Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 2590

DATED 18 September 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Jammu: Rec: Revenue Dept: regarding with remark Board's Rec: submitting the forth nightly - Narrative of the Cuddapah D.C. for the period ending 31st July 1897, Cuddapah D.C.

[P.W. 24. 5,000—30-11-96.]

Indexed. 20/9

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Public Works (1897) department.

Current Number: 9089

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. 10. 9. } 1897.
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Enclosures –

Spare copies 16.

G.O., Nos. 734, 30th August 1897.

No. 2590 Wq 10/9/97
B

AUGUST.

Communicate to the Supdt Govt. III cases.

14/9/97

S-S. III cases

14/9/97

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with remark, Board's Proceedings submitting to Government the — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 31st July 1897.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 574, dated 14th August 1897 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the period ending 31st July 1897, Cuddapah District :—

Rainfall and Water-supply.—The subjoined statement shows the rainfall registered at the several registering stations in and up to the fortnight and the average fall up to the end of July :—

	Stations.	Rainfall in the fortnight.	Rainfall up to the fortnight since 1st January.	Average rainfall (1870–1894) up to the end of July.
Eastern section	Rajampet	3·08	6·74	10·23
	Chitvel	2·51	6·47	8·14
	Sidhout	3·18	6·35	10·06
	Badvel	1·90	6·67	7·31
Northern section	Cuddapah	2·05	6·39	9·81
	Kámalapuram	1·98	5·19	8·24
	Proddatur	0·93	4·85	8·38
	Jammalamadugu	0·88	4·34	6·76
	Pulivendla	0·33	1·92	6·36
Southern section	Kadiri	1·75	4·70	8·22
	Madanapalle	0·59	6·34	8·18
	Ráyachóti	1·11	3·24	6·89
	Vayalpad	0·51	7·14	7·17
	Piler	1·35	5·26	8·03

Eastern Section.—The rainfall in Pullampet has been general throughout the taluk. The Cheyáru and the Gunjana are flowing. In Sidhout taluk, the rainfall ranged from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in the villages of Sidhout and Vontimitta firkas where rain was most wanted. In the Sagiléru valley, the rainfall was about 2 inches. The Pennéru was in freshes twice and became unfordable for a day or two. The supply in wells is sufficient. Tanks have received small supplies. In the interior of Badvel taluks there was more rain than was registered at Badvel itself. From a report received from the Sub-Divisional Officer on the Sagiléru project, it appears that there was 4·61 inches of rain measured at Tamballapalli between the 7th and 26th July 1897. Tanks depending on the Sagiléru project received good supplies. Porumamilla tank is being filled up, the Sagiléru having received freshes twice during the fortnight and having filled all the tanks up to Chintalapalle tank. The remaining tanks are reported to have received supplies varying from 4 to 15 days. Wells have sufficient supplies for irrigation and drinking purposes all over the taluk, except at the taluk head-quarters (Badvel) where drinking-water supply is deficient, and funds have been placed at the disposal of the Tahsildar for the purpose of clearing and deepening existing wells. Rs. 1,392 have already been sanctioned by the Taluk Board for the improvement of water-supply as follows :—

	Rs.
Badvel	664
Sidhout	414
Pullampet	314

Northern Section.—The rainfall in Cuddapah taluk was general. In Animala firka, there was a fall of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain and in others 1 inch to the east of the river Pápaghni. On the 27th, there was rain between Erraguntla and Gangireddipalle and the ryots are reported to have resumed agricultural operations on dry lands. The Cusba, Kámalápuram and Chennur firkas were also favoured with 1 inch of rain during the fortnight. Some of the channels of the Pápaghni are flowing well. Much dry land has been prepared for sowing and seed has also been put in on a very large area. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is flowing and is also supplying water to tanks.

In Proddatur taluk the rainfall in the interior ranged from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The portions lying to the east of the Kundu river were better favoured than the other portions of the taluk. The red loam soil has received moisture sufficient to admit of sowings, while the black cotton soils are not yet sufficiently wet to receive the seed. Sowings on black soils generally commence only about the middle of August. The Kundu river has been flowing full for the last week. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is also flowing between 3 and 4 feet deep. One river channel is flowing and two are under repair. The remaining channels are not flowing for want of customary labour. The supply in wells is low. Four tanks have supplies ranging from 8 to 23 days. In the villages of Jammalamadugu taluk, the rainfall ranged from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. As in Proddatur, sowing operations are in progress on red soils. Black cotton soils are not generally sown till the middle of August. All the tanks are dry. Some channels in Gandlur firka and the channels of Ponnatola and Gudemcheruvu are flowing. There was some water flowing in the Etur channel as also in some channels in the river-bed about Biduthur. Wells have not got sufficient supply for agricultural purposes and in parts also for drinking purposes. In Pulivendla taluk there was rainfall over a large area of the taluk ranging from 1 to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, the fall being heavier in the north and north-east at foot of the hills about Pydepalem and Mallela in the Surabhu valley. Five tanks contain small supplies. Spring channels have not yet got sufficient supply.

Southern Section.—Out of 452 tanks in Kadiri taluk, nearly a third are reported to contain water ranging from 15 days to 4 months. Some channels are slightly flowing, and wells contain inadequate supply for irrigation, though some of them have been benefited by the recent rain. Eight estimates for sinking new and repairing old drinking-water wells have been sanctioned.

In Madanapalle taluk, the rainfall in some of the villages ranged from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch. Tanks received no supplies. Some wells have water sufficient for irrigating dry crops. Some river channels are flowing. Forty-two estimates for improvement of drinking-water supply have been sanctioned by the Taluk Board and 36 wells are under construction.

In Ráyachóti taluk, only a few channels contain water for irrigation purposes. Difficulty for drinking-water is felt in some villages and a considerable number of estimates has been sanctioned by the Taluk Board. The rainfall reported from this taluk seems unreliable. In this connection, I have to bring to the notice of the Board that no rainfall had been reported by the Tahsildar of Ráyachóti on the 20th and 21st July 1897. A copy of a letter received from the Deputy Conservator of Forests intimating the rainfall is herewith forwarded for the information of the Board. Explanation has been called for from the Tahsildar as to why no rainfall was reported on the days in question.

In some of the villages of Yerravaripoliem firka, Vayalpad taluk, there was one inch of rain. Five tanks are reported to contain supply ranging from 5 to 15 days. River channels are slightly flowing in four villages. Wells have supply sufficient for drinking purposes.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops—Eastern Section.—Agricultural operations are going on briskly in every taluk owing to the recent useful rainfall in the fortnight. Cumbu, korra and indigo are being sown. The standing crops under wells are in good condition. The seed sown is sprouting.

Northern Section.—In Cuddapah taluk, dry lands are being ploughed up and water baled from wells. Indigo, oil-seeds, korra, red-gram and cumbu are being sown. Paddy, indigo, ragi, korra, cumbu and cholam under wells, which are the standing crops are in good condition. In Proddatur taluk, ryots are engaged in sowing korra

and in preparing lands for future sowings. The crops on the grounds are paddy, jonna, korra, sajja and indigo. Korra and sajja, which were hitherto stunted in growth, have now improved in condition owing to recent rains and are thriving well. Chennangi paddy, which was attacked with disease in parts for want of rain, is now free from it.

The standing crops in Jammalamadugu taluk, red cholam and paddy are reported to be in good condition, in parts paddy has withered for want of water and in parts cholam was attacked by disease. The recent rains have stimulated sowings in some places. Cholam under wells was harvested in some places and the outturn was between 8 and 12 annas. Chennangi paddy yielded between 12 and 16 annas. In Pulivendla taluk, ploughing operations are going on in some places where the rainfall was heavy. Lands are also being sown in parts. The standing crops under wells and channels are in good condition. There are standing crops, such as cumbu, oil-seeds and cotton only in the villages of the Surabhu valley. The rainfall in the fortnight was beneficial to cumbu which occupied a large area.

Southern Section.—In Kadiri taluk, baling water to tobacco, cholam, cumbu, ragi, sugarcane and betel gardens are the agricultural operations in progress. The crops are in fair condition. Jonna is being harvested in the villages of Kurli and Lakkasamudram and their neighbourhood.

In Madanapalle taluk, sajja and korra are being sown in parts and ragi is being transplanted. Water is being baled from wells for sugarcane and ragi. The standing crops sajja, oil-seeds, horsegram, ragi and sugarcane are in fair condition. In Ráyachóti, sowing sajja and castor-oil seeds, removing grass in the fields grown with sajja and irrigating cholam, ragi, korra, paddy and sajja are the chief agricultural operations now going on. The standing crops are in good condition. In Vayalpad, water is being baled to cholam, ragi, sugarcane and betel gardens, which are the standing crops. Except in Yerravaripollem firka, crops are reported to be suffering for want of rain.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle—Eastern Section.—Pasture has sprung up and is fast improving in all the three taluks. Fodder is generally available, but is very dear. The condition of cattle is good.

Northern Section.—In Cuddapah taluk, fodder is available in large quantities in the villages of Chennur firka, and people from other taluks and villages purchase large quantities though at dear rates. In the affected portion of the taluk, fodder is available in limited quantities. Pasture is available in parts and is improving owing to the recent rainfall. The condition of cattle is improving.

In Proddatur taluk, the state of things is better than in the last fortnight. Green grass is growing up in all red-soil lands and is fit for sheep grazing. The boda grass on the hills is becoming green and bundles of this grass are being brought from the hills, but leaves are still used as fodder for inferior cattle.

In Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, fodder still continues very scarce. It is purchased at the Muddanur depôt and occasionally small quantities are brought from Cuddapah taluk. Pasture is springing up. In the villages of the Surabhu valley, pasture is available. Cattle disease prevails in one village of Pulivendla taluk and three villages of Proddatur taluk.

Southern Section.—Pasture is springing up in all the taluks, but fodder is scanty everywhere. The condition of cattle is generally improving after the rains, though some deaths among them are reported from Vayalpad taluk.

General remarks on the above subjects.—The rain in the current fortnight has been very useful to the standing crops. People are now hopeful of further rainfall, which is wanted in a short time to complete the improvement that has been effected already. A portion of the sub-division is causing slight anxiety, and I have arranged to start test works at Chitlur in Ráyachóti taluk and Gurramkonda of Vayalpad taluk in the second week of August. There is no cause for anxiety about the eastern section, where the usual agricultural operations have been set going by the recent rainfall.

Food supplies and the state of the Markets.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		White cholam.		Yellow cholam.		Cumbu.	
	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.
Pullampet	8·71	7·47	15·00	12·37	..	11·85	..	..	11·60	10·15
Chitvel	7·19	7·19	16·50	15·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	8·66	8·25	18·97	15·67	12·78	11·55	13·20	12·37	..	..
Badvel	7·42	7·42	15·75	13·87	13·43	11·44	..	..	10·87	10·15
Cuddapah	8·30	8·30	16·50	13·50	11·45	11·06	..	..	9·06	9·42
Kámalapuram	..	..	16·50	14·02	11·55	11·33	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	9·07	8·66	13·87	13·87	11·06	10·66	11·06	10·27	..	..
Jammalamadugu	7·88	7·47	13·50	12·75	10·66	9·48	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	12·75	12·75	10·66	10·27	9·48	9·48	..	..
Kadiri	7·88	8·30	15·00	15·75	11·85	12·24	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle	8·30	8·30	16·50	15·37	12·64	9·37	..	..	11·60	9·42
Ráyachóti	9·01	8·30	15·00	13·50	11·85	9·48	..	..	13·05	..
Vayalpad	8·71	8·30	15·00	15·00	12·64	11·06	..	..	11·60	10·15
Total district ..	99·43	96·26	200·84	183·42	130·57	129·79	33·74	32·12	67·78	49·29
Average district ..	8·29	8·02	15·45	14·11	11·87	10·81	11·25	10·70	11·29	9·86
Total affected parts ..	33·55	32·73	73·12	66·89	55·38	52·80	20·54	19·75	9·06	9·42
Average affected parts ..	8·39	8·18	14·62	13·37	11·07	10·56	10·27	9·87	9·06	9·42

Prices of the food-grains, especially the dry grains, have risen. The rise is reported to be due to the large demand of grain from outside and the rise of prices in the other districts and Presidencies, and the tendency of merchants to withhold stocks of grain for sale. The recent rainfall will, I think, result in a fall in prices. This has been the case in Kadiri.

Activity of trade.—(1) *Private trade active or not, whether in rice or dry staple food-grains—Eastern Section.*—It is active in all stations except at Chitvel. Large quantities of grain are being exported.

(2) *Imports by rail or sea—Northern Section.*—Trade is not active in the taluk head-quarter stations, but in the interior villages of Cuddapah taluk it is active; ragi is being exported in large quantities to Kurnool district. In Pulivendla ragi was brought from Dharmavaram taluk for sale.

Southern Section.—Trade is active in the head-quarters of all the taluks. Ragi is imported to Ráyachóti from Cuddapah, Vayalpad, Renigunta and Madanapalle. Rice is imported from some of the villages of Vayalpad taluk and ragi from Mysore Provinces to Madanapalle.

Condition of the People.

(1) *On works.*—The Famine Deputy Collector, Jammalmadugu, reports that the condition of people is on the whole fair and adds that there are some bad cases, but these are due to old age and sickness.

The Famine Deputy Collector, Pulivendla, reports that the condition of people on works is generally good. The Deputy Collector, Cuddapah, speaks in the same terms with regard to Cuddapah taluk. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer inspected most of the relief works in Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks and is of opinion that the condition of the workers is generally good, though there are some weak old persons on some of them. He was of opinion that in three works the tasks were light and orders were issued to the Famine Deputy Collector to examine them and adjust the tasks. Persons unable to work are relieved gratuitously and everything possible has been done to keep the people in their usual health.

(2) *In villages.*—The condition of people in the taluks of the eastern section is good. In the taluks comprising the northern section the condition of people is fair. Every step is being taken to see that they do not deteriorate in condition. Small-pox is said to prevail in the neighbourhood of Gobalagudur and some other villages in Pulivendla taluk. There is a medical subordinate on the spot taking necessary steps.

The Tahsildar of Ráyachóti reports that people are deteriorating in condition in some villages, while the Tahsildar of Vayalpad states that their condition is not good. I have ordered the opening of test works in both these taluks.

Sickness and mortality—Eastern Section.—Nil.

Northern Section.—Guinea worm and small-pox are said to be prevalent in some parts of Jammalamadugu taluk. No deaths from starvation have occurred.

As regards the remarks contained in the fortnightly narrative for the fortnight ending 15th July 1897, regarding the case of cholera at Timmapuram, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer reports that steps were taken to effect the necessary sanitary arrangements prescribed in G.O., No. 1028-M., dated 26th June 1895, to prevent the further spread of the epidemic and that no fresh cases have been reported.

Southern Section.—In Piler division fever is prevalent in parts.

Names of works.	Number of relief workers.		Number fed at the kitchens.	
	At the end of last fortnight.	On the latest day of the current fortnight for which reports are received.	Last fortnight.	On the latest day of the fortnight for which reports are received.
Cuddapah Taluk.				
1. Yerraguntla-Vempalle road at Kodur	3,706	3,645 (31)	205	218
2. Do. do. at Gangireddipalle	3,776	3,073 (31)	40	127
3. Do. do. at Marripalle	3,543	4,346 (30)	208	188
4. Cuddapah town work	4,659	5,413 (30)	171	171
5. Pydikalva work	1,855	2,056 (30)	168	83
6. Yerragudipad-Kokatam road at Yerragudipadu	4,768	4,754 (31)	66	96
Jammalamadugu Taluk.				
1. Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road at Vemaguntapalle	1,450	1,341 (31)	29	32
2. Do. Proddatur road at Goriganur	1,766	1,971 (30)	59	54
3. Do. Nossam road at Gundlakunta	3,028	2,735 (30)	61	36
4. Do. Owk road at Gollapalle	3,074	2,369 (30)	112	79
5. Regadipalle feeder road at Talla Proddatur	2,711	2,994 (30)	330	336
6. Peddapasupula project	5,596	5,511 (31)	172	203
7. Muddanur tank	1,927	850 (30)	..	..
8. Anantapuram	4,024	4,512 (30)	142	142
9. Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road at Muddanur	1,117	2,519 (30)	81	83
Proddatur Taluk.				
1. Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road at Bollavaram	4,841	4,395 (31)	115	123
2. Duvur-Gudipad road at Gudipad	3,241	3,814 (30)	50	22
3. Sivapuram tank	3,333	2,155 (30)	60	46
4. Peddasettipalle channel near Chondur	1,174	1,231 (30)	75	85
5. Chinnadandlur channel	2,545	2,526 (31)	142	106
6. Rajoli project at Gopavaram	3,848	3,678 (30)	135	138
7. Do. Rajupaliem	3,488	3,586 (30)	45	48
8. Porumamilla-Mydukur road at Bhormayapalle	..	4,531 (30)	..	102
9. Settivaripalle tank	3,624	..	105	..
Pulivendla Taluk.				
1. Muddanur-Pulivendla road at Rayalapuram	4,229	4,566 (30)	152	207
2. Do. do. at Tondur	3,034	3,269 (29)	82	92
3. Rayalapuram-Simhadripalle road at Balapanur	1,822	2,101 (28)	55	60
4. Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road at Nidivelagula	6,117	7,195 (30)	121	116
5. Lingala tank	2,049	2,400 (30)	47	59
6. Gobalagudur	4,296	5,044 (30)	253	161
Total	94,641	98,580	3,281	3,213

The increase in the number of relief workers is due to causes explained in the columns of general remarks. The decrease in the numbers fed at kitchen is very small and calls for no remarks.

From a report received from the Overseer in charge of the work at Simhadripuram or Nidivelagala in Pulivendla taluk, it appears that 1,590 persons of eleven villages of Tadpatri taluk in Anantapur district are resorting to the work in this district. The names of villages from which they come and their numbers are given below:—

Kalluru	202
Goddumari	95
Yenkatampalle	124
Vennapusapalle	582
Chinthakayamanda	12
Nairjampalle	45
Patapalle	189
Chinnakotla	119
Peddakotla	8
Yellaluru	202
Singavaram	12
Total	1,590

A subsequent telegram from the Tahsildar puts the number of Anantapur people on this work at 1,900.

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	1,717	1,635	..	..	1,442	1,823	58	56	..	..
Jammalamadugu	1,421	1,267	..	..	3,380	3,359	129	123	..	..
Proddatur	1,763	1,541	..	..	2,332	2,309	70	62	..	..
Pulivendla	1,373	1,472	..	..	2,175	2,993	90	90	..	..
Total	6,274	5,915	..	..	9,329	10,484	347	331	..	..

The decrease in the number of people relieved in villages is due to the elimination from the list of persons who ought to be relieved in kitchens and those fit for work.

Weavers' Relief.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.		Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to the period.
Jammalamadugu	30	30	9,999	9,809	26,435	254,961
					Turbans. 7×7	
					1,515	12,997
					6×6	
					14,300	147,676
					5×5	
					8,056	63,532
					Panchalu.	
					2,564	30,756
Proddatur	6	6	2,398	2,310	6,901	24,886
Cuddapah	3	3			Turbans. 6×6	
					4,456	14,924
					5×5	
					285	1,530
					Panchalu.	
					2,160	8,432

Private Charity.—The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee is distributing cloths to the needy and granting money-doles to those who are not eligible for relief under the provisions of the Code. It is also providing funds to add small comforts to the persons relieved in kitchens and making arrangements to advance money to the poorer ryots for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain. The Famine Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, reported that people feel the necessity for these advances owing to the rains that fell in the current fortnight, and he was requested to report whether he has got things ready to start the work of distribution on short notice. From a report received from the Sub-Collector, it appears that M.R.Ry. O. Lakshmana Sarma, Pleader, Madanapalle, is reported to have distributed grain to 150 persons at Ráyachóti on a certain day during the fortnight. I have authorized all Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors to gratuitously relieve all those who would otherwise be in danger of starvation.

General Remarks.

Eastern Section.—The Deputy Collector, Sidhout, reports that the state of season in his division has been improved by the recent rainfall and there is no anxiety at present.

Northern Section.—In Cuddapah taluk there is a decided change for the better in the agricultural prospects. People are very anxious about more rain. The orders of Government regarding the restriction of labour to those really needy, and the enforcing of full tasks, were received in the latter part of the fortnight under report and instructions were issued to all officers to act accordingly. These instructions will, it is believed, bring about a decrease in the number of relief-workers in the next week. From a report received from the Deputy Collector, Cuddapah Division, it appears that many who are not in need are on the works. I have instructed the Sub-divisional Officer, Lieutenant A. J. Close, R.E., that it is the desire of Government that such people should be made to resort to their ordinary occupations and I hope for a considerable reduction in numbers on works during next fortnight.

Southern Section.—With reference to the remarks contained in the last Fortnightly Narrative regarding the advisability of opening some works in Ráyachóti and Vayalpad taluks, I have to state that I visited a portion of Ráyachóti in company with the Sub-Collector, whom I personally consulted, and have issued instructions to open two test-works—one at Chitlur of Ráyachóti taluk and the other at Gurrumkonda of Vayalpad taluk—in the second week of August. The Board has been separately informed of this. The delay in the submission of this narrative is due to the late receipt of the narratives from the Sub-Collector and the Head-Quarters Deputy Collector, who sent them to me only on the 1st instant.

Taluks and places visited.

Collector—

Maddimadugu.
Buggalatipalle.
Buddayapalle.
Siddapuram.
Fakirapalle.
Guvalacheruvu.
Chitlur.
Hasanapuram.
Kasireddipalle.
Gopagudipalle.
Kampalle.
Peddagajulapetta.
Nilakandroyapet.
Suddamalla.
Gajjalanaripalle.
Obulareddigaripalle.
Gollapalle
Rachapalle.
Buruguntapalle.
Nallaguttapalle.
Kurubapalle.

Sub-Collector, Vayalpad taluk.—Gurrumkonda, Vayalpad, Yellutlacherlapalle, Rangasamudram, Tarigonda and others.

Ráyachóti taluk.—Ráyachóti, Hasanapuram, Chinnamandem, Chitlur, Anantapuram, Guvalacheruvu and a number of others.

Kadiri taluk.—Kadiri, Kuntlapalle, Kurli, Lakkasamudram, Chenchupalle, Sanevaripalle and a number of others.

Famine Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu.—Dudekulanarayanapalle, Kosnepalli, Timmapuram, Mangapatnam, Regadapalle, Talla Proddatur, Timmapuram, Biduthur, Lavanur, Muddanur, Kondapuram, Choutipalle, Muchumani, Naiderupet, Pottipod, Enakayakalva, Burzupalle, Konavaripalle, Kotalapalle, Etur, Venkatapuram, Erragudi, Kodur, Sankepalle, Nagaladinne, Sugamanchipalle, Jagapuram, Kammavaribhramanapalle and Yerrumelachintla.

Famine Deputy Collector, Pulivendla.—Velpala, Peddajutur, Balapanur, Royalapuram, Kamasamudram, Ankalammagudur, Nidivelagala, Simhadripuram, Kasanur, Nandyalapalle, Himakuntla, Bonnalu, Lingala, Gotur, Nallacheruvupalle, Polur, Uduvagundla, Santakovur, Mudukur, Ramareddipalle, Atsepalle, Sydapuram, Gundlamadugu, Korrapad, Ippatla, Vemala Gondipalli Agraharam, Chagaler, Gollala Gudur, Pendlur, Alavalapad, Rayalapuram, Tondur, Mallala, Bhadrampalle, Lomada, Kadapanagayyapalle, Kasanur, Simhadripuram, Nandyalampalle, Pondipollem, Sunkasala, Bulapanur, Royalapuram.

Deputy Collector, Cuddapah Division.—

Yerragudipod.
Kokatam.
Pandillapalle.
Tippalur.
Gangayapalle.
Erraparedipalle.
Bodireddipalle.
Puttuchennayapalle.
Vallur.
Tappetla.
Kamavaripalle.
Chinlebaka.
Kottapalle.
Rugimakulakunta.
Paidekalva.
Gollaobhayyapalle.
Kothipalle.
Nagireddipalle.
Malamadigapalle.
Peddaputta.
Duggireddipalle.
Jangumpalle.
Samudrampalle.
Timmapuram.
Gaddamidi Mala Illu.
Devarajupalle.
Appayapalle.
Kamalapuram.
Erraguntla.
Luvvaripalle.
Etur.
Tripuravarum.
Kommalur.
Bhakarapuram.

Deputy Collector, Sidhout Division—Sidhout taluk.—

Kondur.
Attur.
Kumbhagiri.
Madupur.
Kamalakur.
Venkatasettipalle.
Rajupaliem.
Kilingayapalle.
Thamballagondi.
Reddipalle.

Enclosure No. 1.

From W. W. BATCHELOR, Esq., Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 31st July 1897.

With reference to your current No. 404-Acct. of 1897, dated 30th July 1897, I have the honour to inform you that I am able to furnish information about rainfall in Ráyachóti town on the 20th and 21st instant only.

20*th*.—My servants state that there was a heavy shower of rain about 4 P.M. lasting about a quarter of an hour. I saw this rain from a distance while travelling towards Ráyachóti.

21*st*.—There was a good rain for about half an hour beginning at 10 P.M. On the 22nd morning, water was standing in the puddles on the road as I travelled to Guvalcheruvu, but there was no water in the river bed.

Enclosure No. II.

Statement showing the extent for which canal water has been applied for or used under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in fasli 1306.

District.	Taluks.	Rs. 6.	Rs. 4.		Rs. 3.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 1.	Total.
			Under canal direct.	Under canal-fed tanks.				
Kurnool	1. Ramallakot	129·77	1,894·22	..	458·24	..	948·62	3,430·85
	2. Nandikotkur	33·46	3,762·98	..	1,497·24	..	21,020·30	26,589·46
	3. Nandyal	8·73	2,257·96	2,000·0	774·43	836·43	10,347·69	16,226·24
	4. Sirvel	5·77	1,112·46	60·0	1,268·36	1,868·67	10,033·91	14,329·17
	5. Koilkuntla	2·47	220·18	..	114·94	33·21	5,974·35	6,345·15
	Total	180·20	9,247·80	2,050·0	4,113·21	3,003·79	45,324·87	66,919·87
Cuddapah	6. Jammalamadugu	32·16	3,210·71	..	52·40	10·71	674·93	738·04
	7. Proddatur	56·93	4,802·65	2,500·0	3,125·24	..	3,562·16	9,930·27
	8. Cuddapah				4,240·60	..	1,371·12	12,970·30
	Total	88·09	8,013·36	2,500·0	7,418·24	10·71	5,608·21	23,638·61
	Canal, Total	268·29	17,261·16	4,550·0	11,531·45	3,014·50	53,933·08	90,558·48

Note.—The cultivation season for fasli 1307 has begun and no canal "maswarids" have yet been received.

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.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	3	450	3	375	3	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	450	3	375	3	210	..	3
Badvel	2	350	2	275	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350	2	275	1	150	..	2
Cuddapah	4	600	3	250	16	3,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	600	3	250	16	3,310	1	2
Proddatur	34	5,095	34	4,520	26	4,870	3	220	3	220	22	2,910	37	5,315	37	4,740	48	7,780	8	26
Jammalamadugu	12	2,000	12	1,000	15	4,720	..	..	..	..	6	885	12	2,000	12	1,000	21	5,605	..	..
Pulivendla	39	10,890	31	6,320	49	16,375	12	1,830	12	1,630	36	4,530	51	12,720	43	7,950	85	20,905	..	31
Kadiri	15	1,960	14	1,625	31	3,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,960	14	1,625	31	3,630	3	11
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	28	5,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	5,700	..	..
Rayachoti	17	1,685	13	707½	124	12,336	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1,685	13	707½	124	12,336	..	13
Vayalpad	16	2,370	16	1,820	44	5,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2,370	16	1,820	44	5,740	..	16
Total	142	25,400	128	16,892½	337	57,041	15	2,050	15	1,850	64	8,325	157	27,450	143	18,742½	401	65,366	12	104

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.						Cattle and seed-grain.						Total.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	100	8	390	1	100	1	100	8	390
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,360	..	..	..	..	4	1,360
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	29	3,240	1	100	..	..	29	3,240
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* 320	22,412
Pulivendla	1	30	1	30	6	820	15	1,465	15	1,465	102	9,534	16	1,495	16	1,495	108	10,354
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	225	3	225	68	3,490	3	225	3	225	68	3,490
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayachoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1,786	19	1,004	975	40,039	34	1,786	19	1,004	975	40,039
Vayalpad	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	570	8	570	143	9,250	8	570	8	570	143	9,250
Total	1	30	1	30	6	820	62	4,246	46	3,364	1,329	67,303	63	4,276	47	3,394	1,655	90,535

* Particulars regarding the number of applications have not been furnished under fodder and seed-grain separately.

Resolution—No. 574, dated 14th August 1897.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight under report was good in the eastern section and the Cuddapah taluk, but was poor in Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, especially the latter. The greater number of tanks received little or no supply. The Collector gives in great detail the agricultural operations in progress and the condition of standing crops, but, as already remarked in B.P., No. 413, dated 2nd June 1897, these remarks possess but little value in the absence of any suggestion of the area to which they apply; statistics are, of course, not expected, but information as to the area cultivated and the area left waste could be given in a few words. Pasture was improving but fodder was generally scarce.

3. Prices rose smartly during the fortnight, owing to demands from outside and the tendency to hold stocks. The comparative position of prices is shown by the subjoined figures:—

Rate.	Measures for a rupee.			
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholam.	Cumbu.
Normal	13·2	32·0	30·0	28·0
Warning	10·6	24·0	22·5	21·0
Scarcity	7·9	16·0	15·0	14·0
Current	8·0	14·1	10·7	9·8
July 1892	8·8	17·7	14·6	13·1
„ 1877	5·8	6·8	6·6	6·3

4. The condition of the people was, on the whole, fair. Small-pox prevails in parts, but cholera, which was reported in the last narrative, has been stamped out. The numbers of relief-workers increased by 4 per cent., and the numbers on gratuitous relief decreased by about 5 per cent.

5. The Collector has been directed not to open test-works in the Sub-division pending further orders, which are being communicated to him separately.

6. Progress in the disbursement of loans is still slow, as shown by the following figures:—

Up to end of week ending	Amount disbursed. Rs.
July 3rd	14,901
„ 10th	15,466
„ 17th	16,989
„ 24th	18,782
„ 31st	22,464

Only one loan has been given for the purchase of fodder, while very little has been advanced for cattle and seed-grains.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

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

Order—No. 734, Revenue, dated 30th August 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. With reference to paragraph 5 of the Board's Proceedings it is observed that separate orders have been issued in G.O., No. 4440, dated 25th August 1897.

(True Extract.)

for Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Md. Shaik Karim.

80 Copies.

Public Works Department

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

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Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., Nos. 734, 30th August 1897.

No. 2590 of 18/5/97

Communicated by the

S.E. III circle.

AUGUST.

Hdg D. dt. C

To

The S.E. III circle.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with remark, Board's Proceedings submitting to Government the — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 31st July 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 574, dated 14th August 1897 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the period ending 31st July 1897, Cuddapah District :—

Rainfall and Water-supply.—The subjoined statement shows the rainfall registered at the several registering stations in and up to the fortnight and the average fall up to the end of July :—

Stations.		Rainfall in the fortnight.	Rainfall up to the fortnight since 1st January.	Average rainfall (1870–1894) up to the end of July.
Eastern section	Rajampet	3·08	6·74	10·23
	Chitvel	2·51	6·47	8·14
	Sidhout	3·18	6·35	10·06
	Badvel	1·90	6·67	7·31
Northern section	Cuddapah	2·05	6·39	9·81
	Kámalapuram	1·98	5·19	8·24
	Proddatur	0·93	4·85	8·38
	Jammalamadugu	0·88	4·34	6·76
	Pulivendla	0·33	1·92	6·36
Southern section	Kadiri	1·75	4·70	8·22
	Madanapalle	0·59	6·34	8·18
	Ráyachóti	1·11	3·24	6·89
	Vayalpad	0·51	7·14	7·17
	Piler	1·35	5·26	8·03

Eastern Section.—The rainfall in Pullampet has been general throughout the taluk. The Cheyáru and the Gunjana are flowing. In Sidhout taluk, the rainfall ranged from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in the villages of Sidhout and Vontimitta firkas where rain was most wanted. In the Sagiléru valley, the rainfall was about 2 inches. The Pennéru was in freshes twice and became unfordable for a day or two. The supply in wells is sufficient. Tanks have received small supplies. In the interior of Badvel taluks there was more rain than was registered at Badvel itself. From a report received from the Sub-Divisional Officer on the Sagiléru project, it appears that there was 4·61 inches of rain measured at Tamballapalli between the 7th and 26th July 1897. Tanks depending on the Sagiléru project received good supplies. Porumamilla tank is being filled up, the Sagiléru having received freshes twice during the fortnight and having filled all the tanks up to Chintalapalle tank. The remaining tanks are reported to have received supplies varying from 4 to 15 days. Wells have sufficient supplies for irrigation and drinking purposes all over the taluk, except at the taluk head-quarters (Badvel) where drinking-water supply is deficient, and funds have been placed at the disposal of the Tahsildar for the purpose of clearing and deepening existing wells. Rs. 1,392 have already been sanctioned by the Taluk Board for the improvement of water-supply as follows :—

	Rs.
Badvel	664
Sidhout	414
Pullampet	314

Northern Section.—The rainfall in Cuddapah taluk was general. In Animala firka, there was a fall of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain and in others 1 inch to the east of the river Pápaghni. On the 27th, there was rain between Erraguntla and Gangireddipalle and the ryots are reported to have resumed agricultural operations on dry lands. The Cusba, Kámalápuram and Chennur firkas were also favoured with 1 inch of rain during the fortnight. Some of the channels of the Pápaghni are flowing well. Much dry land has been prepared for sowing and seed has also been put in on a very large area. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is flowing and is also supplying water to tanks.

In Proddatur taluk the rainfall in the interior ranged from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The portions lying to the east of the Kundu river were better favoured than the other portions of the taluk. The red loam soil has received moisture sufficient to admit of sowings, while the black cotton soils are not yet sufficiently wet to receive the seed. Sowings on black soils generally commence only about the middle of August. The Kundu river has been flowing full for the last week. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is also flowing between 3 and 4 feet deep. One river channel is flowing and two are under repair. The remaining channels are not flowing for want of customary labour. The supply in wells is low. Four tanks have supplies ranging from 8 to 23 days. In the villages of Jammalamadugu taluk, the rainfall ranged from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. As in Proddatur, sowing operations are in progress on red soils. Black cotton soils are not generally sown till the middle of August. All the tanks are dry. Some channels in Gandlur firka and the channels of Ponnatola and Gudemcheruvu are flowing. There was some water flowing in the Etur channel as also in some channels in the river-bed about Biduthur. Wells have not got sufficient supply for agricultural purposes and in parts also for drinking purposes. In Pulivendla taluk there was rainfall over a large area of the taluk ranging from 1 to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, the fall being heavier in the north and north-east at foot of the hills about Pydepalem and Mallela in the Surabhu valley. Five tanks contain small supplies. Spring channels have not yet got sufficient supply.

Southern Section.—Out of 452 tanks in Kadiri taluk, nearly a third are reported to contain water ranging from 15 days to 4 months. Some channels are slightly flowing, and wells contain inadequate supply for irrigation, though some of them have been benefited by the recent rain. Eight estimates for sinking new and repairing old drinking-water wells have been sanctioned.

In Madanapalle taluk, the rainfall in some of the villages ranged from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch. Tanks received no supplies. Some wells have water sufficient for irrigating dry crops. Some river channels are flowing. Forty-two estimates for improvement of drinking-water supply have been sanctioned by the Taluk Board and 36 wells are under construction.

In Ráyachóti taluk, only a few channels contain water for irrigation purposes. Difficulty for drinking-water is felt in some villages and a considerable number of estimates has been sanctioned by the Taluk Board. The rainfall reported from this taluk seems unreliable. In this connection, I have to bring to the notice of the Board that no rainfall had been reported by the Tahsildar of Ráyachóti on the 20th and 21st July 1897. A copy of a letter received from the Deputy Conservator of Forests intimating the rainfall is herewith forwarded for the information of the Board. Explanation has been called for from the Tahsildar as to why no rainfall was reported on the days in question.

In some of the villages of Yerravaripoliem firka, Vayalpad taluk, there was one inch of rain. Five tanks are reported to contain supply ranging from 5 to 15 days. River channels are slightly flowing in four villages. Wells have supply sufficient for drinking purposes.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops—Eastern Section.—Agricultural operations are going on briskly in every taluk owing to the recent useful rainfall in the fortnight. Cumbu, korra and indigo are being sown. The standing crops under wells are in good condition. The seed sown is sprouting.

Northern Section.—In Cuddapah taluk, dry lands are being ploughed up and water baled from wells. Indigo, oil-seeds, korra, red-gram and cumbu are being sown. Paddy, indigo, ragi, korra, cumbu and cholam under wells, which are the standing crops are in good condition. In Proddatur taluk, ryots are engaged in sowing korra

and in preparing lands for future sowings. The crops on the grounds are paddy, jonna, korra, sajja and indigo. Korra and sajja, which were hitherto stunted in growth, have now improved in condition owing to recent rains and are thriving well. Chennangi paddy, which was attacked with disease in parts for want of rain, is now free from it.

The standing crops in Jammalamadugu taluk, red cholam and paddy are reported to be in good condition, in parts paddy has withered for want of water and in parts cholam was attacked by disease. The recent rains have stimulated sowings in some places. Cholam under wells was harvested in some places and the outturn was between 8 and 12 annas. Chennangi paddy yielded between 12 and 16 annas. In Pulivendla taluk, ploughing operations are going on in some places where the rainfall was heavy. Lands are also being sown in parts. The standing crops under wells and channels are in good condition. There are standing crops, such as cumbu, oil-seeds and cotton only in the villages of the Surabhu valley. The rainfall in the fortnight was beneficial to cumbu which occupied a large area.

Southern Section.—In Kadiri taluk, baling water to tobacco, cholam, cumbu, ragi, sugarcane and betel gardens are the agricultural operations in progress. The crops are in fair condition. Jonna is being harvested in the villages of Kurli and Lakkasamudram and their neighbourhood.

In Madanapalle taluk, sajja and korra are being sown in parts and ragi is being transplanted. Water is being baled from wells for sugarcane and ragi. The standing crops sajja, oil-seeds, horsegram, ragi and sugarcane are in fair condition. In Ráyachóti, sowing sajja and castor-oil seeds, removing grass in the fields grown with sajja and irrigating cholam, ragi, korra, paddy and sajja are the chief agricultural operations now going on. The standing crops are in good condition. In Vayalpad, water is being baled to cholam, ragi, sugarcane and betel gardens, which are the standing crops. Except in Yerravaripollem firka, crops are reported to be suffering for want of rain.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle—Eastern Section.—Pasture has sprung up and is fast improving in all the three taluks. Fodder is generally available, but is very dear. The condition of cattle is good.

Northern Section.—In Cuddapah taluk, fodder is available in large quantities in the villages of Chennur firka, and people from other taluks and villages purchase large quantities though at dear rates. In the affected portion of the taluk, fodder is available in limited quantities. Pasture is available in parts and is improving owing to the recent rainfall. The condition of cattle is improving.

In Proddatur taluk, the state of things is better than in the last fortnight. Green grass is growing up in all red-soil lands and is fit for sheep grazing. The boda grass on the hills is becoming green and bundles of this grass are being brought from the hills, but leaves are still used as fodder for inferior cattle.

In Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, fodder still continues very scarce. It is purchased at the Muddanur depôt and occasionally small quantities are brought from Cuddapah taluk. Pasture is springing up. In the villages of the Surabhu valley, pasture is available. Cattle disease prevails in one village of Pulivendla taluk and three villages of Proddatur taluk.

Southern Section.—Pasture is springing up in all the taluks, but fodder is scanty everywhere. The condition of cattle is generally improving after the rains, though some deaths among them are reported from Vayalpad taluk.

General remarks on the above subjects.—The rain in the current fortnight has been very useful to the standing crops. People are now hopeful of further rainfall, which is wanted in a short time to complete the improvement that has been effected already. A portion of the sub-division is causing slight anxiety, and I have arranged to start test works at Chitlur in Ráyachóti taluk and Gurramkonda of Vayalpad taluk in the second week of August. There is no cause for anxiety about the eastern section, where the usual agricultural operations have been set going by the recent rainfall.

Food supplies and the state of the Markets.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		White cholam.		Yellow cholam.		Cumbu.	
	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.
Pullampet	8·71	7·47	15·00	12·37	..	11·85	..	..	11·60	10·15
Chitvel	7·19	7·19	16·50	15·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	8·66	8·25	18·97	15·67	12·78	11·55	13·20	12·37	..	..
Badvel	7·42	7·42	15·75	13·87	13·43	11·44	..	..	10·87	10·15
Cuddapah	8·30	8·30	16·50	13·50	11·45	11·06	..	..	9·06	9·42
Kámalapuram	..	..	16·50	14·02	11·55	11·33	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	9·07	8·66	13·87	13·87	11·06	10·66	11·06	10·27	..	..
Jammalamadugu	7·88	7·47	13·50	12·75	10·66	9·48	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	12·75	12·75	10·66	10·27	9·48	9·48	..	..
Kadiri	7·88	8·30	15·00	15·75	11·85	12·24	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle	8·30	8·30	16·50	15·37	12·64	9·37	..	..	11·60	9·42
Ráyachóti	9·01	8·30	15·00	13·50	11·85	9·48	..	..	13·05	..
Vayalpad	8·71	8·30	15·00	15·00	12·64	11·06	..	..	11·60	10·15
Total district ..	99·43	96·26	200·84	183·42	130·57	129·79	33·74	32·12	67·78	49·29
Average district ..	8·29	8·02	15·45	14·11	11·87	10·81	11·25	10·70	11·29	9·86
Total affected parts ..	33·55	32·73	73·12	66·89	55·38	52·80	20·54	19·75	9·06	9·42
Average affected parts ..	8·39	8·18	14·62	13·37	11·07	10·56	10·27	9·87	9·06	9·42

Prices of the food-grains, especially the dry grains, have risen. The rise is reported to be due to the large demand of grain from outside and the rise of prices in the other districts and Presidencies, and the tendency of merchants to withhold stocks of grain for sale. The recent rainfall will, I think, result in a fall in prices. This has been the case in Kadiri.

Activity of trade.—(1) *Private trade active or not, whether in rice or dry staple food-grains—Eastern Section.*—It is active in all stations except at Chitvel. Large quantities of grain are being exported.

(2) *Imports by rail or sea—Northern Section.*—Trade is not active in the taluk head-quarter stations, but in the interior villages of Cuddapah taluk it is active; ragi is being exported in large quantities to Kurnool district. In Pulivendla ragi was brought from Dharmavaram taluk for sale.

Southern Section.—Trade is active in the head-quarters of all the taluks. Ragi is imported to Ráyachóti from Cuddapah, Vayalpad, Renigunta and Madanapalle. Rice is imported from some of the villages of Vayalpad taluk and ragi from Mysore Provinces to Madanapalle.

Condition of the People.

(1) *On works.*—The Famine Deputy Collector, Jammalmadugu, reports that the condition of people is on the whole fair and adds that there are some bad cases, but these are due to old age and sickness.

The Famine Deputy Collector, Pulivendla, reports that the condition of people on works is generally good. The Deputy Collector, Cuddapah, speaks in the same terms with regard to Cuddapah taluk. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer inspected most of the relief works in Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks and is of opinion that the condition of the workers is generally good, though there are some weak old persons on some of them. He was of opinion that in three works the tasks were light and orders were issued to the Famine Deputy Collector to examine them and adjust the tasks. Persons unable to work are relieved gratuitously and everything possible has been done to keep the people in their usual health.

(2) *In villages.*—The condition of people in the taluks of the eastern section is good. In the taluks comprising the northern section the condition of people is fair. Every step is being taken to see that they do not deteriorate in condition. Small-pox is said to prevail in the neighbourhood of Gobalagudur and some other villages in Pulivendla taluk. There is a medical subordinate on the spot taking necessary steps.

The Tahsildar of Ráyachóti reports that people are deteriorating in condition in some villages, while the Tahsildar of Vayalpad states that their condition is not good. I have ordered the opening of test works in both these taluks.

Sickness and mortality—Eastern Section.—Nil.

Northern Section.—Guinea worm and small-pox are said to be prevalent in some parts of Jammalamadugu taluk. No deaths from starvation have occurred.

As regards the remarks contained in the fortnightly narrative for the fortnight ending 15th July 1897, regarding the case of cholera at Timmapuram, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer reports that steps were taken to effect the necessary sanitary arrangements prescribed in G.O., No. 1028-M., dated 26th June 1895, to prevent the further spread of the epidemic and that no fresh cases have been reported.

Southern Section.—In Piler division fever is prevalent in parts.

Names of works.	Number of relief workers.		Number fed at the kitchens.	
	At the end of last fortnight.	On the latest day of the current fortnight for which reports are received.	Last fortnight.	On the latest day of the fortnight for which reports are received.
Cuddapah Taluk.				
1. Yerraguntla-Vempalle road at Kodur	3,706	3,645 (31)	205	218
2. Do. do. at Gangireddipalle	3,776	3,073 (31)	40	127
3. Do. do. at Marripalle	3,543	4,346 (30)	208	188
4. Cuddapah town work	4,659	5,413 (30)	171	171
5. Pydikalva work	1,855	2,056 (30)	168	83
6. Yerragudipad-Kokatam road at Yerragudipadu	4,768	4,754 (31)	66	96
Jammalamadugu Taluk.				
1. Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road at Vemaguntapalle	1,450	1,341 (31)	29	32
2. Do. Proddatur road at Goriganur	1,766	1,971 (30)	59	54
3. Do. Nossam road at Gundlakunta	3,028	2,735 (30)	61	36
4. Do. Owk road at Gollapalle	3,074	2,369 (30)	112	79
5. Regadipalle feeder road at Talla Proddatur	2,711	2,994 (30)	330	336
6. Peddapasupula project	5,596	5,511 (31)	172	203
7. Muddanur tank	1,927	850 (30)	..	..
8. Anantapuram	4,024	4,512 (30)	142	142
9. Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road at Muddanur	1,117	2,519 (30)	81	83
Proddatur Taluk.				
1. Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road at Bollavaram	4,841	4,395 (31)	115	123
2. Duvur-Gudipad road at Gudipad	3,241	3,814 (30)	50	22
3. Sivapuram tank	3,333	2,155 (30)	60	46
4. Peddasettipalle channel near Chondur	1,174	1,231 (30)	75	85
5. Chinnadandlur channel	2,545	2,526 (31)	142	106
6. Rajoli project at Gopavaram	3,848	3,678 (30)	135	138
7. Do. Rajupaliem	3,488	3,586 (30)	45	48
8. Porumamilla-Mydukur road at Bhormayapalle	..	4,531 (30)	..	102
9. Settivaripalle tank	3,624	..	105	..
Pulivendla Taluk.				
1. Muddanur-Pulivendla road at Rayalapuram	4,229	4,566 (30)	152	207
2. Do. do. at Tondur	3,034	3,269 (29)	82	92
3. Rayalapuram-Simhadripalle road at Balapanur	1,822	2,101 (28)	55	60
4. Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road at Nidivelagula	6,117	7,195 (30)	121	116
5. Lingala tank	2,049	2,400 (30)	47	59
6. Gobalagudur	4,296	5,044 (30)	253	161
Total	94,641	98,580	3,281	3,213

The increase in the number of relief workers is due to causes explained in the columns of general remarks. The decrease in the numbers fed at kitchen is very small and calls for no remarks.

From a report received from the Overseer in charge of the work at Simhadripuram or Nidivelagala in Pulivendla taluk, it appears that 1,590 persons of eleven villages of Tadpatri taluk in Anantapur district are resorting to the work in this district. The names of villages from which they come and their numbers are given below:—

Kalluru	202
Goddumari	95
Yenkatampalle	124
Vennapusapalle	582
Chinthakayamanda	12
Nairjampalle	45
Patapalle	189
Chinnakotla	119
Peddakotla	8
Yellaluru	202
Singavaram	12
Total	1,590

A subsequent telegram from the Tahsildar puts the number of Anantapur people on this work at 1,900.

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	1,717	1,635	..	..	1,442	1,823	58	56	..	..
Jammalamadugu	1,421	1,267	..	..	3,380	3,359	129	123	..	..
Proddatur	1,763	1,541	..	..	2,332	2,309	70	62	..	..
Pulivendla	1,373	1,472	..	..	2,175	2,993	90	90	..	..
Total	6,274	5,915	..	..	9,329	10,484	347	331	..	..

The decrease in the number of people relieved in villages is due to the elimination from the list of persons who ought to be relieved in kitchens and those fit for work.

Weavers' Relief.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.		Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to the period.
Jammalamadugu	30	30	9,999	9,809	26,435 | 254,961 Turbans. 7×7	
					1,515 | 12,997 6×6	
					14,300 | 147,676 5×5	
					8,056 | 63,532 Panchalu.	
					2,564 | 30,756	
Proddatur	6	6	2,398	2,310	6,901 | 24,886 Turbans. 6×6	
Cuddapah	3	3			4,456 | 14,924 5×5	
					285 | 1,530 Panchalu.	
					2,160 | 8,432	

Private Charity.—The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee is distributing cloths to the needy and granting money-doles to those who are not eligible for relief under the provisions of the Code. It is also providing funds to add small comforts to the persons relieved in kitchens and making arrangements to advance money to the poorer ryots for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain. The Famine Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, reported that people feel the necessity for these advances owing to the rains that fell in the current fortnight, and he was requested to report whether he has got things ready to start the work of distribution on short notice. From a report received from the Sub-Collector, it appears that M.R.Ry. O. Lakshmana Sarma, Pleader, Madanapalle, is reported to have distributed grain to 150 persons at Ráyachóti on a certain day during the fortnight. I have authorized all Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors to gratuitously relieve all those who would otherwise be in danger of starvation.

General Remarks.

Eastern Section.—The Deputy Collector, Sidhout, reports that the state of season in his division has been improved by the recent rainfall and there is no anxiety at present.

Northern Section.—In Cuddapah taluk there is a decided change for the better in the agricultural prospects. People are very anxious about more rain. The orders of Government regarding the restriction of labour to those really needy, and the enforcing of full tasks, were received in the latter part of the fortnight under report and instructions were issued to all officers to act accordingly. These instructions will, it is believed, bring about a decrease in the number of relief-workers in the next week. From a report received from the Deputy Collector, Cuddapah Division, it appears that many who are not in need are on the works. I have instructed the Sub-divisional Officer, Lieutenant A. J. Close, R.E., that it is the desire of Government that such people should be made to resort to their ordinary occupations and I hope for a considerable reduction in numbers on works during next fortnight.

Southern Section.—With reference to the remarks contained in the last Fortnightly Narrative regarding the advisability of opening some works in Ráyachóti and Vayalpad taluks, I have to state that I visited a portion of Ráyachóti in company with the Sub-Collector, whom I personally consulted, and have issued instructions to open two test-works—one at Chitlur of Ráyachóti taluk and the other at Gurrumkonda of Vayalpad taluk—in the second week of August. The Board has been separately informed of this. The delay in the submission of this narrative is due to the late receipt of the narratives from the Sub-Collector and the Head-Quarters Deputy Collector, who sent them to me only on the 1st instant.

Taluks and places visited.

Collector—

Maddimadugu.
Buggalatipalle.
Buddayapalle.
Siddapuram.
Fakirapalle.
Guvalacheruvu.
Chitlur.
Hasanapuram.
Kasireddipalle.
Gopagudipalle.
Kampalle.
Peddagajulapetta.
Nilakandroyapet.
Suddamalla.
Gajjalanaripalle.
Obulareddigaripalle.
Gollapalle
Rachapalle.
Buruguntapalle.
Nallaguttapalle.
Kurubapalle.

Sub-Collector, Vayalpad taluk.—Gurrumkonda, Vayalpad, Yellutlacherlapalle, Rangasamudram, Tarigonda and others.

Ráyachóti taluk.—Ráyachóti, Hasanapuram, Chinnamandem, Chitlur, Anantapuram, Guvalacheruvu and a number of others.

Kadiri taluk.—Kadiri, Kuntlapalle, Kurli, Lakkasamudram, Chenchupalle, Sanevaripalle and a number of others.

Famine Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu.—Dudekulanarayanapalle, Kosnepalli, Timmapuram, Mangapatnam, Regadapalle, Talla Proddatur, Timmapuram, Biduthur, Lavanur, Muddanur, Kondapuram, Choutipalle, Muchumani, Naiderupet, Pottipod,

Enakayakalva, Burzupalle, Konavaripalle, Kotalapalle, Etur, Venkatapuram, Erragudi, Kodur, Sankepalle, Nagaladinne, Sugamanchipalle, Jagapuram, Kammavaribhramanapalle and Yerrumelachintla.

Famine Deputy Collector, Pulivendla.—Velpala, Peddajutur, Balapanur, Royalapuram, Kamasamudram, Ankalammagudur, Nidivelagala, Simhadripuram, Kasanur, Nandyalapalle, Himakuntla, Bonnalu, Lingala, Gotur, Nallacheruvupalle, Polur, Uduvagundla, Santakovur, Mudukur, Ramareddipalle, Atsepalle, Sydapuram, Gundlamadugu, Korrapad, Ippatla, Vemala Gondipalli Agraharam, Chagaler, Gollala Gudur, Pendlur, Alavalapad, Rayalapuram, Tondur, Mallala, Bhadrampalle, Lomada, Kadapanagayyapalle, Kasanur, Simhadripuram, Nandyalampalle, Pondipollem, Sunkasala, Balapanur, Royalapuram.

Deputy Collector, Cuddapah Division.—

Yerragudipod.
Kokatam.
Pandillapalle.
Tippalur.
Gangayapalle.
Errapareddipalle.
Bodireddipalle.
Puttuchennayapalle.
Vallur.
Tappetla.
Kamavaripalle.
Chinlebaka.
Kottapalle.
Rugimakulakunta.
Paidekalva.
Gollaobhayyapalle.
Kothipalle.
Nagireddipalle.
Malamadigapalle.
Peddaputta.
Duggireddipalle.
Jangumpalle.
Samudrampalle.
Timmapuram.
Gaddamidi Mala Illu.
Devarajupalle.
Appayapalle.
Kamalapuram.
Erraguntla.
Luvvaripalle.
Etur.
Tripuravarum.
Kommalur.
Bhakarapuram.

Deputy Collector, Sidhout Division—Sidhout taluk.—

Kondur.
Attur.
Kumbhagiri.
Madupur.
Kamalakur.
Venkatasettipalle.
Rajupaliem.
Kilingayapalle.
Thamballagondi.
Reddipalle.

Enclosure No. 1.

From W. W. BATCHELOR, Esq., Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 31st July 1897.

With reference to your current No. 404-Acct. of 1897, dated 30th July 1897, I have the honour to inform you that I am able to furnish information about rainfall in Ráyachóti town on the 20th and 21st instant only.

20th.—My servants state that there was a heavy shower of rain about 4 P.M. lasting about a quarter of an hour. I saw this rain from a distance while travelling towards Ráyachóti.

21st.—There was a good rain for about half an hour beginning at 10 P.M. On the 22nd morning, water was standing in the puddles on the road as I travelled to Guvalcheruvu, but there was no water in the river bed.

Enclosure No. II.

Statement showing the extent for which canal water has been applied for or used under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in fasli 1306.

District.	Taluks.	Rs. 4.		Rs. 6.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 1.	Total.
		Under canal direct.	Under canal-fed tanks.					
Kurnool	1. Ramallakot	1,894·22	..	129·77	458·24	..	948·62	3,430·85
	2. Nandikotkur	3,762·98	..	33·46	1,497·24	275·48	21,020·30	26,589·46
	3. Nandyal	2,257·96	2,000·0	8·73	774·43	836·43	10,347·69	16,225·24
	4. Sirvel	1,112·46	50·0	5·77	1,268·36	1,868·67	10,033·91	14,329·17
	5. Kollkuntla	220·18	..	2·47	114·94	38·21	5,974·35	6,345·15
	Total	9,247·80	2,050·0	180·20	4,113·21	3,003·79	48,324·87	66,919·87
Cuddapah	6. Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	62·40	10·71	674·93	738·04
	7. Proddatur	3,210·71	2,500·0	32·16	3,125·24	..	3,562·16	9,980·27
	8. Cuddapah	4,802·65	2,500·0	55·93	4,240·60	..	1,371·12	12,970·30
	Total	8,013·36	5,000·0	88·09	7,428·24	10·71	5,608·21	23,638·61
	Canal, Total	17,261·16	4,550·0	268·29	11,531·45	3,014·50	53,933·08	90,558 49

Note.—The cultivation season for fasli 1307 has begun and no canal "maswarids" have yet been received.

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.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sidhout	3	450	3	375	3	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	450	3	375	3	210	..	2
Badvel	2	350	2	275	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350	2	275	1	150	..	2
Cuddapah	4	600	3	250	16	3,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	600	3	250	16	3,310	1	26
Proddatur	34	5,095	34	4,520	26	4,870	3	220	3	220	22	2,910	37	5,315	37	4,740	48	7,780	8	..
Jammalamadugu	12	2,000	12	1,000	15	4,720	..	..	..	..	6	885	12	2,000	12	1,000	21	5,605	..	31
Pulivendla	39	10,890	31	6,320	49	16,375	12	1,830	12	1,630	36	4,530	51	12,720	43	7,950	85	20,905	..	11
Kadiri	15	1,960	14	1,625	31	3,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,960	14	1,625	31	3,630	3	..
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	28	5,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	5,700	..	..
Rayachoti	17	1,685	13	707½	124	12,336	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1,685	13	707½	124	12,336	..	13
Vayalpad	16	2,370	16	1,820	44	5,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2,370	16	1,820	44	5,740	..	16
Total ..	142	25,400	128	16,892½	337	57,041	15	2,050	15	1,850	64	8,325	157	27,450	143	18,742½	401	65,366	12	104

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.						Cattle and seed-grain.						Total.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	100	8	390	1	100	1	100	8	390
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,360	..	..	..	..	4	1,360
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	3,240	1	100	..	..	29	3,240
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* 320	22,412
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	9,534	16	1,495	16	1,495	108	10,354
Pulivendla	1	30	1	30	6	820	15	1,465	15	1,465	68	3,490	3	225	3	225	68	3,490
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	225	3	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayachoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1,786	19	1,004	975	40,039	34	1,786	19	1,004	975	40,039
Vayalpad	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	570	8	570	143	9,250	8	570	8	570	143	9,250
Total ..	1	30	1	30	6	820	62	4,246	46	3,364	1,329	67,303	63	4,276	47	3,394	1,655	90,535

* Particulars regarding the number of applications have not been furnished under fodder and seed-grain separately.

Resolution—No. 574, dated 14th August 1897.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight under report was good in the eastern section and the Cuddapah taluk, but was poor in Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, especially the latter. The greater number of tanks received little or no supply. The Collector gives in great detail the agricultural operations in progress and the condition of standing crops, but, as already remarked in B.P., No. 413, dated 2nd June 1897, these remarks possess but little value in the absence of any suggestion of the area to which they apply; statistics are, of course, not expected, but information as to the area cultivated and the area left waste could be given in a few words. Pasture was improving but fodder was generally scarce.

3. Prices rose smartly during the fortnight, owing to demands from outside and the tendency to hold stocks. The comparative position of prices is shown by the subjoined figures:—

Rate.	Measures for a rupee.			
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholam.	Cumbu.
Normal	13·2	32·0	30·0	28·0
Warning	10·6	24·0	22·5	21·0
Scarcity	7·9	16·0	15·0	14·0
Current	8·0	14·1	10·7	9·8
July 1892	8·8	17·7	14·6	13·1
„ 1877	5·8	6·8	6·6	6·3

4. The condition of the people was, on the whole, fair. Small-pox prevails in parts, but cholera, which was reported in the last narrative, has been stamped out. The numbers of relief-workers increased by 4 per cent., and the numbers on gratuitous relief decreased by about 5 per cent.

5. The Collector has been directed not to open test-works in the Sub-division pending further orders, which are being communicated to him separately.

6. Progress in the disbursement of loans is still slow, as shown by the following figures:—

Up to end of week ending	Amount disbursed. Rs.
July 3rd	14,901
„ 10th	15,466
„ 17th	16,989
„ 24th	18,782
„ 31st	22,464

Only one loan has been given for the purchase of fodder, while very little has been advanced for cattle and seed-grains.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

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

Order—No. 734, Revenue, dated 30th August 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. With reference to paragraph 5 of the Board's Proceedings it is observed that separate orders have been issued in G.O., No. 4440, dated 25th August 1897.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Mgd. Shaik Karim.

80 Copies.

Public Works Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures

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G.O., Nos. 734, 30th August 1897.

No. 2590 W3 6/8/97

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr III Circle.

AUGUST.

To

The S.E. III Circle.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with remark, Board's Proceedings submitting to Government the — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 31st July 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 574, dated 14th August 1897 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the period ending 31st July 1897, Cuddapah District :—

Rainfall and Water-supply.—The subjoined statement shows the rainfall registered at the several registering stations in and up to the fortnight and the average fall up to the end of July :—

	Stations.	Rainfall in the fortnight.	Rainfall up to the fortnight since 1st January.	Average rainfall (1870–1894) up to the end of July.
Eastern section	Rajampet	3·08	6·74	10·23
	Chitvel	2·51	6·47	8·14
	Sidhout	3·18	6·35	10·06
	Badvel	1·90	6·67	7·31
Northern section	Cuddapah	2·05	6·39	9·81
	Kámalapuram	1·98	5·19	8·24
	Proddatur	0·93	4·85	8·38
	Jammalamadugu	0·88	4·34	6·76
	Pulivendla	0·33	1·92	6·36
Southern section	Kadiri	1·75	4·70	8·22
	Madanapalle	0·59	6·34	8·18
	Ráyachóti	1·11	3·24	6·89
	Vayalpad	0·51	7·14	7·17
	Piler	1·35	5·26	8·03

Eastern Section.—The rainfall in Pullampet has been general throughout the taluk. The Cheyáru and the Gunjana are flowing. In Sidhout taluk, the rainfall ranged from 2½ to 4 inches in the villages of Sidhout and Vontimitta firkas where rain was most wanted. In the Sagiléru valley, the rainfall was about 2 inches. The Pennéru was in freshes twice and became unfordable for a day or two. The supply in wells is sufficient. Tanks have received small supplies. In the interior of Badvel taluks there was more rain than was registered at Badvel itself. From a report received from the Sub-Divisional Officer on the Sagiléru project, it appears that there was 4·61 inches of rain measured at Tamballapalli between the 7th and 26th July 1897. Tanks depending on the Sagiléru project received good supplies. Porumamilla tank is being filled up, the Sagiléru having received freshes twice during the fortnight and having filled all the tanks up to Chintalapalle tank. The remaining tanks are reported to have received supplies varying from 4 to 15 days. Wells have sufficient supplies for irrigation and drinking purposes all over the taluk, except at the taluk head-quarters (Badvel) where drinking-water supply is deficient, and funds have been placed at the disposal of the Tahsildar for the purpose of clearing and deepening existing wells. Rs. 1,392 have already been sanctioned by the Taluk Board for the improvement of water-supply as follows :—

	Rs.
Badvel	664
Sidhout	414
Pullampet	314

Northern Section.—The rainfall in Cuddapah taluk was general. In Animala firka, there was a fall of about 1½ inches of rain and in others 1 inch to the east of the river Pápaghni. On the 27th, there was rain between Erraguntla and Gangireddipalle and the ryots are reported to have resumed agricultural operations on dry

lands. The Cusba, Kámalápuram and Chennur firkas were also favoured with 1 inch of rain during the fortnight. Some of the channels of the Pápaghni are flowing well. Much dry land has been prepared for sowing and seed has also been put in on a very large area. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is flowing and is also supplying water to tanks.

In Proddatur taluk the rainfall in the interior ranged from 1 to 2½ inches. The portions lying to the east of the Kundu river were better favoured than the other portions of the taluk. The red loam soil has received moisture sufficient to admit of sowings, while the black cotton soils are not yet sufficiently wet to receive the seed. Sowings on black soils generally commence only about the middle of August. The Kundu river has been flowing full for the last week. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is also flowing between 3 and 4 feet deep. One river channel is flowing and two are under repair. The remaining channels are not flowing for want of customary labour. The supply in wells is low. Four tanks have supplies ranging from 8 to 23 days. In the villages of Jammalamadugu taluk, the rainfall ranged from ½ inch to 1½ inches. As in Proddatur, sowing operations are in progress on red soils. Black cotton soils are not generally sown till the middle of August. All the tanks are dry. Some channels in Gandlur firka and the channels of Ponnatola and Gudemcheruvu are flowing. There was some water flowing in the Etur channel as also in some channels in the river-bed about Biduthur. Wells have not got sufficient supply for agricultural purposes and in parts also for drinking purposes. In Pulivendla taluk there was rainfall over a large area of the taluk ranging from 1 to ⅛ inch, the fall being heavier in the north and north-east at foot of the hills about Pydepalem and Mallela in the Surabhu valley. Five tanks contain small supplies. Spring channels have not yet got sufficient supply.

Southern Section.—Out of 452 tanks in Kadiri taluk, nearly a third are reported to contain water ranging from 15 days to 4 months. Some channels are slightly flowing, and wells contain inadequate supply for irrigation, though some of them have been benefited by the recent rain. Eight estimates for sinking new and repairing old drinking-water wells have been sanctioned.

In Madanapalle taluk, the rainfall in some of the villages ranged from ¼ to 1 inch. Tanks received no supplies. Some wells have water sufficient for irrigating dry crops. Some river channels are flowing. Forty-two estimates for improvement of drinking-water supply have been sanctioned by the Taluk Board and 36 wells are under construction.

In Ráyachóti taluk, only a few channels contain water for irrigation purposes. Difficulty for drinking-water is felt in some villages and a considerable number of estimates has been sanctioned by the Taluk Board. The rainfall reported from this taluk seems unreliable. In this connection, I have to bring to the notice of the Board that no rainfall had been reported by the Tahsildar of Ráyachóti on the 20th and 21st July 1897. A copy of a letter received from the Deputy Conservator of Forests intimating the rainfall is herewith forwarded for the information of the Board. Explanation has been called for from the Tahsildar as to why no rainfall was reported on the days in question.

In some of the villages of Yerravaripoliem firka, Vayalpad taluk, there was one inch of rain. Five tanks are reported to contain supply ranging from 5 to 15 days. River channels are slightly flowing in four villages. Wells have supply sufficient for drinking purposes.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops—Eastern Section.—Agricultural operations are going on briskly in every taluk owing to the recent useful rainfall in the fortnight. Cumbu, korra and indigo are being sown. The standing crops under wells are in good condition. The seed sown is sprouting.

Northern Section.—In Cuddapah taluk, dry lands are being ploughed up and water baled from wells. Indigo, oil-seeds, korra, red-gram and cumbu are being sown. Paddy, indigo, ragi, korra, cumbu and cholam under wells, which are the standing crops are in good condition. In Proddatur taluk, ryots are engaged in sowing korra

and in preparing lands for future sowings. The crops on the grounds are paddy, jonna, korra, sajja and indigo. Korra and sajja, which were hitherto stunted in growth, have now improved in condition owing to recent rains and are thriving well. Chennangi paddy, which was attacked with disease in parts for want of rain, is now free from it.

The standing crops in Jammalamadugu taluk, red cholam and paddy are reported to be in good condition, in parts paddy has withered for want of water and in parts cholam was attacked by disease. The recent rains have stimulated sowings in some places. Cholam under wells was harvested in some places and the outturn was between 8 and 12 annas. Chennangi paddy yielded between 12 and 16 annas. In Pulivendla taluk, ploughing operations are going on in some places where the rainfall was heavy. Lands are also being sown in parts. The standing crops under wells and channels are in good condition. There are standing crops, such as cumbu, oil-seeds and cotton only in the villages of the Surabhu valley. The rainfall in the fortnight was beneficial to cumbu which occupied a large area.

Southern Section.—In Kadiri taluk, baling water to tobacco, cholam, cumbu, ragi, sugarcane and betel gardens are the agricultural operations in progress. The crops are in fair condition. Jonna is being harvested in the villages of Kurli and Lakkasamudram and their neighbourhood.

In Madanapalle taluk, sajja and korra are being sown in parts and ragi is being transplanted. Water is being baled from wells for sugarcane and ragi. The standing crops sajja, oil-seeds, horsegram, ragi and sugarcane are in fair condition. In Ráyachóti, sowing sajja and castor-oil seeds, removing grass in the fields grown with sajja and irrigating cholam, ragi, korra, paddy and sajja are the chief agricultural operations now going on. The standing crops are in good condition. In Vayalpad, water is being baled to cholam, ragi, sugarcane and betel gardens, which are the standing crops. Except in Yerravaripollem firka, crops are reported to be suffering for want of rain.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle—Eastern Section.—Pasture has sprung up and is fast improving in all the three taluks. Fodder is generally available, but is very dear. The condition of cattle is good.

Northern Section.—In Cuddapah taluk, fodder is available in large quantities in the villages of Chennur firka, and people from other taluks and villages purchase large quantities though at dear rates. In the affected portion of the taluk, fodder is available in limited quantities. Pasture is available in parts and is improving owing to the recent rainfall. The condition of cattle is improving.

In Proddatur taluk, the state of things is better than in the last fortnight. Green grass is growing up in all red-soil lands and is fit for sheep grazing. The boda grass on the hills is becoming green and bundles of this grass are being brought from the hills, but leaves are still used as fodder for inferior cattle.

In Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, fodder still continues very scarce. It is purchased at the Muddanur depôt and occasionally small quantities are brought from Cuddapah taluk. Pasture is springing up. In the villages of the Surabhu valley, pasture is available. Cattle disease prevails in one village of Pulivendla taluk and three villages of Proddatur taluk.

Southern Section.—Pasture is springing up in all the taluks, but fodder is scanty everywhere. The condition of cattle is generally improving after the rains, though some deaths among them are reported from Vayalpad taluk.

General remarks on the above subjects.—The rain in the current fortnight has been very useful to the standing crops. People are now hopeful of further rainfall, which is wanted in a short time to complete the improvement that has been effected already. A portion of the sub-division is causing slight anxiety, and I have arranged to start test works at Chitlur in Ráyachóti taluk and Gurramkonda of Vayalpad taluk in the second week of August. There is no cause for anxiety about the eastern section, where the usual agricultural operations have been set going by the recent rainfall.

Food supplies and the state of the Markets.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		White cholam.		Yellow cholam.		Cumbu.	
	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Current fortnight.
Pullampet	8·71	7·47	15·00	12·37	..	11·85	..	..	11·60	10·15
Chitvel	7·19	7·19	16·50	15·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	8·66	8·25	18·97	15·67	12·78	11·55	13·20	12·37	..	..
Badvel	7·42	7·42	15·75	13·87	13·43	11·44	..	..	10·87	10·15
Cuddapah	8·30	8·30	16·50	13·50	11·45	11·06	..	..	9·06	9·42
Kámalapuram	..	..	16·50	14·02	11·55	11·33	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	9·07	8·66	13·87	13·87	11·06	10·66	11·06	10·27	..	..
Jammalamadugu	7·88	7·47	13·50	12·75	10·66	9·48	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	12·75	12·75	10·66	10·27	9·48	9·48	..	..
Kadiri	7·88	8·30	15·00	15·75	11·85	12·24	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle	8·30	8·30	16·50	15·37	12·64	9·37	..	..	11·60	9·42
Ráyachóti	9·01	8·30	15·00	13·50	11·85	9·48	..	..	13·05	..
Vayalpad	8·71	8·30	15·00	15·00	12·64	11·06	..	..	11·60	10·15
Total district ..	99·43	96·26	200·84	183·42	130·57	129·79	33·74	32·12	67·78	49·29
Average district ..	8·29	8·02	15·45	14·11	11·87	10·81	11·25	10·70	11·29	9·86
Total affected parts ..	33·55	32·73	73·12	66·89	55·38	52·80	20·54	19·75	9·06	9·42
Average affected parts ..	8·39	8·18	14·62	13·37	11·07	10·56	10·27	9·87	9·06	9·42

Prices of the food-grains, especially the dry grains, have risen. The rise is reported to be due to the large demand of grain from outside and the rise of prices in the other districts and Presidencies, and the tendency of merchants to withhold stocks of grain for sale. The recent rainfall will, I think, result in a fall in prices. This has been the case in Kadiri.

Activity of trade.—(1) *Private trade active or not, whether in rice or dry staple food-grains—Eastern Section.*—It is active in all stations except at Chitvel. Large quantities of grain are being exported.

(2) *Imports by rail or sea—Northern Section.*—Trade is not active in the taluk head-quarter stations, but in the interior villages of Cuddapah taluk it is active; ragi is being exported in large quantities to Kurnool district. In Pulivendla ragi was brought from Dharmavaram taluk for sale.

Southern Section.—Trade is active in the head-quarters of all the taluks. Ragi is imported to Ráyachóti from Cuddapah, Vayalpad, Renigunta and Madanapalle. Rice is imported from some of the villages of Vayalpad taluk and ragi from Mysore Provinces to Madanapalle.

Condition of the People.

(1) *On works.*—The Famine Deputy Collector, Jammalmadugu, reports that the condition of people is on the whole fair and adds that there are some bad cases, but these are due to old age and sickness.

The Famine Deputy Collector, Pulivendla, reports that the condition of people on works is generally good. The Deputy Collector, Cuddapah, speaks in the same terms with regard to Cuddapah taluk. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer inspected most of the relief works in Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks and is of opinion that the condition of the workers is generally good, though there are some weak old persons on some of them. He was of opinion that in three works the tasks were light and orders were issued to the Famine Deputy Collector to examine them and adjust the tasks. Persons unable to work are relieved gratuitously and everything possible has been done to keep the people in their usual health.

(2) *In villages.*—The condition of people in the taluks of the eastern section is good. In the taluks comprising the northern section the condition of people is fair. Every step is being taken to see that they do not deteriorate in condition. Small-pox is said to prevail in the neighbourhood of Gobalagudur and some other villages in Pulivendla taluk. There is a medical subordinate on the spot taking necessary steps.

The Tahsildar of Ráyachóti reports that people are deteriorating in condition in some villages, while the Tahsildar of Vayalpad states that their condition is not good. I have ordered the opening of test works in both these taluks.

Sickness and mortality—Eastern Section.—Nil.

Northern Section.—Guinea worm and small-pox are said to be prevalent in some parts of Jammalamadugu taluk. No deaths from starvation have occurred.

As regards the remarks contained in the fortnightly narrative for the fortnight ending 15th July 1897, regarding the case of cholera at Timmapuram, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer reports that steps were taken to effect the necessary sanitary arrangements prescribed in G.O., No. 1028-M., dated 26th June 1895, to prevent the further spread of the epidemic and that no fresh cases have been reported.

Southern Section.—In Piler division fever is prevalent in parts.

Names of works.	Number of relief workers.		Number fed at the kitchens.	
	At the end of last fortnight.	On the latest day of the current fortnight for which reports are received.	Last fortnight.	On the latest day of the fortnight for which reports are received.
Cuddapah Taluk.				
1. Yerraguntla-Vempalle road at Kodur	3,706	3,645 (31)	205	218
2. Do. do. at Gangireddipalle	3,776	3,073 (31)	40	127
3. Do. do. at Marripalle	3,543	4,346 (30)	208	188
4. Cuddapah town work	4,659	5,413 (30)	171	171
5. Pydikalva work	1,855	2,056 (30)	168	83
6. Yerragudipad-Kokatam road at Yerragudipadu	4,768	4,754 (31)	66	96
Jammalamadugu Taluk.				
1. Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road at Vemaguntapalle	1,450	1,341 (31)	29	32
2. Do. Proddatur road at Goriganur	1,766	1,971 (30)	59	54
3. Do. Nossam road at Gundlakunta	3,028	2,735 (30)	61	36
4. Do. Owk road at Gollapalle	3,074	2,369 (30)	112	79
5. Regadipalle feeder road at Talla Proddatur	2,711	2,994 (30)	330	336
6. Peddapasupula project	5,596	5,511 (31)	172	203
7. Muddanur tank	1,927	850 (30)	..	..
8. Anantapuram	4,024	4,512 (30)	142	142
9. Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road at Muddanur	1,117	2,519 (30)	81	83
Proddatur Taluk.				
1. Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road at Bollavaram	4,841	4,895 (31)	115	123
2. Duvur-Gudipad road at Gudipad	3,241	3,814 (30)	50	22
3. Sivapuram tank	3,333	2,155 (30)	60	46
4. Peddasettipalle channel near Chondur	1,174	1,231 (30)	75	85
5. Chinnadandlur channel	2,545	2,526 (31)	142	106
6. Rajoli project at Gopavaram	3,848	3,678 (30)	135	138
7. Do. Rajupaliem	3,488	3,586 (30)	45	48
8. Porumamilla-Mydukur road at Bhormayapalle	..	4,531 (30)	..	102
9. Settivaripalle tank	3,624	..	105	..
Pulivendla Taluk.				
1. Muddanur-Pulivendla road at Rayalapuram	4,229	4,566 (30)	152	207
2. Do. do. at Tondur	3,034	3,269 (29)	82	92
3. Rayalapuram-Simhadripalle road at Balapanur	1,822	2,101 (28)	55	60
4. Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road at Nidivelagula	6,117	7,195 (30)	121	116
5. Lingala tank	2,049	2,400 (30)	47	59
6. Gobalagudur	4,296	5,044 (30)	253	161
Total	94,641	98,580	3,281	3,213

The increase in the number of relief workers is due to causes explained in the columns of general remarks. The decrease in the numbers fed at kitchen is very small and calls for no remarks.

From a report received from the Overseer in charge of the work at Simhadripuram or Nidivelagala in Pulivendla taluk, it appears that 1,590 persons of eleven villages of Tadpatri taluk in Anantapur district are resorting to the work in this district. The names of villages from which they come and their numbers are given below:—

Kalluru	202
Goddumari	95
Yenkatampalle	124
Vennapusapalle	582
Chinthakayamanda	12
Nairjampalle	45
Patapalle	189
Chinnakotla	119
Peddakotla	8
Yellaluru	202
Singavaram	12
Total	1,590

A subsequent telegram from the Tahsildar puts the number of Anantapur people on this work at 1,900.

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	1,717	1,635	..	..	1,442	1,823	58	56	..	..
Jammalamadugu	1,421	1,267	..	..	3,380	3,359	129	123	..	..
Proddatur	1,763	1,541	..	..	2,332	2,309	70	62	..	..
Pulivendla	1,373	1,472	..	..	2,175	2,993	90	90	..	..
Total	6,274	5,915	..	..	9,329	10,484	347	331	..	..

The decrease in the number of people relieved in villages is due to the elimination from the list of persons who ought to be relieved in kitchens and those fit for work.

Weavers' Relief.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.		Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to the period.
Jammalamadugu	30	30	9,999	9,809	26,435 | Turbans. 7×7 1,515 | 6×6 14,300 | 5×5 8,056 | Panchalu. 2,564	254,961 | 12,997 | 147,676 | 63,532 | 30,756
Proddatur	6	6	2,398	2,310	6,901 | Turbans. 6×6 4,456 | 5×5 285 | Panchalu. 2,160	24,886 | 14,924 | 1,530 | 8,432
Cuddapah	3	3				

Private Charity.—The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee is distributing cloths to the needy and granting money-doles to those who are not eligible for relief under the provisions of the Code. It is also providing funds to add small comforts to the persons relieved in kitchens and making arrangements to advance money to the poorer ryots for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain. The Famine Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, reported that people feel the necessity for these advances owing to the rains that fell in the current fortnight, and he was requested to report whether he has got things ready to start the work of distribution on short notice. From a report received from the Sub-Collector, it appears that M.R.Ry. O. Lakshmana Sarma, Pleader, Madanapalle, is reported to have distributed grain to 150 persons at Ráyachóti on a certain day during the fortnight. I have authorized all Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors to gratuitously relieve all those who would otherwise be in danger of starvation.

General Remarks.

Eastern Section.—The Deputy Collector, Sidhout, reports that the state of season in his division has been improved by the recent rainfall and there is no anxiety at present.

Northern Section.—In Cuddapah taluk there is a decided change for the better in the agricultural prospects. People are very anxious about more rain. The orders of Government regarding the restriction of labour to those really needy, and the enforcing of full tasks, were received in the latter part of the fortnight under report and instructions were issued to all officers to act accordingly. These instructions will, it is believed, bring about a decrease in the number of relief-workers in the next week. From a report received from the Deputy Collector, Cuddapah Division, it appears that many who are not in need are on the works. I have instructed the Sub-divisional Officer, Lieutenant A. J. Close, R.E., that it is the desire of Government that such people should be made to resort to their ordinary occupations and I hope for a considerable reduction in numbers on works during next fortnight.

Southern Section.—With reference to the remarks contained in the last Fortnightly Narrative regarding the advisability of opening some works in Ráyachóti and Vayalpad taluks, I have to state that I visited a portion of Ráyachóti in company with the Sub-Collector, whom I personally consulted, and have issued instructions to open two test-works—one at Chitlur of Ráyachóti taluk and the other at Gurrumkonda of Vayalpad taluk—in the second week of August. The Board has been separately informed of this. The delay in the submission of this narrative is due to the late receipt of the narratives from the Sub-Collector and the Head-Quarters Deputy Collector, who sent them to me only on the 1st instant.

Taluks and places visited.

Collector—

Maddimadugu.	Peddagajulapetta.
Buggalatipalle.	Nilakandroyapet.
Buddayapalle.	Suddamalla.
Siddapuram.	Gajjalanaripalle.
Fakirapalle.	Obulareddigaripalle.
Guvalacheruvu.	Gollapalle
Chitlur.	Rachapalle.
Hasanapuram.	Buruguntapalle.
Kasireddipalle.	Nallaguttapalle.
Gopagudipalle.	Kurubapalle.
Kampalle.	

Sub-Collector, Vayalpad taluk.—Gurrumkonda, Vayalpad, Yellutlacherlapalle, Rangasamudram, Tarigonda and others.

Ráyachóti taluk.—Ráyachóti, Hasanapuram, Chinnamandem, Chitlur, Anantapuram, Guvalacheruvu and a number of others.

Kadiri taluk.—Kadiri, Kuntlapalle, Kurli, Lakkasamudram, Chenchupalle, Sanevaripalle and a number of others.

Famine Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu.—Dudekulanarayanapalle, Kosnepalli, Timmapuram, Mangapatnam, Regadapalle, Talla Proddatur, Timmapuram, Biduthur, Lavanur, Muddanur, Kondapuram, Choutipalle, Muchumani, Naiderupet, Pottipod,

Enakayakalva, Burzupalle, Konavaripalle, Kotalapalle, Etur, Venkatapuram, Erragudi, Kodur, Sankepalle, Nagaladinne, Sugamanchipalle, Jagapuram, Kammavaribhramanapalle and Yerrumelachintla.

Famine Deputy Collector, Pulivendla.—Velpala, Peddajutur, Balapanur, Royalapuram, Kamasamudram, Ankalammagudur, Nidivelagala, Simhadripuram, Kasanur, Nandyalapalle, Himakuntla, Bonnalu, Lingala, Gotur, Nallacheruvupalle, Polur, Uduvagundla, Santakovur, Mudukur, Ramareddipalle, Atsepalle, Sydapuram, Gundlamadugu, Korrapad, Ippatla, Vemala Gondipalli Agraharam, Chagaler, Gollala Gudur, Pendlur, Alavalapad, Rayalapuram, Tondur, Mallala, Bhadrampalle, Lomada, Kadapanagayyapalle, Kasanur, Simhadripuram, Nandyalampalle, Pondipollem, Sunkasala, Balapanur, Royalapuram.

Deputy Collector, Cuddapah Division.—

Yerragudipod.	Nagireddipalle.
Kokatam.	Malamadigapalle.
Pandillapalle.	Peddaputta.
Tippalur.	Duggireddipalle.
Gangayapalle.	Jangumpalle.
Errapareddipalle.	Samudrampalle.
Bodireddipalle.	Timmapuram.
Puttuchennayapalle.	Gaddamidi Mala Illu.
Vallur.	Devarajupalle.
Tappetla.	Appayapalle.
Kamavaripalle.	Kamalapuram.
Chinlebaka.	Erraguntla.
Kottapalle.	Luvvaripalle.
Rugimakulakunta.	Etur.
Paidekalva.	Tripuravarum.
Gollaobhayyapalle.	Kommalur.
Kothipalle.	Bhakarapuram.

Deputy Collector, Sidhout Division—Sidhout taluk.—

Kondur.	Venkatasettipalle.
Attur.	Rajupaliem.
Kumbhagiri.	Kilingayapalle.
Madupur.	Thamballagondi.
Kamalakur.	Reddipalle.

Enclosure No. 1.

From W. W. BATCHELOR, Esq., Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 31st July 1897.

With reference to your current No. 404-Acct. of 1897, dated 30th July 1897, I have the honour to inform you that I am able to furnish information about rainfall in Ráyachóti town on the 20th and 21st instant only.

20th.—My servants state that there was a heavy shower of rain about 4 P.M. lasting about a quarter of an hour. I saw this rain from a distance while travelling towards Ráyachóti.

21st.—There was a good rain for about half an hour beginning at 10 P.M. On the 22nd morning, water was standing in the puddles on the road as I travelled to Guvalcheruvu, but there was no water in the river bed.

Enclosure No. II.

Statement showing the extent for which canal water has been applied for or used under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in fasli 1306.

District.	Taluks.	Rs. 6.	Rs. 4. Under canal direct.	Rs. 4. Under canal-fed tanks.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 1.	Total.
Kurnool ..	1. Ramalakot	129·77	1,894·92	..	458·24	..	948·62	3,430·85
	2. Nandikotkur	33·46	3,762·98	..	1,497·24	275·48	21,020·30	26,589·46
	3. Nandyal	8·73	2,257·96	2,000·0	774·43	836·43	10,347·69	16,225·24
	4. Sirvel	5·77	1,112·46	60·0	1,268·36	1,858·67	10,033·91	14,339·17
	5. Koilkuntla	2·47	220·18	..	114·94	38·21	5,974·55	6,345·15
	Total ..	180·20	9,247·80	2,060·0	4,113·21	3,008·79	45,324·87	66,919·87
Cuddapah ..	6. Jammalamadugu	22·16	3,210·71	..	52·40	10·71	674·93	738·04
	7. Proddatur	55·93	4,802·65	2,500·0	3,125·24	..	3,562·16	9,980·27
	8. Cuddapah				4,240·60	..	1,371·12	12,970·30
	Total ..	88·09	8,013·36	2,500·0	7,418·24	10·71	5,608·21	23,638·61
	Canal, Total ..	268·29	17,261·16	4,550·0	11,531·45	3,014·50	53,933·08	90,558 48

Note.—The cultivation season for fasli 1307 has begun and no canal "maswarids" have yet been received.

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	3	450	3	375	3	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	450	3	375	3	210	..	3
Badvel	2	350	2	275	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350	2	275	1	150	..	2
Cuddapah	4	600	3	250	16	3,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	600	3	250	16	3,310	1	2
Proddatur	34	5,095	34	4,520	26	4,870	3	220	3	220	22	2,910	37	5,315	37	4,740	48	7,780	8	26
Jammalamadugu	12	2,000	12	1,000	15	4,720	..	..	..	..	6	885	12	2,000	12	1,000	21	5,605	..	..
Pulivendla	39	10,890	31	6,320	49	16,375	12	1,830	12	1,630	36	4,530	51	12,720	43	7,950	85	20,905	..	31
Kadiri	15	1,960	14	1,625	31	3,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,960	14	1,625	31	3,630	3	11
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	28	5,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	5,700	..	..
Rayachoti	17	1,685	13	707½	124	12,336	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1,685	13	707½	124	12,336	..	13
Vayalpad	16	2,370	16	1,820	44	5,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2,370	16	1,820	44	5,740	..	16
Total ..	142	25,400	128	16,892½	337	57,041	15	2,050	15	1,850	64	8,325	157	27,450	143	18,742½	401	65,366	12	104

Taluks.	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.	Total. Applications accepted. Number.	Amount.	Loans disbursed. Number.	Amount.	Applications pending. Number.	Amount.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	100	8	390	1	100	1	100	8	390
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,360	..	..	..	..	4	1,360
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	3,240	1	100	..	..	29	3,240
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* 320	22,412
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,465	15	1,465	102	9,534	16	1,495	16	1,495	108	10,354
Pulivendla	1	30	1	30	6	820	3	225	3	225	68	3,490	3	225	3	225	68	3,490
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1,786	19	1,004	975	40,039	34	1,786	19	1,004	975	40,039
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	570	8	570	143	9,250	8	570	8	570	143	9,250
Rayachoti	..	..	..	..	..	..												
Vayalpad	..	..	..	..	..	..												
Total ..	1	30	1	30	6	820	62	4,246	46	3,364	1,329	67,303	63	4,276	47	3,394	1,655	90,535

* Particulars regarding the number of applications have not been furnished under fodder and seed-grain separately.

Resolution—No. 574, dated 14th August 1897.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight under report was good in the eastern section and the Cuddapah taluk, but was poor in Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, especially the latter. The greater number of tanks received little or no supply. The Collector gives in great detail the agricultural operations in progress and the condition of standing crops, but, as already remarked in B.P., No. 413, dated 2nd June 1897, these remarks possess but little value in the absence of any suggestion of the area to which they apply; statistics are, of course, not expected, but information as to the area cultivated and the area left waste could be given in a few words. Pasture was improving but fodder was generally scarce.

3. Prices rose smartly during the fortnight, owing to demands from outside and the tendency to hold stocks. The comparative position of prices is shown by the subjoined figures:—

Rate.	Measures for a rupee.			
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholam.	Cumbu.
Normal	13·2	32·0	30·0	28 0
Warning	10·6	24·0	22·5	21·0
Scarcity	7·9	16·0	15·0	14·0
Current	8·0	14·1	10·7	9·8
July 1892	8·8	17·7	14·6	13·1
„ 1877	5·8	6·8	6 6	6·3

4. The condition of the people was, on the whole, fair. Small-pox prevails in parts, but cholera, which was reported in the last narrative, has been stamped out. The numbers of relief-workers increased by 4 per cent., and the numbers on gratuitous relief decreased by about 5 per cent.

5. The Collector has been directed not to open test-works in the Sub-division pending further orders, which are being communicated to him separately.

6. Progress in the disbursement of loans is still slow, as shown by the following figures:—

Up to end of week ending	Amount disbursed. Rs.
July 3rd	14,901
„ 10th	15,466
„ 17th	16,989
„ 24th	18,782
„ 31st	22,464

Only one loan has been given for the purchase of fodder, while very little has been advanced for cattle and seed-grains.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

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

Order—No. 734, Revenue, dated 30th August 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. With reference to paragraph 5 of the Board's Proceedings it is observed that separate orders have been issued in G.O., No. 4440, dated 25th August 1897.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Mrd. Shaik Karim.

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Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

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G.O., No. 711, 20th August 1897.

rgl and ltr 10.9.97

AUGUST.

Fortnightly Narrative.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 554, dated 6th August 1897 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the period ending 15th July 1897 relating to Cuddapah District :—

State of the Country.

Rainfall and water-supply—Rainfall.—The subjoined statement shows the rainfall gauged at the several registering stations in and up to the fortnight, and the average fall up to the end of July :—

—	In the fortnight.	Up to the fortnight since 1st January.	Average (1870—94) up to the end of July.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Rajampet	0·97	3·66	10·23
Chitvélu	1·10	3·96	8·14
Siddhout	0·20	3·17	10·06
Badvel	0·19	4·77	7·31
Cuddapah	2·19	4·34	9·81
Kamalápuram	0·53	3·21	8·24
Proddatur	0·15	3·92	8·38
Jammalamadugu	0·00	3·46	6·76
Pulivendla	0·08	1·59	6·36
Kadiri	0·08	2·95	8·22
Madanapalle	0·73	5·75	8·18
Ráyachóti	0·41	2·13	6·89
Vayalpad	0·50	6·63	7·17
Pílér	0·01	3·91	8·03

In the interior of the taluks, there were showers which in the Eastern part of the Pulivendla taluk and in the Surabhu valley are estimated as ranging from one-eighth to one inch. The Tahsildar of Cuddapah reports that the fall of 2·19 inches of rain which was registered in Cuddapah town was not general, and did not extend far.

Water-supply—Northern section.—The Kundu river flows 1 inch deep on the average. The Pennér and the Pápaghni do not flow. Most of the tanks are empty, and the supplies in some are diminishing. In Proddatur, only four tanks have supplies ranging from 10 to 20 days, while in Jammalamadugu a single tank holds a very small supply. In the Pulivendla taluk, one tank has two months' supply, and another one month's supply, six more tanks contain small supplies. In the Animela firka of the Cuddapah taluk, some tanks have supplies varying from one to one and a half months. Pápaghni river channels are flowing, supplies in other channels have generally diminished, and many of them are dry. The Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu

Division, reports that he has seen several river (Metravati) channels near Gandlur which are dry and silted up. The ryots do not undertake the usual silt clearances as the channels are likely to be silted up again owing to the high winds that are now blowing, and their labour will thus have been spent in vain. The supplies in wells in Proddatur on the banks of rivers and in the vicinity of tanks, which received supplies, have improved. Elsewhere, the supplies are generally decreasing, and are insufficient in parts for irrigation purposes. Silt is being removed from many wells. The Superintending Engineer has been requested to take very early steps to carry out the works of repairing wells, of which a list was furnished to him.

Eastern section.—The Pennér and Sagiléru are flowing slightly. Twelve tanks in Badvel contain supplies ranging from four days to two months. The Deputy Collector reports that all the other tanks in the division are empty. Many channels are dry. A few contain small supplies. In parts of Siddhout and Pullampet, the supplies in wells are insufficient for irrigation purposes. Scarcity of drinking-water is felt in the Southern part of Siddhout and in the dry villages adjoining Rajampet in the Pullampet taluk. Two wells have been dug in Rajampet, which have improved the water-supply in that town. The Taluk Board has allotted funds for improvement of supply in the other places.

Southern section.—In Vayalpad, the tank supply is small. About 150 tanks in Kadiri contain supplies ranging from half to three months. These are situated in the south, east and west of the taluk. In some of the villages in the centre of the taluk, tanks are mostly empty. In Ráyachóti, only a few tanks contain water sufficient for agricultural operations. I saw on my return journey by rail from Kadiri to Cuddapah during the fortnight, a large number of tanks in Madanapalle, which contained ample supplies, but Vayalpad seemed much drier. Channels are flowing slightly in Kadiri and Vayalpad. The supplies in almost all the channels in Ráyachóti are insufficient. The supplies in wells have improved in parts of the Kadiri taluk. In some parts of all the taluks, they are insufficient for irrigation purposes. The supply of drinking-water is sufficient in Vayalpad and Madanapalle. It is deficient in parts of Kadiri, and in many villages of Ráyachóti. The Taluk Board has sanctioned funds for the repairs of wells, and some of the works sanctioned are in progress.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops—Northern section.—Ploughing dry lands for sowing after rains, and baling water to the standing crops under wells, are the chief agricultural operations in progress.

The standing crops are paddy, indigo, korra, cumbu and cholam chiefly under wells and channels, and tobacco and castor. The condition of the crops in Proddatur and Cuddapah is good. In Jammalamadugu, paddy is in good condition ; in some villages cholam is stunted in growth for want of sufficient moisture. Dry crops raised in two villages to the west of the Dhodiem hills are reported by the Tahsildar to be drooping. The Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, reports that in almost every village there is cholam under wells, which is in fair condition, but that some of this is beginning to fade, or is stunted in growth either for want of water in wells, or for want of strong cattle to bale out water from them, and that in some such cases, the plants are being used as fodder. The tender crop on dry lands in some of the villages of the Pulivendla taluk is said to be fading owing to the absence of rain. Cholam under wells has eared.

Eastern section.—In Badvel, cumbu and korra are being sown. Elsewhere, the only agricultural operation carried on is the irrigation of crops under wells. Cumbu, korra and indigo under wells are the crops on the ground, and they are in good condition.

Southern section.—Ploughing lands under wells, baling water for standing crops, and transplanting ragi are the chief agricultural operations. Tobacco, cholam, ragi, sugarcane, betel, castor, paddy, korra, and cumbu, chiefly under wells, are the standing crops. They are in fair condition. In Vayalpad, cumbu on unirrigated land is withering, but the Sub-Collector says that very little of this crop has been sown. In Madanapalle, it is reported that the standing dry crops will wither if there be no rain within a week.

Pasture, fodder, and condition of cattle—Northern section—Pasture.—Available in parts of Cuddapah taluk. In Jammalamadugu, the Tahsildar says that the pasture that has grown has already withered in parts. The Special Deputy Collector reports that the Maddanur hills look green owing to thatch grass having grown up. The ryots ought to be able to secure a considerable quantity of cattle—food from this source. Both cattle owners and coolies will be thus benefited.

In Proddatur, pasture is available in the Nallamalais, in the beds of streams, and on the ridges of field channels. A number of cattle have been driven to the Nallamalais. Green grass has sprouted in the Pulivendla taluk in places where there was rainfall, but is fading for want of rain. It is available to a small extent along channels and streams. Green thatch grass is also available in hilly tracts.

Fodder.—Available in limited quantities in Cuddapah taluk, but dear. The supply in parts of Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu is scanty, while that in Proddatur is diminishing owing to the large demand from other taluks. Fodder is not offered for sale, or if offered, the prices are very high.

Condition of cattle.—In Cuddapah, good generally, though in some places cattle are losing condition for want of sufficient pasture and fodder. The cattle in the Jammalamadugu division are much to be pitied. Except the stall-fed ones, the rest are deteriorating in condition and becoming very weak. In some places, even stall-fed cattle are weak. The Tahsildar of Proddatur says that he saw some large bulls, which "could do giant's work," unable to get up and walk for want of sufficient fodder. He also states that the rates charged at present at the Muddanur depôt are very high, and suggests that the original rate be reverted to. He also recommends the establishment of a depôt at Proddatur and thinks that it would be desirable if the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee sells fodder at cheap rates before giving advances for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain. There is no doubt that the sale of small quantities of fodder at a single depôt at Muddanur is practically useless except for a minute fractional part of the cattle requiring food. I am unable to suggest any practical remedy. The people are themselves in fear, and want to keep their cattle at their houses to do work. They will not send them to a distant place, and they are of course not devoid of hope that the weather will improve.

Cattle disease prevails in three villages of Proddatur taluk.

Eastern section.—Pasture has improved in Badvel and deteriorated in Siddhout and Pullampet. Fodder is procurable but dear. Dry grass can be had on hills in plenty. The condition of cattle is generally good, though those which are not stall-fed look thinner. In a few villages in Rajampet firka, insufficiency of pasture and fodder is reported to have told upon the health of cattle.

Southern section.—Pasture is available to a small extent. Fodder is scanty except in Burakayalakota firka, Madanapalle taluk, where the existing supply is sufficient for two months. Cattle are becoming reduced in strength in Ráyachóti and Vayalpad. In Ráyachóti the majority of the non-working cattle are said to be unable to walk, while in Vayalpad, a few are said to be dying.

The Sub-Collector recommends the opening of a depôt for the sale of fodder at Vayalpad. The Board has recommended a depôt to be opened at Kondapuram in the Jammalamadugu taluk. Depôts will be of no service for non-working cattle. Ryots will not buy fodder for such cattle. I should of course be glad if a hundred depôts could be opened, but it is not feasible.

General remarks on the above subjects.—The break in the south-west monsoon rains is discouraging the ryots in all parts of the district. People are not yet without hope about further falls of rain, as the first-crop sowing season is not yet fully past. If there be good rain within a fortnight or three weeks, the present terrible anxiety will vanish. The state of the season at present, even in parts of the eastern and southern sections, requires extreme watchfulness; and from the reports I have received from Tahsildars and Divisional Officers, I find that they are alive to the situation and have a very keen sense of their responsibilities.

Food-supplies and state of markets.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		Cholum, white.		Cholum, yellow.		Cumbu.	
	Last fort-night.	Current fort-night.	Last fort-night.	Current fort-night.	Last fort-night.	Current fort-night.	Last fort-night.	Current fort-night.	Last fort-night.	Current fort-night.
Rajampet	8·71	8·71	18·0	15·0	..	..	..	..	13·05	11·60
Chitvélu	7·19	7·19	17·50	16·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siddhout	9·07	8·66	19·80	18·97	14·0	12·78	14·85	13·20	13·20	..
Badvel	7·42	7·42	18·0	15·75	15·01	13·43	..	..	12·32	10·87
Cuddapah	7·88	8·30	18·0	16·50	12·64	11·45	..	..	11 60	9·06
Kamalápuram	..	..	19·38	16·50	13·20	11·55	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	9·90	9·07	17·25	13·87	13·43	11·06	13·03	11 06	..	..
Jammalamadugu ..	8·71	7·88	15·75	13·50	12·64	10·66	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	12·75	12·64	10·66	12·64	9·48	..	..
Kadiri	9·13	7·88	18·0	15·0	14·22	11·85	..	..	13·05	..
Madanapalle	9·54	8·30	20·0	16·50	15·0	12·64	..	..	14·0	11·60
Ráyachóti	9·01	9·01	16·50	15·0	14·22	11·85	..	..	13·05	13·05
Vayalpad	9·96	8·71	18·0	15·0	12·64	12·64	..	..	11·60	11·60
Total, District ..	104·82	99·43	231·93	200·84	149·64	130·57	40·52	33·74	101·87	67·78
Average District ..	8·73	8·29	17·84	15·45	13·60	11·87	13·50	11·25	12·73	11·29
Total affected parts ..	34·79	33·55	86·13	73·12	64·55	55·38	25·67	20·54	11·60	9·06
Average affected parts ..	8·69	8·39	17·22	14·62	12·91	11·07	12·83	10·27	11 60	9·06

Prices of the food-grains, especially the dry grains, have risen sharply. Various causes have contributed to the rise. The withholding of the rains, the large demand for grain from outside, the rise of prices in other districts and Presidencies, and the tendency of the merchants to withhold stocks in expectation of further rise of prices have forced up the prices. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla says that on the 8th instant, fifty carts came to the Pulivendla market from Tadpatri for purchasing grain, and that this caused sudden increase in the prices.

The Kadiri Tahsildar reports that 10 or 12 merchants from Poona, Ahmednagar and other parts of the Bombay Presidency have come to Kadiri, and are daily exporting cholam and ragi.

The Sub-Collector thinks that the principal cause of rise of prices is the disappointment consequent on the withholding of rains. In Kadiri, Ráyachóti and Vayalpad, as also in Rajampet, the price of ragi has reached the scarcity rate; but this by itself does not mean intense local distress, though no doubt the labouring classes who have to purchase grain will be affected by it. If good rains come and prices fall again, the danger will pass away.

Activity of trade.—Dull generally in the northern section and in Pullampet of the eastern section. Trade is said to be active in Siddhout, Badvel and Madanapalle. In Kadiri and Ráyachóti, trade in dry food grains is active. In Vayalpad, it is dull.

Imports by rail or sea.— *Nil* in the northern and eastern sections and in Kadiri.

Ráyachóti gets ragi and cholam, and Vayalpad, ragi from Madanapalle, while the latter gets its supply from the Mysore Province.

Condition of People.

On works.—The Famine Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, says that the condition is fair generally. The Deputy Collector, Pulivendla, reports that the general health of the people is good. The Head-quarter Deputy Collector speaks in the same terms with regard to the Cuddapah taluk. Some of the relief workers in the Pulivendla taluk have sore-eyes. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla reports that some old persons about 60, who are attending the works are deteriorating in condition. These people turn out nominal work, and are paid C class wages. It is said that they prefer walking to the work 6 miles a day, earning C class wages, to receiving gratuitous relief in kitchens. The Tahsildar has been ordered to provide hutting accommodation for them on the works, or to grant grain-doles in their villages, if their objections to eat in kitchens are valid.

The District Medical and Sanitary Officer inspected some of the relief works in Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks about the middle of the last month, and noted that the general physical condition of the relief workers at Gopavaram, Peddasettipalle, Anantapuram and Regadipalle was bad, and that a few of them were bordering on the state of starvation. The last two places had been visited by me not long before the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's inspection, and I found that the condition of the coolies there was not as bad as described. I could not inspect the affected parts again as I had to proceed to Kadiri under orders from the Famine Commissioner, and I had, therefore, to look to the Tahsildars and the Famine Deputy Collector for information as to whether the condition of the people had deteriorated. The reports received from the officers show that the condition of the coolies is on the whole fair. The Deputy Collector M.R.Ry. Narayanasami Pillai says that he has inspected all the works referred to by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer except Peddasettipalle, and believes the condition of the coolies to be fair on the whole, that there were a few specimens of poorly looking people on them, but that their state was due to old age or sickness, that the Famine Commissioner inspected the works in question excepting the one at Anantapuram in company with him, and that that officer did not consider that the general condition of the relief workers was bad. The Deputy Collector further thinks that nobody can be said to be bordering on the state of starvation. The work not inspected by the Deputy Collector (Peddasettipalle) has been inspected by the Tahsildar, who says that the majority of the relief workers are in fair condition, and that some old people look poorly, which is due to their advanced years. The medical subordinates attached to some of these works consider the state of coolies to be fair or good. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer has since visited again one of the above works (Gopavaram), and noted that the health of the coolies is somewhat better than at his previous inspection, and adds that the people were "taken in time." This is one of the late opened works. The tasks are moderate, and suited to the capacities of the workers in the opinion of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer himself. Those who are unable to work are relieved gratuitously. The various measures of relief were adopted sufficiently early. Everything possible has been done to keep the people in their usual health. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer has not left the names of the people whom he considered to be bordering on the state of starvation. A list has been called for and when received, special enquiries will be made regarding such persons.

In villages.—Good generally. I am anxious about Ráyachóti, but the Sub-Collector has inspected most of it, and says a test work is not yet necessary. I am going to inspect at once a portion of the taluk myself.

Sickness and Mortality.—Fever and small-pox are prevalent here and there in the Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks, and fever in parts of Piléru division. Guinea worm exists in parts of Jammalamadugu. There was a case of cholera in Hummapuram, Jammalamadugu taluk, on the 10th instant. As a relief work is in progress near that village, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer has been requested to take special steps to prevent the spread of the epidemic in the camp. A wire has also been sent to the Tahsildar to hankinise the wells in the village. The Famine Deputy Collector promises to go to the work, and make the necessary arrangements. No deaths from starvation occurred anywhere.

Private charity.—The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee is distributing cloths to the needy and granting money-doles to those who are not eligible for relief under the provisions of the Famine Code. It is also providing funds to add small comforts to the persons relieved in kitchens, and making arrangements to advance money to the poorer ryots for the purchase of cattle and seed grain. From the report of the Sub-Collector, it appears that the committee supplied funds for payment to the poor at Gurramkonda and Vayalpad, and that 77 persons are thus being relieved in the former station. These places have not been included in the affected area. I have authorised all Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors to gratuitously relieve all those who would be otherwise in danger of starvation.

Number.	Names of works.	Number of relief workers.		Numbers fed at the kitchen.	
		At the end of the last fortnight.	At the end of this fortnight.	At the end of the last fortnight.	On the latest day in current fortnight for which reports have been received.
	Cuddapah Taluk.				
1	Yerraguntla-Venpalli road at Kodur	3,804	3,706	220	205
2	Do. at Gangireddipalli ..	3,586	3,776	221	40
3	Do. at Marripalli	3,097	3,543	210	208
4	Cuddapah town work	3,749	4,659	150	171
5	Paidi Kalva	722	1,855	77	168
6	Yerragudipaud-Kokatam road at Yerragudipaud ..	3,234	4,768	60	66
	Jammalamadugu Taluk.				
7	Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road at Vemaguntapalli ..	1,347	1,450	30	29
8	Do. do. at Muddanur ..	..	1,117	..	81
9	Jammalamadugu-Proddatur road at Goriganur ..	1,624	1,766	49	59
10	Jammalamadugu-Nossam road at Gundla Chinta ..	2,839	3,028	35	61
11	Jammalamadugu-Owk road at Gollapalli Agraharam ..	2,736	3,074	96	112
12	Regadipalli feeder road at Talla Proddatur	2,211	2,711	313	330
13	Peddapasupula project	4,865	5,596	158	172
14	Muddanur tank	3,206	1,927*	85	..
15	Kondapuram-Simhadrapalli road at Anantapuram ..	3,688	4,024	..	142
	Proddatur Taluk.				
16	Proddatur-Jammalmadugu road at Bollavaram ..	4,280	4,841	120	115
17	Duvur-Gudipaud road at Gudipaud	2,182	3,241	42	50
18	Sivapuram tank	2,258	3,333	29	60
19	Peddasettipalle channel near Chowdur	1,222	1,174	57	75
20	Chinnadandlur channel	1,741	2,545	92	142
21	Rajoli projects at Gopavaram	2,932	3,848	151	135
22	Do. at Razupalem	2,670	3,488	43	45
23	Settivarepalle tank	3,557	3,624	60	105
	Pulivendla Taluk.				
24	Muddanur-Pulivendla road at Tondur	2,849	3,034	73	82
25	Do. at Rayalpuram	4,376	4,229	159	152
26	Rayalpuram-Simhadripalli road at Balapanur ..	1,480	1,822	55	55
27	Do. at Nidivelagala ..	5,116	6,117	112	121
28	Lingala tank	1,934	2049	37	47
29	Gollayagudur work	3,939	4296	151	253
	Total ..	81,244	94,641	2,885	3,281

* Decrease due to the starting of work No. 8.

Gratuitous relief.

Taluks.	Number relieved.						Number of villages in which relief was given.		Number of relief workers' children and infirm dependants, if any, receiving money-doles.	
	At kitchen.		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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Cuddapah ..	1,635	1,684	..	..	† 1,823	2,275	56	42	..	..
2. Jammalamadugu ..	1,267	1,192	..	..	3,355	3,352	123	123	..	..
3. Proddatur ..	1,541	1,444	..	..	2,309	2,174	62	64	..	..
4. Pulivendla ..	1,472	1,119	..	..	2,993	2,952	90	90	..	..
Total ..	5,915	5,439	..	..	10,484	10,753	331	319	..	..

† The decrease is due to the elimination from the list of persons who ought to be relieved in kitchens and those fit for work.

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 this period.	Up to the period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammalamadugu ..	* 30	30	10,02[illegible]	9,999	25,523 Turbans.	2,56,718	* The correct number of villages was not reported in previous fortnight.
					7 × 7. 1,450	11,482	
					6 × 6. 13,448	1,33,376	
					5 × 5. 6,713	55,476	
					Panchalu. 1,956	28,192	
Proddatur	6	6	2,030	2,398	7,521 Turbans.	24,257	
Cuddapah	3	3	..	..	6 × 6. 3,632	10,468	
					5 × 5. 345	1,245	
					Panchalu. 1,772	6,272	

General Remarks—Northern section.—The numbers on relief works and on the gratuitous relief have largely increased. Twenty-nine relief works are in progress. Gratuitous relief is being administered at kitchens and in villages. The number of the kitchens that have been opened is 60. To secure proper supervision over the various relief operations, an additional Famine officer has been appointed, and entered on his duties on the afternoon of the 10th instant. He has been placed in famine charge of the Pulivendla taluk, while Deputy Collector M.R.Ry. Narayanasami Pillay continues to be in charge of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu. G.O., No. 473, dated 18th June 1897, has not been acted upon, as the telegraphic instructions referred to in paragraph 1 of the order have not been received, and the monsoon has not fulfilled its early promise.

Eastern section.—The deficiency of the south-west monsoon in the current year in parts of Siddhout and Pullampet, coupled with sudden rise of prices, is reported to be causing some anxiety regarding the situation of parts of these taluks, viz., Vontimetta and Rajampet firkas; but, as I have already stated, there is yet hope of further rain before the sowing season will be over. Meanwhile, the Tahsildar and Deputy Collector are taking steps to keep themselves informed of the state of things in their charges.

Southern section.—The taluks of Madanapalle and Kadiri call for no relief measures at present. The Tahsildar of the latter taluk reports that the prevailing high prices are not indicative of distress in his taluk, and that the ryots and merchants have stocks of food-grains, which will be sufficient till the next harvest. A small area of Kadiri in the neighbourhood of Kurli needs very careful watching, but the order authorizing gratuitous relief to those in danger of starvation will, if rains come, obviate the necessity of opening works.

It is possible that relief works will be required in parts of Ráyachóti, and near Gurramkonda of Vayalpad taluk, if there be no rain within a fortnight, but the Sub-Collector thinks that works are not required at present. In the fortnightly narrative for the period ending the 15th May, I reported that a further enquiry would be ordered on the Revd. Mr. Goffin's letter giving a gloomy account of the state of season and condition of cattle and men in the Kadiri taluk. The Sub-Collector, to whom the letter was referred for report, states that he was informed by the late Tahsildar (M.R.Ry. V. Srivatsanka Rao, the present Acting Deputy Collector, Cuddapah Division), that the Revd. Mr. Goffin had subsequently admitted, on

reconsideration or re-inspection, that there was no such acute distress as he had fancied. This shows that much reliance cannot be placed on the alarmist reports of these irresponsible gentlemen. I visited Kutagalla village in company with Mr. Vaughan—this village was specially alluded to by Mr. Goffin—and found the villagers looking well and in good health, though their "ordinary" cattle were in a sorry state:—

Places Visited.

By Collector.

Kadiri taluk.

1. Kondakomerla.
2. Nallamada and five hamlets.
3. Reddipalle.
4. Malakavemala.
5. Sanevaripalle.
6. Teppapalle.
7. Putlivaripalle.
8. Dabberamvarepalle.
9. Navabukota.
10. Chennudaripalle.
11. Kammadandlapalle.
12. Yerradarikapalle.
13. Yerepallepeta.
14. Rachavaripalle.

I also inspected Cuddapah town work and kitchen and villages near Cuddapah.

Inspections—taluks and places visited.

By Sub-Collector.

Madanapalle taluk.

1. Chinnatippasamudram.
2. Angallu.
3. Ontilla.
4. Kothakota.
5. Vempalle.

Vayalpad taluk.

6. Gurramkonda.
7. Mylapalle.
8. Mudenboyanapalle.
9. Surimadugu.
10. Rathikuntapalle.
11. Kaderayacherudu.
12. Kalakada.

By Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu.

Jammalamadugu taluk.

1. Timmapuram.
2. Ananthapuram.
3. Deguvabrahmanapalle.
4. Korrapad.
5. Mangapatnam.
6. Lavanur.
7. Penugudi.
8. Pottipad.
9. Etur.
10. Mallapalle.
11. Muddanur.
12. Penikalapad.
13. Chennadudyala.
14. Peddadudyala.
15. Velpacherla.
16. Timmapuram.
17. Kadasamkothapalle.
18. Chennareddipalle.
19. Yamadaram.

By Special Deputy Collector, Pulivendla.

Pulivendla taluk.

1. Tondur.
2. Rayalapuram.
3. Gollalagudur.
4. Yerraballa.
5. Kothapalle.
6. Ulemilla.

By Head-quarter Deputy Collector.

Cuddapah taluk.

1. Yerraguntla.
2. Kodur
3. Peddanapad.
4. Iyavaripalle.
5. Gaddamvaripalle.
6. Mittapalle.
7. Gangireddipalle.
8. Marripalle.
9. Nelathumalapalle.
10. Govamakulapalle.
11. Palagiri.
12. Veerapanayanipalle.

Inspections—Taluks and places visited.

By Deputy Collector, Sidhout Division.

Pullampet taluk.

1. Poli.
2. Chakrappanayanipet.
3. Pondalur.
4. Chitvel.
5. Attirala.
6. Utukur.
7. Penagalur.
8. Kondur.
9. Seddavaram.
10. Indlur.
11 Kodur.
12. Peddaorampad.
13. Chennaorampad.
14. Nagavaram.
15. Reddipalle.
16. Rajampet.
17. Mannur.
18. Narayanamellore.
19. Nallapareddipalle.
20. Singanamala.
21. Singareddipalle.
22. Seriyadaram.
23. Ananthampalle.
24. Rangampalle.
25. Ananthrajupet.
26. Obanapalle.
27. Bommavaram.
28. Korlegunta.
29. Jillimamaduka.
30. Nandalur.
31. Nagireddipalle.
32. Gundlur.
33. Malemarpuram.
34. Devamachupalle.
35. Mailapalle.
36. Kampasamudram.

Siddavattam taluk.

1. Vontimetta.
2. Gangaperur.
3. Muntapampalle.
4. Pennaperur.
5. Gollapalle.
6. Darijpalle.

Statement showing the extent for which water was applied for or used under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal down to 10th July 1897 on account of fasli 1306.

Taluks.	Rupees 6.	Rupees 4.		Rupees 3.	Rupees 2.	Rupee 1.	Total.
		Under canal direct.	Under canal-fed tanks.				
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
1. Rámallakóta	129·77	1,894·22	..	458·24	..	948·62	3,430·85
2. Nandikótkur	33·46	3,762·98	..	1,497·24	275·48	21,020·30	26,589·46
3. Nandyal	8·73	2,257·96	2,000·0	774 43	836·43	10,347·09	16,225·14
4. Sirvel	5·77	1,112·46	50·0	1,268·36	1,598·67	10,033·91	14,329·17
5. Koilkuntla	2·47	220·18	..	114·94	33·21	6,974·35	6,345·15
Kurnool District Total ..	180·20	9,247·80	2,050·0	4,113·21	3,003·79	48,324·87	66,919·87
6. Jammalamadugu	32·16	3,210·71	..	..	52·40	10·71	674·93
7. Proddatur	55·93	4,802·65	2,500·0	3,125·24	..	..	3,562·16
8. Cuddapah				4,240 60			1,371·12
Cuddapah District Total ..	88·9	8,013·36	2,500·0	7,418·24	10·71	5,608·21	23,638·61
Canal Total ..	268·29	17,261·16	4,550·0	11,531·45	3,014·50	53,933·8	90,558·48

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

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Total.						Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	2	250	2	250	2	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	250	2	250	2	300	..	2
Badvel	2	350	2	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	350	2	175	..	..	..	2
Cuddapah	3	400	3	250	17	2,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	400	3	250	17	2,870	1	2
Proddatur	31	4,775	29	3,835	21	3,490	3	220	3	220	15	2,110	34	4,995	32	4,055	36	5,600	7	21
Jammalamadugu	12	1,710	9	1,160	16	5,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,710	9	1,160	16	5,020	..	5
Pulivendla	28	7,350	23	2,990	54	18,225	11	1,680	11	1,680	34	4,130	39	9,030	34	4,670	88	22,355	..	8
Kadiri	12	1,690	12	1,515	26	2,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,690	12	1,515	26	2,890	2	10
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	27	5,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	5,650	..	..
Rayachóti	9	900	6	250	62	5,990	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	900	6	250	62	5,990	..	6
Vayalpad	14	2,170	14	1,645	14	1,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2,170	14	1,645	14	1,700	..	14
Total ..	113	19,595	100	12,070	239	46,135	14	1,900	14	1,900	49	6,240	127	21,495	114	13,970	288	52,375	10	70

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.						Cattle and seed-grain.						Total.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidhout	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	100	..	..	1	100	1	100	..	..
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	260	..	..	..	..	2	260
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2,540	..	..	..	..	30	2,540
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	29	2,320	..	..	..	..	8	860	..	..	..	..	37	3,180
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	7	850	9	850	3	250	78	7,024	9	850	3	250	85	7,874
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	225	2	125	52	2,915	3	225	2	125	52	2,915
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayachóti	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1,331	6	696	376	11,790	22	1,331	6	696	376	11,790
Vayalpad	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	570	8	570	29	2,685	8	570	8	570	29	2,685
Total ..	..	..	..	..	36	3,170	43	3,076	20	1,741	575	28,074	43	3,076	20	1,741	611	31,244

Resolution—No. 554, dated 6th August 1897.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall of the fortnight was disappointing. The heavy fall recorded at Cuddapah was purely local, and the rest of the affected area received virtually no rain. Since the 15th following falls have been registered :—

	Up to 29th. Inches.
Jammalamadugu	0·88
Proddatur	0·89
Badvel	1·84
Sidhout	3·15
Chitvel	1·99
Rajampet	3·12
Ráyachóti	1·11
Cuddapah	1·95
Kámalápuram	1·77
Pulivendla	0·32
Kadiri	1·63
Madanapalle	0·39
Váyalpád	0·51
Pilér	1·35

It will be seen that all stations except Váyalpád are considerably below their average still; yet even in Váyalpád, the tank supply is, as the Collector reports, small. The greater part of the standing crops appears to be under wells; but, even though thus protected, is failing in many places. The fate of the unprotected crops is still more critical. The Collector's reports much need condensation. The want of pasture and fodder is being keenly felt, the state of the cattle being, in many cases, pitiable. Their condition, as described, is exactly that referred to in Board's Proceedings, No. 376, dated 18th May 1897. There must be large mortality going on unreported. The Collector airily reported in another paper that there had been an extra mortality of 6,000 cattle in Kadiri, but he did not seem to attach any importance to this. From the present report it would seem that there is no mortality in Kadiri. The Collector will be informed that the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee is not prepared to reduce the price of imported fodder, and is unable to open fresh depôts.

3. The prices of dry grains rose sharply; the high prices in other places in the past have stimulated exports, and, now that the rain is delayed, merchants are withholding their stocks. The following figures show the comparative position of prices :—

Rate.	Measures for a rupee.			
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholam.	Cumbu.
Normal	13·2	32·0	30·0	28·0
Warning	10·6	24·0	22·5	21·0
Scarcity	7·9	16·0	15·0	14·0
Current	8·3	15·4	11·6	11·3
July 1892	8·8	17·7	14·6	13·1
July 1877	5·8	6·8	6·6	6·3

It is to be noted that ragi is now dearer than scarcity rate.

4. The opinion of the Revenue authorities is that the condition of the people is generally good, but the District Medical and Sanitary Officer considers that the condition of the coolies at four works, which he inspected, was bad. In a matter of this kind, the opinion of the professional officer is final. The numbers on works increased by 16 per cent. and on gratuitous relief by 3 per cent. The slight increase under the latter head is due to the elimination of those whose cases have been found undeserving. The Collector will be requested to adopt a uniform manner of reporting relief figures; the figures of the previous fortnight should be given before those of the current fortnight.

5. Loans are still disbursed but slowly, as the following figures show :—

Up to end of week ending	Amount disbursed. Rs.
20th June	12,060
3rd July	14,901
10th „	15,466
17th „	16,989

Many applications remain to be disposed of. Not a single loan has been disbursed in the district for the purchase of fodder. The matter appears to be altogether neglected.

6. The Collector speaks in his report of having requested the Superintending Engineer to take steps to repair wells. It is presumed that this is a mistake for the Executive Engineer. The Superintending Engineer has nothing to do with such matters, or with famine relief in any way, except so far as the work of the District Public Works staff may require supervision in technical matters. The Famine Commissioner finds that, in Kurnool, the Superintending Engineer has, without any reference whatsoever to the Collector, been prescribing tasks. If he has issued any such orders in Cuddapah, the Collector should cancel them.

(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.
„ „ Chairman, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee.

Order—No. 711, Revenue, dated 20th August 1897.

Miscellaneous. Recorded.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Exd. Shaik Karim.

89 Copies.

Public Works Department

Government {1897} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

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G.O., No. 486, 21st August 1897.

B.W.S.-2591W 18-9-97.
Communicated to the Consulting Architect.

AUGUST.

(Sd) A. McC
W

To The C A & Genl

Amalgamation of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum and the removal of the Industrial School to the Civil Orphan Asylum Buildings.

Stating that on financial grounds the proposed — has to be dropped; and sanctioning a grant of Rs. 136-8-0 *per mensem* for the Industrial School, Black Town, from the 1st December 1896 to the 30th September 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers :—

G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 15th June 1896.

Abstract.—Passing orders on report of the committee appointed to draw up a scheme for the amalgamation of the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum, and the removal of the Madras Industrial school into the buildings now occupied by the girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum.

G.O., No. 664, Educational, dated 28th October 1896.

Read—the following letter from Revd. R. J. BRANDON, ll.d., Acting Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 11th September 1896, No. 1802 :—

A special meeting of the committee of the Madras Industrial school was held on the 17th ultimo to consider G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 15th June 1896. There were present:

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.
The Garrison Chaplain.
The Chaplain of North Black Town.
The Acting Chaplain of South Black Town.
Surgeon-Major J. L. VanGeyzel.
H. E. Taylor, Esq.

Under instructions from the committee I have the honour to send to you the enclosed resolution passed unanimously, and to request that you will place the same, at your earliest convenience, before Government.

The apparent delay in forwarding the enclosure to you is accounted for by the fact that the resolution and Government orders bearing on the subject were circulated to the above members of committee for careful consideration.

Enclosure.

Resolution.—Resolved that this committee having read G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 15th June 1896, expresses its great disappointment at the terms on which it is now asked by Government to remove the Madras Industrial school to the buildings proposed to be vacated by the girls of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum at Egmore, inasmuch as in their essential features they are so contrary to what it has been led to expect from the several proposals and Government orders thereon in years past, and, so far from affording it the relief expected, would increase its difficulties.

That this committee points out with reference to the objections now for the first time raised by Government, after the question has been six years under consideration, against its taking upon itself the whole expense of maintaining the Industrial department (*vide* pages 15 and 16, 3rd paragraph of "7" of above Government order).

(*a*) That Government was never expected to maintain the "institution," but only the "Industrial department," and that no objection has been raised, or will be raised, to the attendance of pupils of all denominations for industrial instruction in the same manner as they attend the School of Arts and have hitherto attended the Madras Industrial school.

(*b*) That so far from "the establishment of the 'industrial' department as a Government institution" tending "to cause all private interest in" the school "and private efforts for its welfare and improvement to die out to the great loss of the school," it has always been believed by the committee and the public that it would, on the contrary, undoubtedly rather tend to increase these, as the committee and the public would have the assurance that the pupils of the institution were receiving a good industrial training under strict Government supervision.

(*c*) That experience has shown this committee and the public that in this part of India, where there is no "leisured class" of Europeans and Eurasians, it is quite impossible for a European $\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$ Eurasian committee of private gentlemen, as a matter of voluntary work, to manage properly and with success industrial classes in connection with the Madras Industrial school. The late Mr. Grigg was also of this opinion, as in his proposal (*vide* page 3, paragraph "6" of G.O., No. 589, Educational, dated 19th August 1890) he said, "There can be little doubt that, if these classes ('Industrial') are conducted by Government agency, their administration will be more efficient and probably also more economical."

That this committee, when it gave its general consent to the scheme proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Monro, was fully under the impression—and could be under no other—that in accordance with the recommendations of the late Mr. Grigg generally approved by Government in G.O., No. 589, Educational, dated 19th August 1890, Government would undertake the entire maintenance and control of the Industrial department. The Hon'ble Mr. Monro in his recommendations made this the basis of his proposals and gave as his chief reason for moving in the matter of the frequent requests of the then Honorary Secretary of the Madras Industrial school that Government should be urged at once to relieve the school of the cost of industrial education. In passing orders generally sanctioning this scheme, Government remarked that "Mr. Monro's scheme will prove an eminently satisfactory solution of the difficulty. The Civil Orphan Asylum and the Industrial school are both doing valuable work, but the utility of the former is restricted, and the latter is almost disabled by want of means" (*vide* page 10, paragraph "3" of G.O., No. 381, Educational, dated 1st June 1884), and it appointed a representative committee to work the scheme out in detail (*vide* G.O., No. 53, Educational, dated 22nd January 1895). That committee sent in its report in September 1895 strongly recommending the adoption of the scheme and giving full details.

That this committee, but for the hopes so long held out that Government would relieve it in the manner proposed by Mr. Grigg and Mr. Monro, would have felt it its duty long since to have closed the Industrial department of the school, and if the necessary relief is now withheld it must immediately so do. It has only been by constant appeals of a special character to the public, and by considerably reducing the number of pupils, that it has been able to keep out of debt—and at the present time there are barely sufficient funds to sustain the school for a month or two.

That this committee, therefore, earnestly hopes that Government will reconsider its decision and sanction the scheme as recommended by Mr. Grigg and Mr. Monro, Directors of Public Instruction, and in detail by the representative committee appointed by Government, as unless Government undertakes the entire maintenance and control of the Industrial department, this committee will be forced, for financial reasons, to decline to move the Madras Industrial school to Egmore and to close at once either the whole institution or the Industrial department.

That a copy of this resolution be sent at once to Government, with a request that it will kindly favour this committee with a reply at its earliest convenience as to whether it will reconsider its decision or not, this committee being unwilling hastily to close the institution or Industrial department until fully assured that there is no prospect of Government granting the relief for which it asks and which, if granted, would place a popular, much-needed and most useful institution in a stronger and more useful position than it has ever before occupied.

Order—No. 664, Educational, dated 28th October 1896.

The Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial school, will be requested to inform the committee of the school that the objections to handing over to Government the control of the Industrial department still appear to His Excellency the Governor in

Council to be grave, but that the Government will be willing to make an annual grant-in-aid of an amount sufficient to cover the whole cost of the industrial part of the education of the boys of the school, if the control of this part of their education continues to be in the hands of the committee in the same manner as the conduct and control of their general education will be in any case. The Honorary Secretary will be requested to intimate to Government the views of the committee on this offer.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School.

Read—also the following papers:—

From W. J. CLIFFORD, Esq., Secretary, Military Female Orphan Asylum, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 21st September 1896, No. 525.

I am directed by the Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum, with reference to the decision conveyed in Proceedings of Government, No. 363, dated 15th June 1896, to inquire from whom the Rs. 5 now paid by the Military Department to the asylum for every orphan under Proceedings of Government, No. 186, Educational, dated 27th February 1890, will be paid for the 42 civil orphans about to be transferred to the Military Female Orphan Asylum.

2. Should Government consider that this sum should be paid by the Military Accounts Department, I am desired to request the favour of Government addressing the Controller of Military Accounts as to whether that department will accept the charge for these civil orphans against the military budget, as it is doubtful whether the claims for these orphans, which will amount to Rs. 210 a month, will be admitted.

From W. A. BEESON, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Civil Orphan Asylums, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 12th October 1896, No. 539—D-691.

With reference to G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 15th June 1896, passing orders on report of the committee appointed to draw up a scheme for the amalgamation of the Female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum, and the removal of the Madras Industrial School into the buildings now occupied by the girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum, I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of Government, copy of resolutions passed at a special general meeting of subscribers of the Civil Orphan Asylums held on the 3rd October 1896.

Enclosure.

Resolution III.—That the subscribers have no objection to the proposals of Government as contained in paragraph 7, clause (*i*) of G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 15th June 1896, page 15.

Resolution IV.—That the subscribers agree to lend the premises, when vacated by the girls, to the Madras Industrial School Committee, the boys of the Civil Orphan Asylum being allowed to attend the Industrial School for industrial training.

Resolution V.—That the Government be requested to reconsider the views expressed in paragraph 8 of the Government Order in question in the light of such recommendations as may be made by the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylums and the Committee of the Industrial School.

Resolution VI.—That Government be informed that, in the opinion of the Civil Orphan Asylum subscribers, the Government should be entirely responsible for the Industrial department, as they do not consider any private committee is capable of doing the work with economy and efficiency.

Resolution VII.—That the subscribers hereby authorize the Directors to make such alteration of the rules of the asylums as will enable them to carry out the details of the scheme.

From the Revd. R. J. BRANDON, Acting Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 12th December 1896, No. 1938.

I have the honour, with reference to G.O., No. 664, Educational, dated 28th October 1896, to send to you a copy of the proceedings of the Committee of the Madras Industrial School, dated 12th November 1896, and to request you to be good enough to forward the same, at your earliest convenience, to Government.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the meeting of the General Committee of the Madras Industrial School held on the 12th November 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

Present:

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras—*In the Chair.*
The Chaplain of North Black Town—*Acting Honorary Secretary.*
Surgeon-Major J. L. VanGeyzel.
H. C. Taylor, Esq.

Read G.O., No. 664, Educational, dated 23rd October 1896.

Resolution.—Resolved that, on the understanding that G.O., No. 664, Educational, dated 28th October 1896, means that Government is prepared to supply funds sufficient to cover the whole cost of the industrial part of the education of the boys of the school as recommended by the Government committee in G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 15th June 1896, namely, at the rate of Rs. 410 per mensem *plus* Rs. 1,000 per annum for the purchase of raw materials, to be recovered in whole or part from sales of manufactured articles and the immediate expenditure necessary for buildings, furniture and appliances, and that provision is also made for the annual repairs of the buildings, the Committee of the Madras Industrial School is prepared to exercise control of the Industrial Department as it has been agreed it shall of the literary (general) education.

The committee, however, hopes that the time may come when with the growth of technical education Government may see its way to relieve the committee of the control of the Industrial branch.

The committee requests that in order to enable it to carry on the Industrial department as at present constituted until the transfer of the school to Egmore takes place, Government will be pleased to give the committee a grant equal in amount to the cost of the school of its present industrial staff. The staff costs Rs. 206 per mensem, of which Rs. 69-8-0 are now paid from Government funds and Rs. 136-8-0 from School funds.

Designation.	Paid from Government funds.	Paid from school funds.	Cost of staff.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Superintendent	25 0 0	40 0 0	65 0 0
Instructor in carpentry	10 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0
Do. do. assistant ..	7 8 0	12 8 0	20 0 0
Do. in blacksmithery	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0
Do. in rattan work	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 0 0
Do. in boot and shoe making ..	9 0 0	9 0 0	18 0 0
Writer	..	20 0 0	20 0 0
Storekeeper	..	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gate-keeper	3 8 0	3 8 0	7 0 0
Bill collector	..	7 0 0	7 0 0
Total ..	69 8 0	136 8 0	206 0 0

The extra cost to Government would be Rs. 136-8-0 per mensem.

No. 332.

Submitted to Government with reference to G.O., No. 664, Educational, dated 28th October 1896, which does not appear to have been communicated to this office.

14*th January* 1897. (Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

From H. G. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Administrator-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 20th January 1897.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the order of Government, No. 363, Educational, dated 15th June 1896, and, with reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 7 thereof, to state that I paid on the 9th August 1892 the legacy of Rs. 3,000 bequeathed by the late Mrs. Juliana Jane Huntly to the Female Orphan Asylum to establish a scholarship called the Claridge scholarship, to the Revd. A. C. Taylor, Chaplain and Manager and Acting Treasurer, Female Civil Orphan Asylum.

I have now no voice in the matter. If my opinion is required as to the legality of the proposal, I have the honour to state that, on the facts set out, I see no objection thereto.

From G. S. T. HARRIS, Esq., Consulting Architect to Government, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 15th February 1897, No. 5157.

With reference to G.O., No. 2092 W., dated 17th July 1896, I have the honour to submit plan and estimate for the following works required for locating the Industrial School at the Civil Orphan Asylum :—

	Rs.
(1) Heavy labour workshops and alterations to existing girls' hospital..	2,274
(2) Tools and appliances	2,019
Total ..	4,293

Endt. No. 1150-C.

Forwarded to the Educational Department, with reference to paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 15th June 1896, and memorandum No. 214, Educational, dated 26th January 1897.

25*th February* 1897. (Signed) D. McNEIL CAMPBELL, Col., R.E.,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Official Memorandum No. 1025, Educational.

With reference to their Secretary's letter No. 525, dated 1st September 1896, the Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum are informed that the Government regrets to be unable to guarantee the grant of the capitation allowance of Rs. 5 in respect of the girls who may be transferred from the Female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum under the proposed scheme of amalgamation of the two institutions. The Governors are accordingly requested to be good enough to state, as early as possible, whether, in view of this uncertainty in regard to the continuance of the capitation allowance, and in view of the present state of their finances, they are still prepared to receive the girls proposed to be transferred from the Civil Orphan Asylum.

12*th May* 1897. (Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum.

Official Memorandum No. 1026, Educational.

The Committee of the Madras Industrial School having applied for a monthly grant of Rs. 136–8–0 to enable it to maintain the Industrial department of the school until, in accordance with a scheme now under the consideration of Government, it is transferred to Egmore and worked in connection with the Civil Orphan Asylum, the Financial Department is requested to be good enough to state whether funds can be made available to meet the charge for a period of about nine months commencing from the 1st December 1896.

12*th May* 1897. (Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Financial Department.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, dated Madras, 12th June 1897, No. 6262.

With reference to endorsement No. 1071, dated 17th May last, Financial Department, herewith returned, I have the honour to state that the monthly grant of Rupees 136–8–0 to the Madras Industrial School may be given out of the budget allotment for the current year. It is not, however, clear whether the committee wants this sum as a lump grant. As all lump grants have been done away with, grants up to the limit of Rs. 136–8–0 can be sanctioned for the school, only if it is eligible for the same under the Grant-in-Aid Code.

Endt. No. 1320, Financial.

Transferred to the Educational Department.

It will be seen that the grant can be met out of the Educational budget allotment for the current year, but that the Director of Public Instruction has doubts as to its admissibility.

25*th June* 1897. (Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum.

From W. J. CLIFFORD, Esq., Secretary, Military Female Orphan Asylum, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 2nd August 1897, No. 418.

In reply to your memorandum No. 1025, dated the 12th May 1897, I have the honour, by desire of the Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum, to state that, in view of the present state of the finances of the institution, and the uncertainty with regard to the capitation allowance of Rs. 5 per child, they regret being unable to receive the girls proposed to be transferred from the Civil Orphan Asylum.

Order—No. 486, Educational, dated 21st August 1897.

The state of the finances of the Military Female Orphan Asylum being such as to make it impossible for it to receive the girls at present in the Civil Orphan Asylum, the scheme set out in G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 15th June 1896, for the amalgamation of the Female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum and the working of the Madras Industrial School in conjunction with the Male branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum must be dropped. The Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum and the Committee of Madras Industrial School will be so informed.

2. In consideration of the fact that the Committee of the Madras Industrial School continued to maintain the Industrial department of that institution in the interest of the scheme of amalgamation above mentioned, and in anticipation of its being sanctioned, the Government is pleased to comply with the request of the committee for a lump grant of Rs. 136-8-0 *per mensem* and directs that the same be paid to the committee from the 1st December 1896 to the 30th September 1897, both days inclusive. The grant will be paid from the savings in the educational budget.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Directors of Civil Orphan Asylums.
" Committee of the Madras Industrial School.
" Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.
" Public Works Department.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.