Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 10560

DATED 9 July 97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Zanzibar: Pros: Revenue Dept recording with remarks Board's Proc: submitting the fortnightly Narrative of the Cuddapah Dt for the period ending 30th April 97 Comrs Dr's III Circ

[P.W. 25.
3,000—30-11-96.]

Indexed.

H.E. 30.6.90

BACK PAPERS.

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Public works (1897) departmental

Current-Number: 6450

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

No. 1787 w/o 2-7-97
138 tw 11-6-97

Recd. 2.7. } 1897.
Regd. 2.7. }

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 454, 12th June 1897.

B/F 1856 W 29 July 97
Communicated to the

JUNE. S.S. III circle.

5/7/97

S.S. III circle 11-6-97

2/7/97

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with remarks, Board's Proceedings submitting to Government — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 30th April 1897.

O.L.S. 263
17/7

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement Land Records and Agriculture), dated 18th May 1897, No. 379 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative from the Collector of Cuddapah for the period ending 30th April 1897, dated Camp, Rayalapuram, 2nd May 1897, Dis. No. 188-F. :—

State of the Country.

Rainfall and water-supply.—There was no rainfall during the fortnight in the eastern section. In the northern section one inch of rainfall is reported from Gotlamitta, Pulivendla taluk. There was a fall of one inch of rain at Korlakunta, Ráyachóti taluk, 30 cents at Kothakota and 75 cents at Badikayalapalle, Madanapalle taluk, besides slight showers in parts of Madanapalle and Burakayalakota firkas.

Water-supply—Eastern section.—Nine tanks in Pullampet and one in Badvel have small supplies. The Sagiléru, Pullangéru and Gunjana are flowing slightly. Channels have ceased to flow in Badvel and Sidhout, while in Pullampet they are slightly flowing. In Badvel the supply in wells is insufficient for irrigation purposes. Drinking water-supply is sufficient in all parts of the section. *Northern section—Cuddapah taluk.*—Channels are flowing slightly. The supply in wells is going down. Scarcity of drinking water is felt in the western part of the taluk. In Cuddapah town itself the house-service pipes have been closed by the municipal council owing to alleged deficiency of supply in the Bugga springs. The Assistant Sanitary Engineer has suggested some improvements which the municipal council proposes to carry out shortly. *Proddatur.*—The Kundu river flows one foot deep. Two river channels contain small supplies. *Jammalamadugu.*—The supplies in channels and wells are diminishing. *Pulivendla.*—The Mahadevapalli tank received about a month's supply in consequence of the recent rainfall at Gotlamitta. In some of the villages, scarcity of drinking water is felt. The Tahsildar has been ordered to take steps to get wells repaired and make other arrangements for the improvement of water-supply. *Southern section—Kadiri.*—Thirteen tanks have very scanty supplies. Seven channels are flowing less than half foot deep. Supply in wells is insufficient for purposes of irrigation. Difficulty to procure drinking water is felt in several villages. *Ráyachóti.*—No supply in tanks. Only a few river channels contain water for irrigation. Drinking water is available generally. *Vayalpad.*—The tanks are dried up. The supply in channels is scanty. In Píléru division drinking water has to be got from long distances. The supplies in wells are going down. *Madanapalle.*—Most of the tanks are dry. A few river channels in Madanapalle firka contain small supplies. Drinking water available generally.

Agricultural operations and condition of Standing crops.

(*a*) *Agricultural operations—Eastern section—Badvel and Sidhout.*—Sowing indigo under wells, irrigating tobacco and onions, harvesting gingelly and thrashing cholam and ragi.

Pullampet.—Sowing indigo, harvesting ragi, cholam, tobacco and gingelly.

(*b*) *Standing crops—Badvel and Sidhout.*—The crops on the ground are cholam, gingelly, indigo, cotton and tobacco, chiefly under wells. These are in good condition. *Pullampet.*—Paddy, cholam, ragi, cumbu, korra, onions, turmeric and gingelly are generally in good condition. Cholam in two villages, however, is said to have withered, while gingelly is fading in parts owing to the absence of rain. *Northern section—Cuddapah taluk.*—The agricultural operations in progress are: baling water from wells, harvesting ragi, cotton and castor under wells, sowing indigo, korra, cholam and paddy under wells, thrashing kusuma and ragi and ploughing. Cotton, ragi, indigo, korra, cholam and gingelly under wells and channels are the standing crops. Their condition is good. Paddy under the Pata Cuddapah tank is said to be withering for want of water. This is a canal-fed tank and the canal has been closed for the annual clearance. The agricultural operations in progress in Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla are the irrigation of crops under wells, and the preparation of the lands for the next sowing. As is usual in this part of the year there are no standing crops except under wells. The crops dependant upon the latter are paddy, korra, bariga, indigo, cholam, gingelly and tobacco and are in good condition. *Southern section.*—The irrigation of crops and harvest of cholam, ragi and paddy crops are in progress. In the Píléru division lands are being ploughed for sugarcane under wells, while in Madanapalle sugarcane is being harvested in some parts and planted in others.

The standing crops in Kadiri are paddy, cholam, korra and sugarcane. Those under wells are doing well. Elsewhere they look poorly. The crops in Ráyachóti—paddy, cholam and ragi—are in good condition. In Vayalpad paddy and cholam under wells are in fair condition. In the Píléru division of this taluk, however, sugarcane and other garden crops are reported by the Deputy Tahsildar to be drooping for want of water under wells. The crops on the ground in Madanapalle are cholam, korra, sugarcane and paddy under wells. These are in good condition.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.

Eastern section.—Pasture scanty in Badvel and Sidhout. In parts of Pullampet pasture is available. The supply of fodder is sufficient and the condition of cattle good.

Northern section.—Pasture is not available except to a scanty extent in the beds of tanks and vankas and such like places. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in parts of Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks, while in all the taluks comprising the section it sells at very high prices. The condition of cattle continues to be generally good, but in parts of Kamalápuram and Animala firkas of the Cuddapah taluk they are reported to be deteriorating in condition. Here in Pulivendla, also, they seem 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. A report has recently been called for on the subject of throwing open forest reserves to free grazing, and a full reply will be sent in due course ; but I may say at once that no such scheme is workable, or will do any good in the affected portions of this district. The stall-fed cattle are in good condition and the others, which are not very numerous, will have to wait, as they always do, until the early monsoon showers come. They contrive to exist in a wonderful manner every year in the month of May on the scantiest food. Goats and sheep, which are numerous, are in excellent condition. Cattle disease prevails in three villages of Jammalamadugu taluk and one of Proddatur.

Southern section.—Pasture is available in parts of Vayalpad and Madanapalle. Fodder is also available, but at high prices in Vayalpad and Ráyachóti. The condition of cattle is good in Vayalpad. In parts of Ráyachóti some are said to have become thin. In Kadiri taluk cattle are said to be losing strength for want of pasture and fodder. In three villages twenty cattle are reported by a Revenue Inspector to have died owing to want of fodder and water. The Sub-Collector will be requested to submit a full report regarding the condition of cattle in this taluk.

General Remarks.—The *Eastern section* gives no room for anxiety.

In the *Northern section*, agricultural operations are practically over and no crops are on the ground except here and there under wells. The numbers on the relief works are therefore on the increase as was expected. Until the south-west monsoon declares itself, and agricultural operations are resumed, the continuance and expansion of relief works is necessary. The condition of Ráyachóti, Kadiri and parts of Vayalpad and Madanapalle taluks requires careful watching at present. If the south-west monsoon does not break in the early part of June, test works will be necessary in all these

taluks. The Sub-Collector considers that as soon as the work of deepening wells, clearing tamarind and cutting crops is over, the cooly classes will stand in need of relief if there be no rainfall within the next fortnight. Mr. Forbes has been offered and has accepted the post of Acting Postmaster-General and is expecting telegraphic orders to proceed to Bengal. Government has informed me that Mr. Vaughan will take Mr. Forbes' place; but I believe Mr. Vaughan's leave will not expire until the 20th June 1897. If so, the sub-division cannot be left without a Sub-Collector as its present position is causing much anxiety and I myself cannot possibly leave the works in the main division. It is only by frequent inspections that their proper conduct can be ensured and my experience has been that something requires to be set right on every work I visit.

Food-supplies and the state of the markets.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets, in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, for the period ending 30th April 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		White cholam.		Yellow cholam.		Cumbu.	
	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.
Badvel	7·42	7·42	18·00	18 00	15·80	15·80	..	..	11·96	13·05
Sidhout	9·07	9·07	19·80	19·80	14·00	13·20	14·85	14·85	13·20	14·00
Pullampet	..	8·71	18·00	18·00	..	..	..	..	13·05	13·05
Chitvel	8·30	8·30	21·00	21·00	15·80	15·80	..	..	14·50	14·50
Cuddapah	8·30	7·12	18·00	17·25	13·03	11·62	..	..	11·60	11·60
Kamalápuram	9·07	..	18·97	18·15	..	..	13·20	13·20	..	..
Proddatur	9·90	9·90	16·12	16·12	13·03	13·03	12·64	12·64	..	..
Jammalamadugu	8·71	8·71	15·75	15·75	13·43	13·43	12 64	12·64	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	15·75	13·43	13 43	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·54	9·13	18·75	18 75	15·80	15·80	..	..	13·05	13·05
Ráyachóti	9·01	9·01	16·50	16·50	13·43	15·91	..	..	13·05	13·05
Vayalpad	9·13	9·13	18·00	19·5	..	15·80	..	..	13·05	13 77
Madanapalle	9·07	9·54	24·75	22·50	14·85	14·22	..	..	16·50	13·05
Average for all stations ..	8·82	8·69	18·41	18·23	14·26	14·28	13·19	13·19	13·33	13·23
Average for the affected tracts ..	8·86	8·50	16·92	16·60	13·23	13·23	12·78	12·78	11·60	11·06

Activity of trade—Eastern section.—Active. Rice is being imported to Rajampet from the southern districts.

Northern section.—Trade is dull generally. The Pulivendla market was well supplied. In Cuddapah rice is being imported from Salem.

Southern section—Kadiri.—Trade is active in dry staple food-grains.

Ráyachóti.—Active. Cholam exported to Cuddapah.

Vayalpad.—Not active.

Madanapalle.—Active. Rice and ragi are imported to the Madanapalle taluk from the Mysore province.

Condition of people.

(1) *On works.*—Generally good. There have been cases of small-pox at the Rayalapuram relief work. Slight fever also prevails. Till recently this work was in medical charge of the Pulivendla hospital assistant—an inconvenient arrangement; but I have recently had a separate hospital assistant posted to the charge of the work, and I trust he will do his duty satisfactorily.

(2) *In villages.*—Good generally.

Sickness and mortality.—Small-pox prevails in some of the villages of Proddatur and Pulivendla, dysentery in Pullampet and fever in Proddatur, Pulivendla and Pullampet taluks and the Píléru division. A cooly attending the relief kitchen at Kodur, Cuddapah taluk, died on the 13th instant of chronic diarrhœa and dropsy from which he had long been suffering.

Measures of relief.

Taluk.	Number employed			Remarks.
	Last fort-night.	This fort-night last Saturday (24th April 1897).	Latest day in the fort-night for which report has been received.	
Proddatur	2,511	3,932	5,480	The figures in column 3 are furnished in accordance with B.P., dated 31st March 1897, No. 262. The figure entered in that column against Pulivendla differs from that entered in the season report, as in the latter the Friday's figure was adopted instead of that for Saturday which was not furnished by the Tahsildar. As the figures in column 3 show the strength of the work as it stood nearly a week ago, the latest information is noted in column 4. A statement showing the figures for each work is attached.
Cuddapah	5,619	6,781	7,068	
Jammalamadugu	5,886	8,860	10,246	
Pulivendla	5,638	7,529	8,214	
Total ..	19,654	27,102	31,008	

Remarks.—The large increase in the number of relief-workers when compared with the last fortnight is due to the cessation of agricultural operations in the affected taluks. Three new works were opened during the fortnight. The numbers on our works will increase until the south-west monsoon bursts.

Gratuitous relief.

Taluk.	At kitchens-dependants.		
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight, Saturday (24th April 1897).	This fortnight, latest day for which information is available.
Proddatur	123	201	242
Jammalamadugu	224	293	349
Pulivendla	105	155	125
Cuddapah	276	410	445
Total ..	728	1,059	1,161

Weavers' relief.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured		Remarks.
		Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to the period.	
Jammalamadugu ..	9	7,383	9,565	Panchalu. 2,016 Turbans, 7 × 7. 17,092 1,015 Turbans, 6 × 6. 5,102 9,828 Turbans, 5 × 5. 71,300 5,065 24,932		The three villages of the Cuddapah taluk being within a short distance from Proddatur, the weavers in those villages have been permitted to take advances at Proddatur. By this arrangement, no separate relief has been found to be necessary in Cuddapah.
Total ..	..	..	..	17,924	118,426	
Proddatur	6	..	346 men 281 women.	30 5 × 5 cloths. 36 Panchalu.	30 5 × 5 cloths. 36 Panchalu.	
Cuddapah	3					
Total ..	..	..	627	..	..	

Private charity.—The Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund has allotted funds for the distribution of charity in the affected taluks. At present the following kinds of relief are being granted :—

(1) Granting money doles to persons who cannot attend the relief works owing to physical inability or other causes.

(2) Supplying vegetables and gingelly-oil to children on works.

(3) Doles to dependants of weavers.

(4) Distribution of cloths to the needy.

The poorer classes are much benefited by State relief having thus been supplemented by private charity.

Remarks.—The numbers on relief works are rapidly increasing. Sixteen works are now in progress and five more have been ordered to be started. No necessity for additional relief works at present exists in Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks. There is a sufficiency of works in convenient centres in both these taluks. I propose starting a third work in Cuddapah taluk on the Cuddapah-Vempalli road not far from Vempalle. This will serve several villages in Pulivendla taluk from which workers are now coming to the Gangireddipalle work. I am also looking out for a suitable work between Vempalle and Pulivendla. The Kotapalle tank work which is in the Famine programme seems unsuitable for various reasons, the chief among which is the complaint of the ryots that a large extent of valuable patta land will be submerged if the tank is repaired. I asked the Engineer to investigate a project for a channel from a vanka which carries a good supply of water at Atsavalle, but he professed his inability on account of want of subordinates—a valid excuse. I can find absolutely no suitable work in the locality required other than a road work. I am now on the Rayalapuram work and intend inspecting the locality in a few days and deciding what has to be done. I regret to state that during the fortnight I have had to spend over a week on the Kodur work near Yerraguntla setting right irregularities regarding the payments of coolies. Some gangs had not been paid for six days and the paymaster had not entered Rs. 2,400 received by him in his accounts. In fact he had not written an entry in his cash account (Form No. I, page 89, Famine Code) from 2nd to 12th April. With the assistance of the Tahsildar (who was not to blame) I set matters right before leaving the work. I have since been inspecting Muddanur tank work and the work here, and I met Mr. Morin, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, at Tondur to select a site for the new work which he hopes to start there on the 5th instant. During the fortnight orders were issued to start the weavers' relief in Proddatur. In G.O., No. 227, dated 31st March 1897, it was directed that pending investigation of the weavers' task tables by the Special Deputy Collector, the Adóni table should be adopted as the standard in all relief circles. The Deputy Collector, however, reports that the Adóni table is not suitable for the Jammalamadugu cloths except perhaps for panchalu. The matter will be separately reported on to the Board. Pending further orders advances are being made on the basis of the Jammalamadugu table already approved by the Board. I have already explained that it was the Deputy Collector M.R.Ry. Narainasawmi Pillay who altered the task from the 8-hours day to the 10-hours day without authority, and that I reported his action to the Board as soon as I was made aware of it. Personally, I approve of the 10-hours day task for weavers and I have sent certain statistics gathered by me during a five days visit to Jammalamadugu in March which proved that several of the weavers there instead of earning *C* class wages as Government intended were actually earning over *A* class wages. The Board has been pleased to doubt the accuracy of my facts and to send my report to the Special Deputy Collector, Weavers' Relief scheme, for verification. The Special Deputy Collector on famine duty states that his relief charge is a very big one, that it takes him nearly two months to complete the inspection of one taluk and that the establishment allowed to him, which consists of one clerk, is insufficient. At the request of the proprietors of certain tea estates on the Nilgiris and in North Travancore who wrote to me in February, I published notices stating the terms on which coolies would be given employment on the estates and asked the missionaries in

the district and my subordinates whether any coolies would go to the estates on those terms. The Cuddapah Division Deputy Collector informs me that the London Society Missionaries have been registering some coolies who are expected to go soon. I have asked for full information from the missionaries and will report what has transpired in the next narrative. The overseer in charge of the Kodur relief work informed me that a planter from Travancore had come there to collect coolies. In conclusion I have only to request that the Board will again inform Government of the necessity that there will be for a very large expansion of works in the sub-division, if the June rains fail. If this should unfortunately happen, I estimate that about thirty overseers will be immediately wanted with a corresponding superior staff of, say, four Assistant Engineers. If the June rains do not fail, this staff will not be required. I am, of course, unable to predict whether the rains will fail or not and presume that Government will prefer to have a little delay in starting famine works in June in case the rains fail to keeping a large engineering staff in readiness waiting to see whether there is or is not a failure in the monsoon :—

Places visited by Collector.

Cuddapah Taluk.

1. Yerraguntla.
2. Kodur.
3. Dodlapad.
4. Peddanapad.
5. Uruthur.
6. Tarakapalle.
7. Gazulakondiahpalle.
8. Sunkesula.
9. Tippalur.
10. Yerragudipad.
11. Pandillapalle.

Jammalamadugu Taluk.

12. Muddanur.
13. Bondalakunta.
14. Aranetipalle.
15. Chintakunta.
16. Rajula Guranayyapalle.
17. Yamavaram.
18. Chinnareddipalle.
19. Nallahalli.
20. Pedda Dudyala.

Pulivendla Taluk.

21. Mallela.
22. Tondur.

By Sub-Collector.

Madanapalle Taluk.

1. Madanapalle.
2. Kandlamadugu.
3. Peddatippasamudram.
4. Rangasamudram.
5. Kothakota.
6. Badikayalapalle.
7. Maddayyagaripalle.
8. Burlapalle.
9. Chintamanipalle.
10. Angallu.

Deputy Collector, Sidhout.

Pullampet Taluk.

1. Mannur.
2. Gundlur.
3. Nandalur.
4. Adupur.
5. Yellamarajupalle.
6. Nallatimmayyapalle.
7. Lebaka.
8. Kommur.
9. Konapuram.
10. Tangatur.
11. Obili.
12. Poli.
13. Nallapareddipalle.
14. Mandapalle.
15. Pulapattur.
16. Pothapi.
17. Utukur.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector.

Cuddapah Taluk.

1. Kamalapuram.
2. Appiahpalle.
3. Kokatam.
4. Yerragudipad.
5. Tsadipirala.
6. Hamuanagutti.
7. Potladurti.
8. Yerraguntla.
9. Gangireddipalle.
10. Kodur.
11. Sambatur.
12. Malakananipalle.
13. Ibharampuram.
14. Gangavaram.

Special Deputy Collector.

1. Pulivendla.
2. Kothapalle.
3. Yerrahalla.
4. Nallapureddipalle.
5. Vulimella.
6. Ragimanipalle.
7. Gollalagoodur.
8. Chintalaguttoor.
9. Alavalapad.
10. Kathaloor.
11. Pamalur.
12. Pernapad.
13. Pendluru.
14. Mutukoor.
15. Ramireddipalle.
16. Nagoor.
17. Vempalle.
18. Alireddipalle.
19. Kummaravaripalle.
20. Chintalamaddypalle.
21. Idupulapaya.
22. Veerannagattapalle.
23. Addálamarri.
24. Komarkalva.
25. Cheruvukampalle.
26. Oddapalle, hamlet of Komarkalva.
27. Gollapam.
28. Malepalle, hamlet of Komarakalva.
29. Gandikovoor.
30. Bojjireddipalle.
31. Obala Nayakanipalle.
32. Marella madaka.
33. Yerrakonnanapalle.
34. Siddareddigeripalle.
35. Jogireddipalle.
36. Madigapalle, hamlet of Yerrakommanapalle.
37. Goddavanpalle.
38. Rajupalle.
39. Nakkaladinnepalle.
40. Kuppam.
41. Gazulapalle.
42. Madigapalle, hamlet of Surabhu.
43. Oddapalle, hamlet of Surabhu.
44. Agraharam.
45. Nerusapalle.
46. Appireddigaripalle.
47. Madepalle.
48. Bondilapalle.
49. Mahadevupalle.
50. Bojjakandlapalle.
51. Kothapalle, hamlet of Surabhu.
52. Malikimandlapalle.
53. Kuppaguttapalle.
54. Vutukoornandlapalle.
55. Chinna Narapureddivanipalle.
56. Kondamuairpalle.
57. Bodigarellapalle.
58. Baletimmayyagaripalle.
59. Ayyageripalle.
60. Komatipalle.
61. Nagalaguddapalle.
62. Chilekampalle.
63. Madigapalle.
64. Narapureddipalle.
65. Chekragapet.
66. Upparavandlapalle.
67. Appireddigaripalle.
68. Kothapalle.
69. Malepalle.
70. Gaddamuandlupalle.
71. Maddikivandlupalle.
72. Upparavandlapalle.
73. Malepalle.
74. Surrapugattapalle.
75. Timmareddigaripalle.
76. Isukachintalapalle.
77. Oddepalle.

Statement showing the extent which applied for or used canal water down to 26th April 1897, under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

Taluks.	Rs. 6.	Rs. 4.		Rs. 3.	Rs. 2.	Re. 1.	Total.
		Canal direct.	Canal fed tanks approximately.				
	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.
1. Ramallakot	127·29	1,395·50	..	362·23	..	808·13	2,693·15
2. Nandikotkur	31·06	3,762·57	..	1,366·68	275·48	20,911·84	26,347 63
3. Nandyal	4·12	2,220·05	2,000·0	681·88	896·78	9,846 86	15,649·69
4. Sirvel	5·85	1,082 27	50·0	1,163·71	1,820·35	9,258·22	13,380·40
5. Koilkuntla	2·34	225·78	..	115·48	36·21	5,446·05	5,825·86
Total ..	170·66	8,686·17	2,050·0	3,689 93	3,028·82	46,271·10	63,896·73
6. Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	47·98	10·37	438·06	496·41
7. Proddatur	31·17	3,189·01	..	2,380·73	..	3,356·65	8,957·56
8. Cuddapah	25·55	4,673·17	3,000·0	2,020·31	..	1,375·85	11,094·88
Total ..	56·72	7,862·18	3,000·0	4,449 02	10·37	5,170·56	20,548·85
Grand Total ..	227·38	16,548·35	5,050·0	8,139·0	3,039·19	51,441·66	84,445·58

Remarks.—There are no fresh darkhasts for water. Actual extents as per canal tirwajasti lists have been adopted for the Ramallakot and Nandikotkur taluks. Hence the increase in the total.

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

Taluks.	Other purposes.								Total.				Number of wells.	
	Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		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.		
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Badvel	..	..	..	..	2	350	2	350	3	530	..	..	2	..		
Sidhout	..	..	..	..	2	300	2	300	2	300	..	..	1	..		
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	3	450	1	150	13	1,890	..	..	1	..		
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	18	2,645	17	2,085	18	2,290	1	60	16	4		
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	7	860	6	405	12	3,970	..	..	4	3		
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	3	750	..	..	63	17,485	..	..	3	10		
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	10	1,380	10	1,060	2	450	..	..	10	1		
Rayachoti	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	50	6	980	..	..	1	12		
Vayalpad	..	..	..	..	13	2,020	13	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	5	650	..	..	5	650	1	650	..	..		
Total ..	..	..	1	60	64	9,565	50	5,160	124	29,545	1	650	50	21		

Taluks.	Cattle and seed-grain.								Total.					
	Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39			
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Sidhout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	..	1	150	..	..		
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Rayachoti	..	..	..	..	4	420	1	50	4	420	..	..		
Vayalpad	..	..	..	..	4	430	1	50	4	430	..	..		
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..	..	..	..	..	9	1,000	2	100	9	1,000	..	..		

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.													
	Repair and construction of wells.								Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		Applications accepted.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.							
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	26	27	24	25	28	23
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.						
Badvel	2	350	2	175	3	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	2	300	1	200	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	3	450	1	75	13	1,890	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	17	2,645	16	2,025	14	2,880	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	7	860	6	405	12	3,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	3	750	..	..	36	13,760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	10	1,380	10	1,060	2	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayachoti	1	100	1	50	6	580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vayalpad	13	2,020	13	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle	5	650	..	..	5	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	63	9,505	49	5,100	92	25,200	1	60	..	..	..	..	8	..

Statement showing numbers on works.

Name of work.	Number of workers		Number fed at the kitchen	
	On the 24th.	On the latest day for which reports are received.	On the 24th.	On the latest day for which reports are received.
Yerraguntla-Vempalle road near Kodur	3,997	4,056 (29)	185	207
Do. do. near Gangireddipalle	2,784	3,012 (28)	225	238
Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road, Bollavaram	1,690	1,971 (29)	96	94
Do. do. Goriganur	1,285	1,217 (28)	71	60
Settivaripalle tank, Proddatur taluk	1,060	1,813 (28)	27	25
Muddanur-Pulivendla road, Rayalapuram	3,959	3,946 (28)	100	75
Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road, Nidivelagala	2,578	3,109 (28)	29	25
Do. do. Anantapuram, Jammalamadugu taluk	1,523	1,850 (29)	56	59
Lingala tank, Pulivendla taluk	996	1,159 (27)	26	25
Muddanur tank	1,682	2,160 (28)	42	80
Jammalamadugu-Nosam road, Gundlakunta	1,339	1,530 (28)	30	38
Muddanur-Jammalamadugu road, Vemaguntapalle	1,554	1,760 (29)	48	64
Peddasettipalle channel near Tsondoor, Proddatur taluk	712	993 (29)	42	45
Chepad project at Gopavaram	470	703	36	78
Chinnadandlur channel	Not started.	246 (29)	Not started.	15
Gollapalli agraharam	1,473	1,729 (28)	46	48
Total ..	27,102	31,254	1,059	1,167

Particulars of establishment.	No.	For what purpose required.
Special Assistant Collector	1	To do the routine duties of the Collector.
Deputy Collector	1	In famine charge of the Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks.
Deputy Tahsildars	3	To do the routine duties of the Tahsildars of the above taluks.
Do.	1	To be in charge of weavers' operations.
Paymasters	14	
Kitchen superintendents	17	
Clerks	6	
Menials	6	
Weavers' establishment.		
Storekeeper	1	
Appraisers	3	
Clerks	4	
Attenders	5	
Paymaster	1	

Read—the following letter from A. C. TATE, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Camp Rayalapuram, 6th May 1897, Dis. No. 212-F :—

In continuation of the fortnightly narrative, Disposal No. 188-F., dated 2nd instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a supplemental statement showing the information about weavers' relief in Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks.

Supplemental.

Weavers' Relief.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Number of persons relieved		Number of cloths manufactured		Remarks.
		Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to the period.	
Proddatur ..	6	..	346 men.	30 5×5 cloths 36 Panchalu.	30 5×5 cloths 36 Panchalu.	The three villages of the Cuddapah taluk being within a short distance from Proddatur, the weavers in those villages have been permitted to take advances at Proddatur. By this arrangement, no separate relief has been found to be necessary in Cuddapah.
Cuddapah ..	3		281 women.			
Total ..	..	..	627	..	..	

Resolution—dated 18th May 1897, No. 379.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight under report was slight, and has in no way affected prospects. Want of drinking water is being felt in parts of Cuddapah, Pulivendla, Kadiri and Vayalpad taluks, and the Municipal water-supply in Cuddapah is failing. The Collector remarks that the Tahsildar of Pulivendla has been ordered to take steps to get wells repaired and make other arrangements for the improvement of water-supply. The order seems to be of too general a nature; and it does not appear whether the Tahsildar was supplied with any funds for the purpose. The supply of water for irrigational purposes is low, and is decreasing. The area of standing crops which are all under irrigation is small, but their condition is reported good generally, though falling off in parts owing to the failing water-supply. Agricultural operations are practically at a standstill.

3. Pasture is said to be available in parts, but the Board believes there is virtually none anywhere. Fodder is scarce and dear. Cattle are falling off in condition, and it is reported that twenty have died in Kadiri of privation. This requires verification, and the Sub-Collector's report, when received, should be submitted with the Collector's remarks for the information of the Board. If cattle are dying in Kadiri, they must be dying in the north-west section also. All reserves in Kurnool have already been opened to free grazing and all reserves in other districts will shortly be thrown open. There can be no doubt, however, that a very large loss of cattle is imminent. The question of forming cattle camps and importing fodder is now engaging the attention of the Board and Government.

4. Prices tend to rise. The figure given by the Collector, as the average price of white cholam in the affected tracts at the end of the fortnight under report, is incorrect. The correct figure is 12·88, not 13·23. Care must be taken in preparing and checking these tables, or they are liable to lead to wrong inferences. The position of present prices is shown by the accompanying table :—

Rates.	Seers per rupee.			
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholam mixed.	Cumbu.
Standard	13·2	32·0	30·0	28·0
Warning	10·6	24·0	22·5	21·0
Scarcity	7·9	16·0	15·0	14·0
Current affected districts	8·5	16·6	12·8	11·6
April 1892	8·3	15·6	13·6	12·4
April 1877	8·4	9·9	9·3	8·4

The price of the staple in use by the people generally is dearer than in 1892, and only $3\frac{1}{2}$ measures cheaper than in 1877.

5. The condition of the people is reported to be "generally good," but the Board considers that "generally fair" would be more accurate. By the end of the month, the numbers on relief works had increased to 31,008 or by nearly 58 per cent., and the numbers must still swell considerably before any reduction can be expected. The numbers on gratuitous relief are only 1,161, or less than 4 per cent. of the numbers on works. It is clear that this branch of the scheme of relief is not properly attended to in Cuddapah, for the number of dependants to be fed in kitchens according to the Board's estimate should be not far short of 5,000. The Collector appears to have taken no steps to introduce the administration of gratuitous relief in villages. On this point report has been called for in B.P., dated 11th May 1897, No. 3318. The Collector reports, with evident approval, that the Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund are—

(1) Granting money-doles to persons who cannot attend the relief-works owing to physical inability or other causes;

(2) Supplying vegetables and gingelly-oil to children on works;
(3) Granting doles to dependants of weavers; and
(4) Distributing cloths to the needy.

It is only the last form of relief that is a legitimate tax upon the charity of the fund. The grant of doles or of cooked food has been sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 216 of 1897, and the recent raising of the rate of wages should do away with all necessity for supplying vegetables and oil to children on works. The Collector will see that the fund is relieved of these burdens immediately; if he has not the proper establishment to carry out the instructions of Government at once, he may probably rely upon the co-operation of the local committee until he can obtain paid officers. The Board has been empowered—G.O., No. 316, dated 11th May 1897—to draft subordinates from other districts for relief work, and the Collectors of all affected districts have been called upon by wire to report the number of extra kitchen superintendents, paymasters and relief circle inspectors they require. The position of the subdivision is critical, and Mr. Forbes' transfer at the present time is to be regretted. Mr. Vaughan will have to employ all his energy in order to obtain an early grasp of the situation in his charge.

6. Small-pox is to be found in parts. The Collector must be careful to see that it does not spread to the coolies on works, or there will be a general desertion. The present arrangements for the medical supervision of those on relief are wholly inadequate, it being impossible for the ordinary staff to pay any real attention to them. The risks attending the undermanning of the Medical and other departments are being pointed out to Government in a separate Proceedings (B.P., dated 17th May 1897, No. 373).

7. With regard to weavers, it is not absolutely necessary that the details of the Adóni table should be rigidly adopted in places to which they are unsuitable. The task-tables should be adapted to the peculiarities of each locality, but the task demanded for the present should not be severer than that in force at Adóni. The real principle underlying the order of Government is that weavers elsewhere should be able to earn the Adóni wage. This was pointed out in B.P., dated 8th May 1897, No. 3233. The suitability of the Adóni scheme to other places will be decided on after receiving the reports called for from the Special Deputy Collector on weavers' relief.

8. The Collector's attention will be drawn again to B.P., No. 315 of 1896. If the instructions issued in the G.O., embodied therein had been properly followed, the Famine Special Deputy Collector's difficulties as regards establishment would not have been experienced.

9. The Board considers that the charge of the Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. Narayanaswami Pillai Avergal, which includes Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla and Proddatur, is more than he can possibly manage, and, in applying for the services of an additional officer, ventures to suggest the name of M.R.Ry. K. Lakshmana Rao, who has had great experience of famine work.

10. Too many applications for loans are pending, especially in Pulivendla taluk. The slowness of progression throughout the district is shown by the following figures:—

Up to the end of the week ending	Loans disbursed	
	Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.
April 3rd	4,465	650
„ 10th	4,665	650
„ 17th	4,790	650
„ 24th	5,065	650
May 1st	5,110	650

These figures show that no amounts have been disbursed under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and only Rs. 645 under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the past five weeks. This is not creditable. The Collector should have asked for a special

establishment for the disposal of these applications. He will now report what extra establishment he requires. In some cases when loans were not recovered, the present Collector took the step of ordering certain Revenue subordinates to make good the amounts. This was a course which, for obvious reasons, was open to objection, and in its Proceedings, dated 17th November 1896, No. 5741, the Board, in submitting the matter to Government, pointed this out. The order of Government—G.O., Mis. No. 4895, dated 1st December 1896—was as follows:—"The Government agrees with the opinion expressed in paragraph 2 of the B.P. as to the inexpediency of inflicting fines in cases of this description." The Board fears that the Revenue subordinates of the district are under apprehension as to the personal consequences which may ensue to them if loans granted are not recovered. The Collector should make it clear to all his subordinates that, except in case of clear dishonesty or gross carelessness, the subordinates of the Revenue Department engaged on loan business have nothing to fear, and should impress on all concerned the urgent necessity for disposing of all pending applications with the utmost rapidity. Loans for the purchase of fodder should have the preference until pasture springs up.

11. The administration of relief in the district is, on the whole, unsatisfactory. The Collector wastes his time over trivial matters to the detriment of the general administration. For instance, he spent the greater part of the fortnight under report trying to run to ground a paymaster, who, he must have known, as soon as he commenced his enquiry, had committed no peculation, but only an irregularity.

(True Copy and Extract).

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

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

Order—No. 454, Revenue, dated 12th June 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Government has already passed orders on the question of farming cattle camps and importing fodder referred to in paragraph 3 of the Board's Proceedings (G.Os., No. 301, dated 5th May 1897, No. 424, dated 2nd June 1897, and No. 432, dated 4th June 1897). It is presumed that the remark in paragraph 5 about "the recent raising of the rates of wages" refers to the abolition of the D wage and the restriction of the C wage to untasked labour.

3. The recommendation in paragraph 9 will be disposed of separately. The Government concurs in the Board's remarks in paragraph 10.

(True Extract.)

for Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.

70 Copies.

Public Works Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

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G.O., No. 454, 12th June 1897.

R. 1856 & 1877-97

Communicate to the

Supdg. Engr. III circle.

JUNE.

fldg D. Rc & W

To the S.E. III circle

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with remarks, Board's Proceedings submitting to Government — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 30th April 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement Land Records and Agriculture), dated 18th May 1897, No. 379 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative from the Collector of Cuddapah for the period ending 30th April 1897, dated Camp, Rayalapuram, 2nd May 1897, Dis. No. 188-F. :—

State of the Country.

Rainfall and water-supply.—There was no rainfall during the fortnight in the eastern section. In the northern section one inch of rainfall is reported from Gotlamitta, Pulivendla taluk. There was a fall of one inch of rain at Korlakunta, Ráyachóti taluk, 30 cents at Kothakota and 75 cents at Badikayalapalle, Madanapalle taluk, besides slight showers in parts of Madanapalle and Burakayalakota firkas.

Water-supply—Eastern section.—Nine tanks in Pullampet and one in Badvel have small supplies. The Sagiléru, Pullangéru and Gunjana are flowing slightly. Channels have ceased to flow in Badvel and Sidhout, while in Pullampet they are slightly flowing. In Badvel the supply in wells is insufficient for irrigation purposes. Drinking water-supply is sufficient in all parts of the section. *Northern section—Cuddapah taluk.*—Channels are flowing slightly. The supply in wells is going down. Scarcity of drinking water is felt in the western part of the taluk. In Cuddapah town itself the house-service pipes have been closed by the municipal council owing to alleged deficiency of supply in the Bugga springs. The Assistant Sanitary Engineer has suggested some improvements which the municipal council proposes to carry out shortly. *Proddatur.*—The Kundu river flows one foot deep. Two river channels contain small supplies. *Jammalamadugu.*—The supplies in channels and wells are diminishing. *Pulivendla.*—The Mahadevapalli tank received about a month's supply in consequence of the recent rainfall at Gotlamitta. In some of the villages, scarcity of drinking water is felt. The Tahsildar has been ordered to take steps to get wells repaired and make other arrangements for the improvement of water-supply. *Southern section—Kadiri.*—Thirteen tanks have very scanty supplies. Seven channels are flowing less than half foot deep. Supply in wells is insufficient for purposes of irrigation. Difficulty to procure drinking water is felt in several villages. *Ráyachóti.*—No supply in tanks. Only a few river channels contain water for irrigation. Drinking water is available generally. *Vayalpad.*—The tanks are dried up. The supply in channels is scanty. In Pléru division drinking water has to be got from long distances. The supplies in wells are going down. *Madanapalle.*—Most of the tanks are dry. A few river channels in Madanapalle firka contain small supplies. Drinking water available generally.

Agricultural operations and condition of Standing crops.

(*a*) *Agricultural operations—Eastern section—Badvel and Sidhout.*—Sowing indigo under wells, irrigating tobacco and onions, harvesting gingelly and thrashing cholam and ragi.

Pullampet.—Sowing indigo, harvesting ragi, cholam, tobacco and gingelly.

(*b*) *Standing crops—Badvel and Sidhout.*—The crops on the ground are cholam, gingelly, indigo, cotton and tobacco, chiefly under wells. These are in good condition. *Pullampet.*—Paddy, cholam, ragi, cumbu, korra, onions, turmeric and gingelly are generally in good condition. Cholam in two villages, however, is said to have withered, while gingelly is fading in parts owing to the absence of rain. *Northern section—Cuddapah taluk.*—The agricultural operations in progress are: baling water from wells, harvesting ragi, cotton and castor under wells, sowing indigo, korra, cholam and paddy under wells, thrashing kusuma and ragi and ploughing. Cotton, ragi, indigo, korra, cholam and gingelly under wells and channels are the standing crops. Their condition is good. Paddy under the Pata Cuddapah tank is said to be withering for want of water. This is a canal-fed tank and the canal has been closed for the annual clearance. The agricultural operations in progress in Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla are the irrigation of crops under wells, and the preparation of the lands for the next sowing. As is usual in this part of the year there are no standing crops except under wells. The crops dependant upon the latter are paddy, korra, bariga, indigo, cholam, gingelly and tobacco and are in good condition. *Southern section.*—The irrigation of crops and harvest of cholam, ragi and paddy crops are in progress. In the Piléru division lands are being ploughed for sugarcane under wells, while in Madanapalle sugarcane is being harvested in some parts and planted in others.

The standing crops in Kadiri are paddy, cholam, korra and sugarcane. Those under wells are doing well. Elsewhere they look poorly. The crops in Ráyachóti—paddy, cholam and ragi—are in good condition. In Vayalpad paddy and cholam under wells are in fair condition. In the Piléru division of this taluk, however, sugarcane and other garden crops are reported by the Deputy Tahsildar to be drooping for want of water under wells. The crops on the ground in Madanapalle are cholam, korra, sugarcane and paddy under wells. These are in good condition.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.

Eastern section.—Pasture scanty in Badvel and Sidhout. In parts of Pullampet pasture is available. The supply of fodder is sufficient and the condition of cattle good.

Northern section.—Pasture is not available except to a scanty extent in the beds of tanks and vankas and such like places. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in parts of Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks, while in all the taluks comprising the section it sells at very high prices. The condition of cattle continues to be generally good, but in parts of Kamalápuram and Animala firkas of the Cuddapah taluk they are reported to be deteriorating in condition. Here in Pulivendla, also, they seem 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. A report has recently been called for on the subject of throwing open forest reserves to free grazing, and a full reply will be sent in due course ; but I may say at once that no such scheme is workable, or will do any good in the affected portions of this district. The stall-fed cattle are in good condition and the others, which are not very numerous, will have to wait, as they always do, until the early monsoon showers come. They contrive to exist in a wonderful manner every year in the month of May on the scantiest food. Goats and sheep, which are numerous, are in excellent condition. Cattle disease prevails in three villages of Jammalamadugu taluk and one of Proddatur.

Southern section.—Pasture is available in parts of Vayalpad and Madanapalle. Fodder is also available, but at high prices in Vayalpad and Ráyachóti. The condition of cattle is good in Vayalpad. In parts of Ráyachóti some are said to have become thin. In Kadiri taluk cattle are said to be losing strength for want of pasture and fodder. In three villages twenty cattle are reported by a Revenue Inspector to have died owing to want of fodder and water. The Sub-Collector will be requested to submit a full report regarding the condition of cattle in this taluk.

General Remarks.—The *Eastern section* gives no room for anxiety.

In the *Northern section*, agricultural operations are practically over and no crops are on the ground except here and there under wells. The numbers on the relief works are therefore on the increase as was expected. Until the south-west monsoon declares itself, and agricultural operations are resumed, the continuance and expansion of relief works is necessary. The condition of Ráyachóti, Kadiri and parts of Vayalpad and Madanapalle taluks requires careful watching at present. If the south-west monsoon does not break in the early part of June, test works will be necessary in all these

taluks. The Sub-Collector considers that as soon as the work of deepening wells, clearing tamarind and cutting crops is over, the cooly classes will stand in need of relief if there be no rainfall within the next fortnight. Mr. Forbes has been offered and has accepted the post of Acting Postmaster-General and is expecting telegraphic orders to proceed to Bengal. Government has informed me that Mr. Vaughan will take Mr. Forbes' place; but I believe Mr. Vaughan's leave will not expire until the 20th June 1897. If so, the sub-division cannot be left without a Sub-Collector as its present position is causing much anxiety and I myself cannot possibly leave the works in the main division. It is only by frequent inspections that their proper conduct can be ensured and my experience has been that something requires to be set right on every work I visit.

Food-supplies and the state of the markets.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets, in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, for the period ending 30th April 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		White cholam.		Yellow cholam.		Cumbu.	
	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.
Badvel	7·42	7·42	18·00	18 00	15·80	15·80	..	..	11·96	13·05
Sidhout	9·07	9·07	19·80	19·80	14·00	13·20	14·85	14·85	13·20	14·00
Pullampet	..	8·71	18·00	18·00	..	..	..	..	13·05	13·05
Chitvel	8·30	8·30	21·00	21·00	15·80	15·80	..	..	14·50	14·50
Cuddapah	8·30	7·12	18·00	17·25	13·03	11·62	..	..	11·60	11·50
Kamalápuram	9·07	..	18·97	18·15	..	..	13·20	13·20	..	..
Proddatur	9·90	9·90	16·12	16·12	13·03	13·03	12·64	12·64	..	..
Jammalamadugu	8·71	8·71	15·75	15·75	13·43	13·43	12 64	12·64	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	15·75	13·43	13 43	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·54	9·13	18·75	18 75	15·80	15·80	..	..	13·05	13·05
Ráyachóti	9·01	9·01	16·50	16·50	13·43	15·01	..	..	13·05	13·05
Vayalpad	9·13	9·13	18·00	19·5	..	15·80	..	..	13·05	13 77
Madanapalle	9·07	9·54	24·75	22·50	14·85	14·22	..	..	16·50	13·05
Average for all stations ..	8·82	8·69	18·41	18·23	14·26	14·28	13·19	13·19	13·33	13·23
Average for the affected tracts ..	8·86	8·50	16·92	16·60	13·23	13·23	12·78	12·78	11·60	11·06

Activity of trade—Eastern section.—Active. Rice is being imported to Rajampet from the southern districts.

Northern section.—Trade is dull generally. The Pulivendla market was well supplied. In Cuddapah rice is being imported from Salem.

Southern section—Kadiri.—Trade is active in dry staple food-grains.

Ráyachóti.—Active. Cholam exported to Cuddapah.

Vayalpad.—Not active.

Madanapalle.—Active. Rice and ragi are imported to the Madanapalle taluk from the Mysore province.

Condition of people.

(1) *On works.*—Generally good. There have been cases of small-pox at the Rayalapuram relief work. Slight fever also prevails. Till recently this work was in medical charge of the Pulivendla hospital assistant—an inconvenient arrangement; but I have recently had a separate hospital assistant posted to the charge of the work, and I trust he will do his duty satisfactorily.

(2) *In villages.*—Good generally.

Sickness and mortality.—Small-pox prevails in some of the villages of Proddatur and Pulivendla, dysentery in Pullampet and fever in Proddatur, Pulivendla and Pullampet taluks and the Píléru division. A cooly attending the relief kitchen at Kodur, Cuddapah taluk, died on the 13th instant of chronic diarrhœa and dropsy from which he had long been suffering.

Measures of relief.

Taluk.	Number employed			Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight last Saturday (24th April 1897).	Latest day in the fortnight for which report has been received.	
Proddatur	2,511	3,932	5,480	The figures in column 3 are furnished in accordance with B.P., dated 31st March 1897, No. 262. The figure entered in that column against Pulivendla differs from that entered in the season report, as in the latter the Friday's figure was adopted instead of that for Saturday which was not furnished by the Tahsildar. As the figures in column 3 show the strength of the work as it stood nearly a week ago, the latest information is noted in column 4. A statement showing the figures for each work is attached.
Cuddapah	5,619	6,781	7,068	
Jammalamadugu	5,886	8,860	10,246	
Pulivendla	5,638	7,529	8,214	
Total ..	19,654	27,102	31,008	

Remarks.—The large increase in the number of relief-workers when compared with the last fortnight is due to the cessation of agricultural operations in the affected taluks. Three new works were opened during the fortnight. The numbers on our works will increase until the south-west monsoon bursts.

Gratuitous relief.

Taluk.	At kitchens-dependants.		
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight, Saturday (24th April 1897).	This fortnight, latest day for which information is available.
Proddatur	123	201	242
Jammalamadugu	224	293	349
Pulivendla	105	155	125
Cuddapah	276	410	445
Total ..	728	1,059	1,161

Weavers' relief.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured		Remarks.
		Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to the period.	
Jammalamadugu ..	9	7,383	9,565	Panchalu. 2,016 | 17,092 Turbans, 7 × 7. 1,015 | 5,102 Turbans, 6 × 6. 9,828 | 71,300 Turbans, 5 × 5. 5,065 | 24,932		The three villages of the Cuddapah taluk being within a short distance from Proddatur, the weavers in those villages have been permitted to take advances at Proddatur. By this arrangement, no separate relief has been found to be necessary in Cuddapah.
Total ..	..	..	..	17,924	118,426	
Proddatur	6	..	346 men	30 5 × 5 cloths.	30 5 × 5 cloths.	
Cuddapah	3	..	281 women.	36 Panchalu.	36 Panchalu.	
Total ..	..	..	627	..	..	

Private charity.—The Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund has allotted funds for the distribution of charity in the affected taluks. At present the following kinds of relief are being granted :—

(1) Granting money doles to persons who cannot attend the relief works owing to physical inability or other causes.

(2) Supplying vegetables and gingelly-oil to children on works.

(3) Doles to dependants of weavers.

(4) Distribution of cloths to the needy.

The poorer classes are much benefited by State relief having thus been supplemented by private charity.

Remarks.—The numbers on relief works are rapidly increasing. Sixteen works are now in progress and five more have been ordered to be started. No necessity for additional relief works at present exists in Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks. There is a sufficiency of works in convenient centres in both these taluks. I propose starting a third work in Cuddapah taluk on the Cuddapah-Vempalli road not far from Vempalle. This will serve several villages in Pulivendla taluk from which workers are now coming to the Gangireddipalle work. I am also looking out for a suitable work between Vempalle and Pulivendla. The Kotapalle tank work which is in the Famine programme seems unsuitable for various reasons, the chief among which is the complaint of the ryots that a large extent of valuable patta land will be submerged if the tank is repaired. I asked the Engineer to investigate a project for a channel from a vanka which carries a good supply of water at Atsavalle, but he professed his inability on account of want of subordinates—a valid excuse. I can find absolutely no suitable work in the locality required other than a road work. I am now on the Rayalapuram work and intend inspecting the locality in a few days and deciding what has to be done. I regret to state that during the fortnight I have had to spend over a week on the Kodur work near Yerraguntla setting right irregularities regarding the payments of coolies. Some gangs had not been paid for six days and the paymaster had not entered Rs. 2,400 received by him in his accounts. In fact he had not written an entry in his cash account (Form No. I, page 89, Famine Code) from 2nd to 12th April. With the assistance of the Tahsildar (who was not to blame) I set matters right before leaving the work. I have since been inspecting Muddanur tank work and the work here, and I met Mr. Morin, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, at Tondur to select a site for the new work which he hopes to start there on the 5th instant. During the fortnight orders were issued to start the weavers' relief in Proddatur. In G.O., No. 227, dated 31st March 1897, it was directed that pending investigation of the weavers' task tables by the Special Deputy Collector, the Adóni table should be adopted as the standard in all relief circles. The Deputy Collector, however, reports that the Adóni table is not suitable for the Jammalamadugu cloths except perhaps for panchalu. The matter will be separately reported on to the Board. Pending further orders advances are being made on the basis of the Jammalamadugu table already approved by the Board. I have already explained that it was the Deputy Collector M.R.Ry. Narainasawmi Pillay who altered the task from the 8-hours day to the 10-hours day without authority, and that I reported his action to the Board as soon as I was made aware of it. Personally, I approve of the 10-hours day task for weavers and I have sent certain statistics gathered by me during a five days visit to Jammalamadugu in March which proved that several of the weavers there instead of earning *C* class wages as Government intended were actually earning over *A* class wages. The Board has been pleased to doubt the accuracy of my facts and to send my report to the Special Deputy Collector, Weavers' Relief scheme, for verification. The Special Deputy Collector on famine duty states that his relief charge is a very big one, that it takes him nearly two months to complete the inspection of one taluk and that the establishment allowed to him, which consists of one clerk, is insufficient. At the request of the proprietors of certain tea estates on the Nilgiris and in North Travancore who wrote to me in February, I published notices stating the terms on which coolies would be given employment on the estates and asked the missionaries in

the district and my subordinates whether any coolies would go to the estates on those terms. The Cuddapah Division Deputy Collector informs me that the London Society Missionaries have been registering some coolies who are expected to go soon. I have asked for full information from the missionaries and will report what has transpired in the next narrative. The overseer in charge of the Kodur relief work informed me that a planter from Travancore had come there to collect coolies. In conclusion I have only to request that the Board will again inform Government of the necessity that there will be for a very large expansion of works in the sub-division, if the June rains fail. If this should unfortunately happen, I estimate that about thirty overseers will be immediately wanted with a corresponding superior staff of, say, four Assistant Engineers. If the June rains do not fail, this staff will not be required. I am, of course, unable to predict whether the rains will fail or not and presume that Government will prefer to have a little delay in starting famine works in June in case the rains fail to keeping a large engineering staff in readiness waiting to see whether there is or is not a failure in the monsoon :—

Places visited by Collector.

Cuddapah Taluk.

1. Yerraguntla.
2. Kodur.
3. Dodlapad.
4. Peddanapad.
5. Uruthur.
6. Tarakapalle.
7. Gazulakondiahpalle.
8. Sunkesula.
9. Tippalur.
10. Yerragudipad.
11. Pandillapalle.

Jammalamadugu Taluk.

12. Muddanur.
13. Bondalakunta.
14. Aranetipalle.
15. Chintakunta.
16. Rajula Guranayyapalle.
17. Yamavaram.
18. Chinnareddipalle.
19. Nallahalli.
20. Pedda Dudyala.

Pulivendla Taluk.

21. Mallela.
22. Tondur.

By Sub-Collector.

Madanapalle Taluk.

1. Madanapalle.
2. Kandlamadugu.
3. Peddatippasamudram.
4. Rangasamudram.
5. Kothakota.
6. Badikayalapalle.
7. Maddayyagaripalle.
8. Burlapalle.
9. Chintamanipalle.
10. Angallu.

Deputy Collector, Sidhout.

Pullampet Taluk.

1. Mannur.
2. Gundlur.
3. Nandalur.
4. Adupur.
5. Yellamarajupalle.
6. Nallatimmayyapalle.
7. Lebaka.
8. Kommur.
9. Konapuram.
10. Tangatur.
11. Obili.
12. Poli.
13. Nallapareddipalle.
14. Mandapalle.
15. Pulapattur.
16. Pothapi.
17. Utukur.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector.

Cuddapah Taluk.

1. Kamalapuram.
2. Appiahpalle.
3. Kokatam.
4. Yerragudipad.
5. Tsadipirala.
6. Hamuanagutti.
7. Potladurti.
8. Yerraguntla.
9. Gangireddipalle.
10. Kodur.
11. Sambatur.
12. Malakananipalle.
13. Ibharampuram.
14. Gangavaram.

Special Deputy Collector.

1. Pulivendla.
2. Kothapalle.
3. Yerrahalla.
4. Nallapureddipalle.
5. Vulimella.
6. Ragimanipalle.
7. Gollalagoodur.
8. Chintalaguttoor.
9. Alavalapad.
10. Kathaloor.
11. Pamalur.
12. Pernapad.
13. Pendluru.
14. Mutukoor.
15. Ramireddipalle.
16. Nagoor.
17. Vempalle.
18. Alireddipalle.
19. Kummaravaripalle.
20. Chintalamaddypalle.
21. Idupulapaya.
22. Veerannagattapalle.
23. Addálamarri.
24. Komarkalva.
25. Cheruvukampalle.
26. Oddapalle, hamlet of Komarkalva.
27. Gollapam.
28. Malepalle, hamlet of Komarakalva.
29. Gandikovoor.
30. Bojjireddipalle.
31. Obala Nayakanipalle.
32. Marella madaka.
33. Yerrakonnanapalle.
34. Siddareddigeripalle.
35. Jogireddipalle.
36. Madigapalle, hamlet of Yerrakommanapalle.
37. Goddavanpalle.
38. Rajupalle.
39. Nakkaladinnepalle.
40. Kuppam.
41. Gazulapalle.
42. Madigapalle, hamlet of Surabhu.
43. Oddapalle, hamlet of Surabhu.
44. Agraharam.
45. Nerusapalle.
46. Appireddigaripalle.
47. Madepalle.
48. Bondilapalle.
49. Mahadevupalle.
50. Bojjakandlapalle.
51. Kothapalle, hamlet of Surabhu.
52. Malikimandlapalle.
53. Kuppaguttapalle.
54. Vutukoornandlapalle.
55. Chinna Narapureddivanipalle.
56. Kondamnairpalle.
57. Bodigarellapalle.
58. Baletimmayyagaripalle.
59. Ayyageripalle.
60. Komatipalle.
61. Nagalaguddapalle.
62. Chilekampalle.
63. Madigapalle.
64. Narapureddipalle.
65. Chekragapet.
66. Upparavandlapalle.
67. Appireddigaripalle.
68. Kothapalle.
69. Malepalle.
70. Gaddamuandlupalle.
71. Maddikivandlupalle.
72. Upparavandlapalle.
73. Malepalle.
74. Surrapugattapalle.
75. Timmareddigaripalle.
76. Isukachintalapalle.
77. Oddepalle.

Statement showing the extent which applied for or used canal water down to 26th April 1897, under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

Taluks.	Rs. 6.	Rs. 4.		Rs. 3.	Rs. 2.	Re. 1.	Total.
		Canal direct.	Canal fed tanks approximately.				
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
1. Ramallakot	127·29	1,395·50	..	362·23	..	808·13	2,693·15
2. Nandikotkur	31·06	3,762·57	..	1,366·68	275·48	20,911·84	26,347 63
3. Nandyal	4·12	2,220·05	2,000·0	681·88	896·78	9,846 86	15,649·69
4. Sirvel	5·85	1,082 27	50·0	1,163·71	1,820·35	9,258·22	13,380·40
5. Koilkuntla	2·34	225·78	..	115·48	36·21	5,446·05	5,825·86
Total ..	170·66	8,686·17	2,050·0	3,689 98	3,028·82	46,271·10	63,896·73
6. Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	47·98	10·37	438·06	496·41
7. Proddatur	31·17	3,189·01	..	2,380·73	..	3,356·65	8,957·56
8. Cuddapah	25·55	4,673·17	3,000·0	2,020·31	..	1,375·85	11,094·88
Total ..	56·72	7,862·18	3,000·0	4,449·02	10·37	5,170·56	20,548·85
Grand Total ..	227·38	16,548·35	5,050·0	8,139·0	3,039·19	51,441·66	84,445·58

Remarks.—There are no fresh darkhasts for water. Actual extents as per canal tirwajasti lists have been adopted for the Ramallakot and Nandikotkur taluks. Hence the increase in the total.

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

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.		
Badvel	2	350	2	175	3	630	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350	2	175	3	630	2	..
Sidhout	2	300	1	200	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	300	1	200	2	300	1	..
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	..
Cuddapah	..	450	1	75	13	1,890	..	..	..	..	4	410	3	450	1	75	17	2,300	1	1
Proddatur	17	2,645	16	2,025	14	2,980	1	60	1	60	..	..	18	2,705	17	2,085	18	3,290	16	4
Jammalamadugu ..	7	860	5	405	12	3,970	..	..	..	..	27	3,785	7	860	5	405	12	3,970	4	3
Pulivendla	3	750	..	..	36	13,760	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	750	..	..	63	17,485	3	10
Kadiri	10	1,380	10	1,060	2	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,380	10	1,060	2	460	1	1
Rayachoti	1	100	1	50	6	580	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	50	6	980	..	1
Vayalpad	13	2,020	13	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2,020	13	1,110	..	..	..	12
Madanapalle	6	650	..	..	5	650	1	60	..	..	..	..	6	650	..	..	6	650	1	..
Total ..	63	9,505	49	5,100	92	25,200	1	60	1	60	32	4,345	64	9,565	50	5,160	124	29,645	50	21

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.				Cattle and seed-grain.				Total.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	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.
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	1	150
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayachoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vayalpad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	1	150	1	100	..	..	1	150

Statement showing numbers on works.

Name of work.	Number of workers		Number fed at the kitchen	
	On the 24th.	On the latest day for which reports are received.	On the 24th.	On the latest day for which reports are received.
Yerraguntla-Vempalle road near Kodur	3,997	4,056 (29)	185	207
Do. do. near Gangireddipalle	2,784	3,012 (28)	225	238
Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road, Bollavaram	1,690	1,971 (29)	96	94
Do. do. Goriganur	1,285	1,217 (28)	71	60
Settivaripalle tank, Proddatur taluk	1,060	1,813 (28)	27	25
Muddanur-Pulivendla road, Rayalapuram	3,959	3,946 (28)	100	75
Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road, Nidivelagala	2,578	3,109 (28)	29	25
Do. do. Anantapuram, Jammalamadugu taluk	1,523	1,850 (29)	56	59
Lingala tank, Pulivendla taluk	996	1,159 (27)	26	25
Muddanur tank	1,682	2,160 (28)	42	80
Jammalamadugu-Nosam road, Gundlakunta	1,339	1,530 (28)	30	38
Muddanur-Jammalamadugu road, Vemaguntapalle	1,554	1,760 (29)	48	64
Peddasettipalle channel near Tsondoor, Proddatur taluk	712	993 (29)	42	45
Chepad project at Gopavaram	470	703	36	78
Chinnadandlur channel	Not started.	246 (29)	Not started.	15
Gollapalli agraharam	1,473	1,729 (28)	46	48
Total	27,102	31,254	1,059	1,167

Particulars of establishment.	No.	For what purpose required.
Special Assistant Collector	1	To do the routine duties of the Collector.
Deputy Collector	1	In famine charge of the Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks.
Deputy Tahsildars	3	To do the routine duties of the Tahsildars of the above taluks.
Do.	1	To be in charge of weavers' operations.
Paymasters	14	
Kitchen superintendents	17	
Clerks	6	
Menials	6	
Weavers' establishment.		
Storekeeper	1	
Appraisers	3	
Clerks	4	
Attenders	5	
Paymaster	1	

Read—the following letter from A. C. TATE, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Camp Rayalapuram, 6th May 1897, Dis. No. 212-F :—

In continuation of the fortnightly narrative, Disposal No. 188-F., dated 2nd instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a supplemental statement showing the information about weavers' relief in Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks.

Supplemental.

Weavers' Relief.

Taluk.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Number of persons relieved		Number of cloths manufactured		Remarks.
		Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to the period.	
Proddatur	6	..	346 men.	30	30	The three villages of the Cuddapah taluk being within a short distance from Proddatur, the weavers in those villages have been permitted to take advances at Proddatur. By this arrangement, no separate relief has been found to be necessary in Cuddapah.
Cuddapah	3		281 women.	5×5 cloths 36 Panchalu.	5×5 cloths 36 Panchalu.	
Total	..	..	627	..	..	

Resolution—dated 18th May 1897, No. 379.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight under report was slight, and has in no way affected prospects. Want of drinking water is being felt in parts of Cuddapah, Pulivendla, Kadiri and Vayalpad taluks, and the Municipal water-supply in Cuddapah is failing. The Collector remarks that the Tahsildar of Pulivendla has been ordered to take steps to get wells repaired and make other arrangements for the improvement of water-supply. The order seems to be of too general a nature; and it does not appear whether the Tahsildar was supplied with any funds for the purpose. The supply of water for irrigational purposes is low, and is decreasing. The area of standing crops which are all under irrigation is small, but their condition is reported good generally, though falling off in parts owing to the failing water-supply. Agricultural operations are practically at a standstill.

3. Pasture is said to be available in parts, but the Board believes there is virtually none anywhere. Fodder is scarce and dear. Cattle are falling off in condition, and it is reported that twenty have died in Kadiri of privation. This requires verification, and the Sub-Collector's report, when received, should be submitted with the Collector's remarks for the information of the Board. If cattle are dying in Kadiri, they must be dying in the north-west section also. All reserves in Kurnool have already been opened to free grazing and all reserves in other districts will shortly be thrown open. There can be no doubt, however, that a very large loss of cattle is imminent. The question of forming cattle camps and importing fodder is now engaging the attention of the Board and Government.

4. Prices tend to rise. The figure given by the Collector, as the average price of white cholam in the affected tracts at the end of the fortnight under report, is incorrect. The correct figure is 12·88, not 13·23. Care must be taken in preparing and checking these tables, or they are liable to lead to wrong inferences. The position of present prices is shown by the accompanying table :—

Rates.	Seers per rupee.			
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholam mixed.	Cumbu.
Standard	13·2	32·0	30·0	28·0
Warning	10·6	24·0	22·5	21·0
Scarcity	7·9	16·0	15·0	14·0
Current affected districts	8·5	16·6	12·8	11·6
April 1892	8·3	15·6	13·6	12·4
April 1877	8·4	9·9	9·3	8·4

The price of the staple in use by the people generally is dearer than in 1892, and only $3\frac{1}{2}$ measures cheaper than in 1877.

5. The condition of the people is reported to be "generally good," but the Board considers that "generally fair" would be more accurate. By the end of the month, the numbers on relief works had increased to 31,008 or by nearly 58 per cent., and the numbers must still swell considerably before any reduction can be expected. The numbers on gratuitous relief are only 1,161, or less than 4 per cent. of the numbers on works. It is clear that this branch of the scheme of relief is not properly attended to in Cuddapah, for the number of dependants to be fed in kitchens according to the Board's estimate should be not far short of 5,000. The Collector appears to have taken no steps to introduce the administration of gratuitous relief in villages. On this point report has been called for in B.P., dated 11th May 1897, No. 3318. The Collector reports, with evident approval, that the Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund are—

(1) Granting money-doles to persons who cannot attend the relief-works owing to physical inability or other causes;

(2) Supplying vegetables and gingelly-oil to children on works;
(3) Granting doles to dependants of weavers; and
(4) Distributing cloths to the needy.

It is only the last form of relief that is a legitimate tax upon the charity of the fund. The grant of doles or of cooked food has been sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 216 of 1897, and the recent raising of the rate of wages should do away with all necessity for supplying vegetables and oil to children on works. The Collector will see that the fund is relieved of these burdens immediately; if he has not the proper establishment to carry out the instructions of Government at once, he may probably rely upon the co-operation of the local committee until he can obtain paid officers. The Board has been empowered—G.O., No. 316, dated 11th May 1897—to draft subordinates from other districts for relief work, and the Collectors of all affected districts have been called upon by wire to report the number of extra kitchen superintendents, paymasters and relief circle inspectors they require. The position of the subdivision is critical, and Mr. Forbes' transfer at the present time is to be regretted. Mr. Vaughan will have to employ all his energy in order to obtain an early grasp of the situation in his charge.

6. Small-pox is to be found in parts. The Collector must be careful to see that it does not spread to the coolies on works, or there will be a general desertion. The present arrangements for the medical supervision of those on relief are wholly inadequate, it being impossible for the ordinary staff to pay any real attention to them. The risks attending the undermanning of the Medical and other departments are being pointed out to Government in a separate Proceedings (B.P., dated 17th May 1897, No. 373).

7. With regard to weavers, it is not absolutely necessary that the details of the Adóni table should be rigidly adopted in places to which they are unsuitable. The task-tables should be adapted to the peculiarities of each locality, but the task demanded for the present should not be severer than that in force at Adóni. The real principle underlying the order of Government is that weavers elsewhere should be able to earn the Adóni wage. This was pointed out in B.P., dated 8th May 1897, No. 3233. The suitability of the Adóni scheme to other places will be decided on after receiving the reports called for from the Special Deputy Collector on weavers' relief.

8. The Collector's attention will be drawn again to B.P., No. 315 of 1896. If the instructions issued in the G.O., embodied therein had been properly followed, the Famine Special Deputy Collector's difficulties as regards establishment would not have been experienced.

9. The Board considers that the charge of the Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. Narayanaswami Pillai Avergal, which includes Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla and Proddatur, is more than he can possibly manage, and, in applying for the services of an additional officer, ventures to suggest the name of M.R.Ry. K. Lakshmana Rao, who has had great experience of famine work.

10. Too many applications for loans are pending, especially in Pulivendla taluk. The slowness of progression throughout the district is shown by the following figures:—

Up to the end of the week ending	Loans disbursed	
	Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.
April 3rd	4,465	650
„ 10th	4,665	650
„ 17th	4,790	650
„ 24th	5,065	650
May 1st	5,110	650

These figures show that no amounts have been disbursed under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and only Rs. 645 under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the past five weeks. This is not creditable. The Collector should have asked for a special

establishment for the disposal of these applications. He will now report what extra establishment he requires. In some cases when loans were not recovered, the present Collector took the step of ordering certain Revenue subordinates to make good the amounts. This was a course which, for obvious reasons, was open to objection, and in its Proceedings, dated 17th November 1896, No. 5741, the Board, in submitting the matter to Government, pointed this out. The order of Government—G.O., Mis. No. 4895, dated 1st December 1896—was as follows:—"The Government agrees with the opinion expressed in paragraph 2 of the B.P. as to the inexpediency of inflicting fines in cases of this description." The Board fears that the Revenue subordinates of the district are under apprehension as to the personal consequences which may ensue to them if loans granted are not recovered. The Collector should make it clear to all his subordinates that, except in case of clear dishonesty or gross carelessness, the subordinates of the Revenue Department engaged on loan business have nothing to fear, and should impress on all concerned the urgent necessity for disposing of all pending applications with the utmost rapidity. Loans for the purchase of fodder should have the preference until pasture springs up.

11. The administration of relief in the district is, on the whole, unsatisfactory. The Collector wastes his time over trivial matters to the detriment of the general administration. For instance, he spent the greater part of the fortnight under report trying to run to ground a paymaster, who, he must have known, as soon as he commenced his enquiry, had committed no peculation, but only an irregularity.

(True Copy and Extract).

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

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

Order—No. 454, Revenue, dated 12th June 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Government has already passed orders on the question of farming cattle camps and importing fodder referred to in paragraph 3 of the Board's Proceedings (G.Os., No. 301, dated 5th May 1897, No. 424, dated 2nd June 1897, and No. 432, dated 4th June 1897). It is presumed that the remark in paragraph 5 about "the recent raising of the rates of wages" refers to the abolition of the D wage and the restriction of the C wage to untasked labour.

3. The recommendation in paragraph 9 will be disposed of separately. The Government concurs in the Board's remarks in paragraph 10.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.

70 Copies.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 454, 12th June 1897.

JUNE.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with remarks, Board's Proceedings submitting to Government — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 30th April 1897.

taluks. The Sub-Collector considers that as soon as the work of deepening wells, clearing tamarind and cutting crops is over, the cooly classes will stand in need of relief if there be no rainfall within the next fortnight. Mr. Forbes has been offered and has accepted the post of Acting Postmaster-General and is expecting telegraphic orders to proceed to Bengal. Government has informed me that Mr. Vaughan will take Mr. Forbes' place; but I believe Mr. Vaughan's leave will not expire until the 20th June 1897. If so, the sub-division cannot be left without a Sub-Collector as its present position is causing much anxiety and I myself cannot possibly leave the works in the main division. It is only by frequent inspections that their proper conduct can be ensured and my experience has been that something requires to be set right on every work I visit.

Food-supplies and the state of the markets.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets, in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, for the period ending 30th April 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		White cholam.		Yellow cholam.		Cumbu.	
	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.
Badvel	7·42	7·42	18·00	18 00	15·80	15·80	..	..	11·96	13·05
Sidhout	9·07	9·07	19·80	19·80	14·00	13·20	14·85	14·85	13·20	14·00
Pullampet	..	8·71	18·00	18·00	..	..	..	..	13·05	13·05
Chitvel	8·30	8·30	21·00	21·00	15·80	15·80	..	..	14·50	14·50
Cuddapah	8·30	7·12	18·00	17·25	13·03	11·62	..	..	11·60	11·60
Kamalápuram	9·07	..	18 97	18·15	..	..	13·20	13·20	..	..
Proddatur	9·90	9·90	16·12	16·12	13·03	13·03	12·64	12·64	..	..
Jammalamadugu	8·71	8·71	15·75	15·75	13·43	13·43	12·64	12·64	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	15·75	13·43	13·43	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·54	9·13	18·75	18 75	15·80	15·80	..	..	..	..
Ráyachóti	9·01	9·01	16·50	16·50	13·43	15·91	..	..	13·05	13·05
Vayalpad	9·13	9·13	18·00	19·5	..	15·80	..	..	13·05	13·05
Madanapalle	9·07	9·54	24·75	22·50	14·85	14·22	..	..	13·05	13·77
Average for all stations ..	8·82	8·69	18·41	18·23	14·26	14·28	13·19	13·19	16·50	13·05
Average for the affected tracts ..	8·86	8·50	16·92	16·60	13·23	13·23	12·78	12·78	13·33	13·23
									11·60	11·06

Activity of trade—Eastern section.—Active. Rice is being imported to Rajampet from the southern districts.

Northern section.—Trade is dull generally. The Pulivendla market was well supplied. In Cuddapah rice is being imported from Salem.

Southern section—Kadiri.—Trade is active in dry staple food-grains.

Ráyachóti.—Active. Cholam exported to Cuddapah.

Vayalpad.—Not active.

Madanapalle.—Active. Rice and ragi are imported to the Madanapalle taluk from the Mysore province.

Condition of people.

(1) *On works.*—Generally good. There have been cases of small-pox at the Rayalapuram relief work. Slight fever also prevails. Till recently this work was in medical charge of the Pulivendla hospital assistant—an inconvenient arrangement; but I have recently had a separate hospital assistant posted to the charge of the work, and I trust he will do his duty satisfactorily.

(2) *In villages.*—Good generally.

Sickness and mortality.—Small-pox prevails in some of the villages of Proddatur and Pullampet taluks, dysentery in Pullampet and fever in Proddatur, Pulivendla and Kodur, Cuddapah and the Píléru division. A cooly attending the relief kitchen at from which Cuddapah taluk, died on the 13th instant of chronic diarrhœa and dropsy he had long been suffering.

Measures of relief.

Taluk.	Number employed			Remarks.
	Last fort-night.	This fort-night last Saturday (24th April 1897).	Latest day in the fort-night for which report has been received.	
Proddatur	2,511	3,932	5,480	The figures in column 3 are furnished in accordance with B.P., dated 31st March 1897, No. 262. The figure entered in that column against Pulivendla differs from that entered in the season report, as in the latter the Friday's figure was adopted instead of that for Saturday which was not furnished by the Tahsildar. As the figures in column 3 show the strength of the work as it stood nearly a week ago, the latest information is noted in column 4. A statement showing the figures for each work is attached.
Cuddapah	5,619	6,781	7,068	
Jammalamadugu	5,886	8,860	10,246	
Pulivendla	5,638	7,529	8,214	
Total ..	19,654	27,102	31,008	

Remarks.—The large increase in the number of relief-workers when compared with the last fortnight is due to the cessation of agricultural operations in the affected taluks. Three new works were opened during the fortnight. The numbers on our works will increase until the south-west monsoon bursts.

Gratuitous relief.

Taluk.	At kitchens-dependants.		
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight, Saturday (24th April 1897).	This fortnight, latest day for which information is available.
Proddatur	123	201	242
Jammalamadugu	224	293	349
Pulivendla	105	155	125
Cuddapah	276	410	445
Total ..	728	1,059	1,161

Weavers' relief.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured		Remarks.
		Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to the period.	
Jammalamadugu ..	9	7,383	9,565	Panchalu. 2,016 | 17,092 Turbans, 7 × 7. 1,015 | 5,102 Turbans, 6 × 6. 9,828 | 71,300 Turbans, 5 × 5. 5,065 | 24,932		The three villages of the Cuddapah taluk being within a short distance from Proddatur, the weavers in those villages have been permitted to take advances at Proddatur. By this arrangement, no separate relief has been found to be necessary in Cuddapah.
Total ..	..	..	..	17,924	118,426	
Proddatur	6	..	346 men	30	30	
Cuddapah	3	..	281 women.	5 × 5 cloths. 36 Panchalu.	5 × 5 cloths. 36 Panchalu.	
Total ..	..	..	627	..	..	

Private charity.—The Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund has allotted funds for the distribution of charity in the affected taluks. At present the following kinds of relief are being granted :—

(1) Granting money doles to persons who cannot attend the relief works owing to physical inability or other causes.

(2) Supplying vegetables and gingelly-oil to children on works.

(3) Doles to dependants of weavers.

(4) Distribution of cloths to the needy.

The poorer classes are much benefited by State relief having thus been supplemented by private charity.

Remarks.—The numbers on relief works are rapidly increasing. Sixteen works are now in progress and five more have been ordered to be started. No necessity for additional relief works at present exists in Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks. There is a sufficiency of works in convenient centres in both these taluks. I propose starting a third work in Cuddapah taluk on the Cuddapah-Vempalli road not far from Vempalle. This will serve several villages in Pulivendla taluk from which workers are now coming to the Gangireddipalle work. I am also looking out for a suitable work between Vempalle and Pulivendla. The Kotapalle tank work which is in the Famine programme seems unsuitable for various reasons, the chief among which is the complaint of the ryots that a large extent of valuable patta land will be submerged if the tank is repaired. I asked the Engineer to investigate a project for a channel from a vanka which carries a good supply of water at Atsavalle, but he professed his inability on account of want of subordinates—a valid excuse. I can find absolutely no suitable work in the locality required other than a road work. I am now on the Rayalapuram work and intend inspecting the locality in a few days and deciding what has to be done. I regret to state that during the fortnight I have had to spend over a week on the Kodur work near Yerraguntla setting right irregularities regarding the payments of coolies. Some gangs had not been paid for six days and the paymaster had not entered Rs. 2,400 received by him in his accounts. In fact he had not written an entry in his cash account (Form No. I, page 89, Famine Code) from 2nd to 12th April. With the assistance of the Tahsildar (who was not to blame) I set matters right before leaving the work. I have since been inspecting Muddanur tank work and the work h[illegible]50 and I met Mr. Morin, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, at Tond[illegible] select a site for the new work which he hopes to start there on the 5th instant. [illegible] the fortnight orders were issued to start the weavers' relief in Proddatur. In *Extern* No. 227, dated 31st March 1897, it was directed that pending investigation of the [illegible]avers' task tables by the Special Deputy Collector, the Adóni table should be adopted as the standard in all relief circles. The Deputy Collector, however, reports that the Adóni table is not suitable for the Jammalamadugu cloths except perhaps for pan[illegible]chalu. The matter will be separately reported on to the Board. Pending further orders advances are being made on the basis of the Jammalamadugu table already approved by the Board. I have already explained that it was the Deputy Collector M. R. Ry. Narainasawmi Pillay who altered the task from the 8-hours day to the 10-hours day without authority, and that I reported his action to the Board as soon as I was made aware of it. Personally, I approve of the 10-hours day task for weavers and I have sent certain statistics gathered by me during a five days visit to Jammalamadugu in March which proved that several of the weavers there instead of earning *C* class wages as Government intended were actually earning over *A* class wages. The Board has been pleased to doubt the accuracy of my facts and to send my report to the Special Deputy Collector, Weavers' Relief scheme, for verification. The Special Deputy Collector on famine duty states that his relief charge is a very big one, that it ta[illegible]es him nearly two months to complete the inspection of one taluk and that the esta[illegible]ent allowed to him, which consists of one clerk, is insufficient. At the request o[illegible]od co[illegible]ne proprietors of certain tea estates on the Nilgiris and in North Travancore who [illegible]rote to me in February, I published notices stating the terms on which coolies w[illegible]ould be given employment on the estates and asked the missionaries in

the district and my subordinates whether any coolies would go to the estates on those terms. The Cuddapah Division Deputy Collector informs me that the London Society Missionaries have been registering some coolies who are expected to go soon. I have asked for full information from the missionaries and will report what has transpired in the next narrative. The overseer in charge of the Kodur relief work informed me that a planter from Travancore had come there to collect coolies. In conclusion I have only to request that the Board will again inform Government of the necessity that there will be for a very large expansion of works in the sub-division, if the June rains fail. If this should unfortunately happen, I estimate that about thirty overseers will be immediately wanted with a corresponding superior staff of, say, four Assistant Engineers. If the June rains do not fail, this staff will not be required. I am, of course, unable to predict whether the rains will fail or not and presume that Government will prefer to have a little delay in starting famine works in June in case the rains fail to keeping a large engineering staff in readiness waiting to see whether there is or is not a failure in the monsoon :—

Places visited by Collector.

Cuddapah Taluk.

1. Yerraguntla.	5. Uruthur.	9. Tippalur.
2. Kodur.	6. Tarakapalle.	10. Yerragudipad.
3. Dodlapad.	7. Gazulakondiahpalle.	11. Pandillapalle.
4. Peddanapad.	8. Sunkesula.	

Jammalamadugu Taluk.

12. Muddanur.	15. Chintakunta.	18. Chinnareddipal[illegible]
13. Bondalakunta.	16. Rajula Guranayyapalle.	19. Nallahalli.
14. Aranetipalle.	17. Yamavaram.	20. Pedda Dudyala.

Pulivendla Taluk.

21. Mallela.	22. Tondur.

By Sub-Collector.

Madanapalle Taluk.

1. Madanapalle.	5. Kothakota.	8. Burlapalle.
2. Kandlamadugu.	6. Badikayalapalle.	9. Chintamanipalle.
3. Peddatippasamudram.	7. Maddayyagaripalle.	10. Angallu.
4. Rangasamudram.		

Deputy Collector, Sidhout.

Pullampet Taluk.

1. Mannur.	7. Lebaka.	13. Nallapareddipalle.
2. Gundlur.	8. Kommur.	14. Mandapalle.
3. Naadalur.	9. Konapuram.	15. Pulapattur.
4. Adupur	10. Tangatur.	16. Pothapi.
5. Yellamarajupalle.	11. Obili.	17. Utukur.
6. Nallatimmayyapalle.	12. Poli.	

Head-quarters Deputy Collector.

Cuddapah Taluk.

1. Kamalapuram.	6. Hamuanagutti.	11. Sambatur.
2. Appiahpalle.	7. Potladurti.	12. Malakananipalle.
3. Kokatam	8. Yerraguntla.	13. Ibharampuram.
4. Yerragudipad.	9. Gangireddipalle.	14. Gangavaram.
5. Tsadipirala.	10. Kodur.	

Special Deputy Collector.

1. Pulivendla.
2. Kothapalle.
3. Yerrahalla.
4. Nallapureddipalle.
5. Vulimella.
6. Ragimanipalle.
7. Gollalagoodur.
8. Chintalaguttoor.
9. Alavalapad.
10. Kathaloor.
11. Pamalur.
12. Pernapad.
13. Pendluru.
14. Mutukoor.
15. Ramireddipalle.
16. Nagoor.
17. Vempalle.
18. Alireddipalle.
19. Kummaravaripalle.
20. Chintalamaddypalle.
21. Idupulapaya.
22. Veerannagattapalle.
23. Addálamarri.
24. Komarkalva.
25. Cheruvukampalle.
26. Oddapalle, hamlet of Komarkalva.
27. Gollapam.
28. Malepalle, hamlet of Komarakalva.
29. Gandikovoor.
30. Bojjireddipalle.
31. Obala Nayakanipalle.
32. Marella madaka.
33. Yerrakonnanapalle.
34. Siddareddigeripalle.
35. Jogireddipalle.
36. Madigapalle, hamlet of Yerrakommanapalle.
37. Goddavanpalle.
38. Rajupalle.
39. Nakkaladinnepalle.
40. Kuppam.
41. Gazulapalle.
42. Madigapalle, hamlet of Surabhu.
43. Oddapalle, hamlet of Surabhu.
44. Agraharam.
45. Nerusapalle.
46. Appireddigaripalle.
47. Madepalle.
48. Bondilapalle.
49. Mahadevupalle.
50. Bojjakandlapalle.
51. Kothapalle, hamlet of Surabhu.
52. Malikimandlapalle.
53. Kuppaguttapalle.
54. Vutukoornandlapalle.
55. Chinna Narapureddivanipalle.
56. Kondamnairpalle.
57. Bodigarellapalle.
58. Baletimmayyagaripalle.
59. Ayyageripalle.
60. Komatipalle.
61. Nagalaguddapalle.
62. Chilekampalle.
63. Madigapalle.
64. Narapureddipalle.
65. Chekragapet.
66. Upparavandlapalle.
67. Appireddigaripalle.
68. Kothapalle.
69. Malepalle.
70. Gaddamuandlupalle.
71. Maddikivandlupalle.
72. Upparavandlapalle.
73. Malepalle.
74. Surrapugattapalle.
75. Timmareddigaripalle.
76. Isukachintalapalle.
77. Oddepalle.

Statement showing the extent which applied for or used canal water down to 26th April 1897, under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

Taluks.	Rs. 6.	Rs. 4.		Rs. 3.	Rs. 2.	Re. 1.	Total.
		Canal direct.	Canal fed tanks approximately.				
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
1. Ramallakot	127·29	1,395·50	..	362·23	..	808·13	2,693·15
2. Nandikotkur	31·06	3,762·57	..	1,366·68	275·48	20,911·84	26,347 63
3. Nandyal	4·12	2,220·05	2,000·0	681·88	896·78	9,846 86	15,649·69
4. Sirvel	5·85	1,082 27	50·0	1,163·71	1,820·35	9,258·22	13,380·40
5. Koilkuntla	2·34	225·78	..	115·48	36·21	5,446·05	5,825·86
Total ..	170·66	8,686·17	2,050·0	3,689 98	3,028·82	46,271·10	63,896·73
6. Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	47·98	10·37	438·06	496·41
7. Proddatur	31·17	3,189·01	..	2,380·73	..	3,356·65	8,957·56
8. Cuddapah	25·55	4,673·17	3,000·0	2,020·31	..	1,375·85	11,094·88
Total ..	56·72	7,862·18	3,000·0	4,449 02	10·37	5,170·56	20,548·85
Grand Total ..	227·38	16,548·35	5,050·0	8,139·0	3,039·19	51,441·66	84,445·58

Remarks.—There are no fresh darkhasts for water. Actual extents as per canal tirwajasti lists have been adopted for the Ramallakot and Nandikotkur taluks. Hence the increase in the total.

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

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Number of wells.	
	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.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Badvel ..	2	350	2	175	3	630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sidhout ..	2	300	1	200	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pullampet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	3	450	1	75	13	1,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Proddatur ..	17	2,645	16	2,025	14	2,880	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	16
Jammalamadugu ..	7	860	5	405	12	3,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pulivendla ..	3	750	..	..	36	18,760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kadiri ..	10	1,380	10	1,060	2	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Rayachóti ..	1	100	1	50	6	980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vayalpad ..	13	2,020	13	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12
Madanapalle ..	5	650	..	..	5	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	63	9,505	49	5,100	92	25,200	1	60	1	50	..	..	1	50

Taluks.	Cattle and seed-grain.						Purchase of fodder.						Total.			
	Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	26	27	28	29	24	25	38	39	8	9	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Badvel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout ..	..	..	1	100	1	100	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	100
Pullampet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur ..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla ..	4	420	4	420	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	420	4	420	1	50
Kadiri ..	4	430	4	430	1	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	430	4	430	1	600
Rayachóti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vayalpad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle ..	9	1,000	8	650	8	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1,000	8	650	8	650
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement showing numbers on works.

Name of work.	Number of workers		Number fed at the kitchen	
	On the 24th.	On the latest day for which reports are received.	On the 24th.	On the latest day for which reports are received.
Yerraguntla-Vempalle road near Kodur	3,997	4,056 (29)	185	207
Do. do. near Gangireddipalle	2,784	3,012 (28)	225	238
Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road, Bollavaram	1,690	1,971 (29)	96	94
Do. do. Goriganur	1,285	1,217 (28)	71	60
Settivaripalle tank, Proddatur taluk	1,060	1,813 (28)	27	25
Muddanur-Pulivendla road, Rayalapuram	3,959	3,946 (28)	100	75
Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road, Nidivelagala	2,578	3,109 (28)	29	25
Do. do. Anantapuram, Jammalamadugu taluk	1,523	1,850 (29)	56	59
Lingala tank, Pulivendla taluk	996	1,159 (27)	26	25
Muddanur tank	1,682	2,160 (28)	42	80
Jammalamadugu-Nosam road, Gundlakunta	1,339	1,530 (28)	30	38
Muddanur-Jammalamadugu road, Vemaguntapalle	1,554	1,760 (29)	48	64
Peddasettipalle channel near Tsondoor, Proddatur taluk	712	993 (29)	42	45
Chepad project at Gopavaram	470	703	36	78
Chinnadandlur channel	Not started.	246 (29)	Not started.	15
Gollapalli agraharam	1,473	1,729 (28)	46	48
Total	27,102	31,254	1,059	1,167

Particulars of establishment.	No.	For what purpose required.
Special Assistant Collector	1	To do the routine duties of the Collector.
Deputy Collector	1	In famine charge of the Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks.
Deputy Tahsildars	3	To do the routine duties of the Tahsildars of the above taluks.
Do.	1	To be in charge of weavers' operations.
Paymasters	14	
Kitchen superintendents	17	
Clerks	6	
Menials	6	
Weavers' establishment.		
Storekeeper	1	
Appraisers	3	
Clerks	4	
Attenders	5	
Paymaster	1	

Read—the following letter from A. C. TATE, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Camp Rayalapuram, 6th May 1897, Dis. No. 212-F :—

In continuation of the fortnightly narrative, Disposal No. 188-F., dated 2nd instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a supplemental statement showing the information about weavers' relief in Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks.

Supplemental.

Weavers' Relief.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Number of persons relieved		Number of cloths manufactured		Remarks.
		Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to the period.	
Proddatur	6	..	346 men.	30 5×5 cloths	30 5×5 cloths	The three villages of the Cuddapah taluk being within a short distance from Proddatur, the weavers in those villages have been permitted to take advances at Proddatur. By this arrangement, no separate relief has been found to be necessary in Cuddapah.
Cuddapah	3	..	281 women.	36 Panchalu.	36 Panchalu.	
Total	..	..	627	..	..	

Resolution—dated 18th May 1897, No. 379.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight under report was slight, and has in no way affected prospects. Want of drinking water is being felt in parts of Cuddapah, Pulivendla, Kadiri and Vayalpad taluks, and the Municipal water-supply in Cuddapah is failing. The Collector remarks that the Tahsildar of Pulivendla has been ordered to take steps to get wells repaired and make other arrangements for the improvement of water-supply. The order seems to be of too general a nature; and it does not appear whether the Tahsildar was supplied with any funds for the purpose. The supply of water for irrigational purposes is low, and is decreasing. The area of standing crops which are all under irrigation is small, but their condition is reported good generally, though falling off in parts owing to the failing water-supply. Agricultural operations are practically at a standstill.

3. Pasture is said to be available in parts, but the Board believes there is virtually none anywhere. Fodder is scarce and dear. Cattle are falling off in condition, and it is reported that twenty have died in Kadiri of privation. This requires verification, and the Sub-Collector's report, when received, should be submitted with the Collector's remarks for the information of the Board. If cattle are dying in Kadiri, they must be dying in the north-west section also. All reserves in Kurnool have already been opened to free grazing and all reserves in other districts will shortly be thrown open. There can be no doubt, however, that a very large loss of cattle is imminent. The question of forming cattle camps and importing fodder is now engaging the attention of the Board and Government.

4. Prices tend to rise. The figure given by the Collector, as the average price of white cholam in the affected tracts at the end of the fortnight under report, is incorrect. The correct figure is 12·88, not 13·23. Care must be taken in preparing and checking these tables, or they are liable to lead to wrong inferences. The position of present prices is shown by the accompanying table :—

Rates.	Seers per rupee.			
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholam mixed.	Cumbu.
Standard	13 2	32·0	30·0	28·0
Warning	10 6	24·0	22·5	21·0
Scarcity	7·9	16·0	15·0	14·0
Current affected districts	8·5	16·6	12·8	11·6
April 1892	8·3	15·6	13·6	12·4
April 1877	8·4	9·9	9·3	8·4

The price of the staple in use by the people generally is dearer than in 1892, and only $3\frac{1}{2}$ measures cheaper than in 1877.

5. The condition of the people is reported to be "generally good," but the Board considers that "generally fair" would be more accurate. By the end of the month, the numbers on relief works had increased to 31,008 or by nearly 58 per cent., and the numbers must still swell considerably before any reduction can be expected. The numbers on gratuitous relief are only 1,161, or less than 4 per cent. of the numbers on works. It is clear that this branch of the scheme of relief is not properly attended to in Cuddapah, for the number of dependants to be fed in kitchens according to the Board's estimate should be not far short of 5,000. The Collector appears to have taken no steps to introduce the administration of gratuitous relief in villages. On this point report has been called for in B.P., dated 11th May 1897, No. 3318. The Collector reports, with evident approval, that the Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund are—

(1) Granting money-doles to persons who cannot attend the relief-works owing to physical inability or other causes;

(2) Supplying vegetables and gingelly-oil to children on works;
(3) Granting doles to dependants of weavers; and
(4) Distributing cloths to the needy.

It is only the last form of relief that is a legitimate tax upon the charity of the fund. The grant of doles or of cooked food has been sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 216 of 1897, and the recent raising of the rate of wages should do away with all necessity for supplying vegetables and oil to children on works. The Collector will see that the fund is relieved of these burdens immediately; if he has not the proper establishment to carry out the instructions of Government at once, he may probably rely upon the co-operation of the local committee until he can obtain paid officers. The Board has been empowered—G.O., No. 316, dated 11th May 1897—to draft subordinates from other districts for relief work, and the Collectors of all affected districts have been called upon by wire to report the number of extra kitchen superintendents, paymasters and relief circle inspectors they require. The position of the subdivision is critical, and Mr. Forbes' transfer at the present time is to be regretted. Mr. Vaughan will have to employ all his energy in order to obtain an early grasp of the situation in his charge.

6. Small-pox is to be found in parts. The Collector must be careful to see that it does not spread to the coolies on works, or there will be a general desertion. The present arrangements for the medical supervision of those on relief are wholly inadequate, it being impossible for the ordinary staff to pay any real attention to them. The risks attending the undermanning of the Medical and other departments are being pointed out to Government in a separate Proceedings (B.P., dated 17th May 1897, No. 373).

7. With regard to weavers, it is not absolutely necessary that the details of the Adóni table should be rigidly adopted in places to which they are unsuitable. The task-tables should be adapted to the peculiarities of each locality, but the task demanded for the present should not be severer than that in force at Adóni. The real principle underlying the order of Government is that weavers elsewhere should be able to earn the Adóni wage. This was pointed out in B.P., dated 8th May 1897, No. 3233. The suitability of the Adóni scheme to other places will be decided on after receiving the reports called for from the Special Deputy Collector on weavers' relief.

8. The Collector's attention will be drawn again to B.P., No. 315 of 1896. If the instructions issued in the G.O., embodied therein had been properly followed, the Famine Special Deputy Collector's difficulties as regards establishment would not have been experienced.

9. The Board considers that the charge of the Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. Narayanaswami Pillai Avergal, which includes Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla and Proddatur, is more than he can possibly manage, and, in applying for the services of an additional officer, ventures to suggest the name of M.R.Ry. K. Lakshmana Rao, who has had great experience of famine work.

10. Too many applications for loans are pending, especially in Pulivendla taluk. The slowness of progression throughout the district is shown by the following figures:—

Up to the end of the week ending	Loans disbursed	
	Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.
April 3rd	4,465	650
„ 10th	4,665	650
„ 17th	4,790	650
„ 24th	5,065	650
May 1st	5,110	650

These figures show that no amounts have been disbursed under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and only Rs. 645 under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the past five weeks. This is not creditable. The Collector should have asked for a special establishment for the disposal of these applications. He will now report what extra establishment he requires. In some cases when loans were not recovered, the present Collector took the step of ordering certain Revenue subordinates to make good the amounts. This was a course which, for obvious reasons, was open to objection, and in its Proceedings, dated 17th November 1896, No. 5741, the Board, in submitting the matter to Government, pointed this out. The order of Government—G.O., Mis. No. 4895, dated 1st December 1896—was as follows:—"The Government agrees with the opinion expressed in paragraph 2 of the B.P. as to the inexpediency of inflicting fines in cases of this description." The Board fears that the Revenue subordinates of the district are under apprehension as to the personal consequences which may ensue to them if loans granted are not recovered. The Collector should make it clear to all his subordinates that, except in case of clear dishonesty or gross carelessness, the subordinates of the Revenue Department engaged on loan business have nothing to fear, and should impress on all concerned the urgent necessity for disposing of all pending applications with the utmost rapidity. Loans for the purchase of fodder should have the preference until pasture springs up.

11. The administration of relief in the district is, on the whole, unsatisfactory. The Collector wastes his time over trivial matters to the detriment of the general administration. For instance, he spent the greater part of the fortnight under report trying to run to ground a paymaster, who, he must have known, as soon as he commenced his enquiry, had committed no peculation, but only an irregularity.

(True Copy and Extract).

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

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

Order—No. 451, Revenue, dated 12th June 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Government has already passed orders on the question of farming cattle camps and importing fodder referred to in paragraph 3 of the Board's Proceedings (G.Os., No. 301, dated 5th May 1897, No. 424, dated 2nd June 1897, and No. 432, dated 4th June 1897). It is presumed that the remark in paragraph 5 about "the recent raising of the rates of wages" refers to the abolition of the D wage and the restriction of the C wage to untasked labour.

3. The recommendation in paragraph 9 will be disposed of separately. The Government concurs in the Board's remarks in paragraph 10.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Exd.Md. Pahilvan.

70 Copies.

Public Works Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

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G.O., No. 454, 12th June 1897.

No. 1856/39-1-97

Communicated to the Supdg-Engr III Circle.

JUNE. 17 D-Rec

To

The S.E. III Circle.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with remarks, Board's Proceedings submitting to Government — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 30th April 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement Land Records and Agriculture), dated 18th May 1897, No. 379 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative from the Collector of Cuddapah for the period ending 30th April 1897, dated Camp, Rayalapuram, 2nd May 1897, Dis. No. 188-F. :—

State of the Country.

Rainfall and water-supply.—There was no rainfall during the fortnight in the eastern section. In the northern section one inch of rainfall is reported from Gotlamitta, Pulivendla taluk. There was a fall of one inch of rain at Korlakunta, Rayachóti taluk, 30 cents at Kothakota and 75 cents at Badikayalapalle, Madanapalle taluk, besides slight showers in parts of Madanapalle and Burakayalakota firkas.

Water-supply—Eastern section.—Nine tanks in Pullampet and one in Badvel have small supplies. The Sagiléru, Pullangéru and Gunjana are flowing slightly. Channels have ceased to flow in Badvel and Sidhout, while in Pullampet they are slightly flowing. In Badvel the supply in wells is insufficient for irrigation purposes. Drinking water-supply is sufficient in all parts of the section. *Northern section—Cuddapah taluk.*—Channels are flowing slightly. The supply in wells is going down. Scarcity of drinking water is felt in the western part of the taluk. In Cuddapah town itself the house-service pipes have been closed by the municipal council owing to alleged deficiency of supply in the Bugga springs. The Assistant Sanitary Engineer has suggested some improvements which the municipal council proposes to carry out shortly. *Proddatur.*—The Kundu river flows one foot deep. Two river channels contain small supplies. *Jammalamadugu.*—The supplies in channels and wells are diminishing. *Pulivendla.*—The Mahadevapalli tank received about a month's supply in consequence of the recent rainfall at Gotlamitta. In some of the villages, scarcity of drinking water is felt. The Tahsildar has been ordered to take steps to get wells repaired and make other arrangements for the improvement of water-supply. *Southern section—Kadiri.*—Thirteen tanks have very scanty supplies. Seven channels are flowing less than half foot deep. Supply in wells is insufficient for purposes of irrigation. Difficulty to procure drinking water is felt in several villages. *Rayachóti.*—No supply in tanks. Only a few river channels contain water for irrigation. Drinking water is available generally. *Vayalpad.*—The tanks are dried up. The supply in channels is scanty. In Piléru division drinking water has to be got from long distances. The supplies in wells are going down. *Madanapalle.*—Most of the tanks are dry. A few river channels in Madanapalle firka contain small supplies. Drinking water available generally.

Agricultural operations and condition of Standing crops.

(*a*) *Agricultural operations—Eastern section—Badvel and Sidhout.*—Sowing indigo under wells, irrigating tobacco and onions, harvesting gingelly and thrashing cholam and ragi.

Pullampet.—Sowing indigo, harvesting ragi, cholam, tobacco and gingelly.

(*b*) *Standing crops—Badvel and Sidhout.*—The crops on the ground are cholam, gingelly, indigo, cotton and tobacco, chiefly under wells. These are in good condition. *Pullampet.*—Paddy, cholam, ragi, cumbu, korra, onions, turmeric and gingelly are generally in good condition. Cholam in two villages, however, is said to have withered, while gingelly is fading in parts owing to the absence of rain. *Northern section—Cuddapah taluk.*—The agricultural operations in progress are: baling water from wells, harvesting ragi, cotton and castor under wells, sowing indigo, korra, cholam and paddy under wells, thrashing kusuma and ragi and ploughing. Cotton,

ragi, indigo, korra, cholam and gingelly under wells and channels are the standing crops. Their condition is good. Paddy under the Pata Cuddapah tank is said to be withering for want of water. This is a canal-fed tank and the canal has been closed for the annual clearance. The agricultural operations in progress in Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla are the irrigation of crops under wells, and the preparation of the lands for the next sowing. As is usual in this part of the year there are no standing crops except under wells. The crops dependant upon the latter are paddy, korra, bariga, indigo, cholam, gingelly and tobacco and are in good condition. *Southern section.*—The irrigation of crops and harvest of cholam, ragi and paddy crops are in progress. In the Piléru division lands are being ploughed for sugarcane under wells, while in Madanapalle sugarcane is being harvested in some parts and planted in others.

The standing crops in Kadiri are paddy, cholam, korra and sugarcane. Those under wells are doing well. Elsewhere they look poorly. The crops in Rayachóti—paddy, cholam and ragi—are in good condition. In Vayalpad paddy and cholam under wells are in fair condition. In the Piléru division of this taluk, however, sugarcane and other garden crops are reported by the Deputy Tahsildar to be drooping for want of water under wells. The crops on the ground in Madanapalle are cholam, korra, sugarcane and paddy under wells. These are in good condition.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.

Eastern section.—Pasture scanty in Badvel and Sidhout. In parts of Pullampet pasture is available. The supply of fodder is sufficient and the condition of cattle good.

Northern section.—Pasture is not available except to a scanty extent in the beds of tanks and vankas and such like places. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in parts of Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks, while in all the taluks comprising the section it sells at very high prices. The condition of cattle continues to be generally good, but in parts of Kamalápuram and Animala firkas of the Cuddapah taluk they are reported to be deteriorating in condition. Here in Pulivendla, also, they seem 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. A report has recently been called for on the subject of throwing open forest reserves to free grazing, and a full reply will be sent in due course ; but I may say at once that no such scheme is workable, or will do any good in the affected portions of this district. The stall-fed cattle are in good condition and the others, which are not very numerous, will have to wait, as they always do, until the early monsoon showers come. They contrive to exist in a wonderful manner every year in the month of May on the scantiest food. Goats and sheep, which are numerous, are in excellent condition. Cattle disease prevails in three villages of Jammalamadugu taluk and one of Proddatur.

Southern section.—Pasture is available in parts of Vayalpad and Madanapalle. Fodder is also available, but at high prices in Vayalpad and Rayachóti. The condition of cattle is good in Vayalpad. In parts of Rayachóti some are said to have become thin. In Kadiri taluk cattle are said to be losing strength for want of pasture and fodder. In three villages twenty cattle are reported by a Revenue Inspector to have died owing to want of fodder and water. The Sub-Collector will be requested to submit a full report regarding the condition of cattle in this taluk.

General Remarks.—The *Eastern section* gives no room for anxiety.

In the *Northern section*, agricultural operations are practically over and no crops are on the ground except here and there under wells. The numbers on the relief works are therefore on the increase as was expected. Until the south-west monsoon declares itself, and agricultural operations are resumed, the continuance and expansion of relief works is necessary. The condition of Rayachóti, Kadiri and parts of Vayalpad and Madanapalle taluks requires careful watching at present. If the south-west monsoon does not break in the early part of June, test works will be necessary in all these

taluks. The Sub-Collector considers that as soon as the work of deepening wells, clearing tamarind and cutting crops is over, the cooly classes will stand in need of relief if there be no rainfall within the next fortnight. Mr. Forbes has been offered and has accepted the post of Acting Postmaster-General and is expecting telegraphic orders to proceed to Bengal. Government has informed me that Mr. Vaughan will take Mr. Forbes' place; but I believe Mr. Vaughan's leave will not expire until the 20th June 1897. If so, the sub-division cannot be left without a Sub-Collector as its present position is causing much anxiety and I myself cannot possibly leave the works in the main division. It is only by frequent inspections that their proper conduct can be ensured and my experience has been that something requires to be set right on every work I visit.

Food-supplies and the state of the markets.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets, in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, for the period ending 30th April 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		White cholam.		Yellow cholam.		Cumbu.	
	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.
Badvel	7·42	7·42	18·00	18 00	15·80	15·80	..	..	11·96	13·05
Sidhout	9·07	9·07	19·80	19·80	14·00	13·20	14·85	14·85	13·20	14·00
Pullampet	..	8·71	18·00	18·00	..	..	..	..	13·05	13·05
Chitvel	8·30	8·30	21·00	20·00	15·80	15·80	..	..	14·50	14·50
Cuddapah	8·30	7·12	18·00	17·25	13·03	11·62	..	..	11·60	11·60
Kamalápuram	9·07	..	18 97	18·15	..	..	13·20	13·20	..	..
Proddatur	9·90	9·90	16·12	16·12	13·03	13·03	12·64	12·64	..	..
Jammalamadugu	8·71	8·71	15·75	15·75	13·43	13·43	12 64	12·64	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	15·75	13·43	13 43	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·54	9·13	18·75	18 75	15·80	15·80	..	..	13·05	13·05
Ráyachóti	9·01	9·01	16·50	16·50	13·43	15·91	..	..	13·05	13·05
Vayalpad	9·13	9·13	18·00	19·5	..	15·80	..	..	13·05	13 77
Madanapalle	9·07	9·54	24·75	22·50	14·85	14·22	..	..	16·50	13·05
Average for all stations ..	8·82	8·69	18·41	18·23	14·26	14·28	13·19	13·19	13·33	13·23
Average for the affected tracts ..	8·86	8·50	16·92	16·60	13·23	13·23	12·78	12·78	11·60	11·06

Activity of trade—Eastern section.—Active. Rice is being imported to Rajampet from the southern districts.

Northern section.—Trade is dull generally. The Pulivendla market was well supplied. In Cuddapah rice is being imported from Salem.

Southern section—Kadiri.—Trade is active in dry staple food-grains.

Ráyachóti.—Active. Cholam exported to Cuddapah.

Vayalpad.—Not active.

Madanapalle.—Active. Rice and ragi are imported to the Madanapalle taluk from the Mysore province.

Condition of people.

(1) *On works.*—Generally good. There have been cases of small-pox at the Rayalapuram relief work. Slight fever also prevails. Till recently this work was in medical charge of the Pulivendla hospital assistant—an inconvenient arrangement; but I have recently had a separate hospital assistant posted to the charge of the work, and I trust he will do his duty satisfactorily.

(2) *In villages.*—Good generally.

Sickness and mortality.—Small-pox prevails in some of the villages of Proddatur and Pulivendla, dysentery in Pullampet and fever in Proddatur, Pulivendla and Pullampet taluks and the Píléru division. A cooly attending the relief kitchen at Kodur, Cuddapah taluk, died on the 13th instant of chronic diarrhœa and dropsy from which he had long been suffering.

Measures of relief.

Taluk.	Number employed			Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight last Saturday (24th April 1897).	Latest day in the fortnight for which report has been received.	
Proddatur	2,511	3,932	5,480	The figures in column 3 are furnished in accordance with B.P., dated 31st March 1897, No. 262. The figure entered in that column against Pulivendla differs from that entered in the season report, as in the latter the Friday's figure was adopted instead of that for Saturday which was not furnished by the Tahsildar. As the figures in column 3 show the strength of the work as it stood nearly a week ago, the latest information is noted in column 4. A statement showing the figures for each work is attached.
Cuddapah	5,619	6,781	7,068	
Jammalamadugu	5,886	8,860	10,246	
Pulivendla	5,638	7,529	8,214	
Total ..	19,654	27,102	31,008	

Remarks.—The large increase in the number of relief-workers when compared with the last fortnight is due to the cessation of agricultural operations in the affected taluks. Three new works were opened during the fortnight. The numbers on our works will increase until the south-west monsoon bursts.

Gratuitous relief.

Taluk.	At kitchens-dependants.		
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight, Saturday (24th April 1897).	This fortnight, latest day for which information is available.
Proddatur	123	201	242
Jammalamadugu	224	293	349
Pulivendla	105	155	125
Cuddapah	276	410	445
Total ..	728	1,059	1,161

Weavers' relief.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured		Remarks.
		Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to the period.	
Jammalamadugu ..	9	7,383	9,565	Panchalu. 2,016 | 17,092 Turbans, 7 × 7. 1,015 | 5,102 Turbans, 6 × 6. 9,828 | 71,300 Turbans, 5 × 5. 5,065 | 24,932		The three villages of the Cuddapah taluk being within a short distance from Proddatur, the weavers in those villages have been permitted to take advances at Proddatur. By this arrangement, no separate relief has been found to be necessary in Cuddapah.
Total ..	..	..	..	17,924	118,426	
Proddatur	6	..	346 men	30	30	
Cuddapah	3	..	281 women.	5 × 5 cloths. 36 Panchalu.	5 × 5 cloths. 36 Panchalu.	
Total ..	..	..	627	..	..	

Private charity.—The Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund has allotted funds for the distribution of charity in the affected taluks. At present the following kinds of relief are being granted :—

(1) Granting money doles to persons who cannot attend the relief works owing to physical inability or other causes.

(2) Supplying vegetables and gingelly-oil to children on works.

(3) Doles to dependants of weavers.

(4) Distribution of cloths to the needy.

The poorer classes are much benefited by State relief having thus been supplemented by private charity.

Remarks.—The numbers on relief works are rapidly increasing. Sixteen works are now in progress and five more have been ordered to be started. No necessity for additional relief works at present exists in Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks. There is a sufficiency of works in convenient centres in both these taluks. I propose starting a third work in Cuddapah taluk on the Cuddapah-Vempalli road not far from Vempalle. This will serve several villages in Pulivendla taluk from which workers are now coming to the Gangireddipalle work. I am also looking out for a suitable work between Vempalle and Pulivendla. The Kotapalle tank work which is in the Famine programme seems unsuitable for various reasons, the chief among which is the complaint of the ryots that a large extent of valuable patta land will be submerged if the tank is repaired. I asked the Engineer to investigate a project for a channel from a vanka which carries a good supply of water at Atsavalle, but he professed his inability on account of want of sub-[illegible]s—a valid excuse. I can find absolutely no suitable work in the locality recommended [illegible] other than a road work. I am now on the Rayalapuram work and intend inspecting the locality in a few days and deciding what has to be done. I regret to state that during the fortnight I have had to spend over a week on the Kodur work near Yerraguntla setting right irregularities regarding the payments of coolies. Some gangs had not been paid for six days and the paymaster had not entered Rs. 2,400 received by him in his accounts. In fact he had not written an entry in his cash account (Form No. I, page 89, Famine Code) from 2nd to 12th April. With the assistance of the Tahsildar (who was not to blame) I set matters right before leaving the work. I have since been inspecting Muddanur tank work and the work here, and I met Mr. Morin, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, at Tondur to select a site for the new work which he hopes to start there on the 5th instant. During the fortnight orders were issued to start the weavers' relief in Proddatur. In G.O., No. 227, dated 31st March 1897, it was directed that pending investigation of the weavers' task tables by the Special Deputy Collector, the Adóni table should be adopted as the standard in all relief circles. The Deputy Collector, however, reports that the Adóni table is not suitable for the Jammalamadugu cloths except perhaps for panchalu. The matter will be separately reported on to the Board. Pending further orders advances are being made on the basis of the Jammalamadugu table already approved by the Board. I have already explained that it was the Deputy Collector M.R.Ry. Narainasawmi Pillay who altered the task from the 8-hours day to the 10-hours day without authority, and that I reported his action to the Board as soon as I was made aware of it. Personally, I approve of the 10-hours day task for weavers and I have sent certain statistics gathered by me during a five days visit to Jammalamadugu in March which proved that several of the weavers there instead of earning *C* class wages as Government intended were actually earning over *A* class wages. The Board has been pleased to doubt the accuracy of my facts and to send my report to the Special Deputy Collector, Weavers' Relief scheme, for verification. The Special Deputy Collector on famine duty states that his relief charge is a very big one, that it takes him nearly two months to complete the inspection of one taluk and that the establishment allowed to him, which consists of one clerk, is insufficient. At the request of the proprietors of certain tea estates on the Nilgiris and in North Travancore who wrote to me in February, I published notices stating the terms on which coolies would be given employment on the estates and asked the missionaries in

the district and my subordinates whether any coolies would go to the estates on those terms. The Cuddapah Division Deputy Collector informs me that the London Society Missionaries have been registering some coolies who are expected to go soon. I have asked for full information from the missionaries and will report what has transpired in the next narrative. The overseer in charge of the Kodur relief work informed me that a planter from Travancore had come there to collect coolies. In conclusion I have only to request that the Board will again inform Government of the necessity that there will be for a very large expansion of works in the sub-division, if the June rains fail. If this should unfortunately happen, I estimate that about thirty overseers will be immediately wanted with a corresponding superior staff of, say, four Assistant Engineers. If the June rains do not fail, this staff will not be required. I am, of course, unable to predict whether the rains will fail or not and presume that Government will prefer to have a little delay in starting famine works in June in case the rains fail to keeping a large engineering staff in readiness waiting to see whether there is or is not a failure in the monsoon :—

PLACES VISITED BY COLLECTOR.

Cuddapah Taluk.

1. Yerraguntla.
2. Kodur.
3. Dodlapad.
4. Peddanapad.
5. Uruthur.
6. Tarakapalle.
7. Gazulakondiahpalle.
8. Sunkesula.
9. Tippalur.
10. Yerragudipad.
11. Pandillapalle.

Jammalamadugu Taluk.

12. Muddanur.
13. Bondalakunta.
14. Aranetipalle.
15. Chintakunta.
16. Rajula Guranayyapalle.
17. Yamavaram.
18. Chinnareddipalle.
19. Nallahalli.
20. Pedda Dudyala.

Pulivendla Taluk.

21. Mallela.
22. Tondur.

BY SUB-COLLECTOR.

Madanapalle Taluk.

1. Madanapalle.
2. Kandlamadugu.
3. Peddatippasamudram.
4. Rangasamudram.
5. Kothakota.
6. Badikayalapalle.
7. Maddayyagaripalle.
8. Burlapalle.
9. Chintamanipalle.
10. Angallu.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR, SIDHOUT.

Pullampet Taluk.

1. Mannur.
2. Gundlur.
3. Nandalur.
4. Adupur.
5. Yellamarajupalle.
6. Nallatimmayyapalle.
7. Lebaka.
8. Kommur.
9. Konapuram.
10. Tangatur.
11. Obili.
12. Poli.
13. Nallapareddipalle.
14. Mandapalle.
15. Pulapattur.
16. Pothapi.
17. Utukur.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Cuddapah Taluk.

1. Kamalapuram.
2. Appiahpalle.
3. Kokatam.
4. Yerragudipad.
5. Tsadipirala.
6. Hamuanagutti.
7. Potladurti.
8. Yerraguntla.
9. Gangireddipalle.
10. Kodur.
11. Sambatur.
12. Malakananipalle.
13. Ibharampuram.
14. Gangavaram.

Special Deputy Collector.

1. Pulivendla.
2. Kothapalle.
3. Yerrahalla.
4. Nallapureddipalle.
5. Vulimella.
6. Ragimanipalle.
7. Gollalagoodur.
8. Chintalaguttoor.
9. Alavalapad.
10. Kathaloor.
11. Pamalur.
12. Pernapad.
13. Pendluru.
14. Mutukoor.
15. Ramireddipalle.
16. Nagoor.
17. Vempalle.
18. Alireddipalle.
19. Kummaravaripalle.
20. Chintalamaddypalle.
21. Idupulapaya.
22. Veerannagattapalle.
23. Addálamarri.
24. Komarkalva.
25. Cheruvukampalle.
26. Oddapalle, hamlet of Komarkalva.
27. Gollapam.
28. Malepalle, hamlet of Komarakalva.
29. Gandikovoor.
30. Bojjireddipalle.
31. Obala Nayakanipalle.
32. Marella madaka.
33. Yerrakonnanapalle.
34. Siddareddigeripalle.
35. Jogireddipalle.
36. Madigapalle, hamlet of Yerrakommanapalle.
37. Goddavanpalle.
38. Rajupalle.
39. Nakkaladinnepalle.
40. Kuppam.
41. Gazulapalle.
42. Madigapalle, hamlet of Surabhu.
43. Oddapalle, hamlet of Surabhu.
44. Agraharam.
45. Nerusapalle.
46. Appireddigaripalle.
47. Madepalle.
48. Bondilapalle.
49. Mahadevupalle.
50. Bojjakandlapalle.
51. Kothapalle, hamlet of Surabhu.
52. Malikimandlapalle.
53. Kuppaguttapalle.
54. Vutukoornandlapalle.
55. Chinna Narapureddivanipalle.
56. Kondamnairpalle.
57. Bodigarellapalle.
58. Baletimmayyagaripalle.
59. Ayyageripalle.
60. Komatipalle.
61. Nagalaguddapalle.
62. Chilekampalle.
63. Madigapalle.
64. Narapureddipalle.
65. Chekragapet.
66. Upparavandlapalle.
67. Appireddigaripalle.
68. Kothapalle.
69. Malepalle.
70. Gaddamuandlupalle.
71. Maddikivandlupalle.
72. Upparavandlapalle.
73. Malepalle.
74. Surrapugattapalle.
75. Timmareddigaripalle.
76. Isukachintalapalle.
77. Oddepalle.

Statement showing the extent which applied for or used canal water down to 26th April 1897, under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

Taluks.	Rs. 6.	Rs. 4.		Rs. 3.	Rs. 2.	Re. 1.	Total.
		Canal direct.	Canal fed tanks approximately.				
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
1. Ramallakot	127·29	1,395·50	..	362·23	..	808·13	2,693·15
2. Nandikotkur	31·06	3,762·57	..	1,366·68	275·48	20,911·84	26,347·63
3. Nandyal	4·12	2,220·05	2,000·0	681·88	896·78	9,846·86	15,649·69
4. Sirvel	5·85	1,082·27	50·0	1,163·71	1,820·35	9,258·22	13,380·40
5. Koilkuntla	2·34	225·78	..	115·48	36·21	5,446·05	5,825·86
Total ..	170·66	8,686·17	2,050·0	3,689·98	3,028·82	46,271·10	63,896·73
6. Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	47·98	10·37	438·06	496·41
7. Proddatur	31·17	3,189·01	..	2,380·73	..	3,356·65	8,957·56
8. Cuddapah	25·55	4,673·17	3,000·0	2,020·31	..	1,375·85	11,094·88
Total ..	56·72	7,862·18	3,000·0	4,449·02	10·37	5,170·56	20,548·85
Grand Total ..	227·38	16,548·35	5,050·0	8,139·0	3,039·19	51,441·66	84,445·58

Remarks.—There are no fresh darkhasts for water. Actual extents as per canal tirwajasti lists have been adopted for the Ramallakot and Nandikotkur taluks. Hence the increase in the total.

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

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.				Other purposes.				Total.				Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		Applications accepted.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	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.		
Badvel	2	350	2	175	3	630	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350	2	175	3	630	2	..
Sidhout	2	300	1	200	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	300	1	200	1	150	1	..
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cuddapah	3	450	1	75	13	1,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	450	1	75	13	1,890	16	4
Proddatur	17	2,645	16	2,025	13	2,880	1	60	..	..	..	..	17	2,705	17	2,085	18	3,290	4	3
Jammalamadugu ..	7	860	5	405	14	3,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	860	5	405	14	3,970	3	10
Pulivendla	8	750	..	..	12	13,760	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	750	..	..	12	17,485	10	1
Kadiri	10	1,380	10	1,060	2	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,380	10	1,060	2	450	1	12
Rāyachōti	1	100	1	50	6	980	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	50	6	980	..	..
Vayalpad	13	2,020	13	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2,020	13	1,110	..	..	1	50
Madanapalle ..	5	650	..	..	5	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	650	..	..	5	650	..	..
Total ..	63	9,505	49	5,100	92	25,200	1	60	..	..	..	..	64	9,565	60	5,160	124	29,545	1	50

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.				Cattle and seed-grain.				Total.			
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	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.
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..
Sidhout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	1	50	..	..
Rāyachōti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	420
Vayalpad	6	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	600	..	..	4	420	6	600	4	430
Madanapalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	660	..	..	..	..	2	160	8	820	..	..	9	1,000	8	650	9	1,000

Statement showing numbers on works.

Name of work.	Number of workers		Number fed at the kitchen	
	On the 24th.	On the latest day for which reports are received.	On the 24th.	On the latest day for which reports are received.
Yerraguntla-Vempalle road near Kodur	3,997	4,056 (29)	185	207
Do. do. near Gangireddipalle	2,784	3,012 (28)	225	238
Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road, Bollavaram	1,690	1,971 (29)	96	94
Do. do. Goriganur	1,285	1,217 (28)	71	60
Settivaripalle tank, Proddatur taluk	1,060	1,813 (28)	27	25
Muddanur-Pulivendla road, Rayalapuram	3,959	3,246 (28)	100	75
Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road, Nidivelagala	2,578	3,109 (28)	29	25
Do. do. Anantapuram, Jammalamadugu taluk	1,523	1,850 (29)	56	59
Lingala tank, Pulivendla taluk	996	1,159 (27)	26	25
Muddanur tank	1,682	2,160 (28)	42	80
Jammalamadugu-Nosam road, Gundlakunta	1,339	1,530 (28)	30	38
Muddanur-Jammalamadugu road, Vemaguntapalle	1,554	1,760 (29)	48	64
Peddasettipalle channel near Tsondoor, Proddatur taluk	712	993 (29)	42	45
Chepad project at Gopavaram	470	703	36	78
Chinnadandlur channel	Not started.	246 (29)	Not started.	15
Gollapalli agraharam	1,473	1,729 (28)	46	48
Total	27,102	31,254	1,059	1,167

Particulars of establishment.	No.	For what purpose required.
Special Assistant Collector	1	To do the routine duties of the Collector.
Deputy Collector	1	In famine charge of the Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks.
Deputy Tahsildars	3	To do the routine duties of the Tahsildars of the above taluks.
Do.	1	To be in charge of weavers' operations.
Paymasters	14	
Kitchen superintendents	17	
Clerks	6	
Menials	6	
Weavers' establishment.		
Storekeeper	1	
Appraisers	3	
Clerks	4	
Attenders	5	
Paymaster	1	

Read—the following letter from A. C. TATE, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Camp Rayalapuram, 6th May 1897, Dis. No. 212-F :—

In continuation of the fortnightly narrative, Disposal No. 188-F., dated 2nd instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a supplemental statement showing the information about weavers' relief in Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks.

Supplemental.

Weavers' Relief.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Number of persons relieved		Number of cloths manufactured		Remarks.
		Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to the period.	
Proddatur	6	..	346 men.	30 5×5 cloths	30 5×5 cloths	The three villages of the Cuddapah taluk being within a short distance from Proddatur, the weavers in those villages have been permitted to take advances at Proddatur. By this arrangement, no separate relief has been found to be necessary in Cuddapah.
Cuddapah	3		281 women.	36 Panchalu.	36 Panchalu.	
Total	..	..	627	..	..	

Resolution—dated 18th May 1897, No. 379.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight under report was slight, and has in no way affected prospects. Want of drinking water is being felt in parts of Cuddapah, Pulivendla, Kadiri and Vayalpad taluks, and the Municipal water-supply in Cuddapah is failing. The Collector remarks that the Tahsildar of Pulivendla has been ordered to take steps to get wells repaired and make other arrangements for the improvement of water-supply. The order seems to be of too general a nature; and it does not appear whether the Tahsildar was supplied with any funds for the purpose. The supply of water for irrigational purposes is low, and is decreasing. The area of standing crops which are all under irrigation is small, but their condition is reported good generally, though falling off in parts owing to the failing water-supply. Agricultural operations are practically at a standstill.

3. Pasture is said to be available in parts, but the Board believes there is virtually none anywhere. Fodder is scarce and dear. Cattle are falling off in condition, and it is reported that twenty have died in Kadiri of privation. This requires verification, and the Sub-Collector's report, when received, should be submitted with the Collector's remarks for the information of the Board. If cattle are dying in Kadiri, they must be dying in the north-west section also. All reserves in Kurnool have already been opened to free grazing and all reserves in other districts will shortly be thrown open. There can be no doubt, however, that a very large loss of cattle is imminent. The question of forming cattle camps and importing fodder is now engaging the attention of the Board and Government.

4. Prices tend to rise. The figure given by the Collector, as the average price of white cholam in the affected tracts at the end of the fortnight under report, is incorrect. The correct figure is 12·88, not 13·23. Care must be taken in preparing and checking these tables, or they are liable to lead to wrong inferences. The position of present prices is shown by the accompanying table :—

Rates.	Seers per rupee.			
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholam mixed.	Cumbu.
Standard	13·2	32·0	30·0	28·0
Warning	10·6	24·0	22·5	21·0
Scarcity	7·9	16·0	15·0	14·0
Current affected districts	8·5	16·6	12·8	11·6
April 1892	8·3	15·6	13·6	12·4
April 1877	8·4	9·9	9·3	8·4

The price of the staple in use by the people generally is dearer than in 1892, and only $3\frac{1}{2}$ measures cheaper than in 1877.

5. The condition of the people is reported to be "generally good," but the Board considers that "generally fair" would be more accurate. By the end of the month, the numbers on relief works had increased to 31,008 or by nearly 58 per cent., and the numbers must still swell considerably before any reduction can be expected. The numbers on gratuitous relief are only 1,161, or less than 4 per cent. of the numbers on works. It is clear that this branch of the scheme of relief is not properly attended to in Cuddapah, for the number of dependants to be fed in kitchens according to the Board's estimate should be not far short of 5,000. The Collector appears to have taken no steps to introduce the administration of gratuitous relief in villages. On this point report has been called for in B.P., dated 11th May 1897, No. 3318. The Collector reports, with evident approval, that the Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund are—

(1) Granting money-doles to persons who cannot attend the relief-works owing to physical inability or other causes;

(2) Supplying vegetables and gingelly-oil to children on works;
(3) Granting doles to dependants of weavers; and
(4) Distributing cloths to the needy.

It is only the last form of relief that is a legitimate tax upon the charity of the fund. The grant of doles or of cooked food has been sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 216 of 1897, and the recent raising of the rate of wages should do away with all necessity for supplying vegetables and oil to children on works. The Collector will see that the fund is relieved of these burdens immediately; if he has not the proper establishment to carry out the instructions of Government at once, he may probably rely upon the co-operation of the local committee until he can obtain paid officers. The Board has been empowered—G.O., No. 316, dated 11th May 1897—to draft subordinates from other districts for relief work, and the Collectors of all affected districts have been called upon by wire to report the number of extra kitchen superintendents, paymasters and relief circle inspectors they require. The position of the subdivision is critical, and Mr. Forbes' transfer at the present time is to be regretted. Mr. Vaughan will have to employ all his energy in order to obtain an early grasp of the situation in his charge.

6. Small-pox is to be found in parts. The Collector must be careful to see that it does not spread to the coolies on works, or there will be a general desertion. The present arrangements for the medical supervision of those on relief are wholly inadequate, it being impossible for the ordinary staff to pay any real attention to them. The risks attending the undermanning of the Medical and other departments are being pointed out to Government in a separate Proceedings (B.P., dated 17th May 1897, No. 373).

7. With regard to weavers, it is not absolutely necessary that the details of the Adóni table should be rigidly adopted in places to which they are unsuitable. The task-tables should be adapted to the peculiarities of each locality, but the task demanded for the present should not be severer than that in force at Adóni. The real principle underlying the order of Government is that weavers elsewhere should be able to earn the Adóni wage. This was pointed out in B.P., dated 8th May 1897, No. 3233. The suitability of the Adóni scheme to other places will be decided on after receiving the reports called for from the Special Deputy Collector on weavers' relief.

8. The Collector's attention will be drawn again to B.P., No. 315 of 1896. If the instructions issued in the G.O., embodied therein had been properly followed, the Famine Special Deputy Collector's difficulties as regards establishment would not have been experienced.

9. The Board considers that the charge of the Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. Narayanaswami Pillai Avergal, which includes Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla and Proddatur, is more than he can possibly manage, and, in applying for the services of an additional officer, ventures to suggest the name of M.R.Ry. K. Lakshmana Rao, who has had great experience of famine work.

10. Too many applications for loans are pending, especially in Pulivendla taluk. The slowness of progression throughout the district is shown by the following figures:—

Up to the end of the week ending	Loans disbursed	
	Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.
April 3rd	4,465	650
„ 10th	4,665	650
„ 17th	4,790	650
„ 24th	5,065	650
May 1st	5,110	650

These figures show that no amounts have been disbursed under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and only Rs. 645 under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the past five weeks. This is not creditable. The Collector should have asked for a special

establishment for the disposal of these applications. He will now report what extra establishment he requires. In some cases when loans were not recovered, the present Collector took the step of ordering certain Revenue subordinates to make good the amounts. This was a course which, for obvious reasons, was open to objection, and in its Proceedings, dated 17th November 1896, No. 5741, the Board, in submitting the matter to Government, pointed this out. The order of Government—G.O., Mis. No. 4895, dated 1st December 1896—was as follows:—"The Government agrees with the opinion expressed in paragraph 2 of the B.P. as to the inexpediency of inflicting fines in cases of this description." The Board fears that the Revenue subordinates of the district are under apprehension as to the personal consequences which may ensue to them if loans granted are not recovered. The Collector should make it clear to all his subordinates that, except in case of clear dishonesty or gross carelessness, the subordinates of the Revenue Department engaged on loan business have nothing to fear, and should impress on all concerned the urgent necessity for disposing of all pending applications with the utmost rapidity. Loans for the purchase of fodder should have the preference until pasture springs up.

11. The administration of relief in the district is, on the whole, unsatisfactory. The Collector wastes his time over trivial matters to the detriment of the general administration. For instance, he spent the greater part of the fortnight under report trying to run to ground a paymaster, who, he must have known, as soon as he commenced his enquiry, had committed no peculation, but only an irregularity.

(True Copy and Extract).

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

To t... to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Cuddapah.
Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

No. 454, Revenue, dated 12th June 1897.

Order—No. 451, Revenue, dated 12th June 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Government has already passed orders on the question of farming cattle camps and importing fodder referred to in paragraph 3 of the Board's Proceedings (G.Os., No. 301, dated 5th May 1897, No. 424, dated 2nd June 1897, and No. 432, dated 4th June 1897). It is presumed that the remark in paragraph 5 about "the recent raising of the rates of wages" refers to the abolition of the D wage and the restriction of the C wage to untasked labour.

3. The recommendation in paragraph 9 will be disposed of separately. The Government concurs in the Board's remarks in paragraph 10.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.

70 Copies.