Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 2474 W

DATED 6 September 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Jammie, Res. Revenue Supt. recording with remarks thereon his Diary of the Cuddapah Dt. for the period ending 30th June 1897, Contd. to S.E. III Circle.

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25/6/97

[P.W. 25. 5,000—30-11-96.]

Indexed. 6/9

BACK PAPERS.

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

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

Public works (1897) department

8619

Current No: 8619

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. 30. 8. } 1897.
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Enclosures —

Spare copies 16.

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B

AUGUST.

Communicated to the S.E. III circle.

1/9/97

S.E. III circle for 5-9

D 1/9/97

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording the — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 30th June 1897; and stating that the Collector should be called upon to submit a full explanation as to why the work done under the Loans Acts was unsatisfactory, and that orders will issue in the Public Department with reference to the touring of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the conduct of the medical subordinates at Rayalapuram and Kodur.

O. Secs 3/9

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 23rd July 1897, No. 525 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative of Cuddapah District for the period ending 30th June 1897 :—

Rainfall and Water-supply.—The showers of the south-west monsoon continued to fall in the early part of the fortnight. The rainfall registered at the several rain-measuring stations is noted in the subjoined statement :—

Station.	In the fortnight.	Up to the fortnight.	Average up to the end of the fortnight—1870—94.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Rajampet	0·21	2·69	6·80
Chitvel	0·97	2·95	4·47
Sidhout	0·14	2·97	5·75
Badvel	1·55	4·58	4·40
Cuddapah	0·16	2·15	5·60
Kámalápuram	0·35	2·68	4·40
Proddatur	0·34	3·77	5·80
Jammalamadugu	0·45	3·46	4·11
Pulivendla	0·32	1·51	4·87
Kadiri	0·52	2·87	5·66
Madanapalle	0·58	5·02	6·12
Ráyachóti	0·00	1·72	5·00
Vayalpad	0·45	6·13	5·10
Piler	0·39	3·91	4·80

Heavy rains fell over the eastern parts of the Proddatur taluk, the fall measured at the village rain-gauge stations of Ganjikunta and Maidukur, during the fortnight, being 4·50 and 2·30 inches, respectively. In the villages in the western part of the Pulivendla taluk, there were also good showers. The Tahsildar, who was at Komannutala on the 15th, estimates that about 2 inches of rain fell there on the day. The rainfall in the central part of the taluk has been scanty. The Tahsildar reports that "rainfall has been peculiarly distributed in the taluk, being most at the outskirts of the taluk (especially in the hilly tracts) and least in the central part." In Jammalamadugu taluk, the rainfall at Kodur, Sankepalli and on the Dodiyam hills was heavy. The villages in the Kámalápuram firka, Cuddapah taluk, had about 1¾ inches of rain during the fortnight. The Cuddapah firka was less favoured, the fall having averaged ¾ inch. About 2 or 3 inches of rain fell in the northern part of the Badvel taluk. In a few villages of Sidhout taluk also, the fall of rain was good; but in Pullampet taluk, the fall was slight. Vayalpad and Madanapalle received further showers during the fortnight ranging from ½ to 4 inches.

Ráyachóti has reported no rainfall since the 11th June. There were good showers in the eastern part of Kadiri taluk, and my enquiry showed that there was rain in the western part of Ráyachóti also. The Papaghni was flowing slightly, and the Galivedu tank had a small supply. The villages, including Katneni and Erragudi beyond the Papaghni, seem to have had plenty of rain, and their tanks had good supplies, as also do the tanks of Gavukunapalli village in Kadiri taluk.

Water-supply—Northern Section.—The Kundu, Chitravati and Pennér received freshes. The latter two, however, are not flowing now. Two channels in Proddatur taluk received temporary supplies. The supply in some of the channels in the Pulivendla taluk was improved owing to freshes in the Papaghni river. In this and in Jammalamadugu, some of the channels are not flowing, while in Cuddapah, river

channels are flowing to some extent. Seven tanks in Proddatur have supplies ranging from four days to two months. In Pulivendla taluk, the tanks in four villages of the Surabhu valley contain two months' supplies, while four in the remaining part of the taluk contain a month's supply. Tanks in Kámalápuram firka, Cuddapah taluk, received a month's supply, while the supplies in those of Cuddapah firka ranged from ten to fifteen days. The rains that fell in Animala firka during the previous fortnight put supplies in the tanks, ranging from one to two months. The supply of drinking-water continues to be deficient in parts of Proddatur and Pulivendla. The Tahsildar of the former taluk reports that the supply has not improved anywhere, and is getting scantier. The Tahsildars of the taluks in the Jammalamadugu division have applied for an allotment of Rs. 6,540. Funds will be allotted from the District Board funds by transfer from grants under other heads. I have furnished to the Superintending Engineer a list of wells to be constructed or repaired with a request to take steps to carry out the works under the piece-work system, as he expressed a desire to do. I am addressing that Officer to report what steps he has taken to carry out the works.

In Cuddapah taluk, there has been improvement in respect of drinking-water supply after the recent rainfall. In parts of Cuddapah firka, where the supply is deficient, the Taluk Board has allotted funds in some cases and applied for aid from Provincial funds in the others. The amount of grant applied for being small, it will be assigned by transfer from the District Board allotment under other grants. A list of wells to be repaired in this taluk has also been furnished to the Superintending Engineer.

Eastern Section.—There were freshes in the Pennér and the Sagiler. River channels are reported to be either dry or to be flowing very slightly. Some of the tanks in the northern part of Badvel received supplies varying from five to ten days. In Sidhout, three tanks received fresh supplies, ranging from four days to one month. None of the tanks in Pullampet received any fresh supplies. The supply in wells in Badvel taluk has improved owing to the recent rains. In parts of Sidhout and Pullampet, the supply in wells is going down and is insufficient for irrigation purposes. Drinking-water is procurable everywhere, but some difficulty is reported to be felt in the southern part of the Sidhout taluk and in a few dry villages of Pullampet. The Taluk Board is taking steps to improve water-supply in these villages. It has already provided funds in some cases.

Southern Section.—There were freshes in the Papaghni. River channels are flowing slightly. Several tanks in Kadiri taluk contain one to four months' supplies. In Ráyachóti two tanks are full. Most contain no water sufficient for purposes of irrigation. Some tanks in Vayalpad are said to contain five to twenty days' supplies. In Madanapalle, a few tanks are said to be full, and some to contain partial supplies.

Water-supply in wells for irrigation purposes has improved in Kadiri taluk, but it is reported to be insufficient in parts. I have been over a very great part of the taluk, and I found the supply sufficient everywhere. In Ráyachóti many wells have supplies not sufficient for irrigation purposes. In parts of Vayalpad also, the supply is insufficient. Drinking-water supply is sufficient in Madanapalle and Vayalpad, as also in Kadiri. In parts of the latter taluk and in Ráyachóti, where the supply is said to be insufficient in a few places, the Taluk Board has obtained and sanctioned estimates in a large number of cases.

During the fortnight I have been inspecting the Kadiri taluk and found several tanks containing supplies of water. The tank at Dhanayani cheruvu, which is a major irrigation work, had what is called four months' supply. The waterspread is about a mile in length, and half a mile broad. The large tank at Vankamaddi has also got a great deal of water in it. On my way from Kondakomerla to Nallamada (a distance of 6 miles) I saw five tanks almost full. In Nallamada, almost all the tanks received supplies. One tank is full; another is nearly half full; and the supply in the rest is enough to begin wet cultivation. The two tanks I saw at Tannakal have good supplies, so also two tanks at Kokkanti, where I counted no less than eighteen flourishing betel-gardens under the large tank. At Itodu, the large tank is almost full. I saw flocks of teal and four wild ducks on it, and below the tank there is a large extent—say 200 acres—of ragi cultivation and well advanced (3 feet

high) irrigated cholum. At Velichelamala four or five small tanks contained water—I estimate ½ full, and the Gavukanapalle tank in the same locality was reported to be full. I did not personally see it. The above is, by no means, an exhaustive account of my personal observations, but I have mentioned certain details to show that the Kadiri taluk, to which the Famine Commissioner ordered me to proceed, has, generally speaking, fared fairly well up to the present. I have been very anxious for the past week that the monsoon was not going to keep up to its early promise, and be a favourable one here, but am glad to say that last evening I noticed heavy showers passing along in three different places within 10 miles of my camp, and just now, as I write, it has all the appearance of rain, and I see heavy rain actually falling in two directions.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.

Northern Section.—In all the taluks, dry lands are being ploughed and cultivated. Sowings of korra, castor, cumbu, arika, cholum, indigo and paddy are in progress. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla reports that in the villages on the western side of his taluk, a large extent of dry land has been sown. In Gandlur, Jammalamadugu taluk, however, the Special Deputy Collector reports that there is no sowing anywhere, though here and there, a few plots have been ploughed. This village had an excellent ragi crop last January when I passed through it. The ryots, it is reported, say that there is no moisture in the ground to enable sowings. More rain is urgently required.

Paddy, cholum, korra, ragi, tobacco and indigo under wells and channels are the standing crops. They are in good condition generally. In parts of Proddatur, *chennangi* paddy is said to be getting bleached owing to the high winds. Indigo in Animela firka, Cuddapah taluk, is also affected by the winds.

Eastern Section.—The agricultural operations, in progress, are ploughing lands for sowing cumbu and korra, and harvesting tobacco, and in Badvel taluk, sowing cumbu and korra.

The standing crops are cumbu and tobacco in Pullampet, gingelly, tobacco and indigo in Sidhout, and indigo in Badvel. They are in good condition.

Southern Section.—Ploughing dry lands for ragi and cumbu, baling water for standing crops, transplanting ragi and sowing cumbu, cholum, ragi and castor are the agricultural operations in progress. In parts of Kothakota and Burrakayalakota firkas in Madanapalle taluk, wet lands are also being ploughed.

The standing crops are korra, tobacco, cholum, ragi, paddy, sugar-cane and betel-gardens. Their condition is fair to good. In Kadiri taluk, wherever I have been, I have seen people briskly engaged in planting ragi under wells, and in weeding them wherever they were in a fit condition for that operation. Castor-oil seeds have been sown extensively on dry lands. Other lands have been ploughed and kept ready for sowing cumbu, pulses and other dry crops as soon as another shower of rain falls. A great deal of sowing of dry lands has, as I have personally seen, already taken place.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.

Northern Section—Pasture.—Green grass is reported to be springing up in all the taluks. In Proddatur taluk, the growth is said to be slow. The Tahsildar reports, on the information furnished by the Forest Ranger that pasture has not materially improved on the hills, but I cannot believe this. In Jammalamadugu, the grass is said to be fading in parts owing to the absence of further showers. The Special Deputy Collector reports that in the village of Anantapuram, which he inspected, he found that the fodder given to the cattle consisted mostly of dried roots of hill grass, and that the ryots say that that is all that is available. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla reports that in the 'plain-soil' villages, there is no pasture available except in small quantities along flowing streams, irrigation channels, and garden lands with crops. In the hilly tracts (Komannutala, &c.,) thatch grass is available.

On the whole, there is no doubt that matters have improved after the rains, but further rain is very badly wanted.

Fodder available in all the taluks, though at very dear rates. Cholum straw sells at Rs. 10 to 14 per cart-load in Proddatur and 17 to 25 rupees in Jammalamadugu, which are prohibitive prices. The stock in most villages is said to have been nearly exhausted.

Condition of Cattle.

The Special Deputy Collector reports that cattle, except the superior ones, which are stall-fed and specially protected, have been deteriorating in condition for some time past, that "it is said" that in some of the villages to the south of the Pennér, many cattle of the poor were sold for nominal prices, and that some cattle "are said" to have died in Lavanur, Timmapuram, Peddapasupula, Kondapuram, &c., villages, Jammalamadugu taluk, for want of fodder. The Deputy Collector says that he learnt, on enquiry at Muddanur that several bullocks of the village had been sold to the Madigas for want of fodder, and that the rest were not fit for drawing carts. He also reports that in almost every village that he saw he noticed emaciated cattle. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla reports that about 200 of the less cared for cattle died in his taluk for want of fodder. In parts of Cuddapah taluk also cattle are said to be losing condition for want of pasture and fodder.

The depôt opened at Muddanur for the sale of fodder is, of course, quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the four affected taluks. So far as Government is concerned, I think every possible step has been taken. The reserves have been thrown open for free grazing; and establishment has been provided for the fodder depôt opened at Muddanur. I do not see what more can be done except, perhaps, opening additional depôts, which the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund declines to do, and I think very wisely, for, to import fodder to feed all the cattle in the district would be quite impracticable. The opening of a single depôt at Muddanur and selling fodder at it in trifling quantities is of very little use and has caused much heart-burning among ryots, who do not happen to live within reach of Muddanur.

The Collector of Kurnool intimated, under paragraph 3, Board's Proceedings, No. 180-F., dated 4th May 1897, that accommodation is available in the Nallamalais for about 200,000 foreign cattle. No action need, however, be taken in the direction mentioned in the Board's Proceedings as the instructions contained in it have been since modified in Board's telegram, dated the 18th May 1897. The ryots of this district would not send their cattle to Kurnool. Their valuable ones they require for work at home, and they would not take the trouble to send the others to a distance. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu.

Eastern Section.—Pasture has improved in Badvel. In Pullampet and Sidhout, it is reported to be "dried up". The Tahsildar of Pullampet hopes that with a shower of rain pasture will again spring up. Fodder is sufficient, but dear. The condition of cattle is good.

Southern Section.—Pasture is springing up in Vayalpad and Madanapalle. In Kadiri it has sprung up almost everywhere and is expected to attain its normal condition with another shower of rain. In Ráyachóti, it is just sufficient for sheep, but not for cattle. Fodder is sufficient in Vayalpad. In Kadiri it is available with some well-to-do ryots. In Tamballapalle firka and parts of Madanapalle firka in the Madanapalle taluk it is said to be scanty, and in the former firka, cattle are said to be suffering for want of fodder. In Ráyachóti, working cattle are said to be in a fair condition and the rest bad. In Kadiri taluk, the Sub-Collector reports that cattle are becoming reduced in strength for want of pasture and fodder; but I think they are now regaining strength again.

I have been touring in the Kadiri taluk for the last twenty days, and have made enquiries regarding the losses of cattle that were reported to have occurred. There is, no doubt, that deaths occurred among cattle, but my enquiries show that they do occur every year during the hot weather. The ryots in this part of the district keep large herds of a wretched breed of cattle, which they cannot, and do not, stall-feed, even in years of plenty. They depend mainly, and I may even say solely, on green pasture: and as this is scarce in dry season at all times, they necessarily lose condition and several of them drop off annually. Such cattle are not of much value while they live, being worth only Rs. 4 or 5, and, when dead, their skins, which are useful to the ryots for baling buckets and ropes, are worth as much, so that the ryots do not regard the

death of such cattle as a great loss. This year, the number of deaths is stated to be larger than usual, but from my enquiries of the stock owners, I do not consider that their pastoral wealth has suffered to any appreciable extent. Cattle, like men, are mortal, and if the average duration of an Indian cow's life is taken to be fifteen years, it follows that out of 90,000 cattle, the average mortality every year will be 6,000. I roughly estimate that the mortality in Kadiri this year has been double the average. The poor beasts have evidently passed through a terrible hot weather, but as above said, the ryots have lost little on this account, and the cattle have now got sufficient to eat.

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 of June 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		Cholum, white.		Cholum, yellow.		Cumbu.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Rajampet	8·71	8·71	18·00	18·00	..	..	..	..	13·05	13·05
Chitvel	8·30	7·19	17·50	17·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	9·07	9·07	19·80	19·80	14·00	14·00	14·85	14·85	13·20	13·20
Badvel	7·42	7·42	18·00	18·00	15·80	15·01	..	..	12·32	12·32
Cuddapah	7·88	7·88	18·00	18·00	12·64	12·64	..	..	11·60	11·60
Kámalápuram	..	..	18·15	19·38	13·20	13·20	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	9·90	9·90	16·50	17·25	13·43	13·43	13·03	13·03	..	..
Jammalamadugu	8·71	8·71	15·75	15·75	12·64	12·64	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	15·75	12·64	12·64	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·13	9·13	18·00	18·00	13·82	14·22	..	..	13·05	13·05
Madanapalle	9·54	9·54	21·32	20·00	16·59	15·00	..	..	15·95	14·00
Ráyachóti	9·01	9·01	16·50	16·50	15·01	14·22	..	..	13·05	13·05
Vayalpad	9·96	9·96	18·00	18·00	12·64	12·64	..	..	11·60	11·60
Total district ..	105·93	104·82	231·27	231·93	152·41	149·64	40·52	40·52	103·82	101·87
Average for the district ..	8·83	8·73	17·79	17·84	13·86	13·60	13·50	13·50	12·98	12·73
Total affected taluks ..	34·79	34·79	84·15	86·13	64·55	64·55	25·67	25·67	11·60	11·60
Average affected taluks ..	8·69	8·69	16·83	17·22	12·91	12·91	12·83	12·83	11·60	11·60

Activity of Trade.—Dull generally in the Northern section.

Eastern Section.—Reported to be active.

Southern Section.—Not active in Ráyachóti and Vayalpad. Active in rice and dry staple food-grains in Madanapalle, and in dry food-grains in Kadiri.

(2) *Imports by rail or sea of rice or staple food-grains—Northern Section.*—Reported to be *nil.*

Eastern Section.—Rice is being imported to Rajampet from the southern districts.

Southern Section.—Nil in Ráyachóti, Vayalpad and Kadiri. Madanapalle imports grain from Vayalpad and Mysore Provinces.

Condition of the People.

On works.—The Special Deputy Collector reports that the condition of people on works is good generally, but that there are poorly-looking relief workers noticed by the Famine Commissioner on the Regadapalli work. I have not been into the affected parts of the district owing to my absence in the Kadiri taluk on inspection duty under orders from the Famine Commissioner. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer has been apparently making a round of inspections in company with the Famine Commissioner. So I presume I need add no further details. The work last previously inspected by the Medical Officer was the Bollavaram one on 19th February, a few days after the Famine Commissioner's visit to Cuddapah, and his remarks were embodied in Board's Proceedings of 9th March, No. 207. I was glad to notice that, on his recent inspection, he found the condition of the coolies on the Bollavaram work good, and I hope that as a result of the Famine Commissioner's inspections,

which I regret I was not invited to be present at, the Famine Commissioner has been satisfied with the condition of our relief workers after four months of a very severe hot weather. There are a few cases of sore-eyes and fever on the Rayalapuram relief work, Pulivendla taluk. Cases of wounds, ulcers and sore-eyes are reported to have been noticed by the Famine Commissioner on the Regadipalli work. No medical subordinate is at present attached to the latter work, but the District Medical and Sanitary Officer hopes to put one on as soon as a hand is available. The medical subordinate attached to the former work is reported to have been indifferent in administering medical aid to the coolies. His conduct has been reported by the Special Deputy Collector to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. When I inspected the work last, I also found him inattentive to his duties, and I reported one or two instances to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. With regard to persons affected with conjunctivitis, orders will be issued to admit them temporarily to gratuitous relief, as their presence on works is likely to spread the disease in the camp.

In Villages.—Good generally. The Tahsildar of Ráyachóti reports that the condition of the labouring classes is not good, but adds no further information. The particular tract where the condition of the labouring classes is bad, and the state of season, rainfall, &c., in such tract, have not been reported. I am getting anxious about the state of Ráyachóti, and have directed the Tahsildar to make a full inspection and submit to me a daily report on the state of the villages visited from day to day. The other three taluks of the sub-division seem to be doing fairly well and to afford no reasons for present anxiety.

Sickness and Mortality.—Small-pox and fever prevail in some villages of Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks. No deaths from starvation.

Statement showing number of relief-workers and number fed at kitchens.

Names of works.	Number of relief-workers		Number fed at the kitchen		Remarks.
	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	
Cuddapah Taluk.					
1. Yerraguntla-Vempalle road at Kodur ..	4,502	3,804	212	220	Decrease due to the opening of Yerragudipad work.
2. Yerraguntla-Gangireddipalle	3,475	3,586	188	221	
3. Yerraguntla-Marripalle	2,143	3,097	125	210	
4. Cuddapah town work	2,019	3,749	97	150	
5. Yerragudipad-Kokatam road at Yerragudipad.	2,461	3,234	67	60	
6. Pydi kalva channel	Not opened.	722	Not opened.	77	
Pulivendla Taluk.					
7. Muddanur-Pulivendla road at Tondur ..	2,722	2,849	67	73	
8. Do. do. Rayalapuram.	5,401	4,376	117	159	Due to a new work having been started at Balapanur.
9. Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road at Nidivelagula.	4,313	5,116	87	112	
10. Royalapuram-Simhadripalle road at Balapanur.	Not opened.	1,480	Not opened.	55	
11. Lingala tank	2,230	1,934	29	37	
12. Gollalagudur road-work	3,550	3,939	172	151	
Jammalamadugu.					
13. Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road at Vemaguntapalle.	1,255	1,347	42	30	
14. Jammalamadugu-Nossam road at Gundlakunta.	2,676	2,839	47	35	
15. Jammalamadugu-Proddatur road at Goriganur.	1,438	1,624	48	49	
16. Jammalamadugu-Owk road at Gollapalle..	2,714	2,736	76	96	
17. Peddapasupula project	4,462	4,865	132	158	
18. Regadipalle feeder road at Talla, Proddatur.	1,711	2,211	249	313	
19. Muddanur tank	3,050	3,206	85	85	
20. Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road near Anantapuram.	2,822	3,688	23	99	

Statement showing number of relief-workers and number fed at kitchens—*cont.*

Names of works.	Number of relief-workers		Number fed at the kitchen		Remarks.
	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	
Proddatur Taluk.					
21. Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road at Bollavaram.	3,826	4,280	125	120	
22. Settivaripalle tank	3,895	3,557	89	60	Decrease due to the opening of Sivapuram tank.
23. Peddasettipalle channel near Tsondur ..	1,230	1,222	58	57	
24. Chepad project at Gopavaram	2,633	2,932	184	151	
25. Do. Rajupaliem	2,703	2,670	45	43	
26. Chinnadandlur channel	1,438	1,741	80	92	
27. Sivapuram tank	Not opened.	2,258	Not opened.	29	
28. Duvur-Gudipad road at Gudipad ..	Do.	2,182	Do.	42	
Total ..	68,669	81,244	2,444	2,984	

Gratuitous Relief—

Taluks.	Number relieved						Number of villages in which relief was given		Number of relief-workers' children, infirm dependants, if any, receiving money-doles	
	At kitchens		In poor-houses		In villages					
	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Cuddapah	1,684	1,456	..	..	2,275	1,554	42	33	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	1,192	971	..	..	3,352	*3,795	*123	134	..	..
Proddatur	1,444	1,244	..	..	2,174	1,870	64	68	..	..
Pulivendla	1,119	763	..	..	2,952	1,328	90	65	..	..
Total ..	5,439	4,364	..	..	10,753	8,547	319	300	..	..

* Decrease due probably to the weeding out of undeserving persons.

Weavers' Relief—

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given		Number of persons relieved		Number of cloths manufactured		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.	
Jammalamadugu ..	9	9	9,232	10,025	19,750	204,959	The return from the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division, has not been received.
Proddatur	6	6	2,027	2,030	5,304	12,755	The figures entered in the monthly returns for the period ending 26th June 1897 are entered.
Cuddapah	3	3					

Private Charity.—The poor were fed by private charity at Proddatur and Jammalamadugu on the Jubilee day. The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund operations are now being directed chiefly to the distribution of cloths and the administering of small additional comforts to the kitchen inmates. Funds have been sanctioned by the Madras Committee for affording help to the poorer ryots to enable them to purchase seed-grain and cattle.

General Remarks.

Northern Section.—The numbers on relief works have very largely increased. Three additional works were opened during the fortnight and two more are expected to be put on hand shortly. The rainfall at Proddatur and Jammalamadugu was

up to the average, but in parts of the taluks the fall was not sufficient. In Cuddapah, there was good rain in the affected parts, which will enable early sowings on dry lands. There was also good rain in the western part of the Pulivendla taluk, but the fall was deficient in the central part. More rain is urgently wanted in all the taluks, and if there be no rain, distress is likely to be largely intensified. Strict orders have been issued to Tahsildars and Divisional Officers to carefully watch the condition of the people on works and in villages and report any noticeable change for orders. Every endeavour is being made to prevent people from losing condition, and, I think, with a fair amount of success.

Eastern Section.—There have been good showers in the Badvel taluk. Sowings have commenced and the cooly classes have work. It is reported that coolies could not be got for 2 annas a day offered by the Forest Ranger. There is no anxiety as regards this taluk. The rainfall in Sidhout and Pullampet has not been sufficient to encourage sowings. Parts of these taluks, noted in the margin, are said to have had poor crop last year.

1. *Vontimitta* and villages within a radius of 8 miles from it.
2. *Rázampéta* and villages within a radius of 10 miles from it.

The Deputy Collector says that the situation in these parts is bad, that the ryots have been disappointed by the deficiency of rain in the month of June, and that, if there be no rain before the first week of July, arrangements should be matured to start test works at Vontimitta and Rázampétá from the 15th instant. The Tahsildar of Pullampet reports that no work is available for labouring classes, and yet there is no demand for work; and that, perhaps, the labouring classes are content with the grain they have in store. He states that, at all events, he is of opinion that relief operations will have to be started soon if rains should withhold, and that this is to be taken as a warning note.

The taluks of Sidhout and Pullampet had good rains last year. The fall in June has no doubt been much below the average, but rain is expected in the current month. According to the Deputy Collector's own report, one inch of rain, well distributed over the taluks, is all that is necessary to put in cumbu and korra, and the season for sowing has not yet passed. As no action can be taken on a meagre report of the kind submitted by the Divisional Officer, I have called upon him to submit a full and clear report regarding the tracts in which immediate action is required.

Southern Section.—There is no anxiety respecting any of the taluks in this section except Ráyachóti. In Madanapalle and Vayalpad and the greater portion of Kadiri there have been very good rains. I have toured round the greater part of the Kadiri taluk, and I do not think that famine relief works need be started anywhere at present. Rains have fallen, and heavily, too, in parts, and agricultural operations have been progressing. The well lands have been mostly cultivated with cholum and ragi. There are patches here and there left waste, and these are being gradually planted up. The cooly classes, who are engaged on this work, are not prepared to work for famine wages. A very large extent of dry sowings has also taken place. In fact, agricutural operations are almost in their normal state. The Sub-Collector says that the Tahsildar of Vayalpad is sending up varying reports regarding the state of season, and that at one time he says there is no anxiety and again that relief works should be started. He says that there has been more rain in this taluk up to the 17th June than in *the whole of June* in any of the previous five years, and that no works need be started. I entirely agree with him. The Tahsildar has served his time for pension, and is shortly to retire. The only taluk which seems to give any anxiety at present is Ráyachóti. I have not received any special report from the Sub-Collector on the state of season in this taluk. The following are the remarks in the fortnightly narrative.

"The Ráyachóti Tahsildar says that the fall of rain during the fortnight has altered the condition of the taluk for the better, but that the ryots apprehend that the high winds that are now blowing will prevent abundant fall of rain." "The Tahsildar of Ráyachóti says that labouring classes in villages keenly feel want of work, but that they are not prepared to work for famine rates." "The Tahsildar says that the northern part of his taluk is the most affected, and that if Hasanapuram tank-work

is started as a relief-work, it will afford labour to the needy people of these parts." "As the question of starting the work is under correspondence with the Executive Engineer, the Tahsildar has been told to select another." From the above remarks it would appear that the cooly classes are not prepared to work for famine rates, and yet a relief work is proposed to be started. The Hasanapuram tank is a sanctioned work, and the Executive Engineer has stated that it can be put on hand at any time. The Sub-Collector will be requested to inspect the part said to be affected and submit an immediate report regarding the necessity to start the work.

Inspection by District Officers.

Places visited—By Collector.—Kadiri, Kutagulla, Saidapuram, Nagireddipalli, Cowlepalli, Kamatampalli, Kotapalli, Gandlapenta, Guttakindipalli, Kurumamidi, Dhanyancheruvu, Tsamalgondi, Bandlavandlapalli, Velichalimala, Vankagaddapalli, Kuntapalli, Varipalli, Buruzapalli, Nambulipulicunta, Vankamamadi, Reddivaripalli, Kottapalli, Peddapalli, Naguvaripalli, Yerrabumpalli, Balijepalli, Charuguredlapalli, Seelamvandlapalli, Mallurvaripalli, Kortikota, Kokkanti, Gatatavandlapalli, Kasiyathrajaripalli, Duggineripalli, Gollavaripalli, Tanakal, Ratsavaripalli, Itodu, Chinna Ramannajaripalli, Balasamudram, Bidavaripalli, Mundlavaripalli, Moralapalli, Lokojipalli, Dodemvaripalli, Kotivaripalli, Tummalla, Mallikavaripalli, Kothapeta, Babucheruvupalli, Muhammadabad, Tippapalli, Obaladevaracheruvu, besides several hamlets whose names I have not noted.

Sub-Collector—Kadiri taluk.—Kadiri, Veeraballi, Gollavandlapalli, Kutagutta, Malakavemula, Radhavaripalli, Reddivaripalli, Devaragudipalli, Talupula and Madigapalli.

Madanapalle taluk.—Kurubalakota.

Special Deputy Collector—Jammalamadugu taluk.—Moragudi, Goriganur, Vemaguntapalli, Muddanur, Obannapet, Gandlur, Kondapuram and Regadipalli.

The Deputy Collector says that he was not able to tour for the greater part of the fortnight owing to an abscess, which partook of the nature of a carbuncle, several other boils, and dysentery.

Sidhout Deputy Collector—Badvel taluk.—Venkatasettipalli, Kondur.

Sidhout Taluk.—Darjipalli, Gollapalli, Narasannagaripalli, Vantimitta.

Pullampet Taluk.—Rázampéta.

Head-quarter Deputy Collector—Cuddapah Taluk.—Yerraguntla, Kodur, Kamalapuram; could not visit more villages as he had to conduct the jamabandi of Sidhout taluk.

Statement showing the extent to which canal water was applied for or used up to the 26th June 1897, Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, Cuddapah district.

Taluk.	Rs. 6.		Rs. 4. Under canal direct.		Rs. 4. Under canal-fed tanks approximately.		Rs. 3.		Rs. 2.		Re. 1.		Total.	
	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	40	10	71	674	93	738	4
Proddatur	32	16	3,210	71	..	..	3,125	24	..	..	3,562	16	9,930	27
Cuddapah	55	93	4,802	65	2,500	..	4,240	60	..	..	1,371	12	12,970	30
Total ..	88	9	8,013	36	2,500	..	7,418	24	10	71	5,608	21	23,638	61

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

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells. Applications accepted. Number	Amount.	Loans disbursed. Number.	Amount.	Applications pending. Number.	Amount.	Purchase of fodder. Applications accepted. Number.	Amount.	Loans disbursed. Number.	Amount.	Applications pending. Number.	Amount.	Cattle and seed-grain. Applications accepted. Number.	Amount.	Loans disbursed. Number.	Amount.	Applications pending. Number.	Amount.	Other purposes. Applications accepted. Number.	Amount.	Loans disbursed. Number.	Amount.	Applications pending. Number.	Amount.	Total. Applications accepted. Number.	Amount.	Loans disbursed. Number.	Amount.	Applications pending. Number.	Amount.	Number of wells. Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21										
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
Pullampet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout ..	..	..	2	250	2	250	2	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badvel ..	..	..	2	350	2	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	3	400	2	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur ..	..	..	31	4,775	28	3,485	10	1,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	12	1,710	12	1,710	9	1,160	13	3,705	1	1,610	7	1,200	9	1,250	3	410	1	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	4,995	31	3,705	12	1,610	7	1,680
Polivendla ..	24	6,710	22	3,105	12	1,615	10	3,770	5	1,355	13	3,970	6	1,250	1	200	1	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1,710	9	1,160	13	3,970	21	5,345
Kadiri	12	1,690	12	1,615	10	1,030	9	2,790	4	1,515	10	3,815	2	1,250	1	200	1	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,690	12	1,515	10	3,815	6	1,080
Rayachóti ..	7	700	1	100	4	3,815	3	1,650	1	1,495	13	5,050	1	1,250	1	200	1	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	700	1	100	4	3,815	7	1,650
Vayalpad ..	13	2,020	13	1,495	5	1,650	2	5,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2,020	13	1,495	5	1,650	4	5,050
Madanapalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	106	18,605	91	11,435	177	39,185	12	1,470	..	..	..	..	28	3,460	24	2,965	26	6,265	1	220	1	200	..	..	135	20,075	103	12,905	219	44,350	19	5,050

Taluks.	Total. Applications pending. Number.	Amount.	Number of wells. Under construction or repair.
	38	39	66
	Rs.		
Pullampet ..	..	..	..
Sidhout ..	2	300	2
Badvel ..	..	..	2
Cuddapah ..	10	1,580	1
Proddatur ..	12	1,610	7
Jammalamadugu ..	13	3,970	21
Polivendla ..	94	26,345	5
Kadiri	10	1,080	8
Rayachóti ..	40	3,815	7
Vayalpad ..	13	1,650	11
Madanapalle ..	25	5,050	7
Total ..	219	44,350	9

* Of these one relates to loan for rebuilding a house destroyed by fire. There are no columns to show this separately.

A Special Deputy Tahsildar has been recently sanctioned. The Acting English head clerk was appointed as Tahsildar and the permanent incumbent was ordered by wire to join and relieve the action man at once, but he applied for leave on medical certificate. The acting English head clerk could not therefore him to dispose of the pending applications with the greatest expedition possible. enter on his duties at once. He has now been relieved. Special orders have been issued

Resolution—dated 23rd July 1897, No. 525.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. This is the first narrative received from Mr. Tate, since that for the period ending May 15th. This matter has been brought to information of Government in B.P., No. 5551, dated 20th July 1897.

3. The rainfall recorded up to date was below the average at all the registering stations except two. The fall during the fortnight does not appear to have been heavy anywhere, except perhaps at Chitvél and Badvel, but the Collector reports that good showers have fallen outside the registering stations. The situation as described by the Collector may be summed up by saying that the situation was at one time fair, but more rain is badly wanted. The actual situation of the affected taluks was that, except under some wells and in the lighter soils there was practically no cultivation whatever and no pasture whatever; there was very little ploughing, and the people were in great anxiety. The Cuddapah taluk, having more red soil, was slightly better. All the wells between Cuddapah station and the Bugga were absolutely dry. Things cannot be improved in the fortnight's drought which has followed, except in the actual vicinity of Cuddapah, where two inches of rain fell. It is reported that the supply of water for drinking was improved by the rain that fell, and that where improvements to the sources are necessary, steps are being taken to provide funds. Such improvements should have been taken in hand before; it is now late in the day to commence thinking about providing funds for the purpose. Irrigation tanks are said to have received supplies in parts, and sowing and the preparation of the land for seed have taken place in parts. With the cessation of the monsoon, however, the fate of the sowings must be doubtful. The rain had caused a certain amount of pasture to spring up, but that was burnt up and no considerable improvement in this direction can be looked for as long as the rain holds off. Cattle, which are not stall-fed, have had a bad time, and the losses must have been considerably above the average. That this loss must mean some considerable loss to the ryots is clear, as there is likely to be but little demand for the abnormal number of skins. The skins of cattle dying of disease or starvation are of little value in the market.

4. Prices rose slightly during the fortnight, though in the affected taluks they remained steady. The relative position of prices is shown by the subjoined figures:—

Rate.	Measures for a rupee.		
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.
Normal	13·2	30·0	32·0
Warning	10·6	22·5	24·0
Scarcity	7·9	15·0	16·0
Current	8·7	13·5	17·8
June 1892	8·4	14·0	16 3
„ 1877	7·4	8·3	8·6

Trade was generally not brisk.

5. The condition of the people was, on the whole, good. The numbers on works increased by 18 per cent. and on gratuitous relief by 25 per cent. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer made inspections of several works during the fortnight, his previous inspections having been made in February. The rules, as to touring, prevent the District Medical and Sanitary Officer from making as many inspections as he could wish. These rules were only modified, so as to admit of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer travelling freely, in G.O., No. 541, Public, dated 11th May 1897. Regarding the workers at Talla Proddatur, he remarks that of 1,711 workers "131, or nearly 8 per cent. are in a very weak, anæmic and debilitated condition, while the general physical condition of the workers must be considered bad." Of the food in the kitchen he remarks that it was "both bad in quality and deficient in quantity;" while "the raw materials of food" were "of very poor quality." Such

food, he says, "can scarcely go to form tissue" and "it is the worst food I have ever seen." This note is dated 16th June and should have been in the Collector's hands when he wrote his report. On the Timmapuram work the District Surgeon found "192, or nearly 6·5 per cent. in a weak anæmic condition, while the general condition of the workers is only fair. The raw material of the food is bad." This remark is dated 17th June. On the 9th June the same officer said of the Gopavaram work that he found "quite 30 per cent. of the women in a very low physical condition." Of the children he considered "the physical condition is much below par." Of the unhusked cholum supplied he observes that the loss in cleaning was 17·5 per cent. On the 9th of June the same officer, writing of the Chondur work, pronounced "the general physical condition of the workers" to be "very bad." These remarks must have been in the Collector's hands when he wrote his report. The Famine Commissioner must add that the condition of the workers at Nallambhavi was generally bad. The medical subordinate at Royalapuram has already been referred to by the Collector. He appeared to the Famine Commissioner to be most perfunctory in the discharge of his duties. There were many leg-sores and cases of guineaworm on this work, but the medical subordinate had no familiarity with his supposed patients. The information was that these patients either dressed their own sores or had them dressed by a ward cooly. The medical subordinate at Kodur—one Narasimhachari—seemed to be even more perfunctory in his work. Two successive cases of small-pox on the work were dismissed by him as past the infectious stage. The Famine Commissioner would not pretend to be an authority on this doubtful point, but a third case, in the worst stage of confluent small-pox, was found, and Narasimhachari's excuse was that "he had not noticed it."

There were famine babies in all camps, and six very bad cases at Royalapuram. No Mellins Food was available and no proper steps were taken to succour these children. The condition of the workers on the work near Cuddapah was not good, and scurvy is noticeable in the Cuddapah kitchens. At the same time, the Famine Commissioner must admit that, taking the many works inspected by him all round, the people were, on the average, in fair condition. He could have entered into this matter more fully had the Collector, as he ought, submitted his previous fortnightly reports for May 16th to June 15th.

The condition of the taluks of Sidhout, Pullampet and Ráyachóti is critical, and it may be necessary to open relief works in them, unless there is more rain. The Sub-Collector's report is based almost entirely on the reports of subordinates, and it is to be regretted that what touring he did was done in the very taluk the Collector was inspecting; he should visit Ráyachóti at once, if he has not already done so.

6. The work done under the Loans Acts was unsatisfactory. The ryots of the district availed themselves largely of the benefits of the Acts in 1892, owing to the energy of Mr. Atkinson, and the Famine Commissioner is forced to the conclusion that the present backwardness in applying for State loans is due to the attitude of the officials in this matter. Applications involve a considerable deal of trouble, and subordinate officers are not, as a rule, inclined to encourage them; whatever zeal there may have been in this direction was stamped out by the action of the Collector, who held some officials granting a loan liable for the amount, in the event of a default in payment. His error was pointed out to him in Board's Proceedings, No. 379, dated 18th May 1897, but no improvement has been since observed. In this terrible year only eleven applications appear to have been received for loans to buy fodder, and these applications had not been disposed of. The following figures show the disbursements of the past four weeks:—

Up to end of week ending—	Rs.
June, 5th	10,550
„ 12th	11,445
„ 19th	12,440
„ 26th	12,870

7. Mr. Tate's remarks about the uselessness of the fodder depôt at Muddanur, in which the Famine Commissioner does not at all concur, will be communicated to the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Another depôt has been proposed for Kondapuram.

8. The Collector observes that he was not invited to be present at the Famine Commissioner's inspections. When the Famine Commissioner was going to the district in which he spent nearly a month, he informed the Collector of the fact, and where he was to be found, and left it to the Collector to come or not as he liked.

(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.
" " Surgeon-General with Government of Madras.
" " Joint Secretaries, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

Order—No. 687, Revenue, dated 10th August 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Collector will be called upon to submit a full explanation with reference to the remarks in paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings.

3. Orders will issue in the Public Department with reference to the remarks in paragraph 5 on the touring of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the conduct of the medical subordinates at Rayalapuram and Kodur.

(True Extract.)

for Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. Shaik Karim.

80 Copies.

Public Works Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures

Regd. Spare copies

G.O., No. 687, 10th August 1897.

No. 2474 dt 6 Sept 97

Communicated to the Supt. Engineer III Circle.

AUGUST.

HB Dy Sec C W.

To

The S.E. III Circle.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording the — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 30th June 1897; and stating that the Collector should be called upon to submit a full explanation as to why the work done under the Loans Acts was unsatisfactory, and that orders will issue in the Public Department with reference to the touring of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the conduct of the medical subordinates at Rayalapuram and Kodur.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 23rd July 1897, No. 525 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative of Cuddapah District for the period ending 30th June 1897 :—

Rainfall and Water-supply.—The showers of the south-west monsoon continued to fall in the early part of the fortnight. The rainfall registered at the several rain-measuring stations is noted in the subjoined statement :—

Station.	In the fortnight.	Up to the fortnight.	Average up to the end of the fortnight—1870—94.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Rajampet	0·21	2·69	6·80
Chitvel	0·97	2·95	4·47
Sidhout	0·14	2·97	5·75
Badvel	1·55	4·58	4·40
Cuddapah	0·16	2·15	5·60
Kámalápuram	0·35	2·68	4·40
Proddatur	0·34	3·77	5·80
Jammalamadugu	0·45	3·46	4·11
Pulivendla	0·32	1·51	4·87
Kadiri	0·52	2·87	5·66
Madanapalle	0·58	5·02	6·12
Ráyachóti	0·00	1·72	5·00
Vayalpad	0·45	6·13	5·10
Piler	0·39	3·91	4·80

Heavy rains fell over the eastern parts of the Proddatur taluk, the fall measured at the village rain-gauge stations of Ganjikunta and Maidukur, during the fortnight, being 4·50 and 2·30 inches, respectively. In the villages in the western part of the Pulivendla taluk, there were also good showers. The Tahsildar, who was at Komannu-tala on the 15th, estimates that about 2 inches of rain fell there on the day. The rainfall in the central part of the taluk has been scanty. The Tahsildar reports that "rainfall has been peculiarly distributed in the taluk, being most at the outskirts of the taluk (especially in the hilly tracts) and least in the central part." In Jammala-madugu taluk, the rainfall at Kodur, Sankepalli and on the Dodiyam hills was heavy. The villages in the Kámalápuram firka, Cuddapah taluk, had about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches of rain during the fortnight. The Cuddapah firka was less favoured, the fall having averaged $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. About 2 or 3 inches of rain fell in the northern part of the Badvel taluk. In a few villages of Sidhout taluk also, the fall of rain was good; but in Pullampet taluk, the fall was slight. Vayalpad and Madanapalle received further showers during the fortnight ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches.

Ráyachóti has reported no rainfall since the 11th June. There were good showers in the eastern part of Kadiri taluk, and my enquiry showed that there was rain in the western part of Ráyachóti also. The Papaghni was flowing slightly, and the Galivedu tank had a small supply. The villages, including Katneni and Erragudi beyond the Papaghni, seem to have had plenty of rain, and their tanks had good supplies, as also do the tanks of Gavukunapalli village in Kadiri taluk.

Water-supply—Northern Section.—The Kundu, Chitravati and Pennér received freshes. The latter two, however, are not flowing now. Two channels in Proddatur taluk received temporary supplies. The supply in some of the channels in the Puli-vendla taluk was improved owing to freshes in the Papaghni river. In this and in Jammalamadugu, some of the channels are not flowing, while in Cuddapah, river

channels are flowing to some extent. Seven tanks in Proddatur have supplies ranging from four days to two months. In Pulivendla taluk, the tanks in four villages of the Surabhu valley contain two months' supplies, while four in the remaining part of the taluk contain a month's supply. Tanks in Kámalápuram firka, Cuddapah taluk, received a month's supply, while the supplies in those of Cuddapah firka ranged from ten to fifteen days. The rains that fell in Animala firka during the previous fortnight put supplies in the tanks, ranging from one to two months. The supply of drinking-water continues to be deficient in parts of Proddatur and Pulivendla. The Tahsildar of the former taluk reports that the supply has not improved anywhere, and is getting scantier. The Tahsildars of the taluks in the Jammalamadugu division have applied for an allotment of Rs. 6,540. Funds will be allotted from the District Board funds by transfer from grants under other heads. I have furnished to the Superintending Engineer a list of wells to be constructed or repaired with a request to take steps to carry out the works under the piece-work system, as he expressed a desire to do. I am addressing that Officer to report what steps he has taken to carry out the works.

In Cuddapah taluk, there has been improvement in respect of drinking-water supply after the recent rainfall. In parts of Cuddapah firka, where the supply is deficient, the Taluk Board has allotted funds in some cases and applied for aid from Provincial funds in the others. The amount of grant applied for being small, it will be assigned by transfer from the District Board allotment under other grants. A list of wells to be repaired in this taluk has also been furnished to the Superintending Engineer.

Eastern Section.—There were freshes in the Pennér and the Sagiler. River channels are reported to be either dry or to be flowing very slightly. Some of the tanks in the northern part of Badvel received supplies varying from five to ten days. In Sidhout, three tanks received fresh supplies, ranging from four days to one month. None of the tanks in Pullampet received any fresh supplies. The supply in wells in Badvel taluk has improved owing to the recent rains. In parts of Sidhout and Pullampet, the supply in wells is going down and is insufficient for irrigation purposes. Drinking-water is procurable everywhere, but some difficulty is reported to be felt in the southern part of the Sidhout taluk and in a few dry villages of Pullampet. The Taluk Board is taking steps to improve water-supply in these villages. It has already provided funds in some cases.

Southern Section.—There were freshes in the Papaghni. River channels are flowing slightly. Several tanks in Kadiri taluk contain one to four months' supplies. In Ráyachóti two tanks are full. Most contain no water sufficient for purposes of irriga-tion. Some tanks in Vayalpad are said to contain five to twenty days' supplies. In Madanapalle, a few tanks are said to be full, and some to contain partial supplies.

Water-supply in wells for irrigation purposes has improved in Kadiri taluk, but it is reported to be insufficient in parts. I have been over a very great part of the taluk, and I found the supply sufficient everywhere. In Ráyachóti many wells have supplies not sufficient for irrigation purposes. In parts of Vayalpad also, the supply is insufficient. Drinking-water supply is sufficient in Madanapalle and Vayalpad, as also in Kadiri. In parts of the latter taluk and in Ráyachóti, where the supply is said to be insufficient in a few places, the Taluk Board has obtained and sanctioned estimates in a large number of cases.

During the fortnight I have been inspecting the Kadiri taluk and found several tanks containing supplies of water. The tank at Dhanayani cheruvu, which is a major irrigation work, had what is called four months' supply. The waterspread is about a mile in length, and half a mile broad. The large tank at Vankamaddi has also got a great deal of water in it. On my way from Kondakomerla to Nallamada (a distance of 6 miles) I saw five tanks almost full. In Nallamada, almost all the tanks received supplies. One tank is full; another is nearly half full; and the supply in the rest is enough to begin wet cultivation. The two tanks I saw at Tannakal have good supplies, so also two tanks at Kokkanti, where I counted no less than eighteen flourishing betel-gardens under the large tank. At Itodu, the large tank is almost full. I saw flocks of teal and four wild ducks on it, and below the tank there is a large extent—say 200 acres—of ragi cultivation and well advanced (3 feet

high) irrigated cholum. At Velichelamala four or five small tanks contained water—I estimate ½ full, and the Gavukanapalle tank in the same locality was reported to be full. I did not personally see it. The above is, by no means, an exhaustive account of my personal observations, but I have mentioned certain details to show that the Kadiri taluk, to which the Famine Commissioner ordered me to proceed, has, generally speaking, fared fairly well up to the present. I have been very anxious for the past week that the monsoon was not going to keep up to its early promise, and be a favourable one here, but am glad to say that last evening I noticed heavy showers passing along in three different places within 10 miles of my camp, and just now, as I write, it has all the appearance of rain, and I see heavy rain actually falling in two directions.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.

Northern Section.—In all the taluks, dry lands are being ploughed and cultivated. Sowings of korra, castor, cumbu, arika, cholum, indigo and paddy are in progress. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla reports that in the villages on the western side of his taluk, a large extent of dry land has been sown. In Gandlur, Jammalamadugu taluk, however, the Special Deputy Collector reports that there is no sowing anywhere, though here and there, a few plots have been ploughed. This village had an excellent ragi crop last January when I passed through it. The ryots, it is reported, say that there is no moisture in the ground to enable sowings. More rain is urgently required.

Paddy, cholum, korra, ragi, tobacco and indigo under wells and channels are the standing crops. They are in good condition generally. In parts of Proddatur, *chennangi* paddy is said to be getting bleached owing to the high winds. Indigo in Animela firka, Cuddapah taluk, is also affected by the winds.

Eastern Section.—The agricultural operations, in progress, are ploughing lands for sowing cumbu and korra, and harvesting tobacco, and in Badvel taluk, sowing cumbu and korra.

The standing crops are cumbu and tobacco in Pullampet, gingelly, tobacco and indigo in Sidhout, and indigo in Badvel. They are in good condition.

Southern Section.—Ploughing dry lands for ragi and cumbu, baling water for standing crops, transplanting ragi and sowing cumbu, cholum, ragi and castor are the agricultural operations in progress. In parts of Kothakota and Burrakayalakota firkas in Madanapalle taluk, wet lands are also being ploughed.

The standing crops are korra, tobacco, cholum, ragi, paddy, sugar-cane and betel-gardens. Their condition is fair to good. In Kadiri taluk, wherever I have been, I have seen people briskly engaged in planting ragi under wells, and in weeding them wherever they were in a fit condition for that operation. Castor-oil seeds have been sown extensively on dry lands. Other lands have been ploughed and kept ready for sowing cumbu, pulses and other dry crops as soon as another shower of rain falls. A great deal of sowing of dry lands has, as I have personally seen, already taken place.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.

Northern Section—Pasture.—Green grass is reported to be springing up in all the taluks. In Proddatur taluk, the growth is said to be slow. The Tahsildar reports, on the information furnished by the Forest Ranger that pasture has not materially improved on the hills, but I cannot believe this. In Jammalamadugu, the grass is said to be fading in parts owing to the absence of further showers. The Special Deputy Collector reports that in the village of Anantapuram, which he inspected, he found that the fodder given to the cattle consisted mostly of dried roots of hill grass, and that the ryots say that that is all that is available. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla reports that in the 'plain-soil' villages, there is no pasture available except in small quantities along flowing streams, irrigation channels, and garden lands with crops. In the hilly tracts (Komannutala, &c.,) thatch grass is available.

[illegible]he whole, there is no doubt that matters have improved after the rains, but [illegible]n is very badly wanted.

Fodder available in all the taluks, though at very dear rates. Cholum straw sells at Rs. 10 to 14 per cart-load in Proddatur and 17 to 25 rupees in Jammalamadugu, which are prohibitive prices. The stock in most villages is said to have been nearly exhausted.

Condition of Cattle.

The Special Deputy Collector reports that cattle, except the superior ones, which are stall-fed and specially protected, have been deteriorating in condition for some time past, that "it is said" that in some of the villages to the south of the Pennér, many cattle of the poor were sold for nominal prices, and that some cattle "are said" to have died in Lavanur, Timmapuram, Peddapasupula, Kondapuram, &c., villages, Jammalamadugu taluk, for want of fodder. The Deputy Collector says that he learnt, on enquiry at Muddanur that several bullocks of the village had been sold to the Madigas for want of fodder, and that the rest were not fit for drawing carts. He also reports that in almost every village that he saw he noticed emaciated cattle. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla reports that about 200 of the less cared for cattle died in his taluk for want of fodder. In parts of Cuddapah taluk also cattle are said to be losing condition for want of pasture and fodder.

The depôt opened at Muddanur for the sale of fodder is, of course, quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the four affected taluks. So far as Government is concerned, I think every possible step has been taken. The reserves have been thrown open for free grazing; and establishment has been provided for the fodder depôt opened at Muddanur. I do not see what more can be done except, perhaps, opening additional depôts, which the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund declines to do, and I think very wisely, for, to import fodder to feed all the cattle in the district would be quite impracticable. The opening of a single depôt at Muddanur and selling fodder at it in trifling quantities is of very little use and has caused much heart-burning among ryots, who do not happen to live within reach of Muddanur.

The Collector of Kurnool intimated, under paragraph 3, Board's Proceedings, No. 180-F., dated 4th May 1897, that accommodation is available in the Nallamalais for about 200,000 foreign cattle. No action need, however, be taken in the direction mentioned in the Board's Proceedings as the instructions contained in it have been since modified in Board's telegram, dated the 18th May 1897. The ryots of this district would not send their cattle to Kurnool. Their valuable ones they require for work at home, and they would not take the trouble to send the others to a distance. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu.

Eastern Section.—Pasture has improved in Badvel. In Pullampet and Sidhout, it is reported to be "dried up". The Tahsildar of Pullampet hopes that with a shower of rain pasture will again spring up. Fodder is sufficient, but dear. The condition of cattle is good.

Southern Section.—Pasture is springing up in Vayalpad and Madanapalle. In Kadiri it has sprung up almost everywhere and is expected to attain its normal condition with another shower of rain. In Ráyachóti, it is just sufficient for sheep, but not for cattle. Fodder is sufficient in Vayalpad. In Kadiri it is available with some well-to-do ryots. In Tamballapalle firka and parts of Madanapalle firka in the Madanapalle taluk it is said to be scanty, and in the former firka, cattle are said to be suffering for want of fodder. In Ráyachóti, working cattle are said to be in a fair condition and the rest bad. In Kadiri taluk, the Sub-Collector reports that cattle are becoming reduced in strength for want of pasture and fodder; but I think they are now regaining strength again.

I have been touring in the Kadiri taluk for the last twenty days, and have made enquiries regarding the losses of cattle that were reported to have occurred. There is, no doubt, that deaths occurred among cattle, but my enquiries show that they do occur every year during the hot weather. The ryots in this part of the district keep large herds of a wretched breed of cattle, which they cannot, and do not, stall-feed, even in years of plenty. They depend mainly, and I may even say solely, on green pasture: and as this is scarce in dry season at all times, they necessarily lose condition and several of them drop off annually. Such cattle are not of much value while they live, being worth only Rs. 4 or 5, and, when dead, their skins, which are useful to the ryots for baling buckets and ropes, are worth as much, so that the ryots do not regard the

death of such cattle as a great loss. This year, the number of deaths is stated to be larger than usual, but from my enquiries of the stock owners, I do not consider that their pastoral wealth has suffered to any appreciable extent. Cattle, like men, are mortal, and if the average duration of an Indian cow's life is taken to be fifteen years, it follows that out of 90,000 cattle, the average mortality every year will be 6,000. I roughly estimate that the mortality in Kadiri this year has been double the average. The poor beasts have evidently passed through a terrible hot weather, but as above said, the ryots have lost little on this account, and the cattle have now got sufficient to eat.

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 of June 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		Cholum, white.		Cholum, yellow.		Cumbu.	
	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.
Rajampet	8·71	8·71	18·00	18·00	..	..	..	..	13·05	13·05
Chitvel	8·30	7·19	17·50	17·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	9·07	9·07	19·80	19·80	14·00	14·00	14·85	14·85	13·20	13·20
Badvel	7·42	7·42	18·00	18·00	15·80	15·01	..	..	12·32	12·32
Cuddapah	7·88	7·88	18·00	18·00	12·64	12·64	..	..	11·60	11·60
Kámalápuram	..	..	18·15	19·38	13·20	13·20	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	9·90	9·90	16·50	17·25	13·43	13·43	13·03	13·03	..	..
Jammalamadugu	8·71	8·71	15·75	15·75	12·64	12·64	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	15·75	12·64	12·64	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·13	9·13	18·00	18·00	13·82	14·22	..	..	13·05	13·05
Madanapalle	9·54	9·54	2··32	20·00	16·59	15·00	..	..	15·95	14·00
Ráyachóti	9·01	9·01	16·50	16·50	15·01	14·22	..	..	13·05	13·05
Vayalpad	9·96	9·96	18·00	18·00	12·64	12·64	..	..	11·60	11·60
Total district ..	105·93	104·82	231·27	231·93	152·41	149·64	40·52	40·52	103·82	101·87
Average for the district ..	8·83	8·73	17·79	17·84	13·86	13·60	13·50	13·50	12·98	12·73
Total affected taluks ..	34·79	34·79	84·15	86·13	64·55	64·55	25·67	25·67	11·60	11·60
Average affected taluks ..	8·69	8·69	16·83	17·22	12·91	12·91	12·83	12·83	11·60	11·60

Activity of Trade.—Dull generally in the Northern section.

Eastern Section.—Reported to be active.

Southern Section.—Not active in Ráyachóti and Vayalpad. Active in rice and dry staple food-grains in Madanapalle, and in dry food-grains in Kadiri.

(2) *Imports by rail or sea of rice or staple food-grains—Northern Section.*—Reported to be *nil*.

Eastern Section.—Rice is being imported to Rajampet from the southern districts.

Southern Section.—*Nil* in Ráyachóti, Vayalpad and Kadiri. Madanapalle imports grain from Vayalpad and Mysore Provinces.

Condition of the People.

On works.—The Special Deputy Collector reports that the condition of people on works is good generally, but that there are poorly-looking relief workers noticed by the Famine Commissioner on the Regadapalli work. I have not been into the affected parts of the district owing to my absence in the Kadiri taluk on inspection duty under orders from the Famine Commissioner. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer has been apparently making a round of inspections in company with the Famine Commissioner. So I presume I need add no further details. The work last previously inspected by the Medical Officer was the Bollavaram one on 19th February, a few days after the Famine Commissioner's visit to Cuddapah, and his remarks were embodied in Board's Proceedings of 9th March, No. 207. I was glad to notice that, on his recent inspection, he found the condition of the coolies on the Bollavaram work good, and I hope that as a result of the Famine Commissioner's inspections,

which I regret I was not invited to be present at, the Famine Commissioner has been satisfied with the condition of our relief workers after four months of a very severe hot weather. There are a few cases of sore-eyes and fever on the Rayalapuram relief work, Pulivendla taluk. Cases of wounds, ulcers and sore-eyes are reported to have been noticed by the Famine Commissioner on the Regadipalli work. No medical subordinate is at present attached to the latter work, but the District Medical and Sanitary Officer hopes to put one on as soon as a hand is available. The medical subordinate attached to the former work is reported to have been indifferent in administering medical aid to the coolies. His conduct has been reported by the Special Deputy Collector to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. When I inspected the work last, I also found him inattentive to his duties, and I reported one or two instances to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. With regard to persons affected with conjunctivitis, orders will be issued to admit them temporarily to gratuitous relief, as their presence on works is likely to spread the disease in the camp.

In Villages.—Good generally. The Tahsildar of Ráyachóti reports that the condition of the labouring classes is not good, but adds no further information. The particular tract where the condition of the labouring classes is bad, and the state of season, rainfall, &c., in such tract, have not been reported. I am getting anxious about the state of Ráyachóti, and have directed the Tahsildar to make a full inspection and submit to me a daily report on the state of the villages visited from day to day. The other three taluks of the sub-division seem to be doing fairly well and to afford no reasons for present anxiety.

Sickness and Mortality.—Small-pox and fever prevail in some villages of Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks. No deaths from starvation.

Statement showing number of relief-workers and number fed at kitchens.

Names of works.	Number of relief-workers		Number fed at the kitchen		Remarks.
	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	
Cuddapah Taluk.					
1. Yerraguntla-Vempalle road at Kodur ..	4,502	3,804	212	220	Decrease due to the opening of Yerragudipad work.
2. Yerraguntla-Gangireddipalle	3,475	3,586	188	221	
3. Yerraguntla-Marripalle	2,143	3,097	125	210	
4. Cuddapah town work	2,019	3,749	97	150	
5. Yerragudipad-Kokatam road at Yerragudipad.	2,461	3,234	67	60	
6. Pydi kalva channel	Not opened.	722	Not opened.	77	
Pulivendla Taluk.					
7. Muddanur-Pulivendla road at Tondur ..	2,722	2,849	67	73	
8. Do. do. Rayalapuram.	5,401	4,376	117	159	Due to a new work having been started at Balapanur.
9. Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road at Nidivelagula.	4,313	5,116	87	112	
10. Royalapuram-Simhadripalle road at Balapanur.	Not opened.	1,480	Not opened.	55	
11. Lingala tank	2,230	1,934	29	37	
12. Gollalagudur road-work	3,550	3,939	172	151	
Jammalamadugu.					
13. Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road at Vemaguntapalle.	1,255	1,347	42	30	
14. Jammalamadugu-Nossam road at Gundlakunta.	2,676	2,839	47	35	
15. Jammalamadugu-Proddatur road at Goriganur.	1,438	1,624	48	49	
16. Jammalamadugu-Owk road at Gollapalle..	2,714	2,736	76	96	
17. Peddapasupula project	4,462	4,865	132	158	
18. Regadipalle feeder road at Talla, Proddatur.	1,711	2,211	249	313	
19. Muddanur tank	3,050	3,206	85	85	
20. Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road near Anantapuram.	2,822	3,688	23	99	

Statement showing number of relief-workers and number fed at kitchens—*cont.*

Names of works.	Number of relief-workers		Number fed at the kitchen		Remarks.
	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	
Proddatur Taluk.					
21. Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road at Bollavaram.	3,826	4,280	125	120	
22. Settivaripalle tank	3,895	3,557	89	60	Decrease due to the opening of Sivapuram tank.
23. Peddasettipalle channel near Tsondur ..	1,230	1,222	58	57	
24. Chepad project at Gopavaram	2,633	2,932	184	151	
25. Do. Rajupaliem	2,703	2,670	45	43	
26. Chinnadandlur channel	1,438	1,741	80	92	
27. Sivapuram tank	Not opened.	2,258	Not opened.	29	
28. Duvur-Gudipad road at Gudipad ..	Do.	2,182	Do.	42	
Total ..	68,669	81,244	2,444	2,984	

Gratuitous Relief—

Taluks.	Number relieved						Number of villages in which relief was given		Number of relief-workers' children, infirm dependants, if any, receiving money-doles	
	At kitchens		In poor-houses		In villages					
	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Cuddapah	1,684	1,456	..	..	2,275	1,554	42	33	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	1,192	971	..	..	3,352	*3,795	*123	134	..	..
Proddatur	1,444	1,244	..	..	2,174	1,870	64	68	..	..
Pulivendla	1,119	763	..	..	2,952	1,328	90	65	..	..
Total ..	5,439	4,364	..	..	10,753	8,547	319	300	..	..

* Decrease due probably to the weeding out of undeserving persons.

Weavers' Relief—

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given		Number of persons relieved		Number of cloths manufactured		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.	
Jammalamadugu ..	9	9	9,232	10,025	19,750	204,959	The return from the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division, has not been received.
Proddatur	6	6	2,027	2,030	5,304	12,755	The figures entered in the monthly returns for the period ending 26th June 1897 are entered.
Cuddapah	3	3					

Private Charity.—The poor were fed by private charity at Proddatur and Jammalamadugu on the Jubilee day. The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund operations are now being directed chiefly to the distribution of cloths and the administering of small additional comforts to the kitchen inmates. Funds have been sanctioned by the Madras Committee for affording help to the poorer ryots to enable them to purchase seed-grain and cattle.

General Remarks.

Northern Section.—The numbers on relief works have very largely increased. Three additional works were opened during the fortnight and two more are expected to be put on hand shortly. The rainfall at Proddatur and Jammalamadugu was

up to the average, but in parts of the taluks the fall was not sufficient. In Cuddapah, there was good rain in the affected parts, which will enable early sowings on dry lands. There was also good rain in the western part of the Pulivendla taluk, but the fall was deficient in the central part. More rain is urgently wanted in all the taluks, and if there be no rain, distress is likely to be largely intensified. Strict orders have been issued to Tahsildars and Divisional Officers to carefully watch the condition of the people on works and in villages and report any noticeable change for orders. Every endeavour is being made to prevent people from losing condition, and, I think, with a fair amount of success.

Eastern Section.—There have been good showers in the Badvel taluk. Sowings have commenced and the cooly classes have work. It is reported that coolies could not be got for 2 annas a day offered by the Forest Ranger. There is no anxiety as regards this taluk. The rainfall in Sidhout and Pullampet has not been sufficient to encourage sowings. Parts of these taluks, noted in the margin, are said to have had poor crop last year.

1. *Vontimitta* and villages within a radius of 8 miles from it.
2. *Rázampéta* and villages within a radius of 10 miles from it.

The Deputy Collector says that the situation in these parts is bad, that the ryots have been disappointed by the deficiency of rain in the month of June, and that, if there be no rain before the first week of July, arrangements should be matured to start test works at Vontimitta and Rázampétá from the 15th instant. The Tahsildar of Pullampet reports that no work is available for labouring classes, and yet there is no demand for work, and that, perhaps, the labouring classes are content with the grain they have in store. He states that, at all events, he is of opinion that relief operations will have to be started soon if rains should withhold, and that this is to be taken as a warning note.

The taluks of Sidhout and Pullampet had good rains last year. The fall in June has no doubt been much below the average, but rain is expected in the current month. According to the Deputy Collector's own report, one inch of rain, well distributed over the taluks, is all that is necessary to put in cumbu and korra, and the season for sowing has not yet passed. As no action can be taken on a meagre report of the kind submitted by the Divisional Officer, I have called upon him to submit a full and clear report regarding the tracts in which immediate action is required.

Southern Section.—There is no anxiety respecting any of the taluks in this section except Ráyachóti. In Madanapalle and Vayalpad and the greater portion of Kadiri there have been very good rains. I have toured round the greater part of the Kadiri taluk, and I do not think that famine relief works need be started anywhere at present. Rains have fallen, and heavily, too, in parts, and agricultural operations have been progressing. The well lands have been mostly cultivated with cholum and ragi. There are patches here and there left waste, and these are being gradually planted up. The cooly classes, who are engaged on this work, are not prepared to work for famine wages. A very large extent of dry sowings has also taken place. In fact, agricutural operations are almost in their normal state. The Sub-Collector says that the Tahsildar of Vayalpad is sending up varying reports regarding the state of season, and that at one time he says there is no anxiety and again that relief works should be started. He says that there has been more rain in this taluk up to the 17th June than in *the whole of June* in any of the previous five years, and that no works need be started. I entirely agree with him. The Tahsildar has served his time for pension, and is shortly to retire. The only taluk which seems to give any anxiety at present is Ráyachóti. I have not received any special report from the Sub-Collector on the state of season in this taluk. The following are the remarks in the fortnightly narrative.

"The Ráyachóti Tahsildar says that the fall of rain during the fortnight has altered the condition of the taluk for the better, but that the ryots apprehend that the high winds that are now blowing will prevent abundant fall of rain." "The Tahsildar of Ráyachóti says that labouring classes in villages keenly feel want of work, but that they are not prepared to work for famine rates." "The Tahsildar says that the northern part of his taluk is the most affected, and that if Hasanapuram tank-work

is started as a relief-work, it will afford labour to the needy people of these parts." "As the question of starting the work is under correspondence with the Executive Engineer, the Tahsildar has been told to select another." From the above remarks it would appear that the cooly classes are not prepared to work for famine rates, and yet a relief work is proposed to be started. The Hasanapuram tank is a sanctioned work, and the Executive Engineer has stated that it can be put on hand at any time. The Sub-Collector will be requested to inspect the part said to be affected and submit an immediate report regarding the necessity to start the work.

Inspection by District Officers.

Places visited—By Collector.—Kadiri, Kutagulla, Saidapuram, Nagireddipalli, Cowlepalli, Kamatampalli, Kotapalli, Gandlapenta, Guttakindipalli, Kurumamidi, Dhanyancheruvu, Tsamalgondi, Bandlavandlapalli, Velichalimala, Vankagaddapalli, Kuntapalli, Varipalli, Buruzapalli, Nambulipulicunta, Vankamamadi, Reddivaripalli, Kottapalli, Peddapalli, Naguvaripalli, Yerrabumpalli, Balijepalli, Charuguredlapalli, Seelamvandlapalli, Mallurvaripalli, Kortikota, Kokkanti, Gatatavandlapalli, Kasiyathrajaripalli, Dugginenipalli, Gollavaripalli, Tanakal, Ratsavaripalli, Itodu, Chinna Ramannajaripalli, Balasamudram, Bidavaripalli, Mundlavaripalli, Moralapalli, Lokojipalli, Dodemvaripalli, Kotivaripalli, Tummalla, Mallikavaripalli, Kothapeta, Babucheruvupalli, Muhammadabad, Tippapalli, Obaladevaracheruvu, besides several hamlets whose names I have not noted.

Sub-Collector—Kadiri taluk.—Kadiri, Veeraballi, Gollavandlapalli, Kutagutta, Malakavemula, Radhavaripalli, Reddivaripalli, Devaragudipalli, Talupula and Madigapalli.

Madanapalle taluk.—Kurubalakota.

Special Deputy Collector—Jammalamadugu taluk.—Moragudi, Goriganur, Vemaguntapalli, Muddanur, Obannapet, Gandlur, Kondapuram and Regadipalli.

The Deputy Collector says that he was not able to tour for the greater part of the fortnight owing to an abscess, which partook of the nature of a carbuncle, several other boils, and dysentery.

Sidhout Deputy Collector—Badvel taluk.—Venkatasettipalli, Kondur.

Sidhout Taluk.—Darjipalli, Gollapalli, Narasannagaripalli, Vantimitta.

Pullampet Taluk.—Rázampéta.

Head-quarter Deputy Collector—Cuddapah Taluk.—Yerraguntla, Kodur, Kamalapuram; could not visit more villages as he had to conduct the jamabandi of Sidhout taluk.

Statement showing the extent to which canal water was applied for or used up to the 26th June 1897, Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, Cuddapah district.

Taluk.	Rs. 6.		Rs. 4.				Rs. 3.		Rs. 2.		Re. 1.		Total.	
			Under canal direct.		Under canal-fed tanks approximately.									
	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	40	10	71	674	93	738	4
Proddatur	32	16	3,210	71	..	..	3,125	24	..	..	3,562	16	9,930	27
Cuddapah	55	93	4,802	65	2,500	..	4,240	60	..	..	1,371	12	12,970	30
Total ..	88	9	8,013	86	2,500	..	7,418	24	10	71	5,608	21	23,638	61

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

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.								Other purposes.								Total.								Number of wells	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		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	27
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Pullampet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout ..	2	250	2	250	2	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	250	2	250	2	300	..	..	..	..
Badvel ..	2	350	2	175	2	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350	2	175	2	300	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	3	400	2	150	2	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	400	2	150	2	300	..	..	..	..
Proddatur ..	31	4,775	28	3,485	10	1,580	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	4,775	28	3,485	10	1,580	1	100	1	2
Jammalamadugu ..	8	1,710	2	1,160	9	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1,710	2	1,160	9	1,200	..	..	7	1
Pulivendla ..	12	1,710	9	1,160	12	3,770	3	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,710	9	1,160	12	3,770	3	220	8	1
Kadiri ..	24	6,710	22	3,105	66	20,790	9	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	6,710	22	3,105	66	20,790	9	1,250	11	7
Rayachóti ..	12	1,690	12	1,515	10	1,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,690	12	1,515	10	1,030	..	..	7	9
Vayalpad ..	7	700	1	100	40	3,815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	700	1	100	40	3,815	..	..	4	..
Madanapalle ..	13	2,020	13	1,495	25	1,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2,020	13	1,495	25	1,650	..	..	..	..
Total ..	106	18,605	91	11,435	177	39,185	13	1,570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	18,605	91	11,435	177	39,185	13	1,570	66	21

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.								Cattle and seed-grain.								Total.								Number of wells	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
										Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Pullampet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badvel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayachóti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vayalpad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Of these one relates to loan for rebuilding a house destroyed by fire. There are no columns to show this separately.
A Special Deputy Tahsildar has been recently sanctioned. The Acting English head clerk was appointed as Tahsildar and the permanent incumbent was ordered by wire to join and relieve the acting man at once, but he applied for leave on medical certificate. The acting English head clerk could not therefore enter on his duties at once. He has now been relieved. Special orders have been issued to him to dispose of the pending applications with the greatest expedition possible.

Resolution—dated 23rd July 1897, No. 525.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. This is the first narrative received from Mr. Tate, since that for the period ending May 15th. This matter has been brought to information of Government in B.P., No. 5551, dated 20th July 1897.

3. The rainfall recorded up to date was below the average at all the registering stations except two. The fall during the fortnight does not appear to have been heavy anywhere, except perhaps at Chitvél and Badvel, but the Collector reports that good showers have fallen outside the registering stations. The situation as described by the Collector may be summed up by saying that the situation was at one time fair, but more rain is badly wanted. The actual situation of the affected taluks was that, except under some wells and in the lighter soils there was practically no cultivation whatever and no pasture whatever; there was very little ploughing, and the people were in great anxiety. The Cuddapah taluk, having more red soil, was slightly better. All the wells between Cuddapah station and the Bugga were absolutely dry. Things cannot be improved in the fortnight's drought which has followed, except in the actual vicinity of Cuddapah, where two inches of rain fell. It is reported that the supply of water for drinking was improved by the rain that fell, and that where improvements to the sources are necessary, steps are being taken to provide funds. Such improvements should have been taken in hand before; it is now late in the day to commence thinking about providing funds for the purpose. Irrigation tanks are said to have received supplies in parts, and sowing and the preparation of the land for seed have taken place in parts. With the cessation of the monsoon, however, the fate of the sowings must be doubtful. The rain had caused a certain amount of pasture to spring up, but that was burnt up and no considerable improvement in this direction can be looked for as long as the rain holds off. Cattle, which are not stall-fed, have had a bad time, and the losses must have been considerably above the average. That this loss must mean some considerable loss to the ryots is clear, as there is likely to be but little demand for the abnormal number of skins. The skins of cattle dying of disease or starvation are of little value in the market.

4. Prices rose slightly during the fortnight, though in the affected taluks they remained steady. The relative position of prices is shown by the subjoined figures:—

Rate.	Measures for a rupee.		
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.
Normal	13·2	30·0	32·0
Warning	10·6	22·5	24·0
Scarcity	7·9	15·0	16·0
Current	8·7	13·5	17·8
June 1892	8·4	14·0	16 3
„ 1877	7·4	8·3	8·6

Trade was generally not brisk.

5. The condition of the people was, on the whole, good. The numbers on works increased by 18 per cent. and on gratuitous relief by 25 per cent. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer made inspections of several works during the fortnight, his previous inspections having been made in February. The rules, as to touring, prevent the District Medical and Sanitary Officer from making as many inspections as he could wish. These rules were only modified, so as to admit of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer travelling freely, in G.O., No. 541, Public, dated 11th May 1897. Regarding the workers at Talla Proddatur, he remarks that of 1,711 workers "131, or nearly 8 per cent. are in a very weak, anæmic and debilitated condition, while the general physical condition of the workers must be considered bad." Of the food in the kitchen he remarks that it was "both bad in quality and deficient in quantity;" while "the raw materials of food" were "of very poor quality." Such food, he says, "can scarcely go to form tissue" and "it is the worst food I have ever seen." This note is dated 16th June and should have been in the Collector's hands when he wrote his report. On the Timmapuram work the District Surgeon found "192, or nearly 6·5 per cent. in a weak anæmic condition, while the general condition of the workers is only fair. The raw material of the food is bad." This remark is dated 17th June. On the 9th June the same officer said of the Gopavaram work that he found "quite 30 per cent. of the women in a very low physical condition." Of the children he considered "the physical condition is much below par." Of the unhusked cholum supplied he observes that the loss in cleaning was 17·5 per cent. On the 9th of June the same officer, writing of the Chondur work, pronounced "the general physical condition of the workers" to be "very bad." These remarks must have been in the Collector's hands when he wrote his report. The Famine Commissioner must add that the condition of the workers at Nallambhavi was generally bad. The medical subordinate at Royalapuram has already been referred to by the Collector. He appeared to the Famine Commissioner to be most perfunctory in the discharge of his duties. There were many leg-sores and cases of guineaworm on this work, but the medical subordinate had no familiarity with his supposed patients. The information was that these patients either dressed their own sores or had them dressed by a ward cooly. The medical subordinate at Kodur—one Narasimhachari—seemed to be even more perfunctory in his work. Two successive cases of small-pox on the work were dismissed by him as past the infectious stage. The Famine Commissioner would not pretend to be an authority on this doubtful point, but a third case, in the worst stage of confluent small-pox, was found, and Narasimhachari's excuse was that "he had not noticed it."

There were famine babies in all camps, and six very bad cases at Royalapuram. No Mellins Food was available and no proper steps were taken to succour these children. The condition of the workers on the work near Cuddapah was not good, and scurvy is noticeable in the Cuddapah kitchens. At the same time, the Famine Commissioner must admit that, taking the many works inspected by him all round, the people were, on the average, in fair condition. He could have entered into this matter more fully had the Collector, as he ought, submitted his previous fortnightly reports for May 16th to June 15th.

The condition of the taluks of Sidhout, Pullampet and Ráyachóti is critical, and it may be necessary to open relief works in them, unless there is more rain. The Sub-Collector's report is based almost entirely on the reports of subordinates, and it is to be regretted that what touring he did was done in the very taluk the Collector was inspecting; he should visit Ráyachóti at once, if he has not already done so.

6. The work done under the Loans Acts was unsatisfactory. The ryots of the district availed themselves largely of the benefits of the Acts in 1892, owing to the energy of Mr. Atkinson, and the Famine Commissioner is forced to the conclusion that the present backwardness in applying for State loans is due to the attitude of the officials in this matter. Applications involve a considerable deal of trouble, and subordinate officers are not, as a rule, inclined to encourage them; whatever zeal there may have been in this direction was stamped out by the action of the Collector, who held some officials granting a loan liable for the amount, in the event of a default in payment. His error was pointed out to him in Board's Proceedings, No. 379, dated 18th May 1897, but no improvement has been since observed. In this terrible year only eleven applications appear to have been received for loans to buy fodder, and these applications had not been disposed of. The following figures show the disbursements of the past four weeks:—

Up to end of week ending—	Rs.
June, 5th	10,550
„ 12th	11,445
„ 19th	12,440
„ 26th	12,870

7. Mr. Tate's remarks about the uselessness of the fodder depôt at Muddanur, in which the Famine Commissioner does not at all concur, will be communicated to the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Another depôt has been proposed for Kondapuram.

8. The Collector observes that he was not invited to be present at the Famine Commissioner's inspections. When the Famine Commissioner was going to the district in which he spent nearly a month, he informed the Collector of the fact, and where he was to be found, and left it to the Collector to come or not as he liked.

(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.
" " Surgeon-General with Government of Madras.
" " Joint Secretaries, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

Order—No. 687, Revenue, dated 10th August 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Collector will be called upon to submit a full explanation with reference to the remarks in paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings.

3. Orders will issue in the Public Department with reference to the remarks in paragraph 5 on the touring of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the conduct of the medical subordinates at Rayalapuram and Kodur.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Exd. Shaik Karim.

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Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

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D.W. 8619/97

G.O., No. 687, 10th August 1897.

AUGUST.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording the — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 30th June 1897; and stating that the Collector should be called upon to submit a full explanation as to why the work done under the Loans Acts was unsatisfactory, and that orders will issue in the Public Department with reference to the touring of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the conduct of the medical subordinates at Rayalapuram and Kodur.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 23rd July 1897, No. 525 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative of Cuddapah District for the period ending 30th June 1897 :—

Rainfall and Water-supply.—The showers of the south-west monsoon continued to fall in the early part of the fortnight. The rainfall registered at the several rain-measuring stations is noted in the subjoined statement :—

Station.	In the fortnight.	Up to the fortnight.	Average up to the end of the fortnight—1870—94.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Rajampet	0·21	2·69	6·80
Chitvel	0·97	2·95	4·47
Sidhout	0·14	2·97	5·75
Badvel	1·55	4·58	4·40
Cuddapah	0·16	2·15	5·60
Kámalápuram	0·35	2·68	4·40
Proddatur	0·34	3·77	5·80
Jammalamadugu	0·45	3·46	4·11
Pulivendla	0·32	1·51	4·87
Kadiri	0·52	2·87	5·66
Madanapalle	0·58	5·02	6·12
Ráyachóti	0·00	1·72	5·00
Vayalpad	0·45	6·13	5·10
Pilér	0·39	3·91	4·80

Heavy rains fell over the eastern parts of the Proddatur taluk, the fall measured at the village rain-gauge stations of Ganjikunta and Maidukur, during the fortnight, being 4·50 and 2·30 inches, respectively. In the villages in the western part of the Pulivendla taluk, there were also good showers. The Tahsildar, who was at Komannutala on the 15th, estimates that about 2 inches of rain fell there on the day. The rainfall in the central part of the taluk has been scanty. The Tahsildar reports that "rainfall has been peculiarly distributed in the taluk, being most at the outskirts of the taluk (especially in the hilly tracts) and least in the central part." In Jammalamadugu taluk, the rainfall at Kodur, Sankepalli and on the Dodiyam hills was heavy. The villages in the Kámalápuram firka, Cuddapah taluk, had about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches of rain during the fortnight. The Cuddapah firka was less favoured, the fall having averaged $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. About 2 or 3 inches of rain fell in the northern part of the Badvel taluk. In a few villages of Sidhout taluk also, the fall of rain was good; but in Pullampet taluk, the fall was slight. Vayalpad and Madanapalle received further showers during the fortnight ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches.

Ráyachóti has reported no rainfall since the 11th June. There were good showers in the eastern part of Kadiri taluk, and my enquiry showed that there was rain in the western part of Ráyachóti also. The Papaghni was flowing slightly, and the Galivedu tank had a small supply. The villages, including Katneni and Erragudi beyond the Papaghni, seem to have had plenty of rain, and their tanks had good supplies, as also do the tanks of Gavukunapalli village in Kadiri taluk.

Water-supply—Northern Section.—The Kundu, Chitravati and Pennér received freshes. The latter two, however, are not flowing now. Two channels in Proddatur taluk received temporary supplies. The supply in some of the channels in the Pulivendla taluk was improved owing to freshes in the Papaghni river. In this and in Jammalamadugu, some of the channels are not flowing, while in Cuddapah, river

channels are flowing to some extent. Seven tanks in Proddatur have supplies ranging from four days to two months. In Pulivendla taluk, the tanks in four villages of the Surabhu valley contain two months' supplies, while four in the remaining part of the taluk contain a month's supply. Tanks in Kámalápuram firka, Cuddapah taluk, received a month's supply, while the supplies in those of Cuddapah firka ranged from ten to fifteen days. The rains that fell in Animala firka during the previous fortnight put supplies in the tanks, ranging from one to two months. The supply of drinking-water continues to be deficient in parts of Proddatur and Pulivendla. The Tahsildar of the former taluk reports that the supply has not improved anywhere, and is getting scantier. The Tahsildars of the taluks in the Jammalamadugu division have applied for an allotment of Rs. 6,540. Funds will be allotted from the District Board funds by transfer from grants under other heads. I have furnished to the Superintending Engineer a list of wells to be constructed or repaired with a request to take steps to carry out the works under the piece-work system, as he expressed a desire to do. I am addressing that Officer to report what steps he has taken to carry out the works.

In Cuddapah taluk, there has been improvement in respect of drinking-water supply after the recent rainfall. In parts of Cuddapah firka, where the supply is deficient, the Taluk Board has allotted funds in some cases and applied for aid from Provincial funds in the others. The amount of grant applied for being small, it will be assigned by transfer from the District Board allotment under other grants. A list of wells to be repaired in this taluk has also been furnished to the Superintending Engineer.

Eastern Section.—There were freshes in the Pennér and the Sagiler. River channels are reported to be either dry or to be flowing very slightly. Some of the tanks in the northern part of Badvel received supplies varying from five to ten days. In Sidhout, three tanks received fresh supplies, ranging from four days to one month. None of the tanks in Pullampet received any fresh supplies. The supply in wells in Badvel taluk has improved owing to the recent rains. In parts of Sidhout and Pullampet, the supply in wells is going down and is insufficient for irrigation purposes. Drinking-water is procurable everywhere, but some difficulty is reported to be felt in the southern part of the Sidhout taluk and in a few dry villages of Pullampet. The Taluk Board is taking steps to improve water-supply in these villages. It has already provided funds in some cases.

Southern Section.—There were freshes in the Papaghni. River channels are flowing slightly. Several tanks in Kadiri taluk contain one to four months' supplies. In Ráyachóti two tanks are full. Most contain no water sufficient for purposes of irrigation. Some tanks in Vayalpad are said to contain five to twenty days' supplies. In Madanapalle, a few tanks are said to be full, and some to contain partial supplies.

Water-supply in wells for irrigation purposes has improved in Kadiri taluk, but it is reported to be insufficient in parts. I have been over a very great part of the taluk, and I found the supply sufficient everywhere. In Ráyachóti many wells have supplies not sufficient for irrigation purposes. In parts of Vayalpad also, the supply is insufficient. Drinking-water supply is sufficient in Madanapalle and Vayalpad, as also in Kadiri. In parts of the latter taluk and in Ráyachóti, where the supply is said to be insufficient in a few places, the Taluk Board has obtained and sanctioned estimates in a large number of cases.

During the fortnight I have been inspecting the Kadiri taluk and found several tanks containing supplies of water. The tank at Dhanayani cheruvu, which is a major irrigation work, had what is called four months' supply. The waterspread is about a mile in length, and half a mile broad. The large tank at Vankamaddi has also got a great deal of water in it. On my way from Kondakomerla to Nallamada (a distance of 6 miles) I saw five tanks almost full. In Nallamada, almost all the tanks received supplies. One tank is full; another is nearly half full; and the supply in the rest is enough to begin wet cultivation. The two tanks I saw at Tannakal have good supplies, so also two tanks at Kokkanti, where I counted no less than eighteen flourishing betel-gardens under the large tank. At Itodu, the large tank is almost full. I saw flocks of teal and four wild ducks on it, and below the tank there is a large extent—say 200 acres—of ragi cultivation and well advanced (3 feet

high) irrigated cholum. At Velichelamala four or five small tanks contained water—I estimate ½ full, and the Gavukanapalle tank in the same locality was reported to be full. I did not personally see it. The above is, by no means, an exhaustive account of my personal observations, but I have mentioned certain details to show that the Kadiri taluk, to which the Famine Commissioner ordered me to proceed, has, generally speaking, fared fairly well up to the present. I have been very anxious for the past week that the monsoon was not going to keep up to its early promise, and be a favourable one here, but am glad to say that last evening I noticed heavy showers passing along in three different places within 10 miles of my camp, and just now, as I write, it has all the appearance of rain, and I see heavy rain actually falling in two directions.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.

Northern Section.—In all the taluks, dry lands are being ploughed and cultivated. Sowings of korra, castor, cumbu, arika, cholum, indigo and paddy are in progress. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla reports that in the villages on the western side of his taluk, a large extent of dry land has been sown. In Gandlur, Jammalamadugu taluk, however, the Special Deputy Collector reports that there is no sowing anywhere, though here and there, a few plots have been ploughed. This village had an excellent ragi crop last January when I passed through it. The ryots, it is reported, say that there is no moisture in the ground to enable sowings. More rain is urgently required.

Paddy, cholum, korra, ragi, tobacco and indigo under wells and channels are the standing crops. They are in good condition generally. In parts of Proddatur, *chennangi* paddy is said to be getting bleached owing to the high winds. Indigo in Animela firka, Cuddapah taluk, is also affected by the winds.

Eastern Section.—The agricultural operations, in progress, are ploughing lands for sowing cumbu and korra, and harvesting tobacco, and in Badvel taluk, sowing cumbu and korra.

The standing crops are cumbu and tobacco in Pullampet, gingelly, tobacco and indigo in Sidhout, and indigo in Badvel. They are in good condition.

Southern Section.—Ploughing dry lands for ragi and cumbu, baling water for standing crops, transplanting ragi and sowing cumbu, cholum, ragi and castor are the agricultural operations in progress. In parts of Kothakota and Burrakayalakota firkas in Madanapalle taluk, wet lands are also being ploughed.

The standing crops are korra, tobacco, cholum, ragi, paddy, sugar-cane and betel-gardens. Their condition is fair to good. In Kadiri taluk, wherever I have been, I have seen people briskly engaged in planting ragi under wells, and in weeding them wherever they were in a fit condition for that operation. Castor-oil seeds have been sown extensively on dry lands. Other lands have been ploughed and kept ready for sowing cumbu, pulses and other dry crops as soon as another shower of rain falls. A great deal of sowing of dry lands has, as I have personally seen, already taken place.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.

Northern Section—Pasture.—Green grass is reported to be springing up in all the taluks. In Proddatur taluk, the growth is said to be slow. The Tahsildar reports, on the information furnished by the Forest Ranger that pasture has not materially improved on the hills, but I cannot believe this. In Jammalamadugu, the grass is said to be fading in parts owing to the absence of further showers. The Special Deputy Collector reports that in the village of Anantapuram, which he inspected, he found that the fodder given to the cattle consisted mostly of dried roots of hill grass, and that the ryots say that that is all that is available. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla reports that in the 'plain-soil' villages, there is no pasture available except in small quantities along flowing streams, irrigation channels, and garden lands with crops. In the hilly tracts (Komannutala, &c.,) thatch grass is available.

On the whole, there is no doubt that matters have improved after the rains, but further rain is very badly wanted.

Fodder available in all the taluks, though at very dear rates. Cholum straw sells at Rs. 10 to 14 per cart-load in Proddatur and 17 to 25 rupees in Jammalamadugu, which are prohibitive prices. The stock in most villages is said to have been nearly exhausted.

Condition of Cattle.

The Special Deputy Collector reports that cattle, except the superior ones, which are stall-fed and specially protected, have been deteriorating in condition for some time past, that "it is said" that in some of the villages to the south of the Pennér, many cattle of the poor were sold for nominal prices, and that some cattle "are said" to have died in Lavanur, Timmapuram, Peddapasupula, Kondapuram, &c., villages, Jammalamadugu taluk, for want of fodder. The Deputy Collector says that he learnt, on enquiry at Muddanur that several bullocks of the village had been sold to the Madigas for want of fodder, and that the rest were not fit for drawing carts. He also reports that in almost every village that he saw he noticed emaciated cattle. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla reports that about 200 of the less cared for cattle died in his taluk for want of fodder. In parts of Cuddapah taluk also cattle are said to be losing condition for want of pasture and fodder.

The depôt opened at Muddanur for the sale of fodder is, of course, quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the four affected taluks. So far as Government is concerned, I think every possible step has been taken. The reserves have been thrown open for free grazing; and establishment has been provided for the fodder depôt opened at Muddanur. I do not see what more can be done except, perhaps, opening additional depôts, which the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund declines to do, and I think very wisely, for, to import fodder to feed all the cattle in the district would be quite impracticable. The opening of a single depôt at Muddanur and selling fodder at it in trifling quantities is of very little use and has caused much heart-burning among ryots, who do not happen to live within reach of Muddanur.

The Collector of Kurnool intimated, under paragraph 3, Board's Proceedings, No. 180-F., dated 4th May 1897, that accommodation is available in the Nallamalais for about 200,000 foreign cattle. No action need, however, be taken in the direction mentioned in the Board's Proceedings as the instructions contained in it have been since modified in Board's telegram, dated the 18th May 1897. The ryots of this district would not send their cattle to Kurnool. Their valuable ones they require for work at home, and they would not take the trouble to send the others to a distance. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu.

Eastern Section.—Pasture has improved in Badvel. In Pullampet and Sidhout, it is reported to be "dried up". The Tahsildar of Pullampet hopes that with a shower of rain pasture will again spring up. Fodder is sufficient, but dear. The condition of cattle is good.

Southern Section.—Pasture is springing up in Vayalpad and Madanapalle. In Kadiri it has sprung up almost everywhere and is expected to attain its normal condition with another shower of rain. In Ráyachóti, it is just sufficient for sheep, but not for cattle. Fodder is sufficient in Vayalpad. In Kadiri it is available with some well-to-do ryots. In Tamballapalle firka and parts of Madanapalle firka in the Madanapalle taluk it is said to be scanty, and in the former firka, cattle are said to be suffering for want of fodder. In Ráyachóti, working cattle are said to be in a fair condition and the rest bad. In Kadiri taluk, the Sub-Collector reports that cattle are becoming reduced in strength for want of pasture and fodder; but I think they are now regaining strength again.

I have been touring in the Kadiri taluk for the last twenty days, and have made enquiries regarding the losses of cattle that were reported to have occurred. There is, no doubt, that deaths occurred among cattle, but my enquiries show that they do occur every year during the hot weather. The ryots in this part of the district keep large herds of a wretched breed of cattle, which they cannot, and do not, stall-feed, even in years of plenty. They depend mainly, and I may even say solely, on green pasture: and as this is scarce in dry season at all times, they necessarily lose condition and several of them drop off annually. Such cattle are not of much value while they live, being worth only Rs. 4 or 5, and, when dead, their skins, which are useful to the ryots for baling buckets and ropes, are worth as much, so that the ryots do not regard the

death of such cattle as a great loss. This year, the number of deaths is stated to be larger than usual, but from my enquiries of the stock owners, I do not consider that their pastoral wealth has suffered to any appreciable extent. Cattle, like men, are mortal, and if the average duration of an Indian cow's life is taken to be fifteen years, it follows that out of 90,000 cattle, the average mortality every year will be 6,000. I roughly estimate that the mortality in Kadiri this year has been double the average. The poor beasts have evidently passed through a terrible hot weather, but as above said, the ryots have lost little on this account, and the cattle have now got sufficient to eat.

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 of June 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		Cholum, white.		Cholum, yellow.		Cumbu.	
	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.
Rajampet	8·71	8·71	18·00	18·00	..	..	..	..	13·05	13·05
Chitvel	8·30	7·19	17·50	17·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	9·07	9·07	19·80	19·80	14·00	14·00	14·85	14·85	13·20	13·20
Badvel	7·42	7·42	18·00	18·00	15·80	15·01	..	..	12·32	12·32
Cuddapah	7·88	7·88	18·00	18·00	12·64	12·64	..	..	11·60	11·60
Kámalápuram	..	..	18·15	19·38	13·20	13·20	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	9·90	9·90	16·50	17·25	13·43	13·43	13·03	13·03	..	..
Jammalamadugu	8·71	8·71	15·75	15·75	12·64	12·64	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	15·75	12·64	12·64	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·13	9·13	18·00	18·00	13·82	14·22	..	..	13·05	13·05
Madanapalle	9·54	9·54	2·32	20·00	16·59	15·00	..	..	15·95	14·00
Rávachóti	9·01	9·01	16·50	16·50	15·01	14·22	..	..	13·05	13·05
Vayalpad	9·96	9·96	18·00	18·00	12·64	12·64	..	..	11·60	11·60
Total district ..	105·93	104·82	231·27	231·93	152·41	149·64	40·52	40·52	103·82	101·87
Average for the district ..	8·83	8·73	17·79	17·84	13·86	13·60	13·50	13·50	12·98	12·73
Total affected taluks ..	34·79	34·79	84·15	86·13	64·55	61·55	25·67	25·67	11·60	11·60
Average affected taluks ..	8·69	8·69	16·83	17·22	12·91	12·91	12·83	12·83	11·60	11·60

Activity of Trade.—Dull generally in the Northern section.

Eastern Section.—Reported to be active.

Southern Section.—Not active in Ráyachóti and Vayalpad. Active in rice and dry staple food-grains in Madanapalle, and in dry food-grains in Kadiri.

(2) *Imports by rail or sea of rice or staple food-grains—Northern Section.*—Reported to be *nil.*

Eastern Section.—Rice is being imported to Rajampet from the southern districts.

Southern Section.—*Nil* in Ráyachóti, Vayalpad and Kadiri. Madanapalle imports grain from Vayalpad and Mysore Provinces.

Condition of the People.

On works.—The Special Deputy Collector reports that the condition of people on works is good generally, but that there are poorly-looking relief workers noticed by the Famine Commissioner on the Regadapalli work. I have not been into the affected parts of the district owing to my absence in the Kadiri taluk on inspection duty under orders from the Famine Commissioner. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer has been apparently making a round of inspections in company with the Famine Commissioner. So I presume I need add no further details. The work last previously inspected by the Medical Officer was the Bollavaram one on 19th February, a few days after the Famine Commissioner's visit to Cuddapah, and his remarks were embodied in Board's Proceedings of 9th March, No. 207. I was glad to notice that, on his recent inspection, he found the condition of the coolies on the Bollavaram work good, and I hope that as a result of the Famine Commissioner's inspections,

which I regret I was not invited to be present at, the Famine Commissioner has been satisfied with the condition of our relief workers after four months of a very severe hot weather. There are a few cases of sore-eyes and fever on the Rayalapuram relief work, Pulivendla taluk. Cases of wounds, ulcers and sore-eyes are reported to have been noticed by the Famine Commissioner on the Regadipalli work. No medical subordinate is at present attached to the latter work, but the District Medical and Sanitary Officer hopes to put one on as soon as a hand is available. The medical subordinate attached to the former work is reported to have been indifferent in administering medical aid to the coolies. His conduct has been reported by the Special Deputy Collector to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. When I inspected the work last, I also found him inattentive to his duties, and I reported one or two instances to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. With regard to persons affected with conjunctivitis, orders will be issued to admit them temporarily to gratuitous relief, as their presence on works is likely to spread the disease in the camp.

In Villages.—Good generally. The Tahsildar of Ráyachóti reports that the condition of the labouring classes is not good, but adds no further information. The particular tract where the condition of the labouring classes is bad, and the state of season, rainfall, &c., in such tract, have not been reported. I am getting anxious about the state of Ráyachóti, and have directed the Tahsildar to make a full inspection and submit to me a daily report on the state of the villages visited from day to day. The other three taluks of the sub-division seem to be doing fairly well and to afford no reasons for present anxiety.

Sickness and Mortality.—Small-pox and fever prevail in some villages of Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks. No deaths from starvation.

Statement showing number of relief-workers and number fed at kitchens.

Names of works.	Number of relief-workers		Number fed at the kitchen		Remarks.
	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	
Cuddapah Taluk.					
1. Yerraguntla-Vempalle road at Kodur ..	4,502	3,804	212	220	Decrease due to the opening of Yerragudipad work.
2. Yerraguntla-Gangireddipalle	3,475	3,586	188	221	
3. Yerraguntla-Marripalle	2,143	3,097	125	210	
4. Cuddapah town work	2,019	3,749	97	150	
5. Yerragudipad-Kokatam road at Yerragudipad.	2,461	3,234	67	60	
6. Pydi kalva channel	Not opened.	722	Not opened.	77	
Pulivendla Taluk.					
7. Muddanur-Pulivendla road at Tondur ..	2,722	2,849	67	73	
8. Do. do. Rayalapuram.	5,401	4,376	117	159	Due to a new work having been started at Balapanur.
9. Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road at Nidivelagula.	4,313	5,116	87	112	
10. Royalapuram-Simhadripalle road at Balapanur.	Not opened.	1,480	Not opened.	65	
11. Lingala tank	2,230	1,934	29	37	
12. Gollalagudur road-work	3,550	3,939	172	151	
Jammalamadugu.					
13. Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road at Vemagurtapalle.	1,255	1,347	42	30	
14. Jammalamadugu-Nossam road at Gundlakunta.	2,676	2,839	47	35	
15. Jammalamadugu-Proddatur road at Goriganur.	1,438	1,624	48	49	
16. Jammalamadugu-Owk road at Gollapalle..	2,714	2,736	76	96	
17. Peddapasupula project	4,462	4,865	132	158	
18. Regadipalle feeder road at Talla, Proddatur.	1,711	2,211	249	313	
19. Muddanur tank	3,050	3,206	85	85	
20. Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road near Anantapuram.	2,822	3,688	23	99	

Statement showing number of relief-workers and number fed at kitchens—*cont.*

Names of works.	Number of relief-workers		Number fed at the kitchen		Remarks.
	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	
Proddatur Taluk.					
21. Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road at Bollavaram.	3,826	4,280	125	120	
22. Settivaripalle tank	3,895	3,557	89	60	Decrease due to the opening of Sivapuram tank.
23. Peddasettipalle channel near Tsondur ..	1,230	1,222	58	57	
24. Chepad project at Gopavaram	2,633	2,932	184	151	
25. Do. Rajupaliem	2,703	2,670	45	43	
26. Chinnadandlur channel	1,438	1,741	80	92	
27. Sivapuram tank	Not opened.	2,258	Not opened.	29	
28. Duvur-Gudipad road at Gudipad ..	Do.	2,182	Do.	42	
Total ..	68,669	81,244	2,444	2,984	

Gratuitous Relief—

Taluks.	Number relieved						Number of villages in which relief was given		Number of relief-workers' children, infirm dependants, if any, receiving money-doles	
	At kitchens		In poor-houses		In villages					
	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Cuddapah	1,684	1,456	..	..	2,275	1,554	42	33	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	1,192	971	..	..	3,352	*3,795	*123	134	..	..
Proddatur	1,444	1,244	..	..	2,174	1,870	64	68	..	..
Pulivendla	1,119	763	..	..	2,952	1,328	90	65	..	..
Total ..	5,439	4,364	..	..	10,753	8,547	319	300	..	..

* Decrease due probably to the weeding out of undeserving persons.

Weavers' Relief—

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given		Number of persons relieved		Number of cloths manufactured		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.	
Jammalamadugu ..	9	9	9,232	10,025	19,750	204,959	The return from the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division, has not been received.
Proddatur	6	6	2,027	2,030	5,304	12,755	The figures entered in the monthly returns for the period ending 26th June 1897 are entered.
Cuddapah	3	3					

Private Charity.—The poor were fed by private charity at Proddatur and Jammalamadugu on the Jubilee day. The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund operations are now being directed chiefly to the distribution of cloths and the administering of small additional comforts to the kitchen inmates. Funds have been sanctioned by the Madras Committee for affording help to the poorer ryots to enable them to purchase seed-grain and cattle.

General Remarks.

Northern Section.—The numbers on relief works have very largely increased. Three additional works were opened during the fortnight and two more are expected to be put on hand shortly. The rainfall at Proddatur and Jammalamadugu was

up to the average, but in parts of the taluks the fall was not sufficient. In Cuddapah, there was good rain in the affected parts, which will enable early sowings on dry lands. There was also good rain in the western part of the Pulivendla taluk, but the fall was deficient in the central part. More rain is urgently wanted in all the taluks, and if there be no rain, distress is likely to be largely intensified. Strict orders have been issued to Tahsildars and Divisional Officers to carefully watch the condition of the people on works and in villages and report any noticeable change for orders. Every endeavour is being made to prevent people from losing condition, and, I think, with a fair amount of success.

Eastern Section.—There have been good showers in the Badvel taluk. Sowings have commenced and the coolie classes have work. It is reported that coolies could not be got for 2 annas a day offered by the Forest Ranger. There is no anxiety as regards this taluk. The rainfall in Sidhout and Pullampet has not been sufficient to encourage sowings. Parts of these taluks, noted in the margin, are said to have had poor crop last year.

1. [illegible] and villages within a radius of 8 miles from [illegible]
2. *Rázampéta* and villages within a radius of 10 miles from it.

The Deputy Collector says that the situation in these parts is bad, that the ryots have been disappointed by the deficiency of rain in the month of June, and that, if there be no rain before the first week of July, arrangements should be matured to start test works at Vontimitta and Rázampétá from the 15th instant. The Tahsildar of Pullampet reports that no work is available for labouring classes, and yet there is no demand for work and that, perhaps, the labouring classes are content with the grain they have in store. He states that, at all events, he is of opinion that relief operations will have to be started soon if rains should withhold, and that this is to be taken as a warning note.

The taluks of Sidhout and Pullampet had good rains last year. The fall in June has no doubt been much below the average, but rain is expected in the current month. According to the Deputy Collector's own report, one inch of rain, well distributed over the taluks, is all that is necessary to put in cumbu and korra, and the season for sowing has not yet passed. As no action can be taken on a meagre report of the kind submitted by the Divisional Officer, I have called upon him to submit a full and clear report regarding the tracts in which immediate action is required.

Southern Section.—There is no anxiety respecting any of the taluks in this section except Ráyachóti. In Madanapalle and Vayalpad and the greater portion of Kadiri there have been very good rains. I have toured round the greater part of the Kadiri taluk, and I do not think that famine relief works need be started anywhere at present. Rains have fallen, and heavily, too, in parts, and agricultural operations have been progressing. The well lands have been mostly cultivated with cholum and ragi. There are patches here and there left waste, and these are being gradually planted up. The cooly classes, who are engaged on this work, are not prepared to work for famine wages. A very large extent of dry sowings has also taken place. In fact, agricultural operations are almost in their normal state. The Sub-Collector says that the Tahsildar of Vayalpad is sending up varying reports regarding the state of season, and that at one time he says there is no anxiety and again that relief works should be started. He says that there has been more rain in this taluk up to the 17th June than in *the whole of June* in any of the previous five years, and that no works need be started. I entirely agree with him. The Tahsildar has served his time for pension, and is shortly to retire. The only taluk which seems to give any anxiety at present is Ráyachóti. I have not received any special report from the Sub-Collector on the state of season in this taluk. The following are the remarks in the fortnightly narrative.

"The Ráyachóti Tahsildar says that the fall of rain during the fortnight has altered the condition of the taluk for the better, but that the ryots apprehend that the high winds that are now blowing will prevent abundant fall of rain." "The Tahsildar of Ráyachóti says that labouring classes in villages keenly feel want of work, but that they are not prepared to work for famine rates." "The Tahsildar says that the northern part of his taluk is the most affected, and that if Hasanapuram tank-work

is started as a relief-work, it will afford labour to the needy people of these parts." "As the question of starting the work is under correspondence with the Executive Engineer, the Tahsildar has been told to select another." From the above remarks it would appear that the cooly classes are not prepared to work for famine rates, and yet a relief work is proposed to be started. The Hasanapuram tank is a sanctioned work, and the Executive Engineer has stated that it can be put on hand at any time. The Sub-Collector will be requested to inspect the part said to be affected and submit an immediate report regarding the necessity to start the work.

Inspection by District Officers.

Places visited—By Collector.—Kadiri, Kutagulla, Saidapuram, Nagireddipalli, Cowlepalli, Kamatampalli, Kotapalli, Gandlapenta, Guttakindipalli, Kurumamidi, Dhanyancheruvu, Tsamalgondi, Bandlavandlapalli, Velichalimala, Vankagaddapalli, Kuntapalli, Varipalli, Buruzapalli, Nambulipulicunta, Vankamamadi, Reddivaripalli, Kottapalli, Peddapalli, Naguvaripalli, Yerrabumpalli, Balijepalli, Charuguredlapalli, Seelamvandlapalli, Mallurvaripalli, Kortikota, Kokkanti, Gatatavandlapalli, Kasiyathrajaripalli, Duggineripalli, Gollavaripalli, Tanakal, Ratsavaripalli, Itodu, Chinna Ramannajaripalli, Balasamudram, Bidavaripalli, Mundlavaripalli, Moralapalli, Lokojipalli, Dodemvaripalli, Kotivaripalli, Tummalla, Mallikavaripalli, Kothapeta, Babucheruvupalli, Muhammadabad, Tippapalli, Obaladevaracheruvu, besides several hamlets whose names I have not noted.

Sub-Collector—Kadiri taluk.—Kadiri, Veeraballi, Gollavandlapalli, Kutagutta, Malakavemula, Radhavaripalli, Reddivaripalli, Devaragudipalli, Talupula and Madigapalli.

Madanapalle taluk.—Kurubalakota.

Special Deputy Collector—Jammalamadugu taluk.—Moragudi, Goriganur, Vemaguntapalli, Muddanur, Obannapet, Gandlur, Kondapuram and Regadipalli.

The Deputy Collector says that he was not able to tour for the greater part of the fortnight owing to an abscess, which partook of the nature of a carbuncle, several other boils, and dysentery.

Sidhout Deputy Collector—Badvel taluk.—Venkatasettipalli, Kondur.

Sidhout Taluk.—Darjipalli, Gollapalli, Narasannagaripalli, Vantimitta.

Pullampet Taluk.—Rázampéta.

Head-quarter Deputy Collector—Cuddapah Taluk.—Yerraguntla, Kodur, Kamalapuram; could not visit more villages as he had to conduct the jamabandi of Sidhout taluk.

Statement showing the extent to which canal water was applied for or used up to the 26th June 1897, Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, Cuddapah district.

Taluk.	Rs. 6.		Rs. 4. Under canal direct.		Rs. 4. Under canal-fed tanks approximately.		Rs. 3.		Rs. 2.		Re. 1.		Total.	
	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	40	10	71	674	93	738	4
Proddatur	32	16	3,210	71	..	..	3,125	24	..	..	3,562	16	9,930	27
Cuddapah	55	93	4,802	65	2,500	..	4,240	60	..	..	1,371	12	12,970	30
Total ..	88	9	8,013	36	2,500	..	7,418	24	10	71	5,608	21	23,638	61

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

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells. Applications accepted. Number	Amount.	Loans disbursed. Number.	Amount.	Applications pending. Number.	Amount.	Other purposes. Applications accepted. Number.	Amount.	Loans disbursed. Number.	Amount.	Applications pending. Number.	Amount.	Total. Applications accepted. Number.	Amount.	Loans disbursed. Number.	Amount.	Applications pending. Number.	Amount.	Number of wells. Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sidhout	2	250	2	250	2	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	250	2	250	2	300	..	2
Badvel ..	2	350	2	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350	2	175	..	..	2	1
Cuddapah	3	400	2	150	10	1,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	400	2	150	10	1,580	1	21
Proddatur	31	4,775	28	3,485	9	1,200	3	410	3	220	2	300	34	4,995	31	3,705	12	1,500	7	5
Jammalamadugu	12	1,710	9	1,160	12	3,770	1	200	..	..	..	..	13	1,910	9	1,160	13	3,970	..	6
Pulivendla	24	6,710	22	3,105	66	20,790	3	4,555	9	1,250	38	4,555	27	11,265	31	4,355	94	25,345	9	8
Kadiri ..	12	1,690	12	1,675	10	1,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,690	12	1,515	10	1,030	7	11
Rayachóti	7	700	1	100	40	3,815	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	700	1	100	40	3,815	4	7
Vayalpad	13	2,020	13	1,495	13	1,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2,020	13	1,495	13	1,650	..	9
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	25	5,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5,050	..	..
Total ..	106	18,605	91	11,435	177	39,185	4	5,165	12	1,470	42	5,165	118	20,075	103	12,905	219	44,350	19	66

Taluks.	Cattle and seed-grain. Applications accepted. Number.	Amount.	Loans disbursed. Number.	Amount.	Applications pending. Number.	Amount.	Total. Applications accepted. Number.	Amount.	Loans disbursed. Number.	Amount.	Applications pending. Number.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	1	100	1	100	..	..	1	100	1	100	..	..
Badvel ..	..	..	..	..	2	260	..	..	..	..	2	260
Cuddapah	1	100	..	..	15	1,520	..	..	..	..	15	1,520
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	24	1,880	..	..	..	..	25	2,090
Jammalamadugu	4	350	3	250	71	7,064	4	350	3	250	78	7,914
Pulivendla	2	125	2	125	28	1,855	2	125	2	125	28	1,855
Kadiri ..	1	30	..	..	365	14,582	1	30	..	..	365	14,582
Rayachóti	6	500	6	500	31	2,756	6	500	6	500	31	2,756
Vayalpad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	14	1,105	12	975	536	29,917	14	1,105	12	975	547	30,977

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder. Applications accepted. Number.	Amount.	Loans disbursed. Number.	Amount.	Applications pending. Number.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badvel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	4	210
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	7	850
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayachóti	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vayalpad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	11	1,060

* Of these one relates to loan for rebuilding a house destroyed by fire. There are no columns to show this separately.
A Special Deputy Tahsildar has been recently sanctioned. The Acting English head clerk was appointed as Tahsildar and the permanent incumbent was ordered by wire to join and relieve the acting man at once, but he applied for leave on medical certificate. The acting English head clerk could not therefore enter on his duties at once. He has now been relieved. Special orders have been issued to him to dispose of the pending applications with the greatest expedition possible.

Resolution—dated 23rd July 1897, No. 525.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. This is the first narrative received from Mr. Tate, since that for the period ending May 15th. This matter has been brought to information of Government in B.P., No. 5551, dated 20th July 1897.

3. The rainfall recorded up to date was below the average at all the registering stations except two. The fall during the fortnight does not appear to have been heavy anywhere, except perhaps at Chitvél and Badvel, but the Collector reports that good showers have fallen outside the registering stations. The situation as described by the Collector may be summed up by saying that the situation was at one time fair, but more rain is badly wanted. The actual situation of the affected taluks was that, except under some wells and in the lighter soils there was practically no cultivation whatever and no pasture whatever; there was very little ploughing, and the people were in great anxiety. The Cuddapah taluk, having more red soil, was slightly better. All the wells between Cuddapah station and the Bugga were absolutely dry. Things cannot be improved in the fortnight's drought which has followed, except in the actual vicinity of Cuddapah, where two inches of rain fell. It is reported that the supply of water for drinking was improved by the rain that fell, and that where improvements to the sources are necessary, steps are being taken to provide funds. Such improvements should have been taken in hand before; it is now late in the day to commence thinking about providing funds for the purpose. Irrigation tanks are said to have received supplies in parts, and sowing and the preparation of the land for seed have taken place in parts. With the cessation of the monsoon, however, the fate of the sowings must be doubtful. The rain had caused a certain amount of pasture to spring up, but that was burnt up and no considerable improvement in this direction can be looked for as long as the rain holds off. Cattle, which are not stall-fed, have had a bad time, and the losses must have been considerably above the average. That this loss must mean some considerable loss to the ryots is clear, as there is likely to be but little demand for the abnormal number of skins. The skins of cattle dying of disease or starvation are of little value in the market.

4. Prices rose slightly during the fortnight, though in the affected taluks they remained steady. The relative position of prices is shown by the subjoined figures:—

Rate.	Measures for a rupee.		
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.
Normal	13·2	30·0	32·0
Warning	10·6	22·5	24·0
Scarcity	7·9	15·0	16·0
Current	8·7	13·5	17·8
June 1892	8·4	14·0	16 3
„ 1877	7·4	8·3	8·6

Trade was generally not brisk.

5. The condition of the people was, on the whole, good. The numbers on works increased by 18 per cent. and on gratuitous relief by 25 per cent. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer made inspections of several works during the fortnight, his previous inspections having been made in February. The rules, as to touring, prevent the District Medical and Sanitary Officer from making as many inspections as he could wish. These rules were only modified, so as to admit of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer travelling freely, in G.O., No. 541, Public, dated 11th May 1897. Regarding the workers at Talla Proddatur, he remarks that of 1,711 workers "131, or nearly 8 per cent. are in a very weak, anæmic and debilitated condition, while the general physical condition of the workers must be considered bad." Of the food in the kitchen he remarks that it was "both bad in quality and deficient in quantity;" while "the raw materials of food" were "of very poor quality." Such

food, he says, "can scarcely go to form tissue" and "it is the worst food I have ever seen." This note is dated 16th June and should have been in the Collector's hands when he wrote his report. On the Timmapuram work the District Surgeon found "192, or nearly 6·5 per cent. in a weak anæmic condition, while the general condition of the workers is only fair. The raw material of the food is bad." This remark is dated 17th June. On the 9th June the same officer said of the Gopavaram work that he found "quite 30 per cent. of the women in a very low physical condition." Of the children he considered "the physical condition is much below par." Of the unhusked cholum supplied he observes that the loss in cleaning was 17·5 per cent. On the 9th of June the same officer, writing of the Chondur work, pronounced "the general physical condition of the workers" to be "very bad." These remarks must have been in the Collector's hands when he wrote his report. The Famine Commissioner must add that the condition of the workers at Nallambhavi was generally bad. The medical subordinate at Royalapuram has already been referred to by the Collector. He appeared to the Famine Commissioner to be most perfunctory in the discharge of his duties. There were many leg-sores and cases of guineaworm on this work, but the medical subordinate had no familiarity with his supposed patients. The information was that these patients either dressed their own sores or had them dressed by a ward cooly. The medical subordinate at Kodur—one Narasimhachari—seemed to be even more perfunctory in his work. Two successive cases of small-pox on the work were dismissed by him as past the infectious stage. The Famine Commissioner would not pretend to be an authority on this doubtful point, but a third case, in the worst stage of confluent small-pox, was found, and Narasimhachari's excuse was that "he had not noticed it."

There were famine babies in all camps, and six very bad cases at Royalapuram. No Mellins Food was available and no proper steps were taken to succour these children. The condition of the workers on the work near Cuddapah was not good, and scurvy is noticeable in the Cuddapah kitchens. At the same time, the Famine Commissioner must admit that, taking the many works inspected by him all round, the people were, on the average, in fair condition. He could have entered into this matter more fully had the Collector, as he ought, submitted his previous fortnightly reports for May 16th to June 15th.

The condition of the taluks of Sidhout, Pullampet and Ráyachóti is critical, and it may be necessary to open relief works in them, unless there is more rain. The Sub-Collector's report is based almost entirely on the reports of subordinates, and it is to be regretted that what touring he did was done in the very taluk the Collector was inspecting; he should visit Ráyachóti at once, if he has not already done so.

6. The work done under the Loans Acts was unsatisfactory. The ryots of the district availed themselves largely of the benefits of the Acts in 1892, owing to the energy of Mr. Atkinson, and the Famine Commissioner is forced to the conclusion that the present backwardness in applying for State loans is due to the attitude of the officials in this matter. Applications involve a considerable deal of trouble, and subordinate officers are not, as a rule, inclined to encourage them; whatever zeal there may have been in this direction was stamped out by the action of the Collector, who held some officials granting a loan liable for the amount, in the event of a default in payment. His error was pointed out to him in Board's Proceedings, No. 379, dated 18th May 1897, but no improvement has been since observed. In this terrible year only eleven applications appear to have been received for loans to buy fodder, and these applications had not been disposed of. The following figures show the disbursements of the past four weeks:—

Up to end of week ending—	Rs.
June, 5th	10,550
„ 12th	11,445
„ 19th	12,440
„ 26th	12,870

7. Mr. Tate's remarks about the uselessness of the fodder depôt at Muddanur, in which the Famine Commissioner does not at all concur, will be communicated to the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Another depôt has been proposed for Kondapuram.

8. The Collector observes that he was not invited to be present at the Famine Commissioner's inspections. When the Famine Commissioner was going to the district in which he spent nearly a month, he informed the Collector of the fact, and where he was to be found, and left it to the Collector to come or not as he liked.

(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.
" " Surgeon-General with Government of Madras.
" " Joint Secretaries, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

Order—No. 687, Revenue, dated 10th August 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Collector will be called upon to submit a full explanation with reference to the remarks in paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings.

3. Orders will issue in the Public Department with reference to the remarks in paragraph 5 on the touring of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the conduct of the medical subordinates at Rayalapuram and Kodur.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Exd. Shaik Karim.

80 Copies.

Public Works Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures
Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 687, 10th August 1897.

No. 2474 W 26 Sep 97
Communicated to the
Supdg Engr III Circle.
Flg Duce
W

To
The S.E. III Circle.

AUGUST.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording the — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 30th June 1897; and stating that the Collector should be called upon to submit a full explanation as to why the work done under the Loans Acts was unsatisfactory, and that orders will issue in the Public Department with reference to the touring of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the conduct of the medical subordinates at Rayalapuram and Kodur.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 23rd July 1897, No. 525 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative of Cuddapah District for the period ending 30th June 1897 :—

Rainfall and Water-supply.—The showers of the south-west monsoon continued to fall in the early part of the fortnight. The rainfall registered at the several rain-measuring stations is noted in the subjoined statement :—

Station.	In the fortnight.	Up to the fortnight.	Average up to the end of the fortnight—1870—94.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Rajampet	0·21	2·69	6·80
Chitvel	0·97	2·95	4·47
Sidhout	0·14	2·97	5·75
Badvel	1·55	4·58	4·40
Cuddapah	0·16	2·15	5·60
Kámalápuram	0·35	2·68	4·40
Proddatur	0·34	3·77	5·80
Jammalamadugu	0·45	4·46	4·11
Pulivendla	0·32	1·51	4·87
Kadiri	0·52	2·87	5·66
Madanapalle	0·58	5·02	6·12
Ráyachóti	0·00	1·72	5·00
Vayalpad	0·45	6·13	5·10
Piler	0·39	3·91	4·80

Heavy rains fell over the eastern parts of the Proddatur taluk, the fall measured at the village rain-gauge stations of Ganjikunta and Maidukur, during the fortnight, being 4·50 and 2·30 inches, respectively. In the villages in the western part of the Pulivendla taluk, there were also good showers. The Tahsildar, who was at Komannutala on the 15th, estimates that about 2 inches of rain fell there on the day. The rainfall in the central part of the taluk has been scanty. The Tahsildar reports that "rainfall has been peculiarly distributed in the taluk, being most at the outskirts of the taluk (especially in the hilly tracts) and least in the central part." In Jammalamadugu taluk, the rainfall at Kodur, Sankepalli and on the Dodiyam hills was heavy. The villages in the Kámalápuram firka, Cuddapah taluk, had about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches of rain during the fortnight. The Cuddapah firka was less favoured, the fall having averaged $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. About 2 or 3 inches of rain fell in the northern part of the Badvel taluk. In a few villages of Sidhout taluk also, the fall of rain was good; but in Pullampet taluk, the fall was slight. Vayalpad and Madanapalle received further showers during the fortnight ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches.

Ráyachóti has reported no rainfall since the 11th June. There were good showers in the eastern part of Kadiri taluk, and my enquiry showed that there was rain in the western part of Ráyachóti also. The Papaghni was flowing slightly, and the Galivedu tank had a small supply. The villages, including Katneni and Erragudi beyond the Papaghni, seem to have had plenty of rain, and their tanks had good supplies, as also do the tanks of Gavukunapalli village in Kadiri taluk.

Water-supply—Northern Section.—The Kundu, Chitravati and Pennér received freshes. The latter two, however, are not flowing now. Two channels in Proddatur taluk received temporary supplies. The supply in some of the channels in the Pulivendla taluk was improved owing to freshes in the Papaghni river. In this and in Jammalamadugu, some of the channels are not flowing, while in Cuddapah, river

channels are flowing to some extent. Seven tanks in Proddatur have supplies ranging from four days to two months. In Pulivendla taluk, the tanks in four villages of the Surabhu valley contain two months' supplies, while four in the remaining part of the taluk contain a month's supply. Tanks in Kámalápuram firka, Cuddapah taluk, received a month's supply, while the supplies in those of Cuddapah firka ranged from ten to fifteen days. The rains that fell in Animala firka during the previous fortnight put supplies in the tanks, ranging from one to two months. The supply of drinking-water continues to be deficient in parts of Proddatur and Pulivendla. The Tahsildar of the former taluk reports that the supply has not improved anywhere, and is getting scantier. The Tahsildars of the taluks in the Jammalamadugu division have applied for an allotment of Rs. 6,540. Funds will be allotted from the District Board funds by transfer from grants under other heads. I have furnished to the Superintending Engineer a list of wells to be constructed or repaired with a request to take steps to carry out the works under the piece-work system, as he expressed a desire to do. I am addressing that Officer to report what steps he has taken to carry out the works.

In Cuddapah taluk, there has been improvement in respect of drinking-water supply after the recent rainfall. In parts of Cuddapah firka, where the supply is deficient, the Taluk Board has allotted funds in some cases and applied for aid from Provincial funds in the others. The amount of grant applied for being small, it will be assigned by transfer from the District Board allotment under other grants. A list of wells to be repaired in this taluk has also been furnished to the Superintending Engineer.

Eastern Section.—There were freshes in the Pennér and the Sagiler. River channels are reported to be either dry or to be flowing very slightly. Some of the tanks in the northern part of Badvel received supplies varying from five to ten days. In Sidhout, three tanks received fresh supplies, ranging from four days to one month. None of the tanks in Pullampet received any fresh supplies. The supply in wells in Badvel taluk has improved owing to the recent rains. In parts of Sidhout and Pullampet, the supply in wells is going down and is insufficient for irrigation purposes. Drinking-water is procurable everywhere, but some difficulty is reported to be felt in the southern part of the Sidhout taluk and in a few dry villages of Pullampet. The Taluk Board is taking steps to improve water-supply in these villages. It has already provided funds in some cases.

Southern Section.—There were freshes in the Papaghni. River channels are flowing slightly. Several tanks in Kadiri taluk contain one to four months' supplies. In Ráyachóti two tanks are full. Most contain no water sufficient for purposes of irrigation. Some tanks in Vayalpad are said to contain five to twenty days' supplies. In Madanapalle, a few tanks are said to be full, and some to contain partial supplies.

Water-supply in wells for irrigation purposes has improved in Kadiri taluk, but it is reported to be insufficient in parts. I have been over a very great part of the taluk, and I found the supply sufficient everywhere. In Ráyachóti many wells have supplies not sufficient for irrigation purposes. In parts of Vayalpad also, the supply is insufficient. Drinking-water supply is sufficient in Madanapalle and Vayalpad, as also in Kadiri. In parts of the latter taluk and in Ráyachóti, where the supply is said to be insufficient in a few places, the Taluk Board has obtained and sanctioned estimates in a large number of cases.

During the fortnight I have been inspecting the Kadiri taluk and found several tanks containing supplies of water. The tank at Dhanayani cheruvu, which is a major irrigation work, had what is called four months' supply. The waterspread is about a mile in length, and half a mile broad. The large tank at Vankamaddi has also got a great deal of water in it. On my way from Kondakomerla to Nallamada (a distance of 6 miles) I saw five tanks almost full. In Nallamada, almost all the tanks received supplies. One tank is full; another is nearly half full; and the supply in the rest is enough to begin wet cultivation. The two tanks I saw at Tannakal have good supplies, so also two tanks at Kokkanti, where I counted no less than eighteen flourishing betel-gardens under the large tank. At Itodu, the large tank is almost full. I saw flocks of teal and four wild ducks on it, and below the tank there is a large extent—say 200 acres—of ragi cultivation and well advanced (3 feet

high) irrigated cholum. At Velichelamala four or five small tanks contained water—I estimate ½ full, and the Gavukanapalle tank in the same locality was reported to be full. I did not personally see it. The above is, by no means, an exhaustive account of my personal observations, but I have mentioned certain details to show that the Kadiri taluk, to which the Famine Commissioner ordered me to proceed, has, generally speaking, fared fairly well up to the present. I have been very anxious for the past week that the monsoon was not going to keep up to its early promise, and be a favourable one here, but am glad to say that last evening I noticed heavy showers passing along in three different places within 10 miles of my camp, and just now, as I write, it has all the appearance of rain, and I see heavy rain actually falling in two directions.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.

Northern Section.—In all the taluks, dry lands are being ploughed and cultivated. Sowings of korra, castor, cumbu, arika, cholum, indigo and paddy are in progress. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla reports that in the villages on the western side of his taluk, a large extent of dry land has been sown. In Gandlur, Jammalamadugu taluk, however, the Special Deputy Collector reports that there is no sowing anywhere, though here and there, a few plots have been ploughed. This village had an excellent ragi crop last January when I passed through it. The ryots, it is reported, say that there is no moisture in the ground to enable sowings. More rain is urgently required.

Paddy, cholum, korra, ragi, tobacco and indigo under wells and channels are the standing crops. They are in good condition generally. In parts of Proddatur, *chennangi* paddy is said to be getting bleached owing to the high winds. Indigo in Animela firka, Cuddapah taluk, is also affected by the winds.

Eastern Section.—The agricultural operations, in progress, are ploughing lands for sowing cumbu and korra, and harvesting tobacco, and in Badvel taluk, sowing cumbu and korra.

The standing crops are cumbu and tobacco in Pullampet, gingelly, tobacco and indigo in Sidhout, and indigo in Badvel. They are in good condition.

Southern Section.—Ploughing dry lands for ragi and cumbu, baling water for standing crops, transplanting ragi and sowing cumbu, cholum, ragi and castor are the agricultural operations in progress. In parts of Kothakota and Burrakayalakota firkas in Madanapalle taluk, wet lands are also being ploughed.

The standing crops are korra, tobacco, cholum, ragi, paddy, sugar-cane and betel-gardens. Their condition is fair to good. In Kadiri taluk, wherever I have been, I have seen people briskly engaged in planting ragi under wells, and in weeding them wherever they were in a fit condition for that operation. Castor-oil seeds have been sown extensively on dry lands. Other lands have been ploughed and kept ready for sowing cumbu, pulses and other dry crops as soon as another shower of rain falls. A great deal of sowing of dry lands has, as I have personally seen, already taken place.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.

Northern Section—Pasture.—Green grass is reported to be springing up in all the taluks. In Proddatur taluk, the growth is said to be slow. The Tahsildar reports, on the information furnished by the Forest Ranger that pasture has not materially improved on the hills, but I cannot believe this. In Jammalamadugu, the grass is said to be fading in parts owing to the absence of further showers. The Special Deputy Collector reports that in the village of Anantapuram, which he inspected, he found that the fodder given to the cattle consisted mostly of dried roots of hill grass, and that the ryots say that that is all that is available. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla reports that in the 'plain-soil' villages, there is no pasture available except in small quantities along flowing streams, irrigation channels, and garden lands with crops. In the hilly tracts (Komannutala, &c.,) thatch grass is available.

On the whole, there is no doubt that matters have improved after the rains, but further rain is very badly wanted.

Fodder available in all the taluks, though at very dear rates. Cholum straw sells at Rs. 10 to 14 per cart-load in Proddatur and 17 to 25 rupees in Jammalamadugu, which are prohibitive prices. The stock in most villages is said to have been nearly exhausted.

Condition of Cattle.

The Special Deputy Collector reports that cattle, except the superior ones, which are stall-fed and specially protected, have been deteriorating in condition for some time past, that "it is said" that in some of the villages to the south of the Pennér, many cattle of the poor were sold for nominal prices, and that some cattle "are said" to have died in Lavanur, Timmapuram, Peddapasupula, Kondapuram, &c., villages, Jammalamadugu taluk, for want of fodder. The Deputy Collector says that he learnt, on enquiry at Muddanur that several bullocks of the village had been sold to the Madigas for want of fodder, and that the rest were not fit for drawing carts. He also reports that in almost every village that he saw he noticed emaciated cattle. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla reports that about 200 of the less cared for cattle died in his taluk for want of fodder. In parts of Cuddapah taluk also cattle are said to be losing condition for want of pasture and fodder.

The depôt opened at Muddanur for the sale of fodder is, of course, quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the four affected taluks. So far as Government is concerned, I think every possible step has been taken. The reserves have been thrown open for free grazing; and establishment has been provided for the fodder depôt opened at Muddanur. I do not see what more can be done except, perhaps, opening additional depôts, which the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund declines to do, and I think very wisely, for, to import fodder to feed all the cattle in the district would be quite impracticable. The opening of a single depôt at Muddanur and selling fodder at it in trifling quantities is of very little use and has caused much heart-burning among ryots, who do not happen to live within reach of Muddanur.

The Collector of Kurnool intimated, under paragraph 3, Board's Proceedings, No. 180-F., dated 4th May 1897, that accommodation is available in the Nallamalais for about 200,000 foreign cattle. No action need, however, be taken in the direction mentioned in the Board's Proceedings as the instructions contained in it have been since modified in Board's telegram, dated the 18th May 1897. The ryots of this district would not send their cattle to Kurnool. Their valuable ones they require for work at home, and they would not take the trouble to send the others to a distance. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu.

Eastern Section.—Pasture has improved in Badvel. In Pullampet and Sidhout, it is reported to be "dried up". The Tahsildar of Pullampet hopes that with a shower of rain pasture will again spring up. Fodder is sufficient, but dear. The condition of cattle is good.

Southern Section.—Pasture is springing up in Vayalpad and Madanapalle. In Kadiri it has sprung up almost everywhere and is expected to attain its normal condition with another shower of rain. In Ráyachóti, it is just sufficient for sheep, but not for cattle. Fodder is sufficient in Vayalpad. In Kadiri it is available with some well-to-do ryots. In Tamballapalle firka and parts of Madanapalle firka in the Madanapalle taluk it is said to be scanty, and in the former firka, cattle are said to be suffering for want of fodder. In Ráyachóti, working cattle are said to be in a fair condition and the rest bad. In Kadiri taluk, the Sub-Collector reports that cattle are becoming reduced in strength for want of pasture and fodder; but I think they are now regaining strength again.

I have been touring in the Kadiri taluk for the last twenty days, and have made enquiries regarding the losses of cattle that were reported to have occurred. There is, no doubt, that deaths occurred among cattle, but my enquiries show that they do occur every year during the hot weather. The ryots in this part of the district keep large herds of a wretched breed of cattle, which they cannot, and do not, stall-feed, even in years of plenty. They depend mainly, and I may even say solely, on green pasture: and as this is scarce in dry season at all times, they necessarily lose condition and several of them drop off annually. Such cattle are not of much value while they live, being worth only Rs. 4 or 5, and, when dead, their skins, which are useful to the ryots for baling buckets and ropes, are worth as much, so that the ryots do not regard the

death of such cattle as a great loss. This year, the number of deaths is stated to be larger than usual, but from my enquiries of the stock owners, I do not consider that their pastoral wealth has suffered to any appreciable extent. Cattle, like men, are mortal, and if the average duration of an Indian cow's life is taken to be fifteen years, it follows and if the average duration of an Indian cow's life is taken to be fifteen years, it follows that out of 90,000 cattle, the average mortality every year will be 6,000. I roughly estimate that the mortality in Kadiri this year has been double the average. The poor beasts have evidently passed through a terrible hot weather, but as above said, the ryots have lost little on this account, and the cattle have now got sufficient to eat.

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 of June 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		Cholum, white.		Cholum, yellow.		Cumbu.	
	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.
Rajampet	8·71	8·71	18·00	18·00	..	..	..	..	13·05	13·05
Chitvel	8·30	7·19	17·50	17·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	9·07	9·07	19·80	19·80	14·00	14·00	14·85	14·85	13·20	13·20
Badvel	7·42	7·42	18·00	18·00	15·80	15·01	..	..	12·32	12·32
Cuddapah	7·88	7·88	18·00	18·00	12·64	12·64	..	..	11·60	11·60
Kámalápuram	..	..	18·15	19·38	13·20	13·20	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	9·90	9·90	16·50	17·25	13·43	13·43	13·03	13·03	..	..
Jammalamaduga	8·71	8·71	15·75	15·75	12·64	12·64	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	15·75	12·64	12·64	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·13	9·13	18·00	18·00	13·82	14·22	..	..	13·05	13·05
Madanapalle	9·54	9·54	2··32	20·00	16·59	15·00	..	..	15·95	14·00
Ráyachóti	9·01	9·01	16·50	16·50	15·01	14·22	..	..	13·05	13·05
Vayalpad	9·96	9·96	18·00	18·00	12·64	12·64	..	..	11·60	11·60
Total district ..	105·93	104·82	231·27	231·93	152·41	149·64	40·52	40·52	103·82	101·87
Average for the district ..	8·83	8·73	17·79	17·84	13·86	13·60	13·50	13·50	12·98	12·73
Total affected taluks ..	34·79	34·79	84·15	86·13	64·55	64·55	25·67	25·67	11·60	11·60
Average affected taluks ..	8·69	8·69	16·83	17·22	12·91	12·91	12·83	12·83	11·60	11·60

Activity of Trade.—Dull generally in the Northern section.

Eastern Section.—Reported to be active.

Southern Section.—Not active in Ráyachóti and Vayalpad. Active in rice and dry staple food-grains in Madanapalle, and in dry food-grains in Kadiri.

(2) *Imports by rail or sea of rice or staple food-grains—Northern Section.*—Reported to be *nil.*

Eastern Section.—Rice is being imported to Rajampet from the southern districts.

Southern Section.—*Nil* in Ráyachóti, Vayalpad and Kadiri. Madanapalle imports grain from Vayalpad and Mysore Provinces.

Condition of the People.

On works.—The Special Deputy Collector reports that the condition of people on works is good generally, but that there are poorly-looking relief workers noticed by the Famine Commissioner on the Regadapalli work. I have not been into the affected parts of the district owing to my absence in the Kadiri taluk on inspection duty under orders from the Famine Commissioner. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer has been apparently making a round of inspections in company with the Famine Commissioner. So I presume I need add no further details. The work last previously inspected by the Medical Officer was the Bollavaram one on 19th February, a few days after the Famine Commissioner's visit to Cuddapah, and his remarks were embodied in Board's Proceedings of 9th March, No. 207. I was glad to notice that, on his recent inspection, he found the condition of the coolies on the Bollavaram work good, and I hope that as a result of the Famine Commissioner's inspections,

which I regret I was not invited to be present at, the Famine Commissioner has been satisfied with the condition of our relief workers after four months of a very severe hot weather. There are a few cases of sore-eyes and fever on the Rayalapuram relief work, Pulivendla taluk. Cases of wounds, ulcers and sore-eyes are reported to have been noticed by the Famine Commissioner on the Regadipalli work. No medical subordinate is at present attached to the latter work, but the District Medical and Sanitary Officer hopes to put one on as soon as a hand is available. The medical subordinate attached to the former work is reported to have been indifferent in administering medical aid to the coolies. His conduct has been reported by the Special Deputy Collector to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. When I inspected the work last, I also found him inattentive to his duties, and I reported one or two instances to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. With regard to persons affected with conjunctivitis, orders will be issued to admit them temporarily to gratuitous relief, as their presence on works is likely to spread the disease in the camp.

In Villages.—Good generally. The Tahsildar of Ráyachóti reports that the condition of the labouring classes is not good, but adds no further information. The particular tract where the condition of the labouring classes is bad, and the state of season, rainfall, &c., in such tract, have not been reported. I am getting anxious about the state of Ráyachóti, and have directed the Tahsildar to make a full inspection and submit to me a daily report on the state of the villages visited from day to day. The other three taluks of the sub-division seem to be doing fairly well and to afford no reasons for present anxiety.

Sickness and Mortality.—Small-pox and fever prevail in some villages of Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks. No deaths from starvation.

Statement showing number of relief-workers and number fed at kitchens.

Names of works.	Number of relief-workers		Number fed at the kitchen		Remarks.
	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	
Cuddapah Taluk.					
1. Yerraguntla-Vempalle road at Kodur ..	4,502	3,804	212	220	Decrease due to the opening of Yerragudipad work.
2. Yerraguntla-Gangireddipalle	3,475	3,586	188	221	
3. Yerraguntla-Marripalle	2,143	3,097	125	210	
4. Cuddapah town work	2,019	3,749	97	150	
5. Yerragudipad-Kokatam road at Yerragudipad.	2,461	3,234	67	60	
6. Pydi kalva channel	Not opened.	722	Not opened.	77	
Pulivendla Taluk.					
7. Muddanur-Pulivendla road at Tondur ..	2,722	2,849	67	73	
8. Do. do. Rayalapuram.	5,401	4,376	117	159	Due to a new work having been started at Balapanur.
9. Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road at Nidivelagula.	4,313	5,116	87	112	
10. Royalapuram-Simhadripalle road at Balapanur.	Not opened.	1,480	Not opened.	55	
11. Lingala tank	2,230	1,934	29	37	
12. Gollalagudur road-work	3,550	3,939	172	151	
Jammalamadugu.					
13. Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road at Vemaguntapalle.	1,255	1,347	42	30	
14. Jammalamadugu-Nossam road at Gundlakunta.	2,676	2,839	47	35	
15. Jammalamadugu-Proddatur road at Goriganur.	1,438	1,624	48	49	
16. Jammalamadugu-Owk road at Gollapalle..	2,714	2,736	76	96	
17. Peddapasupula project	4,462	4,865	132	158	
18. Regadipalle feeder road at Talla, Proddatur.	1,711	2,211	249	313	
19. Muddanur tank	3,050	3,206	85	85	
20. Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road near Anantapuram.	2,822	3,688	23	99	

Statement showing number of relief-workers and number fed at kitchens—*cont.*

Names of works.	Number of relief-workers		Number fed at the kitchen		Remarks.
	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	At the end of last fortnight.	On the 30th.	
Proddatur Taluk.					
21. Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road at Bollavaram.	3,826	4,280	125	120	
22. Settivaripalle tank	3,895	3,557	89	60	Decrease due to the opening of Sivapuram tank.
23. Peddasettipalle channel near Tsondur ..	1,230	1,222	58	57	
24. Chepad project at Gopavaram	2,633	2,932	184	151	
25. Do. Rajupaliem	2,703	2,670	45	43	
26. Chinnadandlur channel	1,438	1,741	80	92	
27. Sivapuram tank	Not opened.	2,258	Not opened.	29	
28. Duvur-Gudipad road at Gudipad ..	Do.	2,182	Do.	42	
Total ..	68,669	81,244	2,444	2,984	

Gratuitous Relief—

Taluks.	Number relieved						Number of villages in which relief was given		Number of relief-workers' children, infirm dependants, if any, receiving money-doles	
	At kitchens		In poor-houses		In villages					
	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Cuddapah	1,684	1,456	..	..	2,275	1,554	42	33	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	1,192	971	..	..	3,352	*3,795	123	134	..	..
Proddatur	1,444	1,244	..	..	2,174	1,870	64	68	..	..
Pulivendla	1,119	763	..	..	2,952	1,328	98	65	..	..
Total ..	5,439	4,364	..	..	10,753	8,547	319	300	..	..

* Decrease due probably to the weeding out of undeserving persons.

Weavers' Relief—

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given		Number of persons relieved		Number of cloths manufactured		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.	
Jammalamadugu ..	9	9	9,232	10,025	19,750	204,959	The return from the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division, has not been received.
Proddatur	6	6	2,027	2,030	5,304	12,755	The figures entered in the monthly returns for the period ending 26th June 1897 are entered.
Cuddapah	3	3					

Private Charity.—The poor were fed by private charity at Proddatur and Jammalamadugu on the Jubilee day. The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund operations are now being directed chiefly to the distribution of cloths and the administering of small additional comforts to the kitchen inmates. Funds have been sanctioned by the Madras Committee for affording help to the poorer ryots to enable them to purchase seed-grain and cattle.

General Remarks.

Northern Section.—The numbers on relief works have very largely increased. Three additional works were opened during the fortnight and two more are expected to be put on hand shortly. The rainfall at Proddatur and Jammalamadugu was

up to the average, but in parts of the taluks the fall was not sufficient. In Cuddapah, there was good rain in the affected parts, which will enable early sowings on dry lands. There was also good rain in the western part of the Pulivendla taluk, but the fall was deficient in the central part. More rain is urgently wanted in all the taluks, and if there be no rain, distress is likely to be largely intensified. Strict orders have been issued to Tahsildars and Divisional Officers to carefully watch the condition of the people on works and in villages and report any noticeable change for orders. Every endeavour is being made to prevent people from losing condition, and, I think, with a fair amount of success.

Eastern Section.—There have been good showers in the Badvel taluk. Sowings have commenced and the cooly classes have work. It is reported that coolies could not be got for 2 annas a day offered by the Forest Ranger. There is no anxiety as regards this taluk. The rainfall in Sidhout and Pullampet has not been sufficient to encourage sowings. Parts of these taluks, noted in the margin, are said to have had poor crop last year.

1. *Vontimitta* and villages within a radius of 8 miles from it.
2. *Rázampéta* and villages within a radius of 10 miles from it.

The Deputy Collector says that the situation in these parts is bad, that the ryots have been disappointed by the deficiency of rain in the month of June, and that, if there be no rain before the first week of July, arrangements should be matured to start test works at Vontimitta and Rázampétá from the 15th instant. The Tahsildar of Pullampet reports that no work is available for labouring classes, and yet there is no demand for work, and that, perhaps, the labouring classes are content with the grain they have in store. He states that, at all events, he is of opinion that relief operations will have to be started soon if rains should withhold, and that this is to be taken as a warning note.

The taluks of Sidhout and Pullampet had good rains last year. The fall in June has no doubt been much below the average, but rain is expected in the current month. According to the Deputy Collector's own report, one inch of rain, well distributed over the taluks, is all that is necessary to put in cumbu and korra, and the season for sowing has not yet passed. As no action can be taken on a meagre report of the kind submitted by the Divisional Officer, I have called upon him to submit a full and clear report regarding the tracts in which immediate action is required.

Southern Section.—There is no anxiety respecting any of the taluks in this section except Ráyachóti. In Madanapalle and Vayalpad and the greater portion of Kadiri there have been very good rains. I have toured round the greater part of the Kadiri taluk, and I do not think that famine relief works need be started anywhere at present. Rains have fallen, and heavily, too, in parts, and agricultural operations have been progressing. The well lands have been mostly cultivated with cholum and ragi. There are patches here and there left waste, and these are being gradually planted up. The cooly classes, who are engaged on this work, are not prepared to work for famine wages. A very large extent of dry sowings has also taken place. In fact, agricutural operations are almost in their normal state. The Sub-Collector says that the Tahsildar of Vayalpad is sending up varying reports regarding the state of season, and that at one time he says there is no anxiety and again that relief works should be started. He says that there has been more rain in this taluk up to the 17th June than in *the whole of June* in any of the previous five years, and that no works need be started. I entirely agree with him. The Tahsildar has served his time for pension, and is shortly to retire. The only taluk which seems to give any anxiety at present is Ráyachóti. I have not received any special report from the Sub-Collector on the state of season in this taluk. The following are the remarks in the fortnightly narrative.

"The Ráyachóti Tahsildar says that the fall of rain during the fortnight has altered the condition of the taluk for the better, but that the ryots apprehend that the high winds that are now blowing will prevent abundant fall of rain." "The Tahsildar of Ráyachóti says that labouring classes in villages keenly feel want of work, but that they are not prepared to work for famine rates." "The Tahsildar says that the northern part of his taluk is the most affected, and that if Hasanapuram tank-work

is started as a relief-work, it will afford labour to the needy people of these parts." "As the question of starting the work is under correspondence with the Executive Engineer, the Tahsildar has been told to select another." From the above remarks it would appear that the cooly classes are not prepared to work for famine rates, and yet a relief work is proposed to be started. The Hasanapuram tank is a sanctioned work, and the Executive Engineer has stated that it can be put on hand at any time. The Sub-Collector will be requested to inspect the part said to be affected and submit an immediate report regarding the necessity to start the work.

Inspection by District Officers.

Places visited—By Collector.—Kadiri, Kutagulla, Saidapuram, Nagireddipalli, Cowlepalli, Kamatampalli, Kotapalli, Gandlapenta, Guttakindipalli, Kurumamidi, Dhanyancheruvu, Tsamalgondi, Bandlavandlapalli, Velichalimala, Vankagaddapalli, Kuntapalli, Varipalli, Buruzapalli, Nambulipulicunta, Vankamamadi, Reddivaripalli, Kottapalli, Peddapalli, Naguvaripalli, Yerrabumpalli, Balijepalli, Charuguredlapalli, Seelamvandlapalli, Mallurvaripalli, Kortikota, Kokkanti, Gatatavandlapalli, Kasiyathrajaripalli, Dugginenipalli, Gollavaripalli, Tanakal, Ratsavaripalli, Itodu, Chinna Ramannajaripalli, Balasamudram, Bidavaripalli, Mundlavaripalli, Moralapalli, Lokojipalli, Dodemvaripalli, Kotivaripalli, Tummalla, Mallikavaripalli, Kothapeta, Babucheruvupalli, Muhammadabad, Tippapalli, Obaladevaracheruvu, besides several hamlets whose names I have not noted.

Sub-Collector—Kadiri taluk.—Kadiri, Veeraballi, Gollavandlapalli, Kutagutta, Malakavemula, Radhavaripalli, Reddivaripalli, Devaragudipalli, Talupula and Madigapalli.

Madanapalle taluk.—Kurubalakota.

Special Deputy Collector—Jammalamadugu taluk.—Moragudi, Goriganur, Vemaguntapalli, Muddanur, Obannapet, Gandlur, Kondapuram and Regadipalli.

The Deputy Collector says that he was not able to tour for the greater part of the fortnight owing to an abscess, which partook of the nature of a carbuncle, several other boils, and dysentery.

Sidhout Deputy Collector—Badvel taluk.—Venkatasettipalli, Kondur.

Sidhout Taluk.—Darjipalli, Gollapalli, Narasannagaripalli, Vantimitta.

Pullampet Taluk.—Rázampéta.

Head-quarter Deputy Collector—Cuddapah Taluk.—Yerraguntla, Kodur, Kamalapuram; could not visit more villages as he had to conduct the jamabandi of Sidhout taluk.

Statement showing the extent to which canal water was applied for or used up to the 26th June 1897, Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, Cuddapah district.

Taluk.	Rs. 6.		Rs. 4.				Rs. 3.		Rs. 2.		Re. 1.		Total.	
			Under canal direct.		Under canal-fed tanks approximately.									
	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.	Acs.	Cts.
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	40	10	71	674	93	738	4
Proddatur	32	16	3,210	71	..	..	3,125	24	..	..	3,562	16	9,930	27
Cuddapah	55	93	4,802	65	2,500	..	4,240	60	..	..	1,371	12	12,970	30
Total ..	88	9	8,013	36	2,500	..	7,418	24	10	71	5,608	21	23,638	61

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

Taluks.	Other purposes.								Repair and construction of wells.								Purchase of fodder.							
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Total.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Total.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Total.	
	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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Pullampet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	250	2	250	2	800	4	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350	2	175	..	..	2	525	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
Badvel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	400	2	150	10	1,580	15	2,130	..	..	..	..	2	260	2	260
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	4,775	28	3,485	9	1,200	68	9,460	..	..	..	..	15	1,520	24	1,780
Proddatur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,710	9	1,160	12	3,770	33	6,640	..	..	..	..	24	1,880	71	7,064
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	6,710	22	3,105	56	20,790	102	30,605	..	..	..	..	71	7,064	251	25,000
Pulivendla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,690	12	1,515	10	1,030	34	4,235	..	..	..	..	28	1,855	125	12,500
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	700	1	100	40	3,815	48	4,615	..	..	..	..	14	1,582	30	3,000
Rayachóti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2,020	13	1,495	13	1,650	39	5,165	..	..	..	..	2	2,756	31	3,100
Vayalpad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5,050	25	5,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	18,605	91	11,435	177	39,185	374	69,225	..	..	..	..	168	18,907	534	52,804

Taluks.	Cattle and seed-grain.								Total.							
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Total.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	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	40	41	42
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Pullampet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout ..	..	..	1	100	..	..	1	100	1	100	1	100	..	..	2	200
Badvel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	2	260	2	260	..	..	..	..	2	260	2	260
Proddatur ..	..	..	..	..	15	1,520	15	1,520	..	..	..	..	16	1,520	16	1,520
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	24	1,880	24	1,880	..	..	..	..	28	2,090	28	2,090
Pulivendla ..	..	..	3	250	71	7,064	74	7,314	3	350	3	250	78	7,914	81	7,914
Kadiri	..	..	2	125	28	1,855	28	1,855	2	125	2	125	28	1,855	28	1,855
Rayachóti ..	..	..	..	..	365	14,582	365	14,582	1	30	..	..	365	14,582	365	14,582
Vayalpad ..	..	..	..	..	31	2,756	31	2,756	6	600	6	600	31	2,756	31	2,756
Madanapalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	6	475	536	29,917	542	30,392	13	1,105	12	975	547	30,977	559	31,952

Taluks.	Number of wells			
	Constructed or repaired.		Under construction or repair.	
	Number.		Number.	
	20		21	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Pullampet ..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout ..	..	..	..	..
Badvel ..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur ..	..	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla ..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	..	..	..	..
Rayachóti ..	..	..	..	..
Vayalpad ..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..

Taluks.	Total.							
	Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Number of wells	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	18	19	16	17	38	39	20	21
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
Pullampet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badvel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	2	260	..	..	2	260	..	..
Proddatur ..	..	..	..	..	16	1,520	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	28	2,090	..	..
Pulivendla ..	3	250	..	..	78	7,914	..	..
Kadiri	2	125	..	..	28	1,855	..	..
Rayachóti ..	..	..	..	..	365	14,582	..	..
Vayalpad ..	6	600	..	..	31	2,756	..	..
Madanapalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13	1,235	..	..	556	33,977	..	..

* Of these one relates to loan for rebuilding a house destroyed by fire. There are no columns to show this separately.
A Special Deputy Tahsildar has been recently sanctioned. The Acting English head clerk was appointed as Tahsildar and the permanent incumbent was ordered by wire to join and relieve the acting man at once, but he applied for leave on medical certificate. The acting English head clerk could not therefore enter on his duties at once. He has now been relieved. Special orders have been issued to him to dispose of the pending applications with the greatest expedition possible.

Resolution—dated 23rd July 1897, No. 525.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. This is the first narrative received from Mr. Tate, since that for the period ending May 15th. This matter has been brought to information of Government in B.P., No. 5551, dated 20th July 1897.

3. The rainfall recorded up to date was below the average at all the registering stations except two. The fall during the fortnight does not appear to have been heavy anywhere, except perhaps at Chitvél and Badvel, but the Collector reports that good showers have fallen outside the registering stations. The situation as described by the Collector may be summed up by saying that the situation was at one time fair, but more rain is badly wanted. The actual situation of the affected taluks was that, except under some wells and in the lighter soils there was practically no cultivation whatever and no pasture whatever; there was very little ploughing, and the people were in great anxiety. The Cuddapah taluk, having more red soil, was slightly better. All the wells between Cuddapah station and the Bugga were absolutely dry. Things cannot be improved in the fortnight's drought which has followed, except in the actual vicinity of Cuddapah, where two inches of rain fell. It is reported that the supply of water for drinking was improved by the rain that fell, and that where improvements to the sources are necessary, steps are being taken to provide funds. Such improvements should have been taken in hand before; it is now late in the day to commence thinking about providing funds for the purpose. Irrigation tanks are said to have received supplies in parts, and sowing and the preparation of the land for seed have taken place in parts. With the cessation of the monsoon, however, the fate of the sowings must be doubtful. The rain had caused a certain amount of pasture to spring up, but that was burnt up and no considerable improvement in this direction can be looked for as long as the rain holds off. Cattle, which are not stall-fed, have had a bad time, and the losses must have been considerably above the average. That this loss must mean some considerable loss to the ryots is clear, as there is likely to be but little demand for the abnormal number of skins. The skins of cattle dying of disease or starvation are of little value in the market.

4. Prices rose slightly during the fortnight, though in the affected taluks they remained steady. The relative position of prices is shown by the subjoined figures:—

Rate.	Measures for a rupee.		
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.
Normal	13·2	30·0	32·0
Warning	10·6	22·5	24·0
Scarcity	7·9	15·0	16·0
Current	8·7	13·5	17·8
June 1892	8·4	14·0	16·3
„ 1877	7·4	8·3	8·6

Trade was generally not brisk.

5. The condition of the people was, on the whole, good. The numbers on works increased by 18 per cent. and on gratuitous relief by 25 per cent. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer made inspections of several works during the fortnight, his previous inspections having been made in February. The rules, as to touring, prevent the District Medical and Sanitary Officer from making as many inspections as he could wish. These rules were only modified, so as to admit of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer travelling freely, in G.O., No. 541, Public, dated 11th May 1897. Regarding the workers at Talla Proddatur, he remarks that of 1,711 workers "131, or nearly 8 per cent. are in a very weak, anæmic and debilitated condition, while the general physical condition of the workers must be considered bad." Of the food in the kitchen he remarks that it was "both bad in quality and deficient in quantity;" while "the raw materials of food" were "of very poor quality." Such food, he says, "can scarcely go to form tissue" and "it is the worst food I have ever seen." This note is dated 16th June and should have been in the Collector's hands when he wrote his report. On the Timmapuram work the District Surgeon found "192, or nearly 6·5 per cent. in a weak anæmic condition, while the general condition of the workers is only fair. The raw material of the food is bad." This remark is dated 17th June. On the 9th June the same officer said of the Gopavaram work that he found "quite 30 per cent. of the women in a very low physical condition." Of the children he considered "the physical condition is much below par." Of the unhusked cholum supplied he observes that the loss in cleaning was 17·5 per cent. On the 9th of June the same officer, writing of the Chondur work, pronounced "the general physical condition of the workers" to be "very bad." These remarks must have been in the Collector's hands when he wrote his report. The Famine Commissioner must add that the condition of the workers at Nallambhavi was generally bad. The medical subordinate at Royalapuram has already been referred to by the Collector. He appeared to the Famine Commissioner to be most perfunctory in the discharge of his duties. There were many leg-sores and cases of guineaworm on this work, but the medical subordinate had no familiarity with his supposed patients. The information was that these patients either dressed their own sores or had them dressed by a ward cooly. The medical subordinate at Kodur—one Narasimhachari—seemed to be even more perfunctory in his work. Two successive cases of small-pox on the work were dismissed by him as past the infectious stage. The Famine Commissioner would not pretend to be an authority on this doubtful point, but a third case, in the worst stage of confluent small-pox, was found, and Narasimhachari's excuse was that "he had not noticed it."

There were famine babies in all camps, and six very bad cases at Royalapuram. No Mellins Food was available and no proper steps were taken to succour these children. The condition of the workers on the work near Cuddapah was not good, and scurvy is noticeable in the Cuddapah kitchens. At the same time, the Famine Commissioner must admit that, taking the many works inspected by him all round, the people were, on the average, in fair condition. He could have entered into this matter more fully had the Collector, as he ought, submitted his previous fortnightly reports for May 16th to June 15th.

The condition of the taluks of Sidhout, Pullampet and Ráyachóti is critical, and it may be necessary to open relief works in them, unless there is more rain. The Sub-Collector's report is based almost entirely on the reports of subordinates, and it is to be regretted that what touring he did was done in the very taluk the Collector was inspecting; he should visit Ráyachóti at once, if he has not already done so.

6. The work done under the Loans Acts was unsatisfactory. The ryots of the district availed themselves largely of the benefits of the Acts in 1892, owing to the energy of Mr. Atkinson, and the Famine Commissioner is forced to the conclusion that the present backwardness in applying for State loans is due to the attitude of the officials in this matter. Applications involve a considerable deal of trouble, and subordinate officers are not, as a rule, inclined to encourage them; whatever zeal there may have been in this direction was stamped out by the action of the Collector, who held some officials granting a loan liable for the amount, in the event of a default in payment. His error was pointed out to him in Board's Proceedings, No. 379, dated 18th May 1897, but no improvement has been since observed. In this terrible year only eleven applications appear to have been received for loans to buy fodder, and these applications had not been disposed of. The following figures show the disbursements of the past four weeks:—

Up to end of week ending—	Rs.
June, 5th	10,550
„ 12th	11,445
„ 19th	12,440
„ 26th	12,870

7. Mr. Tate's remarks about the uselessness of the fodder depôt at Muddanur, in which the Famine Commissioner does not at all concur, will be communicated to the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Another depôt has been proposed for Kondapuram.

8. The Collector observes that he was not invited to be present at the Famine Commissioner's inspections. When the Famine Commissioner was going to the district in which he spent nearly a month, he informed the Collector of the fact, and where he was to be found, and left it to the Collector to come or not as he liked.

(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.
" " Surgeon-General with Government of Madras.
" " Joint Secretaries, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

Order—No. 687, Revenue, dated 10th August 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Collector will be called upon to submit a full explanation with reference to the remarks in paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings.

3. Orders will issue in the Public Department with reference to the remarks in paragraph 5 on the touring of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the conduct of the medical subordinates at Rayalapuram and Kodur.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Exd. Shaik Karim.

80 Copies.