, is that, the colour of the latter is much more fast than that of th former. In Adóni and Bellary, pure indigo stuff is used for the black or dee indigo colour and maddi powder (a vegetable stuff) mixed with aniline red for th red, the cost of dyeing being about 3 rupees a bundle for either colour. In Kurnool however, the black colour is obtained by putting aniline red powder in light indig solution, and the red colour from the aniline red itself, so that the cost of dyeing is much less than in Adóni. This accounts for the dearness of the Bellary district carpets as compared with those of Kurnool. While there is the danger o the Kurnool carpets losing their colour, if preserved for a long time, there is no such risk in the case of the Bellary ones. As regards texture also, the Bellary distric carpets are much superior, as a larger quantity of yarn is used here for the same dimensioned carpets as at Kurnool.

It may be interesting to know why the manufacture of carpets was confined to these three centres of Kurnool, Adóni and Bellary, and, more particularly, the first two. These two towns are strongholds of Mussalmans who are the chief carpet weavers. Even in ordinary times, these towns are noted for their carpet manufactures. The carpet looms cannot be adapted to the weaving of any other kinds of cloths, so that, when relief had to be given to the poor Mussalman carpet weavers, it could not be given except in the shape of carpet-weaving.

(5) *Kachas and pattais.*—*Kachas* are narrow pieces of cloths, each measuring 19 feet × 5½ inches, used by the field labourers as waist bands and are made of No. 20s. *Pattais* are cloths of a similar kind and of the same length, but of greater breadth, being 19 feet × 9½ inches, and are used for curtains (purdahs). But this is a little coarser than the *kachas* being made of No. 10.

(6) *Chiras.*—These cloths, of one kind or other, are manufactured everywhere but more largely in the Pattikonda taluk of the Kurnool district, Adóni and Yemmiganúru in the Bellary district, and Tadpatri and Uravakonda of the Anantapur district. *Chiras* are woven either of cotton only or of cotton mixed with silk in different proportions. The former are cheaper and intended for the poorer classes, while the silk-mixed cloths are more costly and intended for the higher classes of people. *Chiras* of the latter kind were nowhere woven under the Government relief scheme, while the coarser and cheaper cloths were included in the scheme sanctioned for the Pattikonda taluk. The weaving of even the coarser cloths was not extended to the other districts partly on account of the difficulties in the way of getting good dyed yarn, but chiefly because of the scope it would afford for fraud, and, the consequent risk of loss that the Government would run. These difficulties could not be avoided in the case of Pattikonda, as the operations there had already begun, and had been in progress some time when the Special Deputy Collector was appointed, and as any interference with them at that stage would cause hardship and inconvenience to the weavers. M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer Avergal strongly recommended that the weaving of cloths involving dyed yarn should be altogether eschewed from the Government relief scheme for the following reasons:—

"The valuation of such cloths, more or less, depends upon the fastness of the colour, and if the dyeing business is left to the weavers themselves there is no surety that the colour will be reliable except that the appraiser has got power to reject cloths of inferior colour, and even this will be of no avail when the appraiser and the weaver act in collusion. Dyeing under departmental agency is not unattended with difficulties. Even there "there is the risk of fraud. . . . . in that the yarn "of superior dye which we issue to the weavers may be substituted by spurious "cheap articles and the appraisement of chiras for which dyed yarn is used is "comparatively more difficult and is apt to be carelessly done. Moreover, the "production of dyed yarn by departmental agency must be necessarily limited,

"while applications for advances for chira looms might indefinitely increase and "make it impossible for us to meet the demand." The exclusion of chiras cannot work any hardship as will be seen from the fact that the chira weavers of Kodumur and Yemmiganúru (probably the largest centres of chira weaving industry in the Kurnool and Bellary districts, respectively) have readily taken to the weaving of panchas and other white cloths. Of course, carpets are an exception, and for the reasons explained in paragraph 8, and in view of the fact that colour has not so much to do in their case as with chiras, can be woven with safety.

In Pattikonda taluk, as already remarked, chira weaving was included in the relief scheme. The dyeing was done departmentally under the supervision of the Special Deputy Tahsildar, a copy of whose report on the subject is appended hereto. As, however, not more than a certain quantity of yarn could be dyed per day, the issue of such dyed yarn for the weaving of chiras was restricted to the comparatively small centres of Pattikonda, Maddikera and Pyapali. The large chira weaving centres of even this Pattikonda taluk, viz., Kodumur and Gonegandla were excluded from the chira weaving scheme. Four kinds of chiras were woven under the Government scheme, viz., *Billanchuchira*, *Tellachira*, *Kunkumabharanichira* and *Kandusalai*. The first two were abandoned at a very early stage of the operations, while the last kind was introduced just about the closing of the operations. It was, therefore, the third sort, viz., *Kunkumabharanichira* that was manufactured to a large scale.

Billanchu and Tellasannapu Chira.—Only very few of each of these were woven, forty-five of the former and twelve of the latter, and advances on their account were stopped at a very early stage of the operations.

Kunkumabharani Chira.—These are female cloths woven of red and black coloured yarn. The warp consists of alternate streaks of black No. 20s and Turkey-red No. 40s used double-folded. The lengthwise borders are of red No. 40s with a streak of white of No. 20s on the inner side. The woof is made of No. 12 dyed black with No. 40s for the crosswise borders.

Kandusalai Chira.—This *chira* is exactly the same as the Kunkumabharani with light indigo No. 40s substituted for the Turkey-red all through. The light indigo colour can be put on at a nominal cost at the dyeing depot, and the cost of making this cloth is, therefore, comparatively small. But the market value of this cloth is nearly the same as that of the Kunkumabharanichira. This fact, however, was found out only at a very late stage of the operations, and the weaving of Kandusalai was introduced only when the operations were about to close.

9. The following statement compares the number of weavers admitted to relief in the several taluks with the total number of caste and professional weavers in each, as arrived at in paragraph 3:—

Names of taluks.	Total number of caste and professional weavers as arrived at in paragraph 3.	Highest number of weavers admitted to relief.	Percentage of column 3 to 2.	Highest number of looms recorded.	Number of looms during the latter half of October.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammalamadugu	7,680	2,005	27·55	2,405	1,145	
Proddatur	4,057	384	10·87	886	195	
Tadpatri	7,033	856	12·59	1,420	1,420	
Gooty	10,960	31	0·33	60	Closed.	
Bellary	4,736	194	4·09	295	155	
Adóni	14,513	1,385	9·61	2,250	3345*	* Advances stopped in the other centre.
Rayadrug	5,173	554	10·71	1,270	.....	
Pattikonda taluk	5,097	1,300	25·50	3,204	1,067†	† In Kodumur.
Ramalkot	4,156	598	14·40	1,515	1,515	
Koilkuntla	6,359	328	4·92	500	1,121	
Sirvel	2,506	189	7·54	324	Advance stopped.	
Kodumur	.....	572	.....	2,844	.....	
Pattikonda	.....	215	.....	333	.....	
Maddikera	.....	140	.....	350	.....	
Gonegundla	.....	147	.....	148	.....	
Pyapali	.....	62	.....	98	.....	

At first sight it would appear that even in taluks where the relief was most availed of, viz., Jammalamadugu and Pattikonda, the proportion of the weavers admitted to the relief to the total number of weavers was small. This is only apparent. For, the figures of column 2 include, in addition to the loom owners, the subsidiary weavers and the dependents of weavers, while those of column 3 represent only the actual owners of looms. Where, therefore, the percentage of the loom-owners admitted to the total number of weavers is twenty and upwards, it may be fairly assumed that Government relief benefited all the able-bodied weavers—actual weavers as well as subsidiary. A glance at the statement shows that Jammalamadugu and Pattikonda are the taluks where the Government relief was most availed of, while in Gooty it was least useful. In other taluks where weavers' relief was started, advantage was taken of the scheme in varying degrees. With regard to Pattikonda, it should be pointed out that the number of weavers under the scheme at Kodumur include a large number of weavers of Gudur, a village which adjoins Kodumur, but which belongs to Ramalkot. A transference of the Gudur weavers included in column 3 against Pattikonda to Ramalkot will raise the percentage of the loom owners of the latter taluk to the total weavers from 14·49 to twenty and reduce the percentage at Pattikonda to twenty also. Thus, it would seem that the taluks whose weavers benefited by the scheme most were Jammalamadugu, Pattikonda and Ramalkot, Proddatur and Tadpatri come next closely followed by Rayadrug and Adoni. The operations were largest at work at Adoni, but the number who availed themselves of them was comparatively small. The Special Deputy Tahsildar explains the circumstances thus "Soon after the opening of relief, there was a heavy downpour of rain on the "23rd November 1896, and the sowcars seem to have taken some heart at this and "to have resumed advances, for, many of the weavers who had registered their "names did not come up for receiving advances, and many others having "produced their first-woven cloths had their names removed from the rolls, so "that the number of those looms fell from 309 on 29th November 1896 to 164 on "4th February 1897. A few persons less honest kept the advances unworked for "a considerable period, weaving a short length now and then when they could spare "time from their more lucrative chira weaving. The chira weavers are of two "classes—those who weave cloths with silk borders and those who weave chiras all "yarn with no silk in them. The former, as being used by the higher classes, "always find a sale even in the hardest times. In Adoni, on the 5th January 1897 "when Mr. Campbell visited the houses of the weavers and in Kampli on the 11th "February when I went round the village, a large proportion of the chira looms "were working at the weaving of female cloths. The Kampli weavers did not "apply for any relief, though it was offered to them, and the Adoni chira weavers "took very little advantage of it except in the months of July and August when, "through the rise of prices, many weavers who had before abandoned relief again "sought for it, and the number rose from 167 pachadum and 153 pancha looms on "the 1st July to 392 and 63, respectively, on the 6th September, after which "date there was a fall in the number owing to the restriction of relief under "the orders of Government and to the unwillingness of weavers to work for the "low wages calculated on the price of cheaper grains."

Similarly, the failure of the scheme in Uravakonda is accounted for by the Special Deputy Tahsildar of Tadpatri in the following manner: "At Uravakonda the weavers are accustomed to weave female cloths. The trade in this commodity is chiefly with the Mysore Province, where there appears to have been a pretty good demand for it. Partly, therefore, from the disinclination of the weavers to weave white cloths, partly from their having sufficient demand for their usual labour, and partly owing to their earning B class wages in road works, the operations opened at Uravakonda were not successful and had to be soon stopped." The explanation given by the Deputy Tahsildar, with regard to Adoni, holds good also in the case of Bellary, where there are large numbers of silk weavers. No explanation has been assigned by the Special Deputy Tahsildar of Kurnool for the small number of weavers that came under the Government scheme in Koilkuntla and Allagadda. The main reason seems to me to be the not opening of convenient centres in those taluks. Only one centre was started and worked in each.

Another reason may be that parts of those two taluks had good harvests last year, especially the canal-protected portions. On the whole, it may be concluded that the Government Weavers' Relief Scheme fully answered the purpose it was intended to serve. This conclusion receives strong support from a consideration of the number of looms for which advances were made at each centre. Column 5 of the statement gives information on this point. A glance at the figures in this column shows that Kodumur in Pattikonda stands first in this respect with 2,844 looms closely followed by Jammalamadugu with 2,495. In some of the centres, especially Kodumur, Gonegundla and Maddikera of Pattikonda taluk, Kurnool town and Rayadrug, the number of looms appear to be too large for the number of weavers registered. In the first two centres, it amounts to nearly 4 looms for each weaver, while in the others it ranges from 2 to 3 each. All the villages noted here are large weaving centres, and it is very likely that most of the weavers own more looms than one. Yet it cannot be believed that the average number of looms owned by the individual weavers is so large as to amount to 3 and 4 each. The inference therefore is unavoidable that many of the looms are bogus ones. It was found out that this was actually the case in many instances in Jammalamadugu as will be pointed out elsewhere. Several causes might have moved the weavers to adopt this course, the two main ones being (1) the lightness of the tasks, and (2) the anxiety of the weavers to have always work on hand. While discussing the task tables, I have pointed out that the tasks are generally adequate and sufficiently rigid, except in the case of turbans and poruvas. This view is further confirmed by the fact that the average monthly earnings of weavers did not amount to more than Rs. 7 per loom in the case of persons weaving other cloths than turbans. I have not been able to get satisfactory figures as regards the earnings of weavers. I have called for information on this point, but the Special Deputy Tahsildars have not furnished me the same. I have therefore to depend upon what I observed in the course of examination of the accounts of the various centres. Leaving out of account the turban weavers, I have observed that the largest amount of wages was earned by the chira weavers of Pattikonda who made, on an average, about Rs. 6 per loom per month. The carpet, pancha and pachadam weavers appeared to have earned between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4–8–0 per loom per month. It is not therefore likely that weavers of these cloths took advances from Government with a view to giving them out to cooly weavers for weaving and making a profit for themselves on the transaction. These weavers should have registered themselves for larger number of looms than they actually owned solely with the object of having in their hands some work, so that their looms may be working without remission. It may be that these weavers by working longer time at their looms turned out cloths more frequently than contemplated by the task tables. Whatever may be the reason, the fact stands that larger number of looms were registered and received relief than there actually existed. Making, however, the most liberal allowance on this account, and deducting 50 per cent. from the total number of looms in the centres mentioned above, it would still be seen that the number of actually existing looms that received advances was very large. Allowing that each loom supports at least one man and one woman, it will be observed that a very large fraction of the weavers' population of the several taluks were relieved by the scheme and the scheme was therefore a success. The effect of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 7235, dated 6th September 1897, restricting relief to single loom owners was to reduce the number of looms considerably, as will be noticed from column 6 of the statement under reference.

11. Statement B gives the number of cloths of each kind woven at the different centres of relief. The largest number as may be seen from this statement were woven at Jammalamadugu in Cuddapah and the smallest at Uravakonda. In this connection, it may be well to say something as to the disposability of the several kinds of cloths in stock. The first which calls for consideration on account of its large number is the turban. The three kinds of turbans were woven in Jammalamadugu and the neighbouring taluks after consultation with, and, under the advice of, local merchants. These turbans have their market chiefly in the southern districts of the Bombay Presidency. They are also in demand to some extent in the Deccan districts themselves. In these districts, however, it is the

7 × 7 cubits turbans that can find a ready sale, as the people are accustomed to wear big head cloths, probably on account of climatic necessity arising from the nature of the country. In the hot season, which practically extends over six months of the year, the heat is excessive, and the head requires good protection from the piercing sun which small flimsy turbans cannot afford. Hence the general preference shown by the people of the Deccan Districts to unusually big turbans. The smaller turbans of 6 × 6 cubits and 5 × 5 cubits are easily saleable in the Bombay Presidency. If the current year should prove to be one of plenty, and if the pestilence that now prevails in the Bombay Presidency should subside, there could be no difficulty in disposing of the large stock of turbans woven under the Government Relief Scheme. Unfortunately, however, the state of things just now is adverse to all kinds of trade in the Bombay Presidency, and consequently our large stock cannot be got rid of at once. There is no doubt, however, that when the plague subsides and the ryot reaps a good harvest, our turbans can be easily disposed of. The local merchants themselves will buy them even at a profit to us, especially as our cloths are of a superior texture to those ordinarily woven.

The carpets come up next for consideration. In Kurnool alone 54,475 carpets have been woven. The number of carpets manufactured in the Bellary districts is also large being 26,664. The Kurnool carpets have their chief market in the Hyderabad territory, while some of them are also consumed in the Deccan Districts and Mysore. The Adóni carpets are sent out by the local merchants to Bombay, Hindustan, Hyderabad and Mysore. With a view to ascertain the condition of the market, the Bellary Special Deputy Tahsildar has gone to Hyderabad taking with him samples of all the cloths woven in the Bellary district and of the various kinds of Kurnool carpets. If it were not for the uncertainty of the season now prevailing, the Adóni merchants themselves would have taken all the carpets woven in this centre, and the Kurnool carpet dealers would have purchased a good portion of our stock. The same remarks apply to the *panchas* and *pachadams*, of which also there are large stocks. As for the chiras woven in the Pattikonda taluk, these can be easily sold as soon as the ryots gather in their main harvests of jonna and cotton. The few hundreds of pattais woven at Tadpatri have already been taken up by the late paymaster of that centre at our cost price, and I do not think there would be any difficulty as regards the disposal of the kachas, of which there is only a small stock.

The cost prices of the several kinds of cloths are given in statement C appended. From it, it will be seen that the price of the same cloth differ according to the centres at which it is woven. This is due to the differences in the contingent and establishment charges, as also in the comparative number of cloths woven. Where the number of cloths woven is very large, as in the Cuddapah district and the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool, the contingent and establishment charges become distributed over a very large number of articles and amount only to a small sum to each, while the reverse is the case where the number of cloths woven is comparatively small. Again, the establishment entertained was not always proportioned to the magnitude of the operations. At Kodumur, only one paymaster on Rs. 20 and an appraiser on the same pay were entertained, notwithstanding that a large number of looms (2,844) had to be managed. While at Koilkuntla and Allagadda, the full sanctioned establishments were entertained, though the number of looms helped was comparatively small. This fact helped to swell the cost of cloths in some centres. Statement D compares the establishments of the various centres.

12. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure incurred at the various centres under several heads is exhibited in statement E. I beg to submit at starting that this statement is incomplete in several respects. In the first place, it contains no information with regard to Proddatur as none has been furnished to me, though I even sent a telegram for it. In the second place, with regard to the centres of Pattikonda taluk, establishment charges have been clubbed with wages, while at Tadpatri wages and contingencies have been clubbed together. Again, the figures relating to wages and establishments are not final. At almost all centres, some establishment is still being kept up. In Kurnool town, Kodumur and, I believe, also in Tadpatri, advances have not yet been completely recovered, and cloths are still

being accepted in return for them. Consequently, in these centres there will still be som expenditure in the shape of wages. Notwithstanding these defects, the statemat is still useful as it enables us to draw some important inferences. Columns 9 and 10 give the percentages of wages paid and establishment charges as compared with the total expenditure. A glance at column 9 shows that the proportion of wages to total cost was highest at Tadpatri, Gonegundla, Jammalamadugu and Koilkuntla and Allagadda being 39·2, 38, 36·8 and 35·4 per cent., respectively, while it was lowest in Kurnool town, Bellary and Adóni being respectively 13·4, 13·7 and 14·07 per cent. It should, however, be remembered that the Tadpatri figure under wages includes contingent charges also, while the Gonegundla figure includes the establishment charges. Another circumstance that should be borne in mind in this connection is that the cost of materials given in column 3 not only shows the value of yarn actually advanced to weavers and turned by them into cloths, but also that of large stocks of yarn that remained unused at the close of the operations. Thus, there were 63 bales at Proddatur, about 63 bales at Jammalamadugu, about 65 bales at Adóni and a similarly large number of bales in Pattikonda and Kurnool. This state of things, I should think, is due to the circumstance, that in these centres supplies of yarn were obtained departmentally, and not under the tender system as was done at Tadpatri. In this last centre, where the tender system was adopted, balance of yarn was practically *nil*. The tenderer maintained a stock from which he supplied the office as occasion required, so that if, at the close of the operation, there was any stock, it was with the tenderer. If the value of the balance of stock of yarn be deducted from the total value, the percentage of wages to the total cost would rise higher. Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Tadpatri, Koilkuntla and Allagadda are the places where the turbans were woven, the last two places being also those at which poruvas or dufter cloths were made. While discussing the task tables, I have remarked that the tasks for these two kinds of cloths were light and this remark is borne out by the high proportion of wages as compared with the total cost. Again, Kurnool, Adóni and Bellary are the centres at which carpets were woven, and that the percentage of wages to total cost is low bears out my remark that the carpet tasks were rigid and required lightening which has been proposed in the revised tasks. Column 10 gives the percentage of cost of establishment to the total charges. It will be seen that in this respect Allagadda and Koilkuntla stand highest, while Jammalamadugu stands last. This item of cost should vary inversely with the magnitude of the operations, and the figures in column 7 show that it does so. But the percentage of this item with regard to Koilkuntla and Allagadda is abnormally high, and this is due to the circumstance that notwithstanding that in these centres the operations were comparatively little, full establishments were entertained.

13. *Task tables.*—The tasks originally fixed for the several kinds of cloths sanctioned to be woven in the various centres of the Deccan Districts, when the relief operations were started in them, were based either on the officer's personal observation of the weaving of those cloths, and of the subsidiary processes, as they were being performed by the weavers in their own homes, and enquiries made of experienced weavers and respectable merchants, or on the results of experiments then and there made just to meet the urgency, and as such could not be expected to be so very precise and accurate, as those based on regular experiments carefully conducted with reference to the various questions which subsequent experience suggested. For this reason, several experiments were ordered to be made by the Special Deputy Tahsildars of the several affected districts with a view to ascertain the adequacy or otherwise of the tasks originally fixed. The Special Deputy Tahsildar of Bellary district first made certain experiments on *panchas* and *pachadams* during the latter part of January and the beginning of February, but these experiments not clearing up some of the important points, fresh experiments had to be made. He also made experiments on carpets and the results of the latter were reported to the Collector of Bellary with this office, Dis. No. 115, dated 27th June 1897. The Special Deputy Tahsildar of Kurnool district conducted experiments on *panchas*, *pachadams*, *poruvas*, *chiras* and *sellas* (the results of the experiments on the last were not reported). Experiments on turbans weaving were made by the Deputy Tahsildar of Cuddapah while the Deputy Tahsildar of Anantapur

district experimented on the weaving of *panchas*, *pachadams*, *kachas* and *pattais*. The report on the revision of task table for turbans was submitted to the Board through the Collector of Cuddapah with this office, R.C. No. 85, dated 13th August 1897, that on panchas through the Collector of Bellary with Dis. No. 274, dated 16th October 1897, and the one on poruvas through the Collector of Kurnool with Dis. No. 302, dated 1st November 1897. The pachadams woven at Tadpatri being different from those made at Pattikonda and Adóni, separate reports had to be submitted, and accordingly the report on Tadpatri Deputy Tahsildar's experiments was submitted through the Collector of Anantapur with Dis. No. 283, dated 3rd October 1897, which, I have since learnt, has not been sent up, as the weavers' relief operations at Tadpatri were then about to close. My special report, based on the other two Deputy Tahsildars' reports, was submitted through the Collector of Bellary with Dis. No. 293, dated 25th October 1897. Kachas and pattais being cloths of minor importance and the number of looms weaving them being small, the report on the results of their weaving was not submitted to the Board, but only to the Collector of Anantapur. The memorandum on the results of experiments made by the Special Deputy Tahsildar in the weaving of chiras having been received only very lately, I have refrained from submitting a separate memorandum on it with the idea of submitting the results along with this final report. These experiments have considerably been prolonged and the special reports on them greatly delayed, but it appears there was no helping it as the experiments had to undergo several repetitions and revisions before accurate results could be arrived at, and as the Deputy Tahsildars could not give the required time and attention to this portion of their duty having been tied down to office work. Moreover, when first appointed, the Special Deputy Tahsildars had no knowledge or experience in the art of weaving, and it was some time before they could get an insight into its details and nature. Consequently the required experiments could not be started before the Deputy Tahsildars gained the necessary knowledge of the subject. As most of these experiments have been carried on more or less under the immediate supervision of M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer Avargal, their results can be relied on for precision.

The various tasks as arrived at from the experiments and those that were in force during the operations at each centre are compared in the accompanying statement F. The figures in the statement show that in the case of panchas, the Bellary and Anantapur tasks have been more or less adequate, while that in Kurnool has been too liberal by 17 per cent., that as regards pachadams, they are light by 10 per cent. and 6 per cent., respectively, in the former two districts and 19 per cent. higher in the other district, and that the tasks for all the three kinds of turbans (5 × 5 cubits, 6 × 6 cubits and 7 × 7 cubits) have been too lenient by 26, 30 and 19 per cent., respectively. While the tasks of all these cloths have been increased, that for carpets has undergone reduction in the revision by 3 per cent. for plain carpets and 8 and 13 per cent. for single flower edged and two flower edged carpets, respectively. The reason for the reduction will be evident from the remarks of M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer Avargal in his report on carpets, an extract of which is given hereunder.

"For the purposes of the task table, a boy has been taken as equivalent to a "woman. The boys engaged in the subsidiary processes are above 12, and as "under the Famine Code their wage would be that of an adult male, there can be "no objection to taking their outturn as equal to that of a woman. As carpet "weavers are Muhammadans, it was not possible to make the experiments with "females. It is not likely that women could do the processes in question quicker "than the boys.

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"In its Proceedings, No. 427, dated 10th June 1897, the Board is pleased to "lay down the principle that though the subsidiary processes which are generally "performed by the weaver's wife or children may not give them a full day's work, "still they should be given a full day's wage. Therefore, although the time taken "for the subsidiary processes is only 5 hours 44 minutes and 6 hours 50 minutes "for *nilimavi* carpets and others, respectively, the task should be taken in both the "cases as one woman for a day." Then as to the additional allowance for flower edged carpets, which was not permitted in the original task tables, he says: "It

"appears, however, that the cooly for carpets made for Sowcars is the same whether "they are made plain or with flowered edges. The cooly weaver is generally "indebted to the Sowcar, and he is bound to weave carpets of whatever kind he "requires of him.

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"The cooly ordinarily paid for the carpets of the dimensions woven under our "scheme is 3 annas, exclusive of the cooly for the processes (2) and (4) in the table "appended to paragraph 8 of the Special Deputy Tahsildar's memorandum, which "amounts to nearly 6 hours' work, which would be the C class wage payable for a "*Maddi Naksha Do'-Palloo*' carpet under the task now proposed for the whole of the "labour required including the processes referred to above, when the yellow cholam "sells at 13 seers per rupee, or, in other words, when grain sells at more than 100 "per cent. above the normal price. Therefore the task proposed may be taken as "fair."

I acquiesce in the view expressed in the above remarks and will add that, in consideration of the comparatively small amount of wages carpets give, and of the fact that their manufacture involves comparatively more muscular exertion, the increase of wages allowed is only fair. In this connection, I may mention that the Kurnool task originally fixed, viz., two-thirds woman for a patti and two-thirds man for a chedasti carpet about the beginning of November 1896 (Board's Proceedings, No. 328, dated 7th November 1896) was not attractive, being too rigid, and had to be reduced by 50 per cent., *i.e.*, 5 hours 30 minutes for a woman and 7 hours for a man, respectively, for the two kinds of carpets (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 397, dated 5th December 1896). Even after this reduction, weavers not availing themselves of the relief, the tasks had, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, to be further reduced to 8 hours of a woman and 30 minutes of a boy and 7 hours of a man, 3 hours a woman and 45 minutes a boy in Board's Proceedings, No. 192, dated 5th March 1897. The Government having in its order, No. 227, dated 31st March 1897, ordered that the Adóni tasks should be adopted as a standard for the weavers, the tasks for the two kinds of carpets underwent a further reduction to reach that level, to one man and one-third woman and one man and one woman, respectively, which were the working tasks during the operations.

As regards turbans, it may be observed that though the tasks generally have been liberal, that for 6 × 6 cubits turbans has been more so. This is established by the fact that the number of looms registered for relief under this kind has been more than double the number of the other two kinds of turbans put together (1,730 against 797). As has been explained by M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer in his report, the lightness of the task was due to more time and labour than was necessary having been allowed in the original experiments, for the subsidiary processes. However, much advantage could not have been taken by the weavers of this leniency for a long time as, on account of the order directing the calculation of wages on half ragi and half cholam and eventually on ragi alone, their wages must have become proportionately less, and as no separate provision was made latterly for the relief of dependents, they must have of necessity set apart a portion of their wages for them.

The task for *poruvas*, as framed by the Head Assistant Collector, seems to have been very light, being 47 per cent. less than it ought to be. As the time required for the several processes including weaving is not exhibited in detail in the memorandum on the original experiments embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 303, dated 13th April 1897, it is difficult to ascertain in what particular processes the time and labour required has exceeded the actual amount. However, roughly speaking, 22 hours of a woman's labour for all the subsidiary processes, except those immediately preceding weaving proper, and 20 hours of a man for the latter processes including weaving have been allowed as against 12 hours and 11 hours 22 minutes, respectively, arrived at at the final experiment conducted by the Special Deputy Tahsildar. This error on the side of leniency could not be discovered during the operations as the experiments for the revision of the tasks were not complete then. In the course of my inspection of the Allagadda office, the appraiser of the station, who is a weaver by caste and occupation, admitted to me that the *poruva* task was

too light by one man, and the revised task table reduces the allowance by three-fourths man and half a woman per poruva. This corresponds very nearly with the estimate of the appraiser, which proves the accuracy of the results arrived at by the experiments. It may be stated, however, that much loss could not have arisen to Government from the leniency of this task as relief to poruva looms was restricted, both at Allagadda and Koilkuntla, the only centres where this kind of cloth was woven under the relief scheme, to the looms that were registered under this head at the very commencement, and fresh looms were not admitted subsequently, *i.e.*, after the lightness of the task became known.

Chiras.—As already remarked, a separate report was not submitted on the weaving of these cloths as has been done in the case of other cloths. The Kurnool Deputy Tahsildar's report on the results of the experiments conducted by him was received only towards the close of October, and then it had to be returned for revision, as it contained certain glaring inaccuracies and omissions. It was finally received in my office only towards the end of November, and then it was too late for submitting a separate memorandum on the results to the Board. A copy of the Deputy Tahsildar's report is appended hereto for the perusal of the Board. The task arrived at by the Deputy Tahsildar from the results of his experiments differ slightly from the one which was in force during the continuance of the relief operations. As regards labour and allowances, the old task appears to be lighter than the one now proposed by the Deputy Tahsildar, based on his experiments by about 10 per cent. The allowances made by the Deputy Tahsildar for the several processes are in accordance with those made for similar processes in the revised task tables for other cloths. The revised task proposed by the Deputy Tahsildar may therefore be accepted and adopted for future use. As regards quantity of materials required for the cloth, the experiments of the Deputy Tahsildar prove that the present allowance of dyed yarns Nos. 20s and 12s are just sufficient being neither more nor less than the required quantities as ascertained from experiment. The allowance of the red twist No. 40s, according to the old task table, however, appears to be in excess of the actual requirements by about 2 hanks a cloth in the case of the *chiras* woven in a reed with 14 *punjams*, and by about one hank in the case of those woven with reeds of 15 and 15½ *punjams*. As the original task was framed on information obtained by enquiries, it was not possible to hit at the exact quantity of the yarn required. The excess, however, does not appear to be great. The Deputy Tahsildar proposes that, in future, all *chira* weavers should be made to weave on *pannes* (reeds) of 15 *punjams*. I do not, however, agree with him in this respect. For such a rule would necessitate the alteration of the reeds already in the possession of the weavers—a matter which involves some initial expenditure which the weavers cannot possibly afford to incur in times of distress. I would, therefore, leave the weavers to use their own reeds fixing the quantity of red yarn at 20 hanks a *chira* for all *pannes*.

14. *Miscellaneous.*—I now proceed to touch upon the various points which have been referred to me by the Board for report. These have all been reported upon already, and I shall therefore only briefly recapitulate what has already been said giving extracts wherever necessary from the separate reports.

15. *Allowing B class wages to weavers.*—M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer was of opinion that it would be enough to allow C wage to weavers. The same opinion was expressed by me in my memorandum on *panchas*. The weavers relieved under the scheme work within their homes and under shade. Their work is not of a nature that requires much muscular exertion. It does not therefore entail much muscular waste. The tasks are framed so as to suit the capabilities of the average weavers. The majority of the weavers should therefore be able to get through their day's task with little exhaustion. The work required of them may therefore be regarded as light rather than otherwise so far as muscular exertion is concerned, though it may require much skill and delicacy. I would therefore submit that C wage, which is the wage provided to keep up a healthy man with light work, in his usual state, would be enough for the weavers.

16. *The number of working hours a day.*—In all the task tables, old as well as revised, the number of working hours a day has been taken as 8. The conditions

under which a weaver has to work are such as would tire a man, though not exhaust him soon. He has to work on regularly and monotonously like a machine half buried as it were in his pit. All the time he remains in a stooping posture. The tiresome monotony no doubt requires intervals of rest. The weaver, besides, requires time for his ablusions and meals. He cannot therefore be expected to work longer than 8 hours a day. M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer Avargal appears to have the same opinion. Others also who observed the weavers at work arrived at the same conclusion. I quote below the opinion of Mr. Pope, Special Assistant Collector of Kurnool: "The popular saying 'the weaver lives half buried' is an "allusion at once to the pit that he sits in and to the cramped and bent appearance "of a weaver who has just completed a good day's work. The work is very fatigu-"ing. I request, therefore, that my proposal may be approved to calculate the task "on an 8 hours day, and not on the day prescribed for relief works." I would, therefore, fix 8 hours as the number of a weaver's working day.

17. The question of the number of working hours a day being thus settled, there arises the next question as to whether it is necessary to allow a weekly holiday to the weavers. As the fixing of working hours at 8 a day allows ample rest to the weaver every day, there does not appear to be any necessity to allow him a separate holiday on the score of giving him a day of cessation from work. During ordinary times, the weavers do not allow themselves this holiday. It is true that from custom, some of the weavers do not work on particular days, such as the new-moon day. But this custom does not appear to be observed by all. Even as regards those who observe it, they have the cessation only once in a month. M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer Avargal, who studied the question, arrived at the same conclusion as will appear from the following extract:—

"From my enquiries, I find that weavers of the *Sale* caste do not weave on new-"moon days, that, on the other hand, those of *Jandra* caste stop work on full-moon "days, while the *Togate* caste weavers weave on all days. Muhammadans weave on "all days except on their festival days. It is thus clear that there is no practice "among weavers of having a complete day of rest once a week, and only some "classes take a holiday once a month. Therefore, and also considering that the "number of working hours is fixed at 8, and that the weaving of ordinary cloths "does not involve as much muscular exertion as the weaving of carpets, I am of "opinion that a holiday is not wanted."

It therefore seems to be unnecessary to allow the weavers a weekly holiday.

18. Next, as regards relief to weavers' dependents, there can be no question as to the necessity for relieving them. The working weavers themselves on whom these incapable members depend for support, are thrown out of employ and are without means of supporting themselves. In such circumstances, they cannot be expected to take care of their dependents. These should therefore be relieved by Government. The only point for consideration is what is the best means of relieving them, whether lightening the tasks of weavers and thus allowing them liberal wages so as to enable them to look after their dependents, or opening special relief kitchens for the weavers' dependents, or granting these dependents gratuitous grain doles. During the last season of distress there was no uniformity in the method of relieving weavers' dependents. In Adóni and Maddikera special weavers' kitchens were started but these were soon converted, the former into a Gosha women's kitchen and the latter into a general one. In the Adóni Gosha women's kitchen, however, a pretty large number of Mussalman weavers' dependents continued to get relieved, but the proportion of weavers' dependents relieved at Maddikera was very small compared with the total on the kitchen roll. Again, at Adóni and Kurnool, a large number of non-working members of Mussalman weaving families were in receipt of grain doles. In the Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks, weavers' dependents received neither of the above forms of relief. But the comparatively light turban tasks allowed the weavers' liberal wages with which they were able to support their dependents. Kitchen relief was not agreeable to the weavers' dependents as a class and very few availed themselves of such relief. Writing on this subject, the Special Deputy Tahsildar of Tadpatri remarks, "that 'the disinclination of weavers to send their children and infirm dependents to

"Government kitchens is more due to the finger of scorn that would be shown "against such people by their relatives and neighbours in better circumstances than "to any other cause. In some cases, I have heard people say that their children "question them as to why they should go for food elsewhere leaving their parents "when it is being cooked at home, and so the whole family is obliged to partake of "the available food even though it may be insufficient."

As regards the lightening the task to enable the weavers to support their dependents, M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer wrote:—

"I cannot see how the question of relieving the dependents of weavers can be "satisfactorily solved by merely fixing a light task. One family may have only a "few working members and a large number of non-working dependents. The "larger the proportion of the latter the less appreciable will be the benefit derived "from the low task fixed. The margin left over what may suffice for the subsist-"ence of the working members might happen to be too small to be of real advan-"tage to the non-working members. On the other hand, the effect of lowering "the tasks with the object in question would unduly benefit the case of weavers "who have a larger proportion of working members and few if any, non-working "dependents."

I entirely agree with the opinion here expressed. I therefore consider that the best form of relief to non-working members of weavers' families is to admit them to grain doles. To this, it may be objected that persons who are not actually in need of relief will seek to obtain the doles. But as it is presumed that relief to weavers will be given after careful enquiry, and only when it is found that they have no other independent means of living, and as weavers' dependents will always be in a worse position than weavers themselves, this objection need not be given much weight.

19. In Government Order, No. 741, dated 31st August 1897, embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 613, dated 11th September 1897, it has been ruled that weaver women should be allowed wages only for the days when they actually help the weavers, and that they should be relieved at the kitchens on other days. In all the task tables, original as well as revised, provision is made for paying wages to women or other subsidiary weavers only for the actual number of hours of their work required for the manufacture of the different kinds of cloths. Hence the allowance of fractions of women as in the case of Pachadams (two men and three and-a-half women). Even as regards men weavers, the same principle has been adopted. Only in one case, *i.e.*, in the case of the Adóni carpet tasks, a full woman's wage has been allowed when only a portion of her day's work is actually required. This was done on the authority of Government Order, No. 335, dated 15th May 1897. The question of relieving weavers' women at the kitchen for the days they do not work does not therefore seem to require consideration. I quote below M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer's opinion in support of this view:—

"I have found this principle capable of application only in the case of carpets "where subsidiary processes are few and take comparatively small amount of time, "but not of other cloths in respect of which such processes are more various. It "is difficult to say in the case of such cloths what portion of the work is done by "coolies and what is done by the members of the family and to what extent. "Generally, in the case of ordinary cloths, the subsidiary processes take at least as "much time as the weaving, and so practically the question of having to provide a "full day's wage for work which does not occupy a day, does not arise."

20. Suggestions have been invited with regard to the detection of, and dealing with, frauds on the part of weavers. These points were reported on by M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer Avargal, in his Dis. No. 174, dated 13th August 1897. Frauds may be committed in two ways (1) by abstracting yarn and making up for the weight either by oversizing or otherwise, and (2) by substituting inferior yarn for that advanced by Government. The latter method was adopted in Jammalamadugu and Proddatur about the end of August when, under the orders of the Collector, English yarn counts Nos. 30 and 40 were issued in the place of country-mill spun yarn that had before been used to be advanced for turbans. The Deputy Tahsildar detected a number of cases in which the weavers, who took

English yarn as advance, returned cloths woven partly of English and partly of country mill yarn. In all cases where the fraud was brought home to the weavers, the names were removed and advances stopped to them, any outstandings with them being summarily recovered. It is not always easy to detect this kind of fraud. If the weaver is stupid enough to misappropriate a large quantity of the superior yarn and substitute for the same inferior yarn, it may be found out easily enough. But the weavers are not always stupid, especially those who want to practise fraud; and when the trick is practised sparingly it may escape detection altogether. As regards the first kind of fraud, I would submit that it is not easy enough to practise without the possibility of detection. Under the rules, the weaver is required to produce in return for the yarn advanced to him a certain cloth of fixed dimensions and weight. If he should abstract a portion of the yarn, it is more than probable that either the dimensions of the cloth would be affected or its texture, even supposing that by skilful sizing he makes up for the loss in weight. The task tables provide for fines not only for short dimensions and short weight, but also for bad texture. Unless, therefore, the appraisers appointed by Government are extremely careless, or acting in collusion with the weavers, the fraud can be easily detected. Few cases of fraud appear to have occurred excepting those remarked upon above, regarding Jammalamadugu and Proddatur. The weavers seem to have, on the whole, behaved honestly in the matter of weaving and returning cloths. Writing on the subject, M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer Avargal remarks:—

"From my enquiries, I learn that it is nowhere the practice to size the "woof thread except for the purpose of fraud. Even when it is resorted to for "such purpose, it cannot create any very material difference without the trick "being detected. I am told, however, by the Special Deputy Tahsildar of Bellary "district that he has heard some say that weavers of Ravikalu at Kampli size "the woof thread, but the information requires verification. The ways in which "frauds may be committed are, so far as I have heard, either (1) by trying to "artificially increase the weight by (*a*) oversizing or (*b*) sprinkling water mixed "with salt or mere water in the several folds and after folding the cloth tightly, "putting a weight over it, so that the folds may adhere to one another and pre-"serve the moisture, or (2) by substituting yarn of inferior kind for the warp or "the woof. The trick (1) (*b*) can easily be detected by opening the folds and feel-"ing the cloth with hand. The oversizing, if excessive, must be palpable to the "sight as well as to the touch. There is a limit to oversizing in that, when it is "overdone, the warp threads become too stiff and do not easily coalesce with the "woof threads and will prevent uniformity of texture. As for trick (2), if it "is done sparingly, and if it is distributed in small quantities over the whole cloth, "it may escape the notice of the appraiser, otherwise it must arrest his attention. "As to the best way of dealing with frauds, I am of opinion that a proper selection "of appraisers and constant and careful supervision of their work by the superior "officers and searching periodical examinations of the cloths by the Committee "are the only means whereby such frauds can be kept down."

21. There is still the question raised by the Board how far it is advisable to leave the appraisers to deal with the fraud committed by the weavers. So far as short weight or short dimension is concerned, the several task tables lay down what allowance should be made in these respects, and what rates of fines should be imposed in cases where the limits allowed are exceeded. It is, therefore, a simple matter of arithmetical calculation to determine the amounts. The weavers themselves can easily see whether their cloths are defective as regards weight or dimensions. There, therefore, appears to be no difficulty so far as these points are concerned. But the question of fixing the amount of fine for bad texture is not easy. It must be left to the discretion of the appraisers, more or less giving the option to the weavers to appeal to the Deputy Tahsildar in charge or to the special appraising Committee, if need be. A limit, however, should be placed on the powers of appraisers to fine for bad texture, and they should be directed to take to the notice of the Deputy Tahsildar or the special appraising Committee all cases in which they consider that a more severe treatment is required. Unless such restriction is placed on the powers of the appraisers, there will be scope to levy

Experice in Jammalamadugu has shown, that, in many cases, village officers recommendations were very unreliable and led to the admission of bogus looms Under the rules, advances to weavers should be made for "only as many looms as "can be worked by the members of the family assisted by such additional and "necessary" labour as cannot be provided for by the family itself." But the village officers, in many instances, recommended weavers who owned no looms. Again when the head of a family had already been enrolled for one loom, his son or other member of the same family or his *vatugadu* (assistant) cooly weaver was recommended and registered for separate looms. The result was that undivided family, more than one member was registered as an independent loom owner, though there were no corresponding number of looms owned by the family. In one case of Moravagudi village, it was found, says the Deputy Tahsildar, "that the village "officer recommended admission of a man who, though a weaver by caste, does not "know weaving at all, but who is a clerk under a rich merchant of Jammala "madugu. This man has employed a family for weaving the cloths, the members "of which receive the bare wages, and is making a profit merely for lending his "loom." On two occasions, once in June and another time in September, the Special Deputy Tahsildar brought to notice in his notes of inspection, that in as many as 70 on the first and over 60 cases on the second, advances had been taken in two villages of Jammalamadugu taluk for looms not actually in existence, and I since learnt that the village officers, who recommended such cases, were punished by the Collector. Such frauds could not have occurred and where they did occur could have been early detected, and brought to notice by the Special Deputy Tahsildar were it not that he was under the existing rules tied down to his relief centre, and his office work which allowed him little or no time to go on tours of inspection. In this connection, I cannot too much urge upon the consideration of the Board the importance of appointing a manager for each weaver's relief centre who could attend to the office work and to the supervision of the conduct of business in the centre, and thereby relieve the Deputy Tahsildar of this portion of his duty. Of course, I do not mean that the Deputy Tahsildar should be entirely diverted of the responsibility of the administration of relief operations. He must exercise control over them in a general way and should be answerable for any shortcomings. This matter has been fully dealt with in the report submitted by M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer Avargal along with his draft rules and forms for the conduct of weavers' relief, and therefore needs no further expatiation on my part.

27. I should here remark that there has been too much of sameness with regard to the cloths woven under our scheme. Most of the carpets woven in Bellary district are of the same colours and dimensions, so are the majority of those woven at Kurnool. All the *pachadams* woven are of the same quality and dimensions, excepting the poruvas of Koilkuntla and Allagadda. Similarly, all the *panchas* woven under the scheme, except those of Pattikonda are of one sort. Consumers' needs and tastes differ. It would be easier to dispose of a smaller number each of a larger number of varieties of cloths than to sell a larger number of each of a smaller number of varieties. I would therefore suggest that, in future operations, a larger variety of cloths should be woven differing from one another in colours and dimensions and consequently also in prices.

28. I shall conclude this report with a brief account of work done by the several officers concerned. M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer Avargal joined the special office on 2nd April 1897, and continued to hold it till the 13th August when he handed over charge to me. Since that date I have been in charge. The Head Clerk of the special office joined his duties only on the 11th May, while the second clerk's place remained unfilled till 13th July, so that M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer Avargal had to work during some time without even the help of a clerk. Statement G exhibits the inspection work done by myself and M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer. Of the Special Deputy Tahsildars, all except that of Kurnool, had direct charge of one office or other in addition to their duty of general supervision. The Deputy Tahsildars of Cuddapah, Anantapur and Bellary had to attend to the maintenance of stock in the several centres of operations under their respective supervision, while, owing to the large number of centres, this duty devolved upon the Tahsildars and Divisional

black mail, as was actually found to have been done at Gonegundla in Pattikonda taluk. At this centre, in the course of the examination of the accounts, it was found that, during the first month of the operations, fines covering the whole, or nearly the whole, of the wages earned, were frequent. The Deputy Tahsildar who was then with me explained that he had received a complaint against the appraiser who imposed those fines, and that he dismissed him after holding an enquiry. The appraiser working at the time of my inspection was a different man. There may be rare cases in which it would be not altogether right to hold the weaver responsible for short weight. But general rules must have exceptions. I quote below the opinion of M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer Avargal as regards this point.

"With reference to this, it is submitted that short weight may be due to "other causes also, such as the length of yarn contained in the quantity advanced, "which is a fixed amount in weight, being too great for the prescribed length of "the carpet, or to the yarn itself, owing to defective spinning, being thicker and "consequently covering a greater length than the average yarn of that kind would "do. In such cases, it would be hard on the weaver if he is fined. But if he has "wilfully and fraudulently abstracted the yarn, the result must appear in the bad "texture, and I propose that, in all such cases of bad texture, a separate fine should "be levied apart from the deduction on account of shortage of yarn. What this "fine should be depends on the degree of badness of the texture, and it must be "left to the discretion of the appraiser to fine up to half an anna for a carpet. "But if the texture is so bad, or if the weaver too frequently spoils the texture, so "as to deserve a heavier fine, he should do so with the approval of the officer in "charge."

22. This naturally leads to the next question, viz., whether cloths of bad texture should be rejected. This subject has been fully reported upon by my predecessor, and I cannot do better than simply repeat what he has written:

"As a rule, cloths should not be rejected unless they differ widely from the "sample, and that even then, rather than risk the chance of losing the advance "made to the weaver, by rejecting the cloth, it would be better to receive the cloth "subject to a fine extending up to the full amount of the wage. These relief "operations necessarily take place during a period of distress, and when a cloth "brought by a weaver is rejected, the weaver can hardly find a sale for it owing to "the demand for cloths having become contracted, and he cannot therefore be "expected to find the money wherewith to purchase fresh yarn. In case, however, "a weaver brings badly woven cloths repeatedly, it must indicate either too great "carelessness or incompetence on his part, and he may therefore well be held not to "be a fit subject for relief at his own craft, and struck off the rolls and left to find "employment on ordinary relief works. The appraisers' power to fine may be "restricted to a certain maximum. I would say 2 annas in the rupee on the "wages due for the weaving proper."

23. The question that still remains to be dealt with is that in regard to the gain in weight that cloths acquire owing to sizing. Experiments made by the Deputy Tahsildar of Cuddapah on the weaving of turbans, as well as those of the Tahsildar of Kurnool on the weaving of *chiras*, show that, so far as these cloths are concerned, the gain in weight due to sizing is, more or less, counterbalanced by the loss in the shape of fluff and ends of warp (*chamika*) left on the loom. The experiments on *panchas* and *pachadams* weaving, however, made by the Deputy Tahsildars of Bellary, Kurnool and Tadpatri, indicate that cloths made of lower counts of yarn at least, viz., 20 and 10, gain in the net result about 4 per cent. Relying on these last experiments, I recommended in my Pancha and Pachadam Memorandum that the weavers should be required to show this much of increase in the woven cloths over the weight of the yarn issued. The two sets of experiments, it would seem, led to opposite results. The comparatively finer counts of 30 and 40 which have greater twist, do not seem to take and retain much *conji*, while the rougher counts, viz., 20 and 10, having less twist, retain more of sizing. As regards the coloured yarn used for the *chiras* woven at Pattikonda, the warp of these is made up of dyed No. 20 and red No. 40. The same remark applies to red No. 40 as that made with regard to the turbans. In the case of dyed No. 20

the presence of the indigo colouring matter seems to interfere with its power of retaining the size. In those cases in which experiments conducted at different centres proved that cloths do gain weight in the net result, I would suggest that weavers should be required to show this increase in the woven cloths. In other cases, no such increase need be insisted on. M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer was of opinion that a certain increase in weight due to sizing should be insisted on in all cases. When experiments do not warrant such increase, I would not recommend the course suggested by M.R.Ry. Ramu Iyer, whose opinion is contained in the following remarks:—

"As to the question whether weavers taking advances of yarn should be "required to bring cloth exceeding in weight that of the yarn issued, in view of the "fact that the yarn gains in weight by sizing, the Board expresses itself (in Board's "Proceedings No. 415, dated 3rd June 1897) in favour of the continuance of the "existing procedure of requiring just the weight for weight, on the ground that it "will be impossible to check any very great number of cloths. But it is a fact that, "in the case of cloths like *panchas* and *pachadams*, the net weight of the cloth "ought always to show an excess in weight, provided the whole of the yarn has "been used. In the experiments conducted at Adóni, Tadpatri and Pattikonda, these "cloths have been found to gain at least 4 per cent. in weight, the actual gain varying from 4 to nearly 8 per cent. If this increase is to be foregone, it virtually "means that the weaver may be allowed to appropriate to himself at least 4 per "cent. of the yarn advanced to him. The quantity prescribed in the task table "must be taken to represent what is actually required to produce a cloth of the "prescribed standard of texture and dimensions, and when less quantity is used by "4 per cent. or more, it must, to that extent, affect the texture or dimensions, more "probably the latter. Therefore, apart from the demoralizing effect on the weaver "of foregoing the extra weight, and thus making him systematically appropriate "a part of the yarn advanced to him, there is the likelihood of getting cloths of "inferior texture. By means of experiments carefully conducted, it may be ascertained what the minimum weight is that the cloth may be expected to gain from "sizing done moderately, and the weaver must be required to bring cloth showing "at least the prescribed minimum increase in weight. Of course, it may be said "that the weaver is likely to manage to show the increased weight by oversizing "the cloth. But a weaver prone thus to defraud Government will resort to such "tricks, all the same even when we require him to bring merely weight for weight, "and by making him show a minimum increase, we narrow the extent by which he "defrauds Government and benefits himself. As regards turbans, the results of "experiments conducted show that no increase in weight should be expected from "the weavers but only weight for weight."

24. M.R.Ry. S. Ramu Iyer Avergal submitted for the orders of the Board a proposal that, at all centres of relief operations, receipts and issues of yarn should be noted in the stock and day-books in terms of bales, bundles, knots, hanks and leas, and that in the day-book of advances the weights of the individual issues should also be noted. No final order has been passed on the subject. As a matter of fact, at all centres other than Koilkuntla and Allagadda, the method adopted for registering receipts and issues was that proposed by M.R.Ry. Ramu Iyer. At Koilkuntla and Allagadda, however, all entries were made—both receipts and issues—only in weight under the orders of the Head Assistant Collector who was in direct charge of the operations. The method adopted in these two centres is open to serious objection, as under it there is much scope for fraud. All bales of a certain company contain a fixed number of bundles and all bundles contain a fixed number of knots. Each knot contains a fixed number of hanks, which are again made up of the same number of leas of a definite length, so that, if the contents of a bale are noted in terms of bundles, knots, hanks and leas, there is no room for any one to commit fraud. On the contrary, the bales differ in weight, and the difference in weight between bale and bale is sometimes as much as is equal to the weight of one bundle or more. If, therefore, the contents of the bales received are registered in the stock-book in weight alone, an unscrupulous Paymaster or Storekeeper, as the case may be, may easily abstract a bundle without any risk of detection. The method proposed by M.R.Ry. Ra

A.—*Statement showing the different kinds of cloths woven in each of the several centres of Weavers' Relief in the Deccan Districts.*

Jammalamadugu Weavers' Relief centre.		Proddatur.		Tadpatri.		Uravakonda.		Bellary.		Adóni.		Yemmiganur.		Rayadrug.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
Panchas.	White No. 20s for both warp and woof.	Panchas.	No. 20s for both warp and woof.	Panchas.	No. 20s for warp and woof and manchaya No. 40s for borders.	Panchas.	No. 20s for warp and woof and manchaya No. 40s for borders.	Panchas.	No. 20s for both warp and woof, No. 20s brown twist for borders.	Panchas.	No. 20s for both warp and woof, No. 20s brown twist for borders.	Panchas.	No. 20s for both warp and woof, No. 20s brown twist for borders.	Panchas.	No. 20s for both warp and woof, No. 20s brown twist for borders.
Turbans 7 × 7 cubits.	White twist No. 30s for the warp and No. 40s for the woof.	Turbans 6 × 6 cubits.	White twist No. 30s for the warp and No. 40s for the woof.	Pachadams (fine).	No. 20s for both warp and woof.	Pachadams.	No. 20s for both warp and woof.	Carpets.	No. 20/3s for warp and country twist, black and red, subsequently No. 6s dyed yarn for woof.	Carpets.	No. 20/3s for warp and country twist, black and red, subsequently No. 6s dyed yarn for woof.	Pachadam.	No. 20/3s for warp and country twist, black and red, subsequently No. 6s dyed yarn for woof.	Pachadam.	No. 20/3s for warp and country twist, black and red, subsequently No. 6s dyed yarn for woof.
Turbans 6 × 6 cubits.	White twist No. 30s for the warp and No. 40s for the woof.	Turbans 5 × 5 cubits.	...	Pachadams (coarse).	No. 10s for the warp and No. 12s for the woof.	...	...	Pachadams.	No. 10s for both warp and woof.	Pachadam.	No. 10s for both warp and woof.	...	...	...	...
Turbans 5 × 5 cubits.	White twist No. 30s for the warp and No. 40s for the woof.	...	...	Turbans 6 × 6 cubits.	No. 30s for the warp and 40s for the woof.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Turbans 5 × 5 cubits.	No. 30s for the warp and 40s for the woof.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Kachas...	No. 20s for warp and woof.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Pattais.	No. 10s for warp and wof.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.—*Statement showing the different kinds of cloths woven in each of the several centres of Weavers' Relief in the Deccan Districts* – continued.

Koilkuntla.		Allagadda.		Kurnool town.		Maddikera		Pattikonda.		Kodamur.		Gonegundla.		Pyapali.	
9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
Panchas.	No. 20s for warp and woof and red No. 40s for borders.	Panchas.	No. 20s for warp and woof and red No. 40s for borders.	Panchas.	No. 20s for warp and woof and red No. 40s for borders.	Goranchu pancha.	No. 20s for warp and woof and red No. 40s for borders.	Goranchu pancha.	No. 20s for warp and woof and red No. 40s for borders.	Goranchu pancha.	No. 20s for warp and woof and red No. 40s for borders.	Goranchu pancha.	No. 20s for warp and woof and red No. 40s for borders.	Goranchu pancha.	No. 20s for warp and woof and red No. 40s for borders.
Peruvas.	No. 10s for warp and woof.	Peruvas.	No. 10s for warp and woof.	Carpets.	No. 20/3s for warp and dyed No. 6s for woof.	Kunkuma bharani-chira.	Black No. 20 and red No. 40 for warp and No. 12 black and red No. 40 and white No. 20 for borders.	Togaranchu pancha.	Black No. 20 and red No. 40 for warp and No. 12 black and red No. 40 and white No. 20 for borders.	Pachadam.	Black No. 20 and red No. 40 for warp and No. 12 black and red No. 40 and white No. 20 for borders.	Pachadam.	Black No. 20 and red No. 40 for warp and No. 12 black and red No. 40 and white No. 20 for borders.	Togaranchu pancha.	Black No. 20 and red No. 40 for warp and No. 12 black and red No. 40 and white No. 20 for borders.
Turbans 6 × 6 cubits.	No. 30s for warp and No. 40s for woof.	Turbans.	No. 30s for warp and No. 40s for woof.	...	...	Billanchu chira.	...	Kunkuma bharani-chira.	...	Salla ...	...	...	...	Kunkuma bharani.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Tollachira.	...	Tellachira.	...	...	...	...	...	Kandu salai.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Kandu salai.	Black No. 20 and indigo colored No. 40 for warp and black No. 12 and indigo colored No. 40s.	Kandu salai.	Black No. 20 and indigo colored No. 40 for warp and black No. 12 and indigo colored No. 40s.	...	...	...	...	Sellas ...	Black No. 20 and indigo colored No. 40 for warp and black No. 12 and indigo colored No. 40s.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Pachadam.	No. 10 for warp and No. 12 for woof.	Pachadam (dungry cloth).	...	...	...	...	...	Pachadam.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sellas ...	No. 10s for warp and woof.	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX VIII.

B.—*Statement showing the stocks of cloths in the different Relief Centres.*

Name of centre.	Purchases.		Carpets.	Turbans 7 × 7 cubits.	Turbans 6 × 6 cubits.	Turbans 5 × 5 cubits.	Chirus.	Sellas.	Peruvas.	Kachas.	Pattais.
		Pachadam.									
Jammalamadugu	31,553	...	...	21,815	218,302	100,980	...	...	...	...	...
Proddatur	38,464	...	...	...	46,628	2,085	...	...	...	...	...
Toplestri	24,848	14,007	...	...	12,632	3,216	...	...	...	1,595	425
Uravakonda ...	about 300	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adoni	6,041	1,059	23,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	1,259	556	2,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yemmiganur	21,778	14,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rayadrug	6,894	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool Town	10,036	...	54,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattikonda Taluk. ...	108,184	18,312	...	...	...	...	15,491	568	...	...	...
Koilkuntla ...	12,784	...	...	...	6,476	...	...	...	14,795	...	...
Allagadda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	282,190	49,512	81,139	21,815	284,278	106,881	15,491	568	14,795	1,595	425

C.—Statement showing the cost price per cloth of each of the several kinds woven in the several Weavers' Relief Centres.

Number of cloth.	Jammalamadugu.	Proddatur.	Tadpatri.	Uravakonda.	Bellary.	Gooty.	Rayadrug.	Kodumur.	Kurnool Town.	Gonegundla.	Pattikonda.	Pyapali.	Allagadda.	Koilkuntla.	Nandikotkur.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	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.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Turbans 7×7 cubits	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Do. 6×6 do.	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8
Do. 5×5 do.	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8
Kachhas					0 12 3	0 12 3										
Pattals					0 6 11	0 6 11										
Panchas	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3
Gorumchi Panchas																
Pattanchi Panchas																
Telia Sellalu																
Kankatambhuruni chira																
Kahon Sahi																
Billanchu cunje																
Telia chira																
Usasi Pachhadams					1 5 10											
Fine Pachhadams					0 13 0											
Purvyas																
Pathi Gurpets																
(Second sort) Pathi Angaste																
Pathi Kankalu																
(Second sort) Pathi Ganganjamiri																
(Second sort) Chedarti Angaste																
Chedarti Kankalu																
(Second sort) Chedarti Ganganjamiri																
(First sort) Chedarti Ganganjamiri																
Do. do. Gara																
Do. do. Jamni																

Details of establishment.

Details of establishment.	Jammalamadugu.		Proddatur.		Tadpatri.		Uravakonda.		Adoni.		Bellary.		Yemmiganur.		Rayadrug.		Kodumur.		Kurnool Town.		Gonegundla.		Pattikonda.		Pyapali.		Maddikera.		Allagadda.		Koilkuntla.	
	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Special Deputy Tahsildar	1	120	...	...	1	100	...	...	1	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Deputy Tahsildar's Clerk	1	20	...	...	1	15	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Deputy Tahsildar's peons	1	7	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Storekeeper	1	30	1	30	1	50	...	...	1	50	1	40	1	50	1	40	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	1	40
Appraisers	3	20 each	1	20	1	25	...	...	1 1	25 15	...	...	1 1	25 20	1	25	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20
Paymasters	2	25 each	1	25	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	...	...	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	25	1	25
Clerks	5	15 each	2	15 each	2	15 each	1	15	1 1	15 12	...	...	2	15 each	1	12	1	15	2	15 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15 each	2	15 each
Attenders	6	7 each	3	7 each	3	7 each	1	7 each	2	6 each	2	7 each	3	6 each	3	6 each	2	7 each	3	7 each	2	7 each	2	7 each	2	7 each	2	7 each	3	7 each	3	7 each
Night watchman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musalchi	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Supervisor, Dyeing department																							1	10								
Central Depôt-keeper																							1	50								
His attenders 2, at Rs. 7 each																							2	7 each								
Central Depôt-keeper at Nandyal, Rs. 50																																
His subordinates—Not known																																
Central Depôt-keeper at Cuddapah, Rs. 50																																
His subordinates—Not known																																

E.—*Statement of expenditure of the several Weavers' Relief Centres.*

Number.	Name of centre.	Cost of yarn.	Dyeing charges.	Wages.	Contingent charges.	Establishment charges.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of column 5 to column 8.	Percentage of columns 7 to 8.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
1	Jammalamadugu	2,82,830 5 0	.....	1,96,315 11 4	4,294 12 2	2,064 3 8	6,77,314 0 2	38·8	0·5	
2	Proddatur	Not available.				844 3 9	844 3 9	.....	.....	
3	Special Deputy Tahsildar's office, Cuddapah district	.....	.....	.....	.....	959 8 10	959 8 10	.....	.....	
4	Bellary	5,661 9 1	1,729 0 0	1,252 14 10	140 11 0	323 13 8	9,117 0 7	13·7	3·5	
5	Adóni	35,034 0 4	.....	6,305 8 2	767 7 10	1,556 6 7	44,811 7 1	14·07	3·4	
6	Yemmiganur	26,071 13 11	83 8 0	12,257 15 4	574 5 2	1,030 12 7	40,018 6 10	31·2	2·5	
7	Rayadrug	7,257 5 7	.....	2,127 2 8	251 13 8	268 6 5	10,904 11 4	28·6	2·4	
8	Special Deputy Tahsildar's office, Bellary district	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,322 4 3	1,322 4 3	.....	.....	
9	Tadpatri	21,679 9 3	.....	* 14,736 8 5	.....	855 7 0	37,271 8 8	39·2	2·2	* Includes also contingencies.
10	Uravakonda	866 4 0	.....	80 11 9	10 0 0	110 7 8	1,076 3 11	8·2	1·2	
11	Special Deputy Tahsildar's establishment, Anantapur district	.....	.....	.....	.....	901 5 0	901 5 0	.....	.....	
12	Pattikonda	15,358 1 3	† 10,759 15 6	† 6,227 5 10	165 7 8	.....	32,501 14 27	19·1	.....	† Total cost of dyeing in the central depôt at Pattikonda.
13	Maddikera	13,230 7 7	.....	‡ 5,565 0 4	364 4 7	.....	21,557 12 5	24·2	.....	
14	Pyapali	2,934 12 6	.....	2,950 8 7	144 5 9	.....	4,029 10 10	31·3	.....	‡ Includes also establishment charges.
15	Koduvur	32,684 11 3	.....	‡ 17,735 10 6	1,227 8 6	.....	51,657 14 5	31·3	.....	
16	Gonegundla	8,486 9 1	.....	4,297 2 6	149 14 6	.....	13,933 12 1	33·0	.....	
17	Kurnool Town	49,664 15 0	5,982 0 0	8,014 9 0	933 7 11	724 7 3	66,219 11 3	13·4	1·1	
18	Allagadda	15,026 9 0	.....	2,359 6 0	253 13 1	1,507 1 0	20,316 13 1	35·4	6·1	
19	Koilkuntla									
20	Special Deputy Tahsildar's office, Kurnool district	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,162 0 0	1,162 0 0	.....	.....	
21	Special Deputy Collector's office, Deccan Districts	.....	.....	.....	212 4 0	1,213 15 6	4,426 13 0	.....	.....	
	Total	4,72,816 0 11	18,545 12 0	2,30,544 3 10	9,699 3 10	17,941 6 8	7,19,949 11 3	30·7	2·4	

F.—*Comparative Statement of the tasks as were in force during the operations and as revised for the several cloths experimented on.*

Description of cloths.	As were in force during the operations.						As revised.					
	Dimensions.	Number in set.	Quantity of materials advanced.	Time and labour allowed. Men.	Time and labour allowed. Women.	Allowances for gruel, &c.	Dimensions.	Number in set.	Quantity of Materials to be advanced.	Time and labour allowed. Men.	Time and labour allowed. Women.	Allowances for gruel, &c.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Panchas of Bellary district.	9′×3½′	4	6½ knots, No. 30s and ¼ hk. of dyed No. 20 for borders.	4	5	No allowance.	9′×3½′	4	6 knots and 6 hks. of No. 20 and 8 less of colored 20s or 16 of 40s.	4	5	No allowance.	Increase in the task inappreciable.
Panchas of Anantapur district.	9′×3½′	4	6 knots of No. 20s and 5 hks. of No. 40s manchays.	4	5	Half a seer of cholam for gruel.	9′×3½′	4	Do.	4	5	Do.	
Panchas of Kurnool district.	9′×3½′	5	7 knots of No. 20s and 2½ hks. of No. 40 red.	5	5	With allowance.	9′×3½′	5	Do.	4	5	Do.	About 17 per cent. increased.
Pachadama of Adóni.	33′×2½′	1	6 knots and 1 hank of No. 10s.	3	3	No allowance.	33′×2½′	1	6 knots and 1 hk.	2	3½	Do.	About 10 per cent. increased.
Pachadama of Anantapur district.	18′×2½′	3	7 knots and 5 hks. of No. 20s.	5	6½	33 tolas of grain for gruel, &c.	18′×2½′	3	7 knots and 5 hks.	5	5	Do.	About 5 per cent. increased.
Pachadams of Karnool district.	32′ 8″×2′ 1″	1	3 knots of Nos. 12 and 3½ hks. of No. 30s.	2	2	With allowance.	33′×2½′	1	6 knots and 1 hk. of No. 10.	2	3½	Do.	About 18 per cent. reduced.
Turbans 5×5 cubits.		15	2 boxes of No. 30s and 1 hk., 2 knots and 16 hks. of No. 40s.	40	26	Do.		15	90 hks. of No. 30 and 90 hks. of No. 40 for 5 turbans, provided the number of punjams is 36.	31	20½	With allowance.	About 26 per cent. increased.
Do. 6×6 do.		16	1 box, 10 hks. and 9 knots	50	33½	Do.		16	25 hks. of No. 30 and 72½ hks. of No. 40 for 5 turbans, provided the punjams are 25.	38	30	Do.	About 30 per cent. increased.
Do. 7×7 do.		15	585 tolas of Nos. 30s and 292 of No. 40.	44	37½	Do.		15	105 hks. of No. 30s and 100 hks. of 40s, provided the panne is of 18 punjams.	44	37½	Do.	About 19 per cent. increased.
Purvas	21″×3′	1	95 tolas of No. 10s	3	3	Do.	21″×3′	2	48 hks. of No. 10s	2½	5	No allowance.	About 44 per cent. increased.
Carpets	6′4″×3′4″	4	1 knot and 2 hks. of 40s for warp and 6 knots of nili, 4 of meddi and 1 of bleached yarn.	4	4	No allowance.	6′4″×3′4″	4	Same quantity	4½ for plain carpets. 4½ for single-flowered edge. 5½ for two-flowered edges.	4 5 6	Do.	About 3 per cent. reduced. About 3 per cent. reduced. About 13 per cent. reduced.
Kuchas	19′×3½″	1	16 tolas of No. 20s	1	1½	Do.	Same	1	Same quantity	1½	2	Do.	About 18 per cent. increased.
Pattais	19′×9½″	1	65 tolas of No. 10s	1½	1	Do.	Same	1	Same quantity	1½	2		
Chiras	23′×3′ 5″	1	18 hks. of dyed 20s, 11 hks. of dyed 12, 22 hks. of red No. 40 and 1 hk. of white No. 20.	3	1 woman & 2 children.	One anna for gruel.	23′×3′ 5″	3	48 hks. of dyed No. 20, 33 hks. of dyed 12, 60 hks. red No. 40 and 3 hks. of white No. 20 for 3 chiras.	7	8		

APPENDIX IX.

From the Hon'ble P. RAJARATNA MUDALIYAR, Dewan Bahadur, Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, to the Secretary to the Famine Commissioner, Madras, dated 27th December 1897, G. No. 8216.

In reply to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 9828, dated 9th instant, I have the honour to submit two statements showing the statistics of registration in the six affected districts of the Presidency during 1896-97 and the first half of the current official year, as compared with the figures of the corresponding periods of the previous year. For facility of reference I have given the registrations in each month of the year for each registration sub-district separately and also abstract totals for the affected areas only. The monthly returns relating to the earlier period of distress which were sent, in original, to the Famine Commissioner as received, were received back only on the 17th instant, and it has taken some days for the office to tabulate them in their present form.

2. I regret that I am unable to give a full analysis of the figures within the short time fixed by the Famine Commissioner. Speaking generally it will be seen that, in the affected taluks of the four Deccan districts, the failure of the monsoon in 1896-97 led to a diminution in registration in the second half of the year which continued also in the next six or seven months of the current year; that in Ganjám and Vizagapatam on the other hand, there was comparatively a large increase in registrations in the former period, which was followed, in the case of Ganjám, by a still larger increase in the succeeding seven months—April to October 1897, and in the case of Vizagapatam, by a heavy decline.

3. In my note on the administration of the department for 1896-97, I recorded the following remarks :—

"In the Deccan districts the seasons were very unfavourable and relief works had to be started by Government so early as November 1896. The soil in these districts is poor, and the sale value of land, which is mostly dependent on a precarious rainfall, is generally very low. The failure of the usual rains led to a heavy falling off in sales and leases followed by an increase in mortgages, the net result being a decrease in each district. This increase in mortgages occurred chiefly in the last quarter of the year, when the distress became severe; but the extent of the increase varied in different parts with reference, apparently, to the intensity and duration of the distress, the scale at which relief operations had been carried on, and the extent to which loans were granted under the Loans Acts. But for the loans which were so liberally granted by Government, especially in the Bellary-Anantapúr districts, the borrowings by the poorer classes from professional money-lenders would have been much larger than they were."

As regards the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts I remarked as follows :—

"Registrations were almost stationary up to December 1896, when distress began to be severely felt owing to the failure of the rains. This led to a large increase in registrations, both under sales and mortgages, in the last three months of the year. The increase was confined chiefly to the Government taluks, while in the Zamindari tracts in which the tenants have no occupancy rights, the registration either declined or exhibited only a small increase."

4. In reviewing the report the Government remarked that some of my conclusions were "discounted by the fact that the unfavourable season is in some instances assigned as the cause of a rise and in others of a fall in the number of documents registered." A similar remark was made by Government in 1892 (*vide* G.O., No. 1176, Judicial, dated 21st September 1892, reviewing the report for 1891-92) when questioned the correctness of the reason assigned for the decrease in the number of registrations in the Kurnool district in 1891-92, viz., severe scarcity, because distress was stated to have caused an increase of registrations in some other districts. Thereupon the Inspector-General (Dewan Bahadur S. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar) furnished an elaborate memorandum in which he pointed out the various considerations which should be taken into account in arriving at any satisfactory conclusion as to the effect of adverse seasons on registrations, and his remarks thereon were generally accepted by Government (vide G.O., No. 1176

Judicial, dated 15th September 1893, on the administration report for the triennium ending 1892-93. The question whether adverse seasons have the effect of increasing or decreasing the number of registrations depends largely upon the economic condition of the tracts affected, the extent to which they are protected by irrigation works, the general character of the soil and the crop outturn, the intensity and duration of the distress, the ability of the people to tide over it, the extent of credit and facilities for borrowing ordinarily possessed by them, the timeliness and sufficiency of the relief measures adopted in the different tracts, the extent to which State loans and remissions or suspensions of Government assessment have been allowed, and other local causes.

5. Registration officers have no means of gauging correctly the extent to which the number of registrations may be influenced by the various causes referred to, but the fact remains that, in the period under review, the Deccan districts as well as the two northern districts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam were more or less severely affected by the failure of the usual rains, and that, as a direct result of the distress which followed, registrations fell in the Deccan, while they increased in the two other districts. The cause was the same in both cases, but its effect was different in the two groups. In some cases it was also different in portions of the same taluks, probably because the distress was greater or the people poorer, in one portion than in another, or because one portion depended on the early, and the other on the later, rains. On these points, it is the local revenue officers that can furnish accurate information. Taking the two groups as a whole, it would seem that in the Deccan districts, the distress was greater and more prolonged than in the two northern districts, and that adequate relief measures were started at an early stage. In Ganjám and Vizagapatam, the distress began to be felt severely only towards the end of December, when relief operations were commenced, but the people, owing to some absurd prejudices, refused for a long time to resort to the works or to the kitchens. Again, in the Deccan districts, more especially in Bellary and Anantapur, loans to the extent of several lakhs were granted to hundreds of ryots under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, whereas in Ganjám and Vizagapatam they did not exceed a few thousands. Remissions were also liberally granted in the Deccan, and the collection of the balance due to Government was postponed. In Ganjám and Vizagapatam, a considerable portion of the area affected is situated in Zamindaries, where the position of the tenants is probably not as satisfactory as it might be. These and other causes would account for the difference in the effect on registrations in the two groups.

ENCLOSURES.

GANJÁM DISTRICT.

Statement I.

Period.	Affected sub-districts.			Non-affected sub-districts.			Total.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.
Third quarter	2,253	2,000	−253	...	...	...	2,253	2,006	+253
Fourth quarter	2,689	4,223	+1,534	...	...	...	2,689	4,223	+1,534
Total	4,942	6,223	+1,281	...	...	...	4,942	6,229	+1,281
For the whole year	12,650	14,004	+1,345	...	...	...	12,650	14,004	+1,345

Period.	Affected sub-districts.			Non-affected sub-districts.			Total.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.
First quarter	4,667	5,595	+928	...	...	...	4,667	5,595	+928
Second quarter	3,108	4,948	+1,840	...	...	...	3,108	4,948	+1,840
In October	689	1,325	+636	...	...	...	689	+325	+636
Total	8,464	11,868	+3,404	...	...	...	8,464	11,868	+3,404

Statement II.

Months.	Ganjám. Bellary Office.	Area.	Bezwada.	Chicacole.	Nandyal.	Tekkali.	Gooty.	Tekkali.	Nandyal.
	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
April	61	150	60	69	124	233	302	221	141
May	86	147	74	74	152	276	350	402	192
June	83	160	58	58	223	305	172	251	200
Total	230	457	192	201	499	754	824	774	534
July	86	231	71	71	166	352	223	221	138
August	59	167	54	54	141	253	253	243	54
September	86	169	74	74	127	207	288	111	138
Total	161	567	199	199	434	812	764	575	330
October	48	125	75	75	75	152	168	68	72
November	77	114	...	...	175	...	...	72	26
December	94	47	...	...	69	...	...	...	...
Total	159	286	75	75	243	152	168	136	98
January	51	88	...	...	169	...	...	104	60
February	44	67	...	...	145	...	...	124	62
March	74	78	...	...	184	...	...	140	56
Total	169	226	...	...	498	...	...	377	266

Months.	Chicacole.	Bezwada.	Area.	Bellary.	Ganjám. Bellary Office.	Chicacole.	Bezwada.	Area.	Bellary.	Ganjám. Bellary Office.
	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.
	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
April	148	180	171	221	141	112	302	76	114	221
May	93	227	139	402	182	178	350	74	104	243
June	140	190	202	251	200	201	172	64	58	251
Total	411	597	532	774	524	491	824	234	276	715
July	202	186	172	221	138	154	223	59	90	221
August	140	60	101	243	54	60	253	36	54	243
September	176	147	129	111	138	99	288	98	128	111
Total	518	422	402	575	330	313	763	193	272	575
October	133	119	90	68	...	...	168	50	46	68
November	...	142	115	72	...	...	...	108	130	72
December	...	60	54	26	...	...	...	33	57	26
Total	133	330	249	166	138	60	168	185	232	166
January	...	100	160	80	...	104	...	55	115	...
February	...	100	169	101	...	124	...	64	147	...
March	...	161	214	175	...	140	...	108	98	...
Total	...	361	533	356	...	377	...	236	360	...

Months.	Ganjám. Bellary Office.	Area.	Bezwada.	Chicacole.	Nandyal.	Tekkali.	Gooty.	Tekkali.	Nandyal.
	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
April	86	60	124	150	233	200	173	139	147
May	68	74	152	147	276	173	139	202	93
June	90	58	223	160	305	139	232	191	140
Total	244	192	499	457	814	512	544	532	380
July	71	71	166	231	352	149	170	172	186
August	54	54	141	167	253	104	70	101	60
September	74	74	127	169	207	105	94	129	147
Total	199	199	434	567	812	358	344	402	422
October	75	75	75	125	152	104	85	90	119
November	...	...	175	114	...	118	76	115	142
December	...	...	69	47	...	80	48	54	69
Total	75	75	243	286	152	302	209	259	330
January	...	...	169	88	...	...	...	160	100
February	...	...	145	67	...	...	...	169	100
March	...	...	184	73	...	...	...	214	161
Total	...	...	498	226	...	...	...	533	361

Months.	Ganjám. Bellary Office.	Area.	Bezwada.	Chicacole.	Nandyal.	Tekkali.	Gooty.	Tekkali.	Nandyal.
	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
April	86	60	124	150	233	200	173	139	147
May	68	74	152	147	276	173	139	202	93
June	90	58	223	160	305	139	232	191	140
Total	244	192	499	457	814	512	544	532	380
July	71	71	166	231	352	149	170	172	186
August	54	54	141	167	253	104	70	101	60
September	74	74	127	169	207	105	94	129	147
Total	199	199	434	567	812	358	344	402	422
October	75	75	75	125	152	104	85	90	119
November	...	...	175	114	...	118	76	115	142
December	...	...	69	47	...	80	48	54	69
Total	75	75	243	286	152	302	209	259	330
January	...	...	169	88	...	...	...	160	100
February	...	...	145	67	...	...	...	169	100
March	...	...	184	73	...	...	...	214	161
Total	...	...	498	226	...	...	...	533	361

Months.	Ganjám. Bellary Office.	Area.	Bezwada.	Chicacole.	Nandyal.	Tekkali.	Gooty.	Tekkali.	Nandyal.
	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
April	86	60	124	150	233	200	173	139	147
May	68	74	152	147	276	173	139	202	93
June	90	58	223	160	305	139	232	191	140
Total	244	192	499	457	814	512	544	532	380
July	71	71	166	231	352	149	170	172	186
August	54	54	141	167	253	104	70	101	60
September	74	74	127	169	207	105	94	129	147
Total	199	199	434	567	812	358	344	402	422
October	75	75	75	125	152	104	85	90	119
November	...	...	175	114	...	118	76	115	142
December	...	...	69	47	...	80	48	54	69
Total	75	75	243	286	152	302	209	259	330
January	...	...	169	88	...	...	...	160	100
February	...	...	145	67	...	...	...	169	100
March	...	...	184	73	...	...	...	214	161
Total	...	...	498	226	...	...	...	533	361

Statement II—concld.

Months.	Purchases.									Sales.								
	Parlakimedi.			Purushottapur.			Sompeta.			Surada.			Tekkali.			Total.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
April	133	195	185	205	209	200	98	292	314	43	138	67	65	92	60	1,889	2,158	1,548
May	185	137	214	149	278	225	217	217	229	62	105	45	92	102	65	1,243	1,515	1,849
June	148	213	138	169	225	215	128	129	229	44	81	27	60	65	55	1,464	1,561	1,474
Total ...	466	485	537	673	703	638	443	638	772	149	324	139	217	259	180	5,596	6,234	4,871
July	172	224	92	134	122	133	30	119	36	47	93	43	76	94	25	1,676	1,461	1,611
August	67	56	98	95	76	186	14	19	14	44	41	75	40	51	13	1,450	739	1,825
September	107	121	117	96	82	151	22	90	22	33	47	82	34	35	20	1,827	840	1,995
Total ...	346	401	307	324	281	476	66	118	72	124	181	200	150	180	58	4,953	3,040	5,431
October	77	70	168	91	41	119	18	19	19	22	24	11	61	62	20	2,329	1,047	392
November	93	61	...	84	53	...	25	11	19	18	20	13	...	28	19	738	766	1,155
December	84	34	...	23	25	...	19	13	27	11	17	11	...	58	29	1,307	1,385	1,661
Total ...	206	174	168	198	118	119	62	43	65	51	61	35	61	147	87	4,374	3,198	3,208
January	77	91	78	141	...	...	23	19	22	20	22	18	42	...	...	1,325	...	...
February	77	143	80	169	...	...	19	27	19	22	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	142	175	107	215	...	...	27	43	27	27	32	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	296	412	253	525	...	...	69	89	68	69	72	58	42	...	...	4,249	...	...

Ganjam Registrar's Office.—Exhibits an increase in all the quarters except third quarter of 1896-97 and second quarter of 1897-98.
Aska Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase in all the quarters except second and third quarters of 1896-97 and first quarter of 1897-98.
Berhampore Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the first quarter of 1896-97 and 1897-98 and the third quarter of 1896-97.
Chicacole Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the first three quarters of 1896-97.
Gumsur Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the first two quarters of 1896-97.
Ichapur Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the second quarter of 1896-97.
Narasannapet Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the third quarter of 1896-97.
Parlakimedi Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the first and third quarters 1896-97 and second quarter of 1897-98.
Purushottapur Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the second and third quarters of 1896-97.
Sompeta Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the first and third quarters of 1896-97.
Surada Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the second quarter of 1896-97.
Tekkali Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the first quarter of 1897-98.
Whole Division.—Increase except in the second and third quarters of 1896-97.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

Statement I.

Period.	Affected sub-districts.			Non-affected sub-districts.			Total.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or Decrease.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or Decrease.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or Decrease.
Third quarter	933	928	— 5	1,282	1,207	— 75	2,215	2,135	— 80
Fourth quarter	1,206	1,382	+176	1,633	2,032	+399	2,839	3,414	+575
Total ...	2,139	2,310	+171	2,915	3,239	+324	5,054	5,549	+495
For the whole year ...	4,963	5,176	+213	6,796	7,057	+261	11,759	12,233	+474

Period.	Affected sub-districts.			Non-affected sub-districts.			Total.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase or Decrease.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase or Decrease.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase or Decrease.
First quarter	1,598	1,468	— 130	2,258	2,430	+172	3,796	3,848	+ 42
Second quarter	1,328	1,157	— 171	1,560	1,590	+ 30	2,888	2,747	— 141
October	307	292	— 15	425	535	+110	732	827	+ 95
Total ...	3,173	2,857	— 316	4,243	4,555	+312	7,416	7,412	— 4

Statement II.

Months.	Vizagapatam Registrar's Office.			Anakápalle.			Bimlipatam.			Bobbili.			Chipurupalle.			Gajapatinagaram.			Narsapatnam.			Palkonda.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
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
April	49	50	49	101	115	128	48	43	36	72	72	66	50	33	48	80	70	82	115	120	101	115	114	205
May	62	49	49	123	102	134	24	21	42	51	37	53	69	38	35	95	64	80	146	91	142	151	127	184
June	57	72	46	120	111	107	48	51	39	59	66	78	47	48	55	70	139	102	130	102	103	107	126	165
Total ...	168	171	141	344	328	369	120	125	111	181	175	197	146	119	141	245	273	244	391	317	348	373	367	554
July	65	100	52	98	136	120	82	41	47	52	63	56	55	30	40	52	78	52	82	111	72	130	168	205
August	51	67	49	74	77	64	37	25	28	38	28	39	45	28	52	32	81	44	48	54	27	75	81	99
September	26	52	53	60	57	61	24	30	20	45	43	49	32	23	29	27	44	27	55	25	19	96	66	102
Total ...	142	209	154	233	270	245	143	96	95	135	134	144	132	110	121	121	153	123	185	190	118	301	315	406
October	86	52	40	60	60	76	28	34	20	47	46	53	28	21	24	23	24	38	44	48	109	112	112	115
November	43	45	...	67	45	...	37	31	...	62	35	...	20	21	...	36	30	...	97	57	...	100	68	...
December	56	41	...	29	58	...	23	21	...	28	21	...	24	15	...	42	38	...	35	47	...	38	72	...
Total ...	185	138	40	156	163	76	88	86	20	137	102	53	62	57	24	103	92	38	176	152	109	250	272	115
January	39	54	...	60	86	...	26	44	...	48	48	...	37	30	...	40	55	...	66	57	...	75	150	...
February	54	44	...	64	63	...	50	20	...	59	81	...	41	27	...	37	54	...	52	93	...	115	174	...
March	48	60	...	105	92	...	47	39	...	86	69	...	33	74	...	65	69	...	69	119	...	143	197	...
Total ...	141	167	...	229	241	...	125	103	...	193	199	...	111	131	...	142	178	...	176	284	...	333	521	...

Statement II—cont.

Months.	Parvatipur.			Salúru.			Srungavarapukoṭah.			Yeravalli.			Vizianagram.			Yellamanchili.			Total.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	26	37	26	29	39	41	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
April	75	86	80	96	70	79	75	52	52	126	135	125	117	100	78	209	220	172	1,227	1,220	1,307
May	60	85	71	65	58	95	62	63	63	132	110	114	118	72	75	216	140	213	1,374	1,065	1,332
June	103	100	96	49	86	65	106	94	45	67	135	80	85	64	76	156	226	175	1,237	1,441	1,199
Total ...	238	271	223	210	209	239	243	209	160	325	380	319	323	236	229	621	586	560	3,838	3,726	3,838
July	86	91	81	73	55	59	97	68	56	96	113	104	115	91	88	184	261	185	1,268	1,435	1,226
August	34	41	60	85	32	58	45	29	42	71	70	75	69	48	65	115	162	112	757	763	814
September	45	31	79	46	47	64	42	32	33	89	52	54	61	70	56	94	118	61	732	690	707
Total ...	165	163	220	154	134	175	184	129	131	256	235	233	235	209	209	391	541	358	2,777	2,888	2,747
October	35	33	60	47	40	33	34	48	46	83	47	66	72	66	64	122	101	84	821	732	827
November	50	55	...	61	33	...	51	52	...	103	76	...	62	65	...	124	134	...	925	707	...
December	27	38	...	30	18	...	9	81	...	42	81	...	56	35	...	61	120	...	469	636	...
Total ...	112	126	60	138	91	33	94	131	45	228	204	66	189	166	64	307	355	84	2,216	2,135	827
January	50	71	...	57	48	...	48	48	...	66	91	...	76	73	...	118	184	...	784	1,050	...
February	47	93	...	43	54	...	35	42	...	80	94	...	70	71	...	90	141	...	827	1,053	...
March	65	62	...	52	73	...	64	52	...	128	107	...	89	82	...	227	202	...	1,228	1,308	...
Total ...	162	228	...	130	175	...	147	142	...	274	292	...	235	226	...	432	527	...	2,839	3,414	...

AFFECTED SUB-DISTRICTS.

Vizagapatam Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the third quarter of 1896-97 and in the first two quarters of 1897-98.
Bimlipatam Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the first quarter of 1896-97.
Chipurupalle Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the first three quarters of 1896-97.
Parvatipur Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the second quarter of 1896-97 and the first quarter of 1897-98.
Vizianagram Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease throughout except in the second quarter of 1897-98 when it was stationary.
Yellamanchili Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the first quarter of 1896-97 and the first two quarters of 1897-98.

Statement II.

Months.	Kurnool Registrar's Office.			Atmakur.			Cumbum.			Giddalúr.			Kalva.			Koilkuntla.			Markapúr.			Nandikótkur.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
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
April	119	112	112	53	51	63	78	95	93	51	68	69	55	53	68	65	57	40	48	44	40	142	158	140
May	147	114	134	85	45	38	112	116	118	89	69	81	101	76	68	124	77	44	65	72	78	154	178	173
June	135	144	82	58	70	62	79	180	136	70	102	66	80	98	31	183	140	56	67	98	91	175	189	210
Total ...	401	370	328	196	166	163	269	341	347	210	239	216	236	227	167	372	274	140	180	214	209	471	555	523
July	95	108	78	51	75	61	122	140	145	106	54	101	64	61	67	157	178	81	72	115	102	132	140	166
August	104	59	32	65	44	24	87	66	97	56	36	77	36	23	30	115	120	65	66	113	66	93	89	80
September	48	74	65	16	31	35	53	55	97	47	53	70	35	47	28	45	88	29	67	63	89	54	64	75
Total ...	247	241	175	132	150	120	262	260	339	209	143	248	135	131	125	317	386	175	205	294	257	279	293	321
October	50	51	55	17	24	29	73	86	67	30	24	43	35	15	13	60	57	43	67	52	82	53	61	64
November	88	56	...	27	20	...	75	56	...	67	33	...	11	22	...	71	32	...	44	23	...	61	60	...
December	84	29	...	10	9	...	67	49	...	29	16	...	21	30	...	48	16	...	35	22	...	29	25	...
Total ...	172	146	55	54	59	29	219	191	67	132	73	43	97	67	13	179	108	43	146	97	82	143	146	64
January	94	74	...	26	17	...	97	120	...	42	51	...	20	31	...	93	27	...	47	70	...	54	35	...
February	65	56	...	31	20	...	75	98	...	36	54	...	25	10	...	28	31	...	36	45	...	22	33	...
March	49	73	...	26	34	...	99	82	...	72	41	...	55	22	...	42	47	...	55	64	...	45	43	...
Total ...	208	203	...	83	71	...	271	300	...	150	146	...	100	63	...	163	105	...	138	169	...	121	111	...

Statement II—cont.

Months.	Nandyal.			Owk.			Pattikonda.			Pyapali.			Rámallakot.			Sirvel.			Total.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
April	116	74	122	76	78	25	93	98	76	14	27	17	62	55	59	82	84	83	1,049	1,084	1,007
May	156	105	130	90	77	36	96	115	99	33	11	23	71	70	53	139	118	170	1,471	1,244	1,244
June	209	269	141	160	130	17	84	85	52	42	23	20	81	76	32	111	204	81	1,543	1,759	1,077
Total ...	481	448	393	314	285	78	273	300	227	89	61	60	214	201	144	332	406	334	4,063	4,087	3,328
July	269	219	149	86	124	37	111	70	66	18	26	11	59	61	46	103	181	134	1,385	1,542	1,244
August	179	146	79	101	93	20	78	97	40	30	10	16	35	28	14	75	138	78	1,120	1,061	718
September	102	112	72	61	64	25	59	78	28	14	12	22	41	23	17	67	121	48	709	883	700
Total ...	490	477	300	248	291	82	248	245	134	62	48	49	135	112	77	245	420	260	3,214	3,491	2,662
October	85	66	80	32	39	34	61	53	44	22	8	16	24	14	47	72	40	50	630	592	627
November	82	38	...	37	27	...	44	48	...	12	6	...	20	21	...	81	33	...	751	481	...
December	44	33	...	19	14	...	31	29	...	3	7	...	9	27	...	37	29	...	476	328	...
Total ...	211	136	80	88	80	34	136	130	44	37	21	16	53	65	7	190	102	50	1,857	1,411	627
January	68	54	...	23	30	...	71	62	...	14	18	...	25	40	...	69	38	...	683	667	...
February	60	72	...	35	26	...	56	73	...	15	14	...	30	25	...	51	60	...	555	647	...
March	75	71	...	46	28	...	59	100	...	33	14	...	38	28	...	43	66	...	753	703	...
Total ...	203	197	...	104	84	...	186	235	...	68	46	...	93	93	...	163	164	...	1,991	2,017	...

AFFECTED SUB-DISTRICTS.

Kurnool Registrar's Office.—Decrease throughout.
Atmakur Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the second and third quarters of 1896-97.
Kalva Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease throughout.
Pattikonda Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the second and fourth quarters of 1896-97.
Nandikótkur Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the fourth quarter of 1896-97 and first quarter of 1897-98.
Nandyal Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease throughout.
Owk Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the second quarter of 1896-97.
Pattikonda Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the first and fourth quarters of 1896-97.
Pyapali Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease throughout.
Rámallakóta Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the third quarter of 1896-97, in the fourth quarter of 1896-97, it was stationary.
Sirvel Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the first, second and fourth quarters of 1896-97.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

Statement I.

Period.	Affected sub-districts.			Non-affected sub-districts.			Total.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.
Third quarter ...	1,795	1,448	— 347	373	317	— 56	2,168	1,765	— 403
Fourth quarter ...	1,782	2,018	+ 236	333	467	+ 133	2,120	2,515	+ 395
Total ...	3,577	3,466	— 111	711	812	+ 101	4,288	4,278	— 10
For the whole year ...	9,423	9,213	— 210	1,618	1,730	+ 116	11,038	10,943	— 94

Period.	Affected sub-districts.			Non-affected sub-districts.			Total.		
	1895-97.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.	1895-97.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.	1895-97.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.
First quarter ...	2,807	2,337	— 470	487	449	— 38	3,154	2,676	— 508
Second quarter ...	2,949	1,776	— 1,173	421	400	— 21	3,470	2,176	— 1,294
In October ...	589	613	+ 24	139	92	— 47	724	705	— 23
Total ...	6,335	4,616	— 1,719	1,047	941	— 107	7,382	5,557	— 1,825

Statement II.

Months.	Bellary Registrar's Office.			Adóni.			Alúr.			Harpanhalli.			Hospet.			Hadagalli.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
April	184	153	106	172	119	86	88	51	30	94	98	91	135	127	101	104	95	84
May	195	170	171	143	132	94	157	71	91	107	113	115	221	167	206	122	138	157
June	230	254	134	137	133	80	121	76	28	65	136	117	202	107	139	168	145	124
Total	609	547	411	452	384	260	366	218	149	266	347	323	558	401	476	394	381	365
July	201	221	205	163	165	86	104	106	25	84	103	113	133	145	134	120	102	131
August	218	264	123	168	108	91	97	125	15	64	43	60	130	126	96	102	82	80
September	264	254	157	138	142	72	59	107	43	77	85	70	129	144	116	92	107	63
Total	683	859	487	469	415	249	260	348	83	225	236	243	421	415	346	314	291	274
October	195	162	115	118	75	107	64	72	40	66	88	45	113	73	102	118	91	78
November	171	83	...	100	54	...	52	24	...	97	70	...	78	88	...	97	93	...
December	107	73	...	65	67	...	31	30	...	61	41	...	89	66	...	58	66	...
Total	473	321	...	283	196	...	147	107	...	224	199	...	224	213	...	273	249	...
January	163	167	...	133	98	...	52	66	...	76	127	...	77	140	...	59	152	...
February	108	104	...	117	74	...	73	48	...	49	25	...	58	84	...	100	75	...
March	130	126	...	93	101	...	34	54	...	86	165	...	76	113	...	101	90	...
Total	401	397	...	343	273	...	159	180	...	211	325	...	211	334	...	260	317	...

Statement II—cont.

Months.	Kampli.			Kudligi.			Rayadrug.			Siruguppa.			Yemmiganúru.			Total.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
April	45	34	51	45	40	33	63	28	30	66	79	59	23	35	33	1,010	820	753
May	55	55	83	39	37	51	59	42	47	106	82	73	33	21	16	1,231	1,041	1,064
June	100	83	71	39	81	39	66	70	49	114	96	69	30	57	19	1,242	1,323	859
Total	200	172	205	123	158	123	181	140	126	286	250	201	86	125	67	3,495	3,184	2,676
July	85	91	57	62	73	59	86	69	59	94	117	70	24	36	17	1,186	1,331	951
August	51	72	50	38	45	45	74	69	49	70	81	66	32	22	11	1,058	1,064	697
September	50	67	50	38	10	38	61	47	40	58	69	69	28	45	15	990	1,075	528
Total	186	230	157	138	128	142	221	185	148	222	267	205	84	103	43	3,243	3,470	2,176
October	54	38	29	41	21	34	71	51	47	46	49	57	32	27	21	917	728	705
November	44	35	...	30	35	...	59	48	...	59	57	...	20	13	...	793	577	...
December	22	32	...	17	35	...	19	17	...	27	43	...	12	7	...	458	458	...
Total	120	106	...	88	91	...	149	116	...	123	129	...	64	47	...	2,168	1,763	...
y	41	77	...	28	49	...	99	81	...	66	77	...	39	31	...	773	1,065	...
Y	42	51	...	22	28	...	61	58	...	42	33	...	28	31	...	560	674	...
	29	46	...	39	45	...	27	33	...	36	39	...	36	22	...	687	776	...
Total	112	174	...	89	122	...	127	172	...	144	149	...	103	84	...	2,120	2,515	...

AFFECTED SUB-DISTRICTS.

Bellary Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the second quarter of 1896-97.
Adóni Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease throughout.
Alúr Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the second and fourth quarters of 1896-97.
Hospet Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the fourth quarter of 1896-97 and the first quarter of 1897-98.
Hadagalli Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the first and fourth quarters of 1896-97.
Kampli Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the second and fourth quarters of 1896-97 and first quarter of 1897-98.
Kudligi Sub-Registrar's Office.—Increase except in the second quarter of 1896-97 and first quarter of 1897-98.
Siruguppa Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the last three quarters of 1896-97.
Yemmiganúru Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the first two quarters of 1896-97.

Statement II—continued.

Months.	189[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dharmavaram. 189[illegible]	Dharmavaram. 189[illegible]	Dharmavaram. 1897–98.	Gooty. 1895–96.	Gooty. 1896–97.	Gooty. 1897–98.	Hindupur. 1895–96.	Hindupur. 1896–97.	Hindupur. 1897–98.
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
April	81	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	44	42	35	73	105	112	57	106	83	71
May	81	86	[illegible]	48	22	30	67	64	100	88	86	86	93	66	123
June	90	16	70	35	61	41	37	74	103	125	126	59	156	141	84
Total ...	252	320	204	121	91	115	146	173	281	318	324	202	360	293	278
July	96	99	83	40	54	46	53	114	63	136	115	87	140	110	124
August	85	74	69	25	39	45	35	71	91	89	78	91	104	107	90
September	69	65	62	24	28	28	40	29	68	71	119	67	118	97	89
Total ...	244	238	214	89	121	119	126	214	215	296	312	245	362	314	303
[illegible]	97	52	63	54	34	40	47	17	31	78	40	44	124	82	54
[illegible]	58	21	...	31	26	...	41	36	...	57	38	...	104	46	...
[illegible]	43	40	...	10	17	...	29	27	...	36	39	...	71	61	...
Total ...	198	113	63	94	77	40	117	80	31	171	120	44	299	189	54
January	82	87	...	32	32	...	55	93	...	89	77	...	74	86	...
February	69	70	...	25	35	...	40	108	...	84	64	...	49	64	...
March	72	71	...	13	11	...	41	98	...	115	90	...	61	64	...
Total ...	214	226	...	70	78	...	136	298	...	288	231	...	184	213	6[illegible]

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

Statement I.

Period.	Affected sub-districts.			Non-affected sub-districts.			Total.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease.
Third quarter ...	1,738	880	— 842	2,553	1,824	— 734	4,286	2,710	— 1,576
Fourth quarter ...	1,398	1,215	— 183	2,025	2,043	+ 15	3,423	3,285	— 138
Total ...	3,126	2,131	— 995	4,583	3,864	— 719	7,709	5,995	— 1,714
For the whole year ...	7,952	6,469	— 1,490	9,674	9,625	— 49	17,633	16,094	— 1,539

Period.	Affected sub-districts.			Non-affected sub-districts.			Total.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.
First quarter ...	2,454	1,783	— 671	2,286	2,206	— 80	4,740	3,989	— 751
Second quarter ...	2,634	1,686	— 898	2,675	2,508	+ 133	5,259	4,494	— 865
In October ...	398	340	— 58	706	728	+ 22	1,104	1,068	— 36
Total ...	5,536	3,809	— 1,727	5,667	5,742	+ 75	11,203	9,551	— 1,652

Statement II.

Months.	Registrar's Office, Cuddapah.			Badvel.			Chittvel.			Jammalamadugu.			Kadiri.			Madanapalle.			Pileru.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
April	269	208	220	80	78	51	48	66	39	149	101	109	122	116	77	89	87	73	67	51	68
May	275	242	224	88	53	85	43	44	29	102	149	104	156	67	127	139	60	115	62	76	76
June	267	224	220	90	90	76	34	43	49	189	216	116	185	118	128	101	144	107	62	133	71
Total	829	769	664	238	220	212	125	155	127	520	466	329	463	301	332	329	321	295	191	260	235
July	370	377	312	128	88	97	58	62	68	220	285	110	99	118	135	184	131	167	103	129	103
August	214	293	203	58	68	88	49	47	73	201	165	91	123	109	151	125	132	121	90	135	131
September	183	220	231	88	71	65	50	56	54	102	125	84	135	86	128	116	88	97	100	129	112
Total	786	890	753	272	227	250	157	165	195	523	665	291	357	...	414	327	351	385	362	393	330
October	238	165	167	71	50	86	55	48	32	161	64	48	121	55	80	173	105	152	118	90	56
November	208	125	...	90	46	...	77	58	...	124	57	...	97	79	...	160	66	...	106	68	...
December	152	84	...	43	98	...	89	99	...	90	36	...	82	35	...	57	82	...	57	62	...
Total	591	374	167	204	194	86	221	193	32	375	177	43	230	169	80	390	253	152	281	220	56
January	241	202	...	73	68	...	67	77	...	88	75	...	62	90	...	114	116	...	89	90	...
February	127	124	...	66	72	...	88	53	...	104	79	...	64	84	...	98	90	...	92	21	...
March	164	151	...	60	51	...	52	42	...	84	79	...	54	60	...	64	84	...	67	68	...
Total	404	477	...	199	191	...	187	174	...	276	233	...	180	234	...	276	290	...	248	185	...

Statement II—cont.

Months.	Proddatur.			Pulivendla.			Pullampet.			Rayachoti.			Siddhavatram.			Vayalpad.			Total.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
April	143	122	133	202	109	124	103	86	82	84	78	91	67	72	45	94	28	37	1,517	1,287	1,179
May	126	168	112	224	158	125	80	62	104	91	76	115	75	59	55	87	34	87	1,636	1,278	1,359
June	151	238	161	173	334	134	90	162	109	93	129	106	78	104	95	81	150	79	1,593	2,175	1,451
Total	420	528	406	599	601	384	273	310	295	268	283	312	220	234	195	262	192	203	4,746	4,740	3,989
July	203	220	107	253	352	141	156	178	167	154	148	117	80	82	102	110	68	96	2,185	2,237	1,728
August	154	155	100	221	203	92	82	160	154	83	107	110	87	60	61	76	79	40	1,573	1,708	1,414
September	112	153	47	204	129	152	70	121	112	121	95	99	53	60	50	75	63	111	1,420	1,414	1,352
Total	469	527	254	678	684	388	308	459	433	358	350	335	220	217	213	261	210	247	5,178	5,359	4,494
October	107	67	61	244	82	69	156	116	115	154	113	92	61	52	32	105	77	73	1,759	1,104	1,068
November	112	53	...	131	49	...	198	123	...	126	71	...	49	64	...	103	63	...	1,578	920	....
December	89	44	...	79	40	...	129	78	...	31	60	...	96	30	...	35	68	...	949	686	...
Total	308	164	61	454	171	69	483	317	115	310	244	....	146	146	...	243	208	...	4,286	2,710	...
January	109	92	...	92	130	...	104	85	...	102	93	...	75	60	...	62	76	...	1,240	1,266	...
February	86	61	...	103	72	...	79	94	...	80	102	...	54	56	...	45	92	...	1,066	1,002	....
March	130	84	...	108	96	...	188	110	...	104	80	...	52	68	...	43	44	...	1,117	1,017	...
Total	325	237	...	303	298	...	321	289	...	286	275	...	181	190	...	150	212	...	3,423	3,285	...

NOTE.—*Cuddapah Registrar's Office.*—Decrease except in the second quarter of 1896-97.
Jammalamadugu Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the second quarter of 1896-97.
Proddatur Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the first and second quarters of 1896-97.
Pulivendla Sub-Registrar's Office.—Decrease except in the first and second quarters of 1896-97.

APPENDIX X.

FAMINE TASK TABLE.

GANJAM DISTRICT.

The tasks are fixed with reference to the first task for a typical gang as shown in the Famine Code. As lead increases, *diggers* should be decreased and the number of *carriers* increased. But long leads should as far as possible be avoided.

2. As regards the reductions on account of condition the following table has been used :—

Percentage of reductions.

	A	B	C
Good.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Fair.	10	15	25
Low.	25	50	75

N.B.—These figures are purely arbitrary. The only satisfactory result is obtained by inspection of the people on the work.

3. These tables are only to be regarded as approximations to the truth, and assistance to the "man on the spot" who is the best judge of the difficulties of each gang.

W. DEMORGAN,
Executive Engineer.

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Collector.

N.B.—Officers in charge of Relief works should invariably report any discrepancies between the theoretical and actual Tasks with their views and suggestions.

Earthwork including breaking in ordinary soft soil.	Condition Good. A	B	C	Condition Fair. A	B	C	Condition Low. A	B	C	Remarks.
A = 1. 3 B, C = .75 B.										
DEPTH 1½'.										
Lead ... 0'— 6' ...	16·9	13·0	9·7	15·21	11	7·3	12·7	6·5	2·43	
7'— 15' ...	16·7	12·9	9·6	15	11	7·2	12·6	6·5	2·4	
16'— 60' ...	16·5	12·7	9·5	14·8	10·8	7·1	12·4	6·4	2·4	
60'— 90' ...	16·3	12·5	9·4	14·6	10·6	7·1	12·3	6·2	2·4	
90'—120' ...	16·0	12·3	9·2	14·4	10·4	6·9	12·0	6·2	2·3	
120'—150' ...	15·7	12·1	9·1	14·1	10·2	6·8	11·8	6·1	2·2	
150'—180' ...	15·6	12·0	9·0	14·0	10·2	6·7	11·7	6·0	2·2	
LIFT 1½' TO 3'.										
Lead ... 0'— 60' ...	15·6	12·0	9·0	14·0	10·2	6·7	11·7	6·0	2·2	
60'— 90' ...	15·3	11·8	8·8	13·7	10·0	6·6	11·5	5·9	2·2	
90'—120' ...	15·0	11·5	8·6	13·5	9·8	6·5	11·3	5·8	2·2	
120'—150' ...	14·5	11·2	8·4	13·0	9·5	6·3	10·9	5·6	2·2	
150'—180' ...	14·0	11·0	8·2	12·6	9·2	6·1	10·5	5·5	2·1	
LIFT 3' TO 6'.										
Lead ... 0'— 60' ...	11·7	9·0	6·8	10·5	7·6	5·1	8·8	4·5	1·7	
60'— 90' ...	11·4	8·8	6·6	10·3	7·4	5·0	8·5	4·4	1·7	
90'—120' ...	11·0	8·5	6·4	9·9	7·2	4·8	8·3	4·3	1·6	
120'—150' ...	10·7	8·2	6·2	9·6	7·0	4·7	8·1	4·1	1·6	
150'—180' ...	10·4	8·0	6·0	9·3	6·8	4·5	7·8	4·0	1·5	
LIFT 6' TO 12'.										
Lead ... 0'— 60' ...	9·4	7·2	5·4	8·4	6·1	4·1	7·1	3·6	1·3	
60'— 90' ...	9·0	6·9	5·2	8·1	5·8	3·9	6·8	3·5	1·3	
90'—120' ...	8·7	6·7	5·0	7·8	5·7	3·8	6·6	3·4	1·3	
120'—150' ...	8·3	6·4	4·8	7·4	5·5	3·7	6·4	3·2	1·2	
150'—180' ...	8·0	6·2	4·6	7·2	5·2	3·5	6·0	3·1	1·2	
LIFT 12' TO 18'.										
Lead ... 0'— 60' ...	7·0	5·4	4·1	6·3	4·5	3·1	5·3	2·7	1·0	
60'— 90' ...	6·8	5·1	3·8	5·9	4·3	2·9	5·0	2·5	1·0	
90'—120' ...	6·4	4·9	3·7	5·7	4·2	2·8	4·8	2·4	0·9	
120'—150' ...	6·1	4·7	3·6	5·4	4·0	2·7	4·6	2·3	0·9	
150'—180' ...	5·7	4·4	3·3	5·2	3·7	2·5	4·4	2·2	0·8	

1. This table is in terms of a child's task in Cubic feet.
2. For every extra 10 yards lead deduct 0·2 cubic feet.
3. This table is for a typical gang of 40 men and 40 women and 20 children or 200 units.

Officers in charge of Relief works should invariably report any discrepancies between the theoretical and actual Tasks with their views and suggestions.

(2) Earthwork. Dry hard soil to be got by Pickaxe.	Condition Good. A	B	C	Condition Fair. A	B	C	Condition Low. A	B	C	Remarks.
A = 1. 3 B, C = .75 B.										
LIFT 1½'.										
Lead ... 0'— 6' ...	14·9	11·5	8·7	13·5	10·1	6·5	11·2	5·7	2·4	
7'— 15' ...	14·8	11·4	8·6	13·3	9·7	6·5	11·1	5·7	2·4	
16'— 60' ...	14·6	11·2	8·4	13·2	9·6	6·3	10·9	5·6	2·1	
60'— 90' ...	14·3	11·0	8·3	12·9	9·4	6·2	10·7	5·5	2·1	
90'—120' ...	14·0	10·8	8·1	12·6	9·2	6·1	10·5	5·4	2·1	
120'—150' ...	13·8	10·6	7·9	12·4	9·0	6·0	10·3	5·3	2·0	
150'—180' ...	13·6	10·5	7·8	12·2	8·9	5·9	10·2	5·2	2·0	
LIFT 1½' to 3'.										
Lead ... 0'— 60' ...	13·6	10·5	7·9	12·2	8·9	5·9	10·2	5·2	2·0	
60'— 90' ...	13·4	10·3	7·8	12·1	8·8	5·9	10·0	5·1	2·0	
90'—120' ...	13·0	10·0	7·5	11·7	8·6	5·7	9·8	5·0	2·0	
120'—150' ...	12·6	9·7	7·3	11·3	8·2	5·5	9·6	4·8	1·9	
150'—180' ...	12·3	9·5	7·1	11·1	8·1	5·4	9·3	4·7	1·78	
LIFT 3' to 6'.										
Lead ... 0'— 60' ...	9·7	7·5	5·7	8·7	6·3	4·3	7·3	3·7	1·5	
60'— 90' ...	9·5	7·3	5·6	8·5	6·2	4·2	7·2	3·6	1·4	
90'—120' ...	9·1	7·0	5·3	8·2	6·1	4·2	6·8	3·5	1·4	
120'—150' ...	8·7	6·7	5·1	7·9	5·7	3·8	6·3	3·3	1·3	
150'—180' ...	8·4	6·5	4·8	7·7	5·5	3·6	6·8	3·2	1·2	
LIFT 6' to 12'.										
Lead ... 0'— 60' ...	7·4	5·7	4·3	7·7	4·8	3·3	5·6	2·8	1·1	
60'— 90' ...	7·1	5·5	4·2	7·4	4·7	3·2	5·3	2·7	1·0	
90'—120' ...	6·9	5·3	3·9	6·3	4·6	3·0	5·2	2·6	1·0	
120'—150' ...	6·5	5·0	3·7	5·9	4·4	2·9	5·1	2·5	1·0	
150'—180' ...	6·1	4·7	3·6	5·8	4·0	2·7	4·8	2·3	0·9	
LIFT 12' to 18'.										
Lead ... 0'— 60' ...	5·2	3·9	2·9	4·7	3·3	2·2	3·9	1·9	·83	
60'— 90' ...	4·7	3·6	2·7	4·3	3·2	2·0	3·6	1·8	·81	
90'—120' ...	4·4	3·4	2·5	4·0	3·1	1·9	3·3	1·7	·63	
120'—150' ...	4·2	3·2	2·4	3·8	3·0	1·8	3·2	1·6	·31	
150'—180' ...	3·7	2·9	2·1	3·4	2·4	1·6	2·9	1·4	0·52	

(3) Collection of gravel for road; or work in very hard soil.	Condition Good. A	B	C	Condition Fair. A	B	C	Condition Low. A	B	C	Remarks.
A = 1. 3 B, C = .75 B—*cont.*										
LIFT 0' — 6'.										
Lead ... 0'— 60' ...	7·8	6·0	4·5	7·0	5·1	3·4	5·9	3·0	1·1	
60'— 90' ...	7·4	5·7	4·3	6·7	4·8	3·2	5·6	2·8	1·1	
20'—120' ...	7·0	5·4	4·0	6·3	4·6	3·0	5·3	2·7	1·0	
120'—150' ...	6·8	5·2	3·9	6·2	4·4	3·0	5·1	2·6	1·0	
150'—180' ...	6·5	5·0	3·7	5·9	4·2	2·9	4·9	2·5	1·0	
180'—330' ...	5·9	4·5	3·3	5·4	3·8	2·5	4·5	2·2	·80	
½ F.— 1 F. ...	5·6	4·3	3·1	5·1	3·6	2·4	4·2	2·1	·80	
1 F.— 1½ F. ...	4·7	3·6	2·7	4·3	3·4	2·3	3·6	1·8	·7	
1½ F.— 2 F. ...	4·2	3·2	2·4	4·0	3·0	2·0	3·2	1·6	·6	
2 F.— 3 F. ...	3·1	2·4	1·8	3·0	2·9	1·4	2·4	1·2	·5	
3 F.— 4 F. ...	2·6	2·0	1·5	2·4	1·7	1·2	2·0	1·0	·4	
LIFT 6' — 12'.										
Lead ... 0'— 60' ...	5·5	4·2	3·1	5·0	3·6	2·5	4·1	2·1	·8	
60'— 90' ...	5·1	3·9	3·0	4·8	3·3	2·3	3·9	1·9	·8	
90'—120' ...	4·7	3·6	2·7	4·3	3·2	2·1	3·6	1·8	·7	
120'—150' ...	4·4	3·4	2·5	4·0	3·1	2·1	3·4	1·7	·7	
150'—180' ...	4·2	3·2	2·4	3·8	3·0	1·8	3·2	1·6	·6	

Officers in charge of Relief works should invariably report any discrepancies between the theoretical and actual Tasks with their views and suggestions.

(3) Collection of gravel for roads and very hard earthwork.	Condition Good. A	B	C	Condition Fair. A	B	C	Condition Low. A	B	C	Remarks.
A = 1·3 B, C = ·75 B—*cont.*										
LIFT 6′ — 12′										
Lead ... 180 — 330.	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·0	2·3	1·6	2·6	1·3	0·6	
330 — 1 F.	3·1	2·4	1·8	2·7	2·0	1·4	2·4	1·2	0·5	
1 F. — 1½ F.	2·7	2·1	1·5	2·5	1·8	1·2	2·0	1·0	0·4	
1½ F. — 2 F.	2·3	1·8	1·3	2·1	1·5	1·0	1·7	0·9	0·4	
2 F. — 3 F.	2·0	1·5	1·2	1·8	1·2	0·9	1·5	0·7	0·3	
3 F. — 4 F.	1·7	1·3	0·9	1·6	1·1	0·7	1·3	0·6	0·2	
LIFT 12′ — 18′										
Lead ... 0′ — 60′	3·1	2·4	1·8	2·7	2·1	1·4	2·4	1·2	0·5	
60′ — 90′	2·7	2·1	1·5	2·5	1·8	1·2	2·0	1·0	0·4	
90′ — 120′	2·3	1·8	1·3	2·1	1·5	1·0	1·8	0·9	0·3	
120′ — 150′	2·1	1·6	1·2	1·9	1·3	0·9	1·6	0·8	0·3	
150′ — 180′	1·8	1·4	1·0	1·6	1·1	0·8	1·2	0·7	0·2	
180′ — 330′	1·4	1·1	0·8	1·3	0·9	0·6	1·1	0·5		
½ F. — 1 F.	1·2	0·9	0·7	1·0	0·7	0·6	0·9	0·4		
1 F. — 2 F.	1·0	0·8	0·6	0·9	0·6	0·5	0·7	0·4		
2 F. — 3 F.	0·9	0·7	0·5	0·8	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·3	May be neglected.	Officers in charge of Relief works should invariably report any discrepancies between the theoretical and actual Tasks with their views and suggestions.
3 F. — 4 F.	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·5	0·2		

(4) Metal collection including breaking to ¾″ gauge 1 man = 2 women = 4 children.	Condition Good. A	B	C	Condition Fair. A	B	C	Condition Low. A	B	C	Remarks.
STONE EASILY PROCURABLE AND EASILY BROKEN.										
Lead ... 0′ — 100 yds. ...	2·2	1·7	1·2	2·0	1·4	0·9	1·7	0·8		
100 yds. — 1 F.	1·8	1·4	1·0	1·6	1·1	0·7	1·4	0·7		
1 F. — 2 F.	1·4	1·1	0·8	1·2	·94	0·6	1·1	0·55		
2 F. — 3 F.	1·2	0·9	0·7	1·0	·76	0·5	0·9	0·45		
3 F. — 4 F.	1·0	0·8	0·6	0·9	·66	0·4	0·8	0·4		
STONE EASILY PROCURABLE, BUT DIFFICULT TO BREAK (*e.g.* Granite or Syenite).										
0 — 100 yds. ...	1·6	1·2	0·9	1·4	1·0	0·7	1·2	0·6		
100 yds. — 1 F.	1·3	1·0	0·8	1·1	·85	0·6	1·0	0·5		
1 F. — 2 F.	1·2	0·9	0·7	1·0	·76	0·5	0·9	0·45		
2 F. — 3 F.	1·0	0·8	0·6	0·9	·66	0·4	0·7	0·4		
3 F. — 4 F.	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·6	·42	0·3	0·6	0·25		
STONE DIFFICULT TO PROCURE, BUT EASY TO BREAK.										
Lead ... 100 yds. — 1 F. ...	1·6	1·2	0·9	1·5	1·0	0·7	1·2	0·6		
1 F. — 2 F. ...	1·3	1·0	0·8	1·2	0·8	0·6	0·8	0·5		
2 F. — 3 F. ...	1·0	0·8	0·9	0·6	0·6	0·4	0·6	0·4		
3 F. — 4 F. ...	0·9	0·7	0·5	0·8	0·59	0·3	0·5	0·35		
4 F. — 1 M. ...	No. A Class coolly would work.	0·6	Neglect this		0·5		0·4	0·3		
1 M. — 1½ M. ...		0·5			0·4		0·3	0·25		
1½ M. — 2 M. ...		0·4			0·3		0·3	0·2		
STONE DIFFICULT TO PROCURE, AND ALSO DIFFICULT TO BREAK.										
0 — 1 F.	1·0	0·8	0·6	0·9	0·6		0·4			
1 F. — 2 F.	0·9	0·7	0·5	0·8	0·5		0·35			
2 F. — 3 F.	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·3		0·25			
3 F. — 4 F.	0·4	0·3	0·20	0·4	0·2		0·15			
4 F. — 1 M.	0·1	0·3	0·23	0·3	0·2		0·15			
1 M. — 1½ M.	0·33	0·25	0·2				0·12			
1½ M. — 2 M.	0·26	0·2	0·15				0·1			

Hardly necessary to work the table further, as coolies on this task are in a condition for the kitchen. The lead is too great and work too hard for "C" class in low condition.

(5) Digging wells.	Condition Good. A	B	C	Condition Fair. A	B	C	Remarks.
HARD SOIL.							
DEPTH 3′							
Lead ... 0 — 30	9·1	7·0		8·2	6·9		
Lead ... 30 — 60	7·8	6·0		7·1	5·10		
DEPTH 6′							
Lead ... 0 — 30	7·8	6·0	Unsuitable for C. Class.	7·1	5·10	Unsuitable for C. Class.	This sort of work is not suitable for "C" class, and so no data are given.
Lead ... 30 — 60	6·5	5·0		5·9	4·2		It is very questionable whether *well sinking* can under any conditions form a satisfactory Relief.
Lead up ... 1060—							
DEPTH 9	6·1	4·7		5·5	4·0		
Do. 12	5·5	4·2		5·0	3·5		
Do. 15	4·6	3·8		4·2	3·2		
Do. 18	3·9	3·0		3·6	2·5		
Do. 21	3·2	2·5		2·9	2·1		
Do. 24	2·2	1·7		2·0	May be neglected.		
Do. 27	1·0	0·8		0·9			
Do. 30	0·5	0·4		0·49			
Do. 33	0·3	0·2		0·27			
For rocky soil deduct ¼							

As regards *well sinking* the following data may be useful, as such work is difficult to task :—

				RS.	A.	P.
Well sinking—						
In ordinary soil	1st yard	...	...	2	12	0
Do. do.	2nd do.	...	...	3	2	0
Do. do.	3rd do.	...	...	3	8	0

The usual earth work rate per yard lift additional is Rs. 3. In the case of a well, it is increased to As. 6, as the working space (say 6′ diameter) is contracted and the staff has to be brought up by rope and basket.

A general rate of Rs. 5 per 1,000 cubic feet is fair.

An average pot well sinker would sink a well 6′ diameter, and 30′ deep for about Rs. 5.

(6) Spreading and consolidation of materials.	Condition Good. A	B	C	Condition Fair. A	B	C	Condition Low. A	B	C	Remarks.
Removing surface dust, &c., picking up road, and spreading metal to section.	16·0	9·0	6·0	14·4	7·6	4·5	12·0	4·5	1·5	
WATERING AND ROLLING METAL SPREAD WATER BEING WITHIN—										
1 F.	19·90	14·92	9·95	18·0	12·6	7·4	15·0	7·4	2·5	
2 F.	17·90	13·42	8·95	16·1	11·4	6·7	13·4	6·7	2·2	
3 F.	16·28	12·21	8·14	14·6	10·3	6·1	12·2	4·0	2·0	
4 F.	14·92	11·19	7·46	13·4	9·5	5·6	11·2	3·7	1·8	
5 F.	13·77	10·33	6·88	12·4	8·7	5·1	10·3	3·4	1·7	
WATERING AND ROLLING.										
Water within 6 F.	12·79	9·59	6·39	11·5	8·1	4·8	9·6	4·7	1·6	
Do. 7 F.	11·93	8·95	5·96	10·8	7·6	4·4	9·0	4·4	1·5	
Do. 1 Mile	11·19	8·39	5·59	10·0	7·1	4·2	8·4	4·1	1·4	
SPREADING GRAVEL OVER METAL.										
Gravel within 50 yards ...	29·85	22·38	14·92	26·8	19·0	1·1	22·4	11·1	3·7	
Do. 1 F. lead ...	15·56	11·67	7·78	14·0	9·9	5·8	11·6	5·8	1·9	
Do. 2 F. lead ...	10·54	7·90	5·27	9·4	6·7	3·9	7·9	3·9	1·3	
Do. 3 F. lead ...	7·96	5·97	3·98	7·1	5·0	2·9	5·9	2·9	1·0	
Do. 4 F. lead ...	6·40	4·80	3·20	5·7	4·0	2·4	4·8	2·4	0·8	

Spreading and consolidation of material.	Condition Good.			Condition Fair.			Condition Low.			Remarks.
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
WATERING AND ROLLING GRAVEL SPREAD.										
Water within 1 F.	35·82	26·8	19·0	34·8	22·8	13·5	26·8	15·4	4·5	
do. 2 F.	29·85	22·3	15·0	28·0	19·0	11·3	22·3	11·1	3·7	
do. 3 F.	25·59	19·19	12·8	24·0	16·3	9·6	19·2	9·5	3·2	
do. 4 F.	22·39	16·8	11·2	20·1	14·3	8·4	15·7	8·4	2·8	
do. 5 F.	19·90	15·0	10·0	17·9	12·8	7·5	14·9	7·5	2·5	
do. 6 F.	17·91	13·4	9·0	16·1	11·4	6·8	13·4	6·7	2·3	
do. 7 F.	16·28	12·2	8·10	14·6	10·4	6·7	12·	6·1	2·1	
do. 8 F.	14·92	11·2	7·5	13·4	9·6	5·7	11·1	5·6	1·9	
WATERING AND ROLLING ONLY SQ. FT.	SQ. FT.	SQ. FT.	SQ. FT.	SQ. FT.	SQ. FT.	SQ. FT.	SQ. FT.	SQ. FT.	SQ. FT.	
Water within 1 F.	239·00	202·0	134·0	242·1	171·7	100·5	202·0	101·0	33·6	
do. 2 F.	179·3	134·0	89·0	162·1	114·1	66·8	180·0	65·0	22·8	
do. 3 F.	120·0	90·0	60·0	108·0	76·5	45·0	90·0	45·0	15·0	
do. 4 F.	90·0	68·0	45·0	81·0	57·8	33·8	68·0	34·0	11·3	
do. 5 F.	72·0	54·0	36·0	64·8	45·9	27·0	54·0	27·0	9·0	
do. 6 F.	60·0	45·0	30·0	54·0	38·3	22·5	45·0	22·5	7·5	
do. 7 F.	51·0	39·0	25·0	45·9	33·2	18·8	39·0	19·5	6·3	
do. 1 M.	45·0	34·0	22·0	40·5	28·9	16·5	34·0	17·0	5·5	

Excavating side Drains.	Condition Good.			Condition Fair.			Remarks.
	A	B	C	A	B	C	
If *lead* and *lift* are necessary the Task would resolve itself into terms of ordinary earth-work. It is assumed that the digger throws the stuff out direct, without using a basket. A trench of the dimensions given below might be so dug:—							This task is not suitable for those in low condition, or for women and children. It is assumed that the soil is of the highest description. If hard and use of crowbar necessitated, the task should be halved.
	R. FT.	R. FT.	R. FT.	R. FT.	R. FT.	R. FT.	
* 8 cubic feet content.	13·5	10·3	7·7	12·2	8·8	5·8	* Equivalent to 4 cubic yards.

NOTE.—Multiply these figures by 8 to give cubic feet.

CONVEYANCE OF METAL BY HEAD LOADS.

Weight of Head load "A" class 50 lbs.
Weight of Head load "B" class 37·5.
Weight of 1 cubic foot metal or ballast 75 lbs.
Load for "B" class Cooly $\frac{2}{3}\frac{7}{5}$ = ·5 cubic foot.
Therefore for 1 unit $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$ cubic foot.
Distance travelled per hour = 2 miles.
Length of working day = 8 hours.
Furlongs travelled per day = 128.
Furlongs travelled loaded = 64.
Quantity carried per furlong = $\frac{6}{6}\frac{4}{4}$ = 8 cubic ft. = $\frac{8}{2\,7}$ or ·3 cubic yard.

Work of this nature is quite unsuited for weakly people (C. Class) or those out of condition.

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Collector.

W. DEMORGAN,
Executive Engineer.

FAMINE TASK TABLE.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

Description of work.	Nature of work.	Lead.	Lift.	Task per unit	Remarks.
		FEET.	FEET.	CUBIC FEET.	
Sand	Carrying	600	*Nil.*	9	At Nathavalsa ... ...
Earth	Do.	50 to 80	12	30	Earth previously excavated.
Do.	Excavating	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	15·9	Earth, soft, in bed of pond.
Do.	Do.	60	13	7·10	Do. do.
Stone	Collecting and stacking.	100	...	3·00	At Gazuvaka.
Do.	Breaking stone collected.	*Nil.*	...	3	Do.
Do.	Collecting and breaking.	100	...	1·80 to 1·90	At the following quarries:—Raiga, Gazuvaka, Lauvoru, Pendurti, and all quarries or hills about Padmanabham, except Soothykonda where stone is now being broken.
Do.	Do. ...	100	...	1	At Soothykonda quarry hill. The stone there is a kind of trap, men and women find it hard to break, boys and girls cannot break, so are put to collecting and bringing to men and women.
Do.	Do. ...	...	...	2	At Dakamarry quarry where the stone is very soft.
Hard gravel ...	Excavating	80	*Nil.*	8	Carrying will be the same as for earth.
Stony gravel ...	Do.	*Nil.*	...	7	Note—men only dig. In setting tasks this must be considered as well as the lift and lead.

It must be remembered that only men and boys over 12 dig; here men are reduced to boys. In setting tasks, the lead and lift being known, the number of women and boys should be fixed. It was found for a lead of 50 feet to 80 feet, lift 12 feet, 20 boys could remove what 4 men dig. For every additional 75 feet lead and 6 feet lift above 80 feet lead or 12 feet lift, another unit should be added to the same number of men.

FAMINE TASK TABLE.

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

CIRCULAR.

The following revised task table, proposed by the Executive Engineer and approved by the Collector for the several descriptions of work to be executed in connection with the famine relief operations in the Kurnool district, is printed and circulated for the information and guidance of all officers concerned.

2. It should be noted that the tasks denoted in the above table are intended to be set for such of the relief workers as are in *good* condition, while a deduction of 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. should be made for people in *fair* and *low* conditions, respectively.

KURNOOL,
31*st March* 1897.

E. A. ELWIN,
Acting Collector.

TABLE I.

(1) Earthwork including breaking clods, sandy soil.			Per child in cubic feet. A	B	C	(Modified rates) Per child in cubic feet. A	B	C
A = 1⅓ B; C = ⅔ B.								
Lift 1½'—								
Lead	0'— 30'	...	15·6	12·0	9·0			
	30'— 60'	...	14·0	10·8	8·1			
	60'— 90'	...	12·7	9·8	7·5			
	90'—120'	...	11·7	9·0	6·8			
	120'—150'	...	10·8	8·3	6·2			
	150'—180'	...	10·0	7·7	5·8			
Lift 1½' to 3'—								
Lead	0'— 60'	...	12·7	9·8	7·5			
	60'— 90'	...	11·7	9·0	6·8			
	90'—120'	...	10·8	8·3	6·2			
	120'—150'	...	10·0	7·7	5·8			
	150'—180'	...	9·3	7·2	5·4			
Lift 3' to 6'—								
Lead	0'— 60'	...	11·7	9·0	6·8			
	60'— 90'	...	10·8	8·3	6·2			
	90'—120'	...	10·0	7·7	5·8			
	120'—150'	...	9·3	7·2	5·4			
	150'—180'	...	8·8	6·8	5·1			
Lift 6' to 9'—								
Lead	0'— 60'	...						
	60'— 90'	...						
	90'—120'	...						
	120'—150'	...						
	150'—180'	...						
Lift 9' to 12'—								
Lead	0'— 60'	...	10·0	7·7	5·8			
	60'— 90'	...	9·3	7·2	5·4			
	90'—120'	...	8·8	6·8	5·1			
	120'—150'	...	8·2	6·3	4·8			
	150'—180'	...	7·8	6·0	4·5			
Lift 12' to 15'—								
Lead	0'— 60'	...						
	60'— 90'	...						
	90'—120'	...						
	120'—150'	...						
	150'—180'	...						

TABLE I—*cont.*

(1) Earthwork including breaking clods, sandy soil.			Per child in cubic feet. A	B	C	(Modified rates) Per child in cubic feet. A	B	C
Lift 15' to 18'—								
Lead	0'— 60'	...	8·8	6·8	5·1			
	60'— 90'	...	8·2	6·3	4·8			
	90'—120'	...	7·8	6·0	4·3			
	120'—150'	...	7·4	5·7	4·3			
	150'—180'	...	7·0	5·4	4·1			
	180'—210'	...	6·7	5·1	3·9			
	210'—240'	...	6·4	4·9	3·7			

1 yard lift = 13 yards lead = ¼ labour of cutting, breaking clods, filling basket and lifting to carry.

TABLE II.

(2) Earthwork, dry black cotton, or hard soil, requiring pickaxes, includes breaking clods.			Per child in cubic feet. A	B	C	(Modified rates) Per child in cubic feet. A	B	C
Lift 1½'—								
Lead	0'— 30'	...	12·7	9·8	7·5			
	30'— 60'	...	11·7	9·0	6·8			
	60'— 90'	...	10·8	8·3	6·2			
	90'—120'	...	10·0	7·7	5·8			
	120'—150'	...	9·3	7·2	5·4			
	150'—180'	...	8·8	6·8	5·1			
Lift 1½' to 3'—								
Lead	0'— 60'	...	10·8	8·3	6·2			
	60'— 90'	...	10·0	7·7	5·8			
	90'—120'	...	9·3	7·2	5·4			
	120'—150'	...	8·8	6·8	5·1			
	150'—180'	...	8·2	6·3	4·8			
Lift 3' to 6'—								
Lead	0'— 60'	...	10·0	7·7	5·8			
	60'— 90'	...	9·3	7·2	5·4			
	90'—120'	...	8·8	6·8	5·1			
	120'—150'	...	8·2	6·3	4·8			
	150'—180'	...	7·8	6·0	4·5			
Lift 6' to 9'—								
Lead	0'— 60'	...						
	60'— 90'	...						
	90'—120'	...						
	120'—150'	...						
	150'—180'	...						
Lift 9' to 12'—								
Lead	0'— 60'	...	8·8	6·8	5·1			
	60'— 90'	...	8·2	6·3	4·8			
	90'—120'	...	7·8	6·0	4·5			
	120'—150'	...	7·4	5·7	4·3			
	150'—180'	...	7·0	5·4	4·1			
Lift 12' to 15'—								
Lead	0'— 60'	...						
	60'— 90'	...						
	90'—120'	...						
	120'—150'	...						
	150'—180'	...						
Lift 15' to 18'—								
Lead	0'— 60'	...	7·8	6·0	4·5			
	60'— 90'	...	7·4	5·7	4·3			
	90'—120'	...	7·0	5·4	4·1			
	120'—150'	...	6·7	5·1	3·9			
	150'—180'	...	6·4	4·9	3·7			
	180'—210'	...	6·1	4·7	3·5			
	210'—240'	...	5·8	4·5	3·4			
	240'—270'	...	5·6	4·3	3·2			
	270'—300'	...	5·4	4·2	3·1			
	300'—330'	...	5·2	4·0	3·0			

1 yard lift = 10 yards lead = ⅛ labour of cutting, breaking clods, filling basket and lifting to carry.

TABLE V.

Digging wells.	Abatements to be granted from tables I, II and III.
Wells over 6 feet deep.	40 per cent.
Wells over 12′ and under 18′	50 ,,
,, 18′ ,, ,, 27′	60 ,,
,, 27′ ,, ,, 36′	70 ,,

TABLE VI.

Carriage of metal and gravel by hand-carts, drawn by relief workers.	Number of trips to be made per diem, including loading and unloading.
Lead 50—150 yards.	32
,, 150—300 ,,	20
,, 300—600 ,,	12
,, 600—1,200 ,,	8
,, 1,200—1 mile.	6
1 mile—1½ miles.	4
1½ miles—2 ,,	3
2 ,, —3 ,,	2

N.B.—Each cart to carry 7 cubic feet of metal or gravel, and be managed by 3 men and 3 women who are not nursing mothers.

TABLE VII.

Spreading and consolidation of road materials.	Per child in cubic feet.			(Modified rates) Per child in cubic feet.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Removing surface dust, &c., breaking road and spreading metal to section	12·0	9·0	6·0			
Removing surface dust, picking road and spreading metal to section	16·0	12·0	8·0			
Watering and rolling metal spread, water within 1 furlong ...	19·9	14·95	10·0			
,, 2 ,, ...	17·9	13·4	9·0			
,, 3 ,, ...	16·3	12·2	8·1			
,, 4 ,, ...	14·9	11·2	7·5			
,, 5 ,, ...	13·8	10·3	6·9			
,, 6 ,, ...	12·8	9·6	6·4			
,, 7 ,, ...	11·9	9·9	6·0			
,, 8 ,, ...	11·2	8·4	5·6			
Spreading gravel over metal, gravel within 50 yards ...	29·9	22·4	14·9			
,, 220 ,, ...	15·6	11·7	7·8			
,, 440 ,, ...	10·5	7·9	5·3			
,, 660 ,, ...	8·0	6·0	4·0			
,, 880 ,, ...	6·4	4·8	3·2			
Watering and rolling gravel spread, water within 1 furlong ...	35·9	26·9	17·9			
,, 2 ,, ...	29·9	22·4	14·9			
,, 3 ,, ...	25·6	19·2	12·8			
,, 4 ,, ...	22·4	16·8	11·2			
,, 5 ,, ...	19·9	14·9	10·0			
,, 6 ,, ...	17·9	13·4	9·0			
,, 7 ,, ...	16·3	12·2	8·1			
,, 8 ,, ...	14·9	11·2	7·5			
Watering and rolling only, water within 1 furlong ...	sq. ft. 269	sq. ft. 202	sq. ft. 134			
,, 2 ,, ...	179	134	89			
,, 3 ,, ...	120	90	60			
,, 4 ,, ...	90	68	45			
,, 5 ,, ...	72	54	36			
,, 6 ,, ...	60	45	30			
,, 7 ,, ...	51	39	25			
,, 8 ,, ...	45	34	22			

For leads over 50 yards for materials use hand-carts and give tasks of table VI.

KURNOOL,
31*st March* 1897.

E. A. ELWIN,
Acting Collector.

REVISED TASK TABLES FOR FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

These tables have been constructed on the following data :—

(*a*) *Head loads.*—The A class individual, man, woman or child, in ordinary times supposed to carry $\frac{1}{3}$ cubic foot each trip on the average, *i.e.*, in these tables the head load for an A class individual is supposed to be $\frac{5}{12}$ cubic foot, the following table gives head loads for the several classes :—

	A class carries 5/12 c.ft.	B class carries 5/16 c.ft.	C class carries 5/24 c.ft.
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
Man ...	60	45	30
Woman ...	40	30	20
Child ...	20	15	10

Average weight of a cubic foot of material = 100 lb.

Cart loads.—Each hand-cart can carry 7 cubic feet of material, and 24 units are allowed for each hand-cart—for loading, unloading and dragging.

The trips for the several leads with head loads are calculated from the following data :—

Working day = 8 hours = 480 minutes,
time for loading + unloading = $\frac{1}{3}$ minute = t,
s = rate of walking = $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour = 132 feet in 1 minute,
l = lead in feet.

T = number of trips = $480 \div \frac{2l}{s} + t = \frac{31680}{l+33}$.

The same number of trips are taken for the cart loads.

(*b*) *The duty of diggers.*—The following gives the duties of diggers for 3 different Soils :—

	A	B	C
	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.
Soft sandy soils, sandy loam, moist black cotton and easy soils.	174	130	87
Dry black cotton, gravelly and rocky soils.	148	110	74
	114	85	57

Those for the B class are the *full famine* tasks allowed in the North-West Provinces for B class labourers, and can be accepted for Madras. Those for the B class are 25 per cent. lower than those for the A class ; and the C class tasks are half those of the A class.

(*c*) *Metal breaking.*—The following are the code rates for metal breaking :—

Easy to break—

(1)	A	B	C
	c.ft.	c.ft.	c.ft.
	4	3	2

For stone difficult to break, deduction of 25 per cent. is made with the following results :—

(2)	A	B	C
	c.ft.	c.ft.	c.ft.
	3	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$

In Kurnool, a woman easily earns 2 annas a day at 6 pies per para of stone broken, this is equivalent to a task of 9 cubic feet. In Bombay, the usual task for hard stone varies from 8 to 10 cubic feet for each woman. In table (1) above a woman is supposed to be able to break 8 cubic feet of soft stone in the A class, and 6 cubic feet in the B class. These rates are quite reasonable.

(*d*) A gang is assumed to be equivalent to 240 child units. This is an average taken among 129 to 130 actual gangs.

(*e*) It is assumed that 2 diggers require 1 filler. Some take that 1 digger requires 1 filler. The digger has the harder work, and 1 filler to 2 diggers is a better allowance.

2. *Table I.*—This table gives carrying tasks (head loads)—for metal gravel and earth The equation for calculating the trips for each lead is given in paragraph 1 (*a*).

Table II.—Proportions, the numbers of diggers, fillers and carriers for the several leads while—

Table III gives the duties of a gang of 240 units and compares the outturn of the diggers with that of the carriers. These tables show that for leads over 2 furlongs it is rather better to cart the gravel than to carry it.

Table IV.—The tasks have been calculated by means of the following general formula founded on the data already given :—

Let—

a = load each person can carry in cubic feet in one trip, (Table I, columns 3, 7 and 11),
b = lead in feet,
c = total load carried by each person (Columns 4, 8 and 12).
d = task for each digger paragraph 1 (*b*),
x = number of diggers,
$\frac{x}{2}$ = number of fillers,
$\left\{100 - \frac{3x}{2}\right\}$ = number of carriers,
then $dx = \left\{100 - \frac{3x}{2}\right\}c$,
$x = \frac{200c}{2d+3c}$ = numbers of diggers,
and task per child unit = $\frac{dx}{240}$.

This will do for short leads—when x is taken from Table II. For long leads it is not sufficiently accurate—

with the value of x given in terms of $ad + b$ the following expression will be found more accurate,

task per child unit = $\frac{13,200ad}{dl+334+47,520a}$,

when $a = \frac{5}{12}$ cubic feet, then

task = $\frac{957,000}{174b+35,542}$ when $d = 174$ cubic feet,

task = $\frac{814,000}{1,480+24,684}$ — 148 cubic feet,

task = $\frac{627,000}{1,146+22,562}$ — 114 cubic feet,

when $a = \frac{5}{16}$ cubic feet, then

task = $\frac{536,250}{130+19,140}$ — 130 cubic feet.

task = $\frac{453,750}{110l+18,480}$ — 110 cubic feet,

task = $\frac{350,625}{85l+17,055}$ — 85 cubic feet.

C class tasks are half A class tasks.

Table V will be useful when it is necessary to use hand carts for conveyance of material.

Tables IV to IX sufficiently explain themselves. They give the tasks per unit as well as the proportions of breakers and carriers or carts—necessary for each lead.

Table X for rebreaking metal is based on Tables VI and VII—lead within 40 yards.

Table XI is based on Table IV.

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TABLE I.—*Tasks for carrying head loads.*

Working day = 8 hours = 480 minutes.

Time for loading and unloading = ½ minute = t.

S = Rate of walking = 1½ miles an hour = 132 feet in 1 minute,

L = Lead in feet.

T = Number of trips = $480 \div \left\{\frac{2d}{s} + t\right\} = \frac{31680}{L + 33}$.

Lead.	—	A class.				B class.				C class.				—
		Load per person, cubic feet.	Total carried by each person, cubic feet = c.	Total for gang of 100 persons or 240 units.	Task per unit.	Load per person, cubic feet.	Total carried by each person, cubic feet = c.	Total for gang of 100 persons or 240 units.	Task per unit.	Load per person, cubic feet.	Total carried by each person, cubic feet = c.	Total for gang of 100 persons or 240 units.	Task per unit.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Yards—														
0 to 20	340	5/12 or 0·416	14·2	11,200	·60	15/48 or 0·3125	10·6	10,600	44	5/24	7·1	7,100	30	
40	207	.....	86·2	8,620	·36	.....	64·7	6,470	27	...	43·1	4,310	18	
60	144	.....	62·1	6,210	·26	5/16	46·5	4,650	19·4	...	31·0	3,105	13	
80	116	.....	48·3	4,830	·20	.....	36·2	3,620	15·0	...	24·15	2,415	10	
100	95	.....	39·6	3,960	16·5	.....	29·7	2,970	12·4	...	19·8	1,980	8·2	
120	80	.....	33·3	3,333	13·9	.....	25·0	2,500	10·4	...	16·6	1,666	7·0	
140	70	.....	29·2	2,920	12·2	.....	21·9	2,190	9·1	...	14·6	1,460	6·1	
160	62	.....	25·8	2,580	10·7	.....	19·4	1,940	8·1	...	12·9	1,290	5·3	
180	55	.....	23·0	2,300	9·6	.....	17·2	1,720	7·2	...	11·5	1,150	4·8	
200	50	.....	20·8	2,080	8·7	.....	15·6	1,560	6·5	...	10·4	1,040	4·3	
1 foot ...	46	.....	19·2	1,920	8	.....	14·4	1,440	6·0	...	9·6	960	4·0	
1½ feet ...	31	.....	13·0	1,300	5·4	.....	9·7	970	4·0	...	6·5	650	2·7	
2 ,, ...	24	.....	10·0	1,000	4·2	.....	7·5	750	3·1	...	5·0	500	2·1	
2½ ,, ...	19	.....	8·0	800	3·3	.....	5·9	590	2·4	...	4·0	400	1·6	
3 ,, ...	16	.....	6·6	660	2·7	.....	5·0	500	2·1	...	3·3	330	1·3	
3½ ,, ...	131	.....	5·4	540	2·2	.....	4·0	400	1·7	...	2·7	270	1·1	
4 ,, ...	12	.....	5·0	500	2·1	.....	3·7	370	1·5	...	2·5	250	1·0	
5 ,, ...	9	.....	3·8	380	1·6	.....	2·8	280	1·2	...	1·9	190	0·8	
6 ,, ...	8	.....	3·3	330	1·4	.....	2·5	250	1·0	...	1·6	165	0·7	
7 ,, ...	7	.....	3·0	300	1·3	.....	2·2	220	0·9	...	1·5	150	0·6	
1 mile ...	6	.....	2·5	250	1·0	.....	1·9	190	0·8	...	1·2	125	0·5	
1½ miles ...	4	.....	1·7	170	0·7	.....	1·2	120	0·5	...	0·8	85	0·35	
2 ,, ...	3	.....	1·25	125	0·25	.....	0·94	94	0·4	...	0·6	62	0·26	

Table showing head loads in pounds for each man, woman and child, if each person on—

—	A class carries 5/12 cubic foot.	B class carries 5/16 cubic foot.	C class carries 5/24 cubic foot.
Man ...	60	45	30
Woman.	40	30	20
Child ...	20	15	10

Note.—Average weight of 1 cubic foot of material = 100 pounds.

TABLE II.—*Giving numbers of diggers, fillers and carriers for different leads.*

Leads.	A.									B.									C.								
	Soft sandy soil, sandy loam.			Moist black cotton, easy soils.			Dry black cotton, gravelly and rocky soils.			Soft sandy soil, sandy loam.			Moist black cotton, easy soils.			Dry black cotton, gravelly and rocky soils.			Soft sandy soil, sandy loam.			Moist black cotton, easy soils.			Dry black cotton, gravelly and rocky soils.		
	Digger 174 c.ft.			Digger 148 c.ft.			Digger 114 c.ft.			Digger 130 c.ft.			Digger 110 c.ft.			Digger 85 c.ft.			Digger 87 c.ft.			Digger 74 c.ft.			Digger 57 c.ft.		
	Diggers.	Fillers.	Carriers.	Diggers.	Fillers.	Carriers.	Diggers.	Fillers.	Carriers.	Diggers.	Fillers.	Carriers.	Diggers.	Fillers.	Carriers.	Diggers.	Fillers.	Carriers.	Diggers.	Fillers.	Carriers.	Diggers.	Fillers.	Carriers.	Diggers.	Fillers.	Carriers.
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
Yards—																											
0 to 20	37	18	45	39	20	41	43	22	35	37	18	45	39	20	41	43	22	35	37	18	45	39	20	41	42	22	35
40	29	14	57	31	16	53	35	18	47	29	14	57	31	16	53	35	18	47	29	14	57	31	16	53	35	13	47
60	23	12	65	26	12	62	30	15	55	23	12	65	26	12	62	30	15	55	23	12	65	26	12	62	30	15	55
80	20	10	70	22	11	67	26	13	61	20	10	70	22	11	67	26	13	61	20	10	70	22	11	67	26	13	61
100	17	8	75	19	10	71	23	11	66	17	8	75	19	10	71	23	11	66	17	8	75	19	10	71	23	11	66
120	15	7	78	17	8	75	20	10	70	15	7	78	17	8	75	20	10	70	15	7	78	17	8	75	20	10	70
140	13	7	80	15	8	77	19	9	72	13	7	80	15	8	77	19	9	72	13	7	80	15	8	77	19	9	72
160	12	6	82	14	7	79	17	8	75	12	6	82	14	7	79	17	8	75	12	6	82	14	7	79	17	8	75
180	11	6	83	13	6	82	15	7	78	11	6	82	13	6	82	15	7	78	11	6	82	13	6	82	15	7	78
200	10	5	85	11	6	83	14	7	79	10	5	85	11	6	83	14	7	79	10	5	85	11	6	83	14	7	79
F. Y.																											
1 220	10	5	85	11	6	83	13	7	80	10	5	85	11	6	83	13	7	80	10	5	85	11	6	83	13	7	80
1½ 330	7	3	90	8	4	88	10	5	85	7	3	90	8	4	88	10	5	85	7	3	90	8	4	88	10	5	85
2 440	5	3	92	6	3	91	8	4	88	5	3	92	6	3	91	8	4	88	5	3	92	6	3	91	8	4	88
2½ 550	4	3	93	5	3	92	6	3	91	4	3	93	5	3	92	6	3	91	4	3	93	5	3	92	6	3	91
3 660	4	2	94	4	2	94	5	3	92	4	2	94	4	2	94	5	3	92	4	2	94	4	2	94	5	3	92
3½	3	2	95	3	2	95	4	2	94	3	2	95	3	2	95	4	2	94	3	2	95	3	2	95	4	2	94
4	3	2	95	3	2	95	4	2	94	3	2	95	3	2	95	4	2	94	3	2	95	3	2	95	4	2	94
5	2	1	97	3	2	95	3	2	95	2	1	97	3	2	95	3	2	95	2	1	97	3	2	95	3	2	95
6	2	1	97	2	1	97	3	2	95	2	1	97	2	1	97	3	2	95	2	1	97	2	1	97	3	2	95
7	2	1	97	2	1	97	2	1	97	2	1	97	2	1	97	2	1	97	2	1	97	2	1	97	2	1	97
1 Mile	2	1	97	2	1	97	2	1	97	2	1	97	2	1	97	2	1	97	2	1	97	2	1	97	2	1	97

x = Diggers.

TABLE III.

Note.—Quantities in even numbered columns = xd; quantities in odd numbered columns 3 to 9 = $c \times n^{o}$ of carriers for c, See Table I and n^{o} of carriers, Table II.)

Lifts 0 to 2 yards.	A		B		C		A		B		C		A		B		C	
	0/143	5/12	0/110	5/16	0/74	5/24	0/114	5/12	0/85	5/16	0/57	5/24	0/87	5/16	0/130	5/24	0/87	5/24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0 to 20	6,772	6,680	4,290	4,046	2,885	2,840	4,992	4,970	3,655	3,710	2,481	2,485	3,219	4,770	4,810	3,195	3,195	195
40	4,583	4,609	3,490	3,420	2,294	2,284	3,960	4,051	2,975	3,041	1,995	2,025	2,523	3,680	3,770	2,456	2,456	456
60	3,844	3,850	2,860	2,882	1,922	1,925	3,420	3,415	2,550	2,557	1,710	1,708	2,001	3,022	2,990	2,018	2,018	018
80	3,256	3,236	2,420	2,428	1,628	1,618	2,964	2,946	2,210	2,224	1,482	1,473	1,740	2,534	2,660	1,699	1,699	699
100	2,812	2,812	2,090	2,109	1,406	1,406	2,622	2,633	1,955	1,966	1,311	1,316	1,479	2,227	2,210	1,465	1,465	465
120	2,516	2,506	1,870	1,875	1,258	1,250	2,280	2,333	1,700	1,750	1,140	1,166	1,305	1,956	1,950	1,300	1,300	300
140	2,220	2,248	1,650	1,666	1,110	1,124	2,166	2,102	1,615	1,677	1,083	1,051	1,130	1,762	1,690	1,163	1,163	163
160	2,072	2,030	1,540	1,533	1,036	1,010	1,938	1,935	1,445	1,455	969	967	1,044	1,590	1,560	1,048	1,048	048
180	1,924	1,824	1,430	1,410	962	948	1,710	1,794	1,275	1,342	855	897	957	1,428	1,430	955	955	955
200	1,628	1,738	1,210	1,296	814	864	1,596	1,642	1,190	1,232	798	821	870	1,320	1,300	884	884	884
1 to 220	1,628	1,560	1,210	1,195	814	796	1,482	1,536	1,105	1,152	741	768	870	1,224	1,300	819	819	819
240	1,184	1,144	880	854	592	572	1,140	1,105	850	824	570	552	609	873	910	585	585	585
260	884	910	660	682	444	455	912	860	690	660	456	440	435	690	650	490	490	490
280	740	728	550	546	370	368	864	728	510	537	342	364	348	540	520	472	472	472
300	592	620	440	470	296	310	570	607	425	460	285	303	348	470	520	360	360	360
320	444	513	330	380	222	257	456	507	340	376	228	253	261	380	390	256	256	256
340	444	475	330	352	222	237	456	470	340	348	228	235	261	352	390	237	237	237
360	444	361	330	266	222	180	342	361	255	266	171	180	174	272	260	184	184	184
380	296	320	220	242	148	160	342	313	255	237	171	158	174	242	260	160	160	160
400	296	291	220	213	148	145	228	291	170	213	114	145	174	213	260	145	145	145
420	296	242	220	184	148	122	228	242	170	184	114	121	174	184	260	121	121	121

TABLE IV.—*Giving tasks for different soils.*

	Sandy soils—sandy loam.			Moist black cotton, and easy soils.			Dry black cotton, gravelly and rocky soils.			Remarks.
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
Leads, lift 0 to 2 yards.	174 c.ft. each digger.	130 c.ft. each digger.	87 c.ft. each digger.	148 c.ft. each digger.	110 c.ft. each digger.	74 c.ft. each digger.	114 c.ft. each digger.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Yards—										Let L = lead in feet. a = load each person can carry in cubic feet. d = task for each digger. Then task per child = unit. $\frac{13200\,a\,d}{L^2 + 33\,d + 47520\,a}$. a and d vary with soil and class.
0 to 20	26·8	20·4	13·4	24·0	18·0	12·0	20·6	15·4	10·3	
40	21·0	15·5	10·5	19·0	14·2	9·5	16·6	12·4	8·3	
60	16·7	12·4	8·3	16·0	12·0	8·0	14·2	10·5	7·1	
80	14·5	10·8	7·2	13·6	10·2	6·8	12·3	9·2	6·1	
100	12·3	9·2	6·1	11·7	8·8	5·8	10·9	8·2	5·4	
120	10·9	8·1	5·4	10·5	7·9	5·2	9·5	7·1	4·7	
140	9·4	7·0	4·7	9·2	6·9	4·6	9·0	6·7	4·5	
160	8·7	6·5	4·3	8·6	6·5	4·3	8·1	6·0	4·0	
180	8·0	6·0	4·0	8·0	6·0	4·0	7·1	5·3	3·5	
200	7·3	5·5	3·6	7·2	5·4	3·6	6·8	5·1	3·4	
Furlong.										Each yard lift above 2 yards is equivalent to an extra lead of 10 yards. Interpolate for tasks. *Example*—Lift = 6 yards and lead = 40 yards are equivalent to a lead of (4 × 10) + 40 = 80 yards.
1	6·8	5·1	3·4	6·0	4·5	3·0	6·4	4·8	3·2	
1	4·8	3·6	2·4	4·7	3·5	2·3	4·6	3·5	2·3	
2	3·7	2·8	1·8	3·7	2·8	1·8	3·6	2·7	1·8	
2½	3·0	2·3	1·5	3·0	2·3	1·5	2·9	2·2	1·4	
3	2·8	2·1	1·4	2·6	1·9	1·3	2·5	1·9	1·2	
3½	2·25	1·7	1·1	2·2	1·6	1·1	2·2	1·7	1·1	
4	2·0	1·5	1·0	1·9	1·4	0·9	1·9	1·4	0·9	
5	1·8	1·3	0·9	1·6	1·2	0·8	1·5	1·1	0·7	
6	1·35	1·0	0·7	1·3	1·0	0·6	1·3	1·0	0·6	
7	1·2	0·9	0·6	1·1	0·8	0·5	1·1	0·9	0·5	
Mile—										
1	1·1	0·7	0·5	1·0	0·7	0·5	1·0	0·8	0·5	

When $a = \frac{5}{12}$ c.ft.

$$\text{Task} = \frac{957{,}000}{174\,l + 25{,}542} \qquad d = 174$$

$$\text{Task} = \frac{81{,}400}{148\,l + 24{,}084} \qquad d = 148$$

$$\text{Task} = \frac{62{,}700}{114\,l + 23{,}562} \qquad d = 114$$

When $a = \frac{5}{16}$

$$\text{Task} = \frac{536{,}250}{130\,l + 19{,}140} \qquad d = 130$$

$$\text{Task} = \frac{453{,}750}{110\,l + 17{,}408} \qquad d = 110$$

$$\text{Task} = \frac{350{,}625}{85\,l + 17{,}056} \qquad d = 85$$

C class tasks are half A class tasks.

TABLE V.—*Cartage by hand carts from 2 furlongs upwards. Stone is supposed to be fairly plentiful and that there are no obstructions from bad and wet ground.*

Leads in furlongs and miles.	Trips.	Load each cart.	Number of carts.	Load moved each gang of 240 unit c.ft.	Tasks.			Remarks.
					A	B	C	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Furlongs—								
2	24	7 c.ft.	10	1,680	7·0	5·3	3·5	
2½	19			1,330	5·5	4·1	2·7	
3	16			1,120	4·7	3·5	2·3	*Data.*—For each cart 24 minutes are allowed. For each gang, 10 carts load, for each cart 7 c.ft.
3½	13			910	3·8	2·9	1·9	
4	12			840	3·5	2·6	1·7	
5	9			720	3·0	2·3	1·5	
6	8			560	2·3	1·7	1·2	
7	7			490	2·0	1·5	1·0	
Mile—								
1	6			420	1·75	1·3	0·8	The A gang is supposed to be able to walk 12 miles within 8 hours.
1½	4			280	1·2	0·9	0·6	
2	3			210	0·9	0·7	0·4	

TABLE VI.—*Collection and breaking of stone—stone easy to break—head-loads.*

Calculation for A class tasks.

Leads.	Lead task per unit, Table I, column 6.	Breaking task per unit, Table V.	Proportion in units of		Total task per gang of 240 units.	Tasks.			Remarks.
			Breakers x.	Carriers.		A	B	C	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		C. FT.							
40 yards ...	36	4	216	24	864	3·6	2·7	1·8	$4x$ = carriers × unit of load = $(240-x)$ unit of load.
80 ,, ...	20	...	200	40	800	3·3	2·5	1·6	
120 ,, ...	13·9	...	186	54	744	3·1	2·3	1·5	No distinction is made between 'stones easily procurable' and 'difficult to procure.' In the first instance the leads will be, as a rule, short and in the second long. The more difficult to procure the longer the lead.
160 ,, ...	10·7	...	174	66	696	2·9	2·2	1·4	
1 fur. or 220 yds.	8	...	160	80	640	2·7	2·0	1·3	
1½ ,, ...	5·4	...	138	102	552	2·3	1·7	1·1	
2 ,, ...	4·2	...	123	117	492	2·0	1·5	1·0	
2½ ,, ...	3·3	...	108	132	432	1·8	1·3	0·9	
3 ,, ...	2·7	...	97	143	326	1·6	1·2	0·8	
3½ ,, ...	2·2	...	85	155	340	1·4	1·1	0·7	
4 ,, ...	2·1	...	82	158	328	1·3	1·0	0·6	
5 ,, ...	1·6	...	68	172	264	1·1	0·8	0·5	
6 ,, ...	1·4	...	62	178	248	1·0	0·8	0·5	
7 ,, ...	1·2	...	56	184	224	0·9	0·7	0·4	
1 mile	1·0	...	48	192	192	0·8	0·6	0·4	For D class take one-half to one-third of B class task.
1¼ miles ...	0·7	...	36	204	144	0·6	0·5	0·3	
2 ,, ...	0·5	...	27	213	108	0·45	0·3	0·2	

TABLE VII.—*Stone difficult to break.*

Leads.	Lead task per unit, Table I, column 6.	Breaking task per unit, Table V.	Proportion in units of		Total task per gang of 240 units.	Tasks.			Remarks.
			Breakers x.	Carriers.		A	B	C	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		C. FT.							
40 yards ...	36	3	221	19	663	2·8	2·1	1·4	$3x = (240-x)$ unit of load.
80 ,, ...	20	...	208	32	624	2·6	2·0	1·3	
120 ,, ...	13·9	...	198	42	594	2·5	1·9	1·2	
160 ,, ...	10·7	...	188	52	564	2·3	1·7	1·1	
1 fur. ...	8	...	175	65	525	2·2	1·7	1·1	
1½ ,, ...	5·4	...	154	86	462	1·9	1·5	0·9	
2 ,, ...	4·2	...	140	100	420	1·7	1·3	0·8	
2½ ,, ...	3·3	...	126	114	378	1·6	1·2	0·8	
3 ,, ...	2·7	...	114	126	342	1·4	1·1	0·7	
3½ ,, ...	2·2	...	100	140	300	1·2	0·9	0·6	
4 ,, ...	2·1	...	98	142	294	1·2	1·9	0·6	
5 ,, ...	1·6	...	83	157	249	1·0	0·8	0·5	
6 ,, ...	1·4	...	76	164	228	0·9	0·7	0·4	
7 ,, ...	1·2	...	70	170	210	0·9	0·7	0·4	
1 mile ...	1·0	...	60	180	180	0·8	0·6	0·4	
1¼ miles ...	0·7	...	45	195	135	0·6	0·5	0·3	
2 ,, ...	0·5	...	34	206	102	0·4	0·3	0·2	

TABLE V.

Easy to break.

Breaking Stone—Stone already collected and heaped at side of Break.	classes. A	B	C	D.	task per unit. 1	2	3	2½ to 1½

Difficult to break.

classes. A	B.	task per unit. 3½	1½ to 1½

TABLE VIII.—*Collection and breaking of stone—Easy to break stone conveyed in hand-carts.*

Leads.	Lead task per unit, Table IV, column 6.	Breaking task per unit.	Proportion in units of		Total task per gang of 240 units breaking stone.	Tasks per unit.			Showing the number of carts necessary.		
			Breakers.	Carriers.		A	B	C	Carts at 7 c.ft. each, col. 5.	Trips.	Total for carts, c.ft.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		C. FT.									
2 furlongs	7·0	4	153	87	612	2·4	1·8	1·2	3	24	504
2½ ,, ...	5·3	...	140	100	560	2·3	1·7	1·1	4	19	532
3 ,, ...	4·7	...	130	110	520	2·2	1·7	1·1	4	16	448
3½ ,, ...	3·8	...	117	123	468	2·0	1·5	1·0	5	13	455
4 ,, ...	3·5	...	112	128	448	1·9	1·4	0·9	5	12	420
5 ,, ...	3·0	...	103	137	412	1·7	1·3	0·8	6	9	378
6 ,, ...	2·3	...	88	152	352	1·5	1·2	0·7	6	8	336
7 ,, ...	2·0	...	80	160	320	1·3	1·0	0·6	7	7	343
1 mile	1·75	...	73	167	292	1·2	0·9	0·6	7	6	295
1½ miles	1·2	...	55	185	220	1·0	0·7	0·5	8	4	224
2 ,, ...	0·9	...	44	196	186	0·8	0·6	0·4	8	3	168

TABLE IX.—*Stone difficult to break.*

Leads.	Lead task per unit, Table IV, column 6.	Breaking task per unit.	Proportion in units of.		Total task per gang of 240 units breaking stone.	Tasks per unit.			Showing the number of carts necessary.		
			Breakers.	Carriers.		A	B	C	Carts at 7 c.ft. each, col. 5.	Trips.	Total for carts, c.ft.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		C. FT.									
2 feet	7·0	3	168	72	504	2·1	1·6	1·0	3	24	504
2½ ,, ...	5·5	...	155	85	465	1·9	1·4	0·9	3	19	399
3 ,, ...	4·7	...	146	94	438	1·8	1·3	0·9	4	16	448
3½ ,, ...	3·8	...	134	106	402	1·7	1·3	0·8	4	13	364
4 ,, ...	3·5	...	129	111	387	1·6	1·2	0·8	5	12	420
5 ,, ...	3·0	...	120	120	360	1·5	1·1	0·7	5	9	315
6 ,, ...	2·3	...	104	136	312	1·3	1·0	0·6	6	8	336
7 ,, ...	2·0	...	96	144	288	1·2	0·9	0·6	6	7	294
1 mile	1·75	...	89	152	264	1·1	0·8	0·5	6	6	252
1¼ miles	1·2	...	68	172	208	0·8	0·6	0·4	7	4	196
2 ,, ...	0·9	...	55	185	165	0·7	0·5	0·3	8	3	168

Let x = number of breakers then
load per unit : breaking task :: x : $240 - x$.

$$\text{Tasks in column 7} = \frac{\text{col. 6}}{240}$$

$$\text{Number of carts in column 10} = \frac{\text{col. 5}}{24}$$

TABLE X.—*For rebreaking metal.*

Easy to break—lead within 40 yards.				Difficult to break—lead within 40 yards.			
A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
3·6	2·7	1·8	0·9 to 1·3	2·8	2·1	1·4	0·7 to 1

TABLE XI.—*Wells—hard soil over 6 feet in depth.*

Leads in yards.	Lifts in feet.	A	B	C	Equivalent to leads in Tables II and III.
	FEET.				YARDS.
60	6 to 9	13·2	9·9	6·6	70
	9 to 12	12·3	9·2	6·1	80
80	12 to 18	10·2	7·7	5·1	110
	18 to 21	9·0	6·8	4·5	120
100	21 to 24	8·5	6·4	4·2	150
	24 to 27	8·1	6·1	4·0	160
120	27 to 30	7·0	5·3	3·5	190
	30 to 33	6·8	5·1	3·4	200
140	33 to 36	6·3	4·7	3·1	230
	36 to 39	6·2	4·6	3·1	240
	39 to 42	6·1	4·6	3·0	250

Note.—If crowbars have to be used for excavation, deduct 30 per cent. from above tasks, if blasting, 50 per cent.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

Table XII.—Picking up old surface of road 3 inches deep with sectioning to template, watering, and ramming. These are supposed to be 30 men for picking up and as each in A class can easily do 200 square feet—

$$\frac{30 \times 200}{240} = \frac{6,000}{240} = 25 \text{ square feet.}$$

(*a*) 30 men = 120 units will be employed in picking.
(*b*) 56 units in sectioning.
(*c*) 64 units in watering and ramming.

Task for (*c*) only = $\frac{6000}{64}$ = 94 square feet, or say 90 square feet.

Table XIII.—Laying first coat of metal 3 inches thick, blinding it with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gravel, or raising it with gravel to $\frac{1}{10}$th of its bulk with watering and ramming.

C. ft.
a B gang *has done* 220 × 15 × $\frac{1}{4}$ = 825 metal,
220 × 15 × $\frac{1}{24}$ = 137 gravel.

Total ... 962 c. ft.

Task per unit = $\frac{962}{240}$ = 4 cubic feet = 16 square feet.

If watering and ramming be omitted, then deduct 64 units from 240
$\frac{96·2}{170}$ = 5·6 cubic feet = 22·4 square feet
watering and ramming above—water being brought from about 100 yards
$\frac{96·2}{64}$ = 15 cubic feet = 60 square feet.

Table XIV.—Laying finishing coat of gravel $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick with watering and ramming well water 100 yards lead.

Take lead = 60 yards and task for diggers.

A class—148 cubic feet (gravel being loose).

Table II gives 20 diggers for 240 units deducting 64 units for watering and ramming, the balance will be 176 units—and the proportion of diggers = 19.

Total task for 19 diggers = 19 × 148 cubic feet = 2,812 cubic feet; task per unit = $\frac{2,812}{240}$ = 11·7 cubic feet A class, or in square feet = 11·7 × 24 = 280 square feet, without watering and ramming the task will be $\frac{2,812}{170}$ = 16 cubic feet = 384 square feet.

For watering and ramming only, it would be advisable to take the tasks in Table XII, though these are very low compared with tasks in Table XIV. Still the more watering and ramming there is the better, and ramming should be continued till consolidation has been effected. For this reason it is not considered advisable to make the same gang spread and raise. Let one gang lay the material and another ram. The utility of a road depends on the proper consolidation of the materials composing it, and it is bad policy to insist strictly on any consolidation tasks.

Table XV.—Laying 6 inches of gravel (*after* consolidation)—without watering and ramming.

Lead 60 yards—(Table III) digger (A class) = 148 cubic feet.
task per unit = 16 cubic feet.
Do. 32 square feet.

A	B	C
sq.ft.	sq.ft.	sq.ft.
32	24	16

With watering and ramming—
Take tasks in Table XIII.
Watering and ramming only—
Take tasks in Table XIII.
For watering and ramming tasks—
See remarks under Table XIV.

Stone Rollers.

A stone roller 3′ × 3′ and weighing 1½ tons and drawn by four pairs of bullocks should travel about 12 miles a day.

On a road 15 feet wide, each mile should therefore be rolled twice in one day.

Rolling should be continued till consolidation has been effected. As a general rule, a mile of metalled road should be well done in a week of six days.

If rollers are dragged by coolies, a mile should be completed in two weeks or twelve days.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Executive Engineer,
Kurnool Division.

[*Note.*—More tables are being prepared for road making and will be furnished shortly.]

ROAD FORMATION.

Table XII.—Picking up old surface of road 3 feet deep with sectioning to template, watering and ramming.

A	B	C
SQ. FEET.		
25	19	12½

These are the tasks, if a whole gang is placed on this work. If men are placed only on picking up old surface, the task for each in A class should be 200 square feet.

Watering and ramming only—water 100 yards lead.

A	B	C
SQ. FEET.		
120	90	60

Picking up surface only without sectioning, &c.—Task for each man.

A	B	C
SQ. FEET.		
200	150	100

Table XIII.—Laying first coat of metal 3 feet thick, blending it with ½ inch gravel or mixing it with gravel to ½th of its bulk.

With watering and ramming.

A	B	C
SQ. FEET.		
21	16	10

Without watering and ramming.

A	B	C
SQ. FEET.		
30	22·4	15

Watering and ramming above; water being brought about 100 yards.

A	B	C
sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.
80	60	40

Laying second coat of above—same tasks.

Table XIV.—Laying finishing coat of gravel ½ inch thick with watering and ramming well—water 100 yards lead.

A	B	C
sq.ft.	sq.ft.	sq.ft.
280	210	140

Without watering and ramming—

A	B	C
sq.ft.	sq.ft.	sq.ft.
384	288	192

Table XV.—Laying 6 inches of gravel (depth to be 6 inches after consolidation).
Without watering and ramming—

A	B	C
sq.ft.	sq.ft.	sq.ft.
32	24	16

With watering and ramming—take tasks in Table XIII.
Watering and ramming only—take tasks in Table XIII.
For watering and ramming tasks—see remarks under Table XIV.
For stone rollers—see last paragraph of Preliminary Remarks.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Executive Engineer,
Kurnool Division.

FAMINE TASK TABLE.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S CIRCULAR.

The enclosed lists of tasks on famine relief works in the Bellary district are distributed for use on the works.

2. The undersigned believes that the tasks on the first five sheets are fair ones, but should any officer on a relief work find they are either too light or too heavy, he should report the matter at once, and in the latter case reduce the task until orders are issued.

3. On sheet No. 6 headed with "spreading and consolidation of materials," the tasks fixed have been compiled by the Local Fund Engineer. The undersigned has no experience of such work, and cannot say whether they are fair. Relief officers are, therefore, requested to pay special attention to these, and report freely their opinions and reasons, if any, for alterations.

4. All the above tasks have been fixed with reference to the first task for a typical gang as shown in the Famine Code. If such gangs cannot be formed, relief officers may reduce or increase the task. Again as lead becomes longer, it will, as a rule, be necessary to decrease and increase the carriers and so on.

5. Relief officers must understand that these tables are a guide to help them. The "man on the spot" is the only one who can ascertain the exact difficulties of each gang. This is his most important duty.

(Signed). J. F. SOMERS-EVE,
Executive Engineer.

(1) Earthwork including breaking sandy soil.		(Modified rates) Per child in cubic feet.		
		A	B	C
A=1·3 B; C=⅔ A.				
Depth 1½'—				
Lead	0—6	17·3	13·0	8·7
	7—15	17·2	12·9	8·6
	16—60	16·9	12·7	8·5
	60—90	16·7	12·5	8·3
	90—120	16·4	12·3	8·2
	120—150	16·1	12·1	8·1
	150—180	16·0	12·0	8·0
Lift 1½ to 3'—				
Lead	0—60	16·0	12·0	8·0
	60—90	15·7	11·8	7·9
	90—120	15·3	11·5	7·7
	120—150	14·9	11·2	7·5
	150—180	14·7	11·0	7·3
Lift 3' to 6'—				
Lead	0—60	12·0	9·0	6·0
	60—90	11·7	8·8	5·9
	90—120	11·3	8·5	5·7
	120—150	10·9	8·2	5·5
	150—180	10·7	8·0	5·3
Lift 6' to 12'—				
Lead	0—90	9·6	7·2	4·8
	60—90	9·2	6·9	4·6
	90—120	8·9	6·7	4·5
	120—150	8·5	6·4	4·3
	150—180	8·3	6·2	4·1

(2) Earthwork including breaking sandy soil.		(Modified rates) Per child in cubic feet. A	B	C
12′ to 18′—				
Lead	0—60	7·2	5·4	3·6
	60—90	6·8	5·1	3·4
	90—120	6·5	4·9	3·3
	120—150	6·3	4·7	3·1
	150—180	5·9	4·4	2·9

Deduct 0·2 c. ft. from task for every extra 10 yards lead. The above is for a typical gang of 40 men, 40 wome and 20 children, i.e., 260 units. If there are insufficient men or too many women or boys over 12 years of age nursing mothers, the task must be reduced.

The following tasks are set for gangs which contain a proportion of one-third of men.

(2) Earthwork dry black cotton or hard soil requiring pickaxes.		(Modified rates) Per child in cubic feet. A	B	C
Lift 1½′ to 3′—				
Lead	0—180	10·7	8·0	5·3
Lift 3′ to 6′—				
Lead	0—60	10·0	7·5	5·0
	60—90	9·7	7·3	4·9
	90—120	9·3	7·0	4·7
	120—150	8·9	6·7	4·5
	150—180	8·7	6·5	4·3
Lift 6′ to 12′—				
Lead	0—60	7·8	5·7	3·8
	60—90	7·3	5·5	3·7
	90—120	7·1	5·3	3·5
	120—150	6·7	5·0	3·3
	150—180	6·3	4·7	3·1
Lift 12′ to 18′—				
Lead	0—60	5·9	4·4	2·9
	60—120	5·2	3·9	2·6
	120—180	4·5	3·4	2·3

For longer leads the task may be calculated on the basis that a digger can dig 120 c. ft. in a day and the work a carrier is to carry 120 c. ft. 60 c. ft. in a day. Nursing mothers and children to count ¼ a carrier and men 1½ carrier.

(3) Collection of gravel for road and very hard work.		(Modified rates) Per child in cubic feet. A	B	C
Lift 0′ to 6′—				
Lead	0—60	6·7	5·0	3·3
	60—90	6·4	4·8	3·2
	90—120	6·3	4·7	3·1
	120—150	6·1	4·6	3·1
	150—180	6·0	4·5	3·0
	180—330	5·9	4·4	2·9
	330—1 fur.	5·7	4·3	2·9
	1 fur.—1½ fur.	4·8	3·6	2·4
	1½ fur.—2 fur.	4·3	3·2	2·1
	2 fur.—3 fur.	3·2	2·4	1·6
	3 fur.—4 fur.	2·7	2·0	1·3

(3) Collection of gravel for road and very hard work.		(Modified rates) Per child in cubic feet. A	B	C
Lift 6′ to 12′—				
Lead	0—60	6·5	4·9	3·3
	60—120	5·9	4·4	2·9
	120—180	5·2	3·9	2·6
	180—330	4·5	3·4	2·3
	330—1 fur.	3·6	2·7	1·8
	1 fur.—1½ fur.	2·8	2·1	1·4
	1½ fur.—2 fur.	2·4	1·8	1·2
	2 fur.—3 fur.	2·0	1·5	1·0
	3 fur.—4 fur.	1·7	1·3	0·9
Lift 12′ to 18′—				
Lead	0—60	5·9	4·4	2·9
	60—120	5·2	3·9	2·6
	120—180	4·5	3·4	2·3
	180—330	3·6	2·7	1·8
	330—1 fur.	2·9	2·2	1·5
	1 fur.—2 fur.	1·9	1·4	0·9
	2 fur.—3 fur.	1·6	1·2	0·8
	3 fur.—4 fur.	1·3	1·0	0·7

Note.—Gangs should be re-organised for long leads.

Deduct 0·2 c. ft. from task for every extra 10 yards lead. The above is for a typical gang of 40 men, 40 wom 20 children, i.e., 260 units. If there are insufficient men or too many women or boys over 12 years of age or mothers, the task must be reduced.

(4) Metal collection including breaking 1½″ gauge. (Man = 2 women = 4 children.)		(Modified rates) Per child in cubic feet. A	B	C
Stone *easily procurable* and *easily* broken—				
Lead	0—100	2·3	1·7	1·1
	100—1 fur.	1·9	1·4	0·9
	1—2 fur.	1·5	1·1	0·7
	2—3 fur.	1·2	0·9	0·6
	3—4 fur.	1·1	0·8	0·5
	¼—1 mile	0·9	0·7	0·5
	1 mile—1½ miles	0·8	0·6	0·4
Stone easily procurable but difficult to break (such as granite)—				
	0 — 100 yds.	1·6	1·2	0·8
	100 yds.—1 fur.	1·3	1·0	0·7
	1 fur.—2 fur.	1·2	0·9	0·6
	2 fur.—3 fur.	0·9	0·7	0·5
	3 fur.—4 fur.	0·7	0·5	0·3
	4 fur.—1 mile	0·5	0·4	0·3
	1 mile—1½ miles	0·47	0·35	0·23
Stone difficult to procure, but easy to break—				
	100 yds.—1 fur.	1·6	1·2	0·8
	1 fur.—2 fur.	1·3	1·0	0·7
	2 fur.—3 fur.	1·1	0·8	0·5
	3 fur.—4 fur.	0·9	0·7	0·5
	4 fur.—1 mile	0·8	0·6	0·4
	1 mile—1½ miles	0·7	0·5	0·3
	1½ miles—2 miles	0·5	0·4	0·3

FAMINE TASK TABLES.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

MEMORANDUM.

In order that a task may be allotted to the capabilities of Relief workers, it is absolutely necessary that great care be taken to classify them correctly.

A. Class—are persons accustomed to labour of the kind required on ordinary works, *i.e.*, *Professional Labourers.*

B. Class—are persons accustomed to labour but not to labour of the kind required on ordinary works, *i.e.*, *Labourers but not professional.*

C. Class—are able-bodied persons not accustomed to labour, *i.e.*, *able-bodied but not labourers.*

D. Class—are persons not able-bodied, but fit for light employment on relief works, *i.e.*, "*Weakly.*"

II. The following Tables will admit of Tasks being properly adjusted with reference to the capabilities of the workers and the Locality and conditions of the work (G.O., No. 10 of 7-1-97) (Code Sec. 97). Strict attention *must* be paid to the "**LEAD**" and "**LIFT**," Lead being measured from the centre of the pit to the centre of work.

III. The Tables have been based on the initial Standard Task (B.P. No. 480 of 26-12-96) given in form F. for a typical gang composed of 40 men, 40 women and 20 children, or 260 units; when such gangs cannot be formed, Relief officers may modify the Task. As "lead" becomes longer, it will, as a rule, be necessary to decrease the diggers and increase the carriers.

IV. The Tables are issued as a guide to assist Relief officers in apportioning a proper Task. If they are found to be "too light" or "too heavy" a report should at once be made, and Tasks modified, until orders are issued.

FAMINE SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICE,
Anantapur, 2nd February 1897.

F. HEINIG,
Assistant Engineer.

ANANTAPUR.

ROAD WORKS.

Spreading and Consolidation of Materials.

Description of work.	Per chill in cubic feet.		
	A	B	C
Removing surface dust, etc., breaking road and spreading metal to section	12·00	9·00	6·0
Removing surface dust, etc., picking road and spreading metal to section	16·00	12·00	8·0
WATERING AND ROLLING METAL SPREAD.			
Water being within 1 furlong	19·90	14·92	9·9
Do. 2 furlongs	17·90	13·42	8·9
Do. 3 do.	16·28	12·21	8·1
Do. 4 do.	14·92	11·19	7·4
Do. 5 do.	13·77	10·33	6·8
Do. 6 do.	12·79	9·59	6·3
Do. 7 do.	11·93	8·95	5·9
Do. 1 mile	11·19	8·39	5·5
SPREADING GRAVEL OVER METAL.			
Gravel with 50 yards	29·85	22·38	14·9
Do. 1 furlong lead	15·56	11·67	7·78
Do. 2 do.	10·64	7·90	5·27
Do. 3 do.	7·96	5·97	3·98
Do. 4 do.	6·40	4·80	3·20
WATER AND ROLLING GRAVEL SPREAD.			
Water within 1 furlong	35·82	26·86	17·91
Do. 2 furlongs	29·85	22·39	14·92
Do. 3 do.	25·59	19·19	12·79
Do. 4 do.	22·39	16·79	11·19
Do. 5 do.	19·90	14·92	9·95
Do. 6 do.	17·91	13·43	8·95
Do. 7 do.	16·28	12·21	8·10
Do. 1 mile	14·92	11·19	7·46
WATERING AND ROLLING ONLY.	SQ. FT.	SQ. FT.	SQ. FT.
Water within 1 furlong	269·00	202·00	134·00
Do. 2 furlongs	179·00	134·00	89·00
Do. 3 do.	120·00	90·00	60·00
Do. 4 do.	90·00	68·00	45·00
Do. 5 do.	72·00	54·00	36·00
Do. 6 do.	60·00	45·00	30·00
Do. 7 do.	51·00	39·00	25·00
Do. 1 mile	45·00	34·00	22·00

Copy of table compiled by Local Fund Engineer, Bellary district, and issued by Executive Engineer, Bellary division, for use on famine works.

F. HEINIG,
Asst. Engr., Famine Sub-Division, Anantapur.

ANANTAPUR FAMINE SUB-DIVISION.

TASK WORK TABLES.

Dry Loamy—Tank-bed soils.

Lead in yards.	A Class. Lift in yards.							B Class. 25 per cent. less than A Class. Lift in yards.							C Class. 50 per cent. less than A Class. Lift in yards.						
	½	1	2	3	4	5	6	½	1	2	3	4	5	6	½	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Cubic feet per unit.							Cubic feet per unit.							Cubic feet per unit.						
0— 5 ...	17·0	16·5	15·9	14·7	12·9	10·5	7·5	12·8	12·4	11·9	11·0	9·7	7·9	5·6	8·5	8·3	8·0	7·4	6·4	5·3	3·8
5— 10 ...	16·5	16·1	15·5	14·3	12·5	10·1	7·1	12·4	12·1	11·6	10·7	9·4	7·6	5·3	8·3	8·0	7·8	7·2	6·3	5·1	3·6
10— 20 ...	16·1	15·8	15·2	14·0	12·2	9·8	6·8	12·1	11·9	11·4	10·5	9·2	7·4	5·1	8·1	7·9	7·6	7·0	6·1	4·9	3·4
20— 30 ...	15·8	15·5	14·9	13·7	11·9	9·5	6·6	11·9	11·6	11·2	10·3	8·9	7·1	4·9	7·9	7·8	7·5	6·9	6·0	4·8	3·3
30— 40 ...	15·5	15·2	14·6	13·4	11·6	9·2	6·2	11·6	11·4	10·9	10·1	8·7	6·9	4·7	7·8	7·6	7·3	6·7	5·8	4·6	3·1
40— 50 ...	15·0	14·7	14·1	12·9	11·1	8·7	5·7	11·3	11·0	10·6	9·7	8·3	6·5	4·3	7·5	7·4	7·1	6·5	5·6	4·4	2·9
50— 60 ...	14·5	14·2	13·6	12·4	10·6	8·2	5·2	10·9	10·7	10·2	9·3	8·0	6·2	3·9	7·3	7·1	6·8	6·2	5·3	4·1	2·6
60— 70 ...	14·0	13·7	13·1	11·9	10·1	7·7	4·7	10·5	10·3	9·8	8·9	7·6	5·8	3·5	7·0	6·9	6·6	6·0	5·1	3·9	2·4
70— 80 ...	13·5	13·2	12·6	11·4	9·6	7·2	4·2	10·1	9·9	9·5	8·6	7·2	5·4	3·2	6·8	6·6	6·3	5·7	4·8	3·6	2·1
80— 90 ...	12·8	12·5	11·9	10·85	8·9	6·4	3·5	9·6	9·4	8·9	8·0	6·7	4·9	2·6	6·4	6·3	6·0	5·3	4·5	3·3	1·8
90—100 ...	13·0	11·7	11·1	9·9	8·1	5·7	2·7	9·0	8·8	8·3	7·4	6·1	4·3	2·0	6·0	5·9	5·6	5·0	4·1	2·9	1·4
100—110 ...	11·3	11·0	10·4	9·2	7·4	5·0	2·0	8·5	8·3	7·8	6·9	5·6	3·8	1·5	5·7	5·5	5·2	4·6	3·7	2·5	1·0
110—120 ...	10·5	10·2	9·6	8·4	6·6	4·2	1·2	7·9	7·7	7·2	6·3	5·0	3·2	·9	5·3	5·1	4·8	4·2	3·3	2·1	0·6

Dry Red soil, or Compact Black Cotton soil.

Lead in yards.	A Class. Lift in yards.							B Class. 25 per cent. less than A Class. Lift in yards.							C Class. 50 per cent. less than A Class. Lift in yards.						
	½	1	2	3	4	5	6	½	1	2	3	4	5	6	½	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Cubic feet per unit.							Cubic feet per unit.							Cubic feet per unit.						
0— 5 ...	15·8	15·4	14·7	13·5	11·7	9·5	6·3	11·9	11·6	11·0	10·1	8·8	7·1	4·7	7·9	7·7	7·4	6·8	5·9	4·8	3·2
5— 10 ...	15·4	15·0	14·3	13·1	11·3	8·9	5·9	11·6	11·3	10·7	9·8	8·5	6·7	4·4	7·7	7·5	7·2	6·6	5·7	4·5	3·0
10— 20 ...	15·0	14·6	14·0	12·8	11·0	8·0	5·6	11·3	10·95	10·5	9·6	8·3	6·5	4·2	7·5	7·3	7·0	6·4	5·5	4·3	2·8
20— 30 ...	14·6	14·3	13·7	12·5	10·7	8·3	5·3	10·95	10·7	10·3	9·4	8·0	6·2	4·0	7·3	7·2	6·9	6·3	5·4	4·2	2·7
30— 40 ...	14·3	14·0	13·4	12·2	10·4	8·0	5·0	10·7	10·5	10·1	9·2	7·8	6·0	3·8	7·2	7·0	6·7	6·1	5·2	4·0	2·5
40— 50 ...	13·8	13·5	12·9	11·7	9·9	7·5	4·5	10·4	10·1	9·7	8·8	7·4	5·6	3·4	6·9	6·8	6·5	5·9	5·0	3·8	2·3
50— 60 ...	13·3	13·0	12·4	11·2	9·4	7·0	4·0	10·1	9·8	9·3	8·4	7·1	5·3	3·0	6·7	6·5	6·2	5·6	4·7	3·5	2·0
60— 70 ...	12·8	12·5	11·9	10·7	8·9	6·5	3·5	9·6	9·4	8·9	8·0	6·7	4·9	2·6	6·4	6·3	6·0	5·4	4·5	3·3	1·8
70— 80 ...	12·3	12·0	11·4	10·2	8·4	6·0	3·0	9·2	9·0	8·6	7·7	6·3	4·5	2·3	6·2	6·0	5·7	5·1	4·2	3·0	1·5
80— 90 ...	11·6	11·3	10·6	9·4	7·6	5·3	2·3	8·7	8·5	8·0	7·1	5·7	4·0	1·7	5·8	5·7	5·3	4·7	3·8	2·7	1·2
90—100 ...	10·8	10·5	9·8	8·7	6·8	4·5	1·5	8·1	7·9	7·4	6·5	5·1	3·4	1·1	5·4	5·3	4·9	4·4	3·4	2·3	0·8
100—110 ...	10·1	9·8	9·0	7·9	6·0	3·8	0·75	7·6	7·4	6·8	5·3	4·5	2·9	0·8	5·1	4·9	4·5	3·6	3·0	1·9	·4
110—120 ...	9·3	9·0	8·2	6·2	5·2	3·0	...	7·0	6·8	6·2	4·7	3·9	2·3	...	4·7	4·5	4·1	3·1	2·6	1·5	...

The unit adopted is one child, and 1 man = 2 women = 4 children.

ANANTAPUR,
2nd February 1897.

F. HEINIG,
Assistant Engineer.

ANANTAPUR FAMINE SUB-DIVISION.

TASK WORK TABLES.

Compact Gravelly soils and hard black soils containing small stones.

Lead in yards.	A Class. Lift in yards.							B Class. 25 per cent. less than A. Class. Lift in yards.							C Class. 50 per cent. less than A Lift in yards.				
	½	1	2	3	4	5	6	¼	1	2	3	4	5	6	½	1	2	3	4
	Cubic feet per unit.							Cubic feet per unit.							Cubic feet per uni				
0— 5 ...	14·8	14·6	13·8	12·7	10·9	8·5	5·5	11·1	10·9	10·4	9·5	8·2	6·4	4·1	7·4	7·3	7·0	6·1	5·5
5— 10 ...	14·3	14·0	13·4	12·2	10·4	8·0	5·0	10·7	10·5	10·1	9·2	7·8	6·0	3·8	7·2	7·0	6·7	6·1	5·2
0— 20 ...	13·8	13·5	12·9	11·7	9·9	7·5	4·5	10·4	10·13	9·7	8·8	7·4	5·6	3·4	6·9	6·75	6·5	5·9	5·0
20— 30 ...	13·5	13·2	12·6	11·4	9·6	7·3	4·2	10·1	9·9	9·5	8·6	7·2	5·5	3·2	6·8	6·6	6·3	5·7	4·8
30— 40 ...	13·2	12·9	12·3	11·1	9·3	6·9	3·9	9·9	9·7	9·2	8·3	7·0	5·2	2·9	6·6	6·5	6·2	5·6	4·7
40— 50 ...	12·7	12·4	11·8	10·6	8·6	6·4	3·4	9·5	9·3	8·9	8·0	6·6	4·8	2·6	6·4	6·2	5·9	5·3	4·4
50— 60 ...	12·2	11·9	11·3	10·1	8·3	5·9	2·9	9·2	8·9	8·5	7·6½	6·2	4·4	2·2	6·1	6·0	5·7	5·1	4·2
60— 70 ...	11·7	11·4	10·8	9·6	7·8	5·4	2·4	8·8	8·6	8·1	7·2	5·9	4·1	1·8	5·9	5·7	5·4	4·8	3·9
70— 80 ...	11·2	10·9	10·3	9·1	7·3	4·9	1·9	8·4	8·2	7·7	6·8	5·5	3·7	1·4	5·6	5·5	5·2	4·6	3·7
80— 90 ...	10·5	10·2	9·6	8·4	6·6	4·2	1·2	7·9	7·7	7·2	6·3	5·0	3·2	0·9	5·3	5·1	4·8	4·2	3·3
90—100 ...	9·7	9·4	8·8	7·6	5·8	3·4	0·4	7·3	7·1	6·6	5·7	4·4	2·6	0·3	4·9	4·7	4·4	3·8	2·9
100—110 ...	9·0	8·7	8·1	6·9	5·1	2·7	...	6·8	6·5	6·1	5·2	3·8	2·0	...	4·5	4·4	4·2	3·6	2·6
110—120 ...	8·2	7·9	7·3	6·1	4·3	1·9	...	6·2	5·9	5·5	4·6	3·3	1·4	...	4·1	4·0	3·7	3·1	2·2

Very hard, compact gravelly soil mixed with stones.

Lead in yards.	A Class. Lift in yards.							B Class. 25 per cent. less than A. Class. Lift in yards.							C Class. 50 per cent. less than A Lift in yards.				
	½	1	2	3	4	5	6	¼	1	2	3	4	5	6	½	1	2	3	4
	Cubic feet per unit.							Cubic feet per unit.							Cubic feet per uni				
0— 5 ...	13·3	12·8	12·2	11·0	9·2	6·6	3·8	10·0	9·6	9·15	8·3	6·9	5·1	2·85	6·7	6·4	6·1	5·5	4·6
5— 10 ...	12·8	12·3	11·7	10·5	8·7	6·3	3·3	9·6	9·2	8·8	7·9	6·5	4·7	2·5	6·4	6·2	5·9	5·2	4·4
10— 20 ...	12·1	11·75	11·2	10·0	8·2	5·8	2·8	9·2	8·8	8·4	7·5	6·2	4·4	2·1	6·2	5·9	5·6	5·0	4·1
20— 30 ...	11·75	11·5	10·9	9·7	7·9	5·5	2·5	8·8	8·6	8·2	7·3	5·9	4·1	1·9	5·9	5·8	5·5	4·9	4·0
30— 40 ...	11·5	11·2	10·6	9·4	7·6	5·2	2·2	8·6	8·4	8·0	7·1	5·7	3·9	1·7	5·8	5·6	5·3	4·7	3·8
40— 50 ...	11·0	10·7	10·1	8·9	7·1	4·7	1·7	8·3	8·0	7·6	6·7	5·3	3·5	1·3	5·5	5·4	5·1	4·5	3·6
50— 60 ...	10·5	10·2	9·6	8·4	6·6	4·2	1·2	7·9	7·7	7·2	6·3	5·0	3·2	0·9	5·3	5·1	4·8	4·2	3·3
60— 70 ...	10·0	9·7	9·1	7·9	6·1	3·7	0·7	7·5	7·3	6·8	5·9	4·6	2·8	0·5	5·0	4·9	4·6	4·0	3·1
70— 80 ...	9·5	9·2	8·6	7·4	5·6	3·2	0·2	7·1	6·9	6·5	5·6	4·2	2·4	0·15	4·8	4·6	4·3	3·7	2·9
80— 90 ...	8·8	8·5	7·9	6·7	4·9	2·5	...	6·6	6·4	6·0	5·0	3·7	1·9	....	4·4	4·3	4·0	3·4	2·5
90—100 ...	8·0	7·7	7·1	5·9	4·1	1·7	...	6·0	5·8	5·3	4·4	3·1	1·3	...	4·0	3·9	3·6	3·0	2·1
100—110 ...	7·3	7·0	6·4	5·2	3·4	1·0	...	5·5	5·3	4·8	3·9	2·6	·75	...	3·7	3·5	3·2	2·6	1·7
110—120 ...	6·5	6·2	5·6	4·4	2·6	0·2	...	4·9	4·7	4·2	3·3	2·0	·15	...	3·3	3·1	2·8	2·2	1·3

ANANTAPUR, *2nd February* 1897.

F. HEINIG,
Assistant E

Task Table.

FOR CARRYING WATER.					FOR CARRYING GRAVEL FROM STICK.			
Lead. The full Furlong to and from well instead of to centre of Furlong is taken, to allow for Lift. Distance from well.	No. of pots of water to be carried by each woman during the day.	No. of Square Yards for which water carried during the day, will suffice.	No. of women required to water 10 Square Yards of Road in each Furlong.	No. of women required for watering each Furlong up to 1¼ miles Road being 9 yards wide.	Lead.	No. of trips to be made by each individual.	No. of Cubic Feet to be carried by each individual * during the day.	No. of Cubic Feet to be carried by each individual during the day. Modified Task.
1st Furlong ...	40	20	·5	44	to ½ Furlong...	80	60	40
2nd „ ...	20	10	1	88	½ Furlong to 1 „ ...	40	30	20
3rd „ ...	13	6·5	1·538	135	1 „ 1½ „ ...	27	20	14
4th „ ...	10	5	2	176	1½ „ 2 „ ...	20	15	10
5th „ ...	8	4	2·5	220	2 „ 2½ „ ...	16	12	8
6th „ ...	7	3·5	2·857	252	2½ „ 3 „ ...	13	10	7
7th „ ...	6	3	3·33	293	3 „ 3½ „ ...	11	8·3	6
8th „ ...	5	2·5	4	352	3½ „ 4 „ ...	10	7·5	5
1 Mile 2 furlong.	4	2	5	440	4 „ 4½ „ ...	9	6·7	4½
1 „ 4 „	3	1·5	6·6	587	4½ „ 5 „ ...	8	6	4
					5 „ 5½ „ ...	7	5·3	3½
					5½ „ 6 „ ...	7	5	3½
					6 „ 6½ „ ...	6	4·5	3
					6½ „ 7 „ ...	6	4·3	2½
					7 „ 7½ „ ...	5	4	2½
					7½ „ 1 Mile ...	5	3·75	2½
					1 Mile to 1 M ½ F. ...	5	3·5	2½
					1 M ½ f „ 1 M 1 f ...	4	3·3	2½
					1 M 1 f „ 1 M 1½ f ...	4	3·15	2
					1 M 1½ f „ 1 M 2 f ...	4	3	2
					1 M 2 f „ 1 M 2½ f ...	4	2·85	1¾
					1 M 2½ f „ 1 M 3 f ...	4	2·7	1¾
					1 M 3 f „ 1 M 3½ f ...	3	2·6	1½
					1 M 3½ f „ 1 M 4 f ...	3	2·5	1½

When **Watering**, take as many of the **other women** from two or more gangs, according to requirements, i.e., according to distance of work from Well, for the purposes of carrying water. Employing the **men nursing mothers** and **children** of those gangs on other work; *e.g.*, The men and children in digging and stacking gravel or on breaking stone into Metal, tasking them according to the number of **units** and the description of work. The Head cooly detailed to accompany the gangs of women carrying water to be informed of the number of pots of water to be carried by each woman.

* Individual = woman = 2 units.

ANANTAPUR FAMINE SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICE,
Dated 15th February 1897.

F. HEINIG,
Assistant Engineer.

APPENDIX X.

COLLECTION OF STONES.

4″ TO 6″ CUBES.

To be stacked at site of work ready for breaking up into metal.

Lead in feet, etc.	Supply being fairly plentiful.			Supply being scanty.			Breaking up stone collected and stacked at site.		
	In cubic feet per individual.			In cubic feet per individual.			Stones easily Cubic feet pe		
	A Class.	B Class.	C Class.	A Class.	B Class.	C Class.	A Class.	B Class.	C Class.
Up to 90 feet	72	72	54	36	36	27	3·38	2·53	1·69
90 feet to 120 feet ...	55·6	55·6	41·7	28	28	21	Stones collected being difficult to break.		
120 do. to 180 do. ...	36·6	36·6	27·5	18	18	13·5	Cubic feet per Unit.		
180 do. to 210 do. ...	31·7	31·7	23·8	16	16	12			
210 do. to 240 do. ...	27·5	27·5	20·6	14	14	10·5	A Class.	B Class.	C Class.
240 do. to 270 do. ...	24·4	24·4	18·3	12	12	9	2·38	1·78	1·19
270 do. to 300 do. ...	22·0	22·0	16·5	11	11	8·3			
300 do. to 420 do. ...	15·7	15·7	11·8	10	10	7·5			
420 do. to 660 do. ...	10·0	10·0	7·5	6·6	6·6	5			
1 furlong to 1½ furlong ...	6·6	6·6	5·05	5	5	3·8			
1½ furlong to 2 furlongs ...	5·0	5·0	3·75	4	4	3			
2 do. to 2½ do. ...	4·0	4·0	3·0	3·3	3·3	2·5			
2½ do. to 3 do. ...	3·3	3·3	2·5	2·8	2·8	2·1			
3 do. to 3½ do. ...	2·9	2·9	2·2	2·5	2·5	1·9			
3½ do. to 4 do. ...	2·5	2·5	1·9	2·2	2·2	1·7			
4 do. to 4½ do. ...	2·2	2·2	1·7	2·0	2·0	1·5			
4½ do. to 5 do. ...	2·0	2·0	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·2			
5 do. to 6 do. ...	1·7	1·7	1·2	1·3	1·3	·98			
6 do. to 7 do. ...	1·4	1·4	1·1	1·0	1·0	·75			
7 do. to 1 mile ...	1·2	1·2	·9	·75	·75	·56			
1 mile to 1½ do. ...	·8	·8	·6	·5	·5	·38			
1½ do. to 2 miles ...	·6	·6	·5	·25	·25	·19			

ANANTAPUR FAMINE SUB-DIVISION OFFICE,
Dated 12th February 1897.

F. HEINIG,
Assistant Engineer