Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 1966

Dated 15th July 97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Jammu: R.S. Revenue Deft. recording Board's Rod: submitting with remarks the for Right — Narrative of the Cooperation for the period ending 15 May 1897, Count Ofs. the Circle

[P.W. 25. 5,000—30-11-96.]

Indexed. 16/7.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Political Proceedings (1897) Department

Current Number: 653

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. 6.7. } 1897. *Enclosures* -

Regd. 6.7. } *Spare copies* 16

G.O., No. 479, 19th June 1897.

Read 5-7-97.

Communicated to the Secretary to Govt.

JUNE.

9/7/97

S.B. III Section dated 5/6

returned

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording Board's Proceedings submitting to Government, with remarks, — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 15th May 1897.

OLS 270 1247

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd June 1897, No. 413 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the first fortnight of May 1897 :—

State of Country.

Rainfall.—During the fortnight, there were showers in parts of all the taluks of the district, the heaviest fall being 2·23 inches at Vayalpad. The subjoined statement shows the rainfall registered at the several rain-gauge stations :—

	Inches.		Inches.
1. Chitvel	0·10	6. Proddatur	0·28
2. Rajampet	0·08	7. Kadiri	0·43
3. Sidhout	1·44	8. Rayachóti	0·52
4. Badvel	0·64	9. Pillér	0·40
5. Cuddapah	0·58	10. Vayalpad	2·23
		11. Madanapalle	0·34

In the interior of the taluks of the sub-division, there was rainfall ranging from ½ to 1½ inches. In Mahadavapalli, Pulivendla taluk, there was about ½ an inch, while on the Dhodiyam hills in the Jammalamadugu taluk, there was about an inch of rainfall. There were also slight showers in parts of the Proddatur taluk. In some of the villages in the northern part of Badvel, there was rainfall ranging from ½ to 1½ inches. There was also about ½ inch of rain in the villages near Pullampet.

Water-supply—Rivers.—There were freshets in the Sagiler, Madduler, Kundu and Vayalpad rivers owing to the rains that fell during the fortnight. The Kundu now flows 1 to 3 feet deep. The Penner is also flowing, as also are the Pullangeru and Gunjana.

Channels—Eastern section.—Said to be flowing in Pullampet. *Southern section.*—River channels are flowing moderately in Vayalpad and Madanapalle. In Kadiri, six channels are flowing less than 1½ feet deep, while in Rayachoti very few river channels are flowing. *Northern section.*—In Pulivendla, the river and spring channels are flowing moderately. The Tahsildar of Jammalamadugu reports that the supply in channels has gone down and is insufficient for irrigation. In Proddatur, the channels are said to be flowing scantily. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal has been re-opened, and has supplied tanks.

Tanks—Eastern section.—Some tanks in the three taluks received supplies, the largest reported being twenty-five days' supply. *Southern section.*—In Rayachóti, thirteen tanks received small supplies. Forty tanks in Voyalpad received supplies ranging from five to twenty-five days. A few tanks in Madanapalle are also said to have received small supplies. *Northern section.*—The Mahadevapalle tank in the Pulivendla taluk contains a month's supply. The Tivvapalle tank in the Proddatur taluk received six days' supply, which has already run out. Tanks in Cuddapah are being supplied from the canal.

Wells—Irrigation.—In several places, supplies are said to be decreasing, and to be not sufficient for irrigation purposes. In the portion of Pulivendla that I have myself inspected, I find supplies sufficient.

Drinking water.—In parts of Kadiri taluk difficulty for drinking water is felt. The supply in the villages of the Cuddapah taluk bordering on Rayachóti and in the village of Animela is said to be insufficient. In some villages of the Jammalamadugu taluk, it is stated that there is no water for drinking purposes, and that it is brought from long distances. This occurs annually, and there is no practical remedy. In Proddatur, there is no water in four villages, and it is scanty in some. The Divisional Officers and Tahsildars merely report that steps will be taken to improve water-supply,

but have not reported the nature of the action taken in the direction and the result, though strict orders * were issued to them on the 7th instant to state in their fortnightly narratives whether the matter of getting over the water difficulty was placed before the taluk boards, whether the boards have funds sufficient to meet the charges, and, if not, to apply for grants from Provincial Funds. The attention of all officers is again drawn to the above order.

* Reference No. 309 of 1897, dated 4th May 1897.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.

(*a*) *Agricultural operations—Southern section.*—In the Kadiri taluk, the agricultural operations in progress are baling water for standing crops, tilling lands for ragi, and harvesting paddy and korra. In Rayachóti, fields are being irrigated, and ragi, cholam, and paddy are under harvest. The ryots in the Vayalpad taluk are engaged in reaping paddy under wells, in baling water for sugarcane and betel gardens, and ploughing dry lands; while in Madanapalle, the agricultural operations in progress are ploughing dry lands for raising dry crops, baling water from wells for sugarcane, paddy, &c., and harvesting cholam. *Northern section.*—Lands under wells and channels are either being irrigated or ploughed. A great deal of dry land has been ploughed and got ready for next sowing. *Eastern section—Sidhout and Badvel.*—Sowing indigo under wells, irrigating tobacco and onions under wells, harvesting gingelly, and thrashing ragi are being carried on. *Pullampet.*—Indigo is being sown, and lands are being ploughed for sowing cumbu. Gingelly is being harvested.

(*b*) *Condition of standing crops—Southern section.*—The following are the standing crops in each taluk :—*Kadiri.*—Paddy, cholam, sugarcane and betel gardens under wells and channels. These are in good condition. *Rayachoti.*—Cholam, ragi and paddy. Condition good. *Madanapalle.*—Sugarcane, paddy, cholam and korra under wells. These crops are in good condition. *Vayalpad.*—Paddy, cholam, sugarcane and betel gardens. Their condition is fair. In the Pillúru division, the Deputy Tahsildar reports that some of the garden crops are drooping for want of water; but Mr. Forbes has reported that the Deputy Tahsildar's reports are not to be trusted. *Eastern Section—Badvel and Sidhout.*—Cholam, gingelly, indigo, cotton and tobacco chiefly under wells are in good condition. *Pullampet.*—Paddy, cholam, ragi, cumbu, korra, onions and gingelly are in good condition. *Northern Section—Proddatur.*—Palapu jonna, korra, paddy, indigo, bariga and gingelly under wells are in good condition. *Jammalamadugu.*—Betel gardens, gingelly, cholam, korra, paddy and bariga under wells are in good condition. *Pulivendla.*—Yellow cholam, gingelly, oil-seeds, tobacco and korra under wells and channels are doing well. Korra seems to be the chief crop now on the ground under wells. I have seen a good deal of very good korra. Its existence has not been reported by the Tahsildar or Deputy Collector. *Cuddapah.*—Paddy, cholam, korra, indigo and gingelly under wells and channels are in good condition. With reference to the report in the last fortnightly narrative that paddy under Pata Cuddapah tank was withering, I am glad to say that the paddy is now reported to have revived. I was astonished last fortnight to receive the report that paddy under this tank was withering. The tank is a fine large one, and is fed by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. It was inspected by His Excellency the Governor on 23rd February, on which day it was full—indeed, water stood a few inches above "full tank level" owing to mud banks put on top of the waste weir. I therefore called for a special report, and from it learned, as above said, that the paddy had revived. This revival is ascribed to fresh supplies of water received from the canal. I intend investigating the matter further on return to head-quarters. In paragraph 2 of its Proceedings, dated 3rd May 1897, No. 334, reviewing the fortnightly narrative of this district for the period ending 15th April 1897, the Board observes that it is unable to share my sanguine views as to the effect of scanty showers that have fallen, and that it doubts if I am justified in accepting the high estimate of outturn either for the crops under wells and channels or for purely dry crops. It is also remarked that it is not clear to what taluk the estimated outturn of crop over 40 per cent. of the cultivated area given as As. 4 to 8 applies. In the first place, I may mention that the figures of outturn reported in my narrative are those furnished by the Tahsildars and by the Special Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. M. V. Narainasawmy

Pillay. I have no reason to believe that the outturn of crops under wells and channels has in any case been over-estimated. I should think, on the other hand, that it has been underrated. I have personally seen a very large area of irrigated crops and found ragi and other crops in excellent condition. As regards the irrigated crops, I regret that the words "in Proddatur" were omitted by mistake after the words "purely dry lands", and hence arose the ambiguity noticed by the Board. I have repeated my instructions about the great care that should be taken in fair-copying these reports. The figures reported refer to Prodattur taluk alone. I do not think that the estimate framed is incorrect. The Tahsildar, Katchepeswara Iyer, is a careful and hardworking man, and to be trusted.

Supply of fodder and pasture, and condition of Cattle.

Pasture—Southern section.—Scanty in Madanapalle, and not available elsewhere. The rainfall reported above will no doubt have improved matters. *Eastern section.*—Pasture is still available in parts of Pullampet. *Northern section.*—Very scanty; but available in places in the beds of vankas and channels. I have personally seen pasture near Rayalapuram, Mosuvaripalle, Kasanur and Ulimella.

In paragraph 3 of its Proceedings, dated 3rd May 1897 No. 334, the Board says that it believes pasture to be non-existent, and in Proceedings dated 22nd April 1897, No. 309, it has been remarked that I should have used the word "*nil*" instead of "Scanty" I think that the word used by me was justified by the facts disclosed by my personal observation. At Mosuvaripalle, in the Pulivendla taluk, three or four days ago, I saw a stretch of green grass about six inches in height in the bed of the stream. I should say that the length of this stretch of grass was about 150 yards. I saw the bed of the same stream at intervals along a distance of three miles, and it seemed to have some green grazing on it all the way along. A large number of cattle were grazing upon it. The day before yesterday at Kasanur, I counted in front of my tent 41 buffaloes and 9 donkeys cropping the scanty pasture in the bed of the vanka. I saw similar pasture at Rayalapuram and Ulimella. Under these circumstances, I respectfully regret that I am unable to adopt the Board's statement, and say that pasture is "*nil*" or "non-existent". The fact remains that the cattle contrive to exist, and to do that they must have food. They are to be seen, every place I have been, grazing as best they can. As reported in my last narrative, they have fallen off in condition since January, but I have seen no cattle in this district in such bad condition as those I saw between Arkonam and Madras last month. It should not be forgotten that this district is not the same as Bellary, Kurnool or Anantapur, and that although the affected portion is generally described as the "black cotton" portion, yet, it contains very large stretches of country that are not black cotton soil, *e.g.*, in this Pulivendla taluk, one-fourth the area is not black cotton soil. I can also inform the Board from my personal observation that there is surface water in vankas at the following places—Kasanur, Dondlanágu, Mosuvaripalle, Rayalapuram and Tondur, all visited by me during the fortnight under report. At Nidivelagala, the sub-soil water is so near the surface that it has been reached in cutting road-side drains. Any idea of the affected portion of this district as a place entirely parched up is, therefore, erroneous. There are several places where surface water is still available in considerable quantity owing to springs.

Fodder—Eastern section.—Sufficient. *Southern section.*—Procurable, but at dear rates. In Vayalpad, cholam recently harvested has added to the stock of fodder. The Sub-Collector reports that fodder is scanty in Tamballapalle firka of Madanapalle taluk. *Northern section.*—Available, but the prices are high. Getting scarce in Cuddapah taluk.

Condition of cattle.

Southern section.—Good in Vayalpad and Madanapalle (except Tamballapalle) and fair in Ráyachóti. Some cattle in the latter taluk are said to be emaciated. In Kadiri, cattle are said to be losing strength owing to want of sufficient pasture and fodder. The absence of fodder is reported to have resulted in the death of 100 cattle in four villages of Patnam firka. Cattle appear to be worse off and in worse condition in Kadiri than in any taluk of the district. *Northern section.*—*Proddatur.*—Generally good. *Pulivendla.*—Plough and draught cattle are well cared for, and the rest generally have fallen off in condition. *Jammalamadugu.*—The Tahsildar says that the condition of cattle is deteriorating for want of sufficient fodder, and that many cattle are emaciated. *Cuddapah.*—Good generally, but in parts of Kamalapuram and Animala firkas cattle are said to be losing condition. Cattle disease prevails in Proddatur, Jammalamadugu, Ráyachóti and Madanapalle. *Eastern section.*—Good. Cattle disease prevails in one village of Sidhout and one of Pullampet taluk.

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 15th May 1897.

Station.	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	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	9·07	9·07	19·80	19·80	13·20	14·00	14·85	14·85	13·05	12·32
Pullampet	8·71	8·71	18·00	18·00	..	..	..	..	14·00	13·20
Chitvél	8·30	8·30	21·00	21·00	15·80	15·86	..	..	13·05	13·05
Cuddapah	7·12	7·88	17·25	17·25	11·62	12·24	..	..	14·50	14·50
Kamalápuram	..	..	18·15	18·15	..	13·20	..	..	11·60	11·60
Proddatur	9·90	9·90	16·12	16·50	13·03	13·43	12·64	12·64	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	8·71	8·71	15·75	15·75	13·43	* 12·32	12·64	12·64	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	15·75	13·43	13·43	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·13	9·13	18·75	18·75	15·80	15·80	..	..	..	..
Ráyachóti	9·01	9·01	16·50	16·50	15·01	15·01	..	..	13·05	13·05
Vayalpad	9·13	9·13	19·50	19·50	15·80	† 18·96	..	..	13·05	13·05
Madanapalle	9·54	9·13	22·50	22·50	14·22	† 18·96	..	..	13·77	13·05
Average for all stations ..	8·69	8·72	18·23	18·26	14·28	14·95	13·19	13·19	13·05	13·05
Average for the affected tracts	8·30	8·69	16·60	16·68	12·87	13·02	12·64	12·64	13·23	12·98
									11·60	11·60

* Rise is attributed to short supply in the markets. † Owing to recent harvest of cholam.

Activity of Trade.

Southern section.—Kadiri.—Active in dry staple food-grains.

Ráyachóti.—Active; cholam exported to Cuddapah.

Vayalpad.—Not active.

Madanapalle.—Active in rice and dry staple food-grains.

Eastern section.—Active in all the taluks in rice and other staple food-grains.

Northern section—Cuddapah.—Rather dull. The Deputy Collector reports that stock of grain in villages is being used by the ryots, and that very little is offered for sale.

Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Pulivendla.—Dull generally. The Pulivendla market is well supplied. Here, at Kasanur, I have been noticing for the last few days several cart-loads of cotton passing along the road. Enquiry as regards four bandies showed that they were bound for the Bangalore mills, and that the exporters were men of Chavaripalle, and were going to cart the cotton all the way. I understand that it is customary at this season of the year to cart goods over enormous distances to save rail fare.

Imports by rail or sea.—Rice and ragi are being imported to Madanapalle from Vayalpad and the Mysore Province. Cuddapah gets rice from Nellore and other places, and Rázampéta by rail from the Southern districts. There were no imports in the Jammalamadugu division.

Condition of people.

On works.—Good generally. The heat being excessive, hutting accommodation is being extended so as to afford the coolies greater comfort during the hours of rest.

In villages.—Good generally.

Sickness and Mortality.

(*a*) *Sickness.*—Some of the relief workers at Rayalapuram, Tondur and Lingala are suffering from fever and small-pox.

(*b*) *Mortality.*—On the Gangireddipalli relief-work, Cuddapah taluk, there were two deaths—one of an old man from fever, and the other of a child which died on the 5th day after birth. A woman, aged 60 years, attending kitchen, attached to the Anantapuram relief-work, has also died. The cause of death is not stated. I have ordered the Tahsildar to enquire and report. Two cases of deaths from small-pox occurred on Tondur work and one from diarrhœa on the Rayalapuram work. The people are so careless that it is difficult to keep small-pox away from the works. A woman and two children recovering from small-pox, and apparently in an infectious state, came to beg from me on the Rayalapuram work. They came right out among the working coolies. I had them sent home at once, and arranged that food should be sent them daily from the kitchen. I also sent the medical subordinate to them. Some time ago I requested the District Medical and Sanitary officer to depute a medical subordinate to each large work. I also wrote to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras pointing out that it devolved upon him to supply the required number of medical officers for the charge of famine-relief works and stated my requirements, viz., eight more men. But the District Medical and Sanitary officer reports, in his letter received yesterday, that the Surgeon-General has informed him that there are no spare hands available, and that some will be posted to this district as soon as they become available. I am very anxious to obtain more medical assistance, and will write to the Surgeon-General again.

Measures of Relief.

Name of work.	Number of relief workers.			Number fed at the kitchen.		
	Last fortnight.	On the 8th May, *i.e.*, the last Saturday for which season report has been received in camp.	On the latest day for which reports are received.	Last fortnight.	On the 8th May, *i.e.*, the last Saturday for which season report has been received in camp.	On the latest day for which reports are received.
1. Yerraguntla-Vempalli road, Kodur ..	4,056	3,624	4,300 (15th)	207	187	192 (15th)
2. Do. Gangireddipalle	3,012	3,494	3,639 (Do.)	238	255	253 (Do.)
3. Jammalamadugu-Mudanur road, Vemaguntapalle	1,760	1,873	1,741 (Do.)	64	56	49 (Do.)
4. Jammalamadugu-Proddattur road, Gorigaur	1,217	1,297	1,361 (Do.)	60	46	68 (Do.)
5. Jammalamadugu-Nosam road, near Gundlakunta	1,530	1,655	1,752 (Do.)	38	43	35 (Do.)
6. Muddanur tank, Jammalamadugu taluk ..	2,160	2,346	2,337 (Do.)	80	74	116 (Do.)
7. Simhadripuram-Kondapuram road, Anantapuram	1,850	1,809	2,218 (Do.)	59	63	57 (Do.)
8. Jammalamadugu-Owk road, Gollapalle Agraharam	1,729	2,007	2,060 (Do.)	48	48	53 (Do.)
9. Pulivendla-Muddanur road, Rayalapuram.	3,946	4,467	4,598 (14th)	75	129	105 (14th)
10. Simhadripuram-Kondapuram road, Nidvelagala	3,109	3,313	3,588 (15th)	25	34	68 (15th)
11. Lingala tank, Pulivendla taluk ..	1,159	1,268	1,352 (Do.)	25	24	29 (Do.)
12. Muddanur-Pulivendla road, Tondur ..	..	663	1,199 (Do.)	..	28	46 (Do.)
13. Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road, Bollavaram	1,971	2,201	2,320 (Do.)	94	95	91 (Do.)
14. Settivaripalle tank, Proddatur tank ..	1,813	2,537	2,736 (Do.)	25	41	45 (Do.)
15. Reddasettipalli channel near Tsondur ..	993	1,193	964 (14th)	45	42	36 (14th)
16. Rajoli project, Gopavaram, Proddatur taluk	703	1,188	1,585 (15th)	78	89	99 (15th)
17. Rajoli project, Rajupoliem taluk ..	..	1,491	1,898 (Do.)	..	27	13 (Do.)
18. Chinnadandlur channel, Proddatur taluk.	246	429	993 (Do.)	15	25	50 (Do.)
19. Peddapasupula project	..	..	803 (Do.)	..	..	74 (Do.)
Total ..	31,254	36,855	41,444	1,167	1,306	1,479

Weavers' Relief.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Number of persons relieved		Number of cloths manufactured	
		Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to the period.
Jammalamadugu	9	9,565	9,633	Panchalu. 2,624 / 19,716 Turbans 7 × 7. 1,370 / 6,472 Turbans 6 × 6. 12,576 / 83,876 Turbans 5 × 5. 5,735 / 30,667	
	..	..	..	22,305	140,731
Proddatur	6	627	1,207	Panchalu. 424 / 460 Turbans 7 × 7. .. / .. Turbans 6 × 6. 396 / 396 Turbans 5 × 5. 120 / 150	
Cuddapah	3				
	..	..	..	940	1,006

—	Number relieved in poor-houses.		In villages.		Number of villages in which relief was given.		Number of relief workers, children and infirm dependants receiving money doles.
	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	
Pulivendla	..	..	47	..	2	..	
		Adults ..	32				
		Children ..	15				
			47				

Private Charity.—The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund continues to give money doles to the poor. From the remarks of the Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, in his diary for the week ending the 2nd instant, it would appear that a large number of persons who are not deserving of relief—on the grounds of inability to work and destitution—were admitted to relief and granted doles. I have submitted an extract from the diary to the Board of Revenue. In B.P., dated 6th May 1897, Mis. No. 3182, I was asked to take on Government relief 5,000 persons said to have been fed by the relief fund. From the fortnightly narratives received from the subordinate officers and the telegram received from the Secretaries to the Cuddapah committee, it would appear that the relief fund has not been feeding any people, but has been giving money doles at the rate of one and a half annas per adult and 9 pies per child—a rate higher than B class wages on works at present. All the persons relieved by the fund by these doles cannot, with due regard to the provisions of the Famine Code, be at once put on State relief, considering the facts brought to notice by the Special Deputy Collector. The Proddatur Tahsildar has also cited a number of cases in which able-bodied persons who should go to relief works have been admitted to relief by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. This shows that the recipients of relief from that fund cannot be drafted *en masse* to State gratuitous relief

without proper enquiry. People will be admitted to Government relief according to the result of the enquiry into their circumstances conducted by a competent officer of Government. This is being done, and I have been pressing my subordinates by wire and written orders to get the work going without delay. Thirty-five persons were fed in the private kitchen at Jammalamadugu.

General remarks.

Eastern section.—The Deputy Collector reports that there is labour for coolies in all villages in fields, in building houses and in repairing wells, and that they can get on until the end of June. The condition of this section gives no room for anxiety at present.

Southern section—Kadiri taluk.—The Revd. Mr. Goffin of the London Mission Society writes to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund members that he found many of the labouring classes between Gandlapenta and Kortikota and Balasamudram and Kokkanti were suffering from failure of crops, and that a relief work should be started for them. He, at the same time, suggested that some of his Christians should be employed as maistries and head coolies. The Tahsildar says, however, that cooly classes have yet private employment in their villages, and that there is no need at present to start test works. Further enquiry has been ordered on Mr. Goffin's letter.

Ráyachóti taluk.—The Tahsildar reports that the ryots owning lands under wells and river channels are engaged in agricultural operations, and that there is no room for anxiety at present. A minor irrigation work was ordered to be started in the village of Katveni Erragudi of this taluk as a departmental work, subject to the condition that all those applying for work should be admitted. This is the village personally inspected by me as reported in my narrative printed in B.P., dated 3rd March 1897, No. 184. The Sub-Collector reports that only ten coolies came to the work, and that none of them would accept wages less than two annas a day. This indicates that Mr. Forbes' reports, that famine relief works are not called for in the sub-division, are reliable.

Vayalpad taluk.—The Deputy Tahsildar of Píléru says that people in his division are living from hand to mouth, and that some people are going to Nellore to find employment on the East Coast Railway work, where higher wages are offered. The Sub-Collector has ordered the Deputy Tahsildar to visit such villages and submit a special report. This Deputy Tahsildar was previously found to have exaggerated matters. Much reliance cannot, therefore, be placed on his present report. The Tahsildar says that paddy harvest is still going on, that the outturn of the crop has been from 8 to 12 annas, and that though some of the cooly classes are in need of work, yet no relief measures will be called for for a fortnight more. I think the period fixed by the Tahsildar is too short. This taluk has recently had a good fall of rain, and the Sub-Collector (Mr. Forbes) says that he noticed twenty-two ploughs at work within 300 yards of the railway line between Vayalpad and Chinna Thippasamudram, and eight more within a mile of the latter village on the way to Madanapalle. The people may hold on for some time longer. An extract from Mr. Forbes' letter is enclosed.

Madanapalle.—The Tahsildar has found by personal inspection that the cooly classes will have work for a month more, and that none are now willing to work at famine rates.

My own opinion, based solely on my subordinates' reports, about the sub-division taluks is that they require to be carefully watched at present. I have obtained a list of works that may be started as test works, should necessity arise. Orders have also been issued for a thorough inspection of the division. Mr. Forbes, who was personally acquainted with the state of the division, has left for Bengal as Acting Postmaster-General, and Mr. Vaughan, the new Sub-Collector, has only just joined.

Northern section—Cuddapah taluk.—Two relief works are in progress in this taluk, and I have issued orders for opening three more. The Divisional Officer has recommended the starting of a road work for the relief of the cooly classes in the town

of Cuddapah and the adjoining villages. This part of the taluk, with wet cultivation under a large canal-fed tank and spring channels, has not been treated hitherto as an affected area, and I have asked the Board's instructions whether the work should be started. My doubts as to the real necessity for starting work are increased by the report of the Tahsildar of Cuddapah (copy enclosed), which goes to show that a large number of idlers in the town of Cuddapah, who were undeservedly receiving help from the Charitable Fund, have refused to attend Government relief works as soon as the above charity was withdrawn from them.

The weavers in some of the villages to the south of Cuddapah are reported to be in need of relief at their trade. The Divisional Officer has addressed the Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Weavers' Relief Operations, Deccan Districts, and the report of the latter is awaited.

Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla.—There are 17 works in progress in this division, and five more have been ordered to be started. With reference to my remarks last fortnight, I have selected, on personal inspection, Gollalagudur as the best place to start a work in the tract between Pulivendla-Muddanur road and Vempalle. On 7th instant, I asked the Engineer to start the work of breaking metal and collecting gravel at that place for forming a road to Pendlur. There is a good water-supply and shady topes, and the village is centrally situated for those needing work.

I much regret to record the death of Mr. H. C. R. Harley, the Local Fund Engineer, who died on duty at the Gollapalli work on 9th instant. Mr. Ingram Cotton, Ceylon Government's Commissioner, also died during the fortnight at Muddanur, where he had come to recruit coolies. Both deaths were due to heat apoplexy. The heat during the fortnight has been most oppressive.

The steps taken to start gratuitous relief in villages have been explained to the Board in this office letter, No. 216-F., dated 7th May 1897. Orders were issued on 22nd March 1897 for the submission of proposals to open central kitchens for the dependants of relief workers who could not attend works, and on 22nd April 1897 subordinate officers were authorized to start gratuitous relief in villages at once. After sending reminders and telegrams, I obtained reports, which show that the following progress was made in the matter. In Proddatur, a kitchen was opened near the kasba, in which 14 adults and 9 children are being fed. Arrangements have also been made to open kitchens at Arakatavemala, Duvvur, Chintakunta, Nandyalampet and Kalamalla. Grain doles were also given at Proddatur on the 14th May. In Jammalamadugu, the Tahsildar reports that nobody came to the kitchen. Except in the case of Rangarazu caste people, there are no caste objections on the part of the people to partake of cooked food in kitchens; and the Special Deputy Collector thinks that people are now unwilling to be fed in kitchens, and are holding out to enforce the giving of money doles which are being given under the Indian Charitable Relief Fund scheme. Grain doles have been ordered to be given where necessary. In Pulivendla, a kitchen was opened on the 13th instant. The number fed has not been reported. Finding that the Tahsildar was tardy in carrying out the orders, I made personal enquiries in two villages (Kasamur and Agraharam) of this taluk, and distributed grain doles on the 14th May to 32 adults and 15 children, and have issued instructions to the village officers to continue the doles twice a week, and placed them in funds. The taluks of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu have been divided into circles, and in addition to the existing staff of Revenue Inspectors, three Circle Inspectors have been appointed—two for Jammalamadugu and one for Proddatur. The proposals for Pulivendla have just been received from the Tahsildar, and orders will be passed on receipt of the Special Deputy Collector's remarks thereon. I regret very much that the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, who has only one taluk to manage, has not done anything up to date. In his fortnightly narrative, he says that "the distribution of village relief will, it is hoped, commence soon, and people who are unable to go to works will be benefited at their homes." This Deputy Collector is under orders of transfer to Kistna district. I learn that on the 15th instant, the Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar of Cuddapah were starting a kitchen at Cuddapah. The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Committee issued 2,488 tickets

for the relief of 4,000 persons including children. From these, able-bodied and undeserving persons were excluded, and the number of tickets reduced to 800, the number of persons to be relieved being about 1,200. The reduction, it appears, was effected by a committee of the fund, which examined the ticket-holders and excluded undeserving persons. This shows that the work of drafting the recipients of charitable relief to State relief cannot be done without proper scrutiny, which involves necessarily some amount of delay. If there has been any delay in starting this relief, it is due partly to defective postal and telegraphic communications in the affected parts of the district, and to the fact that the Special Famine Deputy Collector and Head-quarter Deputy Collector have been, instead of acting promptly on my express order "*to commence the distribution of relief*," only "taking steps" to do so. M.R.Ry. Narayanasawmy Pillai is still asking for instructions, and whenever he made inquiries, he left the list of destitutes with the village Reddies for future use. I have drawn his attention to the necessity for prompt *action* in the matter.

During the fortnight under report, I visited two large relief camps and rectified several defects in their working. Additional kitchens were opened where the existing ones were found to be too far for the children to walk to and from the place where their parents and guardians are working. Finding that the numbers on the kitchen rolls bore a very small percentage to the numbers on relief works, I prevailed upon several workers to send their children to the kitchens. I was able to get nearly 200 children on the rolls at Royalapuram. The total number fed in the kitchens is, however, far below the percentage prescribed by the Board.

The relief of weavers is working in two taluks—Jammalamadugu and Proddatur. The scheme was originally started fixing the task as one of an 8-hour day. I inspected the weavers' relief office at Jammalamadugu in March last, and found that under the system in force the weavers were getting A class wages, while they were under the rule entitled only to C class wages. I pointed out this to the Board, but it has referred the matter to the Special Deputy Collector for report. That officer's report has not yet been received. In the meantime, the Board has further reduced the number of working hours to $6\frac{1}{2}$ to make the task here correspond with that enforced at Adóni (*vide* Proceedings, dated 6th May 1897, Mis. No. 3185). This will give the weavers even more than they were getting before. In Proceedings, dated 3rd May 1897, No. 334, received on 13th May 1897, however permission has been given to follow the old tables, but in the more recent Proceedings, dated the 6th idem, the day has been ordered to be reckoned as one of $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours. I shall address the Board separately in the matter, and in the meantime, I have ordered the $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours day task to be given effect to at once in deference to the orders of the Board.

The Special Deputy Collector in charge of weavers' relief operations brings to notice that delays take place in the weavers' relief office in receiving cloths tendered, &c., and has submitted certain proposals calculated to minimise such delays. This report is at variance with Mr. Runga Row's report, and with what I was personally informed by the Deputy Tahsildar in charge of the office. These officers represented that there were no delays in payment at all after the third appraiser was entertained. The proposals submitted by the Special Deputy Collector are under consideration.

Places visited—By Collector.—

1. Mullela.
2. Thondur.
3. Rayalapuram.
4. Gollalagudur.
5. Lingala.
6. Mosuvaripalli.
7. Venkatampalli.
8. Agraharam.
9. Kasanur.
10. Simhadripalli.
11. Dondlavagu.
12. Nidivelagala.
13. Tummalapalli.
14. Chinna Rangapuram.
15. Ulimella.
16. Chintalajutur.
17. Chinna Kudala.
18. Deguva Lingula.
19. Himakuntla.
20. Cheruvikindepalli.
21. Gurizala.
22. Sunhadupuram.

By Sub-Collector—Madanapalle Taluk.—Ghattu, Gorlapelli, Brahmanepalli, Kormi Vandlapalli, Angallu, Ghouse, Varipelli, Mrukottapalli, Kottaivanpalli, Nuttapalli, Kasi Raopet, Chinna Tippasamudram.

Vayalpad Taluk—Vayalpad.

By Head-Quarter Deputy Collector.—

1. Chinnachowk.
2. Gudur.
3. Chennur.
4. Bayanapelli.
5. Pata Cuddapah.
6. Devuni Cuddapah.
7. Modanudepalli.
8. Upparapalli.
9. Pushpagiri.
10. Nuttapalli
11. Vellur.
12. Kotapalli.
13. Teppalur.
14. Chinna Lebaka.
15. Gangayapalli.

By Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu.—Forty-nine villages as per list enclosed. The touring of the Head-Quarter Deputy Collector is bad, five of the villages inspected by him are the suburbs of Cuddapah town. The Deputy Collector did not inspect either of the relief works in progress in the taluk.

By the Deputy Collector, Sidhout Division, Pullampet Taluk.—Utukur, Pullampet, Puttanavaripalli, Gopanambupuram, Udumavaripalli, Chulapalli, Sattuvaripalli, Devasamudram, Vathalur, Tippayapalli and Anantasamudram.

List of villages visited by the Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division—

1. Proddatur.
2. Bollavaram.
3. Gopavaram.
4. Chinnadandlur.
5. Peddesettipalli.
6. Chowdur.
7. Chinnasettepalli.
8. Razupalem.
9. Tangatur.
10. Gadgudur.
11. Ayyavaripalli.
12. Vengalayapalli.
13. Arukatavemula.
14. Parlapad.
15. Eruvapalem.
16. Velavali.
17. Irudaledinne.
18. Chinnajonnavaram.
19. Duvur.
20. Gudepaud.
21. Chinnasangampalli.
22. Sallabasavayapalli.
23. Gollapalli.
24. Bayyampalli.
25. Pitchapaud.
26. Somapuram.
27. Bhadrampalli.
28. Nerravada.
29. Chepaud.
30. Morrayapalli.
31. Chentacunta.
32. Lingaladinne.
33. Gagararam.
34. Gaddamayapalli.
35. Vripenta.
36. Settevanpalli.
37. Bhumayapalli.
38. Mydukur.
39. Sevapuram.
40. Annalúr.
41. Sumayazalapalli.
42. Nadeinpalli.
43. Dayankanipalli.
44. Gollavandlapalli.
45. Mutrayapalli.
46. Gaddamvaripalli.
47. Randyalampet.
48. Noyappaganpalli.
49. Ellampalli.

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

Taluks.	Other purposes.				Total.				Number of wells	
	Applications accepted.		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.		
	9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350	2	175	1	300	..	2
Sidhout	1	100	1	100	..	..	2	350	2	350	..	..	..	1
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	..	16	1,610	..	1
Proddatur	1	60	1	60	4	410	18	2,705	17	2,185	23	3,590	..	16
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	860	5	405	15	4,420	..	4
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	29	2,935	8	2,300	4	500	68	18,185	..	5
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,380	10	1,060	2	450	..	10
Rayachóti	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	100	6	980	..	1
Vayalpad	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2,020	13	1,110	..	..	1	12
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	700	..	..	4	700	..	..
Total	10	160	2	160	33	4,345	66	10,915	55	5,960	129	30,235	1	52

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Purchase of fodder.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	22	23	24	25	26	27
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Badvel	2	350	2	175	1	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	1	250	1	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	1	150	1	75	10	1,610	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	17	2,645	16	2,125	19	3,180	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu	7	860	5	405	15	4,420	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	6	2,000	4	500	39	14,250	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	10	1,380	10	1,060	2	450	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayachóti	1	100	1	100	6	980	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vayalpad	13	2,020	13	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle	4	700	..	..	4	700	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	62	10,455	53	5,800	96	25,890	..	..	..	..	..	..

Taluks.	Cattle and seed-grain.						Total.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	1	150
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	4	420	..	..	..	..	4	420
Jammalamadugu	60	60	1	60	3	330	1	60	1	50	3	330
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	500	500	6	500	..	..	6	500	6	500	..	..
Rayachóti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vayalpad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	560	560	7	560	8	900	7	560	7	550	8	900

Enclosure No. 1.

Extract from the Sub-Collector's letter, Reference on Cur. No. 2463, Revenue, dated 8th May 1897.

* * * * *

As a matter of fact, however, people do not represent to me when in camp that they want works, nor are the people that I have met so hard up for employment as to be ready to go to relief works. My four Tahsildars report the same condition of things to me. An ordinary minor irrigation repair was started at Katireniyerragudi in Rayachóti taluk bordering on Kadiri and Pulivendla taluks on 18th April, ten coolies came the first day and refused to work the second day, unless the males were paid 2 annas per diem. I cannot hear of adult labour being anywhere got for less than 2 annas, nor is it easily procurable for that sum. The Deputy Tahsildar of Piler is the only one who has sent in a gloomy report, and the Tahsildar being sent by me to verify it, found it greatly exaggerated. Even the Deputy Tahsildar has not suggested starting relief works, but merely minor irrigation works, for which no estimates have been forwarded. The recent rainfall on the 1st May has considerably relieved the situation in Vayalpad, and a further fall of one inch would see ploughing on dry lands general. As it is, I counted 28 ploughs working on the 2nd May as I went by train from Vayalpad to Chinna Tippasamudrum, and seven more within half a mile of Chinna Tippasamudram station.

* * * * *

(Signed) A. T. FORBES,
Acting Sub-Collector.

Enclosure No. 2.

Private Charity.

The Indian Famine Charitable Fund is daily distributing about Rs. 150 in the Cuddapah town. It was resolved at a meeting of the members of this fund, when I also happened to be present, that the number relieved should be reduced, and accordingly 800 able-bodied men, women and children were sent away and refused relief. I asked all these people that were so turned out whether they are willing to come on to a relief work if one was opened, and receive famine wages, whereby they would get the same amount that was being allowed them by the charitable fund. They all as a body refused to come to the works. This shows that they are not deserving of relief, and are not yet pinched. These are all mostly people belonging to Cuddapah, and a very few to closely adjoining villages. But some of the Malas and Madigas said that they would go to a relief work if opened, but these were not even 50 in number. It was the opinion of several, that sat at a committee in selecting persons to be turned out, that private charity and labour was yet available in and about Cuddapah, though not to the same extent as in the ordinary good seasons. I may add that not a single soul is being fed by the Indian Charitable Famine Relief Committee in the Cuddapah taluk nor in the Cuddapah town. Except the money dole referred to above, nothing else is done by the committee in the taluk up to the present moment.

Resolution—dated 2nd June 1897, No. 413.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight was fair, but was of but little service to the affected taluks. Supplies for irrigation have been slightly improved in parts, but difficulty in obtaining water for drinking purposes is still experienced in several villages. The Collector should see that, when he writes his next narrative, he has materials for reporting what has been done to improve the sources of supply.

3. Much detailed information as to the condition of the various crops in each taluk is given, but in the absence of statistics as to the area covered, they are practically worthless; an ordinary reader, who did not know the true conditions, would suppose that the Collector was describing a season of exceptional plenty. This method of reporting gives a very good demonstration of the way in which the Collector arrives at his idea of the condition of his district. He sees half a dozen acres thriving under a well or two, and promptly stores them up in his memory as typical of the whole tract, overlooking the hundreds of acres on which no crop is to be seen at all. The same criticism applies to his remarks as to the existence of pasture. The Collector has no sense of proportion. Fodder is said to be procurable, but at high prices. Since the report was written, imported fodder has been laid down at Yerraguntla at a favourable price, though in but a small quantity as yet, through the efforts of the

Chairman of the Local Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Cattle are deteriorating, and 100 are said to have died of starvation in four villages alone.

4. Prices are slightly easier throughout the district and also in the affected taluks, except at Jammalamadugu, where there has been an appreciable rise in the price of white cholam, due, it is said, to short supply in the markets. The position of prices in the affected taluks is shown in the subjoined table:—

Rates.	Number of 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	8·7	16·7	12·8	11·6
May 1892	8·3	15·6	13·6	12·4
May 1877	8·4	9·9	9·3	8·4

Trade is said to be active except in the affected portion of the district.

5. The condition of the people, both on works and in villages, is reported to be generally good. As was to be expected, however, the numbers on relief have increased rapidly, the numbers for the latest day for which figures were available showing an increase of 33 per cent. over those of the preceding fortnight. Little or nothing was done by the District Officers during the fortnight to carry out the orders of Government for the extension of village relief. The matter has been separately dealt with in B.P's., Nos. 3318 and 3873 of 1897. The Collector passes some strictures on the action of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund Committee. He is Chairman of the District Committee, and his remarks would be addressed with more propriety to his colleagues on the committee. The Collector must issue strict orders that persons suffering from small-pox should be rigidly excluded from works, and relieved by grain or money doles so long as they are sick. The establishment of the disease among the relief-workers will quadruple the difficulties of administering relief and probably result in the practical exclusion from relief of a large percentage of those who are really in need of it. The attention of Government is once more drawn to the imperious necessity of providing a stronger establishment of medical subordinates.

From the report of the Sub-Collector, it appears that, though the sub-division requires careful watching, test-works are not likely to succeed at present.

6. The question of opening a work in the vicinity of Cuddapah has been disposed of in B.P., dated 19th May 1897, No. 3537.

7. The revision of the weavers' task-tables will be considered as soon as the Special Deputy Collector furnishes the report called for in B.P., No. 281 of 1897. It should be expedited. The Collector did not report to the Board that the weavers were getting A-class wages; what he did report was that in some instances (by long and continuous working) they did so. The Board had these cases examined, with the result that, even after the A wage had been earned, there was a considerable profit left for Government. Pending the report of the Special Deputy Collector, no further order can be issued than that no weaver should be allowed to earn more than the A wage. They should be warned accordingly, and supplies of yarn issued in such cases accordingly.

The fortnightly report is not the proper place for discussing the details of weavers' relief, but the Board takes this opportunity to correct a mistake into which the Collector has fallen, probably, owing to the omission, in B.P., dated 6th May 1897, No. 3135, to refer to B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46. It was there stated that a full ten-hour day had been allowed for the Adóni task so as to allow for various disturbing factors; but that it was admitted that, at Adóni, a single *able-bodied* man could weave a carpet, slightly larger than the Kurnool carpet, in about $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and it was laid down that the task should be such a one as would be within the capacity of *an average weaver* working ten hours a day. The Board's remark, which was intended to refer to the time occupied by an *able-bodied weaver*, was referred to its

right place by the Special Deputy Collector for weaving operations, who, in his letter, No. 85, dated 18th May 1897, points out that subsequent experience at Adóni shows that it takes an average weaver 8 hours to weave a carpet, and that he had been misunderstood to say that it could be done in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The Special Deputy Collector, apparently, has lost sight of the distinction between *average* and *able-bodied*. The Deputy Collector's letter will be disposed of separately, and, meanwhile, pending the final report of the Special Deputy Collector, the old task of eight hours will be resumed.

8. The Famine Commissioner notes with disapproval the slackness of the Headquarters Deputy Collector in touring.

9. There is practically no progress in the disbursement of loans. The following figures show what has been done in this direction during the past five weeks:—

Amount advanced.	Up to end of week ending.
Rs.	
5,440	April 17th.
5,715	„ 24th
5,760	May 1st
5,810	„ 8th
6,510	„ 15th

Applications for over Rs. 31,000 are pending as it is, and this amount would probably be far larger, were applications disposed of with more promptitude. More attention must be paid to this work. The Famine Commissioner notes that there is not a single application pending for loans for the purchase of fodder. As pointed out in B.P., No. 379, dated 18th May 1897, it is to be feared that the extreme severity of the Collector, in making Government officers responsible pecuniarily for loans not recovered, has resulted in a general discouragement of applications in the district. Loans for the purchase of fodder should be given freely, under the rules, at this juncture.

10. The Famine Commissioner regrets to have to report the death from heat apoplexy of Mr. Hurley, the Local Fund Engineer, an old and much respected officer, who died on duty at Gollapalle on 9th May. Four other Europeans have also succumbed to the intense heat of the Ceded Districts—two recruiters of labour from Ceylon and North Travancore, Mr. Bird, a Railway employé, and a most active and able officer, and a passenger by rail.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Collector of Cuddapah.
„ „ Chairman, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.
„ „ Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 479, Revenue, dated 19th June 1897.

Miscellaneous. Recorded.

(True Extract.)

for Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. Shaik Karim.
70 Copies.

Public Works department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 479, 19th June 1897.

No 1906/B 15-7-97
Communicated to the
S-&-III circle.

JUNE.

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To

The S-&-III circle.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording Board's Proceedings submitting to Government, with remarks, — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 15th May 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd June 1897, No. 413 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the first fortnight of May 1897 :—

State of Country.

Rainfall.—During the fortnight, there were showers in parts of all the taluks of the district, the heaviest fall being 2·23 inches at Vayalpad. The subjoined statement shows the rainfall registered at the several rain-gauge stations :—

	Inches.		Inches.
1. Chitvel	0·10	6. Proddatur	0·28
2. Rajampet	0·08	7. Kadiri	0·43
3. Sidhout	1·44	8. Ráyachóti	0·52
4. Badvel	0·64	9. Pílér	0·40
5. Cuddapah	0·58	10. Vayalpad	2·23
		11. Madanapalle	0·84

In the interior of the taluks of the sub-division, there was rainfall ranging from ½ to 1½ inches. In Mahadavapalli, Pulivendla taluk, there was about ½ an inch, while on the Dhodiyam hills in the Jammalamadugu taluk, there was about an inch of rainfall. There were also slight showers in parts of the Proddatur taluk. In some of the villages in the northern part of Badvel, there was rainfall ranging from ½ to 1¼ inches. There was also about ½ inch of rain in the villages near Pullampet.

Water-supply—Rivers.—There were freshets in the Sagiler, Madduler, Kundu and Vayalpad rivers owing to the rains that fell during the fortnight. The Kundu now flows 1 to 3 feet deep. The Penner is also flowing, as also are the Pullangeru and Gungana.

Channels—Eastern section.—Said to be flowing in Pullampet. *Southern section.*—River channels are flowing moderately in Vayalpad and Madanapalle. In Kadiri, six channels are flowing less than 1½ feet deep, while in Ráyachoti very few river channels are flowing. *Northern section.*—In Pulivendla, the river and spring channels are flowing moderately. The Tahsildar of Jammalamadugu reports that the supply in channels has gone down and is insufficient for irrigation. In Proddatur, the channels are said to be flowing scantily. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal has been re-opened, and has supplied tanks.

Tanks—Eastern section.—Some tanks in the three taluks received supplies, the largest reported being twenty-five days' supply. *Southern section.*—In Ráyachóti, thirteen tanks received small supplies. Forty tanks in Voyalpad received supplies ranging from five to twenty-five days. A few tanks in Madanapalle are also said to have received small supplies. *Northern section.*—The Mahadevapalle tank in the Pulivendla taluk contains a month's supply. The Tivvapalle tank in the Proddatur taluk received six days' supply, which has already run out. Tanks in Cuddapah are being supplied from the canal.

Wells—Irrigation.—In several places, supplies are said to be decreasing, and to be not sufficient for irrigation purposes. In the portion of Pulivendla that I have myself inspected, I find supplies sufficient.

Drinking water.—In parts of Kadiri taluk difficulty for drinking water is felt. The supply in the villages of the Cuddapah taluk bordering on Ráyachóti and in the village of Animela is said to be insufficient. In some villages of the Jammalamadugu taluk, it is stated that there is no water for drinking purposes, and that it is brought from long distances. This occurs annually, and there is no practical remedy. In Proddatur, there is no water in four villages, and it is scanty in some. The Divisional Officers and Tahsildars merely report that steps will be taken to improve water-supply,

but have not reported the nature of the action taken in the direction and the result, though strict orders * were issued to them on the 7th instant to state in their fortnightly narratives whether the matter of getting over the water difficulty was placed before the taluk boards, whether the boards have funds sufficient to meet the charges, and, if not, to apply for grants from Provincial Funds. The attention of all officers is again drawn to the above order.

* Reference No. 309 of 1897, dated 4th May 1897.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.

(*a*) *Agricultural operations—Southern section.*—In the Kadiri taluk, the agricultural operations in progress are baling water for standing crops, tilling lands for ragi, and harvesting paddy and korra. In Ráyachóti, fields are being irrigated, and ragi, cholam, and paddy are under harvest. The ryots in the Vayalpad taluk are engaged in reaping paddy under wells, in baling water for sugarcane and betel gardens, and ploughing dry lands; while in Madanapalle, the agricultural operations in progress are ploughing dry lands for raising dry crops, baling water from wells for sugarcane, paddy, &c., and harvesting cholam. *Northern section.*—Lands under wells and channels are either being irrigated or ploughed. A great deal of dry land has been ploughed and got ready for next sowing. *Eastern section—Sidhout and Badvel.*—Sowing indigo under wells, irrigating tobacco and onions under wells, harvesting gingelly, and thrashing ragi are being carried on. *Pullampet.*—Indigo is being sown, and lands are being ploughed for sowing cumbu. Gingelly is being harvested.

(*b*) *Condition of standing crops—Southern section.*—The following are the standing crops in each taluk :—*Kadiri.*—Paddy, cholam, sugarcane and betel gardens under wells and channels. These are in good condition. *Rayachoti.*—Cholam, ragi and paddy. Condition good. *Madanapalle.*—Sugarcane, paddy, cholam and korra under wells. These crops are in good condition. *Vayalpad.*—Paddy, cholam, sugarcane and betel gardens. Their condition is fair. In the Pílérn division, the Deputy Tahsildar reports that some of the garden crops are drooping for want of water; but Mr. Forbes has reported that the Deputy Tahsildar's reports are not to be trusted. *Eastern Section—Badvel and Sidhout.*—Cholam, gingelly, indigo, cotton and tobacco chiefly under wells are in good condition. *Pullampet.*—Paddy, cholam, ragi, cumbu, korra, onions and gingelly are in good condition. *Northern Section—Proddatur.*—Palapu jonna, korra, paddy, indigo, bariga and gingelly under wells are in good condition. *Jammalamadugu.*—Betel gardens, gingelly, cholam, korra, paddy and bariga under wells are in good condition. *Pulivendla.*—Yellow cholam, gingelly, oil-seeds, tobacco and korra under wells and channels are doing well. Korra seems to be the chief crop now on the ground under wells. I have seen a good deal of very good korra. Its existence has not been reported by the Tahsildar or Deputy Collector. *Cuddapah.*—Paddy, cholam, korra, indigo and gingelly under wells and channels are in good condition. With reference to the report in the last fortnightly narrative that paddy under Pata Cuddapah tank was withering, I am glad to say that the paddy is now reported to have revived. I was astonished last fortnight to receive the report that paddy under this tank was withering. The tank is a fine large one, and is fed by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. It was inspected by His Excellency the Governor on 23rd February, on which day it was full—indeed, water stood a few inches above "full tank level" owing to mud banks put on top of the waste weir. I therefore called for a special report, and from it learned, as above said, that the paddy had revived. This revival is ascribed to fresh supplies of water received from the canal. I intend investigating the matter further on return to head-quarters. In paragraph 2 of its Proceedings, dated 3rd May 1897, No. 334, reviewing the fortnightly narrative of this district for the period ending 15th April 1897, the Board observes that it is unable to share my sanguine views as to the effect of scanty showers that have fallen, and that it doubts if I am justified in accepting the high estimate of outturn either for the crops under wells and channels or for purely dry crops. It is also remarked that it is not clear to what taluk the estimated outturn of crop over 40 per cent. of the cultivated area given as As. 4 to 8 applies. In the first place, I may mention that the figures of outturn reported in my narrative are those furnished by the Tahsildars and by the Special Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. M. V. Narainasawmy

Pillay. I have no reason to believe that the outturn of crops under wells and channels has in any case been over-estimated. I should think, on the other hand, that it has been underrated. I have personally seen a very large area of irrigated crops and found ragi and other crops in excellent condition. As regards the irrigated crops, I regret that the words "in Proddatur" were omitted by mistake after the words "purely dry lands", and hence arose the ambiguity noticed by the Board. I have repeated my instructions about the great care that should be taken in fair-copying these reports. The figures reported refer to Prodattur taluk alone. I do not think that the estimate framed is incorrect. The Tahsildar, Katchepeswara Iyer, is a careful and hardworking man, and to be trusted.

Supply of fodder and pasture, and condition of Cattle.

Pasture—Southern section.—Scanty in Madanapalle, and not available elsewhere. The rainfall reported above will no doubt have improved matters. *Eastern section.*—Pasture is still available in parts of Pullampet. *Northern section.*—Very scanty; but available in places in the beds of vankas and channels. I have personally seen pasture near Rayalapuram, Mosuvaripalle, Kasanur and Ulimella.

In paragraph 3 of its Proceedings, dated 3rd May 1897 No. 334, the Board says that it believes pasture to be non-existent, and in Proceedings dated 22nd April 1897, No. 309, it has been remarked that I should have used the word "*nil*" instead of "Scanty" I think that the word used by me was justified by the facts disclosed by my personal observation. At Mosuvaripalle, in the Pulivendla taluk, three or four days ago, I saw a stretch of green grass about six inches in height in the bed of the stream. I should say that the length of this stretch of grass was about 150 yards. I saw the bed of the same stream at intervals along a distance of three miles, and it seemed to have some green grazing on it all the way along. A large number of cattle were grazing upon it. The day before yesterday at Kasanur, I counted in front of my tent 41 buffaloes and 9 donkeys cropping the scanty pasture in the bed of the vanka. I saw similar pasture at Rayalapuram and Ulimella. Under these circumstances, I respectfully regret that I am unable to adopt the Board's statement, and say that pasture is "*nil*" or "non-existent". The fact remains that the cattle contrive to exist, and to do that they must have food. They are to be seen, every place I have been, grazing as best they can. As reported in my last narrative, they have fallen off in condition since January, but I have seen no cattle in this district in such bad condition as those I saw between Arkonam and Madras last month. It should not be forgotten that this district is not the same as Bellary, Kurnool or Anantapur, and that although the affected portion is generally described as the "black cotton" portion, yet, it contains very large stretches of country that are not black cotton soil, *e.g.*, in this Pulivendla taluk, one-fourth the area is not black cotton soil. I can also inform the Board from my personal observation that there is surface water in vankas at the following places—Kasanur, Dondlanágu, Mosuvaripalle, Rayalapuram and Tondur, all visited by me during the fortnight under report. At Nidivelagala, the sub-soil water is so near the surface that it has been reached in cutting road-side drains. Any idea of the affected portion of this district as a place entirely parched up is, therefore, erroneous. There are several places where surface water is still available in considerable quantity owing to springs.

Fodder—Eastern section.—Sufficient. *Southern section.*—Procurable, but at dear rates. In Vayalpad, cholam recently harvested has added to the stock of fodder. The Sub-Collector reports that fodder is scanty in Tamballapalle firka of Madanapalle taluk. *Northern section.*—Available, but the prices are high. Getting scarce in Cuddapah taluk.

Condition of cattle.

Southern section.—Good in Vayalpad and Madanapalle (except Tamballapalle) and fair in Ráyachóti. Some cattle in the latter taluk are said to be emaciated. In Kadiri, cattle are said to be losing strength owing to want of sufficient pasture and fodder. The absence of fodder is reported to have resulted in the death of 100 cattle in four villages of Patnam firka. Cattle appear to be worse off and in worse condition in Kadiri than in any taluk of the district. *Northern section.—Proddatur.*—Generally good. *Pulivendla.*—Plough and draught cattle are well cared for, and the rest generally have fallen off in condition. *Jammalamadugu.*—The Tahsildar says that the condition of cattle is deteriorating for want of sufficient fodder, and that many cattle are emaciated. *Cuddapah.*—Good generally, but in parts of Kamalapuram and Animala firkas cattle are said to be losing condition. Cattle disease prevails in Proddatur, Jammalamadugu, Káyachóti and Madanapalle. *Eastern section.*—Good. Cattle disease prevails in one village of Sidhout and one of Pullampet taluk.

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 15th May 1897.

Station.	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	..	..	13·05	12·32
Sidhout	9·07	9·07	19·80	19·80	13·20	14·00	14·85	14·85	14·00	13·20
Pullampet	8·71	8·71	18·00	18·00	..	..	..	..	13·05	13·05
Chitvél	8·30	8·30	21·00	21·00	15·80	15·80	..	..	14·50	14·50
Cuddapah	7·12	7·88	17·25	17·25	11 62	12·24	..	..	11·60	11·60
Kamalápuram	..	..	18·15	18·15	..	13·20	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	9·90	9·90	16·12	16·50	13·03	13·43	12·64	12·64	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	8·71	8·71	15·75	15·75	13·43	*12·32	12·64	12·64	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	15·75	13·43	13·43	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·13	9·13	18·75	18·75	15 80	15·80	..	..	13·05	13·05
Ráyachóti	9·01	9·01	16·50	16·50	15·01	15·01	..	..	13·05	13·05
Vayalpad	9·13	9·13	19·50	19·50	15·80	† 18·96	..	..	13 77	13·05
Madanapalle	9·54	9·13	22·50	22·50	14·22	† 18·96	..	..	13·05	13·05
Average for all stations ..	8·69	8·72	18·23	18·26	14·28	14·95	13·19	13·19	13·23	12·98
Average for the affected tracts	8·50	8·69	16·60	16·68	12·87	13·02	12·64	12·64	11·60	11·60

* Rise is attributed to short supply in the markets. † Owing to recent harvest of cholam.

Activity of Trade.

Southern section.—Kadiri.—Active in dry staple food-grains.

Ráyachóti.—Active; cholam exported to Cuddapah.

Vayalpad.—Not active.

Madanapalle.—Active in rice and dry staple food-grains.

Eastern section.—Active in all the taluks in rice and other staple food-grains.

Northern section—Cuddapah.—Rather dull. The Deputy Collector reports that stock of grain in villages is being used by the ryots, and that very little is offered for sale.

Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Pulivendla.—Dull generally. The Pulivendla market is well supplied. Here, at Kasanur, I have been noticing for the last few days several cart-loads of cotton passing along the road. Enquiry as regards four bandies showed that they were bound for the Bangalore mills, and that the exporters were men of Chavaripalle, and were going to cart the cotton all the way. I understand that it is customary at this season of the year to cart goods over enormous distances to save rail fare.

Imports by rail or sea.—Rice and ragi are being imported to Madanapalle from Vayalpad and the Mysore Province. Cuddapah gets rice from Nellore and other places, and Rázampéta by rail from the Southern districts. There were no imports in the Jammalamadugu division.

Condition of people.

On works.—Good generally. The heat being excessive, hutting accommodation is being extended so as to afford the coolies greater comfort during the hours of rest.

In villages.—Good generally.

Sickness and Mortality.

(*a*) *Sickness.*—Some of the relief workers at Rayalapuram, Tondur and Lingala are suffering from fever and small-pox.

(*b*) *Mortality.*—On the Gangireddipalli relief-work, Cuddapah taluk, there were two deaths—one of an old man from fever, and the other of a child which died on the 5th day after birth. A woman, aged 60 years, attending kitchen, attached to the Anantapuram relief-work, has also died. The cause of death is not stated. I have ordered the Tahsildar to enquire and report. Two cases of deaths from small-pox occurred on Tondur work and one from diarrhœa on the Rayalapuram work. The people are so careless that it is difficult to keep small-pox away from the works. A woman and two children recovering from small-pox, and apparently in an infectious state, came to beg from me on the Rayalapuram work. They came right out among the working coolies. I had them sent home at once, and arranged that food should be sent them daily from the kitchen. I also sent the medical subordinate to them. Some time ago I requested the District Medical and Sanitary officer to depute a medical subordinate to each large work. I also wrote to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras pointing out that it devolved upon him to supply the required number of medical officers for the charge of famine-relief works and stated my requirements, viz., eight more men. But the District Medical and Sanitary officer reports, in his letter received yesterday, that the Surgeon-General has informed him that there are no spare hands available, and that some will be posted to this district as soon as they become available. I am very anxious to obtain more medical assistance, and will write to the Surgeon-General again.

Measures of Relief.

Name of work.	Number of relief workers.			Number fed at the kitchen.		
	Last fortnight.	On the 8th May, *i.e.*, the last Saturday for which season report has been received in camp.	On the latest day for which reports are received.	Last fortnight.	On the 8th May, *i.e.*, the last Saturday for which season report has been received in camp.	On the latest day for which reports are received.
1. Yerraguntla-Vempalli road, Kodur ..	4,056	3,624	4,300 (15th)	207	187	192 (15th)
2. Do. Gangireddipalle	3,012	3,494	3,639 (Do.)	238	255	253 (Do.)
3. Jammalamadugu-Mudanur road, Vemaguntapalle	1,760	1,873	1,741 (Do.)	64	56	49 (Do.)
4. Jammalamadugu-Proddattur road, Gorigaanur	1,217	1,297	1,361 (Do.)	60	46	68 (Do.)
5. Jammalamadugu-Nosam road, near Gundlakunta	1,530	1,655	1,752 (Do.)	38	43	35 (Do.)
6. Muddanur tank, Jammalamadugu taluk ..	2,160	2,346	2,337 (Do.)	80	74	116 (Do.)
7. Simhadripuram-Kondapuram road, Anantapuram	1,850	1,809	2,218 (Do.)	59	63	57 (Do.)
8. Jammalamadugu-Owk road, Gollapalle Agraharam	1,729	2,007	2,060 (Do.)	48	48	53 (Do.)
9. Pulivendla-Muddanur road, Rayalapuram.	3,946	4,467	4,598 (14th)	75	129	105 (14th)
10. Simhadripuram-Kondapuram road, Nidvelagala	3,109	3,313	3,588 (15th)	25	34	68 (15th)
11. Lingala tank, Pulivendla taluk ..	1,159	1,268	1,352 (Do.)	25	24	29 (Do.)
12. Muddanur-Pulivendla road, Tondur ..	..	663	1,199 (Do.)	..	28	46 (Do.)
13. Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road, Bollavaram	1,971	2.201	2,320 (Do.)	94	95	91 (Do.)
14. Settivaripalle tank, Proddatur tank ..	1,813	2,537	2,736 (Do.)	25	41	45 (Do.)
15. Reddasettipalli channel near Tsondur ..	993	1,193	964 (14th)	45	42	36 (14th)
16. Rajoli project, Gopavaram, Proddatur taluk	703	1,188	1,585 (15th)	78	89	99 (15th)
17. Rajoli project, Rajupoliem taluk ..	..	1,491	1,898 (Do.)	..	27	13 (Do.)
18. Chinnadandlur channel, Proddatur taluk.	246	429	993 (Do.)	15	25	50 (Do.)
19. Peddapasupula project	..	..	803 (Do.)	..	..	74 (Do.)
Total ..	31,254	36,855	41,444	1,167	1,306	1,479

Weavers' Relief.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Number of persons relieved		Number of cloths manufactured	
		Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to the period.
Jammalamadugu	9	9,565	9,633	Panchalu. 2,624 | 19,716 Turbans 7 × 7. 1,370 | 6,472 Turbans 6 × 6. 12,576 | 83,876 Turbans 5 × 5. 5,735 | 30,667	
	..	..	..	22,305	140,731
Proddatur	6	627	1,207	Panchalu. 424 | 460 Turbans 7 × 7. .. | .. Turbans 6 × 6. 396 | 396 Turbans 5 × 5. 120 | 150	
Cuddapah	3				
	..	..	..	940	1,006

—	Number relieved in poor-houses.		In villages.		Number of villages in which relief was given.		Number of relief workers, children and infirm dependants receiving money doles.
	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	
Pulivendla	..	..	47	..	2	..	
		Adults ..	32				
		Children ..	15				
			47				

Private Charity.—The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund continues to give money doles to the poor. From the remarks of the Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, in his diary for the week ending the 2nd instant, it would appear that a large number of persons who are not deserving of relief—on the grounds of inability to work and destitution—were admitted to relief and granted doles. I have submitted an extract from the diary to the Board of Revenue. In B.P., dated 6th May 1897, Mis. No. 3182, I was asked to take on Government relief 5,000 persons said to have been fed by the relief fund. From the fortnightly narratives received from the subordinate officers and the telegram received from the Secretaries to the Cuddapah committee, it would appear that the relief fund has not been feeding any people, but has been giving money doles at the rate of one and a half annas per adult and 9 pies per child—a rate higher than B class wages on works at present. All the persons relieved by the fund by these doles cannot, with due regard to the provisions of the Famine Code, be at once put on State relief, considering the facts brought to notice by the Special Deputy Collector. The Proddatur Tahsildar has also cited a number of cases in which able-bodied persons who should go to relief works have been admitted to relief by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. This shows that the recipients of relief from that fund cannot be drafted *en masse* to State gratuitous relief

without proper enquiry. People will be admitted to Government relief according to the result of the enquiry into their circumstances conducted by a competent officer of Government. This is being done, and I have been pressing my subordinates by wire and written orders to get the work going without delay. Thirty-five persons were fed in the private kitchen at Jammalamadugu.

General remarks.

Eastern section.—The Deputy Collector reports that there is labour for coolies in all villages in fields, in building houses and in repairing wells, and that they can get on until the end of June. The condition of this section gives no room for anxiety at present.

Southern section—Kadiri taluk.—The Revd. Mr. Goffin of the London Mission Society writes to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund members that he found many of the labouring classes between Gandlapenta and Kortikota and Balasamudram and Kokkanti were suffering from failure of crops, and that a relief work should be started for them. He, at the same time, suggested that some of his Christians should be employed as maistries and head coolies. The Tahsildar says, however, that cooly classes have yet private employment in their villages, and that there is no need at present to start test works. Further enquiry has been ordered on Mr. Goffin's letter.

Rayachóti taluk.—The Tahsildar reports that the ryots owning lands under wells and river channels are engaged in agricultural operations, and that there is no room for anxiety at present. A minor irrigation work was ordered to be started in the village of Katveni Erragudi of this taluk as a departmental work, subject to the condition that all those applying for work should be admitted. This is the village personally inspected by me as reported in my narrative printed in B.P., dated 3rd March 1897, No. 184. The Sub-Collector reports that only ten coolies came to the work, and that none of them would accept wages less than two annas a day. This indicates that Mr. Forbes' reports, that famine relief works are not called for in the sub-division, are reliable.

Vayalpad taluk.—The Deputy Tahsildar of Pílèru says that people in his division are living from hand to mouth, and that some people are going to Nellore to find employment on the East Coast Railway work, where higher wages are offered. The Sub-Collector has ordered the Deputy Tahsildar to visit such villages and submit a special report. This Deputy Tahsildar was previously found to have exaggerated matters. Much reliance cannot, therefore, be placed on his present report. The Tahsildar says that paddy harvest is still going on, that the outturn of the crop has been from 8 to 12 annas, and that though some of the cooly classes are in need of work, yet no relief measures will be called for for a fortnight more. I think the period fixed by the Tahsildar is too short. This taluk has recently had a good fall of rain, and the Sub-Collector (Mr. Forbes) says that he noticed twenty-two ploughs at work within 300 yards of the railway line between Vayalpad and Chinna Thippasamudram, and eight more within a mile of the latter village on the way to Madanapalle. The people may hold on for some time longer. An extract from Mr. Forbes' letter is enclosed.

Madanapalle.—The Tahsildar has found by personal inspection that the cooly classes will have work for a month more, and that none are now willing to work at famine rates.

My own opinion, based solely on my subordinates' reports, about the sub-division taluks is that they require to be carefully watched at present. I have obtained a list of works that may be started as test works, should necessity arise. Orders have also been issued for a thorough inspection of the division. Mr. Forbes, who was personally acquainted with the state of the division, has left for Bengal as Acting Postmaster-General, and Mr. Vaughan, the new Sub-Collector, has only just joined.

Northern section—Cuddapah taluk.—Two relief works are in progress in this taluk, and I have issued orders for opening three more. The Divisional Officer has recommended the starting of a road work for the relief of the cooly classes in the town

of Cuddapah and the adjoining villages. This part of the taluk, with wet cultivation under a large canal-fed tank and spring channels, has not been treated hitherto as an affected area, and I have asked the Board's instructions whether the work should be started. My doubts as to the real necessity for starting work are increased by the report of the Tahsildar of Cuddapah (copy enclosed), which goes to show that a large number of idlers in the town of Cuddapah, who were undeservedly receiving help from the Charitable Fund, have refused to attend Government relief works as soon as the above charity was withdrawn from them.

The weavers in some of the villages to the south of Cuddapah are reported to be in need of relief at their trade. The Divisional Officer has addressed the Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Weavers' Relief Operations, Deccan Districts, and the report of the latter is awaited.

Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla.—There are 17 works in progress in this division, and five more have been ordered to be started. With reference to my remarks last fortnight, I have selected, on personal inspection, Gollalagudur as the best place to start a work in the tract between Pulivendla-Muddanur road and Vempalle. On 7th instant, I asked the Engineer to start the work of breaking metal and collecting gravel at that place for forming a road to Pendlur. There is a good water-supply and shady topes, and the village is centrally situated for those needing work.

I much regret to record the death of Mr. H. C. R. Harley, the Local Fund Engineer, who died on duty at the Gollapalli work on 9th instant. Mr. Ingram Cotton, Ceylon Government's Commissioner, also died during the fortnight at Muddanur, where he had come to recruit coolies. Both deaths were due to heat apoplexy. The heat during the fortnight has been most oppressive.

The steps taken to start gratuitous relief in villages have been explained to the Board in this office letter, No. 216-F., dated 7th May 1897. Orders were issued on 22nd March 1897 for the submission of proposals to open central kitchens for the dependants of relief workers who could not attend works, and on 22nd April 1897 subordinate officers were authorized to start gratuitous relief in villages at once. After sending reminders and telegrams, I obtained reports, which show that the following progress was made in the matter. In Proddatur, a kitchen was opened near the kasba, in which 14 adults and 9 children are being fed. Arrangements have also been made to open kitchens at Arakatavemala, Duvvur, Chintakunta, Nandyalampet and Kalamalla. Grain doles were also given at Proddatur on the 14th May. In Jammalamadugu, the Tahsildar reports that nobody came to the kitchen. Except in the case of Rangarazu caste people, there are no caste objections on the part of the people to partake of cooked food in kitchens; and the Special Deputy Collector thinks that people are now unwilling to be fed in kitchens, and are holding out to enforce the giving of money doles which are being given under the Indian Charitable Relief Fund scheme. Grain doles have been ordered to be given where necessary. In Pulivendla, a kitchen was opened on the 13th instant. The number fed has not been reported. Finding that the Tahsildar was tardy in carrying out the orders, I made personal enquiries in two villages (Kasamur and Agraharam) of this taluk, and distributed grain doles on the 14th May to 32 adults and 15 children, and have issued instructions to the village officers to continue the doles twice a week, and placed them in funds. The taluks of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu have been divided into circles, and in addition to the existing staff of Revenue Inspectors, three Circle Inspectors have been appointed—two for Jammalamadugu and one for Proddatur. The proposals for Pulivendla have just been received from the Tahsildar, and orders will be passed on receipt of the Special Deputy Collector's remarks thereon. I regret very much that the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, who has only one taluk to manage, has not done anything up to date. In his fortnightly narrative, he says that "the distribution of village relief will, it is hoped, commence soon, and people who are unable to go to works will be benefited at their homes." This Deputy Collector is under orders of transfer to Kistna district. I learn that on the 16th instant, the Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar of Cuddapah were starting a kitchen at Cuddapah. The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Committee issued 2,488 tickets

for the relief of 4,000 persons including children. From these, able-bodied and undeserving persons were excluded, and the number of tickets reduced to 800, the number of persons to be relieved being about 1,200. The reduction, it appears, was effected by a committee of the fund, which examined the ticket-holders and excluded undeserving persons. This shows that the work of drafting the recipients of charitable relief to State relief cannot be done without proper scrutiny, which involves necessarily some amount of delay. If there has been any delay in starting this relief, it is due partly to defective postal and telegraphic communications in the affected parts of the district, and to the fact that the Special Famine Deputy Collector and Head-quarter Deputy Collector have been, instead of acting promptly on my express order "*to commence the distribution of relief*," only "taking steps" to do so. M.R.Ry. Narayanasawmy Pillai is still asking for instructions, and whenever he made inquiries, he left the list of destitutes with the village Reddies for future use. I have drawn his attention to the necessity for prompt *action* in the matter.

During the fortnight under report, I visited two large relief camps and rectified several defects in their working. Additional kitchens were opened where the existing ones were found to be too far for the children to walk to and from the place where their parents and guardians are working. Finding that the numbers on the kitchen rolls bore a very small percentage to the numbers on relief works, I prevailed upon several workers to send their children to the kitchens. I was able to get nearly 200 children on the rolls at Royalapuram. The total number fed in the kitchens is, however, far below the percentage prescribed by the Board.

The relief of weavers is working in two taluks—Jammalamadugu and Proddatur. The scheme was originally started fixing the task as one of an 8-hour day. I inspected the weavers' relief office at Jammalamadugu in March last, and found that under the system in force the weavers were getting A class wages, while they were under the rule entitled only to C class wages. I pointed out this to the Board, but it has referred the matter to the Special Deputy Collector for report. That officer's report has not yet been received. In the meantime, the Board has further reduced the number of working hours to $6\frac{1}{2}$ to make the task here correspond with that enforced at Adóni (*vide* Proceedings, dated 6th May 1897, Mis. No. 3185). This will give the weavers even more than they were getting before. In Proceedings, dated 3rd May 1897, No. 334, received on 13th May 1897, however permission has been given to follow the old tables, but in the more recent Proceedings, dated the 6th idem, the day has been ordered to be reckoned as one of $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours. I shall address the Board separately in the matter, and in the meantime, I have ordered the $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours day task to be given effect to at once in deference to the orders of the Board.

The Special Deputy Collector in charge of weavers' relief operations brings to notice that delays take place in the weavers' relief office in receiving cloths tendered, &c., and has submitted certain proposals calculated to minimise such delays. This report is at variance with Mr. Runga Row's report, and with what I was personally informed by the Deputy Tahsildar in charge of the office. These officers represented that there were no delays in payment at all after the third appraiser was entertained. The proposals submitted by the Special Deputy Collector are under consideration.

Places visited—By Collector.—

1. Mullela.
2. Thondur.
3. Rayalapuram.
4. Gollalagudur.
5. Lingala.
6. Mosuvaripalli.
7. Venkatampalli.
8. Agraharam.
9. Kasanur.
10. Simhadripalli.
11. Dondlavagu.
12. Nidivelagala.
13. Tummalapalli.
14. Chinna Rangapuram.
15. Ulimella.
16. Chintalajutur.
17. Chinna Kudala.
18. Deguva Lingala.
19. Himakuntla.
20. Cheruvikindepalli.
21. Gurizala.
22. Sunhadupuram.

By Sub-Collector—Madanapalle Taluk.—Ghattu, Gorlapelli, Brahmanepalli, Kormi Vandlapalli, Angallu, Ghouse, Varipelli, Mrukottapalli, Kottaivanpalli, Nuttapalli, Kasi Raopet, Chinna Tippasamudram.

Vayalpad Taluk—Vayalpad.

By Head-Quarter Deputy Collector.—

1. Chinnachowk.
2. Gudur.
3. Chennur.
4. Bayanapelli.
5. Pata Cuddapah.
6. Devuni Cuddapah.
7. Modanudepalli.
8. Upparapalli.
9. Pushpagiri.
10. Nuttapalli
11. Vellur.
12. Kotapalli.
13. Teppalur.
14. Chinna Lebaka.
15. Gangayapalli.

By Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu.—Forty-nine villages as per list enclosed. The touring of the Head-Quarter Deputy Collector is bad, five of the villages inspected by him are the suburbs of Cuddapah town. The Deputy Collector did not inspect either of the relief works in progress in the taluk.

By the Deputy Collector, Sidhout Division, Pullampet Taluk.—Utukur, Pullampet, Puttanavaripalli, Gopanambupuram, Udumavaripalli, Chulapalli, Sattuvaripalli, Devasamudram, Vathalur, Tippayapalli and Anantasamudram.

List of villages visited by the Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division—

1. Proddatur.
2. Bollavaram.
3. Gopavaram.
4. Chinnadandlur.
5. Peddesettipalli.
6. Chowdur.
7. Chinnasettepalli.
8. Razupalem.
9. Tangatur.
10. Gadgudur.
11. Ayyavaripalli.
12. Vengalayapalli.
13. Arukatavemula.
14. Parlapad.
15. Eruvapalem.
16. Velavali.
17. Irudaledinne.
18. Chinnajonnavaram.
19. Duvur.
20. Gudepaud.
21. Chinnasangampalli.
22. Sallabasavayapalli.
23. Gollapalli.
24. Bayyampalli.
25. Pitchapaud.
26. Somapuram.
27. Bhadrampalli.
28. Nerravada.
29. Chepaud.
30. Morrayapalli.
31. Chentacunta.
32. Lingaladinne.
33. Gagararam.
34. Gaddamayapalli.
35. Vripenta.
36. Settevanpalli.
37. Bhumayapalli.
38. Mydukur.
39. Sevapuram.
40. Annalúr.
41. Sumayazalapalli.
42. Nadeinpalli.
43. Dayankanipalli.
44. Gollavandlapalli.
45. Mutrayapalli.
46. Gaddamvaripalli.
47. Randyalampet.
48. Noyappaganpalli.
49. Ellampalli.

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

Taluks.	Other purposes.						Total.						Number of wells	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or re-paired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350	2	175	1	300	..	2
Sidhout	1	100	1	100	..	..	2	350	2	350	..	..	..	1
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	156	1	75	16	1,610	..	1
Proddatur	1	60	1	60	4	410	18	2,705	17	2,185	23	3,590	..	16
Jammalamaduga	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	860	5	405	15	4,420	..	4
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	29	3,935	8	2,300	4	500	68	18,185	..	5
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,380	10	1,060	2	450	..	19
Rayachóti	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	100	6	980	..	1
Vayalpad	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2,020	13	1,110	..	..	1	12
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	700	..	..	4	700	..	..
Total ..	2	160	2	160	33	4,345	66	10,915	55	5,960	129	30,235	1	62

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Cattle and seed-grain.						Total.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Badvel	2	350	2	175	1	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350
Sidhout	1	250	1	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	150	..	..	10	1,610	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	156
Proddatur	17	2,645	16	2,125	19	3,180	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	156
Jammalamaduga	7	860	5	405	15	4,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2,705
Pulivendla	6	2,000	4	500	39	14,250	..	..	..	..	2	300	7	860
Kadiri	10	1,380	10	1,060	2	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2,300
Rayachóti	1	100	1	100	6	980	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,380
Vayalpad	13	2,020	13	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
Madanapalle	4	700	..	..	4	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2,920
Total ..	62	10,455	53	5,800	96	25,890	4	460	4	460	3	400	4	700

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.						Total.			
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	1	50
Rayachóti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vayalpad	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	500	6	500
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	550	7	550

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

EXTRACT from the Sub-Collector's letter, Reference on Cur. No. 2463, Revenue, dated 8th May 1897.

* * * * *

As a matter of fact, however, people do not represent to me when in camp that they want works, nor are the people that I have met so hard up for employment as to be ready to go to relief works. My four Tahsildars report the same condition of things to me. An ordinary minor irrigation repair was started at Katireniyerragudi in Ráyachóti taluk bordering on Kadiri and Pulivendla taluks on 18th April, ten coolies came the first day and refused to work the second day, unless the males were paid 2 annas per diem. I cannot hear of adult labour being anywhere got for less than 2 annas, nor is it easily procurable for that sum. The Deputy Tahsildar of Piler is the only one who has sent in a gloomy report, and the Tahsildar being sent by me to verify it, found it greatly exaggerated. Even the Deputy Tahsildar has not suggested starting relief works, but merely minor irrigation works, for which no estimates have been forwarded. The recent rainfall on the 1st May has considerably relieved the situation in Vayalpad, and a further fall of one inch would see ploughing on dry lands general. As it is, I counted 28 ploughs working on the 2nd May as I went by train from Vayalpad to Chinna Tippasamudrum, and seven more within half a mile of Chinna Tippasamudram station.

* * * * *

(Signed) A. T. FORBES,
Acting Sub-Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Private Charity.

The Indian Famine Charitable Fund is daily distributing about Rs. 150 in the Cuddapah town. It was resolved at a meeting of the members of this fund, when I also happened to be present, that the number relieved should be reduced, and accordingly 800 able-bodied men, women and children were sent away and refused relief. I asked all these people that were so turned out whether they are willing to come on to a relief work if one was opened, and receive famine wages, whereby they would get the same amount that was being allowed them by the charitable fund. They all as a body refused to come to the works. This shows that they are not deserving of relief, and are not yet pinched. These are all mostly people belonging to Cuddapah, and a very few to closely adjoining villages. But some of the Malas and Madigas said that they would go to a relief work if opened, but these were not even 50 in number. It was the opinion of several, that sat at a committee in selecting persons to be turned out, that private charity and labour was yet available in and about Cuddapah, though not to the same extent as in the ordinary good seasons. I may add that not a single soul is being fed by the Indian Charitable Famine Relief Committee in the Cuddapah taluk nor in the Cuddapah town. Except the money dole referred to above, nothing else is done by the committee in the taluk up to the present moment.

Resolution—dated 2nd June 1897, No. 413.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight was fair, but was of but little service to the affected taluks. Supplies for irrigation have been slightly improved in parts, but difficulty in obtaining water for drinking purposes is still experienced in several villages. The Collector should see that, when he writes his next narrative, he has materials for reporting what has been done to improve the sources of supply.

3. Much detailed information as to the condition of the various crops in each taluk is given, but in the absence of statistics as to the area covered, they are practically worthless; an ordinary reader, who did not know the true conditions, would suppose that the Collector was describing a season of exceptional plenty. This method of reporting gives a very good demonstration of the way in which the Collector arrives at his idea of the condition of his district. He sees half a dozen acres thriving under a well or two, and promptly stores them up in his memory as typical of the whole tract, overlooking the hundreds of acres on which no crop is to be seen at all. The same criticism applies to his remarks as to the existence of pasture. The Collector has no sense of proportion. Fodder is said to be procurable, but at high prices. Since the report was written, imported fodder has been laid down at Yerraguntla at a favourable price, though in but a small quantity as yet, through the efforts of the

Chairman of the Local Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Cattle are deteriorating, and 100 are said to have died of starvation in four villages alone.

4. Prices are slightly easier throughout the district and also in the affected taluks, except at Jammalamadugu, where there has been an appreciable rise in the price of white cholam, due, it is said, to short supply in the markets. The position of prices in the affected taluks is shown in the subjoined table:—

Rates.	Number of 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	8·7	16·7	12·8	11·6
May 1892	8·3	15·6	13·6	12·4
May 1877	8·4	9·9	9·3	8·4

Trade is said to be active except in the affected portion of the district.

5. The condition of the people, both on works and in villages, is reported to be generally good. As was to be expected, however, the numbers on relief have increased rapidly, the numbers for the latest day for which figures were available showing an increase of 33 per cent. over those of the preceding fortnight. Little or nothing was done by the District Officers during the fortnight to carry out the orders of Government for the extension of village relief. The matter has been separately dealt with in B.P's., Nos. 3318 and 3873 of 1897. The Collector passes some strictures on the action of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund Committee. He is Chairman of the District Committee, and his remarks would be addressed with more propriety to his colleagues on the committee. The Collector must issue strict orders that persons suffering from small-pox should be rigidly excluded from works, and relieved by grain or money doles so long as they are sick. The establishment of the disease among the relief-workers will quadruple the difficulties of administering relief and probably result in the practical exclusion from relief of a large percentage of those who are really in need of it. The attention of Government is once more drawn to the imperious necessity of providing a stronger establishment of medical subordinates.

From the report of the Sub-Collector, it appears that, though the sub-division requires careful watching, test-works are not likely to succeed at present.

6. The question of opening a work in the vicinity of Cuddapah has been disposed of in B.P., dated 19th May 1897, No. 3537.

7. The revision of the weavers' task-tables will be considered as soon as the Special Deputy Collector furnishes the report called for in B.P., No. 281 of 1897. It should be expedited. The Collector did not report to the Board that the weavers were getting A-class wages; what he did report was that in some instances (by long and continuous working) they did so. The Board had these cases examined, with the result that, even after the A wage had been earned, there was a considerable profit left for Government. Pending the report of the Special Deputy Collector, no further order can be issued than that no weaver should be allowed to earn more than the A wage. They should be warned accordingly, and supplies of yarn issued in such cases accordingly.

The fortnightly report is not the proper place for discussing the details of weavers' relief, but the Board takes this opportunity to correct a mistake into which the Collector has fallen, probably, owing to the omission, in B.P., dated 6th May 1897, No. 3135, to refer to B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46. It was there stated that a full ten-hour day had been allowed for the Adóni task so as to allow for various disturbing factors; but that it was admitted that, at Adóni, a single *able-bodied* man could weave a carpet, slightly larger than the Kurnool carpet, in about $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and it was laid down that the task should be such a one as would be within the capacity of *an average weaver* working ten hours a day. The Board's remark, which was intended to refer to the time occupied by an *able-bodied weaver*, was referred to its

right place by the Special Deputy Collector for weaving operations, who, in his letter, No. 85, dated 18th May 1897, points out that subsequent experience at Adóni shows that it takes an average weaver 8 hours to weave a carpet, and that he had been misunderstood to say that it could be done in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The Special Deputy Collector, apparently, has lost sight of the distinction between *average* and *able-bodied*. The Deputy Collector's letter will be disposed of separately, and, meanwhile, pending the final report of the Special Deputy Collector, the old task of eight hours will be resumed.

8. The Famine Commissioner notes with disapproval the slackness of the Headquarters Deputy Collector in touring.

9. There is practically no progress in the disbursement of loans. The following figures show what has been done in this direction during the past five weeks:—

Amount advanced.	Up to end of week ending.
Rs.	
5,440	April 17th.
5,715	„ 24th
5,760	May 1st
5,810	„ 8th
6,510	„ 15th

Applications for over Rs. 31,000 are pending as it is, and this amount would probably be far larger, were applications disposed of with more promptitude. More attention must be paid to this work. The Famine Commissioner notes that there is not a single application pending for loans for the purchase of fodder. As pointed out in B.P., No. 379, dated 18th May 1897, it is to be feared that the extreme severity of the Collector, in making Government officers responsible pecuniarily for loans not recovered, has resulted in a general discouragement of applications in the district. Loans for the purchase of fodder should be given freely, under the rules, at this juncture.

10. The Famine Commissioner regrets to have to report the death from heat apoplexy of Mr. Hurley, the Local Fund Engineer, an old and much respected officer, who died on duty at Gollapalle on 9th May. Four other Europeans have also succumbed to the intense heat of the Ceded Districts—two recruiters of labour from Ceylon and North Travancore, Mr. Bird, a Railway employé, and a most active and able officer, and a passenger by rail.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Collector of Cuddapah.
„ „ Chairman, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.
„ „ Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 479, Revenue, dated 19th June 1897.

Miscellaneous. Recorded.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Exd. Shaik Karim.
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REVENUE.

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G.O., No. 479, 19th June 1897.

Read 190 & 8 15. J. 97.

Communicates to the

S. Ex. III circle.

JUNE. Ltg D. No. C

To

The S. E. III circle.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording Board's Proceedings submitting to Government, with remarks, — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 15th May 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd June 1897, No. 413 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the first fortnight of May 1897 :—

State of Country.

Rainfall.—During the fortnight, there were showers in parts of all the taluks of the district, the heaviest fall being 2·23 inches at Vayalpad. The subjoined statement shows the rainfall registered at the several rain-gauge stations :—

	Inches.		Inches.
1. Chitvel	0·10	6. Proddatur	0·28
2. Rajampet	0·08	7. Kadiri	0·43
3. Sidhout	1·44	8. Ráyachóti	0·52
4. Badvel	0·64	9. Pilér	0·40
5. Cuddapah	0·58	10. Vayalpad	2·23
		11. Madanapalle	0·84

In the interior of the taluks of the sub-division, there was rainfall ranging from ½ to 1½ inches. In Mahadavapalli, Pulivendla taluk, there was about ½ an inch, while on the Dhodiyam hills in the Jammalamadugu taluk, there was about an inch of rainfall. There were also slight showers in parts of the Proddatur taluk. In some of the villages in the northern part of Badvel, there was rainfall ranging from ½ to 1¼ inches. There was also about ½ inch of rain in the villages near Pullampet.

Water-supply—Rivers.—There were freshets in the Sagiler, Madduler, Kundu and Vayalpad rivers owing to the rains that fell during the fortnight. The Kundu now flows 1 to 3 feet deep. The Penner is also flowing, as also are the Pullangeru and Gungana.

Channels—Eastern section.—Said to be flowing in Pullampet. *Southern section.*—River channels are flowing moderately in Vayalpad and Madanapalle. In Kadiri, six channels are flowing less than 1½ feet deep, while in Ráyachoti very few river channels are flowing. *Northern section.*—In Pulivendla, the river and spring channels are flowing moderately. The Tahsildar of Jammalamadugu reports that the supply in channels has gone down and is insufficient for irrigation. In Proddatur, the channels are said to be flowing scantily. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal has been re-opened, and has supplied tanks.

Tanks—Eastern section.—Some tanks in the three taluks received supplies, the largest reported being twenty-five days' supply. *Southern section.*—In Ráyachóti, thirteen tanks received small supplies. Forty tanks in Voyalpad received supplies ranging from five to twenty-five days. A few tanks in Madanapalle are also said to have received small supplies. *Northern section.*—The Mahadevapalle tank in the Pulivendla taluk contains a month's supply. The Tivvapalle tank in the Proddatur taluk received six days' supply, which has already run out. Tanks in Cuddapah are being supplied from the canal.

Wells—Irrigation.—In several places, supplies are said to be decreasing, and to be not sufficient for irrigation purposes. In the portion of Pulivendla that I have myself inspected, I find supplies sufficient.

Drinking water.—In parts of Kadiri taluk difficulty for drinking water is felt. The supply in the villages of the Cuddapah taluk bordering on Ráyachóti and in the village of Animela is said to be insufficient. In some villages of the Jammalamadugu taluk, it is stated that there is no water for drinking purposes, and that it is brought from long distances. This occurs annually, and there is no practical remedy. In Proddatur, there is no water in four villages, and it is scanty in some. The Divisional Officers and Tahsildars merely report that steps will be taken to improve water-supply,

but have not reported the nature of the action taken in the direction and the result, though strict orders * were issued to them on the 7th instant to state in their fortnightly narratives whether the matter of getting over the water difficulty was placed before the taluk boards, whether the boards have funds sufficient to meet the charges, and, if not, to apply for grants from Provincial Funds. The attention of all officers is again drawn to the above order.

* Reference No. 309 of 1897, dated 4th May 1897.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.

(*a*) *Agricultural operations—Southern section.*—In the Kadiri taluk, the agricultural operations in progress are baling water for standing crops, tilling lands for ragi, and harvesting paddy and korra. In Ráyachóti, fields are being irrigated, and ragi, cholam, and paddy are under harvest. The ryots in the Vayalpad taluk are engaged in reaping paddy under wells, in baling water for sugarcane and betel gardens, and ploughing dry lands; while in Madanapalle, the agricultural operations in progress are ploughing dry lands for raising dry crops, baling water from wells for sugarcane, paddy, &c., and harvesting cholam. *Northern section.*—Lands under wells and channels are either being irrigated or ploughed. A great deal of dry land has been ploughed and got ready for next sowing. *Eastern section—Sidhout and Badvel.*—Sowing indigo under wells, irrigating tobacco and onions under wells, harvesting gingelly, and thrashing ragi are being carried on. *Pullampet.*—Indigo is being sown, and lands are being ploughed for sowing cumbu. Gingelly is being harvested.

(*b*) *Condition of standing crops—Southern section.*—The following are the standing crops in each taluk :—*Kadiri.*—Paddy, cholam, sugarcane and betel gardens under wells and channels. These are in good condition. *Rayachoti.*—Cholam, ragi and paddy. Condition good. *Madanapalle.*—Sugarcane, paddy, cholam and korra under wells. These crops are in good condition. *Vayalpad.*—Paddy, cholam, sugarcane and betel gardens. Their condition is fair. In the Píléru division, the Deputy Tahsildar reports that some of the garden crops are drooping for want of water; but Mr. Forbes has reported that the Deputy Tahsildar's reports are not to be trusted. *Eastern Section—Badvel and Sidhout.*—Cholam, gingelly, indigo, cotton and tobacco chiefly under wells are in good condition. *Pullampet.*—Paddy, cholam, ragi, cumbu, korra, onions and gingelly are in good condition. *Northern Section—Proddatur.*—Palapu jonna, korra, paddy, indigo, bariga and gingelly under wells are in good condition. *Jammalamadugu.*—Betel gardens, gingelly, cholam, korra, paddy and bariga under wells are in good condition. *Pulivendla.*—Yellow cholam, gingelly, oil-seeds, tobacco and korra under wells and channels are doing well. Korra seems to be the chief crop now on the ground under wells. I have seen a good deal of very good korra. Its existence has not been reported by the Tahsildar or Deputy Collector. *Cuddapah.*—Paddy, cholam, korra, indigo and gingelly under wells and channels are in good condition. With reference to the report in the last fortnightly narrative that paddy under Pata Cuddapah tank was withering, I am glad to say that the paddy is now reported to have revived. I was astonished last fortnight to receive the report that paddy under this tank was withering. The tank is a fine large one, and is fed by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. It was inspected by His Excellency the Governor on 23rd February, on which day it was full—indeed, water stood a few inches above "full tank level" owing to mud banks put on top of the waste weir. I therefore called for a special report, and from it learned, as above said, that the paddy had revived. This revival is ascribed to fresh supplies of water received from the canal. I intend investigating the matter further on return to head-quarters. In paragraph 2 of its Proceedings, dated 3rd May 1897, No. 334, reviewing the fortnightly narrative of this district for the period ending 15th April 1897, the Board observes that it is unable to share my sanguine views as to the effect of scanty showers that have fallen, and that it doubts if I am justified in accepting the high estimate of outturn either for the crops under wells and channels or for purely dry crops. It is also remarked that it is not clear to what taluk the estimated outturn of crop over 40 per cent. of the cultivated area given as As. 4 to 8 applies. In the first place, I may mention that the figures of outturn reported in my narrative are those furnished by the Tahsildars and by the Special Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. M. V. Nárainasawmy

Pillay. I have no reason to believe that the outturn of crops under wells and channels has in any case been over-estimated. I should think, on the other hand, that it has been underrated. I have personally seen a very large area of irrigated crops and found ragi and other crops in excellent condition. As regards the irrigated crops, I regret that the words "in Proddatur" were omitted by mistake after the words "purely dry lands", and hence arose the ambiguity noticed by the Board. I have repeated my instructions about the great care that should be taken in fair-copying these reports. The figures reported refer to Prodattur taluk alone. I do not think that the estimate framed is incorrect. The Tahsildar, Katchepeswara Iyer, is a careful and hardworking man, and to be trusted.

Supply of fodder and pasture, and condition of Cattle.

Pasture—Southern section.—Scanty in Madanapalle, and not available elsewhere. The rainfall reported above will no doubt have improved matters. *Eastern section.*—Pasture is still available in parts of Pullampet. *Northern section.*—Very scanty; but available in places in the beds of vankas and channels. I have personally seen pasture near Rayalapuram, Mosuvaripalle, Kasanur and Ulimella.

In paragraph 3 of its Proceedings, dated 3rd May 1897 No. 334, the Board says that it believes pasture to be non-existent, and in Proceedings dated 22nd April 1897, No. 309, it has been remarked that I should have used the word "*nil*" instead of "Scanty" I think that the word used by me was justified by the facts disclosed by my personal observation. At Mosuvaripalle, in the Pulivendla taluk, three or four days ago, I saw a stretch of green grass about six inches in height in the bed of the stream. I should say that the length of this stretch of grass was about 150 yards. I saw the bed of the same stream at intervals along a distance of three miles, and it seemed to have some green grazing on it all the way along. A large number of cattle were grazing upon it. The day before yesterday at Kasanur, I counted in front of my tent 41 buffaloes and 9 donkeys cropping the scanty pasture in the bed of the vanka. I saw similar pasture at Rayalapuram and Ulimella. Under these circumstances, I respectfully regret that I am unable to adopt the Board's statement, and say that pasture is "*nil*" or "non-existent". The fact remains that the cattle contrive to exist, and to do that they must have food. They are to be seen, every place I have been, grazing as best they can. As reported in my last narrative, they have fallen off in condition since January, but I have seen no cattle in this district in such bad condition as those I saw between Arkonam and Madras last month. It should not be forgotten that this district is not the same as Bellary, Kurnool or Anantapur, and that although the affected portion is generally described as the "black cotton" portion, yet, it contains very large stretches of country that are not black cotton soil, *e.g.*, in this Pulivendla taluk, one-fourth the area is not black cotton soil. I can also inform the Board from my personal observation that there is surface water in vankas at the following places—Kasanur, Dondlanágu, Mosuvaripalle, Rayalapuram and Tondur, all visited by me during the fortnight under report. At Nidivelagala, the sub-soil water is so near the surface that it has been reached in cutting road-side drains. Any idea of the affected portion of this district as a place entirely parched up is, therefore, erroneous. There are several places where surface water is still available in considerable quantity owing to springs.

Fodder—Eastern section.—Sufficient. *Southern section.*—Procurable, but at dear rates. In Vayalpad, cholam recently harvested has added to the stock of fodder. The Sub-Collector reports that fodder is scanty in Tamballapalle firka of Madanapalle taluk. *Northern section.*—Available, but the prices are high. Getting scarce in Cuddapah taluk.

Condition of cattle.

Southern section.—Good in Vayalpad and Madanapalle (except Tamballapalle) and fair in Ráyachóti. Some cattle in the latter taluk are said to be emaciated. In Kadiri, cattle are said to be losing strength owing to want of sufficient pasture and fodder. The absence of fodder is reported to have resulted in the death of 100 cattle in four villages of Patnam firka. Cattle appear to be worse off and in worse condition in Kadiri than in any taluk of the district. *Northern section.—Proddatur.*—Generally good. *Pulivendla.*—Plough and draught cattle are well cared for, and the rest generally have fallen off in condition. *Jammalamadugu.*—The Tahsildar says that the condition of cattle is deteriorating for want of sufficient fodder, and that many cattle are emaciated. *Cuddapah.*—Good generally, but in parts of Kamalapuram and Animala firkas cattle are said to be losing condition. Cattle disease prevails in Proddatur, Jammalamadugu, Ráyachóti and Madanapalle. *Eastern section.*—Good. Cattle disease prevails in one village of Sidhout and one of Pullampet taluk.

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 15th May 1897.

Station.	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	..	..	13·05	12·32
Sidhout	9·07	9·07	19·80	19·80	13·20	14·00	14·85	14·85	14·00	13·20
Pullampet	8·71	8·71	18·00	18·00	..	..	..	..	13·05	13·05
Chitvél	8·30	8·30	21·00	21·00	15·80	15·80	..	..	14·50	14·50
Cuddapah	7·12	7·88	17·25	17·25	11·62	12·24	..	..	11·60	11·60
Kamalápuram	..	..	18·15	18·15	..	13·20	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	9·90	9·90	16·12	16·50	13·03	13·43	12·64	12·64	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	8·71	8·71	15·75	15·75	13·43	* 12·32	12·64	12·64	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	15·75	13·43	13·43	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·13	9·13	18·75	18·75	15·80	15·80	..	..	13·05	13·05
Ráyachóti	9·01	9·01	16·50	16·50	15·01	15·01	..	..	13·05	13·05
Vayalpad	9·13	9·13	19·50	19·50	15·80	† 18·96	..	..	13·77	13·05
Madanapalle	9·54	9·13	22·50	22·50	14·22	† 18·96	..	..	13·05	13·05
Average for all stations ..	8·69	8·72	18·23	18·26	14·28	14·95	13·19	13·19	13·23	12·98
Average for the affected tracts	8·50	8·69	16·60	16·68	12·87	13·02	12·64	12·64	11·60	11·60

* Rise is attributed to short supply in the markets. † Owing to recent harvest of cholam.

Activity of Trade.

Southern section.—Kadiri.—Active in dry staple food-grains.

Ráyachóti.—Active; cholam exported to Cuddapah.

Vayalpad.—Not active.

Madanapalle.—Active in rice and dry staple food-grains.

Eastern section.—Active in all the taluks in rice and other staple food-grains.

Northern section—Cuddapah.—Rather dull. The Deputy Collector reports that stock of grain in villages is being used by the ryots, and that very little is offered for sale.

Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Pulivendla.—Dull generally. The Pulivendla market is well supplied. Here, at Kasanur, I have been noticing for the last few days several cart-loads of cotton passing along the road. Enquiry as regards four bandies showed that they were bound for the Bangalore mills, and that the exporters were men of Chavaripalle, and were going to cart the cotton all the way. I understand that it is customary at this season of the year to cart goods over enormous distances to save rail fare.

Imports by rail or sea.—Rice and ragi are being imported to Madanapalle from Vayalpad and the Mysore Province. Cuddapah gets rice from Nellore and other places, and Rázampéta by rail from the Southern districts. There were no imports in the Jammalamadugu division.

Condition of people.

On works.—Good generally. The heat being excessive, hutting accommodation is being extended so as to afford the coolies greater comfort during the hours of rest.

In villages.—Good generally.

Sickness and Mortality.

(*a*) *Sickness.*—Some of the relief workers at Rayalapuram, Tondur and Lingala are suffering from fever and small-pox.

(*b*) *Mortality.*—On the Gangireddipalli relief-work, Cuddapah taluk, there were two deaths—one of an old man from fever, and the other of a child which died on the 5th day after birth. A woman, aged 60 years, attending kitchen, attached to the Anantapuram relief-work, has also died. The cause of death is not stated. I have ordered the Tahsildar to enquire and report. Two cases of deaths from small-pox occurred on Tondur work and one from diarrhœa on the Rayalapuram work. The people are so careless that it is difficult to keep small-pox away from the works. A woman and two children recovering from small-pox, and apparently in an infectious state, came to beg from me on the Rayalapuram work. They came right out among the working coolies. I had them sent home at once, and arranged that food should be sent them daily from the kitchen. I also sent the medical subordinate to them. Some time ago I requested the District Medical and Sanitary officer to depute a medical subordinate to each large work. I also wrote to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras pointing out that it devolved upon him to supply the required number of medical officers for the charge of famine-relief works and stated my requirements, viz., eight more men. But the District Medical and Sanitary officer reports, in his letter received yesterday, that the Surgeon-General has informed him that there are no spare hands available, and that some will be posted to this district as soon as they become available. I am very anxious to obtain more medical assistance, and will write to the Surgeon-General again.

Measures of Relief.

Name of work.	Number of relief workers.			Number fed at the kitchen.		
	Last fortnight.	On the 8th May, *i.e.*, the last Saturday for which season report has been received in camp.	On the latest day for which reports are received.	Last fortnight.	On the 8th May, *i.e.*, the last Saturday for which season report has been received in camp.	On the latest day for which reports are received.
1. Yerraguntla-Vempalli road, Kodur ..	4,056	3,624	4,300 (15th)	207	187	192 (15th)
2. Do. Gangireddipalle	3,012	3,494	3,639 (Do.)	238	255	253 (Do.)
3. Jammalamadugu-Mudanur road, Vemaguntapalle	1,760	1,873	1,741 (Do.)	64	56	49 (Do.)
4. Jammalamadugu-Proddattur road, Goriganur	1,217	1,297	1,361 (Do.)	60	46	68 (Do.)
5. Jammalamadugu-Nosam road, near Gundlakunta	1,530	1,655	1,752 (Do.)	38	43	35 (Do.)
6. Muddanur tank, Jammalamadugu taluk ..	2,160	2,346	2,337 (Do.)	80	74	116 (Do.)
7. Simhadripuram-Kondapuram road, Anantapuram	1,850	1,809	2,218 (Do.)	59	63	57 (Do.)
8. Jammalamadugu-Owk road, Gollapalle Agraharam	1,729	2,007	2,060 (Do.)	48	48	53 (Do.)
9. Pulivendla-Muddanur road, Rayalapuram.	3,946	4,467	4,598 (14th)	75	129	105 (14th)
10. Simhadripuram-Kondapuram road, Nidvelagala	3,109	3,313	3,588 (15th)	25	34	68 (15th)
11. Lingala tank, Pulivendla taluk ..	1,159	1,268	1,352 (Do.)	25	24	29 (Do.)
12. Muddanur-Pulivendla road, Tondur ..	..	663	1,199 (Do.)	..	28	46 (Do.)
13. Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road, Bollavaram	1,971	2,201	2,320 (Do.)	94	95	91 (Do.)
14. Settivaripalle tank, Proddatur tank ..	1,813	2,537	2,736 (Do.)	25	41	45 (Do.)
15. Reddasettipalli channel near Tsondur ..	993	1,193	964 (14th)	45	42	36 (14th)
16. Rajoli project, Gopavaram, Proddatur taluk	703	1,188	1,585 (15th)	78	89	99 (15th)
17. Rajoli project, Rajupoliem taluk	..	1,491	1,898 (Do.)	..	27	13 (Do.)
18. Chinnadandlur channel, Proddatur taluk. ..	246	429	993 (Do.)	15	25	50 (Do.)
19. Peddapasupula project	..	..	803 (Do.)	..	..	74 (Do.)
Total ..	31,254	36,855	41,444	1,167	1,306	1,479

Weavers' Relief.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Number of persons relieved		Number of cloths manufactured	
		Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to the period.
Jammalamadugu	9	9,565	9,633	Panchalu. 2,624 | 19,716 Turbans 7 × 7. 1,370 | 6,472 Turbans 6 × 6. 12,576 | 83,876 Turbans 5 × 5. 5,735 | 30,667	
	..	..	..	22,305	140,731
Proddatur .. .. .. Cuddapah	6 3	627	1,307	Panchalu. 424 | 460 Turbans 7 × 7. .. | .. Turbans 6 × 6. 396 | 396 Turbans 5 × 5. 120 | 150	
	..	..	..	940	1,006

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—	Number relieved in poor-houses.		In villages.		Number of villages in which relief was given.		Number of relief workers, children and infirm dependants receiving money doles.
	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	
Pulivendla	..	..	47	..	2	..	
		Adults ..	32				
		Children ..	15				
			47				

Private Charity.—The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund continues to give money doles to the poor. From the remarks of the Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, in his diary for the week ending the 2nd instant, it would appear that a large number of persons who are not deserving of relief—on the grounds of inability to work and destitution—were admitted to relief and granted doles. I have submitted an extract from the diary to the Board of Revenue. In B.P., dated 6th May 1897, Mis. No. 3182, I was asked to take on Government relief 5,000 persons said to have been fed by the relief fund. From the fortnightly narratives received from the subordinate officers and the telegram received from the Secretaries to the Cuddapah committee, it would appear that the relief fund has not been feeding any people, but has been giving money doles at the rate of one and a half annas per adult and 9 pies per child—a rate higher than B class wages on works at present. All the persons relieved by the fund by these doles cannot, with due regard to the provisions of the Famine Code, be at once put on State relief, considering the facts brought to notice by the Special Deputy Collector. The Proddatur Tahsildar has also cited a number of cases in which able-bodied persons who should go to relief works have been admitted to relief by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. This shows that the recipients of relief from that fund cannot be drafted *en masse* to State gratuitous relief

without proper enquiry. People will be admitted to Government relief according to the result of the enquiry into their circumstances conducted by a competent officer of Government. This is being done, and I have been pressing my subordinates by wire and written orders to get the work going without delay. Thirty-five persons were fed in the private kitchen at Jammalamadugu.

General remarks.

Eastern section.—The Deputy Collector reports that there is labour for coolies in all villages in fields, in building houses and in repairing wells, and that they can get on until the end of June. The condition of this section gives no room for anxiety at present.

Southern section—Kadiri taluk.—The Revd. Mr. Goffin of the London Mission Society writes to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund members that he found many of the labouring classes between Gandlapenta and Kortikota and Balasamudram and Kokkanti were suffering from failure of crops, and that a relief work should be started for them. He, at the same time, suggested that some of his Christians should be employed as maistries and head coolies. The Tahsildar says, however, that cooly classes have yet private employment in their villages, and that there is no need at present to start test works. Further enquiry has been ordered on Mr. Goffin's letter.

Rayachóti taluk.—The Tahsildar reports that the ryots owning lands under wells and river channels are engaged in agricultural operations, and that there is no room for anxiety at present. A minor irrigation work was ordered to be started in the village of Katveni Erragudi of this taluk as a departmental work, subject to the condition that all those applying for work should be admitted. This is the village personally inspected by me as reported in my narrative printed in B.P., dated 3rd March 1897, No. 184. The Sub-Collector reports that only ten coolies came to the work, and that none of them would accept wages less than two annas a day. This indicates that Mr. Forbes' reports, that famine relief works are not called for in the sub-division, are reliable.

Vayalpad taluk.—The Deputy Tahsildar of Pílêru says that people in his division are living from hand to mouth, and that some people are going to Nellore to find employment on the East Coast Railway work, where higher wages are offered. The Sub-Collector has ordered the Deputy Tahsildar to visit such villages and submit a special report. This Deputy Tahsildar was previously found to have exaggerated matters. Much reliance cannot, therefore, be placed on his present report. The Tahsildar says that paddy harvest is still going on, that the outturn of the crop has been from 8 to 12 annas, and that though some of the cooly classes are in need of work, yet no relief measures will be called for for a fortnight more. I think the period fixed by the Tahsildar is too short. This taluk has recently had a good fall of rain, and the Sub-Collector (Mr. Forbes) says that he noticed twenty-two ploughs at work within 300 yards of the railway line between Vayalpad and Chinna Thippasamudram, and eight more within a mile of the latter village on the way to Madanapalle. The people may hold on for some time longer. An extract from Mr. Forbes' letter is enclosed.

Madanapalle.—The Tahsildar has found by personal inspection that the cooly classes will have work for a month more, and that none are now willing to work at famine rates.

My own opinion, based solely on my subordinates' reports, about the sub-division taluks is that they require to be carefully watched at present. I have obtained a list of works that may be started as test works, should necessity arise. Orders have also been issued for a thorough inspection of the division. Mr. Forbes, who was personally acquainted with the state of the division, has left for Bengal as Acting Postmaster-General, and Mr. Vaughan, the new Sub-Collector, has only just joined.

Northern section—Cuddapah taluk.—Two relief works are in progress in this taluk, and I have issued orders for opening three more. The Divisional Officer has recommended the starting of a road work for the relief of the cooly classes in the town

of Cuddapah and the adjoining villages. This part of the taluk, with wet cultivation under a large canal-fed tank and spring channels, has not been treated hitherto as an affected area, and I have asked the Board's instructions whether the work should be started. My doubts as to the real necessity for starting work are increased by the report of the Tahsildar of Cuddapah (copy enclosed), which goes to show that a large number of idlers in the town of Cuddapah, who were undeservedly receiving help from the Charitable Fund, have refused to attend Government relief works as soon as the above charity was withdrawn from them.

The weavers in some of the villages to the south of Cuddapah are reported to be in need of relief at their trade. The Divisional Officer has addressed the Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Weavers' Relief Operations, Deccan Districts, and the report of the latter is awaited.

Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla.—There are 17 works in progress in this division, and five more have been ordered to be started. With reference to my remarks last fortnight, I have selected, on personal inspection, Gollalagudur as the best place to start a work in the tract between Pulivendla-Muddanur road and Vempalle. On 7th instant, I asked the Engineer to start the work of breaking metal and collecting gravel at that place for forming a road to Pendlur. There is a good water-supply and shady topes, and the village is centrally situated for those needing work.

I much regret to record the death of Mr. H. C. R. Harley, the Local Fund Engineer, who died on duty at the Gollapalli work on 9th instant. Mr. Ingram Cotton, Ceylon Government's Commissioner, also died during the fortnight at Muddanur, where he had come to recruit coolies. Both deaths were due to heat apoplexy. The heat during the fortnight has been most oppressive.

The steps taken to start gratuitous relief in villages have been explained to the Board in this office letter, No. 216-F., dated 7th May 1897. Orders were issued on 22nd March 1897 for the submission of proposals to open central kitchens for the dependants of relief workers who could not attend works, and on 22nd April 1897 subordinate officers were authorized to start gratuitous relief in villages at once. After sending reminders and telegrams, I obtained reports, which show that the following progress was made in the matter. In Proddatur, a kitchen was opened near the kasba, in which 14 adults and 9 children are being fed. Arrangements have also been made to open kitchens at Arakatavemala, Duvvur, Chintakunta, Nandyalampet and Kalamalla. Grain doles were also given at Proddatur on the 14th May. In Jammalamadugu, the Tahsildar reports that nobody came to the kitchen. Except in the case of Rangarazu caste people, there are no caste objections on the part of the people to partake of cooked food in kitchens; and the Special Deputy Collector thinks that people are now unwilling to be fed in kitchens, and are holding out to enforce the giving of money doles which are being given under the Indian Charitable Relief Fund scheme. Grain doles have been ordered to be given where necessary. In Pulivendla, a kitchen was opened on the 13th instant. The number fed has not been reported. Finding that the Tahsildar was tardy in carrying out the orders, I made personal enquiries in two villages (Kasamur and Agraharam) of this taluk, and distributed grain doles on the 14th May to 32 adults and 15 children, and have issued instructions to the village officers to continue the doles twice a week, and placed them in funds. The taluks of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu have been divided into circles, and in addition to the existing staff of Revenue Inspectors, three Circle Inspectors have been appointed—two for Jammalamadugu and one for Proddatur. The proposals for Pulivendla have just been received from the Tahsildar, and orders will be passed on receipt of the Special Deputy Collector's remarks thereon. I regret very much that the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, who has only one taluk to manage, has not done anything up to date. In his fortnightly narrative, he says that "the distribution of village relief will, it is hoped, commence soon, and people who are unable to go to works will be benefited at their homes." This Deputy Collector is under orders of transfer to Kistna district. I learn that on the 15th instant, the Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar of Cuddapah were starting a kitchen at Cuddapah. The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Committee issued 2,488 tickets

for the relief of 4,000 persons including children. From these, able-bodied and undeserving persons were excluded, and the number of tickets reduced to 800, the number of persons to be relieved being about 1,200. The reduction, it appears, was effected by a committee of the fund, which examined the ticket-holders and excluded undeserving persons. This shows that the work of drafting the recipients of charitable relief to State relief cannot be done without proper scrutiny, which involves necessarily some amount of delay. If there has been any delay in starting this relief, it is due partly to defective postal and telegraphic communications in the affected parts of the district, and to the fact that the Special Famine Deputy Collector and Head-quarter Deputy Collector have been, instead of acting promptly on my express order "*to commence the distribution of relief*," only "taking steps" to do so. M.R.Ry. Narayanasawmy Pillai is still asking for instructions, and whenever he made inquiries, he left the list of destitutes with the village Reddies for future use. I have drawn his attention to the necessity for prompt *action* in the matter.

During the fortnight under report, I visited two large relief camps and rectified several defects in their working. Additional kitchens were opened where the existing ones were found to be too far for the children to walk to and from the place where their parents and guardians are working. Finding that the numbers on the kitchen rolls bore a very small percentage to the numbers on relief works, I prevailed upon several workers to send their children to the kitchens. I was able to get nearly 200 children on the rolls at Royalapuram. The total number fed in the kitchens is, however, far below the percentage prescribed by the Board.

The relief of weavers is working in two taluks—Jammalamadugu and Proddatur. The scheme was originally started fixing the task as one of an 8-hour day. I inspected the weavers' relief office at Jammalamadugu in March last, and found that under the system in force the weavers were getting A class wages, while they were under the rule entitled only to C class wages. I pointed out this to the Board, but it has referred the matter to the Special Deputy Collector for report. That officer's report has not yet been received. In the meantime, the Board has further reduced the number of working hours to 6½ to make the task here correspond with that enforced at Adóni (*vide* Proceedings, dated 6th May 1897, Mis. No. 3185). This will give the weavers even more than they were getting before. In Proceedings, dated 3rd May 1897, No. 334, received on 13th May 1897, however permission has been given to follow the old tables, but in the more recent Proceedings, dated the 6th idem, the day has been ordered to be reckoned as one of 6½ hours. I shall address the Board separately in the matter, and in the meantime, I have ordered the 6½ hours day task to be given effect to at once in deference to the orders of the Board.

The Special Deputy Collector in charge of weavers' relief operations brings to notice that delays take place in the weavers' relief office in receiving cloths tendered, &c., and has submitted certain proposals calculated to minimise such delays. This report is at variance with Mr. Runga Row's report, and with what I was personally informed by the Deputy Tahsildar in charge of the office. These officers represented that there were no delays in payment at all after the third appraiser was entertained. The proposals submitted by the Special Deputy Collector are under consideration.

Places visited—By Collector.—

1. Mullela.
2. Thondur.
3. Rayalapuram.
4. Gollalagudur.
5. Lingala.
6. Mosuvaripalli.
7. Venkatampalli.
8. Agraharam.
9. Kasanur.
10. Simhadripalli.
11. Dondlavagu.
12. Nidivelagala.
13. Tummalapalli.
14. Chinna Rangapuram.
15. Ulimella.
16. Chintalajutur.
17. Chinna Kudala.
18. Deguva Lingala.
19. Himakuntla.
20. Cheruvikindepalli.
21. Gurizala.
22. Sunhadupuram.

By Sub-Collector—Madanapalle Taluk.—Ghattu, Gorlapelli, Brahmanepalli, Kormi Vandlapalli, Angallu, Ghouse, Varipelli, Mrukottapalli, Kottaivanpalli, Nuttapalli, Kasi Raopet, Chinna Tippasamudram.

Vayalpad Taluk—Vayalpad.

By Head-Quarter Deputy Collector.—

1. Chinnachowk.
2. Gudur.
3. Chennur.
4. Bayanapelli.
5. Pata Cuddapah.
6. Devuni Cuddapah.
7. Modanudepalli.
8. Upparapalli.
9. Pushpagiri.
10. Nuttapalli
11. Vellur.
12. Kotapalli.
13. Teppalur.
14. Chinna Lebaka.
15. Gangayapalli.

By Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu.—Forty-nine villages as per list enclosed. The touring of the Head-Quarter Deputy Collector is bad, five of the villages inspected by him are the suburbs of Cuddapah town. The Deputy Collector did not inspect either of the relief works in progress in the taluk.

By the Deputy Collector, Sidhout Division, Pullampet Taluk.—Utukur, Pullampet, Puttanavaripalli, Gopanambupuram, Udumavaripalli, Chulapalli, Sattuvaripalli, Devasamudram, Vathalur, Tippayapalli and Anantasamudram.

List of villages visited by the Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division—

1. Proddatur.
2. Bollavaram.
3. Gopavaram.
4. Chinnadandlur.
5. Peddesettipalli.
6. Chowdur.
7. Chinnasettepalli.
8. Razupalem.
9. Tangatur.
10. Gadgudur.
11. Ayyavaripalli.
12. Vengalayapalli.
13. Arukatavemula.
14. Parlapad.
15. Eruvapalem.
16. Velavali.
17. Irudaledinne.
18. Chinnajonnavaram.
19. Duvur.
20. Gudepaud.
21. Chinnasangampalli.
22. Sallabasavayapalli.
23. Gollapalli.
24. Bayyampalli.
25. Pitchapaud.
26. Somapuram.
27. Bhadrampalli.
28. Nerravada.
29. Chepaud.
30. Morrayapalli.
31. Chentacunta.
32. Lingaladinne.
33. Gagararam.
34. Gaddamayapalli.
35. Vripenta.
36. Settevanpalli.
37. Bhumayapalli.
38. Mydukur.
39. Sevapuram.
40. Annalúr.
41. Sumayazalapalli.
42. Nadeinpalli.
43. Dayankanipalli.
44. Gollavandlapalli.
45. Mutrayapalli.
46. Gaddamvaripalli.
47. Randyalampet.
48. Noyappaganpalli.
49. Ellampalli.

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

Taluks.	Other purposes.						Total.						Number of wells	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or re-paired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Badvel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350	2	175	1	300	..	2
Sidhout ..	..	..	1	100	..	..	2	350	2	350	..	..	..	1
Pullampet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Cuddapah ..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	..	1	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu	..	..	1	60	4	410	18	2,705	17	2,185	16	1,610	..	1
Pulivendla ..	1	60	..	..	..	..	7	860	5	405	23	3,500	..	..
Kadiri ..	2	300	..	..	29	3,935	8	2,300	4	500	15	4,420	..	16
Rayachóti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,380	10	1,060	68	18,185	..	4
Vayalpad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	100	2	460	..	5
Madanapalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2,020	13	1,110	6	980	..	10
							4	700	..	..	4	700	1	1
Total ..	4	460	2	160	33	4,345	66	10,915	55	5,960	129	30,235	1	52

Taluks.	Cattle and seed-grain.						Total.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Badvel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pullampet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur ..	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	1	150
Jammalamadugu	1	50	1	50	4	420	1	50	1	50	4	420
Pulivendla ..	6	500	6	500	3	330	6	500	6	500	3	330
Kadiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayachóti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vayalpad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7	550	7	550	8	900	7	550	7	550	8	900

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Purchase of fodder.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	22	23	24	25	26	27
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Badvel ..	2	350	2	175	1	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout ..	1	250	1	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pullampet ..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	1	..	1	75	10	1,619	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur ..	17	2,645	16	2,125	19	3,180	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu	7	860	5	405	15	4,420	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla ..	6	2,000	4	500	39	14,250	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri ..	10	1,380	10	1,060	2	450	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayachóti ..	1	100	1	100	6	980	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vayalpad ..	13	2,020	13	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle ..	4	700	..	..	4	700	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	62	10,455	53	5,800	96	26,890	..	..	..	..	..	..

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

EXTRACT from the Sub-Collector's letter, Reference on Cur. No. 2463, Revenue, dated 8th May 1897.

* * * * *

As a matter of fact, however, people do not represent to me when in camp that they want works, nor are the people that I have met so hard up for employment as to be ready to go to relief works. My four Tahsildars report the same condition of things to me. An ordinary minor irrigation repair was started at Katireniyerragudi in Ráyachóti taluk bordering on Kadiri and Pulivendla taluks on 18th April, ten coolies came the first day and refused to work the second day, unless the males were paid 2 annas per diem. I cannot hear of adult labour being anywhere got for less than 2 annas, nor is it easily procurable for that sum. The Deputy Tahsildar of Piler is the only one who has sent in a gloomy report, and the Tahsildar being sent by me to verify it, found it greatly exaggerated. Even the Deputy Tahsildar has not suggested starting relief works, but merely minor irrigation works, for which no estimates have been forwarded. The recent rainfall on the 1st May has considerably relieved the situation in Vayalpad, and a further fall of one inch would see ploughing on dry lands general. As it is, I counted 28 ploughs working on the 2nd May as I went by train from Vayalpad to Chinna Tippasamudrum, and seven more within half a mile of Chinna Tippasamudram station.

* * * * *

(Signed) A. T. FORBES,
Acting Sub-Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Private Charity.

The Indian Famine Charitable Fund is daily distributing about Rs. 150 in the Cuddapah town. It was resolved at a meeting of the members of this fund, when I also happened to be present, that the number relieved should be reduced, and accordingly 800 able-bodied men, women and children were sent away and refused relief. I asked all these people that were so turned out whether they are willing to come on to a relief work if one was opened, and receive famine wages, whereby they would get the same amount that was being allowed them by the charitable fund. They all as a body refused to come to the works. This shows that they are not deserving of relief, and are not yet pinched. These are all mostly people belonging to Cuddapah, and a very few to closely adjoining villages. But some of the Malas and Madigas said that they would go to a relief work if opened, but these were not even 50 in number. It was the opinion of several, that sat at a committee in selecting persons to be turned out, that private charity and labour was yet available in and about Cuddapah, though not to the same extent as in the ordinary good seasons. I may add that not a single soul is being fed by the Indian Charitable Famine Relief Committee in the Cuddapah taluk nor in the Cuddapah town. Except the money dole referred to above, nothing else is done by the committee in the taluk up to the present moment.

Resolution—dated 2nd June 1897, No. 413.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight was fair, but was of but little service to the affected taluks. Supplies for irrigation have been slightly improved in parts, but difficulty in obtaining water for drinking purposes is still experienced in several villages. The Collector should see that, when he writes his next narrative, he has materials for reporting what has been done to improve the sources of supply.

3. Much detailed information as to the condition of the various crops in each taluk is given, but in the absence of statistics as to the area covered, they are practically worthless; an ordinary reader, who did not know the true conditions, would suppose that the Collector was describing a season of exceptional plenty. This method of reporting gives a very good demonstration of the way in which the Collector arrives at his idea of the condition of his district. He sees half a dozen acres thriving under a well or two, and promptly stores them up in his memory as typical of the whole tract, overlooking the hundreds of acres on which no crop is to be seen at all. The same criticism applies to his remarks as to the existence of pasture. The Collector has no sense of proportion. Fodder is said to be procurable, but at high prices. Since the report was written, imported fodder has been laid down at Yerraguntla at a favourable price, though in but a small quantity as yet, through the efforts of the

Chairman of the Local Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Cattle are deteriorating, and 100 are said to have died of starvation in four villages alone.

4. Prices are slightly easier throughout the district and also in the affected taluks, except at Jammalamadugu, where there has been an appreciable rise in the price of white cholam, due, it is said, to short supply in the markets. The position of prices in the affected taluks is shown in the subjoined table:—

Rates.	Number of 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	8·7	16·7	12·8	11·6
May 1892	8·3	15·6	13·6	12 4
May 1877	8·4	9·9	9·3	8·4

Trade is said to be active except in the affected portion of the district.

5. The condition of the people, both on works and in villages, is reported to be generally good. As was to be expected, however, the numbers on relief have increased rapidly, the numbers for the latest day for which figures were available showing an increase of 33 per cent. over those of the preceding fortnight. Little or nothing was done by the District Officers during the fortnight to carry out the orders of Government for the extension of village relief. The matter has been separately dealt with in B.P's., Nos. 3318 and 3873 of 1897. The Collector passes some strictures on the action of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund Committee. He is Chairman of the District Committee, and his remarks would be addressed with more propriety to his colleagues on the committee. The Collector must issue strict orders that persons suffering from small-pox should be rigidly excluded from works, and relieved by grain or money doles so long as they are sick. The establishment of the disease among the relief-workers will quadruple the difficulties of administering relief and probably result in the practical exclusion from relief of a large percentage of those who are really in need of it. The attention of Government is once more drawn to the imperious necessity of providing a stronger establishment of medical subordinates.

From the report of the Sub-Collector, it appears that, though the sub-division requires careful watching, test-works are not likely to succeed at present.

6. The question of opening a work in the vicinity of Cuddapah has been disposed of in B.P., dated 19th May 1897, No. 3537.

7. The revision of the weavers' task-tables will be considered as soon as the Special Deputy Collector furnishes the report called for in B.P., No. 281 of 1897. It should be expedited. The Collector did not report to the Board that the weavers were getting A-class wages; what he did report was that in some instances (by long and continuous working) they did so. The Board had these cases examined, with the result that, even after the A wage had been earned, there was a considerable profit left for Government. Pending the report of the Special Deputy Collector, no further order can be issued than that no weaver should be allowed to earn more than the A wage. They should be warned accordingly, and supplies of yarn issued in such cases accordingly.

The fortnightly report is not the proper place for discussing the details of weavers' relief, but the Board takes this opportunity to correct a mistake into which the Collector has fallen, probably, owing to the omission, in B.P., dated 6th May 1897, No. 3135, to refer to B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46. It was there stated that a full ten-hour day had been allowed for the Adóni task so as to allow for various disturbing factors; but that it was admitted that, at Adóni, a single *able-bodied* man could weave a carpet, slightly larger than the Kurnool carpet, in about $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and it was laid down that the task should be such a one as would be within the capacity of *an average weaver* working ten hours a day. The Board's remark, which was intended to refer to the time occupied by an *able-bodied weaver*, was referred to its

right place by the Special Deputy Collector for weaving operations, who, in his letter, No. 85, dated 18th May 1897, points out that subsequent experience at Adóni shows that it takes an average weaver 8 hours to weave a carpet, and that he had been misunderstood to say that it could be done in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The Special Deputy Collector, apparently, has lost sight of the distinction between *average* and *able-bodied*. The Deputy Collector's letter will be disposed of separately, and, meanwhile, pending the final report of the Special Deputy Collector, the old task of eight hours will be resumed.

8. The Famine Commissioner notes with disapproval the slackness of the Headquarters Deputy Collector in touring.

9. There is practically no progress in the disbursement of loans. The following figures show what has been done in this direction during the past five weeks:—

Amount advanced.	Up to end of week ending.
Rs.	
5,440	April 17th.
5,715	,, 24th
5,760	May 1st
5,810	,, 8th
6,510	,, 15th

Applications for over Rs. 31,000 are pending as it is, and this amount would probably be far larger, were applications disposed of with more promptitude. More attention must be paid to this work. The Famine Commissioner notes that there is not a single application pending for loans for the purchase of fodder. As pointed out in B.P., No. 379, dated 18th May 1897, it is to be feared that the extreme severity of the Collector, in making Government officers responsible pecuniarily for loans not recovered, has resulted in a general discouragement of applications in the district. Loans for the purchase of fodder should be given freely, under the rules, at this juncture.

10. The Famine Commissioner regrets to have to report the death from heat apoplexy of Mr. Hurley, the Local Fund Engineer, an old and much respected officer, who died on duty at Gollapalle on 9th May. Four other Europeans have also succumbed to the intense heat of the Ceded Districts—two recruiters of labour from Ceylon and North Travancore, Mr. Bird, a Railway employé, and a most active and able officer, and a passenger by rail.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Collector of Cuddapah.
,, ,, Chairman, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.
,, ,, Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 479, Revenue, dated 19th June 1897.

Miscellaneous. Recorded.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Exd. Shaik Karim.
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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 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	11·60
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 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	3,689·98	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.		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.	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	22	23	24	25	26
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		
Badvel ..	2	350	2	350	3	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350	2	350	3	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Sidhout ..	2	300	2	300	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	300	2	300	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pullampet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Proddatur ..	3	450	1	75	13	1,890	..	..	..	..	1	60	3	450	1	75	13	1,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Jammalamadugu ..	17	2,645	16	2,025	14	2,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2,645	16	2,025	14	2,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pulivendla ..	7	860	6	405	12	3,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	860	6	405	12	3,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Kadiri ..	10	750	..	..	36	13,760	..	..	..	..	1	60	10	750	..	..	36	13,760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rayachóti ..	1	1,380	10	1,060	2	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,380	10	1,060	2	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Vayalpad ..	13	100	1	50	6	680	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	100	1	50	6	680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle ..	5	650	13	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	650	13	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	63	9,505	49	5,100	92	25,200	1	60	1	10	2	120	64	9,565	50	5,160	124	29,545	1	50	1	8	650	9	1	50

Taluks.	Cattle and seed-grain.								Total.								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.				
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39					
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
Badvel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Sidhout ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Pullampet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Proddatur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Pulivendla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Kadiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Rayachóti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Vayalpad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Madanapalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.								Total.							
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	22	23	24	25	26	27			28	29	30	31	32	33		
									Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
Badvel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sidhout ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..		
Pullampet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..		
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..		
Proddatur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..		
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..		
Pulivendla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kadiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..		
Rayachóti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..		
Vayalpad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..		
Madanapalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..		
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. 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.

Public Works department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures
Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 478, 19th June 1897.

Rc 1908 dt 15.7.97
Communicated to the
Supdg. Engr. III Circle.

JUNE.

Ltg D-Rc-C
11

To

The S.E. III Circle.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording Board's Proceedings submitting to Government, with remarks, — of the Kurnool district for the period ending 15th May 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 3rd June 1897, No. 416:—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Kurnool district during the period ending 15th of May 1897:—

State of the Country.

	Inches.
Rainfall in rain-registering stations	·74
Rainfall from 1st April 1897	1·23
Average rainfall expected in the period	*
Average rainfall expected up to the period from 1st April	1·1

* Figures not available in camp.

Between 1 A.M. and 8 A.M. on 1st instant there was an excellent fall of rain along the foot of the Nallamalais between Gazulapalli and Mutyalpad. I happened to be marching that morning from Boilkuntla to Alamur and, instead of reaching my camp at the latter place at 9 o'clock, as I had hoped to do, I was, owing to the flooded state of the country, delayed till past noon. The rain did not extend to Allagadda, the registering station of the Sirvel taluk, but I estimated the fall in the villages I passed through at not less than 2 inches. On the same day there were good falls at Markapur (2·10 inches), Cumbum (1·62 inches), Pyápali (1·25 inches) and Nandikótkur (1·14 inches). There was slight rain all over the rest of the district.

Water-supply—Eastern section.—The Cumbum tank received a six weeks' supply of water at the beginning of the period. Several tanks in the Markapur taluk also received fair supplies. There was no difficulty in procuring drinking water in this section. *North Central section.*—There was a slight improvement in the supply and, except in a few villages, where, however, arrangements for removing silt from dried up wells were made, it was generally sufficient for domestic purposes. *South Central section.*—There were high freshes on 1st instant for a short time in the Kunderu and Vakileru which had previously run quite dry, and as water has been flowing in them ever since, the villages situated on their banks have had much relief. There was an improvement in the supply in the tract situated within a few miles of the Nallamalais. In other parts of the section great difficulty was being experienced in obtaining drinking water, and vigorous steps towards digging temporary wells and deepening existing wells were being taken in several places. The system of supplying the Panchama classes of the community with water drawn from caste wells by caste people specially appointed for the purpose was working satisfactorily. In Kanala near Nandyal, in Chyágalamarri, Settivid and a few other villages to the south of the Sirvel taluk and in the hill country above Owk there was still sufficient water for irrigation. *Western section.*—Except in the Pyápali range, throughout which there were altogether 4 inches of rain in the ten days ending 1st instant, the supply was running very short and becoming generally insufficient for domestic use. Some relief was afforded by the removal of silt from wells by famine labour.

Agricultural operations and condition of the standing crops.—The preparation of the fields for cultivation by ploughing and manuring the ground was going on, more or less throughout the district, and especially in those parts that had had the benefit of heavy showers. Cholam and castor were sown to some extent in and near Pyápali.

There were no crops to be harvested. The only standing crops are third-crop cholam in Kalva, Markapur and the hill villages above Owk, third-crop indigo in Cháygalmarri and the vicinity, and some scattered patches of other cultivation in various parts of the district—all under wells. Their condition is for the present good.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—The supply of fodder continued to be sufficient in the Eastern section. In the North Central section the ryots were ceasing to give fodder to the ordinary cattle and were hoarding their stocks for the use of the tilling cattle. In the other sections it was only to be purchased at very high prices, though there is no doubt that the well-to-do ryots, especially in the canal villages, have a fair stock in reserve for their own animals. Except near streams, in the region of the hills, and in lowlying ground where owing to the recent rains water had stood for a few days, the supply of pasture was practically *nil*. In the Eastern section the condition of the cattle continued to be normal, but in the North Central section where up till the end of last month the cattle were in fair condition they were noticed to be slightly deteriorating. In the South Central and Western sections the weakness of the cattle was increasing and their poor condition was causing them to fall easy victims to the prevalent disease of rinderpest. The Board has recently stated its inability to send me a stock inspector to adopt measures for coping with the disease, but I would suggest that a small stock of medicine might be supplied to the stock inspectors who are working as circle inspectors for use in their respective circles.

General remarks on the previous subjects.—It is hoped that during the current fortnight cattle owners will take due advantage of the opening of the forest reserves to free grazing, though those I have spoken to on the subject appear to doubt the advisability of sending their cattle long distances till rain falls continously for a few days. During the fortnight arrangements were made to import pressed straw from Guntúr in view to offering it for sale at cost price at certain fixed centres, and the reports of the officers—the Assistant Collector and Special Deputy Collector respectively—deputed to attend to the business of selling it at Dhone and Nandyal are awaited.

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 15th May 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		Cholam.		Cumbu.		Remarks.
	End of last period.	End of current period.	End of last period.	End of current period.	End of last period.	End of current period.	End of last period.	End of current period.	
Pattikonda	7·56	7·56	..	16·48	12·36 (W and Y)	12·85 (W and Y)	11·28	16·48	Prices are rising in Markapur in all grains, while in Nandyal, Pyápali and Kalwa they are rising in cholam, stationery elsewhere.
Pyápali	8·64	8·56	..	15·53	13·39 (W and Y)	12·85 (W and Y)	11 28	13·39	
Kurnool	8·58	8·58	15·48	12·00	13·35 (W and Y)	13·35 (Y) 12·67 (W)	11·25	11·25	
Nandikótkur ..	9·29	9·29	..	..	13·70 (W and Y)	13·70 (W and Y)	..	..	
Atmakúru	10·01	10·01	..	..	14·38 (W and Y)	14·38 (W and Y)	..	..	
Nandyal	9·29	9·28	16·77	16·77	14·04 (W) 13·70 (Y)	13·01 (W and Y)	11·56	..	
Kalwa	9·29	9·28	..	..	13·70 (W) 13·01 (Y)	13·01 (W and Y)	..	..	
Koilkuntla	9·96	9·96	13·50	13·50	12·24 (W and Y)	12·50 (W and Y)	13·05	..	
Owk	9·96	9·96	15·00	15·75	11·85 (W)	11·85 (W and Y)	11·60	..	
Allagadda	8·58	8·58	14·19	14·19	11·64 (W and Y)	11·64 (W and Y)	..	..	
Giddalore	8·71	8·71	15·00	15·00	14·22 (Y)	14·22 (Y)	13·05	13·05	
Markapur	9·96	8·30	18·00	16·50	..	..	13·05	12·32	
Average ..	9·15	9·00	15·42	15·08	13·07 (W) 13·19 (Y)	12·97 (W) 13·03 (Y)	12·01	13·29	

Activity of trade.—Food-grains are being freely sold everywhere. It is found very difficult to induce Komaties to open bazaars on the relief works, as the workers are, as a rule, indebted to the Komaties of their own villages and dare not offend them by procuring their necessaries from others.

Condition of the People.

On works.—The relief-workers throughout the district continue, with but few exceptions, to enjoy good health. I inspected four works in the Sirvel taluk and five works in the Koilkuntla taluk during the fortnight and found the people cheerful and contented for the most part. Several of the gangs engaged in embanking the canal near Mellavemula on the borders of the Cuddapah district, though appearing on the rolls as B class labourers, were turning out work but little short of the A class task, and I arranged to have their classification raised. At the work in progress near Itikala, I found the hammers supplied for metal breaking far too heavy for the women and have asked the Executive Engineer to supply some lighter ones: the new hammers now being issued appear to be excellent in every respect but their weight which is certainly suited only to able-bodied men.

North Central and Eastern sections.—The condition of the people continued to be generally good. In the former section the repairs of several tanks were being carried out as ordinary works to afford labour for the poorer classes till the setting in of the rains, and three kitchens for distressed Chenchus were working. In the latter section those Chenchus who required relief were receiving grain-doles from the American Baptist Mission. *South Central and Western sections.*—The condition of the people still continued to be fair on the whole. There has not been such progress as I could wish in the distribution of grain-doles, but good results may, I think, be expected during the fortnight. The Head Assistant Collector, with whom I was in camp for a few days, was sparing no pains to instruct his subordinates in the way that they should set to work. The Deputy Collector, Pyápali, has not yet been relieved of his ordinary duties, but promises, as soon as he is relieved, to give his most serious attention to the organization of village relief throughout his charge. A fair start has been made in the Pattikonda taluk, where the Tahsildar was relieved of his routine work by the Special Deputy Tahsildar towards the close of the fortnight. In addition to the two stock inspectors who have been working as circle inspectors for nearly two months, I have recently obtained the services of three Sub-Inspectors of the Salt and Abkári department: five men are daily expected to arrive from Kistna district, and on the Collectors of other three districts I indented for some fifteen men in all about the beginning of the month. There was once more a large increase in both sections in the number of relief-workers, necessitating the appointment of additional paymasters for several of the works.

Banganapalli State.—The Nawab reports that he is employing 163 poor persons on road works and distributing money-doles to 65 others. It is understood that he is also advancing money free of interest to a few of the weavers in his State in order to enable them to tide over the present bad season. The fact of the matter is that his resources are quite inadequate for the relief of distress on a suitable scale and the only course seems to be to freely admit to our work such of his subjects as apply for admission; the total number of them relieved in this way cannot be less than 1,500.

Sickness and mortality.—No deaths from starvation were reported. The health of the district may, under the existing circumstances, be said to be exceptionally good.

Remarks.—During the fortnight relief works were started near Pendekal railway station at Gudipad, in the Pyápali range, and at China Kambalur, in the Sirvel taluk. It is probable that we shall shortly have to open a relief work at Rangapuram, to which place the Head Assistant Collector is proceeding to institute enquiries as to the condition of the people, but there are no more in contemplation at present.

Measures of Relief.

On works.—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers:—

Taluks.	Number employed		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Pattikonda	20,790	27,394	* The difference between this figure and the figure reported in the season telegram for the week ending 15th May 1897 is due to the figures relating to one of the sections of the Koilkuntla-Allagadda road having been omitted in the weekly season report by the Tahsildar of Koilkuntla.
Ramallakot	5,993	7,551	
Nandyal	5,176	6,632	
Koilkuntla	15,614	21,177	
Sirvel	8,019	10,854	
Total ..	55,592	*73,608	

Gratuitous relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise:—

Taluks.	Number relieved							
	At kitchens.				In poor-houses.		In villages.	
	Dependants.		Others.					
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Pattikonda	663	1,104	14	56	..	..	35	111
Ramallakot	235	270	..	6	..	..	111	112
Nandikotkur	..	..	170	320	..	..	..	..
Nandyal	307	398	29	34	..	..	67	137
Koilkuntla	842	1,029	136	211	..	..	..	..
Sirvel	503	535	33	170	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,550	3,336	382	797	..	..	213	360

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given		Weaver's relief.			
			Number of persons relieved		Number of cloths manufactured	
	* Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.
Pattikonda	4	7	2,156	2,478	Reliable information not received.	
Ramallakot	2	2	1,240	† 1,074		
Nandikotkur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandyal	..	8	..	..	..	..
Koilkuntla	..	..	..	‡ 101	9	9
Sirvel	..	..	..	67	17	17

* The number was wrongly given in the last fortnightly narrative owing to a misapprehension.

† This figure, which appears in the season telegram to the Board, is doubtless incorrect, that furnished by the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, viz., 2,868, seems rather high. I have not yet received any explanation of the discrepancy.

‡ This figure was omitted by the Tahsildar of Koilkuntla in his weekly season report.

Private charity.—Nil.

Loans.—The Special Tahsildar appointed for loans work joined his duties a few days back and rapid progress in the disposal of applications may now be looked for in the Pattikonda taluk where the pendency is excessive.

LOAN TRANSACTIONS.—Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

Taluks.	Other purposes.								Total.				Number of wells.	
	Repair and construction 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.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Pattikonda	61	12,980	61	8,075	196	56,050	198	19,195	198	19,195	770	1,03,243	..	61
Ramallakot	13	2,780	11	2,350	63	15,670	4	540	3	440	78	9,750	..	11
Nandikotkur	1	250	1	250	1	200	3	450	3	450	3	320	..	2
Nandyal	5	1,150	5	650	32	9,725	15	1,545	15	1,545	6	825	..	5
Koilkuntla	28	6,590	24	4,540	60	12,340	..	1,050	6	1,050	..	1,220	..	24
Sirvel	53	9,450	42	7,950	33	10,870	6	250	..	..	12	1,220	..	42
Cumbum	..	..	..	..	1	250	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
Markapur	..	..	..	..	1	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	161	32,200	144	23,815	377	1,05,505	226	22,780	225	22,780	869	1,15,358	..	145

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.								Total.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Pattikonda	..	..	..	..	24	2,970	..	..	..	..	19	1,310	..	43
Ramallakot	..	..	..	..	45	3,350	..	..	..	..	4	220	..	49
Nandikotkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandyal	4	370	4	370	6	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Koilkuntla	44	2,225	5	400	172	16,144	5	550	5	550	..	..	..	172
Sirvel	3	200	3	200	9	296	..	..	..	..	83	5,519	..	92
Cumbum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	1	40	..	..	..	..
Markapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	51	2,795	12	970	256	23,590	6	590	6	590	106	7,049	..	362

Taluks.	Cattle and seed-grain.								Total.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Pattikonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1,310	..	43
Ramallakot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	220	..	49
Nandikotkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandyal	4	370	4	370	6	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Koilkuntla	44	2,225	5	400	172	16,144	5	550	5	550	..	..	..	172
Sirvel	3	200	3	200	9	296	..	..	..	..	83	5,519	..	92
Cumbum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	1	40	..	..	..	..
Markapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	51	2,795	12	970	256	23,590	6	590	6	590	106	7,049	..	362

Taluks.	Total.				Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	16	17	18	19	38	39	40	41
	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.		
Pattikonda	259	27,270	966	159,293	43	4,280	..	61
Ramallakot	14	2,750	131	25,420	49	3,570	..	11
Nandikotkur	4	700	4	520	..	..	..	2
Nandyal	20	2,195	38	10,550	6	830	..	5
Koilkuntla	24	4,540	60	12,340	172	16,144	..	24
Sirvel	48	9,000	45	12,090	92	5,815	..	42
Cumbum	..	..	1	250	..	..	..	..
Markapur	..	..	1	400	..	..	..	..
Total ..	369	46,495	1,246	220,863	362	30,639	..	145

Inspections of the District Officers.

Taluks and places visited.

Collector.—I was on tour throughout the fortnight.

Sirvel taluk.—Sirvel, Rudravaram, Alamur, Obalampalli, Padakandla, Allagadda, Chintagunta, Krishnapuram, Muthyalpad, Matamallachoduvur, Chenchu kitchen, Settivid, Chagalmaddi and Mallavemula. *Koilkuntla taluk.*—Nossam, Mayalur, Tummaladinne, Lingamdinne, Perusamala, Kotapad, Nandipad, Kalavatala work, Itikala work, Kesivanipalli, Alavakonda, Mukkumalla, Koilkuntla, Bhimunipad. *Nandyal taluk.*—Alamur work.

Head Assistant Collector.—He was on tour throughout the fortnight and visited—*Sirvel taluk.*—Allagadda. *Koilkuntla taluk.*—Koilkuntla. *Nandyal taluk.*—Alamur. Mr. Ghose was fully occupied during the greater part of the period in starting the weavers' relief scheme sanctioned for the Koilkuntla and Sirvel taluks, and as he found it necessary to personally instruct the Tahsildars and appraisers in its working found it impossible to do much beyond moving backwards and forwards between the head-quarters of the two taluks. He has since started out on what will, he hopes, be a long tour of inspection.

Head-quarter Deputy Collector.—He was in camp for ten days during the fortnight and visited the following places:—Nandikotkur, Gadidemadugu, Brahmanakotkur, Bollavaram, Rudravaram, Pamulapad, Kambalapalli, Yerragudur, Karivena, Atmakúru, Kistapuram and Pumapuram.

Deputy Collector, Pyápali.—He was on tour throughout the fortnight and inspected the following places:—*Pattikonda taluk.*—Bailuppula Agraharam, Mulagundam, Ternikal, Palakurti, Karivemula, Gudimavalla, Marella, Mettupalli, Garladinne, Malkapuram, Jaladurgam and Gudipad. *Ramallakot taluk.*—Dhone, Ulindakonda and Kurnool.

Deputy Collector, Cumbum.—He did not make any inspection as he was engaged in jamabandi work.

Resolution—dated 3rd June 1897, No. 416.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. During the fortnight the rainfall was above the average, especially in the eastern portion of the district and in Pyápalli. The supplies of drinking water have, in consequence, been improved in those parts, but difficulty still exists in obtaining water in the other parts of the district. The necessary steps are being taken towards improving the supply in villages where the want of water is most felt.

3. There were a few standing crops in the district, all under wells. They were in good condition. There is but little work in the fields, but the recent rains have encouraged the ryots to plough and manure their holdings.

4. The supply of pasture was practically *nil*. Fodder was sufficient in the eastern taluks; but was scarce in other parts and only to be purchased at very high prices. Tilling-cattle were as a rule in good condition, but in the western parts of the district they are being kept in good condition at the expense of the inferior kinds, which are deteriorating. Rinderpest prevails in the south, central and western sections and many cattle are dying from it. All the Stock Inspectors have already been deputed for famine duty. But arrangements are being made with the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, for the despatch of medicines to the district. At the time of writing, cattle-owners had not availed themselves to any great extent of the concession of grazing their animals free in the forest reserves. This is not surprising, as the cattle cannot make long marches to the reserves, in their present weak condition, through a country bare of grazing and of water. To be of any use the concession should have been given when the cattle could have picked up a living on the way. During the fortnight arrangements were being made to import pressed straw from Guntur for sale at reduced rates for fodder; but no consignments were received.

5. The average of prices in the district rose slightly during the fortnight. The most noticeable rises were at Markapur in the case of rice, ragi and cumbu, and in ragi at Kurnool. The position of prices is shown in the accompanying statement:—

Rates.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee. Rice.	Cholam.
Standard	13·2	30·0
Warning	10·6	22·5
Scarcity	7·9	15·0
Current	9·0	13·0
May 1892	9·1	14·9
May 1877	6·6	7·3

The Collector's average is misleading as regards cumbu, in which there is an apparent fall due solely to the omission to report prices from stations where the price is high.

6. The condition of the people was generally good. The numbers on relief works increased during the period under report by 32 per cent. The administration of village relief is progressing, though slowly. The Collector is hampered by want of Circle Inspectors, but it is satisfactory to note that a fair start has been made in the Pattikonda taluk where relief is most urgently required. The Collector should admit to relief works all applicants for employment from the Banganapalli state.

7. Particulars of loan transactions are as follows, for the past four weeks:—

Up to the end of the week ending:—

	Rs.
April 24th	30,345
May 1st	34,900
,, 8th	35,400
,, 15th	55,582

Satisfactory progress was shown during the last fortnight and it is hoped that, now a special tahsildar has joined in Pattikonda taluk, the numerous applications pending there may be rapidly cleared off.

8. Mr. Elwin has his heart in his work. The inspection of other officers was, under circumstances explained, generally satisfactory. The Famine Commissioner notes with pleasure the interest shown by the Acting Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Ghose, in the administration of relief.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

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

Order—No. 478, Revenue, dated 19th June 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Exd. Shaik Karim.
70 Copies.