Statement No. III.

Crops.	Total sowings.	17—20 annas.	13—16 annas.	9—12 annas.	5—8 annas.	1—4 annas.	0 anna.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nellore Taluk.								
Paddy	acs. 118,178	acs. 467	acs. 12,668	acs. 29,057	acs. 50,221	acs. 16,257	acs. 7,220	8 annas.
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Variga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others including pulses.	15,743	..	483	906	6,816	5,969	800	..
Cotton	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Indigo	5,929	..	212	527	2,152	2,126	675	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil-seeds, castor and lamp oil-seeds	487	..	20	5	215	247	..	..
Gingelly	207	..	4	..	25	39	79	..
Ground-nut	28	..	..	..	1	22	..	..
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	34	..	..	1	7	19	1	..
All other crops including topes	8,223	..	166	360	2,784	2,568	33	..
Total	148,830	467	13,553	30,856	62,221	27,248	8,808	..
Gudur Taluk.								
Paddy	58,707	108	2,956	9,051	22,051	9,461	10,439	7 annas.
Cholam	15,244	30	299	3,134	5,982	4,828	285	8 annas.
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	4,031	..	10	473	1,623	434	56	7 annas.
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Variga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others including pulses.	10,229	..	140	3,735	4,882	1,344	49	..
Cotton	7	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
Indigo	2,622	..	172	353	816	866	41	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil-seeds, castor and lamp oil-seeds	1,710	..	179	327	971	217	..	..
Gingelly	932	..	18	94	304	425	9	..
Ground-nut	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	485	..	2	5	127	28	4	..
All other crops including topes	5,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	99,150	138	3,776	17,172	36,759	17,608	10,883	..
Rapur Taluk.								
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam	53,354	..	6,105	14,002	20,251	9,007	3,989	9 annas.
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	3,452	..	47	302	1,927	840	336	7 annas.
Varagu	6,830	..	41	119	837	3,136	2,697	3 annas.
Variga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others including pulses.	14,835	2	247	1,151	5,673	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement No. III—*cont.*

Crops.	Total sowings.	17—20 annas.	13—16 annas.	9—12 annas.	5—8 annas.	1—4 annas.	0 anna.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kávali Taluk.								
Paddy	acs. 24,126	acs. ..	acs. 825	acs. 3,442	acs. 7,280	acs. 5,226	acs. 7,353	5 annas.
Cholam	36,864	..	1,553	3,326	17,106	11,564	3,315	9 annas.
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	1,250	7,702	5,155	3 annas.
Variga	14,107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others including pulses.	..	..	438	2,666	3,973	4,246	338	..
Cotton	11,661	..	1	6	235	488	144	..
Indigo	874	..	125	925	1,981	314	105	..
Sugarcane	3,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil-seeds, castor and lamp oil-seeds	..	..	..	208	1,031	2,134	155	..
Gingelly	3,528	..	..	..	4	4	1	..
Ground-nut	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	1	66	19	15	1	..
All other crops including topes	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,552	35	35	267	707	471	37	..
	96,273	35	2,978	10,906	33,586	32,164	16,604	..
Atmakúru Taluk.								
Paddy	12,045	300	1,339	3,072	2,248	1,042	2,996	8 annas.
Cholam	89,545	..	2,603	22,992	41,879	18,586	3,480	8 annas.
Cumbu	7,084	..	659	2,008	2,879	1,369	148	9 annas.
Ragi	11,491	..	200	4,427	3,491	1,546	239	9 annas.
Varagu	13,401	..	..	10	1,683	6,840	4,868	3 annas.
Variga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others including pulses.	8,138	..	..	481	4,449	2,851	345	..
Cotton	2,691	..	..	34	2,026	393	147	..
Indigo	4,848	..	77	318	1,618	2,097	531	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil-seeds, castor and lamp oil-seeds	8,298	..	..	1,039	4,420	2,556	137	..
Gingelly	347	..	..	4	15	7	39	..
Ground-nut	7	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	203	..	..	19	60	8	..	..
All other crops including topes	..	..	3	391	1,013	539	13	..
Total	3,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	161,334	300	4,881	34,796	65,784	37,834	12,943	..
Udayagiri Taluk.								
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·01
Cholam	26,301	..	44	1,626	9,283	8,496	6,852	8
Cumbu	5,918	..	211	1,579	2,877	936	85	9 annas.
Ragi	6,889	230	212	2,467	2,660	1,373	177	0
Varagu	12,595	..	..	..	24	2,868	9,703	..
Variga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others including pulses.	9,859	..	17	311	2,895	3,944	2,692	..
Cotton	3,781	64	112	12	563	1,889	1,317	..
Indigo	1,693	..	..	439	700	308	70	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	243	1,086	3,353	1,330	..
	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..

	-tment.	C. No.	Year.	Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.

500—18-6-99.

Public (1899) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 1026

Dated 12-9-99

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording Thos: Rev dep^{t}: noticing with pleasure the testimony borne to the good work done by Messrs A.Y.G. Campbell and R. Scott in connection with the administration of famine relief in the Nellore Dt: during 1897-98.

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 CURRENT No. 2437

Government {1899} of Madras.

REVENUE.



Recd. 4 *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., Nos. 544, 544A, 17th August 1899.

Order W.. 10262/12 Sept 99
This

AUGUST.

Recorded

Copies
11/9/99

Entered in C S Register
Messrs Scott & Campbell

Entered
Copies
11/9/99

Cmb
11 Sept

Famine relief.

Passing orders on Board's Proceedings reviewing the report on the administration of — in the Nellore district during 1897–98.

WITH ORDER

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 86, dated 20th March 1899:—

Read—the following letter from C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Acting Collector of Nellore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 16th December 1898, No. 4772-Ver.:—

I have the honour to forward my report on the administration of famine relief in this district called for in B.P., Mis. No. 6876, dated 28th November 1898.

2. *Preliminary.*—The part of the district most liable to famine is the northern and western portion consisting of the Government taluks of Ongole, Kandukur, Udayagiri, Kanigiri and the zamindari divisions of Podili and Darsi, especially the parts under the ghats to the west. The soil here is heavy or light regar fit only for dry crops, so poor that the slightest variation of season affects them. There are very few irrigation sources and these are only small rainfed tanks.

The last scarcity was in 1891. Since then the only causes tending to modify the general condition of the people were the natural increase of population and the construction of the Bezwada-Madras State Railway. The population of the district was 1,463,736 according to the census of 1891 against 1,220,236 in 1881, thus showing an increase of 19·95 per cent. It will be interesting to know what the increase since 1891 has been. The railway has not yet been opened to traffic, but has provided a constant demand for labour.

The famine under review declared itself after the failure of one monsoon, *i.e.*, the north-east monsoon in 1897. In order, therefore, to understand the condition of the district, it is necessary to give a brief resumé of the seasons between 1892–93 and 1897–98.

1892–93.—The year had a total rainfall of 36·18 inches. It had a very good south-west monsoon, but the north-east monsoon was not equally good. The effects of the previous year's distress were still felt and prices stood high.

1893–94.—The south-west monsoon was deficient, while the abnormal fall of 25·19 inches in a few days in November caused serious damages to tanks. Prices showed no considerable tendency to fall.

1894–95.—The total rainfall was 31·45 against an average of 35·86. There was very little rain after October.

1895–96.—The south-west monsoon, though late, was slightly better than the two previous years, but the north-east monsoon gave 2 inches less and the freshes in the Pennéru were unusually deferred.

1896–97.—The south-west monsoon was very favourable, but the north-east, which usually comes in the middle of October, held off till 18th November, causing considerable loss of crops, &c. The remarks in this office letter No. 4016-Ver., dated 5th November 1896, will show the state of affairs on that date and how the district stood on the verge of a famine. 16·30 inches of rain, however, fell in November and afforded immense relief, but owing to its coming so late, and the existence of famine in the neighbouring districts, the district was affected by loss of crop and high prices.

1897–98.—The year under review had a decidedly unfavourable season and conditions were rendered worse by previous bad seasons. This, together with increase

in population, accounts for State relief being called into requisition after the failure of the north-east monsoon. The results would have been disastrous, had it not been for the fact that the neighbouring districts had almost recovered from the effects of the previous famine.

Season.

3. *Rainfall and Water-supply.*—Statement No. I shows the rainfall month by month from 1891–92 to 1897–98. Column 2 thereof gives similar particulars for 1876–77, the year of the great famine.

Column 10 gives the average for five years from 1892–93 to 1896–97 and column 11 the 25 years' average. The figures for 1897–98 (column 9) show that the south-west monsoon of the year under report registered a fall of 18·37 against a 25 years' average of 12·64. I append below my remarks about season made in the jamabandi report recently submitted:—

"2. *Season and Rainfall.*—The state of the season in the district has already formed the subject of special reports and a portion of the district was treated as affected. The following statement shows the rainfall for each taluk as compared with the quantity registered in the previous year and the averages. At the foot of the statement is also furnished information showing the progress of cultivation in each month as compared with similar statistics for the previous year and the average. (For the statement *vide* enclosure I-A.) It will be seen that the total rainfall for the district was considerably deficient, being only 24·51 against a 25 years' average of 34·64 and 37·71 in the previous year. The south-west monsoon set in fairly well and registered an unusually good rainfall of 18·60 inches against an average of 12·60 or 48 per cent. in excess of the average. This excess was general throughout the district except in the taluks of Nellore and Atmakúr, where the fall was above normal. The Pennéru received early freshes. The sowings showed a corresponding advance throughout the district, the total extent brought under cultivation up to end of September being acres 478,514 against a five years' average of acres 463,478 and acres 450,402, the area cultivated in fasli 1306. The prospects were so far encouraging, but this state of things was not to continue long, as the north-east monsoon on which the district depends for the bulk of the rain proved a failure. The rainfall in October fell short of the average by 76 per cent. and that for November 72 per cent. Taking the monsoon as a whole there was a deficiency of 75 per cent. as compared with the average fall. Individually Kanigiri fared the worst, the total rainfall registered being only 1·25 inches during the period against an average of 12·96, while Udayagiri and Darsi had only 17 and 19 per cent., respectively, of the normal fall. In other taluks it ranged from 19 per cent. in Kandukur to 58 per cent. in Podili; but for the copious rainfall in the south-west monsoon in these parts, the season would have proved most disastrous. As it was, it retarded the progress of cultivation considerably, only 92·78 per cent. of the extent cultivated in fasli 1306 and 93·99 per cent. of the five years' average having been brought under cultivation. Out of the area so cultivated crops in large portions failed, resulting in extensive remissions under all heads. The season was thus very unfavourable and State relief was called into requisition in the two Government taluks of Kanigiri and Udayagiri and the two zamindari divisions of Podili and Darsi, where it was most needed. Dry remissions were granted in two Government taluks above named and Government sanctioned the postponement of collections beyond the fasli in the Udayagiri taluk to an extent of Rs. 11,573."

Water-supply.—The following table shows the sources of irrigation talukwar besides the Sangam and Nellore anicuts and the Nellore tank:—

Taluks.	Tanks.		Channels including anicut channels.		Anicuts.		Wells.
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	
Gudur	132	44	10	..	..	..	1,491
Hapur	86	11	..	..	..	..	1,162
Nellore	80	3	2	..	..	..	1,372
Atmakúr	91	5	149	2	1	4	2,496
Káváli	74	17	6	..	..	..	404
Udayagiri	46	7	4	..	1	..	1,474
Kandukur	86	14	..	..	..	..	1,742
Kanigiri	29	7	..	..	..	..	2,509
Ongole	48	1	..	..	..	..	1,203
Total ..	672	109	171	2	2	4	13,853

The freshes in the Pennéru were sufficiently copious to preserve the bulk of the crops depending upon the two anicuts though in a few villages situated at the tail-end of the projects insufficiency of water was felt to some extent. The Nellore tank was also low, and but for the exertions of the ryots in supplementing the supply from the river Pennéru by voluntary labour, the loss of crop would have been more extensive.

The condition of each taluk with reference to its rainfall and water-supply, and the condition of standing crops immediately after the season declared itself, is detailed in this office letter No. 3968-Ver., dated 4th December 1897.

The Nellore taluk, though with scanty rainfall, was considered out of danger, as the anicut systems were relied on to bring the standing crops to maturity, while the dry crops in the south-west were considered safe.

In Kávali taluk, the November rains brought into the tanks from fifteen days to two months' supply and the taluk was considered to present no causes for serious anxiety. There was sufficient water in garden wells which facilitated the raising of dry crops. Latterly, however, several minor irrigation works were sanctioned for execution on the gang piece-work system which employed what little labour was not availed of by the railway works and the local agricultural labour market.

In Gudur, a considerable loss of wet crop was apprehended, while the dry crops were considered safe. The supply in rain-fed tanks was inadequate.

The same state of things was held to apply to the Government taluk of Rapur and the zamindari divisions of Pólúr and Venkatagiri. But the state of the tract was not considered so critical as to call for any measures of relief and this fact was confirmed by the abortive results of a test work opened in Rapur taluk.

In the Atmakúr taluk, the supply in tanks varied from *nil* to three months, and a considerable failure of paddy was apprehended under many tanks. The supply under river-channels was, however, adequate.

In Udayagiri, the tanks, except in a few cases, contained no supply worth the name, while the dry crops showed a tendency to fail except in the extreme south-eastern portion of the taluk bordering on Atmakúr, where there was some rainfall.

In the Kandukur taluk, the supply in tanks varied from *nil* to twenty days and a considerable failure of paddy was apprehended throughout the taluk except in the coast villages, where there was some rain.

The few tanks in Kanigiri contained one to three months' supply with one or two exceptions but the dry crops were in a critical state.

The few tanks in Ongole contained supplies varying from one to three months.

In Podili and Darsi divisions the rainfall was inadequate and the tanks contained supplies from *nil* to one and-a-half months in Darsi and from one to three months in Podili.

The course of the subsequent events in respect of rainfall and water-supply is detailed in the fortnightly narratives submitted from time to time, and there is no need to go over the same ground now. It may be observed that, in the narrative for the fortnight ending 31st March last, it was proposed that the future narratives should be confined to the Sub-Collector's and Atmakúr Deputy Collector's divisions, where alone any perceptible signs of distress were existent. The Board approved of the above proposal.

Drinking-water.—As the hot weather advanced, complaints of difficulty in procuring drinking water were frequent in the villages bordering on the ghats in the west, and measures were then and there taken to alleviate the distress by repairing existing wells and by sinking new wells where necessary. A statement showing the wells so improved in the Government taluks of Kanigiri and Udayagiri and the zamindari divisions of Podili and Darsi is enclosed.

4. *Cultivation.*—Statement II contains talukwar information about sowings for the years 1891–92 to 1897–98, together with the average for the five years ending 1896–97. The following table gives an abstract of the results of the year under report as compared with the five years' average and the figures of 1891–92 with reference to the holdings :—

Taluk.	Holdings for 1897-98 (Fasli 1307).			Sowings in 1897-98 (Fasli 1307).			Sowings in 1891-92 (Fasli 1301).		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gudur	78,078	47,991	126,069	25,898	40,281	66,179	23,272	35,806	59,078
Rapur	71,726	5,918	77,644	56,059	3,393	59,452	50,009	3,636	53,645
Nellore	67,264	97,868	165,132	19,185	87,586	106,771	17,502	76,060	93,562
Atmakúr ..	119,071	16,582	135,653	92,891	13,600	106,491	84,592	12,943	97,535
Kávali	70,478	21,143	91,621	41,816	18,532	60,348	38,943	16,524	55,467
Udayagari ..	56,346	1,630	57,976	43,569	1,366	44,935	46,631	1,213	47,844
Kandukur ..	155,540	14,962	170,502	110,701	12,426	123,127	118,585	8,495	127,080
Kanigiri ..	53,283	442	53,725	38,029	399	38,428	42,852	274	43,126
Ongole	200,451	2,677	203,128	159,138	1,943	161,081	153,248	1,278	154,526
Total ..	872,237	209,213	1,081,450	587,286	179,526	766,812	575,634	156,229	731,863

Taluk.	Sowings as per five years' average ending with 1896-97.			Percentage of sowings to holdings.			
				1897-98.		Five years' average.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Gudur	25,795	42,076	67,871	33	84	33	87
Rapur	55,436	4,764	60,200	78	57	77	80
Nellore	19,231	89,791	109,022	29	89	29	92
Atmakúr	90,754	15,577	106,331	78	82	76	94
Kávali	42,868	19,855	62,723	59	87	61	94
Udayagiri	46,776	1,411	48,187	77	84	83	86
Kandukur	123,641	13,435	137,076	71	83	79	90
Kanigiri	44,083	386	44,469	71	90	83	87
Ongole	160,795	2,322	163,117	79	73	80	87
Total ..	609,379	189,617	798,996	67	86	70	90

The taluks may be divided broadly into wet and dry taluks as shown below (with percentages) :—

Wet.

——	Dry.		Wet.	
	Average for five years.	1897-98.	Average for five years.	1897-98.
Nellore	29	29	92	89
Gudur	33	33	87	84
Atmakúr	76	78	94	82
Kávali	61	59	94	87
Kandukur	79	71	90	83

Dry.

——	Dry.		Wet.	
	Average for five years.	1897-98.	Average for five years.	1897-98.
Rapur	77	78	80	57
Udayagiri	83	77	86	84
Kanigiri	83	71	87	90
Ongole	80	79	87	73

It will be seen from the above that though the sowings in the aggregate did not show a considerable fall as compared with the five years' average, there were noticeable fluctuations here and there. In Kanigiri and Udayagiri where dry cultivation is dominant, the actuals fall short of the averages, while the less important wet sowings near or exceed the averages. In Rapur the wet sowings show a considerable fall due to inadequate supplies in tanks, but the dry sowings were normal and gave a decent outturn. The same remarks apply to Ongole. In Nellore and Gudur where dry cultivation is comparatively very insignificant, it attained the average, while the wet sowings showed a decline. In Atmakúr, Kávali and Kandukur, dry and wet sowings are both of equal importance and there was generally a fall under both heads. It has been explained above that the south-west monsoon was unusually good. Taking the district as a whole, the sowings up to the end of September were 3·14 per cent. in excess of the five years' average. The state of the season, especially in a year when there was an unusually good south-west monsoon followed by a totally indifferent north-east monsoon, cannot be judged entirely by the extent of sowings but should be judged by the extent to which the areas so sown bear fruit.

5. *Harvest and outturn.*—The annexed statement No. III shows the acreage and outturn under each crop for fasli 1307. As already stated in the jamabandi report the figures are only approximate, and are based on karnam's figures. They relate to Government taluks and inams only.

The following gives talukwar particulars of the outturn of each of the five food-crops, viz., paddy, cholam, cambu, ragi and varagu or aruga, as well as variga which is generally used in Ongole taluk:—

Taluk.	Outturn of					
	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cambu.	Ragi.	Varagu (Aruga.)	Variga.
	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.
Nellore	8	..	..	..	..	..
Gudur	7	8	..	..	..	..
Rapur	..	9	..	7	..	..
Kávali	5	9	..	7	3	..
Atmakúr	8	8	..	..	3	..
Udayagiri	..	2	9	9	3	..
Kandukur	5	4	8	9	..	..
Kanigiri	..	..	5	..	2	..
Ongole	..	5	6	6	..	..
			7	..	..	6

The absence of paddy under Rapur, Udayagiri, Kanigiri and Ongole was not because no paddy crop was raised there, but because it is not treated there as a food-crop for purposes of returns and hence no information is available there. It may, however, be assumed that the outturn of the crop in those taluks could not have been more than 5 annas, the outturn in Kávali and Kandukur. Cholam gave a good crop in Gudur, Rapur, Kávali and Atmakúr, while in Udayagiri and Kanigiri it was an absolute failure.

Cambu and ragi were mostly under wells and gave a moderate outturn except perhaps in Kandukur. Varagu or aruga was cultivated in Rapur, Kávali, Atmakúr, Udayagiri, Kandukur and Kanigiri. The Outturn was generally poor and in Udayagiri and Kanigiri it was a total failure.

The variga of Ongole taluk gave a fair outturn of 6 annas. This crop is peculiar to that single taluk and is consumed to a large extent there. The above figures show beyond doubt that, even in respect of outturn, Udayagiri and Kanigiri fared the worst.

Food Stocks and Trade.

6. *Stocks.*—On this subject, only general and conjectural information can be furnished. In ordinary years, the district is generally able to meet the local demands for food-grains and is also able to export stocks to other places. The richer ryots keep at least one year's stock for themselves and for their farm labourers. The grain dealers generally keep a year's stock in hand and perhaps more, having regard to the

succession of bad years, with expectations of realizing large profits. During the previous year, however, when there was famine in the adjacent districts, large stocks of grain were exported. The south-west monsoon of the year under report only encouraged this measure, but when the succeeding monsoon proved a failure there was some pressure in this respect and the local markets had to be replenished by stocks from outside.

7. *Means of communication.*—The district is fairly well provided with roads which connect all important places. There are, besides, the Buckingham canal placing the district within easy and convenient reach of the Kistna and Gódávari deltas, the Villupuram-Nellore section of the South Indian Railway connecting the district with the Madras Railway, and the Southern Mahratta Railway to the extreme north-west connecting the district with Bellary, Kurnool and Kistna. When the East-Coast Railway is completed, the district will be well provided with communications.

8. *Internal and external trade.*—Internal trade was brisk enough during the distress with a very few exceptions. Paddy was being exported freely from Nellore and Gudur taluks to the western taluks, but dry grains had to be obtained from outside. No statistics are available for the external trade to enable remarks of a useful nature being offered. A statement, so far as information is available, is annexed, showing the exports and imports by sea and rail. It will be seen therefrom that there were no imports by sea, the exports themselves being confined to pulses. The figures about the rail-borne trade are available only for the period between April 1897 to November 1897. There were large exports in 1896 to the Deccan districts by road, of which no information is available. Similarly large quantities of food-grains were brought into the district from the Deccan districts as well as from Kistna and Gódávari, &c. The stocks received into the Udayagiri taluk in January were as follows:—

	Putties.
Paddy	400
Broken rice	150
Cholam	50
Cambu	7
Ragi	100

In the fortnight ending 31st March 1898, 500 candies of ragi, 200 of cholam and 300 of cambu were imported into Darsi:—

Month.	Rail-borne trade.		Sea-borne trade.			
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
				Rs.		
April 1897	4,706·71	1,046·75	..	..	..	..
May ,, ...	3,835·41	573·45	..	..	..	..
June ,, ...	4,882·44	495·61	2,133	8,335	..	..
July ,, ...	17,226·29	453·30	3,421	12,848	..	..
August ,, ...	12,576·38	1,007·29	..	..	..	..
September 1897	9,662·00	954·62	797	3,264	..	..
October ,, ...	5,572·58	1,664·17	..	..	..	..
November ,, ...	777·00	864·00	..	..	..	..
December ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
January 1898	..	..	..	..	..	..
February ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
March ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
April ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..

9. *Ability of local markets to meet demands.*—The local markets were always able to meet the demands. They were not absolutely depleted of stocks at any time except perhaps of particular grains in certain localities. Up to the middle of April, no second-sort rice was sold in Udayagiri and Rapur. After that, it would appear to have been thrown into the market now and then, but generally it was conspicuous by its absence. Cholam was not to be had in Darsi and Kanigiri up to the end of

January, but was available thereafter. In the other places where it was not sold, it did not evidently stand in much demand nor was it locally grown. Ragi was procurable in all places generally except in Rapur and Addanki, where cholam was freely available. Atmakúr was the only place where cambu was never to be had. In other places it was available with some exceptions now and then. Markets on the whole were well supplied with grains, and there was no complaint of want of grain any where.

Prices.

10. *Fluctuations in district average prices.*—Statement No. IV gives the prices for the four food-grains month by month for the years 1891–92 to 1898–99 up to the end of October 1898.

It will show in one glance how the prices which were very high from December 1891 to June 1892 fell gradually to a normal state and how they began to rise again from July 1896 onwards. In November 1896, they showed a sudden rise due to the threatened failure of the north-east monsoon, and the impetus occasioned by abnormal demands from outside, but immediately after the rains they became easier and continued so till March 1897. In April they again rose suddenly owing to a threatened failure of the south-west monsoon, coupled with the abnormal pressure from outside since then they never showed any real tendency to fall and with the failure of the north-east monsoon they either passed the scarcity rates or were hovering over them. The following are the warning and scarcity rates of the different grains :—

	Warning rates.	Scarcity rates.
Rice	11·20	8·40
Cholam	19·50	13·00
Ragi	21·00	14·00
Cambu	18·00	12·00

Rice had been above the warning rate since November 1896, while in January 1898 it hovered over the scarcity rate. It again fell to nine seers in April 1898 but has not as yet fallen below the warning rate.

Similarly, cholam passed the warning rate in November 1896. Though it fell considerably thereafter, it never went below that rate until, at last, it passed the scarcity rate in November 1897.

Ragi also passed the warning rate in November 1896, and the scarcity rate in November 1897. So also cambu.

A statement No. V comparing the prices of the year under report with those that obtained in the famine year (1877–78) and the scarcity of 1891–92 is enclosed. It will be seen therefrom that the prices were generally higher than those in 1891–92, but were easier than the famine prices of 1877–78.

11. *Noticeable variations from the district average at any recording station.*—The variations were not very considerable owing to easy communications. In the case of rice, the district average was 9·1 seers per rupee, while the lowest and the highest rates were 7·52 at Udayagiri and 11·28 at Rapur. It has been shown above that at these two stations second sort rice was not generally sold. The price recorded for Rapur represents the rate sold in one month, and there were no sales thereafter. The two stations where rice was easy were Nellore and Allur, the latter being a large paddy-producing centre, while the former, which is the district head-quarters, trades in rice considerably and receives the whole paddy produced in the surrounding country. The price in Kanigiri was uniformly high due to smallness of local supply as well as to short imports from outside. The district average for cholam was 13·3 seers per rupee. The variations between this average and the prices obtaining at the recording stations were not very great. There were similarly no striking variations in the prices of the other grains. There were fluctuations here and there due to occasional paucity of supplies, &c.

12. *Variations between prices at recording stations and outlying villages.*—It does not appear that there were any considerable variations in the prices except those due to cost of carriage. Detailed information as to the exact prices that prevailed in the outlying villages is not now available.

Condition of the people.

13. *Labour markets.*—Agricultural operations freely employed labour till about the middle of November when the north-east monsoon proved a failure. Employment then became hard to find. The Bezwada-Madras State Railway works in the coast employed large numbers, while in Rapur and some other taluks the mica industry employed a deal of labour. The greatest strain was felt in the Udayagiri and Kanigiri taluks and the zamindari divisions of Podili and Darsi and test relief works were opened in these tracts.

14. *Public health.*—Public health was generally good except that cholera and small-pox were raging.

The deaths from cholera from December 1897 to October 1898 were 3,019 against 387 in the previous year. The mortality from fever was 10,725 against 12,831 of the previous year and that from small-pox was 195 against 119 in the previous year. The decrease in the mortality from fever was made up by the increase under cholera—*vide* statement No. V-A enclosed.

A statement No. VI showing the mortality under the several diseases from January to October 1898 as compared with the two previous years is also enclosed.

The condition of the labourers on works was generally good, as well of those in kitchens. Any stray cases of under-fed or emaciated children were specially treated and there is nothing to be added to the remarks already contained in the fortnightly narratives. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer inspected the works and kitchen lastly in September and declared that the condition of the labourers, &c., was good.

15. *Death and Birth rate.*—Statement No. VII giving the particulars of births and deaths during the year as compared with the three previous years and the famine year 1891–92 is enclosed.

It will be seen therefrom that compared with the average of past three years, the births in the year under report were less by 12 per cent. though they show an increase over the results of 1891–92 by 8 per cent. Similarly in point of mortality, the results of the year show that the deaths as compared with 1891–92 were less by 4 per cent., while they showed an increase by 8 per cent. over the three years' average.

16. *Crime and Jail Statistics.*—Statement No. VIII shows the particulars of offences for the previous seven years. Similar particulars for the current year are not available, but the figures for 1897 show that there has been a slight increase under "House breaking and theft." The figures about the jail population are available in the Board's office.

The statement appended to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3550, dated 11th June 1898, shows that the total number of admissions into the sub and district jails during the thirteen months from April 1897 to April 1898 was 1,630 which was in excess of the average by 35 per cent. The admissions in the subsequent months were on the increase, the number during the six months ending with June being 107 per cent. more than the average for the corresponding period in the three preceding years, the increase in the month of June itself being 196 per cent.

17. *Emigration and Immigration.*—Statement No. IX shows the number of emigrants by sea from December 1897 to October 1898, as compared with the five previous years and the two previous famine years (1891–92 and 1877–78).

There have been no cases of immigration. No details are available as to emigration or immigration by road or rail. It is stated generally that individual members and sometimes whole families migrated from the western villages of Kanigiri and Udayagiri taluks and the Podili and Darsi divisions in quest of labour, but no authentic information is available under this head.

Relief Measures.

(*A*) *Under the Famine Code.*

18. *Necessity for State aid.*—As observed in paragraph 2 *supra* the north-east monsoon of fasli 1306 (1896–97) having given a copious rainfall, all anxiety for that year was at an end. On the 2nd June 1897, Mr. Scott submitted a report on the

situation of the district as it stood at the end of May. The south-west monsoon having proved favourable, there was no occasion for any measures. The following north-east monsoon having, however, threatened to be a failure, Mr. Scott submitted a special report in this office, No. 3897-Ver., dated 24th November 1897. The following is an extract of the last paragraph thereof:—

"(8) To sum up—

"The state of the district generally is not such as to call for any immediate measures of relief. The Udayagiri taluk is in a more critical state than others. If no rain falls by the end of November, test relief works will have to be opened in this taluk. In the other taluks immediate measures do not seem to be necessary. If the monsoon should prove a failure, relief operations will have to be started from the middle of December in some cases and from the beginning of January in others. I am taking necessary precautions for getting everything ready for any emergency and shall submit a further report at the end of the month showing in detail the tracts likely to be affected and the number which will require relief."

The next report is contained in this office No. 3968-Ver., dated 4th December 1897. In this report the tracts likely to be affected and the numbers requiring relief were detailed and it was concluded with the remark that "if there should be moderate rainfall in the month, the situation would greatly alter for the better and that in any case actual relief works would not be necessary until about the beginning of January." Steps were then and there inaugurated for the inspection of the affected areas and the situation of the district was carefully watched. The rainfall in December was, however, practically *nil*, and the state of things grew worse. The dry crops in all the taluks were in a critical state and complaints of want of work were being received. The locality where works were first called into requisition was Udayagiri, where the labour market was practically dull, the supply of labour there being even in ordinary years more than the demand.

19. *Area and population for which required*:—The area and population of the tract considered to be affected as given in paragraph 6 of this office letter No. 3968-Ver., dated 4th December 1897, is shown below:—

Taluk or division.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average number of persons estimated to require work daily at 4 per cent.	Average number of persons estimated to require gratuitous relief.	Maximum number on relief in 1891-92.	
					Works.	Kitchens.
Udayagiri	871	109,227	4,009	200	5,933	7
Kandukur	787	148,475	5,938	300	..	..
Kanigiri	1,014	131,222	5,249	265	8,695	247
Podili	564	68,466	2,739	135	8,776	221
Darsi	616	84,631	3,385	170	..	..
Total ..	3,852	533,021	21,320	1,070	23,404	475

Statement X—apportions the above area and population between Government and zamindari, and the course in which the above particulars were considered to vary necessary in the three Government taluks of Atmakúr, Kávali, Kandukur and Rapur The state of Atmakúr taluk formed the subject of a special report from this office disposed of in B.P., No. 13, dated 11th January 1898. In paragraph 8 of his report, Mr. Scott observed as follows:—

"The foregoing facts go to show that while the season has not been a good one, it has not been a very bad one, and it should not be necessary to provide State relief to any large extent. I had hoped that none would be necessary, but the continued high prices and the almost complete cessation of any demand for labourers in parts have made some necessary. As noted in paragraph 7, the tract where relief is required is the Atmakúr firka, which is marked in the rough sketch of the taluk enclosed. To provide labour I think it will be unnecessary to resort to any

regular relief works, and I would recommend instead the excavation by the Public Works Department of the Biraperu-Anamasamudram channel on the gang and piece-work system without the intervention of contractors in addition to repairs to a few minor irrigation tanks."

The minor irrigation works were executed, but the Public Works Department work, viz., "Biraperu-Anamasamudram channel" was not carried out, as it was subsequently reported that demand for labour ceased and that the local agricultural operations as well as the minor irrigation and road works employed what little labour was available. Similarly, works were considered necessary in the Penubarti range of the Rapur taluk. A few tank restoration works were sanctioned for execution in B.P., Mis. No. 10176, dated 28th December 1897, but when the works came to be actually opened on the 20th January, the coolies refused to work unless paid at three and two annas per head for males and females, respectively, irrespective of the outturn. The work was then closed. The state of Kandukur taluk seemed at one time to hover on distress, but there being no acute need for relief, no relief works were actually opened. The tracts where relief was actually administered were thus the Government taluks of Udayagiri and Kanigiri including a large area of the Kálahasti zamindari and the Venkatagiri zamindari division of Podili.

In Darsi division no regular works were started as none seemed necessary.

20. *Nature of measures introduced with dates of introduction and closure.*—The following table gives the several measures of relief introduced in each taluk with dates of their opening and closure:—

Works.

Taluk.	Name of work.	Date of opening.	Period during which it was worked out on the task work system.	Date of introducing intermediate system.	Date of closure.	By what agency worked with dates for the duration of each agency.
Udayagiri ..	1. Prickly-pear work ..	16th Dec. 1897.	16th Dec. 1897 to 19th Jan. 1898.	..	19th Jan. 1898.	By Civil Department throughout.
	2. Narravada road work .	22nd Dec. 1897.	22nd Dec. 1897 to 17th Jan. 1898.	18th Jan. 1898.	27th Oct. 1898.	Civil Department till 20th March 1898. On 21st March 1898 transferred to Public Works Department.
	3. Sitarampuram road work.	8th Jan. 1898.	....	8th Jan. 1898.	12th Jan. 1898.	By Civil Department throughout.
	4. Nelatur road	12th Jan. 1898.	....	12th Jan. 1898.	31st Mar. 1898.	Do. do.
Kanigiri ..	1. Nandanavanam tank work.	3rd Jan. 1898.	3rd Jan. 1898 to 21st Jan. 1898.	22nd Jan. 1898.	12th Apl. 1898.	By Public Works Department throughout.
	2. Narramarella road work.	25th Dec. 1897.	25th Dec. 1897 to 10th April 1898.	11th April 1898.	1st Oct. 1898.	Civil Department from 25th December 1897 to 10th April 1898, and afterwards by Public Works Department.
Podili Division.	1. Pedarikatla road ..	31st Dec. 1897.	31st Dec. 1897 to 6th April 1898.	..	6th April 1898.	By Civil Department.
	2. Podili-Kumbum road .	7th April 1898.	7th April 1898 to 13th Apl. 1898.	14th April 1898.	1st July 1898.	Do.

Kitchens.

Taluk.	Name of work to which attached.	Date of opening.	Average number per day.			Date of closure.
			Dependants	Others.	Total.	
Udayagiri ..	Prickly-pear work	16th Dec. 1897.	111	5	116	19th Jan. 1898.
	Narravada road work ..	27th " "	37	6	43	25th Oct. "
	Sitarampuram road work ..	8th Jan. 1898.	19	..	19	12th Jan. "
	Nandanavanam tank work ..	3rd " "	36	1	37	22nd " "
Kanigiri ..	Narramarella road work ..	24th Dec. 1897.	45	8	53	15th April "
	Pedarikatlar road work ..	3rd Jan. 1898.	22	3	25	6th " "
Podili Division.	Podili-Kumbum road ..	7th April "	23	..	23	26th May

Grain doles to an extent of Rs. 10-4-2 were given to certain destitute persons in Addanki and Podili divisions, but these were stopped for want of special sanction. There were no other measures of relief administered under the Code.

21. *Classes of people relieved.*—The classes of people relieved were agricultural and other daily labourers, and consisted chiefly of Panchamas, Chucklers, Mahomedans, Gollas and Kapus. The latter two classes were, however, very few.

The Udayagiri taluk, especially the Kasba Udayagiri, abounds in Mahomedans of the cooly class who habitually live by the collection and sale of grass and firewood. These were largely found on works. A few zamindari ryots of small status also attended the works.

22. *Numbers on relief.*—The annexed table shows the average numbers on relief in each month from January to October 1898. The maximum number was reached in January 1898:—

Form of relief.	Average numbers relieved.										
	December 1897.	January 1898.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
1. Relief works	1,895	6,573	5,792	5,647	1,746	998	907	735	460	265	140
2. Gratuitous relief—											
(a) In kitchens—											
(1) Dependants.. ..	151	259	232	136	158	38	22	24	26	29	27
(2) Others	10	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) By doles—											
(1) Dependants.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Others	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

23. *Cost of each form of relief.*—The following table shows the amount spent on each form of relief:—

Description.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.
	From December 1897 to March 1898.	From April to November.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
On works by Revenue Department	31,310 0 1	3,406 1 0	34,716 1 1
Do. by Public Works Department	10,234 3 6	8,025 8 6	18,259 12 0
On kitchens	516 10 11	391 11 7	908 6 6

The marginally-noted correspondence bears on the subject of intermediate system. As long as the works were on the task work system, the tasks were enforced with reference to the table in Form F, Appendix III of the Famine Code. The rates for the road works under the intermediate system were as shown below:—

No. 385-Ver., dated 9th February 1898.
No. 576-Ver., „ 25th „ „
No. 878-Ver., „ 18th March 1898."

	Rs. A. P.	
Earthwork	2 4 9	for 1000 c. ft.
Sectioning	0 6 0	for Do.
Rough stone packing	0 14 9	for 100 c. ft.
Gravel carting	0 10 4	for Do. (lead 5 furlongs).
Rough stone quarrying and collecting ...	1 11 9	for Do.
Watering and tamping over metal	0 4 9	for Do.
Gravel spreading, watering and tamping ...	0 5 6	for Do.
Metal spreading, watering and tamping ...	0 7 0	for Do.
Spreading metal	0 2 3	for Do.
Gravel digging and screening	0 5 6	for Do.

Relief Measures—(B) Others.

24. *Remissions and suspensions of revenue.*—The following table shows the amount of revenue suspended and remitted in the two Government taluks of Udayagiri and Kanigiri as well as in other taluks:—

Taluks.	Holdings of 1897-98 (fasli 1307).			Season remissions granted during 1897-98 (fasli 1307).			Amount suspended as per orders.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Gudur	71,813	2,46,822	3,18,635	..	52,862	52,862	..	..	..
Rapur	75,487	29,437	1,04,924	..	21,587	21,587	..	..	..
Nellore	61,180	5,62,104	6,23,284	..	48,721	48,721	..	..	..
Atmakúr	1,19,988	87,482	2,07,470	..	29,169	29,169	..	..	..
Kávali	59,702	1,06,156	1,65,858	..	21,363	21,363	..	..	..
Udayagiri ..	43,250	8,615	51,865	19,590	3,346	22,936	11,573	..	11,573
Kandukur ..	2,09,242	79,744	2,88,986	..	28,242	28,242	..	..	..
Kanigiri ..	40,878	2,860	43,738	26,772	835	27,607	..	..	..
Ongole	2,99,573	14,726	3,14 299	..	3,733	3,733	..	..	..
Total ..	9,81,113	11,37,946	21,19,059	46,362	2,09,858	2,56,220	11,573	..	11,573

The remissions for dry crop and the suspension of collections were sanctioned in B.P., No. 236, dated 7th July 1898, and B.P., Mis. No. 5357, dated 7th September 1898. The Raja of Kálahasti having, on the score of scarcity, applied for the suspension of a portion of his peishcush on his zemindari, it was sanctioned in G.O. embodied in B.P., Mis. No. 2363, dated 1st September 1898, on the distinct understanding that he should allow a similar concession to his tenants.

25. *Loans.*—Owing to the scarcity in this district, sanction was applied for for an allotment of Rs. 48,000 under the Loans Acts, of which Rs. 7,500 have subsequently been surrendered. The following table shows the amounts disbursed under the two Acts for each taluk and the number of works constructed, &c. A sum of Rs. 6,151 remained undisbursed at the end of October:—

Taluks.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists' Loans Act.					Grand Total.
	Amount advanced.	Number of works for which loans were granted.	For purposes other than relief of distress.			For relief of distress.	Total.	
			For fodder.	For cattle.	For seed-grains.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gudur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rapur	250	3	..	..	..	..	..	250
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atmakúr	3,995	33	140	360	..	..	500	4,495
Kávali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udayagiri	12,185	94	4,325	3,694	15	50	8,084	20,269
Kandukur	5,790	53	1,290	..	..	..	1,290	7,080
Kanigiri	2,255	25	..	..	..	..	..	2,255
Ongole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	24,475	208	5,755	4,054	15	50	9,874	34,349

No loans were granted in the zemindari tracts.

26. *Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund as applied to the relief of human distress.*—Funds from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee were obtained in May and August 1898 which were distributed to the Sub-Collector and the Atmakúr Deputy Collector as shown below.

—	Amount.			
	Heads I and III.	Head II.	Head IV.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sub-Collector	1,000	..	1,000	2,000
Atmakúr Deputy Collector ..	1,000	..	500	1,500
			Total ..	3,500

Of this Rs. 682-10-0 were surrendered and the rest utilized for the following :—

(1) Money doles to the respectable poor, gosha females with no means of subsistence, persons too old, diseased and helpless, and the decrepit poor, &c.

(2) Lump grants for purchase of bulls and seed-grains to the agricultural poor.

73 skirts.	10 sheets.
22 veils.	15 jackets.

The committee also supplied some cloths as shown in the margin, which were distributed to the workers on the Narravada and Narramarella works.

27. *Private Charity.*—No relief was afforded under this head, except by way of executing certain repairs to the zemindari tanks by the Raja of Venkatagiri, 3 in the Darsi division, 3 in Podili division and 3 in Kanigiri taluk at an outlay of Rs. 4,000. Some of the works were given on contract, while the others were managed on what the Raja's officers called the "relief system" identical with the "intermediate system." The work was measured each day, and according to returns received from the Raja's Dewan Peshcar, the average earnings of each adult male came to 2 annas a day. These works were in progress for a month or two, and did not employ many as the allotment was limited. The Kankanampad tank work located in the midst of affected parts employed at one time 464 labourers. The Raja of Kalahasti, who was requested to start some of his zemindari works to afford relief to the poor, expressed his inability to undertake any owing to the straitened resources of the estate. Nevertheless, no distinction whatever was made between zemindari and Government villagers in the administration of relief.

28. *Special measures of relief to hill and jungle tribes.*—No special measures of relief were required to be inaugurated for the benefit of the hill or jungle tribes.

29. *Famine allowances to public servants.*—No allowances were paid under this head, as the official staple food-grain, cholam, was never dearer than 12 seers per rupee in any month.

Condition of cattle.

30. *Availability of pasture and fodder.*—Remarks under this head are contained in the fortnightly narratives submitted to the Board.

On the whole, scarcity of pasture began to be keenly felt about the middle of February, while fodder was to be had at very prohibitive prices. The rainfall in the second fortnight of April and thereafter improved the condition of pasture to some extent, but it was not substantial. The condition of cattle cannot be said to have been generally good, as there was abnormal mortality. It would, however, appear that the agricultural cattle were taken greater care of than the others.

31. *Methods of relief adopted by*—(*a*) *Famine fund.*—No relief was afforded by the fund for purchase of fodder.

(*b*) *Forest Department.*—A statement (XI) showing the names of forest reserves thrown open for free grazing, together with the estimated loss of revenue on that account, is enclosed.

32. *Mortality.*—Statement XII furnishes figures under this head. It will be seen therefrom that the cattle mortality was far in excess of the average, being 154 per cent. This was due to want of fodder and pasture coupled with cattle diseases of a severe order.

33. *Famine establishment and cost.*—The annexed statement shows particulars of the famine establishment entertained and its cost.

Directly due to Famine.

Particulars of offices sanctioned.	Rate of pay.	Total cost. Rs.	A.	P.
On works.				
Paymasters	Rs. 30, 25.	406	0	8
Overseer's clerk	Rs. 15.	47	1	7
Menial servant to Paymaster ...	As. 2 a day.	6	1	6
Storekeepers	Rs. 9 each.	163	2	9
Store-watcher	Rs. 5 each and As. 4 each per day.			
	Total ...	622	6	6
In kitchens.				
Superintendents	Rs. 12.	242	2	0
Warders	As. 4 and 2½ a day each.	98	12	6
Cooks	As. 3½ and 2 a day each.	118	15	3
Water-carriers	As. 2 and 3 a day each	97	13	0
Scavengers	As. 2 a day each.	41	7	0
Tom-tom beaters	As. 2 and 1½ a day each	24	5	0
	Total ...	623	6	9
	Grand Total ...	1,245	13	3

Charges indirectly due to Famine.

Taluk or Division.	Additional establishment entertained.	Period of employment.	Amount paid on account of Salaries. Rs.	A.	P.	Travelling allowance. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
Collector's office ..	One clerk on Rs. 50 ..	From 22nd Feb. 1898 to 30th June 1898.	212	8	0	32	0	0	244	8	0
		13th April 1898 to 30th June 1898.	243	5	4	123	0	0	366	5	4
	Special Deputy Collector* ..	16th April 1898 to 30th June 1898.	35	0	0	2	8	0	37	8	0
Sub-Division ..	Two peons for Special Deputy Collector at Rs. 7 each.	24th Mar. 1898 to 30th June 1898.	71	7	2	53	11	7	191	15	2
	One Audit clerk on Rs. 20.	26th Mar. 1898 to 30th June 1898.	66	12	5						
	Do.		138	3	7						
Atmakúr Deputy Collector.		22nd Feb. 1898 to 30th June 1898.	446	4	8						
Udayagiri taluk ..	One Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 100.	12th Mar. 1898 to 30th June 1898.	72	14	5						
	One clerk on Rs. 20 ..	Do.	21	7	9						
	One peon on Rs. 6 ..	19th Jan. 1898 to 30th June 1898.	108	6	2						
	One Accountant on Rs. 20 ..		649	1	0						
Kanigiri	One Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 100.	7th Mar. 1898 to 30th June 1898.	419	5	9						
	One clerk on Rs. 20 † ..	Do.	52	14	6						
	One peon on Rs. 6 ..	25th Mar. 1898 to 30th June 1898.	12	5	8						
	One Accountant on Rs. 20 ..	1st Mar. 1898 to 30th June 1898.	80	0	0	103	11	12	1,384	15	5
			571	9	11						
Podili	One Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 100.	2nd Mar. 1898 to 30th June 1898.	420	0	1						
	One clerk on Rs. 20 ..	24th April 1898 to 30th June 1898.	44	10	8						
	One peon on Rs. 6 ..	2nd Mar. 1898 to 1st June 1898.	18	0	1						
	One Accountant on Rs. 20 ..	14th Mar. 1898 to 30th June 1898.	77	14	6						
			560	9	4						
		Total, Taluk Establishment.	1,781	4	3						
		Grand Total ..	2,410	5	2	314	14	9	2,725	3	11

* Pay for May and June not drawn in this district.
† Pay from 27th May 1898 to the end of June has yet to be paid.

General.

34. *Pressure of famine.*—It has been shown in paragraph 2 *supra* that since the scarcity of 1891-92 the district had, with perhaps a single exception, a succession of indifferent seasons. The rainfall was deficient in some years, while in others it was ill-distributed and restricted to a few days. During the year under report, the distress was occasioned by the failure of a single monsoon. Under ordinary circumstances, one would have thought that this slight failure should not affect the district to the extent it did, but with a series of bad years preceding, a depletion of stocks by exportation during the previous year to other districts where famine was raging, the natural sterility of the soil and the utter absence of any reliable irrigation sources in the major portion of the district and the poor condition of the people generally, the district gave way. But it must be admitted that the pressure was less severe than in 1891-92, the tract seriously affected being limited and the type of distress itself mild. There was, in fact, no necessity to open more than half a dozen relief works in selected centres, and even that only in two Government taluks and in a zemindari division. The maximum number of workers in the district at no time exceeded 6,905 against 23,404 in 1891-92 and included a large number of women and children. The portion of the district where the pressure was first felt was Udayagiri, which is in the extreme west skirting on the eastern ghauts with hard and rocky soil and very poor and sparce population furnished with no useful irrigation works. It then extended itself to Kanigiri and to the adjoining zemindari divisions.

It manifested itself by—

(*a*) a sudden and sharp rise in prices;
(*b*) paucity of labour for agricultural and other cooly classes;
(*c*) loss of crop in large areas;
(*d*) difficulty in maintaining cattle; and
(*e*) inadequacy of water for drinking and other purposes.

The Sub-Collector Mr. MacIver observes as follows on the subject of pressure of famine:—

"I took charge as Acting Sub-Collector on 24th March 1898 when the numbers of coolies on the works were decreasing, and I first visited the works in April, so that I can speak from personal observation only from that date which almost coincided with the introduction of the intermediate system. Since then, though there has no doubt been considerable distress chiefly among the Panchamas of Kanigiri, Podili and a small part of Kandukur taluk, yet I think it would have been exaggeration to describe the condition of the division as one of famine. The numbers on the works were comparatively small, and the coolies were almost entirely confined to the inhabitants of villages within a few miles of the scene of works. I cannot remember finding any coolies who had come more than fifteen miles, &c."

The resources of the people and their resisting power.—The generality of the people in the affected taluks and in the other parts of the district are poor. They may be classified into—

(1) Labourers—agricultural and others;
(2) Ryots;
(3) Weavers; and
(4) Others, such as shepherds, artizans and commercial classes, &c.

The agricultural labourers again may be divided into two classes—

(*a*) Permanent farm servants; and
(*b*) Farm-labourers who are employed occasionally for agricultural purposes.

The other labourers live by cutting and selling grass, firewood, &c., and take to other miscellaneous jobs. Of these, class (*a*) labourers are not ordinarily disbanded and speaking of the distress under review, there are no grounds for believing that they were. Class (*b*), as a rule, live from hand-to-mouth and depend solely on agriculture. When this fails, they have nothing to fall back upon. Other labourers are similarly resourceless, and with an adverse season they must resort to State relief along with class (*b*).

Of the ryots, very few resorted to State relief. The wells that were sunk or deepened during the scarcity of 1891-92 from the aid of state loans were made much use of, and were instrumental in alleviating the distress to a considerable extent except in cases where they were practically empty.

Applications were now and then received from weavers for State help, but enquiries always showed that State interference on their behalf was not called for.

The season was not so bad as to affect the generality of the artizan, &c., classes.

Speaking of the resisting power of the people, it must be said that the distress was neither one of great magnitude nor of great severity and cannot, as such, be taken as a criterion for drawing any definite or accurate conclusions.

As already observed, the district and especially the tracts referred to as affected are frequently liable to famine. They contain the poorest lands, and the inhabitants are equally poor and resourceless. The Deputy Collector of Atmakúr has made some general remarks on the resources of the people in the Udayagiri taluk. His report forms an enclosure to this report.

35. *Effect of distress on Economic conditions.*—As is usual, the most perceptable effect of the distress is the great rise in prices. The following table shows the present district average prices for the four food-grains with information as to the normal, scarcity and warning rates:—

In seers of 80 *tolas per rupee.*

Stations.	Rice, second sort.				Cholam.			
	Normal rate for December.	Warning rate.	Scarcity rate.	Current price for the week ending 10th December 1898.	Normal rate for December.	Warning rate.	Scarcity rate.	Current price for the week ending 10th December 1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Nellore	13·9	11·2	8·4	10·60	23·5	19·5	13·0	15·45
2. Allur	13·9	11·2	8·4	12·72	23·5	19·5	13·0	..
3. Gudur	13·9	11·2	8·4	9·54	23·5	19·5	13·0	15·45
4. Sulurpet	13·9	11·2	8·4	9·54	23·5	19·5	13·0	..
5. Kota	13·9	11·2	8·4	9 54	23·5	19·5	13·0	13·39
6. Venkatagiri	13·9	11·2	8·4	9·01	23·5	19·5	13·0	14·94
7. Rapur	13·9	11·2	8·4	..	23·5	19·5	13·0	12·60
8. Atmakúr	13·9	11·2	8·4	8·46	23·5	19·5	13·0	14·48
9. Udayagiri	13·9	11·2	8·4	..	23·5	19·5	13·0	16·74
10. Kanigiri	13·9	11·2	8·4	8·46	23·5	19·5	13·0	17·65
11. Podili	13·9	11·2	8·4	12·69	23·5	19·5	13·0	18·10
12. Darsi	13·9	11·2	8·4	10·34	23·5	19·5	13·0	16·29
13. Addanki	13·9	11·2	8·4	11·28	23·5	19·5	13·0	17·10
14. Ongole	13·9	11·2	8·4	12·22	23·5	19·5	13·0	17·55
15. Kandukur	13·9	11·2	8·4	11·28	23·5	19·5	13·0	16·29
16. Kávali	13·9	11·2	8·4	10·81	23·5	19·5	13·0	14·48
Average	13·9	11·2	8·4	10·46	23·5	19·5	13·0	15·75

Stations.	Ragi.				Cumbu.			
	Normal rate for December	Warning rate.	Scarcity rate.	Current price for the week ending 10th December 1898.	Normal rate for December.	Warning rate.	Scarcity rate.	Current price for the week ending 10th December 1898.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Nellore	26·8	21·0	14·0	14·88	23·3	18·0	12·0	14·10
2. Allur	26·8	21·0	14·0	13·92	23·3	18·0	12·0	..
3. Gudur	26·8	21·0	14·0	14·88	23·3	18·0	12·0	13·16
4. Sulurpet	26·8	21·0	14·0	15·36	23·3	18·0	12·0	..
5. Kota	26·8	21·0	14·0	13·44	23·3	18·0	12·0	13·16
6. Venkatagiri	26·8	21·0	14·0	13·92	23·3	18·0	12·0	13·16
7. Rapur	26·8	21·0	14·0	13·60	23·3	18·0	12·0	14·03
8. Atmakúr	26·8	21·0	14·0	17·00	23·3	18·0	12·0	..
9. Udayagiri	26·8	21·0	14·0	17·00	23·3	18·0	12·0	16·40
10. Kanigiri	26·8	21·0	14·0	17·85	23·3	18·0	12·0	19·39
11. Podili	26·8	21·0	14·0	18·70	23·3	18·0	12·0	19·68
12. Darsi	26·8	21·0	14·0	17·00	23·3	18·0	12·0	18·04
13. Addanki	26·8	21·0	14·0	17·00	23·3	18·0	12·0	12·45
14. Ongole	26·8	21·0	14·0	..	23·3	18·0	12·0	17·33
15. Kandukur	26·8	21·0	14·0	14·45	23·3	18·0	12·0	16·40
16. Kavali	26·8	21·0	14·0	..	23·3	18·0	12·0	..
Average	26·8	21·0	14·0	15·73	23·3	18·0	12·0	16·36

After the scarcity of 1891–92, prices did not attain their normal state for over a year. Apart from prices, the following are some of the ways in which the economic condition of the people is affected by scarcity :—

(1) Possible reduction in the wages paid in kind to agricultural labourers. This will only be temporary and may revive with normal prices.

(2) Loss of cattle in large numbers owing to insufficiency of fodder and pasture.

(*a*) Deterioration in the fertility of lands owing to the inability of the ryot to manure the lands as usual.

(3) Alienations of lands and houses to enable the ryots to tide over the distress.

(4) Pawning of jewels and other valuable articles and mortgaging of lands and houses.

(5) Difficulty in renewing cultivation with the advent of a good year for want of cattle, seed-grain and wages for labourers.

(6) Lastly, and not the least important is the fact that an ordinary ryot by the above adversities may be reduced to the position of a farm labourer.

As regards (1) the adverse effect is only temporary and may not be felt for any length of time.

(2) It has been shown above (paragraph 32 *supra*) that the loss of cattle was abnormal in the year and there is no doubt that the poorer ryots have felt the pinch very much. Steps have, however, been taken to encourage loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act as far as possible.

(3) A statement (XIII) showing the transfers of lands effected during the year, as compared with the five years' average and the scarcity of 1891–92, is enclosed. It will be seen therefrom that there has been no abnormal attempt at transferring lands, the number of applications received for the fasli being 2,731 against 2,876, the five years' average. The results of the year also compare favourably with those of the scarcity of 1891–92 when the total number of 3,257 applications were put in for transfer of registry.

(4) There is no information available to what extent this has been resorted to.

(5) Remarks under (2) as to encouraging State loans also apply to this item. Some grants of money from the Indian Charitable Famine Relief Fund were made to the really-deserving persons to alleviate their distress under this head.

(6) No actual cases of this description have come to notice, but having regard to the mild nature of the distress, it is believed that there have not been many such cases.

The above are the adverse results of a time of scarcity. On the other hand, it has to be remembered that the construction of wells by the aid of State loans is a source of great benefit to the tracts concerned, a fact which has been fully evidenced in the recent distress.

The roads constructed afford greater convenience to the public, while the tanks repaired equally benefit the ryot.

36. *Nature permanency and utility of works constructed, &c.*—This information will be furnished on receipt from the Executive Engineer who has been addressed on the subject.

37. *Treatment of subjects of Native States.*—There are no Native States in this district. It has, however, been already stated in paragraph 27 that no distinction was made in the administration of relief between the people in Government villages and those in zemindari villages. The extent to which the zemindars came forward to help the needy is also shown there.

38. The reports received from the Sub-Collector and the Atmakur Deputy Collector are enclosed.

39. As I was not in charge of the district during the period of distress, I have asked Mr. Scott if he wishes to record any remarks on the conduct of officers who helped him in the administration of relief, which will be submitted to the Board on receipt.

Read—the following letter from E. SCOTT, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, to the Collector of Nellore, dated 16th December 1898, Dis. No. 2545-Gen. Rev. :—

With reference to your letter, Ref. No. 793-Ver., dated 12th December 1898, I have the honour to enclose some brief remarks on the officers whose work during the famine deserves mention.

—

Enclosure.

(Remarks on the work of certain officers during famine.)

Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Assistant Collector, who had general supervision for some months over the works in Udayagiri taluk and the work at Pamur, gave invaluable assistance. He spared no trouble to obtain information as to the condition of the people and did wonders in organizing the workers on the several works especially Narravada.

The Tahsildar of Udayagiri M.R.Ry. S. Ramayya Pantulu Garu deserves special praise for the energy he displayed. No one could have worked harder or taken greater pains to do what was required. His reports of inspections in villages he visited were written with great care and showed that his work was done with thoroughness.

The Huzur Sheristadar M.R.Ry. Seetapathi Rao also deserves to be mentioned for the cheerful way in which he performed the additional work thrown on him during the continuance of the scarcity.

——

Endorsement by C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Acting Collector of Nellore, dated 20th December 1898, No. 4782-Ver.

Forwarded to the Board of Revenue, in continuation of this office letter, No. 4772-Ver., dated 16th December 1898.

—

Statement I.—Rainfall.

Months.	1876–77.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	Average for five years from 1892–93 to 1896–97.	Twenty-five years' average.	1898 up to November.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
April	0·04	0·30	0·02	0·17	0·90	0·42	0·14	0·01	0·33	0·22	0·28
May	1·31	0·08	0·45	0·71	6·49	1·66	0·70	1·42	0·80	1·39	1·34
June	1·73	0·56	1·84	3·19	1·05	1·58	0·95	1·44	1·72	1·70	1·89
July	1·02	1·64	3·74	3·11	1·83	2·10	2·79	2·58	2·72	2·43	1·67
August	3·83	1·85	7·60	0·98	5·09	3·35	5·29	5·02	4·46	3·16	1·60
September ..	0·85	3·22	6·53	2·66	3·53	5·28	5·88	7·90	4·78	3·74	5·35
October	0·22	5·26	11·74	6·15	11·30	10·83	1·23	2·42	8·25	9·53	10·46
November ..	1·47	1·46	0·23	25·19	6·87	2·71	16·30	3·03	10·26	9·12	12·28
December ..	..	2·49	2·40	0·06	0·38	2·69	2·31	0·40	1·57	2·41	..
January	0·18	0·01	0·27	0·72	0·01	0·29	1·29	..	0·32	0·49	..
February	0·34	0·12	0·06	0·07	..	..	0·71	0·29	0·28	0·20	..
March	1·74	..	1·30	0·01	..	0·03	0·13	..	0·87	0·25	..
Total ..	12·73	16·99	36·18	43·02	31·45	30·94	37·72	24·51	35·86	34·64	34·87

Statement I-A.—

Rainfall.

South-west monsoon including hot-weather months.

Taluk or division.	Rain-guage stations.	April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			Total.		
		1896.	1897.	Twenty-five years' average.	1896.	1897.	Twenty-five years' average.	1896.	1897.	Twenty-five years' average.	1896.	1897.	Twenty-five years' average.	1896.	1897.	Twenty-five years' average.	1896.	1897.	Twenty-five years' average.	1896.	1897.	Twenty-five years' average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ongole ..	Addanki	..	..	†0·22	1·32	2·16	†2·28	3·12	1·56	†2·98	3·28	1·69	†2·78	4·06	5·22	†3·45	8·97	8·57	†4·55	20·75	19·20	†15·26
	Kanuparti ..	..	..	*	1·03	1·00	..	0·76	4·07	*	3·63	5·66	*	4·00	7·58	*	9·10	5·31	*	18·52	23·62	*
	Ongole	..	..	0·28	0·38	1·85	1·41	0·45	0·38	2·12	3·40	4·73	2·91	3·01	3·37	4·24	8·99	14·22	5·36	16·23	24·55	16·32
Kandukur ..	Kandukur ..	..	..	0·23	0·79	0·78	1·20	0·75	0·80	1·73	2·21	3·10	2·80	1·78	4·07	3·19	7·36	11·79	4·70	12·89	20·54	13·85
	Pâkala	..	..	0·13	1·00	1·04	1·16	0·14	0·87	1·64	3·01	3·06	2·23	4·35	5·96	3·35	9·12	10·65	3·90	17·62	21·58	12·41
	Ramayapatam ..	..	..	0·11	..	..	1·50	..	..	1·19	..	..	2·15	..	..	2·94	..	..	4·37	..	..	12·26
Kâvali ..	Kâvali	..	..	0·12	..	2·24	1·17	1·76	1·45	1·60	1·00	3·24	2·67	4·38	5·41	3·14	8·41	7·79	4·58	15·55	20·13	13·18
Kanigiri ..	Kanigiri	..	..	0·48	1·85	4·54	1·31	..	0·94	1·78	1·82	3·52	2·42	2·86	5·22	2·13	5·92	6·46	3·45	12·45	20·68	11·57
Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	0·30	..	0·46	1·20	0·79	1·59	0·25	0·18	1·35	0·60	1·98	1·92	3·72	3·24	2·20	5·84	8·05	2·52	11·91	14·24	10·04
Atmakûru ..	Atmakûru ..	..	..	0·24	1·15	0·23	1·52	0·63	0·14	1·15	1·15	1·46	2·00	4·42	2·47	2·56	2·31	6·67	2·93	9·66	10·97	0·40
Rapur ..	Rapur	..	..	0·20	1·06	0·72	1·76	2·05	1·11	1·54	3·69	2·24	2·48	4·07	5·30	3·10	3·88	8·08	3·11	14·75	17·45	12·19
Gudur ..	Krishnapatam ..	..	..	0·18	0·01	1·67	1·33	0·54	2·39	2·02	3·10	1·89	3·26	8·17	6·57	3·77	3·51	2·85	3·18	15·33	15·37	13·74
	Kota	..	..	*	..	0·57	*	0·50	2·78	*	3·55	2·14	*	8·28	5·76	*	6·57	6·71	*	18·90	17·96	*
	Dugarajapatam ..	..	..	*	0·08	0·71	*	1·12	1·66	*	3·92	3·65	2·95	8·76	4·88	*	5·31	3·74	*	19·19	14·64	*
	Tada	..	0·13	0·16	1·24	0·89	1·68	0·63	2·37	2·28	1·81	1·36	2·16	7·88	5·55	4·29	6·09	11·13	3·50	17·70	21·48	14·86
	Monapollam ..	..	..	0·01	..	0·68	1·32	1·83	2·72	2·01	3·75	2·61	2·16	9·24	5·13	3·04	3·45	3·58	3·15	18·27	14·72	11·71
	Gudur	..	..	0·18	0·04	0·88	1·12	1·08	1·47	1·02	3·95	2·89	1·47	7·50	5·58	3·10	6·90	5·99	3·02	19·47	16·61	9·63
Nellore ..	Iskapalli ..	..	..	0·06	0·27	2·87	0·88	0·28	0·18	1·58	2·74	2·28	2·44	5·35	4·60	3·35	3·95	2·41	4·51	12·59	12·34	12·72
	Nellore	..	..	0·10	0·27	1·07	1·53	1·16	0·38	1·38	2·90	1·67	2·64	7·15	4·02	3·09	4·89	5·02	3·66	16·37	12·16	12·40
Darsi ..	Darsi	0·96	..	0·46	2·28	2·91	1·56	1·58	0·40	2·67	3·08	1·61	2·20	1·83	2·74	3·13	3·15	11·48	4·39	12·88	19·14	14·41
Podili ..	Podili	1·82	..	*	0·11	2·85	*	1·07	0·62	*	2·07	1·71	*	2·11	5·55	*	7·48	12·85	*	14·66	23·58	*
Polur ..	Polur	..	0·08	*	0·80	0·70	*	0·40	2·53	*	3·20	1·11	*	7·69	7·48	*	3·06	8·86	*	15·15	20·76	*
Venkatagiri.	Venkatagiri ..	..	..	0·23	0·44	0·08	1·88	0·60	2·83	1·62	3·40	3·26	2·62	5·84	4·69	3·11	5·02	11·55	3·75	15·60	22·41	12·21
	Total ..	3·08	0·21	3·85	15·32	31·23	26·29	21·00	31·63	31·58	61·26	56·86	44·10	116·45	110·39	57·18	129·28	173·76	68·63	346·44	404·13	219·16
	Average ..	0·14	0·01	0·22	0·70	1·42	1·39	0·95	1·44	1·70	2·79	2·58	2·43	5·29	5·02	3·16	5·88	7·90	3·74	15·75	18·37	12·64
Nellore district cultivation ..		2,449	3,094	‡2,318	2,834	6,215	‡4,795	6,785	6,794	‡8,386	62,304	65,840	†97,096	218,241	†177,118	177,251	157,789	219,453	†173,632	450,402	478,514	†463,478

North-east monsoon.

Taluk or division.	Rain-guage stations.	January.			February.			March.			Total.			Grand Total.		
		1897.	1898.	Twenty-five years' average.	1897.	1898.	Twenty-five years' average.	1897.	1898.	Twenty-five years' average.	1897.	1897.	Twenty-five years' average.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Twenty-five years' average.
		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Ongole ..	Addanki	..	..	† 0·71	0·17	0·43	0·14	..	..	†0·30	8·28	5·15	†17·40	29·03	24·35	† 32·66
	Kanuparti ..	..	..	*	0·62	0·13	*	..	..	*	14·58	3·72	*	33·10	27·34	*
	Ongole	..	..	0·23	0·15	0·64	0·08	..	..	0·26	18·70	7·02	18·75	34·93	31·57	35·07
Kandukur ..	Kandukur ..	..	..	0·40	1·90	1·04	0·08	0·32	..	0·13	16·42	3·45	19·34	29·31	23·99	33·19
	Pâkala	..	..	0·20	1·11	0·55	0·03	..	..	0·15	19·51	4·58	19·9	37·13	26·16	31·48
	Ramayapatam ..	..	..	0·66	..	..	..	..	..	0·19	..	..	23·31	..	..	36·07
Kâvali ..	Kâvali	..	..	0·48	0·42	0·73	0·12	..	..	0·20	23·33	7·78	25·18	28·88	29·91	38·36
Kanigiri ..	Kanigiri	..	..	0·36	..	0·73	0·30	0·05	..	0·17	7·09	1·25	12·95	19·54	21·93	24·52
Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	..	..	0·36	0·14	0·10	0·25	0·30	..	0·52	12·29	3·33	19·18	24·20	17·57	29·22
Atmakûru ..	Atmakûru ..	..	..	0·36	1·59	..	0·10	..	..	0·33	16·62	5·04	20·95	26·28	16·01	31·35
Rapur ..	Rapur	..	..	0·88	1·32	0·03	0·43	0·50	..	0·32	23·75	5·53	26·26	38·50	22·98	38·45
Gudur ..	Krishnapatam ..	..	..	0·67	..	0·29	0·25	..	..	0·20	24·67	7·82	25·19	40·00	23·19	38·93
	Kota	..	..	*	0·37	0·10	*	..	..	*	38·84	7·79	*	57·74	25·75	*
	Dugarajapatam ..	..	..	*	0·40	..	*	0·45	..	*	33·58	7·20	*	52·77	21·84	*
	Tada	..	..	0·63	2·06	..	0·54	..	..	0·26	39·17	9·56	26·96	56·87	31·04	41·82
	Monapollam ..	..	..	0·66	0·22	0·05	0·18	..	..	0·13	33·55	8·25	27·08	51·82	22·97	38·79
	Gudur	..	..	0·38	1·41	0·09	0·26	0·12	..	0·12	32·06	8·47	21·42	51·53	25·08	31·05
Nellore ..	Iskapalli ..	..	..	0·51	0·77	..	0·18	..	..	0·23	23·55	7·41	25·86	36·14	19·75	38·52
	Nellore	..	..	0·47	0·36	0·20	0·11	..	..	0·27	26·65	7·87	25·45	43·02	20·03	37·85
Darsi ..	Darsi	..	..	0·42	0·31	0·60	0·16	0·25	..	0·46	6·56	2 39	12·45	19·44	21·53	26·86
Podili ..	Podili	..	..	*	..	0·68	*	..	..	*	7·31	4·30	*	21·97	27·88	*
Polur ..	Polur	..	..	*	1·27	..	*	0·80	..	*	32·10	9·60	*	47·25	30·36	*
Venkatagiri.	Venkatagiri ..	..	..	0·59	1·02	..	0·51	0·03	..	0·25	24·65	5·65	26·50	40 25	28·05	38·71
	Total ..	28·45	..	8·97	15·55	6·39	3·72	2·82	..	4·49	483·26	133·16	394·63	829·70	539·29	622·90
	Average ..	1·29	..	0·49	0·71	0·29	0 20	0·13	..	0·25	21 96	6 14	22·00	37·71	24·51	34·64
Nellore district cultivation ..		208,273	49,007	†126,999	33,517	13,263	32,005	20,223	20,337	22,208	729,083	613,126	697,927	1,176,485	1,091,640	1,161,405

* Figures not available. † Figures for ‡ Five years' average.

Statement I-B showing the improvement of water-supply in the affected tracts, Nellore district.

Taluk.	Village.	Name of work.	Amount spent. Rs.	A.	P.
Udayagiri ..	Venkatapuram ..	1. Sinking a well for Panchamas	170	0	0
		2. Repairing Kona calva	164	9	4
	Thotalacheruvupalli ..	3. Sinking a well for Panchamas	144	0	0
		4. Repairing a well	67	0	0
		5. Do.	66	14	0
	Nelatur	6. Repairing Chuckler's well	24	0	0
		7. Do.	76	0	0
		8. Do.	56	2	0
	Sarvarabad	9. Sinking a well for Panchamas	96	4	2
	Padamatu Nayudipalli ..	10. Repairing a well	52	8	0
	Udayagiri	11. Do. Saik Sha well	237	4	2
	Turpu Chennampalli .	12. Do. a well	67	1	0
	Kondareddipalli	13. Do. Madiga's well	65	3	4
		14. Do. Mala's well	75	0	0
		15. Sinking a well	176	0	0
	Ramapuram	16. Repairing a well	51	8	5
		17. Sinking a well	135	0	0
	Venkatrowpalli	18. Repairing a Panchama's well	73	2	9
	Vempad	19. Do. do.	38	14	9
	Ticcavaram	20. Do. do.	59	12	0
	Yerukollu	21. Do. a well	25	0	0
		22. Do. a Chuckler's well	59	4	0
		23. Do. Hanumayam's well	53	13	0
		24. Repairs to Panchama's well	68	8	0
	Yenepalli	25. Sinking a well for Panchamas	296	9	0
	Pedamachanur	26. Do. do.	116	0	0
	Yepalagunta	27. Repairs of a fresh-water well	50	0	0
		28. Sinking a well for Panchamas	110	0	0
	Duttalur	29. Sinking a well	180	0	0
	Gundamadakala	30. Do.	114	0	0
	Variguntapad	31. Do.	100	0	0
	Kondayapallem	32. Do.	107	0	0
	Masabepett	33. Repairs to the Panchama's well	50	0	0
	Gudiuarva	34. Sinking a well for Panchamas	143	0	0
	Dasallapalli	35. Do. a fresh-water well	98	9	6
	Vadlamudipalli	36. Repairing Panchamas' well	21	0	0
	Allampad	37. Do. do.	105	0	0
	Brahmanapalli	38. Do. a Panchama's well	86	0	0
		Total ..	3,679	15	5
Atmakúru ..	Chiramana	1. Sinking a well	140	0	0
		2. Repairs to Panchama's well	28	9	5
	Anamasamudrampet	3. Do. to a well	25	8	0
	Battulapalli	4. Do. do.	21	9	5
		5. Sinking a well	186	5	6
	Atmakúru	6. Repairs to a Panchama's well	108	4	0
		7. Do. to three wells	4	0	0
		8. Repairing a Mala's well	169	4	0
		9. Sinking a well	100	0	0
	Dharmarowcheruvupalli ..	10. Repairs to a fresh-water well	75	0	0
	Dubagunta	11. Do. to a do.	61	8	0
		12. Do. to a well below the tank-bund	53	0	0
	Mustapuram	13. Do. to a Panchama's well	42	11	9
	Kondamidikoudur	14. Do. to a well	61	5	3
	Vasili	15. Do. to a Panchama's well	64	15	11
	Kottur	16. Do. to a do.	64	15	11
	Mahimalur	17. Do. to a well	65	1	7
	Mangupalli	18. Do. do.	31	2	7
	Jangala Doruvu	19. Do. do.	64	0	0
	Pandipadu	20. Sinking a well for Malas	88	8	3
	Kavali Yedavali ..	21. Repairs to a well	45	2	2
		22. Do. do.	68	5	2
		23. Repairing a well	58	6	9
	Gumparlapadu ..	24. Do. do.	15	2	6
		25. Do. do. for Madigas	15	2	6
	Nagulapad	26. Do. do. for Malas	76	3	0
	Nellorepallem Choultry ..	27. Do. do.	4	11	4
	Kuppurpad	28. Do. do. for Malas	81	3	0
		29. Do. do. for Madigas	81	3	0
	Korimerla	30. Do. do.	10	14	0
		31. Do. do. for Malas	10	9	8
	Chendalurpad	32. Do. do.	63	12	3
	Brahmanapalli ..	33. Sinking a well	196	5	5
		34. Do. for Malas	157	15	0
		Total ..	2,340	13	4

Statement I-B showing the improvement of water-supply in the affected tracts, &c.—*cont.*

Taluk.	Village.	Name of work.	Amount spent. Rs.	A.	P.
Ongole ..	Bollavarappad	1. Repairs to a pond	191	10	0
	Kanuparti	2. Do. to the pond	15	14	0
		3. Constructing platforms to four wells	77	14	4
		4. Repairs to a pond	125	13	4
		5. Do. to another pond	102	5	10
	Koppolu	6. Do. to Pothurivari kunta	59	8	6
		7. Do. to a draw-well	65	0	0
	Yendlur	8. Do. to a well	30	12	0
	Ramakur	9. Do. to a pond	71	7	8
	Nidamalur	10. Do. to pond	61	3	0
	Muppavaram	11. Do. do.	198	0	0
	Tangutur	12. Do. do.	100	0	0
	Jammulapalem	13. Do. do.	72	5	4
	Mukthinuthalapad	14. Do. do.	75	0	0
	Kirtipad	15. Do. do.	61	0	4
	Bommanapad	16. Do. do.	59	6	0
	Ammanabrolu ..	17. Do. do.	78	2	0
	Pondur	18. Do. do.	136	10	8
		19. Do. do.	48	7	0
	Bollapalli	20. Do. to a well	* 9	0	0
	Muppavaram	21. Do. do.	* 60	0	0
	Bodduvaripallem	22. Do. to a pond	60	0	0
	Alur	23. Do. do.	61	0	0
	Vammavaram	24. Do. to a draw-well	109	13	10
	Kotapadu	25. Do. to the pond	400	0	0
	Lingamgunta	26. Constructing a draw-well	200	0	0
	Chejerla	Total ..	2,530	5	10
Kanigiri ..	Kuchipudipalli	1. Construction of a Mala well	100	0	0
	Hanumanthanipad	2. Repairs to the pond	75	0	0
	Guruvagipeta	3. Do. to a Christian well	171	0	0
	Vedullucheruvu	4. Do. do.	17	0	0
	Musunur	5. Constructing a Madiga well	60	0	0
	Kundurlagunta	6. Do. a Mala well	60	0	0
	Papayapalli	7. Repairs to a Mala well	20	0	0
	Immadicheruvu ..	8. Do. to a Christian well	30	0	0
	Panduvanagulavaram	9. Constructing a Mala well	62	8	0
		10. Do. a Madiga well	62	8	0
	Gummallakara ..	11. Do. a Mala well	190	0	0
	Kanigiri	12. Do. a Madiga well	24	0	0
		13. Repairs to a Madiga well	22	8	0
	Valecherla	14. Repairs to a Mala well	26	8	0
		15. Do. to a Madiga well	44	8	0
		16. Do. to a Mala well	44	8	0
		17. Do. to a Madiga well	80	0	0
	Kutagundla	18. Do. to a Christian well	47	4	0
		19. Constructing a Christian well	50	0	0
	Iyyanakota	20. Repairs to a well	33	2	0
		21. Do. to a fresh-water well	20	0	0
		22. Do. to a well for Madigas	18	12	0
	Nandanavanam ..	23. Do. to a well for Malas	49	6	0
		24. Do. to a caste well	26	10	0
		25. Do. to a Christian well	11	2	0
	Hanumanthapuram	26. Do. to a well	144	0	0
	Usullapalli	27. Do. do.	112	0	0
	Ummanapalli	28. Do. to a Madiga well	96	0	0
	Peramgudipalli	29. Do. to a Christian well			
	Polavaram	30. Do.			
	Darisavacka	Total ..	1,823	4	0
Kandukur ..	Chinnalaterpi ..	1. Repairs to Chuckler's well	35	0	0
		2. Do. to a Mala well	44	0	0
	Chinakandlagunta	3. Do. to a pond	45	0	0
	Kanumalla	4. Do. do.	95	0	0
	Pedavenkanapalem	5. Do. do.	100	0	0
	Ippagunta	6. Do. to a Madiga well	180	0	0
	Kondapi	7. Do. to a Mala well	101	15	10
	Mocherla	8. Do. do.	123	2	0
	Petlur	9. Do. do.	90	0	0
	Ramayapatam	10. Do. to a Madiga well	36	0	0
	Chundi	11. Do. to a well	35	0	0
	Palukur	12. Do. to a draw-well	19	0	0
	Ammapalem	13. Do. to a well	50	0	0
		14. Do. Do.	135	0	0
		15. Do.	73	0	0
		Total ..	1,162	1	10

* Not executed.

Statement I-B showing the improvement of water-supply in the affected tracts, &c.—*cont.*

Taluk.	Village.	Name of work.	Amount spent.
			Rs. A. P.
Podili	Ramayapalem	Repairs to a well	82 0 0
	Yerraballem	1. Repairs to a Madiga well	169 0 0
	Chalivendra	2. Do. do.	81 8 0
	Gudipad	3. Repairing a Chuckler's well	180 8 0
	Donakonda	4. Do. a well near the traffic quarters	125 11 0
	Venkatapuram ..	5. Constructing a well for Chucklers	76 4 0
		6. Do. do. Malas	76 4 0
Darsi	Brundavanam	7. Do. do. Chucklers	76 4 0
	Lankojipalli	8. Do. do. do.	76 4 0
	Pothararam	9. Repairs to a Kamsala well	80 0 0
		10. Do. to Madiga well	65 0 0
	Chavutapalem	11. Do. do.	50 0 0
	Gangavaram	12. Digging a well	96 0 0
		Total ..	1,152 11 0
		Grand Total ..	12,771 3 7

Statement II.

Taluks.	1891-92 (fasli 1301).						1892-93 (fasli 1302).					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Gudur ..	28,911	1,306	43,075	3,064	71,986	4,370	32,541	3,001	50,198	6,261	82,739	9,262
Rapur ..	60,970	2,229	4,690	340	65,660	2,569	68,048	3,357	6,401	1,567	74,449	4,924
Nellore ..	22,937	1,259	90,118	2,972	113,055	4,231	25,706	2,785	106,725	12,010	132,431	14,795
Kávali ..	56,710	1,287	19,298	1,076	76,008	2,363	62,121	3,106	23,555	4,588	85,686	7,694
Atmakúru ..	109,884	4,677	16,717	1,548	126,601	6,225	117,174	7,389	20,176	4,833	137,350	12,222
Udayagiri ..	60,099	5,403	1,735	644	61,834	6,047	63,712	6,727	2,177	1,212	65,889	7,939
Kanigiri ..	71,824	8,216	477	247	72,301	8,463	81,566	9,676	742	404	82,308	10,080
Kandukur ..	144,230	11,871	9,214	441	153,434	12,312	152,159	20,200	16,201	4,650	168,360	24,850
Ongole ..	224,567	8,525	1,503	263	226,070	8,788	234,376	25,813	2,879	1,033	237,255	26,846
Total ..	780,122	44,773	186,827	10,695	966,949	55,468	837,413	82,054	229,054	36,558	1,066,467	118,612

Taluks.	1893-94 (fasli 1303).						1894-95 (fasli 1304).					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Gudur ..	31,539	2,537	49,308	5,648	80,847	8,185	31,641	2,737	49,689	3,733	81,330	6,470
Rapur ..	68,750	2,564	6,831	1,442	75,581	4,006	68,941	2,906	5,276	559	74,217	3,465
Nellore ..	25,928	1,047	107,143	6,558	133,071	7,605	25,283	1,295	106,226	6,019	131,509	7,314
Kávali ..	60,481	1,650	23,221	4,239	83,702	5,889	61,523	1,136	22,111	2,366	83,634	3,502
Atmakúru ..	115,800	5,640	20,420	3,109	136,010	8,742	118,456	6,497	19,371	4,026	137,827	10,523
Udayagiri ..	59,629	6,417	1,915	869	61,544	7,286	61,379	6,707	1,947	811	63,326	7,518
Kanigiri ..	75,804	10,616	650	258	76,454	10,874	71,373	10,001	668	273	71,941	10,274
Kandukur ..	150,523	21,316	15,684	1,905	166,207	23,221	149,824	16,116	15,179	1,497	164,953	17,613
Ongole ..	235,314	32,744	2,830	504	238,144	33,248	236,039	27,864	2,754	277	238,774	28,141
Total ..	823,563	85,131	228,002	23,842	1,051,560	108,866	823,659	75,259	223,171	19,561	1,046,821	94,820

Statement II—*cont.*

Taluks.	1895-96 (fasli 1305).						1896-97 (fasli 1306).					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Gudur ..	33,211	2,569	49,774	3,561	82,985	6,130	34,184	2,459	51,413	5,953	85,597	8,412
Rapur ..	69,166	2,778	5,928	1,012	75,094	3,790	69,138	2,259	6,981	1,804	76,119	4,063
Nellore ..	24,939	1,385	107,668	5,648	132,607	7,033	25,355	1,924	104,862	12,380	130,217	14,304
Kávali ..	61,975	2,050	22,109	1,784	84,084	3,834	63,236	2,236	23,433	2,305	86,669	4,541
Atmakúru ..	118,743	5,923	19,962	4,565	138,705	10,588	121,301	5,245	20,474	3,273	141,775	8,518
Udayagiri ..	60,134	6,228	1,897	740	62,031	6,968	59,727	5,941	2,030	779	61,757	6,720
Kanigiri ..	69,938	9,711	641	252	70,579	9,963	67,764	10,080	623	240	68,387	10,320
Kandukur ..	148,651	19,426	13,765	1,204	162,416	20,630	150,939	21,942	15,103	1,872	166,045	23,814
Ongole ..	233,854	29,484	2,468	154	236,322	29,638	235,328	41,099	2,533	267	237,861	41,366
Total ..	820,611	79,554	224,212	18,920	1,044,823	98,574	826,972	93,185	227,455	28,873	1,054,427	122,058

Taluks.	1897-98 (fasli 1307).						Five years average ending with 1896-97.	
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.			
	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Gudur ..	31,870	2,710	48,406	5,490	80,276	8,200	84,698	7,692
Rapur ..	68,809	2,607	4,270	801	73,079	3,408	74,952	4,049
Nellore ..	24,860	2,049	103,451	7,237	128,311	9,286	131,967	10,190
Kávali ..	59,961	2,495	21,276	2,617	81,237	5,112	84,755	5,092
Atmakúru ..	120,435	6,274	17,331	3,932	137,766	10,206	138,336	10,119
Udayagiri ..	56,619	5,329	1,847	636	58,466	5,965	62,910	7,286
Kanigiri ..	63,734	8,858	726	321	64,460	9,179	73,933	10,304
Kandukur ..	132,881	11,313	13,779	922	146,660	12,235	165,596	22,026
Ongole ..	231,534	23,694	2,246	320	233,780	24,014	237,671	31,848
Total ..	790,703	65,329	213,332	22,276	1,004,035	87,605	1,054,818	108,606

Statement No. III.

Crops.	Total sowings.	17—20 annas.	13—16 annas.	9—12 annas.	5—8 annas.	1—4 annas.	0 anna.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nellore Taluk.								
Paddy	acs. 118,178	acs. 467	acs. 12,668	acs. 29,057	acs. 50,221	acs. 16,257	acs. 7,220	8 annas.
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Variga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others including pulses.	15,743	..	483	906	6,816	5,969	800	..
Cotton	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Indigo	5,929	..	212	527	2,152	2,126	675	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil-seeds, castor and lamp oil-seeds	487	..	20	5	215	247	..	..
Gingelly	207	..	4	..	25	39	79	..
Ground-nut	28	..	..	..	1	22	..	..
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	34	..	..	1	7	19	1	..
All other crops including topes	8,223	..	166	360	2,784	2,568	33	..
Total	148,830	467	13,553	30,856	62,221	27,248	8,808	..
Gudur Taluk.								
Paddy	58,707	108	2,956	9,051	22,051	9,461	10,439	7 annas.
Cholam	15,244	30	299	3,134	5,982	4,828	285	8 annas.
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	4,031	..	10	473	1,623	434	56	7 annas.
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Variga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others including pulses.	10,229	..	140	3,735	4,882	1,344	49	..
Cotton	7	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
Indigo	2,622	..	172	353	816	866	41	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil-seeds, castor and lamp oil-seeds	1,710	..	179	327	971	217	..	..
Gingelly	932	..	18	94	504	425	9	..
Ground-nut	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	485	..	2	5	127	28	4	..
All other crops including topes	5,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	99,150	138	3,776	17,172	36,759	17,608	10,883	..
Rapur Taluk.								
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam	53,354	..	6,105	14,002	20,251	9,007	3,989	9 annas.
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	3,452	..	47	302	1,927	840	336	7 annas.
Varagu	6,830	..	41	119	837	3,136	2,697	3 annas.
Variga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others including pulses.	14,835	2	247	1,151	5,673	5,075	2,687	..
Cotton	1,173	..	..	118	555	432	68	..
Indigo	436	19	27	35	226	63	63	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil-seeds, castor and lamp oil-seeds	5,831	..	29	523	2,620	2,526	133	..
Gingelly	328	..	..	..	78	193	57	..
Ground-nut	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	627	51	106	104	223	123	20	..
All other crops including topes	1,353	4	89	38	633	535	34	..
Total	88,226	76	6,691	16,392	33,030	21,930	10,084	..

Statement No. III—*cont.*

Crops.	Total sowings.	17—20 annas.	13—16 annas.	9—12 annas.	5—8 annas.	1—4 annas.	0 anna.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kávali Taluk.								
Paddy	acs. 24,126	acs. ..	acs. 825	acs. 3,442	acs. 7,280	acs. 5,226	acs. 7,353	5 annas.
Cholam	36,864	..	1,553	3,326	17,106	11,564	3,315	9 annas.
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	14,107	..	..	..	1,250	7,702	5,155	3 annas.
Variga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others including pulses.	11,661	..	438	2,666	3,973	4,246	338	..
Cotton	874	..	1	6	235	488	144	..
Indigo	3,450	..	125	925	1,981	314	105	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil-seeds, castor and lamp oil-seeds	3,528	..	..	208	1,031	2,134	155	..
Gingelly	9	..	..	..	4	4	1	..
Ground-nut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	102	..	1	66	19	15	1	..
All other crops including topes	1,552	35	35	267	707	471	37	..
Total	96,273	35	2,978	10,906	33,586	32,164	16,604	..
Atmakúru Taluk.								
Paddy	12,045	300	1,339	3,072	2,248	1,042	2,996	8 annas.
Cholam	89,545	..	2,603	22,992	41,379	18,586	3,480	8 annas.
Cumbu	7,084	..	659	2,008	2,879	1,369	148	9 annas.
Ragi	11,491	..	200	4,427	3,491	1,546	239	9 annas.
Varagu	13,401	..	..	10	1,683	6,840	4,868	3 annas.
Variga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others including pulses.	8,138	..	..	481	4,449	2,851	345	..
Cotton	2,691	..	..	34	2,026	393	147	..
Indigo	4,848	..	77	318	1,618	2,097	531	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil-seeds, castor and lamp oil-seeds	8,298	..	..	1,039	4,420	2,556	137	..
Gingelly	347	..	..	4	15	7	39	..
Ground-nut	7	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	203	..	..	19	60	8	..	..
All other crops including topes	3,236	..	3	391	1,013	539	13	..
Total	161,334	300	4,881	34,796	65,784	37,834	12,943	..
Udayagiri Taluk.								
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·01
Cholam	26,301	..	44	1,626	9,283	8,496	6,852	8
Cumbu	5,918	230	211	1,579	2,877	936	85	9 annas.
Ragi	6,889	..	212	2,467	2,660	1,373	177	0
Varagu	12,595	..	..	..	24	2,868	9,703	..
Variga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others including pulses.	9,859	..	17	311	2,895	3,944	2,692	..
Cotton	3,781	64	112	12	563	1,889	1,317	..
Indigo	1,693	..	..	439	700	308	70	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil-seeds, castor and lamp oil-seeds	6,012	..	..	243	1,086	3,353	1,330	..
Gingelly	9	..	..	..	5	4	..	..
Ground-nut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	181	..	..	..	161	20	..	..
All other crops including topes	536	..	..	29	150	83	36	..
Total	73,774	294	596	6,706	20,404	23,274	22,262	..

Statement No. III—*cont.*

Crops.	Total sowings.	17—20 annas.	13—16 annas.	9—12 annas.	5—8 annas.	1—4 annas.	0 anna.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kanigiri Taluk.								
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam	10,908	..	..	3	115	614	10,176	0 ..
Cumbu	12,634	..	..	763	6,162	5,280	429	6 annas.
Ragi	9,446	..	..	364	4,187	4,150	745	6 annas.
Varagu	14,962	..	..	..	95	2,105	12,762	0 ..
Variga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others including pulses.	15,857	..	..	..	513	4,039	11,305	..
Cotton	4,216	..	..	..	..	919	3,297	..
Indigo	496	..	..	131	173	144	48	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil-seeds, castor and lamp-oil-seeds	8,032	..	..	..	..	3,043	4,989	..
Gingelly	199	..	..	..	..	..	199	..
Ground-nut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	60	..	..	..	44	16	..	..
All other crops including topes	514	..	..	22	146	244	102	..
Total ..	77,324	..	..	1,283	11,435	20,554	44,052	..
Kandukur Taluk.								
Paddy	14,065	..	742	1,170	3,841	2,708	5,604	5 annas.
Cholam	51,637	..	750	1,501	7,952	22,633	18,801	4 annas.
Cumbu	13,147	..	125	845	3,233	6,820	2,124	5 annas.
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	16,870	..	..	70	402	5,557	10,841	2 annas.
Variga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others including pulses.	28,338	..	32	1,142	3,479	13,604	10,081	..
Cotton	2,094	..	..	..	200	1,403	491	..
Indigo	19,232	..	2,683	4,311	5,486	6,269	483	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil-seeds, castor and lamp-oil-seeds	13,175	..	30	1	1,195	7,703	4,246	..
Gingelly	86	..	..	8	1	15	62	..
Ground-nut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	339	..	4	25	153	151	6	..
All other crops including topes	11,146	..	7	43	896	8,968	1,232	..
Total ..	170,129	..	4,373	9,116	26,838	75,831	53,971	..
Ongole Taluk.								
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cholam	52,387	..	311	2,998	15,359	24,122	..	5 annas.
Cumbu	20,073	..	100	1,557	11,036	6,893	9,597	7 annas.
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	487	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Variga	73,453	..	271	6,354	31,557	30,702	4,569	..
All others including pulses.	46,068	..	851	3,098	16,886	20,150	5,083	..
Cotton	1,909	..	..	215	1,115	552	27	..
Indigo	26,813	..	846	5,622	12,898	6,923	524	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil-seeds, castor and lamp-oil-seeds	16,271	..	30	884	7,838	5,819	1,700	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ground-nut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other oil-seeds	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	1,311	..	10	390	664	223	24	..
All other crops including topes	33,428	..	159	4,822	12,753	14,735	959	..
Total ..	271,755	..	2,578	25,940	110,128	110,127	22,982	..

Statement III-A—In seers per rupee.

Names of food-grains.	Famine years.			1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1891-92.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rice, second sort	11·5	7·1	10·8	10·43	12·18	13·33	13·98	12·59	9·73
Cholam	18·6	8·9	18·3	16·29	20·57	24·51	26·77	23·37	14·37
Ragi	19·9	9·6	19·6	17·34	23·50	25·59	28·22	25·16	15·30
Cumbu	17·4	8·4	16·5	16·38	18·15	21·27	22·56	19·10	12·11

Statement IV—In seers per rupee—Prices.

Months.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice, second sort.								
April	11·9	9·2	11·6	12·5	14·0	14·1	10·4	9·0
May	12·2	9·2	12·1	12·7	14·3	14·2	10·3	9·1
June	11·9	9·3	12·3	13·1	14·2	14·0	10·5	9·3
July	11·5	9·6	12·4	13·3	14·4	13·7	10·3	9·4
August	11·4	9·7	12·4	13·3	13·9	13·5	10·2	9·4
September	11·3	10·4	12·0	13·3	13·8	13·4	10·3	9·4
October	11·4	11·1	11·9	13·2	13·9	12·3	10·3	9·8
November	10·9	11·3	11·9	13·2	13·8	10·0	9·6	..
December	9·3	11·2	11·9	13·3	13·9	11·4	9·0	..
January	9·5	11·3	12·3	13·7	13·9	11·8	8·5	..
February	9·1	11·2	12·5	14·1	13·9	11·6	8·5	..
March	9·2	11·3	12·8	14·1	14·1	11·2	8·9	..
Cholam.								
April	22·6	13·5	20·3	22·0	26·4	28·3	15·5	13·5
May	22·2	13·5	21·1	23·6	26·7	28·5	15·2	13·8
June	22·3	13·4	21·9	23·9	26·9	28·0	15·5	14·3
July	21·3	13·9	21·6	24·3	26·9	27·4	14·8	14·0
August	20·7	14·5	21·5	24·5	26·5	26·8	13·6	13·8
September	19·7	16·7	20·5	23·9	26·7	26·7	13·1	14·0
October	19·6	18·4	19·4	24·0	26·7	23·3	13·1	14·6
November	18·6	18·9	18·9	24·6	26·7	15·7	12·1	..
December	14·0	18·1	19·2	25·2	26·4	18·8	11·0	..
January	13·0	17·9	20·0	26·3	26·8	19·6	11·3	..
February	12·8	18·2	18·1	26·2	27·1	19·5	12·6	..
March	13·3	18·5	21·4	26·2	27·4	18·2	13·6	..
Ragi.								
April	24·3	14·4	22·1	24·1	26·7	29·6	17·6	14·2
May	24·0	14·5	23·3	24·8	27·4	29·8	17·0	15·0
June	23·8	14·4	24·0	26·1	27·6	29·6	17·9	15·5
July	23·2	15·3	24·6	26·4	28·1	29·1	17·1	15·4
August	22·1	16·0	24·5	25·6	27·9	28·7	16·7	15·0
September	20·5	17·3	23·9	25·5	28·4	28·6	16·3	14·7
October	20·5	19·1	23·8	25·3	28·7	25·2	15·9	15·0
November	20·0	20·3	23·4	25·3	28·5	18·3	14·0	..
December	15·0	18·8	22·7	25·7	28·4	20·5	12·6	..
January	13·6	18·7	22·8	26·1	28·7	20·8	12·5	..
February	13·8	19·3	23·4	26·2	29·1	20·5	12·8	..
March	14·0	20·1	23·6	26·2	29·3	19·6	13·4	..
Cumbu.								
April	19·0	12·4	17·2	19·2	21·3	22·9	13·0	11·0
May	19·0	12·3	17·4	19·4	21·3	23·4	12·8	12·2
June	19·7	12·4	18·0	19·7	21·4	22·8	13·4	12·6
July	19·3	12·3	18·0	19·4	21·6	22·8	12·3	13·0
August	18·6	12·6	17·8	19·2	21·4	22·2	11·7	13·0
September	17·7	15·7	17·9	19·7	20·7	22·3	11·5	13·1
October	18·9	20·8	19·4	21·2	23·6	19·2	12·3	15·1
November	17·4	21·4	18·5	22·5	23·8	15·4	11·9	..
December	13·6	18·8	17·6	22·9	23·2	16·2	10·5	..
January	11·8	17·9	17·9	22·5	22·9	16·2	11·0	..
February	12·0	17·6	18·1	21·8	23·1	15·1	11·2	..
March	12·4	17·0	19·5	21·5	23·1	13·7	11·8	..

Statement V—Prices.

Name of the month.	Seers per rupee. 1897–98. Rice, second sort.	Cholam.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	1877–78. Rice, second sort.	Cholam.	Ragi.	Cumbu.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
December	9·0	11·0	12·6	16·2	7·5	8·9	9·2	8·7
January	8·5	11·3	12·5	16·2	7·8	10·5	11·4	9·8
February	8·5	12·6	12·8	15·1	7·5	11·3	11·4	9·6
March	8·9	13·6	13·4	13·7	7·6	11·8	11·9	9·6
April	9·0	13·5	14·2	11·9	7·7	12·5	13·2	10·3
May	9·1	13·8	15·0	12·2	8·2	13·0	14·3	11·1
June	9·3	14·3	15·5	12·6	8·1	12·4	13·6	10·9
July	9·4	14·0	15·4	13 0	7·9	11·2	12·3	10·5
August	9·4	13·8	15·0	13·0	8·2	11·7	12·5	10·3
September	9·4	14·0	14·7	13·1	8·5	12·4	13·2	13·5
October	9·8	14·6	15·0	15·1	8·5	13·7	14·7	16·6

Name of the month.	Seers per rupee—*cont.* 1891–92. Rice, second sort.	Cholam.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	Normal rates. Rice, second sort.	Cholam.	Ragi.	Cumbu.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
December	9·3	14·0	15·0	13·6	13·9	23·5	26·8	23·3
January	9·5	13·0	13·6	11·8	14·1	23·9	26·9	23·1
February	9·1	12·8	13·8	12·0	14·0	24·1	26·9	22·7
March	9·2	13·3	14·0	12·4	14·1	24·2	27·0	22·5
April	9·2	13·5	14·4	12·4	14·2	24·8	27·5	22·5
May	9·2	13·5	14·5	12·3	14·3	24·8	27·9	22·4
June	9·3	13·4	14·4	12·4	14·1	24·8	27·9	22·2
July	9·6	13·9	15·3	12·3	14·3	24·7	28·0	21·9
August	9·7	14·5	16·0	12·6	14·3	24·2	27·7	21·9
September	10·4	16·7	17·3	15·7	14·2	23·8	27·3	22·0
October	11·1	18·4	19·1	20·8	14·1	23·7	27·1	23·0

Statement V-A.

Statement of Births and Deaths in the Nellore District.

Year.	Births.	Deaths. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Total.	Total deaths excluding those from cholera.	Total deaths excluding those from cholera and small-pox.
1st December 1891 to 31st October 1892	29,315	1,968	1,374	11,430	819	11,155	26,746	24,778	23,404
1st December 1892 to 31st October 1893	29,984	84	339	10,375	733	9,617	20,948	20,864	20,525
1st December 1893 to 31st October 1894	32,438	82	99	11,370	406	10,010	21,967	21,885	21,786
1st December 1894 to 31st October 1895	35,234	17	65	11,833	326	10,005	22,246	22,229	22,164
1st December 1895 to 31st October 1896	35,073	57	91	11,085	389	10,351	21,973	21,916	21,825
1st December 1896 to 31st October 1897	39,228	387	119	12,831	554	11,806	25,697	25,310	25,578
1st December 1897 to 31st October 1898	32,008	3,019	195	10,725	638	11,024	25,601	22,582	22,387

Statement VI.

Statement showing the mortality under several diseases in the Nellore District from January to October 1898 as compared with that of 1896 and 1897.

Months.	1896. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	All other causes.	Total.	1897. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
January	..	3	1,022	26	872	1,923	39	11	1,234
February	..	9	1,000	21	768	1,798	10	6	1,225
March	..	7	858	12	789	1,666	23	22	1,127
April	..	2	774	25	800	1,601	..	8	1,182
May	..	13	1,023	25	961	2,022	..	10	1,155
June	23	4	981	26	936	1,970	..	15	1,144
July	..	16	946	33	1,002	1,997	2	3	1,141
August	..	7	1,067	55	1,106	2,235	81	10	888
September	21	16	1,136	70	1,067	2,310	92	14	1,087
October	13	6	1,144	60	1,084	2,307	127	14	1,354
November	..	4	1,146	63	1,121	2,334	98	12	1,344
December	13	6	1,294	60	1,176	2,549	219	15	1,137
Total ..	70	93	12,391	476	11,682	24,712	691	140	14,018

Months.	1897—*cont.* Dysentery and diarrhœa.	All other causes.	Total.	1898. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	All other causes.	Total.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
January	32	1,168	2,484	470	22	1,116	67	1,070	2,745
February	27	1,168	2,436	549	27	910	68	781	2,335
March	38	1,105	2,315	373	9	972	47	885	2,286
April	26	1,033	2,249	113	13	807	34	816	1,783
May	29	1,076	2,270	48	23	938	35	907	1,951
June	51	1,069	2,279	65	24	943	22	967	2,021
July	32	1,135	2,313	141	17	946	59	870	2,033
August	47	839	1,865	274	17	903	66	1,070	2,330
September	101	847	2,141	457	14	921	74	1,196	2,662
October	111	1,190	2,796	310	14	1,132	86	1,241	2,783
November	91	1,214	2,759	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	80	1,221	2,672	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	665	13,065	28,579	2,800	180	9,588	558	9,803	22,929

Statement VII.

Months.	Births.					
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Average of past three years.	1897-98.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
December	3,176	3,162	4,031	3,456	2,914	2,882
January	3,124	2,940	3,605	3,223	2,837	2,746
February	2,857	2,495	3,290	2,881	2,178	2,625
March	2,859	2,604	3,306	2,923	2,454	2,747
April	2,992	2,979	3,354	2,975	2,636	2,575
May	3,033	2,672	3,576	3,160	2,732	2,287
June	3,121	3,221	3,660	3,334	2,876	2,470
July	3,239	3,586	3,937	3,587	2,959	2,785
August	3,528	3,754	3,249	3,510	3,448	2,735
September	3,604	3,809	3,449	3,621	3,592	2,631
October	3,701	4,051	3,771	3,841	3,382	2,832
Total ..	35,234	35,273	39,228	36,511	32,008	29,315

Months.	Deaths.					
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Average of past three years.	1897-98.	1891-92.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
December	2,175	2,144	2,549	2,289	2,672	2,360
January	2,203	1,923	2,484	2,203	2,745	2,658
February	2,024	1,798	2,436	2,090	2,335	2,632
March	1,971	1,666	2,315	1,984	2,286	2,636
April	1,941	1,601	2,249	1,930	1,783	2,316
May	2,104	2,022	2,270	2,132	1,951	2,271
June	2,150	1,970	2,279	2,133	2,021	1,968
July	1,855	1,997	2,313	2,055	2,033	1,295
August	2,036	2,235	1,865	2,045	2,330	3,291
September	1,919	2,310	2,141	2,123	2,662	2,130
October	1,858	2,307	2,796	2,321	2,783	2,150
Total ..	22,246	21,973	25,697	23,305	25,601	25,746

Statement VIII.—Crimes.

Offences.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1. Murder	8	10	17	19	15	16	18
2. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	..	1	1	1	1	..	1
3. Dacoity	7	5	3	1	..	5	9
4. Robbery	10	11	10	16	12	21	17
5. House-breaking	265	253	201	200	205	226	342
6. Theft	562	397	461	398	332	335	354
7. Arms Act	..	4	10	1	2	3	1

Note.—Figures for 1898 are not at present available.

Statement IX showing Emigration from the year 1890 to the end of November 1898.

Name of the year.	Name of the Colonial Agency.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.
1890 ..	Natal and Mauritius	28 *	12	7	7	54
1891 ..	Natal	50	16	4	2	72
1892 ..	Do.	83	46	13	10	152
1893 ..	Do.	1	1	..	..	2
1894 ..	Mauritius	6	..	..	..	6
1895 ..	Do.	3	..	..	..	3
1896 ..	Natal	18	5	..	..	23
1897 ..	Do.	15	6	2	4	27
1898 ..	Do.	12	7	1	4	24

* Of these one male embarked to Mauritius.

Statement X.

—	Government.				Zamindar.	
	Slightly affected.		Seriously affected.		Slightly affected.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	sq. m.		sq. m.		sq. m.	
January 1898	449	61,932	1,846	254,621	..	..
February ,, ...	449	61,932	1,846	254,621	..	..
March ,, ...	519	71,588	1,776	244,971	330	51,698
April ,, ...	519	71,588	1,776	244,971	330	51,698
May ,, ...	1,776	244,971	..	..	376	58,904
June ,, ...	1,762	243,040	..	..	..	..
July ,, ...	1,762	243,040	..	..	..	..
August ,, ...	1,762	243,040	..	..	..	..
September 1893	..	..	..	..	..	..
October ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Zemindar—*cont.*		Total.			
	Seriously affected.		Slightly affected.		Seriously affected.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	sq. m.		sq. m.		sq. m.	
January 1898	975	152,743	449	61,932	2,821	407,364
February ,, ...	975	152,743	449	61,932	2,821	407,364
March ,, ...	376	58,904	849	123,286	2,152	303,875
April ,, ...	376	58,904	849	123,286	2,152	303,875
May ,, ...	..	..	2,152	303,875	..	..
June ,, ...	..	..	1,762	243,040	..	..
July ,, ...	..	..	1,762	243,040	..	..
August ,, ...	..	..	1,762	243,040	..	..
September 1898	..	..	..	..	..	..
October ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI.

Taluk.	Names of reserves thrown open.	Approximate revenue lost. Rs.	A.	P.
Udayagiri	1. Veligondas	119	7	9
	2. Yerragondas	183	15	9
	3. Durgam	74	11	1
	4. Appasamudram	14	0	3
	5. Duttalur	...		
Atmakur	1. Srikolam	42	5	7
	2. Bommavaram	29	2	6
	3. Rajavolu Punugodu	0	6	9
	4. Do. Dubagunta	57	6	0
	5. Gudipad, Abbasahibpet and Peda Annalur.	41	10	0
	6. Boyila chiruvella	42	3	0
	7. Gudipad, Abbasahibpet west block	23	1	9
	8. Peramana Kondikandukur	...		
	Total	628	6	5

STATEMENT XII.

Statement of cattle mortality in the Nellore district.

Months.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Total.	Average of previous three years.	1897-98.
December	220	598	853	1,671	557	1,600
January	347	443	1,114	1,904	635	994
February	194	246	1,154	1,594	531	1,315
March	161	241	1,113	1,515	505	1,395
April	240	387	647	1,274	425	1,122
May	192	392	427	1,011	337	1,151
June	427	366	426	1,219	406	895
July	458	488	379	1,325	442	1,300
August	474	454	322	1,250	417	1,914
September	436	306	504	1,246	415	1,349
October	547	529	1,322	2,398	799	831
Total	3,696	4,450	8,261	16,407	5,469	13,866

STATEMENT XIII.

Statement of applications for transfer of registry received, disposed of and pending in 1897-98 as compared with 1891-92 and the five years' average ending with 1896-97.

Taluks.	Department.	1897-98 (Fasli 1307). Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the end of the fasli.	1891-92 (Fasli 1301). Number of cases at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gudur	Registration Department.	..	203	203	194	9	14	131	145
Rapur		7	44	51	46	5	8	30	38
Nellore		..	125	125	125	..	21	194	215
Kavali		32	85	117	112	5	..	92	92
Atmakur		8	92	100	89	11	15	64	79
Udayagiri		1	22	23	20	3	3	30	33
Kanigiri		5	24	29	19	10	8	32	40
Kandukur		4	212	216	189	27	..	190	190
Ongole		8	286	294	280	14	25	157	182
Total		65	1,093	1,158	1,074	84	94	920	1,014
Gudur	Revenue Department.	..	157	157	138	19	..	145	145
Rapur		1	186	187	186	1	1	182	183
Nellore		..	247	247	247	..	..	183	183
Kavali		29	193	222	157	65	3	239	242
Atmakur		5	175	180	178	2	..	230	230
Udayagiri		..	57	57	57	..	..	115	115
Kanigiri		2	35	37	34	3	..	73	73
Kandukur		2	350	352	349	3	..	680	680
Ongole		9	125	134	134	..	..	392	392
Total		48	1,525	1,573	1,480	93	4	2,239	2,243
Grand Total		113	2,618	2,731	2,554	177	98	3,159	3,257

Taluks.	Department.	1891-92 (Fasli 1301)—*cont.* Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Balance number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.	Five years' average ending with 1896-97. Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Gudur	Registration Department.	132	13	10	128	138	131	7
Rapur		28	10	6	36	42	37	5
Nellore		192	23	7	216	223	220	3
Kavali		79	13	10	110	120	107	13
Atmakur		75	4	9	92	101	91	10
Udayagiri		27	6	3	24	27	25	2
Kanigiri		37	3	2	40	42	40	2
Kandukur		169	21	10	186	196	190	6
Ongole		150	32	24	262	286	267	19
Total		889	125	81	1,094	1,175	1,108	67
Gudur	Revenue Department.	130	15	4	177	181	180	1
Rapur		183	..	..	148	148	148	..
Nellore		183	..	..	215	215	215	..
Kavali		242	..	1	138	139	133	6
Atmakur		230	..	2	169	171	168	3
Udayagiri		115	..	..	93	93	93	..
Kanigiri		73	..	..	48	48	48	..
Kandukur		680	..	4	501	505	500	5
Ongole		392	..	2	199	201	197	4
Total		2,228	15	13	1,688	1,701	1,682	19
Grand Total		3,117	140	94	2,782	2,876	2,790	86

Statement showing the famine administrative divisions.

Taluk or divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Works started. Name of the works.	Works started. Amount spent (including contingencies, &c.).	Kitchens opened. Name of the kitchens.	Kitchens opened. Amount spent.	Village relief. Number of villages in which relief was given.	Village relief. Amount spent.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Udayagiri.	871	100,227	Duttalpor-Pamoor road at Narravada.	5,909 2 1	One kitchen at Narravada.			
			Udayagiri-Sitarampuram road at Sitarampuram.	138 7 2	One kitchen at Sitarampuram.			
			Udayagiri-Sitarampuram road at Nelatoor.	3,065 14 7	....	561 14 2	..	..
			Total ..	9,113 7 10				
			Prickly-pear work at Udayagiri.	1,786 0 5	One kitchen at Udayagiri.			
			Total ..	10,899 8 3	....	..	..	..
			Public Works Department expenditure at Narravada.	4,954 0 4	....	..	..	..
			Grand Total ..	15,853 8 7	....	..	..	..
Kanigiri.	1,014	131,222	Kanigiri-Pamúr road at Narramarella.	6,605 12 6	One kitchen at Narramarella. One kitchen at Nandanavanam.	221 1 4	..	..
			Public Works Department expenditure.	2,611 7 8	....	..	..	..
				9,217 4 2	....	..	..	..
			Nandanavanam tank work by Public Department.	1,958 2 1	Expenditure from Provincial Fund sanctioned by the Collector. To be adjusted.	..	..	..
				2,113 3 10	Public Works Department expenditure.	..	..	..
			Total ..	4,071 5 11	....	..	..	..
			Grand Total ..	13,288 10 1	....	..	..	..
Podili division.	564	68,466	Kanigiri-Podili road at Pedarikatta.	15,778 0 6	One kitchen at Pedarikatta.	115 2 3	1	*2 14 2
			Podili-Cumbum road ..	1,650 14 2				
				17,428 14 8	....	115 2 3	1	2 14 2
Addanki division.	..	..	....	..	....	..	2	*7 6 7
			Grand Total ..	34,934 3 5	....	898 1 9	..	10 4 9
			Public Works Department expenditure.	9,678 12 10	....	..	..	..
			Expenditure from Provincial Fund on account of Nandanavanam work.	1,958 2 1	....	..	..	..
				11,636 13 11	....	..	..	..
			Expenditure under tools and plant.	6,622 14 1	....	..	..	..
			Total ..	18,259 12 0	....	..	..	..
			Grand Total ..	53,193 15 5	....	..	..	..

* Grain dole.

Statement showing the expenditure under each head.

	—	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries and establishments	33-A	1,030 3 0	883 11 7	1,913 14 7
Relief works in charge of civil officers	33-B	31,310 0 1	3,406 1 0	34,716 1 1
Relief to people employed otherwise than on relief works	33-G	..	..	..
Gratuitous relief	33-D	516 10 11	391 11 7	908 6 6
Miscellaneous	33-E	..	..	..
Total ..	..	32,856 14 0	4,681 8 2	37,538 6 2
Relief works in charge of Public Works officers ..	33-F	10,234 3 6	8,025 8 6	18,259 12 0
Total ..	..	43,091 1 6	12,707 0 8	55,798 2 2
Famine expenditure debited to other service heads ..	33-G	40 14 2	2,684 5 9	2,725 3 11
Total ..	..	43,131 15 8	15,391 6 5	58,523 6 1

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., B.A., Deputy Collector, Atmakur Division, to the Collector of Nellore, dated 10th December 1898, No. 3007.

I have the honour to submit the report called for in your memorandum, Ref. No. 793 G.B.-Ver., dated 1st December 1898, regarding the relief operations in this division during the past season of agricultural distress, beginning with the middle of November 1897.

2. Of the two taluks in the division, Udayagiri is well known as one of the poorest taluks in the district. Its soil being for the most part rocky is naturally poor and sterile and the least deficiency of rainfall affects the crops grown therein. The situation of Atmakur range in Atmakur taluk was also threatening, but the distress therein fortunately for the people and the State did not reach that stage which renders the introduction of relief measures necessary. The present report, therefore, deals with the relief operations carried on in Udayagiri taluk alone.

In passing, it may be stated that I was not in charge of this division during the operation of the relief measures having joined it only a few days before the last relief work which was dragging its slow length was closed. The present Tahsildar of Udayagiri taluk was also not in charge of it during its famine period and his report is very meagre. The present report is therefore necessarily imperfect.

3. *Season, rainfall and water-supply.*—The taluk is under both monsoons, the north-east monsoon being more necessary than the other. Leaving the unimportant months from January to May, the average rainfall for the other months for the 19 years, 1877 to 1896 excluding 1891, and the actual rainfall during 1897 at Udayagiri is as follows :—

	Average.	Fall during 1897.
June	1·37	0 18
July	1·84	1·98
August	2·53	3·24
September	2·92	8·05
Total ...	8·66	13·45
October	8·83	2·38
November	8·63	0·63
December	2·23	0·22
Total ...	19·69	3·23

The south-west monsoon was very favourable, while the rains of the north-east monsoon were scanty. The failure of the north-east monsoon and the consequent failure of crops in the latter part of the year 1897 occasioned severe scarcity which was intensified by succeeding years of bad harvests. The year 1896 was also a very bad year for the poorer ryots, an impending famine having been only averted by the rains in the latter part, November of that year. The late setting in of the north-east monsoon of 1896 produced no good harvests and it was not without difficulty that the generality of people managed to eke out their existence till the monsoon broke out in the following year. When the north-east monsoon totally failed, the rich ryots grew alarmed and stopped helping those who depended on their employment. There was

also stinting of private charity. There being no harvest worth the name, the agricultural labourers and their dependants became entirely resourceless and the opening of relief operations was rendered absolutely necessary. With the failure of rains, the supplies in many of the drinking-water sources began to fail and it was found necessary to deepen some and to repair those which had fallen into disuse. A sum of Rs. 3,680 was sanctioned by the Taluk Board for this purpose. These while serving the required purpose also gave labour to such of the poorer classes as desired to be benefited by the work. A list of water-supply works sanctioned in each village monthwar with particulars about the cost incurred on each work is enclosed.

4. *Cultivation, harvest and outturn.*—The total area cultivated in 1897–98 as compared with the average in the previous five years is given below :—

—	Cultivation in acres.		Average for previous five years.	
	1st crop.	2nd crop.	1st crop.	2nd crop.
Dry—1897-98	56,574	5,490	61,147	6,411
Wet—1897-98	1,847	649	2,019	887

The favourable outburst of the south-west monsoon gave an impetus to cultivation and hence large extents were brought under the plough, though the extent of cultivation is small as compared with the average of previous five years. The north-east monsoon, which is so essential to the maturing of the crops sown in the early part of the fasli year as noted *supra*, registered only 3·2 inches as against an average of 18·4 inches. This total failure of the monsoon resulted in the withering of the crops to a great extent and where any crop was matured, the harvest gave only a handful of corn. Pairu jonna, which is the chief staple food-grain of the taluk, grown by the rains of north-east monsoon was a total failure. This crop sown as soon as the north-east monsoon commenced with expectations of good rainfall, failed in almost all the villages. Only the early-sown jonna had an outturn from four to twelve annas in some villages. Aruka, another food crop, totally failed, the yield being *nil*. Cotton and horse-gram shared the same fate. Sajja and ragi under wells gave a fair yield and saved many people whose condition was deplorable, but this cultivation was very limited, the supply in the wells having also run out owing to draught. Wet crops under almost all the tanks entirely failed for want of supply in the sources.

5. *Food stocks and trade.*—The north-east monsoon of 1896 having set in late as already stated, pairu (white jonna) which is the chief product in the taluk (29,000 acres out of 68,500 acres during fasli 1306) was sown late, and to add to this misfortune, there was a shower of rain almost all through the division in the middle of February 1897, which damaged the crop considerably. The harvest of this crop was therefore very indifferent. During the early part of 1897, it will be remembered there was severe famine in the Ceded districts, in consequence of which there was pressing demand for grain from the adjoining taluks of Cuddapah in which famine-relief works were in operations there. For love of money, as the prices were ruling high, what could be spared was sold from the Udayagiri taluk and there was consequently depletion of stocks; so that when the failure of the north-east monsoon pronounced itself beyond room for doubt, the stocks of food-grain were considerably very low, but fortunately there was good rainfall in the Ceded districts in fasli 1307 and grain was freely imported from thence, Kistna, Bangalore and Mysore and also to some extent from the eastern taluks of this district. Private trade thus became active and food-grains were procurable everywhere freely, though at very high prices.

6. *Prices.*—The marginally-noted statement shows the prices of food-grains. These rose very high as will be seen from the marginally-noted figures and the poorer classes began to feel the rise in prices acutely. Cholam, the staple food of the taluk, exceeded the scarcity rate for some time.

—	November 1895.	November 1896 (a bad year).	November 1897.
Ragi ..	16 manikas per rupee.	9 manikas per rupee.	8½ manikas or 14·45 seers.
Sajja ..	12¼ ,, ,,	8 ,, ,,	8½ ,, or 13·94 ,,
Cholam ..	14 ,, ,,	9 ,, ,,	7 ,, or 12·67 ,,

Scarcity rates.

Cholam	13 seers.
Ragi	14 ,,
Cumbu	12 ,,

Condition of the people.—The demand for cooly labour became dull owing to the rains holding off. The failure of the north-east monsoon of 1897 and the general failure of crops in almost all the villages and the scanty yield in others induced the ryot classes to exclude the employment of labourers under them in the very little agricultural operations they had under wells. The condition of the cooly classes of the people in villages became therefore very precarious and they began to feel the distress keenly owing to lack of demand for labour and the State had to intervene to relieve them. The people chiefly affected were the Panchamas, Muhammadans and a few other classes, *e.g.*, Kapus and Kammas. The bulk of the relief workers belonged to Panchamas who have only enough to eat when there are good harvests and who are first to be affected by their failures. The respectable poor and Muhammadan gosha females were also affected, but as these classes could not undertake outdoor manual labour and had scruples to attend the kitchen, they were relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. The condition of the people on works was excellent. There were no cases of emaciation or death from starvation. During the prevalence of distress, cholera affected some villages. With this exception, the condition and health of people continued to be, on the whole, satisfactory. The death-rate was not abnormal except in a few villages visited by cholera.

7. *Relief measures—Works and kitchens.*—The Tahsildar and the then Divisional-officer apprehended the prevalence of distress with the failure of the rains of the north-east monsoon and made rapid tours in the taluk to find out the condition of people and crops. The Collector himself personally verified the condition of the people and opened on the 22nd November 1897 prickly-pear work in the village-site at Udayagiri as the distress was more keen in and about Udayagiri. The distress having deepened, the work was turned into a test relief work and a kitchen was opened in connection with it on the 17th December 1897. Necessity was soon felt for the expansion of relief measures and to open more works at scattered places. The work was started at Narravada on the 22nd idem for breaking metal for Duttalur-Pamur road. This was for the benefit of distressed classes to the east of Udayagiri, but it soon became evident that another was necessary towards north-west of Udayagiri. Another work was, therefore, opened at Sitarampuram on the 8th January 1898. But this work, however, did not continue long for reasons reported in this office letter, No. 119, dated 13th January 1898. Kitchens were attached to the works at Narravada and Udayagiri to relieve the helpless dependants of relief workers. The prickly-pear work at Udayagiri having been completed, the relief work and the kitchen attached to it were closed on the morning of the 20th January 1898 and another work of metal breaking was started at Nelatur on the same day. There were in all four works started to afford labour for the distressed classes. These will be dealt with *seriatim*—

(*a*) Udayagiri prickly-pear work and the kitchen attached thereto were in existence from 17th December 1897 up to 19th January 1898. The charges incurred on them were—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Works	1,786	0	5
Kitchen	253	12	1

The maximum and minimum numbers employed on the work were 1,209 (21st December 1897) and 342 (13th January 1898), respectively. The Panchamas, the Chucklers, and the Muhammadans were the bulk of the labourers. There were a few other caste men also. The work was managed at first by the minor irrigation overseer under the general control of the Tahsildar and the constant supervision of the Assistant Collector and latterly by a Local Fund overseer deputed for the purpose. The work was executed throughout under the test relief system and the payments were made by a paymaster appointed. The maximum and minimum numbers relieved in the kitchen were 163 (19th January 1898) and 29 (17th December 1897), respectively, the bulk of whom were Chucklers and others. The kitchen was managed by a superintendent on Rs. 12 per mensem.

(*b*) Road work at Narravada and the kitchen attached to it. These were started on 22nd December 1897 and closed, the latter on the 24th and the former on the 27th October 1898. This was the largest and longest continued work. Its situation was in the centre of the affected zone and afforded relief to many.

The charges incurred in connection with it, were—

	Work. Rs.	A.	P.	Kitchen. Rs.	A.	P.
Under the Revenue agency up to 20th March 1898	5,937	5	4			
From 21st March 1898 up to 27th October 1898 under Public Works Department	4,937	5	11	948	5	11
Total ...	10,874	11	3			

The maximum and minimum numbers employed on the work while under Revenue agency were 1,956 (1st February 1898) and 448 (22nd December 1897), respectively, while those under the Public Works Department agency were 686 (30th March 1898) and 86 (26th October 1898), respectively. The work was originally managed by the Local Fund department under the control of the Tahsildar and the Assistant Collector. It was executed under the test relief

system up to 17th January 1898, after which date, the new intermediate system was introduced under which the payments were made by results. While the work was under the supervision of the Revenue agency, there was a paymaster employed to make payments. After its transfer to the Public Works Department from 21st March 1898, the Public Works Department officers themselves attended to all the professional and financial matters relating to the work, while Revenue officers attended to the management of the kitchen and exercised a general supervision on the condition of relief workers. Nearly five miles of the Duttalur-Pamur road beginning from Duttalur was completed by the time the work was closed and all the famine materials have been ordered by the Tahsildar to be made over to the Local Fund department.

(*c*) Metal breaking work at Sitarampuram and the kitchen attached thereto. The work was begun on the 8th January 1898 and it continued till the 11th, when it was discontinued for reasons reported in this office letter, No. 119, dated 13th January 1898. The expenditure on the work and the kitchen was Rs. 138-7-2 and Rs. 70-15-3, respectively. The maximum and minimum numbers relieved were respectively 706 (8th January 1898) and 469 (9th January 1898) on the work and 37 (10th January 1898) and 13 (11th January 1898) in the kitchen. Both the kitchen and the work were managed during this short term purely by the Revenue agency. The work was executed under the test relief system and the payments were made by a Taluk gumastah.

(*d*) Metal breaking on the Udayagiri-Sitarampuram road was started at Nelatur on the 20th January 1898 under the intermediate system. It continued up to 30th March 1898 and was managed by the Local Fund overseer under the control and supervision of the Tahsildar and the Assistant Collector. After some time, a paymaster was appointed on this work. No kitchen was attached to it as no necessity was felt for the same. The whole expenditure on the work came up to Rs. 3,086-1-8. The maximum and minimum numbers on the work were 1,218 (9th February 1898) and 109 (20th January 1898), respectively. It will be observed from the above that a total expenditure of Rs. 10,947-14-7 on account of the several works and Rs. 1,273-1-3 on account of the kitchen were incurred under Revenue agency from the allotments made by the Collector. The famine expenditure under the Public Works Department agency comes up to Rs. 4,937-5-10.

8. Besides the above a number of minor irrigation works were repaired and payments made to coolies under the intermediate system. The works for which repairs were executed were as shown below :—

Name of the work.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Nandipad tank	945	0	0
2. Nandavaram tank	720	0	0
3. Timmayapalem tank	1,064	3	10
4. Guvvalavarigunta	175	13	1
5. Appasamudram tank	1,358	2	6
6. Vadlamudipalli „	588	13	5

The Gandipalem small tank and Brahmanapalli tank were also repaired by the Public Works Department. As stated in paragraph 3 *supra*, a number of works of water-supply and removal of prickly-pear were also opened. The failure of rains resulting in drought gave impetus to the sinking of new and deepening and repairing old wells. An amount of Rs. 13,617 was advanced on these works. These, while serving the aim for which they were given, afforded also employment to a number of Wodders and other labourers. All these sufficiently gave employment to cooly classes to tide over the season of scarcity and distress.

9. *Relief measures—(b) Others—Remission and suspension of Revenue.*—Dry remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 19,686 in addition to other season remissions. Further, a sum of Rs. 11,573 was postponed for collection in the present fasli—*vide* Collector's footnote Ref. No. 483-G.B.—Ver., dated 23rd July 1898, to Board's Proceedings, No. 236, (Settlement) dated 7th July 1898.

Loans.—A sum of Rs. 13,617-8-0 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 9,304 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was advanced to the ryot classes.

Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.—Side by side with the regular famine relief a sum of Rs. 1,500 (Rs 1,000 under head III and Rs. 500 under head IV) was sanctioned from the fund and it was fully utilized. The operations of this fund have been fully reported in this office letter No. 2878, dated 22nd November 1898. The Charitable Relief fund greatly helped a number of people deserving aid. The sums from this fund were utilized for the following :—

(1) Money doles to the respectable poor, gosha females with no means of subsistence, persons too old, diseased and helpless, decrepit poor, the helpless blind and the helpless mad and poor mothers with numerous children with no means to maintain them.

(2) Lump grants for purchase of bulls and seed-grain to the agricultural poor.

Some clothes sent by the kindness of some American philanthrophists were also distributed to the deserving poor, both on the works and the kitchens.

10. The season showed signs of improvement from July last. There was a favourable outburst of south-west monsoon and the taluk was blessed with a good down pour of rain as shown in the margin. The north-east monsoon also set in very favourably and the total rainfall up to date has been 25·60 inches as shown in the margin. With the rains a stimulus was given to agricultural operations which afforded ample employment to the labouring classes. The harvests of cumbu and yerra jonna sown with the rains of south-west monsoon also tended to improve the condition of people. With the improvements in the prospects of the season, there was a marked fall in the attendance on relief work at Narravada which was eventually ordered to be closed on the 27th October 1898. It was the only work that was kept open so long even after setting in of the south-west monsoon. This was due partly to the uncertainty of the season and partly owing to want of demand for labour to absorb those attending the work. Before the kitchen and the works were closed, cloths to the value of Rs. 20 were purchased from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund and distributed to the most destitute on the work and in the kitchen, previous orders having been obtained from the Collector.

	Ins.
June	0·24
July	2·32
August	0·40
September	5·37
	8·33
October	7·08
November	8·91
December	1·28
	17·27
	25·60

11. Thus came to an end, the operation of relief measures which lasted for about 11 months. The administration of relief was distinctly successful both in the saving of human life and in the mitigation of distress.

12. *Condition of cattle.*—The condition of cattle was very miserable for want of fodder and pasture. Fodder was very scanty and dear and pasture there was none on the village grazing grounds. The reserves of the taluk therefore were thrown open for free grazing till the rains of south-west monsoon gave some pasture and even fodder. Advances were also made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for purchase of fodder. These measures considerably helped the loss of cattle. There was no mortality worth notice.

13. *General—Pressure of famine, the resources of people and their resisting power.*—The past famine was neither one of great magnitude nor one of great severity. Though the whole taluk of Udayagiri was said to have been affected, the number of relief workers at any one time on all works never exceeded roughly 3,000. The average attendance was, however, much below this and it has also to be borne in mind that many of them were only children under twelve years of age who are not called for any work in the ordinary times. The refusal of the coolies to work at Sitarampuram on intermediate system on Sitarampuram road which was in consequence closed after three days' duration also indicates that the famine was not of any great intensity. April and May are the worst months in the year during which there is little or no demand for labour and yet in these months no necessity was felt to keep open more than one relief work, viz., the one at Narravada. This and the small attendance of relief workers in comparison with the figures of population for the taluk amply justify the inference that the famine was neither widespread nor severe. It was confined to Udayagiri and a few miles around it and it affected only the lowest classes leading hand-to-mouth life.

The bulk of relief workers were Malas and Chucklers who generally find an easy living only when the seasons are normal. They are generally landless classes and live only precarious livelihood. The Malas live by weaving and by daily agricultural labour. Chucklers, likewise, live by daily agricultural labour or by stitching sandals to ryots or buckets, &c., for agricultural operations. When rains fail there is a lack of demand for agricultural labour and less still for their special avocations. It is these sections who suffered most and suffer most during famines as they are resourceless. The other community that was largely represented on the famine works was the Muhammadan community. This is also an indigent class and generally do not live by cultivation. These are also resourceless and powerless to resist famine. The absence of the ryot population on the relief work tends to show that they had resources to fall back upon and can fairly resist famine. But as already stated, as the last famine has not been of any great magnitude, or severity, it cannot be taken as a criterion to draw any general and useful inferences; and any conclusions drawn therefrom, cannot be considered wholly accurate. The soil of Udayagiri taluk is generally sterile and unproductive and what with recurring droughts and what with recurring famines and what with facilities of communication to profitable markets, the custom of storing what little surplus of grain is left, as protection against failure of crops, appears to have diminished and the Udayagiri ryot cannot be considered to have any appreciable power to contend against a severe and prolonged drought, though he may tide over a famine as the past one. The ryot is driven to the relief work only as a last resource. Enquiries show that some ryots borrowed largely from local money-lenders and how long it would be before he would liquidate these debts and free himself and his property it is difficult to say. The frequently recurring droughts, since the great famine of 1876–77 appear to be exhausting the resources of the ryot to contend against failure of harvests. Hardly the ryot tides over the

effects of a famine year when he is confronted with another famine. On the other hand, the prosperity of the commercial classes is on the increase. This forms only a limited section of the community.

Effect of distress on economic condition.—As has already been observed, Udayagiri taluk is one of the poorest, if not the poorest taluk in the district. The cultivation is mostly dry and depends on rainfall. There are a few tanks having a few acres under each but none of them is a major work. They are purely rainfed and the irrigation under them owing to uncertain rains is precarious. The wet occupied area in the taluk is only 2,997 acres. The extent under wet cultivation is very limited, the wells themselves having no copious supply to irrigate any appreciable extent of land. Although in the recent famine the wells have been deepened, the ryots have been complaining of the insufficiency of water for irrigation. Good springs appear to be rare. Thus the poverty of the soil and paucity of the irrigation works are two potent factors against which the ryot has to strive. The surplus grain they have in a normal year after deducting all their expenses is very little and when droughts prevail what little is stored is soon exhausted and as a necessary consequence, the generality of the ordinary ryots are forced to borrow by mortgage or otherwise, but the past famine having been not very severe, it is doubtful if much has been borrowed by mortgage. During distress the ordinary ryot practises much stinting even with regard to bare necessaries of life to tide over distress, but whether in ordinary times, he exercises thrift sufficiently to meet adverse times is a question of doubt and needs investigation. The economic condition of Udayagiri taluk is very poor. The unproductive nature of the soil and the absence of any system of large irrigation works are not calculated to increase the condition of its ryot. But the natural ruggedness of the taluk and its proximity to the range of Eastern Ghauts renders it possible to improve it by the construction of large reservoirs for irrigation. The taluk is drained by large streams as Pillapa Yeru, Boggeru and the like. Dams may be thrown across them in convenient places for storing up large quantities of water that now run uselessly to the sea. Investigation seems to be on foot for the restoration of the Gandipalem reservoir and some projects of similar nature for which, it is believed, there is much scope in the taluk, will materially add to the resources of the taluk. These projects, it is believed, are also largely remunerative.

Treatment of subjects of Native States.—There are no Native States in the taluk except a few villages of the Kálahasti zemindari, the ryots of which villages were allowed to come to the relief works and the same benefits as the ryots of the Government villages. Relief from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was also granted to those deserving and it may be noted that the Udayagiri-Sitarampuram road work was started at Sitarampuram and Kurrapalli purely for the benefit of the zemindari villages. The Duttalore-Pamur road work was commenced and carried out throughout at Narravada which, though a zemindari village was made the relief centre.

14. Throughout the distress M.R.Ry. S. Ramiah Garu continued in charge of the taluk and from what little I have seen of him during the closing period of the famine operations, he appears to have done his work energetically and with promptitude.

15. *Atmakúr taluk.*—In the Atmakúr range of Atmakúr taluk, distress was apprehended in the first instance, but the rains of the latter part of November 1897 removed cause of all anxiety. Prices were high and considering the condition of the sister taluk, the sowcars and merchants tried to hold off free sale of grain with expectation of larger profits thereon. The harvests of jonna, &c., removed all cause for anxiety. Difficulty for drinking-water was felt in several villages and the taluk board readily sanctioned allotments to the extent of Rs. 2,350. These are shown in the statement referred to at paragraph 3 *supra*. No further measures of relief were necessary in this taluk.

1897–98.	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act	1,770
1898–99.	
Land Improvement Loans Act	2,275
Agriculturists' Loans Act	500

In this taluk also, loans were advanced as shown in the margin.

From S. W. G. I. MacIVER, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Nellore, to the Collector of Nellore, dated 7th December 1898, No. 69-R.

I have the honour to submit the report called for in your memorandum Ref. No. 793-G B.—Ver., dated 1st instant.

2. The division forms the compact and almost rectangular northern portion of the district and measures 3,778 square miles; of this 1,392 square miles are taken up by Government villages; 121 by shrotriems and the rest by zemindari villages. The population according to the latest census is 658,034. Thus the division contains about $\frac{2}{5}$ of the area and population of the whole district.

3. The prevailing soils are sandy in the littoral tracts, regar towards the centre, red clay mixed with sand and stones towards the west. A narrow strip of land in the western portion of Darsi and Podili divisions, comprising the Venkatagiri Raja's taluk of Kocherlakota, containing black soil of ordinary description. The red soil predominates in a few villages of Kandukur taluk west of Kandukur almost throughout Kanigiri, Podili, and Darsi taluks, Pamur and adjoining villages of the Raja of Kalahasti, Pedarikatla in Podili and Pothakamur and a few adjoining villages in Darsi excepted, where regar soil is met with. It is the portion where the red soil predominates that is most liable to be affected by droughts, for this description of soil does not retain moisture and the inhabitants of this tract are consequently the poorest.

4. *Irrigation.*—The division is very backward in the means of irrigation. At present, beyond a number of rainfed tanks, many of which are very small with ayacuts of a few acres, there is no important source. Of the Government taluks, Kandukur has the largest number. As for natural facilities, the division does not lack. Four main streams — the Gundlakamma, the Musi, the Paler and the Mannеru—traverse the division from west to east, but their beds are low compared with the adjacent lands and are consequently of no use for direct irrigation, nor do they supply any tank, with the single exception of the Mannair, from which two branch channels are taken off to fill the tanks of Karedu in Kandukur and Kattakindipalli in Kanigiri. I, however, understand that the Public Works Department are investigating (or have completed investigating) projects to bund up the Palair at Paletipalli, and to form a reservoir there, to form another reservoir in Ponnalur by bunding up the Gorisaleru, an affluent of the Palair, to form a third reservoir, near Pulikonda by damming the Musi, and to form a fourth near Annangi by damming the Gundlakamma and to divert the water of the Mannair into the Mopad-Machavaram tanks. These projects, if completed, will protect a large area from constant droughts. The supply in these streams is precarious, but every year these are in floods for at least half-a-dozen days, and their water which is now wasted might be stored up and so utilized.

5. The division depends upon both the monsoons, but the earlier one is more important. The late crops raised are horsegram, Bengal gram and Variga (which may be said to be the staple food-grain of Ongole taluk). The rains under the monsoon serve to replenish the irrigation tanks and to mature such of the early crops, chiefly *peddajonna*, which are then on the ground. The rainfall is precarious and varies largely from year to year.

6. Thus, with the prevalence of soils of poor quality, limited means of irrigation and scanty and precarious rainfall, the division is always liable to suffer from droughts. The parts first affected are the Podili division and western villages of Kanigiri taluk; next in order, the eastern villages of Kanigiri, western and north-western villages of Kandukur and the Darsi division; last the Kocherlakota taluk situated in the west of Podili and Darsi divisions, the eastern villages of Kandukur taluk and Ongole taluk.

7. In fasli 1306 the rain under the south-west monsoon was scanty in the Ceded and Central districts, and agricultural operations a failure; portions of Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool districts were declared affected; and prices rose high; the situation of the division, alike other portions of the Presidency, was very critical; no rain fell in October; and on the 21st October 1896 the Board of Revenue required all Collectors to watch the state of the season; accordingly on 25th October the Collector issued instructions to his subordinates to be in constant tour within their jurisdiction and to send the first fortnightly narrative for the period ending 8th November; the first narrative was sent; and by the time the second was due the season was so far improved that no narrative was found necessary in the latter part of November about 18 inches of rain fell and the famine scare was for the time over.

8. The prices, however, continued to be high, the result of the scarcity in the neighbouring districts and in distant parts of India, which not only drew supplies from this district, but also the supplies from the adjacent Kistna district, a portion of which in ordinary years finds a market in this division. In these circumstances, even a partial failure of the ensuing south-west monsoon would have led to serious consequences and early in May, orders were issued by the Board to make preparations to meet a famine, should it come. Agreeably to these orders the Deputy Collector who was in charge of the division, inspected some of the villages in the Darsi and Podili divisions, and the result of his inspection in his own words was: "The dry lands have been kept harrowed and garden lands ploughed up for sowing sajja and jonna. I have not been able to find any sowings save small patches under wells in a few villages. The wells are beginning to run low, and the irrigation tanks dry. Landed classes seem to have stocks of dry grain sufficient for two or three months. The cooly classes are living by gathering and selling wild fruits and palmyra kernals called 'nungoo.' These can hold out for a month or so." This was the state towards the close of June 1897. South-west monsoon broke in July and agricultural operation commenced, and all apprehensions of a scarcity again vanished for a time.

9. The north-east monsoon which should come in October, held off and brought little rain with the result that there was a considerable reduction in the extent under late or "peira" crops, throughout the division, but the eastern taluks and Darsi division fared a little better. The early crops turned yellow, for want of rain and eventually withered. Wet-crop paddy was not sown extensively, and where sown, it either faded or the outturn was only nominal. The results of

the inspection of fields and crops have been sufficiently brought to your notice while submitting my recommendation for dry remission in Kandukur and Kanigiri taluks (my letters, Ref. No. 249 Season, dated 13th May 1898, and No. 249 Season, 19th May 1898), and in the earlier reports of this office recommending postponement of kistbandi.

10. Nothing was done in October as the north-east monsoon was expected. In October, November and December there was practically no rain in Kanigiri and elsewhere the rainfall was very insufficient. Early in November orders were received to report on the state of the season, and by the end of November, regular fortnightly narratives were called for. The earlier narratives received from subordinate officers showed that in the western parts, the poorer classes were stinting themselves and eating various kinds of wild roots and leaves. A list of such plants which were brought to my notice is given in the appendix A. They further disclosed that the poorer classes felt the want of work. Petitions also were received from the Panchamas of the western taluks and from some of Kandukur taluk, complaining that they had no work. Reports were also received of individual members and sometimes of whole families migrating from the western villages into Kistna district and Ongole taluk in quest of labour.

11. On the 25th of December 1897, the first test relief work was started at Narramarella at the southern confines of Kanigiri taluk under the supervision of Revenue Department. A Local Fund overseer was placed in charge of it. The work consisted in breaking metal for the extension of the Kanigiri-Narramarella road. On the 1st day one gang of about 200 coolies attended; but the high wages, viz., 1 anna 10 pies an adult male, disbursed on that day, in controvention to the instructions contained in section 105 of the Famine Code, attracted many labourers, so that by the end of December 8 gangs with over 1,000 souls were on the work. The numbers increased still further and at the commencement of March 13 gangs with about 1,800 labourers, both young and old, were on the work. At this time the system of fining for short work with regard to any minimum was introduced (section 106, Famine Code). This tended not only to check further increase, but those on the work gradually began to fall off. On the 8th of April, there were only 9 gangs on the work and when the intermediate system was introduced on the 11th numbers dwindled further. But the work was continued under the supervision of the Public Works Department till the close of September when owing to want of labourers it was closed.

12. The second test relief work was opened at Pedarikatla at the southern end of the Podili division, on the last day of 1897, under the supervision of the Local Fund Assistant Engineer and under the immediate charge of a Sub-Overseer. Here too the initial wages were the B wages of the Code. This work attracted the largest number of labourers. At the commencement of March there were 35 gangs on it with about 3,500 labourers. As at Narramarella, the strict fining system reduced the numbers of workers. The work consisted chiefly in breaking metal, but a good deal of useless gravel was also collected, and portion of the road repaired and remetalled. The scene of the work was from time to time shifted from the point where the Kanigiri-Chinarikatla road joins the Ongole-Cumbum road to a point 3 miles north of Kanigiri, and when the work on this road was completed and there remained nothing else to be done, the work was permanenty shifted to the Ongole Cumbum road near Patapad, on the 7th April. On the 14th April, the intermediate system was introduced and the numbers fell off. With the reduced number, the work was continued till the close of June, when partly dissatisfied with the low wages and partly attracted by field labour and the manufacture of Tangedu bark on which Madigas, as a rule, are employed, the number fell so low that it was considered there was no necessity to continue the work, and it was closed.

13. A third work was opened at Nandanavanam in the north-western corner of Kanigiri taluk, on the 3rd January 1898, and it consisted in strengthening the embankment of the village irrigation tank, which had breached 8 years ago. During the first month, it attracted about 2,000 labourers, but early in February the intermediate system, was introduced and the supervision made over to the Public Works Department. As on other works, the numbers fell considerably and for a few days, after the introduction of the new system the labourers struck work. They, however, returned when the system was explained to them, but the number was never afterwards large. This work was closed as a relief work on the 11th April, but was continued as an ordinary Public Works Department work but was not given on contract. Latterly, *i.e.*, after the completion of earthwork and collection of stones for revetment, I understand the work was entrusted to the village officers, who have agreed to complete it.

14. Of other works which gave employment to a large number of labourers between November 1897 and July 1898, when with the early rains the agricultural operations were commenced, I may mention the works on the Bombay Mail Service Railway in the eastern taluks, the quarrying undertaken by the Revd. Dr. Clough of Ongole and tank repairs sanctioned by the Raja of Venkatagiri.

Railway works.—By the time the distress showed itself, the Railway embankment was almost over and the only works that remained were the construction of bridges across the streams and the collection and breaking of stone for ballast. This gave employment to many labourers living in adjoining villages and to a few who had left their houses in the western taluks to find labour elsewhere.

Railway quarry at Ammanabrole and Ongole.—The Revd. Dr. Clough of Ongole took the contract for quarrying ballast at Ammanabrole and Ongole for the new Railway about April last. The missionary promised to house the workmen from distant parts such as Podili and in this way attracted a large number of Panchama labourers from the eastern part of affected tract. Just at this time the fining system was being rigorously worked on the relief works in Podili division so that the members of a few gangs earned between 3 and 4 pies a day. The scene of the work too was shifted about this time to Patapad. Dissatisfied with the low wages, not caring to go to the new relief work and attracted by the high wage of 2 annas a day, which was being paid on Railway works, many Christians, working on the Chinarikatla-Kanigiri road left for Ongole. The work here did not last long. It was closed in the second month after it was started. Dr. Clough informed me that about 3,000 workers were employed at Ammanabrole and Ongole during May. The labourers on it had to go back to their villages; some enlisted themselves on the work then in progress at Patapad, and others took themselves to the preparation of Tangedu bark and such other work they managed to get.

The Raja of Venkatagiri sanctioned the repairs of some of the irrigation tanks in the affected parts, 3 in Darsi division, 3 in Podili division and 3 in Kanigiri taluk, at an outlay of Rs. 4,800. Some of the works were given on contract, while others were managed on what his officers called "relief system" identical with the intermediate system. The work was measured each day and according to returns received from his Dewan Peishcar, the average earnings of each adult male came to 2 annas a day. These works were in progress for a month or two and did not employ many as the allotment was limited. Kankanampad tank work located as it is in the midst of affected part employed at one time so many as 464 labourers.

15. The water-supply and other sanitary works sanctioned by the Taluk Board were given on contract chiefly to village munsiffs who promised to employ the needy people of their villages. A list of such works is contained in appendix B.

16. *Gratuitous relief.*—A kitchen was attached to each of the relief works, wherein ragi porridge and tamarind curry with dhal and condiments were given to the dependants of workers, who either through youth or old age, or weakness were unable to work and to other similar persons who were dependent on none. Those at Nandanavanam and Pamur were closed on the introduction of the intermediate system, early in February and middle of April, respectively. The one at the Pedarikatla work was alone continued and was being shifted with the work. From and after March, this sort of relief was confined to the dependants on workers and others were excluded (Collector's order, No. 525-Ver., dated 22nd February 1898). The number thus relieved was highest in March, about 70 at Pamur and 60 at Pedarikatla; but since then the numbers began to fall as did the number of workers. About the close of April, G.O., No. 203 P., dated 7th April 1898, was communicated to me, which left to the discretion of the Collector to relieve decrepit persons who are dependent on none and who usually live on alms. The reports received from the Deputy Tahsildar of Podili and my inspection of villages about this period showed that there were such people in villages, but that they preferred to live and beg in their own villages rather than go to relief camps. Besides, the harvest of the second crop cambu at this period which was grown rather extensively in the Podili division afforded labour and food and caused a temporary improvement in the season. There was no necessity to continue the kitchen. The number relieved was low and on 13th and 14th none attended; there was no new admission between these dates and 17th May and the kitchen was closed on 26th May 1898. In the latter part of January and in February, two decrepit persons in Addanki and two in Podili division were in receipt of money doles (section 84 of the Code), but this form of relief was discontinued early in March, as the relief was afforded without the previous sanction of Government.

17. *Additional establishment.*—Additional establishments consisting of a Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 100 a month, to relieve the Tahsildar of his ordinary revenue and criminal work with two clerks on Rs. 20 each and a peon were entertained in Kanigiri and Podili in March last and continued to work till the close of June. A temporary Deputy Collector was appointed to relieve me of my ordinary duties. He joined my office in the middle of April and continued up to the close of June. His establishment consisted of two peons on Rs. 7 each. An accountant on Rs. 20 was also deputed from the Collector's establishment to work in my office during the period.

18. The condition of cattle was generally good. There were diseases among them, in a few villages of Addanki, Darsi and Kanigiri, but the mortality was largest in Vedullacheruvu, a village bordering the Veligondas in Kanigiri taluk. Want of fodder was very much felt and pasture was dried up until the commencement of the current fasli when the early rains assisted its growth. Even now dry fodder is not freely sold. Of the cattle the working ones had much care bestowed on them and others were neglected, so that weak underfed cattle were very commonly seen in villages, but I have heard of none actually starving. In Kandukur taluk, 40 ryots obtained loans from State to the extent of Rs. 1,780 for purchase of fodder. In Kanigiri no loan was applied for under this head. Towards the close of fasli 1307, some of the reserve forests in Kanigiri taluk were thrown open for free grazing, but as they contained little pasturage, the concession was not of much use. Various leaves were used as substitutes for fodder; among these may be mentioned the margosa leaves, the banyan leaves, peipul leaves and palmyra leaves. Cambu and cholam stalks from the roofs were also largely used for feeding cattle.

19. The condition of people on works and in villages was satisfactory. Cholera was the only disease prevalent and did much havoc in Darsi division. A few cases of fever and guinea-worm in Kanigiri taluk deserve no mention, as these diseases are common in that taluk, sometimes ordinary diarrhœa was mistaken for cholera and included in the returns as such. There was no death from actual starvation. The few cases of death ascribed by the Revd. W. Brocks of Kanigiri to starvation were found not to be due to this cause as reported in detail in my letter, No. 230-Tour, dated 10th October 1898.

20. *Loans.*—The loans were not very much availed of. In Kandukur taluk, 53 applications for loans for the construction and repairs of wells for Rs. 6,290 were accepted and in Kanigiri nineteen applications for about Rs. 2,000. In the latter taluk, the number of existing wells is pretty large and the undersoil so rocky and water struck so deep that wells cannot be sunk except at considerable outlay and consequently there appears to be no likelihood of any increase in the number of wells there.

21. Private charity was overstrained by the long period of distress and finally became much contracted. In every village I visited I was told that a large number of the Panchama population as well as some individual families of other castes, depended on alms, a statement which was not entirely true. Throughout the year there has been some work for the cooly class and when they could not find work they went from house to house begging for alms usually given in form of food. In hard times such doles were given less freely and the less-able workers being naturally the most liable to suffer from scarcity of employment have suffered very acutely. Many of this class were relieved by money doles from the contribution from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief fund. A report as to how the money was distributed has been already submitted to you on 5th July last and another will shortly be submitted. About Rs. 1,600 were thus distributed.

22. The division is connected with the market of Cumbum (Béstavorpet) in the west by two roads which unite at the Vemulapad ghât. The great northern road connects it with Narasaraopet in Kistna district and the Buckingham canal furnishes easy access to the rice producing taluks of Kistna district. During the prevalence of the scarcity the division obtained cholam and ragi from Cumbum by road, from Hindupur and Vinukonda by Southern Mahratta Railway, cholam from Narasaraopet by road and paddy from Bezwada and Bapatla, paddy and straw from Nellore and Kavali by the canal. The grain thus imported is large but the exact quantity cannot be ascertained.

23. I took charge as Acting Sub-Collector on 24th March 1898 when the numbers of coolies on the works were decreasing and I first visited the works in April so that I can speak from personal observation only from that date which almost coincided with the introduction of the intermediate system. Since then though there has no doubt been considerable distress chiefly among the Panchamas in Kanigiri-Podili and a small part of Kandukur taluk, yet I think it would have been exaggeration to describe the condition of the division as one of actual famine. The numbers on the works were comparatively small and the coolies were almost entirely confined to the inhabitants of villages within a few miles of the scene of works. I cannot remember finding any coolies who had come more than fifteen miles and very few come so far and it would therefore have made little difference in the condition of the affected tracts as a whole if no works had been opened. The villages in the affected tracts are few and far between and are often accessible only by rough tracks over hills and rocks; there are few tanks or roads on which coolies might be profitably employed and I was impressed with the great difficulty that would be found in providing relief for these people in a time of serious famine, especially as they seemed to be strongly averse to leaving their homes to go to works at any considerable distance and were constantly asking for employment in their villages and greatly appreciated the efforts made by the Taluk Board to assist them by providing for the sinking of a number of drinking-water wells. The most noticeable features of the works have been the large preponderence of women and children, showing that the men did not as a rule find the wages profitable, the fact that the workers were usually confined to gangs from the one or two of the nearest villages, the fact that the workers were often in better condition than the poorest classes who were to be found in the villages and the great fluctuations in the amount of work turned out at different times or by different gangs often leading to wages being paid which were so low as not to compensate the workers for the energy expended.

It may seem contradictory to say that the wages were too low and that the workers were in good condition, but the explanation is that the villagers formed gangs largely consisting of women and other members of families which had some other means of subsistence and that the poorer and more feeble people who were in the greatest need of relief were kept away in order to prevent a further decrease in the wages earned and I believe it is impossible wholly to prevent this when payment is made to the head of a gang. Under this system the people must be left very much to themselves to form their gangs as they chose, for it is very easy for a gang to get rid of unpopular member such as a Christian if they wish to. The coolies have their own ideas as to the distribution of the amount earned and I found in some cases that they divided the wages equally at so much a head amongst all members of the gang whether men, women or children. I think it is unfortunate that the Code system was not adhered to or any other system which would ensure that every honest worker could obtain a living wage for his work; the system appeared to me to fail entirely in this respect as well to be useless as a test of the condition of the people generally and I am convinced that in a time of severe distress it would have to be largely supplemented by other methods of relief in order to prevent disaster. During part of the time when the works were open, the weather was terribly hot and blending dust storms were common; some provision is required for taking such conditions into account in fixing the tasks; there are also many considerations which arise from time to time which necessitate variation in task or wages but the rates on these works were fixed at first by the Collector and afterwards by Government who ordered the Public Works Department rates to be adopted and thus neither I nor any other inspecting officer had any voice in the matter. It seems to me that much greater flexibility in the rules is required; there are a thousand and one points which may be seen on the spot which cannot be reported adequately, not to speak of the necessity for prompt action, and it is impossible to lay down inflexible rules which will not cause hardship when applied to rates and tasks at various works and under varying conditions. The works undertaken were the repair of a tank, the extension of the road to Pamur and the breaking of metal for the roads; the first two are works of permanent utility and would have had to be carried out sooner or later, apart from the object of providing relief; as to the gravel broken, much of it may not be required for some years and there will therefore probably be some loss by wastage. Considering the long period of comparative scarcity, I consider that the ryots have shown satisfactory powers of resistence. I have noticed little distress among any class except the Panchamas; there are no industries in this division of any importance other than agriculture and weaving; the males are the principal weavers and they have suffered from want of employment due to their usual employers not being able to provide cotton or wages.

24. I regret that I have not been able to furnish a less incomplete report but as it is urgently required I have not had time to obtain accurate information as to figures, &c.

Read—the following letter from C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Nellore, 17th January 1899, No. 165-Ver.:—

In continuation of paragraph 36 of this office letter No. 4772-Ver., dated 16th December 1898, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement comparing the actual expenditure on famine relief works executed during the late scarcity, with the estimated value of work done. The information has been filled up for the period during which the works have been under execution by the Civil Department. Similar information could not be furnished for the works executed by the Public Works Department. The same figures have therefore been repeated. A copy of the Executive Engineer Mr. Wickham's letter stating generally that there could not have been much difference is enclosed. Beyond this, he has not furnished any figures and he has left the district. As I do not think it will be of any use to remit the question back to the present Executive Engineer who has just joined the district, I submit the return as it is, with the Executive Engineer's letter.

Enclosure.

From L. L. WICKHAM, Esq., Executive Engineer, Nellore division, to the Collector of Nellore, dated 5th January 1899, No. 24-M.:—

With reference to your G. B. No. 793-Ver., dated 1st December 1898, I have the honour to inform you that the tank works were ordinary repairs works such as would have been carried out departmentally in the ordinary course of affairs and the roads were being made as funds allowed by the Local Fund Department. None of the works therefore were works specially carried out for famine purposes.

2. The cost of the works while on the intermediate system did not greatly exceed the cost of similar works carried out in the ordinary way.

3. No special establishment was entertained on account of famine.

Abstract statement showing actual and normal cost of works.

Number.	Taluks.	Public Works Department.						Local Fund works.					
		Irrigation.			Communications.			Communications.			Miscellaneous works.		
		Actual cost.	Normal value.	Excess cost.	Actual cost.	Normal value.	Excess cost.	Actual cost.	Normal value.	Excess cost.	Actual cost.	Normal value.	Excess cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Udayagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,067	12,099	1,968	1,786	1,518	268
2	Kanigiri	4,071	4,071	..	..	..	..	9,218	5,017	4,201	..	..	..
3	Podili division	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,429	8,441	8,988	..	..	..
	Total ..	4,071	4,071	..	..	..	..	40,714	25,557	15,157	1,786	1,518	268
	Add—Amount spent under tools and plant for which workwar details were not furnished by the Executive Engineer..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,623	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,337	..	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the actual and normal cost of works.

Statement showing the actual

Serial number.	Name of work.	Taluk.	Date of opening as test work.	Date of closing as test work.	Date of opening as work under intermediate system.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Duttalur-Pamur road ..	Udayagiri.	22nd December 1897.	17th January 1898.	18th January 1898.
					Expenditure by Civil department
					Expenditure by Public Works
2	(*a*) Udayagiri-Sitarampuram road at Sitarampuram.	Do.	....	....	8th January 1898.
	(*b*) Udayagiri-Sitarampuram road at Nellatur ..	Do.	....	....	12th January 1898.
3	Removal of prickly-pear ..	Do.	15th December 1897.	19th January 1898.	....
4	Kanigiri-Pamur road ..	Kanigiri ..	25th December 1897.	10th April 1898.	11th April 1898.
					Expenditure by Civil department
					Expenditure by Public Works
5	Nandanavanam tank ..	Do.	3rd January 1898.	21st January 1898.	22nd January 1898.
6	Kanigiri-Podili road ..	Podili division.	31st December 1897.	6th April 1898.	....
7	Podili-Cumbum road ..	Do.	7th April 1898.	13th April 1898.	14th April 1898.
					Add the expenditure under "tools

(*a*) Of this, Rs. 1,958 was spent from the Provincial Funds sanctioned by the Collector in the beginning and the Works Department officers throughout.

and normal cost of works.

Date of closing.	Total number of days on which the work was opened.	Maximum number of workers.	Average number of workers.	Total expenditure.	Estimated value of work done.	The department for which work was executed—Public Works Department or Local fund.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27th October 1898.	310	1,956	506	..	..	
up to 20th March 1898.				5,909	4,173	Local fund.
Department from 21st March 1898.				4,954	4,954	
			Total ..	10,863	9,127	
12th January 1898.	5	706	588	138	} 2,972	Do.
31st March 1898.	78	1,218	565	3,066		
....	35	1,169	585	1,786	1,518	Do.
			Total ..	15,853	13,617	
1st October 1898.	280	1,284	454	} 6,606	2,405	Do.
up to the 10th April 1898.						
Department from the 11th April 1898.				2,612	2,612	
			Total ..	9,218	5,017	
12th April 1898.	99	2,044	495	(*a*) 4,071	4,071	Public Works Department
			Total ..	13,289	9,088	
....	96	3,292	1,994	15,778	6,905	Local fund.
1st July 1898.	85	1,376	326	1,651	1,536	Do.
			Total ..	17,429	8,441	
				46,571	31,146	
and plant" for which workwar details are not available ..				6,623	..	
			Grand total ..	53,194	31,146	

remaining sum was spent from Public Works Department funds. But the work was under the supervision of the Public

Resolution—No. 86, dated 20th March 1899.

The reports read above on the administration of famine relief in the Nellore district in 1897 and 1898 will be submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Nellore district, which adjoins the Deccan districts, has suffered periodically, the recorded famines of the present century being those of 1805—7, 1823–24, 1832—34 (the Guntúr famine), 1876—78 (the great famine), 1891–92 and 1897–98. The area specially liable to famine lies in the western and the north-western portions of the district and comprises—

(*a*) the Podili and Darsi zemindari divisions;
(*b*) the Kanigiri taluk chiefly zemindari;
(*c*) the Udayagiri taluk; and
(*d*) a portion of the Atmakúr taluk lying north of the Pennér.

This tract consists mostly of dry land depending upon the falling rain. The few tanks that exist are rainfed. The rainfall in the tract is scantier than in the rest of the district and averages less than 30″ per annum. Generally speaking the soil is poor. It was in this tract that the distress of 1891–92 occurred and it was the same tract that was affected in 1897–98.

3. *Rainfall and water-supply.*—The district depends mainly on the north-east monsoon. Since the famine of 1891–92, there has not been a single year in which both the monsoons may be said to have been good. In 1896, there was much delay in the setting in of the north-east monsoon, causing great anxiety which was only relieved by heavy falls of rain in the latter part of November. In 1897, the fall from June to September was excessive, while that from October to December was very deficient as may be seen from the subjoined statement of the rainfall in inches:—

——	Taluks or Divisions.	June to September.		October to December.	
		* Average.	1897.	* Average.	1897.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
North-west Section	Darsi	12·39	16·23	11·41	1·79
	Podili	12·52	20·73	11·22	3·62
	Kanigiri	9·78	16·14	12·12	0·52
	Udayagiri	7·99	13·45	18·05	3·23
	Atmakúr	8·64	10·74	20·16	5·04
North-east Section	Ongole	14·63	20·79	18·18	4·89
	Kandukur	11·77	20·15	18·71	3·22
	Kávali	11·89	17·89	24·38	9·05
Southern Section	Nellore	11·63	11·42	24·52	7·54
	Rapur	10·23	16·78	24·63	5·50
	Gudur	10·58	16·91	24·10	8·46
	Polur	13·77	16·96	17·50	8·40
	Venkatagiri	10·10	22·33	25·15	5·65
District Average	....	11·03	16·94	21·06	5·85

* For twenty-five years except in the case of Podili and Polur where for three years only.

The water-supply in the rainfed portions of the district failed, and, as the hot weather advanced, difficulty in procuring drinking water was also felt in the villages bordering on the ghâts in the west.

4. *Cultivation.*—Sowings in the Government taluks in 1897–98 did not come up to the average, especially in the affected tracts, as may be seen from the following figures:—

Taluks.	Average.	1897-98.	Percentage of decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Udayagiri	48,187	44,935	7
Kanigiri	44,469	38,428	14
Remaining taluks	706,340	683,449	3

The crops failed on extensive areas, especially in the affected tract, and the average outturn was poor. The subjoined statement gives the extent under each crop and the reported yield thereof:—

Particulars.		Areas sown.	Areas on which the outturn was.			
			0	1—4 annas.	5—8 annas.	9 annas and over.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Udayagiri	Cholam	26,301	6,852	8,496	9,283	1,670
	Varagu	12,595	9,703	2,868	24	..
	Other food-grains	22,666	2,954	6,253	8,432	5,027
	Other crops	11,974	2,753	5,657	2,665	899
Kanigiri	Cholam	10,908	10,176	614	115	3
	Varagu	14,962	12,762	2,105	95	..
	Other food-grains	37,937	12,479	13,469	10,862	1,127
	Other crops	13,517	8,635	4,366	363	153
Other taluks	Cholam	298,340	39,467	90,740	108,529	59,604
	Varagu	51,208	23,561	23,235	4,172	240
	Other food-grains	482,983	60,954	136,537	187,545	97,947
	Other crops	179,432	12,293	72,230	68,100	26,799

6. *Food Stocks and Trade.*—Generally the district is able to meet its own demands and also to export some grain to other places. Owing to famine in the adjacent districts in the previous year, large stocks of grain had been exported and the local markets had to be replenished by imports from outside. Trade was brisk during the distress and the markets were, on the whole, well supplied with grain and there was no complaint of want of grain anywhere.

7. *Prices.*—The prices which were very high during 1891and 1892 fell gradually up to 1896, but from July of that year began to rise and in November 1896 rose very suddenly owing to the threatened failure of the north-east monsoon and the impetus of abnormal demands for grain from outside. Rates, however, again dropped sharply after the heavy rain that fell in the same month. In April 1897, they again rose owing to pressure from the adjoining districts and with the failure of the north-east monsoon of 1897, they went up to scarcity rates. In the subjoined statement, the prices of the principal food-grains in 1897 and 1898 are compared with those that prevailed during the distress of 1891 and 1892. Rice is not a staple food-grain in the tract affected:—

Comparative statement of prices of principal food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

Months.	Rice.			Cholam.			Ragi.			Cumbu.		
	1891-92.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1897-98.
October	11·4	12·3	10·3	19 6	23·3	13·1	20·5	25·2	15·9	18·9	19·2	12·3
November	10·9	10·0	9·6	18·6	15·7	12·1	20·0	18·3	14·0	17·4	15·4	11·9
December	9·3	11·4	9 0	14·0	18·8	11·0	15·0	20·5	12·6	13·6	16 2	10·5
January	9·5	11·8	8·5	13·0	19·6	11·3	13·6	20·8	12·5	11·8	16·2	11·0
February	9·1	11·6	8·5	12·8	19·5	12·6	13·8	20·5	12·8	12·0	15·1	11·2
March	9·2	11·2	8 9	13·3	18·2	13·6	14·0	19·6	13·4	12·4	13 7	11·8
April	9·2	10·4	9·0	13·5	15·5	13·5	14·4	17·6	14·2	12·4	13·0	11·0
May	9·2	10·3	9·1	13·5	15·2	13·8	14·5	17·0	15·0	12·3	12·8	12·2
June	9·3	10·5	9·3	13·4	15·5	14·3	14·4	17·9	15·5	12·4	13·4	12·6
July	9 6	10·3	9·4	13·9	14·8	14·0	15·3	17·1	15·4	12·3	12·3	13·0
August	9·7	10·2	9·4	14·5	13·6	13·8	16·0	16·7	15·0	12 6	11·7	13·0
September	10·4	10·3	9·4	16·7	13·1	14·0	17·3	16·3	14·7	15.7	11.5	13·1
Normal rates	..	14·0	..	..	26·0	..	..	28.0	..	..	24·0	..
Warning rates	..	11·2	..	..	19·5	..	..	21·0	..	..	18·0	..
Scarcity rates	..	8·4	..	..	13·0	..	..	14·0	..	..	12·0	..

8. *Area and population affected.*—With the failure of the north-east monsoon in 1897, agricultural operations became slack and the daily labourers found it difficult to find employment. The greatest strain was felt in the Udayagiri and Kanigiri taluks and the zemindari divisions of Podili and Darsi. In other parts of the district, the Bezwada-Madras State Railway works and the mica industry furnished sufficient employment to the labouring classes. The total area affected, including zemindaris, was in January and February 1898 estimated at 3,270 square miles with a population of 469,000 persons, and in April at 3,852 square miles with a population of 533,000. In June about 2,000 square miles was excluded from the area considered to be affected, leaving in that month 1,762 square miles with a population of 242,040 persons affected. Portions of Rapur and Kandukur were threatened, but no relief measures were required therein. The tracts where relief was actually administered were the Government taluks of Udayagiri and Kanigiri, including a large area of the Kalahasti zemindari and the zemindari division of Podili. The people relieved were mostly daily labourers and consisted chiefly of Panchamas and Muhammadans.

9. *Nature of measures taken to relieve distress.*—Besides the expansion of ordinary irrigation works, repairs, the opening of relief works and kitchens, the grant of remissions and suspension of revenue, the grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts and the opening of forest reserves for grazing purposes were the measures undertaken to relieve distress. Help was also given by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

10. *Relief works.*—In all, four works were opened in Udayagiri taluk, two in Kanigiri and two in Podili division. The first work started was in Udayagiri taluk on 16th December 1897 and the last work was closed in the same taluk on 27th October 1898. Five of the works were managed at first by the Revenue Department, two Public Works Department, and one was throughout under the Public Works Department. The works were begun on the task work system and tasks enforced with reference to the table in Form F, Appendix III to the Famine Code, and except in regard to two works which were closed on 19th January and 6th April, respectively, this system was subsequently given up in favour of the intermediate system of work. Some difficulty was experienced in introducing this system as the labourers did not take kindly to it at first. The intermediate system was, however, worked mainly by the Public Works Department and that department should be requested to report fully on its working. Some work was also provided by the measures taken for the improvement of the drinking-water supply on which the Local Fund Boards spent nearly Rs. 13,000. The Raja of Venkatagiri also started some works for the relief of the poor and spent Rs. 4,000 thereon.

11. *Gratuitous relief in kitchens.*—Kitchens for the relief of dependants of workers were attached to all the works except one which was however open for only four days. A few persons other than dependants of workers were also relieved in kitchens in December 1897 and January and February 1898. Grain doles were given to four destitute persons in February and March 1898.

12. *Numbers on relief.*—The average number of persons relieved on works in the first month, December 1897, was 1,895; it rose to 6,573 in January 1898 and then fell gradually to 1,746 in April and 140 in October 1898, when all works were closed. On gratuitous relief the average numbers rose from 161 in December 1897 to 271 in January 1898 and then fell gradually to 38 in May and 27 in October 1898.

13. *Remission of assessment and postponement of collections.*—Remissions amounting to Rs. 2,09,858 or 18 per cent. of the demand were granted on wet lands in all taluks of the district. Remissions on dry lands were also granted in the two affected taluks of Udayagiri and Kanigiri to the extent of Rs. 46,362 or 55 per cent. of the demand. In the Udayagiri taluk, the collection of assessment on dry land amounting to Rs. 11,573 was postponed to the succeeding fasli. The suspension of the collection of a portion of the peshkash payable by the Raja of Kalahasti was also sanctioned on the understanding that he should allow a similar concession to his tenants.

14. *Loans.*—A sum of Rs. 14,440 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and Rs. 8,084 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act in the two affected taluks.

15. *Indian Famine Charitable Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 2,818 supplied from this fund was distributed in money doles to the respectable poor, destitute gosha females, and infirm and diseased persons, and in lump grants to poor ryots for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain. The committee of the fund also supplied some cloths which were distributed to relief workers.

16. *Cost of famine relief.*—The total cost of the administration of famine relief amounted to Rs. 59,202 exclusive of remissions granted, so far as the accounts have been made up:—

Direct expenditure.

	Rs.
1. Salaries and establishment	805
2. Works in charge of Civil officers	36,756
3. Works in charge of Public Works Department	16,960
4. Gratuitous relief	1,956
Total ...	56,477

Indirect expenditure.

1. Charges debited to other service heads than 33 Famine-relief ..	2,725
2. Loss of revenue due to famine	2,56,220
Grand Total ...	3,15,422

17. *Mortality.*—The total number of deaths during the period of distress does not, taken as a whole, exhibit any increase over that of the corresponding period in the previous year, but there was in the former period a large decrease in mortality from fever and a very large increase in the number of deaths from cholera.

There was no mortality from starvation.

18. The Board takes this opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government the names of the officers mentioned by Mr. Scott in his letter, dated 16th December 1898, and also desires to recognise the careful manner in which Mr. Scott, the Acting Collector, administered relief in the district throughout the period of distress.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Collector of Nellore (Divisional-officers and Tahsildars).
" E. Scott, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly.

Order—No. 544, Revenue, dated 17th August 1899.

Miscellaneous.

In its Proceedings read above, the Board of Revenue reviews the report of the Collector of Nellore on the administration of famine relief in that district during 1897–98.

2. State intervention was necessitated by the almost total failure of the north-east monsoon of 1897 following upon a series of bad years and occurring at a time when food-stocks in the district had been depleted by exports to the Deccan districts during the famine of 1896–97. Relief operations were, however, carried on on a very small scale, and were found necessary only in the Government taluks of Udayagiri and Kanigiri, and in Podili, a division of the Venkatagiri zamindari.

3. The chief feature of the operations was the introduction of the "intermediate" or piece-work system, the immediate effect of which was to reduce the daily average number of relief-workers from 5,647 in March 1898 to 1,746 in April, and to less than 1,000 in May and June.

4. Judging by results it may safely be affirmed that the relief-works on the "intermediate" system furnished a useful and effective gauge as to the intensity of the distress, and prevented any unnecessarily large expenditure.

5. The Government is pleased to notice the testimony borne by the Collector to the good work done by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, M.R.Ry. S. Ramayya Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar of Udayagiri, and M.R.Ry. Seetapathi Rao, Huzur Sheristadar. The Government also agrees with the Board that Mr. Scott deserves credit for his careful administration of relief.

(True Extract.)

for Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
„ the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Public Department.

Endorsement No. 544A.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

Exd. A. Rangaswmy Aiyangar.

120 Copies.

When given for copying ____
When copied ____
When examined ____ } 189
When signed ____

Read again G.O., No. 189 , dated

Current No.

Enclosures to C. No.

Order of Government	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Letter of Government.								
Statement with ditto.								
Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.								

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only
Q = Copy heading only