

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 194

DATED 24th March

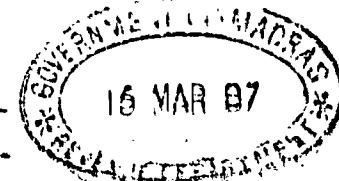
[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording ^{with remittance} the fortnightly narrative
of the Cuddalore D^y for the period ending
14th Feb^y 1897 &c

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

[illegible]

CURRENT No. *222*



I try to draw attention to para 2 of the R.P. It
 is some time now since I drew H.P.'s attention to the fact
 that Mr. Tate always was in arrears with his work rep-
 resenting always will be.
 Para 9 of the R.P. also requires attention. It is evidently
 intended to be a reprimand to Mr. Tate for remissness in the discharge
 of his duties. I do not know if it is recorded; but, if it is, it is
 a serious matter that at the beginning of March, 1902, when the best weather
 had hardly begun, the R.P. should find it necessary to adopt such a course
 the R.P. of some of the distressed districts. One cannot avoid apprehensions
 numbers on the increase.

Order as to what may happen as the best weather progresses other

J.P. Mr. Tate appears to be deliberate, perhaps Madras.
 old, in his operations. But, I have not yet prepared to say
 that it has been shown that

No. 194
 1902/17 24-3 17/3/1902
 Recorded

No. 184 (Miscellaneous)

2. A Spol By Subordinate on Rs 120 It is necessary to remove Mr. Tate from his district. He
to be in charge of the collection for the working by Mr. Tate for Francis Pabst should be carefully
with a clerk on Rs 20 and a peon

Dated 3rd March 1897

Robt is sanctioned

Received 15th

Registered 16th

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

To Mr. P. H. S.
Note the attention of M. D. has already
been drawn by office note, some
insufficiency of the subordinate
staff.

Reinstated Wm. H. S.
Rel. C. I. R. In person
of the remarks of H. E.

e. 16/3/97.
R. 25/3/97
R.C. 25/3/97

See 25/3/97
1/12/97

For nighty narrative.—
Submitting to Government,
with remarks,— of the
Cuddapah district for period
ending 14th February 1897.
My remarks was ~~not~~ directed,
not so much to Mr. Tate's present doing,
as to his previous history, which shows him, in my
opinion, ^{to} unfit further charge of a famine district

R.H.
26/3/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
1	500	17-1-97	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed, March 1897.

Proceedings, 3rd March 1897, No. 184.

MARCH.

Fortnightly Narrative.—Submitting to Government, with remarks, — of the Cuddapah district for period ending 14th February 1897.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—the following Fortnightly Narrative of the Cuddapah District for the 1st fortnight of February 1897:—

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and water-supply—Eastern section.—The condition of this section gives no cause for anxiety at present. *Northern section.*—No rainfall was registered at any of the registering stations during the fortnight except 3 cents at Pulivendla. In Cuddapah taluk, the crops under canal channels and wells are in good condition. River-and-spring channels are said to be flowing, but not freely. In Proddatur taluk all the tanks are empty. The Kundér river flows knee-deep in some portions of its course and the Kurnool irrigation canal contains sufficient supply. Supply in channels and wells is diminishing. Want of drinking-water is reported to be felt in four villages, where it has to be brought from considerable distance (*vide* my last report). In Jammalamadugu taluk the water in wells and channels is going down and the supply in all the tanks except two is exhausted. Want of drinking-water is felt in some villages. The standing crops under some of the tanks are being irrigated by wells. In Pulivendla taluk almost all tanks are empty and rivers are not flowing. The Papagni river channels and some of the spring channels are flowing. The Pulivendla Vanka channels are flowing freely, but the springs are reported to be going down. Wells hold sufficient water though springs in some are said to be diminishing. In Pulivendla I found that the supply in wells was generally ample for drinking and agricultural purposes. *Southern section.*—There is no change in the agricultural prospects of the season.

Agricultural operations and conditions of the standing crops—Eastern section.—The usual operations are going on and the outturn of harvested crops is good. *Northern section—Cuddapah taluk.*—Harvesting paddy, ragi, bariga and horse-gram, baling water from wells, deepening rivers and spring channels are the agricultural operations now in progress. Paddy under Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and ragi under wells are in good condition, whereas Bengal-gram, indigo and kusuma are reported to be drooping. Cotton is still green. The harvest of the standing dry crops is estimated to be 4 to 6 annas and of those under channels and wells, 8 to 12 annas. Out of the extent of 80,115 acres representing the extent of standing crops by the end of January 1897, 36,900 acres represent the area cultivated with food crops. Out of this extent, the crop on 3,013 acres is estimated to yield a 12-anna crop and that on 14,012 acres and 5,331 acres is expected to yield an 8-anna and a 4-anna crop, respectively. The extent on which the outturn is expected to be less than 4 annas is only 3,890 acres,

while the extent on which a total failure is expected is 10,654 acres. Over 75 per cent. of the area sown with paddy, early cholum and korra has been harvested. The entire extent under cumbu has also been harvested. About 30 per cent. of the ragi crop has been reaped and the remainder is in course of being reaped. *Proddatur.*—Lands are being ploughed in some places under wells to sow korra; paddy, cholum, ragi and bariga are being harvested. The outturn of the crops under wells is estimated to be 8 annas, whereas the yield of the crops under the canal is said to vary from 8 to 12 annas. The standing crops under wells and canal are in good condition. Cotton is in fair condition throughout. It is reported that the later sown dry crops have withered in parts and are fading in others. Bariga is said to be a general failure. The withered crop is being fast removed. The information regarding the extent of crops under wells and channels required by B.P., dated 3rd February 1897, No. 93, is not immediately available. It has been called for and will be furnished in the next fortnightly narrative. *Jammalamadugu.*—Harvesting ragi, cholum, bariga, paddy and picking cotton, watering ragi, korra and other crops and ploughing are the agricultural operations during the fortnight. The standing crops—ragi, cotton, korra, paddy, garden cholum, turmeric, tobacco—are in good condition. The late cholum, bariga, kusuma, ellagisé, Bengal-gram and other pulses in dry lands have withered in some places. Approximate area of crops faded is 45,786 acres or 22.66 per cent. of the total cultivated area and 30,000 acres are expected to fail and the remaining area may yield an average outturn. *Pulivendla.*—Harvesting ragi, cholum and garden produce and clearing channels are the chief occupations. Of the standing crops, those under wells and channels are in good condition. Dry crops, such as cholum, horse gram, bariga, Bengal-gram and korra are reported to be beginning to fade in some villages. In some places they have yielded some crop. Cholum however will probably soon fail unless there be rain. Irrigated cholum and ragi are very good to the east of the Papagni river, i.e., in the Surabhu valley, fair to good to the east of Pulivendla and middling in other parts. *Southern section.*—The usual agricultural operations are carried on and the crops are said to be in good condition except castors in some villages of Ráyachóti which are said to be attacked by caterpillars.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle—Eastern section.—Stocks of fodder have been almost exhausted. Pasture is sufficient everywhere. The condition of cattle is good. *Northern section—Proddatur.*—The supply of grass is diminishing. Owing to recent harvests fodder is available, but there is no reduction in the price. People have been storing a large supply at high prices to meet further demands. The hill grass is being brought in by some of the people and used as fodder. It is not as nutritive as ordinary grass. These remarks apply to Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla and Cuddapah also. Cattle disease prevails in some of the villages of Jammalamadugu taluk and three are reported to have died of rinderpest in Pydipalliem of Pulivendla taluk. *Southern section—Káñiri.*—Pasture available. Fodder will last for some time more. Cattle disease is subsiding. *Ráyachóti.*—Pasture available. Fodder insufficient. Condition of cattle good. *Vajalpud and Madanapalle.*—Pasture and fodder available. Cattle are in good condition.

General remarks on the above subjects—Eastern section.—The labouring classes in Pullampet and Badvel are reported to have sufficient employment in field-work. A large number from Sidhout taluk have gone to Cuddapah taluk where paddy harvest is going on. The labour available in the fields may continue for about two months. *Northern section—Cuddapah.*—Agricultural operations are going on and labourers find work in the fields and will be able to do so till about the end of February, as the harvesting under wells will continue till then. The ryots have practically given up hopes about the late sown cholum; Bengal-gram, kusuma and bariga are expected to yield a 4-anna crop on an average. In the black cotton soil taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, the late sown cholum is showing signs of fading. The outturn of crops under wells and channels will be good and the cotton crop in Pulivendla is said to vary from 12 to 16 annas. *Southern section.*—The state of the season in this section does not cause any room for anxiety at present.

FOOD SUPPLIES AND THE STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, for the period ending 14th February 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		White cholam.		Yellow cholam.		Cumbu.	
	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.
Rázampéda ..	8-71	9-13	16-50	16-50	15-80	15-80	13-05	13-05	13-05	13-05
Chitvel ..	9-13	9-13	16-50	16-50	15-80	15-80	14-50	14-50	14-50	14-50
Sidhout ..	9-07	9-07	18-97	18-97	15-67	14-85	14-95	15-67	14-85	14-85
Badvel ..	8-25	8-25	18-75	18-75	16-59	16-59	13-77	13-77	13-77	13-77
Cuddapah ..	9-71	8-30	18-00	18-00	14-22	14-22	12-32	12-32	12-32	12-32
Kamalapuram ..	9-07	9-07	18-00	18-00	14-00	14-00	13-20	13-20	13-20	13-20
Proddatur ..	10-31	10-31	18-15	18-15	16-90	16-90	15-26	15-26	16-50	16-50
Jammalamadugu ..	9-13	9-96	16-12	16-50	15-01	15-01	12-64	13-43	12-64	12-64
Pulivendla ..	9-13	9-13	15-00	15-00	14-22	14-22	12-64	12-64	12-64	12-64
Kadiri ..	9-13	8-71	19-50	18-00	15-80	14-22	12-64	12-64	12-64	12-64
Ráyachóti ..	9-54	9-54	16-50	16-50	14-22	14-22	12-64	12-64	12-64	12-64
Vayalpad ..	10-79	9-13	18-00	18-00	16-80	14-22	12-64	12-64	12-64	12-64
Madanapalle ..	9-96	9-96	19-50	18-75	12-64	14-22	12-64	12-64	12-64	12-64

Activity of trade—Eastern section.—It is active in Badvel and Sidhout taluks in dry staple food-grains, but dull in Pullampet. There are no imports. *Northern section—Cuddapah.*—It is not so active as it was before, though the dry staple food-grains are being exported by rail. There are no imports. In Proddatur, it is dull, though in Jammalamadugu it continues active both in Taluk head-quarters and at Muddanúr. There are no imports in the three taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla. *Southern section.*—Private trade is dull in Ráyachóti and Vayalpad and active in dry food-grains in Kadiri. In Madanapalle, it is active both in rice and dry staple food-grains. There are no imports in Kadiri and Ráyachóti, but rice and ragi are being imported into Madanapalle and Vayalpad.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) *On works.*—In Proddatur and Pulivendla the condition of the relief-workers is reported to be good and in Jammalamadugu it is fair. In the other taluks of the district no works have been opened.

(2) *In villages.*—Good.

(3) *Jail population.*—

Taluk.	Current fortnight.	Corresponding period.			Average.
		1894.	1895.	1896.	
Badvel ..	1	..	..	..	12-6
Sidhout ..	4	..	..	..	4-33
Pullampet ..	..	Information not received.			..
Chitvel ..	3	..	..	..	4-00
Cuddapah ..	21	23	11	13	15-
Kamalapuram ..	..	Information not received.			..
Proddatur ..	4	28	8	6	..
Jammalamadugu ..	6	24	20	23	..
Pulivendla ..	5	..	..	..	..
Kadiri ..	3	11	1	..	2-6
Ráyachóti ..	3	6	8	4	4-
Vayalpad ..	3	Information not given.			6-
Madanapalle ..	6	..	..	..	..

I regret that subordinate officers here again failed to report on this subject properly; but it may be inferred that the jail population is quite normal.

Sickness and Mortality—Eastern section.—None in Badvel taluk. Fever in a few villages in Sidhout taluk, cholera in one village—four attacks and two deaths. In Pullampet taluk cholera of a virulent type is prevalent in Rázampéda, Nandalúr, Chinní Orampod, Mylapalli and Devamachupalle. Attacks 158 and deaths 97. Fever and dysentery also prevail. *Northern section.*—Public health is good. No Fever and dysentery also prevail. There is no case of death by starvation. Fever and mortality among relief-workers. There is no case of death by starvation. Fever and small-pox prevail to a small extent in Proddatur taluk. *Southern section.*—Cholera in two villages of Vayalpad taluk. There were 7 attacks and 4 deaths. Fever is reported to prevail at Tsadum, Madanapalle taluk.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

(1) *On works.*—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers:—

Taluk.	Number employed.		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Proddatur ..	642	625	There is a decrease all round, which may be ascribed to harvesting operations being in progress.
Jammalamadugu ..	506	483	
Pulivendla ..	1,184	998	

(2) *Gratuitous relief.*—Numbers relieved at kitchen and otherwise:—

(2)

Taluk.	At kitchens.		Number of looms of weavers up to last fortnight.			Panchala.	Probable number of persons relieved.	Up to the end of this fortnight.					Probable number of persons relieved up to the end of fortnight.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Number of looms advanced for.					Number of looms advanced for.					
			Turbans, 7 X 7 cubits.	Turbans, 6 X 6 cubits.	Turbans, 5 X 5 cubits.			Turbans, 7 X 7 cubits.	Turbans, 6 X 6 cubits.	Turbans, 5 X 5 cubits.	Panchala.		
Jammalamadugu	25	37	60	819	217	317	6,008	75	888	306	341	7,406	
Proddatur	47	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pulivendla	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Number of cloths received— During the fortnight ..	..	..	241	11,164	1,358	3,612	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	16,375			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Up to the end of fortnight ..	..	..	930	21,804	4,030	5,956	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	32,720			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

(3) *Private charity.*—Seventy-six persons were fed in the private kitchen at Jammalamadugu and eighteen at Pulivendla. This is irrespective of the usual daily flow of private charity in villages.

INSPECTIONS—TALUKS AND PLACES VISITED.

Collector—Pulivendla taluk.—Pulivendla, Adimurthipalli, Yerraballi, Nallapurreddipalli, Kottapalli, Brahmanapalli, Ippatla, Gondipalli, Bestuvapuripalli, Velpala, Vemula, Ammayagaripalli, Alireddipalli, Vempalli, Musalreddipalli, Kothupalli, Tatimakulapalli, Thallapalli, Thiguvalupalli, Kondavandlapalli, Marellamadaka, Chakrayapet, Gadikovur, Surabhu, Balatimmayagaripalli, Mittumidipalli, Bodi-gundupalli, Vatkuri, Vandlapalli, Chinnappareddipalli, Kuppagutlapalli, Nerusupalli, Rajapalli, Kottapalli, Mahadevapalli, Kuppam, Malikavandlapalli, Komatipalli, Nakaladinneppalle, Addalamarri, Mallagaripalli, Yerra Bhommanapalli, Cherukampalle,

Pillai's report, I had not the slightest intention to question honesty of purpose or good faith, but merely wished to record for the information of the Board and Government, facts that had come under my personal observation and that of another officer of some standing and which seemed to indicate either that his (Narainsami Pillai's) observation was not acute or else that language used by him was too general and his *opinion* such as could be gathered from his language was open to question.] The fortnightly narratives should depict as accurately as possible the facts of the fortnight. I am entirely in agreement with other officers in the district that when harvest operations are over in March, it is to be expected that there will be a considerable increase of workers on relief works. We are quite prepared for such a contingency if the Public Works Department Officers have a sufficient number of subordinates in readiness. I fear that there will be some difficulty about their subordinate staff, and consider that early arrangements should be made to have a sufficient number of subordinates in readiness.

Transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

[illegible]

RESOLUTION—dated 3rd March 1897, No. 184.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The narrative read above is ancient history, not having been received till long after it was due. The Collector will be requested to see that such delays do not again occur.

3. The only portion of the district at present giving cause for anxiety is the northern section, comprising the four taluks of Cuddapah, Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla. They are, for the most part, black cotton-soil taluks and contain only a small area protected by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, chiefly in the two first-mentioned taluks, and but moderate areas protected by channels and wells. Except under the canal, the water-supplies are getting short, and it is from the canal that the Kundér obtains the supply that is now flowing in it. Drinking water is said to be growing scarce in some parts. This is a matter that should receive immediate attention from the district and taluk boards, and to the improvement of the supplies thereof their funds should be directed.

4. Except for the limited extent under the canal, channels or wells, cultivation is now over for the season in the affected area, and the Board considers that, ere this, the local officers should have been able to state pretty definitely what the probable results of the later sowings will be. So far as can be gathered, in the Cuddapah taluk, the harvest will be over in a few days, and it is estimated that less than two-thirds of the area occupied by the late-sown food-crops will yield crops of 8 annas or less, and between one-third and one-fourth has failed entirely. Under channels and wells the crops are estimated at 8—12 annas. Both estimates are probably unduly sanguine. That any area of the dry crops sown after November will yield 8 annas is most improbable. The Collector was present when the Commissioner inspected irrigated fields near Cuddapah, on which the cholam was an entire failure, except for the straw, and the ragi was from 3 to 4 annas. If this was so with irrigated land, the prospects of the dry late crops must be extremely bad, and for the cholam crop, speaking generally, hopeless. It has failed over the whole affected tract in Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool, and the other dry crops there, such as castor, horse-gram, gingelly, bengal-gram, may, in the most favourable cases, yield from nothing to 3 or 4 annas.

In Proddatur, the crops under wells and the canal are expected to yield as much as in Cuddapah, and the cotton crop is said to be fair throughout, but the special forecast reports received from the Tahsildars show not only a considerable deficiency in area, but on the whole barely half a crop as the expected yield in any taluk of the section, whilst the yield is expected to be lower in this than the other taluks. The late-sown crop has withered or is withering, and is fast being renewed. That the cotton in Jammalamadugu yielded fairly, is as regards the tract north of Jammalamadugu, correct. This crop was well advanced before the November rains. Otherwise, in Jammalamadugu, it is clear that the only crops in fair condition are those—a very limited area—protected by irrigation; the information given as to the condition of the rest is not re-assuring, and the Board has grave doubts whether anything like half will yield an average crop as the Collector forecasts.

In Pulivendla, the state of the crops is much the same. A portion may yield "some crop," but the bulk must assuredly fail, if it has not already been lost. The cotton crop in Pulivendla is estimated at from 6 to 12 annas. This is very improbable. The crop in Tadpatri adjoining is partly nil to 2 annas.

In this connection, the Board must observe that Mr. Tate has entirely failed to understand the drift of the remarks made in its Proceedings No. 93 of 1897. The Board did not call for statistics, but desired to have set before it an intelligent appreciation of the relative importance and the actual condition of the crops on the ground,

Taluku.	AREA.		Estimated yield.
	Average.	1896-97.	
Cuddapah	ACS. 4,226	ACS. 4,957	AS. 8
Proddatur	16,553	14,812	7
Jammalamadugu ..	49,327	46,060	12
Pulivendla	16,793	11,674	8

such as any observant officer might frame after personal inspection of the country. To the casual observer, nothing is more misleading than the existence of favoured patches of crop here and there, and this is too often shown in all the season reports that come before the Board. They show that such features have caught the eye, but the real significance thereof has been missed. The Deputy Collector, M.R. Ry. Narrainasami Pillai, is one of the most highly qualified officers in his grade. A distinguished mathematician, and officer of wide experience, and trained to make accurate observations. If "another officer"—the Superintendent of Police—"of some standing" differed in opinion, on a matter peculiarly within his knowledge, from him, the probability would be that the other officer was mistaken. The Superintendent of Police is not a Revenue officer; he did not visit the tract regarding which he expressed an opinion for the purpose of reporting on the crops, and probably does not possess the requisite knowledge to make his opinion valuable. In fact mere riding through a tract is useless for arriving at accurate conclusions. The crop, and ears if any, must be actually handled and examined. Even then the officer's accuracy may be open to doubt, as it would be quite possible for an officer to go through his whole service without having ever seen a bumper crop of any particular product from which to form conclusions. The irrigated cholam which the Commissioner saw at Cuddapah stood five feet high or more, and had large ears. On inspection, which should only be done by handling, these were barren. A passer-by would probably have estimated this to be a 12-anna crop, if he had never seen a bumper crop of 12 feet high or more. Mr. Tate may place full confidence in Narrainasami Pillai's previous reports, and, if he wishes to verify them, he would do well to take the Deputy Collector with him, and discuss the crop on the ground. Mr. Tate sums up the position more correctly in his report for the subsequent fortnight, just received, where he observes, regarding the northern section, "in the remaining three taluks, the late sown cholam is, on the whole, a failure. In some places, the crop may yield something, and, where it is irrigated, it will yield about an eight-anna crop. Kutuma and variga have not failed to the same extent as cholam."

5. To state that, after a drought of nearly three months' duration, "the supply of grass is diminishing" conveys to the Board the idea that the reporter is deficient in humour; whilst the reported storing up of large supplies of fodder again shows want of observation or of knowledge of the country, these stores consisting of the half-grown straw of the crops that have already failed. A comparison of these stores with those usually made at the late harvest would be instructive.

6. In a statement given below the Board summarises the latest cultivation returns for the affected taluks. They show that a large portion of the original deficiency in the area brought under crop has been made good, and that the area of second sowings has been most exceptionally large. The failure and loss to the ryots will, in the dry crops, be in the same proportion.

Taluku.	First crop.						Second crop.					
	Dry.			Wet.			Dry.			Wet.		
	Up to January.		Annual average.	Up to January.		Annual average.	Up to January.		Annual average.	Up to January.		Annual average.
	1897.	Average.		1897.	Average.		1897.	Average.		1897.	Average.	
Cuddapah	ACS. 153,327	ACS. 156,750	ACS. 162,036	ACS. 15,853	ACS. 16,078	ACS. 17,812	ACS. 39,472	ACS. 7,706	ACS. 10,969	ACS. 7,437	ACS. 6,309	ACS. 7,513
Proddatur	134,587	134,283	134,935	7,042	7,590	7,650	33,419	3,649	4,734	2,361	2,096	2,398
Jammalamadugu ..	170,492	182,635	182,821	5,581	5,627	5,879	34,324	2,930	3,359	2,575	1,612	2,002
Pulivendla	167,184	189,812	193,130	6,232	7,279	7,518	33,581	4,200	4,773	3,264	2,647	3,595
Total	625,990	663,480	672,922	34,708	36,574	38,854	131,796	18,485	23,835	15,637	12,664	15,508

7. Prices have not shown much change of late, but the figures reported by the Collector suggest that the manner of recording them needs investigation, the differences in the rates reported for nearly adjacent stations in the northern section showing variations which it is hard to explain, whilst the comparative cheapness of ragi at Proddatur, where it is, it is believed, an imported grain, is extraordinary. The cheapness of cholam at this station is also very noticeable, and incompatible with the reported activity of trade at Jammalamadugu.

8. No extension of the measures for the relief of the people has yet been made by the Collector, and he considers that none are urgent. He states that he and his officers are prepared for an expansion as soon as the harvest is over, but that he fears that the Public Works Department is not. Attention is at present given to the relief of the Jammalamadugu weavers, from whom already 32,520 cloths had been received at the end of the period under report. It is estimated that 7,405 weavers were then on this form of relief, but since there has been a decrease owing to a break-down of the arrangements for maintaining a proper stock of yarn. In regard to these operations, the Collector protests against the withdrawal of the special officer appointed to supervise them, and the Board considers that, seeing the large scale on which they are proceeding and the very great danger of fraud and loss of public money that must accompany such operations, a special officer of the rank and pay of the one recently sanctioned for Bellary (G.O. No. 500, dated 27th January 1897) is even more necessary in Cuddapah than in Bellary. It is also of opinion that, seeing how extensive these schemes for the relief of weavers are becoming, a specially selected officer, on the pay of a Deputy Collector, should be appointed, to go from district to district and enquire and report on the "weaver relief" operations. It is only an officer who can give his whole time to the work who can be expected to master the whole subject, and to be able to give the Collectors reliable advice in the matter.

9. As regards the extension of relief works, the Collector's proposal to start work on the Yerraguntla-Vempalle road was approved of in Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 1289, dated 19th February 1897. His attention has already been drawn to the undesirable flocking of labourers from his district into the Tadpatri taluk, and he should take measures, not after the harvest, or after the end of March, but at once, to prevent a recurrence of this. His attention has also been drawn to other complaints indicating remissness in offering the people employment where needed, and the Board trusts that there will be no recurrence of these complaints; nor can there be if Mr. Tate appreciates his duty to the people in his charge as fully as he does that to the Government. In connection with the Collector's concluding remarks, the attention of the Chief Engineer will be drawn to the probable requirements of the district.

10. On the 15th ultimo the Collector promised to start a work near Yerraguntla in four days. The Board wishes to know if this was done.

11. Collector need not supply any further information regarding the jail population, as this is being received in accurate form from the Inspector-General of Prisons.

(True Copy and Extract.)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Cuddapah.
" Chief Engineer.
Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

Encl. Sha & Karim.

This is now submitted
to Govt. (vide No. 155 of 22-2-97)
KDA.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1690.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. C. S.
The Hon. Mr. S. S. C. S.
H. L. The Governor

From
The Collector of
Cuddapah

To Orders

Circulated for information

Dis. No. 1010 of 1/97.
Rev.

2. Orders may be deferred till
receipt of the Board's Proc.; mean-
while the attention of the D. P. W.
may be drawn to the fear
expressed by the Collector ^{that the Dept.}
not being able to provide a sufficient
subordinate staff

Dated 22nd February 1897
Sept 23-2-97
Received 24-2-97
Registered 24-2-97
Enclosures 26/2/97
Spare copies 26/2/97

SUBJECT.

Submitting fortnightly
narrative for the first fortnight
of February 1897.

It is not to be in connection
with the present explanation
of this and that Mr. Tate's opinion has been that he is now realizing the
& views do not coincide with
Mr. de Farnis & that Mr. de Farnis
was sent to Cuddapah on Mr. de Farnis's recommendation.

1/11/97.

C. 25/2/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Form K

Fortnightly narrative of the Cuddapah District for the 1st fortnight of February 1897.

State of the —
Country rainfall
and water supply

Eastern Section. The condition of this section gives no cause for anxiety at present.

Northern Section. No rainfall was registered at any of the registering stations during the fortnight except 3 cents at Pulivendla. In Cuddapah Taluk the crops under canal channels and wells are in good condition. River and spring channels are said to be flowing but not freely. In Proddatur Taluk all the tanks are empty. The Kundi River flows knee deep in some portions of its course and the Kurnool irrigation Canal contains sufficient supply. Supply in channels and wells is diminishing. Want of drinking water is reported to be felt in 4 villages where it has to be brought from considerable distances. (vide my last report). In Jammalamadugu Taluk the water in wells and channels is going down and the supply in all the tanks except two is exhausted. Want of drinking water is felt in some

Some villages. The standing crops under some of the tanks are being irrigated by wells. In Pulivendla Taluq almost all tanks are empty and rivers are not flowing. Papagni river channels and some of the — Spring channels are flowing. The Pulivendla Vanka Channels are flowing freely; but the springs are reported to be going down. Wells hold sufficient water though springs in some are said to be diminishing. In Pulivendla, I found that the supply was generally ample for drinking and agricultural purposes.

Southern Section. There is no change in the agricultural prospects of the season.

Agricultural operations and conditions of the standing crops.

Eastern Section. The usual operations are going on and the outturn of harvested crops is good.

Northern Section. Cuddapah Taluq. Harvesting paddy, Ragi, Bariga, and horse-grass, baling water from wells, deepening rivers and spring channels are the agricultural operations now in progress. Paddy under Kurnool — Cuddapah

Cuddapah Canal and ragi under wells are in good condition, whereas Bengal gram, indigo and Kusuma are reported to be drooping. Cotton is still green. The harvest of the standing dry crops is estimated to be four to six annas and those under channels and wells 8 to 12 annas. Out of the extent of 80,115 acres representing the extent of standing crops by the end of January 1897, 36,900 acres represents the area cultivated with food crops. Out of this extent, the crop on 30,13 acres is estimated to yield a twelve-anna crop and that on 14,012 acres and 5,331 acres is expected to yield an eight-anna and a four-anna crop respectively. The extent on which the outturn is expected to be less than four annas is only 38,90 acres, while the extent on which a total failure is expected 10,654 acres. Over 75 per cent of the area sown with paddy, early Cholera and Korra has been harvested. The entire extent under Cumboo has also been harvested. About 30 per cent of the ragi crop has been reaped and the remainder is in course of being reaped.

Proddatore
Lands are being ploughed in some places under

under wells to Sow Korra. Paddy, Cholam, ragi and bariga are being harvested. The outturn of the crops under wells is estimated to be eight annas whereas the yield of the crops under the canal is said to vary from eight to twelve annas. The standing crops under wells and canal are in good condition. Cotton is in fair condition throughout. It is reported that the later sown dry crops have withered in parts and are fading in others. Bariga is said to be a general failure. The withered crop is being fast removed. The information regarding the extent of crops under wells and channels required by the Board in Board's Proceedings No 93 of 3-2-97 is not immediately available. It has been called for and will be furnished in the next fortnightly narrative.

Jammalamadugu.

Harvesting ragi, Cholam, Bariga, paddy and picking cotton, watering ragi, Korra and other crops and ploughing are the agricultural operations during the fortnight.

The

The standing crops ragi, Cotton, Korra, paddy, garden Cholam, turmeric, tobacco are in good condition. The late Cholam, bariga, Kusuma, Ellagise, Bengal gram and ^{other} cotton pulses in dry lands have withered in some places. Approximate area of crops faded is 45,786 acres or 22.66 per cent of the total cultivated area and 30,000 acres are expected to fail and the remaining area may yield an average outturn.

Pulivendla

Harvesting ragi, Cholam and garden-produce and clearing channels are the chief occupations. Of the standing crops, those under wells and channels are in good condition. Dry crops such as Cholam, horse-gram, bariga, Bengal-gram and Korra are reported to be beginning to fade in some villages. In some places they have yielded some crop. Cholam however will probably soon fail unless there be rain. Irrigated Cholam and ragi is very good to the east of the Papagni river, i.e. in the Surabhu valley, fair to good to the east of Pulivendla and

and middling in other parts.

Southern Section. The usual agricultural operations are carried on and the crops are said to be in good condition except Castors in some villages of Rayachoti which is said to be attacked by Caterpillars.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.

Eastern Section. Stocks of fodder have been almost exhausted. Pasture is sufficient everywhere. The condition of cattle is good.

Northern Section. Proddatore.

The supply of grass is diminishing. Owing to recent harvests fodder is available but there is no reduction in the price. People have been storing a large supply at high prices to meet future demands. The hill grass is being brought in by some of the people and used as fodder. It is not as nutritive as ordinary grass. These remarks apply to Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla and Luddapah also. Cattle disease prevails in some of the villages of

of Jammalamadugu Talug and ²³ are reported to have died of rinderpest in Pydipallem of Pulivendla Talug.

Southern Section. Kadiri.

Pasture available. Fodder will last for some time more. Cattle disease is subsiding.

Rayachoti

Pasture available. Fodder insufficient. Condition of cattle good.

Vayalpad and Madanapatti.

Pasture and fodder available. Cattle are in good condition.

General remarks on the above Subjects.

Eastern Section. The labouring classes in Pullampet and Badvel are reported to have sufficient employment in field-work. A large number from Sidhant Talug have gone to Cuddapah Talug, where paddy harvest is

is going on. The labour available in the fields may continue for about 2 months.

Northern Section

Ududapat Agricultural operations are going on and labourers find work in the fields ~~will~~ be able to do so till about the end of February as the harvesting under wells will continue till then. The ryots have practically given up hopes about the late sown cholam. Bengal gram, kusuma and Bariga are expected to yield a fouranna crop on an average.

In the black cotton Soil Taluqs of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Puttur, the late sown cholam is showing signs of fading. The outturn of crops under wells and channels will be good and the cotton crop in Puttur is said to vary from 12 to 16 annas.

Southern section

The state of the season in this section does not cause any worry.

room for anxiety at present.

Food supplies and the state of the markets

Prices of principal food grains at principal markets in the affected tracts in Sers of 80 to las per rupee for the period ending 14-2-97.

stations	Rice		Ragi		white cholum		yellow cholum		Cumbho		Remarks
	End of last fortnight	End of present fortnight	End of last fortnight	End of present fortnight	End of last fortnight	End of present fortnight	End of last fortnight	End of present fortnight	End of last fortnight	End of present fortnight	
Rajampet	8.71	..	16.50	16.50	..	..	..	..	13.05	13.05	
Chitvel	9.13	9.13	16.50	16.50	15.80	15.80	..	..	14.50	14.50	
Sidhout	9.07	9.07	18.97	18.97	15.67	14.85	14.95	15.67	14.85	14.85	
Baduel	8.25	8.25	18.75	18.75	16.59	16.59	..	..	13.77	13.77	
luddapah	8.71	8.30	18.00	18.00	14.22	14.22	..	..	12.32	12.32	
Kamalapuram	9.07	9.07	16.50	18.15	14.00	14.00	13.20	13.20	..	..	
Proddatur	10.31	10.31	18.15	18.15	16.90	16.90	15.26	15.26	16.50	16.50	
Jammalamadugu	9.13	9.96	16.12	16.50	15.01	15.01	12.64	13.43	..	..	
Pulivendla	9.13	9.13	15.00	15.00	14.22	14.22	12.64	12.64	..	..	
Kadiri	9.13	8.71	19.50	18.00	15.80	14.22	..	..	15.22	14.50	
Rayachoti	9.54	9.54	16.50	16.50	14.22	14.22	..	..	15.80	15.80	
Vayalpad	10.74	9.13	18.00	18.00	15.80	..	..	..	15.95	14.50	
Madanapalle	9.96	9.96	19.50	18.75	12.64	14.22	..	..	14.50	14.50	

Activity of trade

(1) Private trade Active or not. whether in rice or dry staple food grains

(2) State the imports by rail or sea; of rice or other staple food grains.

Eastern Section. It is active in Baduel

Baduel and Sidhout Taluqs in dry staple food grains but dull in Pullampet. There are no imports.

Northern Section.

luddapah. It is not so active as it was before though the dry staple food grains are being exported by rail.

There are no imports.

In Proddatur, it is dull though in Jammalamadugu it continues active both in Taluq Headquarters and at Muddanur. There are no imports in the 3 Taluqs of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla.

Southern Section

Private traders dull in Rayachoti and Vayalpad and active in dry food grains in Kadiri. In Madanapalle it is active both in rice and dry staple food grains. There are no imports in Kadiri and Rayachoti but rice and ragi are being imported into Madanapalle and Vayalpad.

Condition of the people

(1) Our works

In Proddatur and Pulivendla the

the condition of the relief workers is reported to be good and in Jammalamadugu it is fair. In the other Taluqs of the district no works have been opened.

- (2) In Villages. Good.
 (3) Jail population

Taluqs	Current fortnight	Corresponding Period			Average
		1894	1895	1896	
Badvel	1				12.6
Sidhout	4				4.33
Pullampet	Information not received				
Whitvel	3				4.00
Leuddapah	21	23	11	13	15
Kamalaparam	Information not received				
Proddatur	4	28	8	6	The figures in col 2 is up to 10.2.97 and in the other columns for the whole of February.
Jammalamadugu	6	24	20	28	
Pulivendla	5				2.6
Kadiri	3	11	1		4
Rayachoti	3	5	8	4	6
Vayalpad	3	Information not given			
Madanapalle	6	Do			

I regret that subordinate officers here again failed to report on this subject properly; but it may be inferred that the jail population is quite normal.

Sickness and mortality.
 (All deaths from want of food should be reported with a note of the circumstances)

Eastern

Eastern Section. None in Badvel Taluq. Fever in a few villages in Sidhout Taluq, cholera in one village - 4 attacks and 2 deaths. In Pullampet Taluq cholera of a virulent type is prevalent in Rajampet, Kandalore, Chinna Arampad, Allylepalle and Devamachupalle. Attacks 158 and deaths 97. Fever and dysentery also prevalent.

Northern Section. Public health is good. No mortality among relief workers. There is no case of death by starvation. Fever and small pox prevail to a small extent in Proddatur Taluq.

Southern Section. Cholera in two villages of Vayalpad Taluq. There were 7 attacks and 4 deaths. Fever is reported to prevail at Tsadum, Madanapalle Taluq. Measures of Relief
 No works. In what Taluqs opened and comparison of numbers.

Talugo	Numbers employed		Remarks
	Last fortnight	This fortnight	
Proddature	642	625	There is a decrease all round which may be ascribed to harvesting operations being in progress.
Jammalamadugu	506	483	
Pulivendla	1184	998	

Gratuitous relief.

Numbers relieved at kitchen and otherwise

Talugo	At Kitchens		No. of looms of weavers up to last fortnight			Pancharu	Probable no. of persons relieved	up to the end of this fortnight				Probable no. of persons relieved up to the end of fortnight
	Last fortnight	This fortnight	No. of looms advanced					No. of looms advanced for.				
			Turbans 7x7	Turbans 6x6	Turbans 5x5			Turbans 7x7	Turbans 6x6	Turbans 5x5	Pancharu	
Jammala } madugu }	25	37	60	819	217	317	6006	75	888	306	341	7405
Proddature	47	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pulivendla	47	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<u>No. of cloths received</u>												
<u>During the fortnight</u>												
			241	11164	1358	3612	16375					
			Total									
<u>up to the end of fortnight</u>												
			930	21809	4030	5956	32520					
			Total									

Private charity - 76 persons were fed in the private kitchen at Jammalamadugu and 18 at Pulivendla. This is irrespective of the usual daily flow of private charity in villages.

Remarks. Nil

Inspection of Officers

Collector

Pulivendla Talug. Pulivendla, Adimurthi-palle, Yerraballa, Nallapu Reddipalli, Kottapalli, Brahmanapalli, Sippatha, Gondipalli, Bestanuripalli, Velpala, Veinula, Ammayagaripalli, Alereddipalli, Vempalli, Musabreddigaripalli, Kotha-palli, Tatimakulapalli, Thallapalli, Siguvallapalli, ~~Vagadevur~~, Kondavandlapalli, Marellamada Kan, Chakrapet, Gaudikouur, Surabhu, Balatimmayagunipalli, Mittamiddipalli, Bodigundupalli, Vatturivandlapalli, Bhinnappa Reddipalli, Kuppaguttapalli, Neruipalli, Rajupalli, Kottapalli, Mahadevapalli, Kuppam, Malikavandlapalli, Komatiipalli, Nakkela diimpalli, Mallappagaripalli, Addalamarri, Yerrabommanapalli

Cheruvakampalle, Kumarakalua.

Cuddapah Taluk - Diguvu Tiruvapalle

Nandimandalam, Nammayagaripalli

Chintlapalle, Pundlimarri, Srinivasa-
puram, Ramapuram, Vellatore,

Ramapurapalle.

Rajachoti Taluk Katineni Erragudi

Deputy collector Cuddapah Dist.

Gonamakulapalli, Palagiri, Mailla
Cheruvu, Indukur, Peddanapod,

Kodur, gerraguntla, Chinna bhauk.

Vikkagapalli, Kopparthi, Tadigotla,

Ramapuram, Velatur, Pundlimarri,

Chemalapenta, Gondipalli, Nandi-

Mandalam, Tangedupalli, utturkur.

Buggalapalli, Buggalipalli, Rudrayya-

garipalli, Chinna kampaipalli, Chintu

Konnam diinni, Vowanathapuram.

Deputy collector Sidhant Dist.

Sidhant Taluk

Tidur, Akuntapalli, Attur, Vari-

kunta, Verur, Chertlapalli, Adi-

purvadipalli, Jaffar Sahibpalli,

Jomavarasam, Isoutapalli —

Chintlavandlapalli, Vorthimitta,
Ganga perur, Pennaperur, Dargapalli
Muttukundapuram.

Subcollector

Kadipri Taluk

Tanakal, Puliguntapalli, Morlapalli,

Tavaleur, Kotapett, Kotisaripalli,
and Kadipri.

Madanapalli

Kurubulakota, and Angallu.

Voyalpad

Gurramkonda

Rajachoti Taluk

Kesapuram, Chinnamandera,

Rajachoti, Abbararam, Veerabath,

Malapalli, Mathi.

Special Deputy collector on famine
duty Gammalamadugu Dist.

Muddalur, Chintu Chintala,
Vununguntlapalli,

Dudikula narayanaipalli, Kusneipalli,
Kattapalli,

Katasani pothapalli, Lakshmi reddi-
palli, Tirumapuram, Surnapadalla-
palli

Nallaballi, Chinna reddipalli,
Yamavaram, Bondalakeintu,
Emma reddipalli, Chinna Suddala,
Chinna kinta, Mangapatnam,
Kodavandlapalli, Setthavaripalle,
Kannuripalli, Thorapod, Siguvu-
Brakmanapalle, Gaudhur, Aharnapet,
Siddaramapuram, Kondapetam,
Anantapuram, Tirumapuram,
Lavanur, Chennamanenipalli,
Lingamanchipalli,
Guthu, Perumjari, Regadapalle,
Talla Proddatore, Bukkapatnam,
Sathapuram, Gerragudi, Nemalla-
dieme, Sankalpalli, Kodur, —

Proddatore;

General remarks:—

Eastern Section:— Nil.

Northern Section. Cuddapah Sahuk.
The harvest of the standing dry
crops and ragi under wells will be
about over by the end of current
month. Instructions were issued
to the Executive Engineer to provide
for adequate supervision to start
the work of Nallakunta of Tippahur
Sunkesula in Cuddapah Sahuk as
a test work. Orders of the Board
were also solicited in this office
Ref. No. C. ⁷⁰/_{Tour of 97} of 97 dated 11.2.97 to
start the repair of road from
Gerraguntla ~~palle~~ to Vempalle
as a test-work in Cuddapah Sahuk
under the famine code conditions.
The road in question runs through
the tract of country where the fate
of the late town cholera is doubt-
ful and where the low class labour-
ers are supposed to be in need of
employment. The sanction of the
District Board was obtained for

for its execution and the work is estimated for at Rs 17680.

Proddatur. In Proddatur, the repair of Rameswaram channel and the construction of the Railway feeder road from Kalamalla to Laukara-puram are proposed to be taken up. An estimate is ready for the road work. The estimate for Rameswaram channel has been forwarded to the Chief Engineer by the Board. Vide B. P. No 534 Dated 26.1.97 for provision of the required funds. Steps will be taken to open both works as soon as possible. In Bulimunda and Jammalwadpur more works may be required after the present harvest season is over, a period which ranges from 15 days to one month and a half. The relief to weavers in Proddatur, Bulimunda and Cuddapah does not seem to be required at present.

The weavers are reported to have a fair amount of work with the advances which they are continuing to receive from local merchants. In Rameswaram of Proddatur Taluk, about 29 looms are reported to be without work: but I propose to take no action until I inspect the places which I will do very shortly. Meanwhile, the Tahsildar and Deputy Collector are maturing proposals for their relief, so that action may be taken in time when necessity arises. According to the recent instructions of the Board, the supervision of the Weavers' Relief Scheme at Jammalwadpur was transferred from the Special Jamine Deputy Collector to enable him to freely move about to inspect the condition of crops &c in the Division and instructions were issued by me to the Divisional Officer

2
Thepeh
me this
29.9.97

(Mr. J. Rangakau) to supervise the relief in question. I do not think that Mr. Rangakau will be able to cope with this work, considering that he has to be on tour and to do the gamabandi of two taluks. It is represented that a special officer for the Weavers' scheme itself will be required shortly, but I defer making any proposals until I visit gamabandugan again. The special Deputy Collector reports that in the village of Shallaprod. Datur, the village magistrate got for weavers in his village advances of Government yarn for more looms than were actually at work and that some of the weavers let out the looms to be worked for profit. Steps will be taken to prevent such occurrences. The abolition of the post of Circle Inspector is reported to be causing much inconvenience.

I have proposed this
on other papers.
R. S. H.

in working the scheme. The Deputy Tahsildar appointed to relieve the Tahsildar of his ordinary duties and who has been put in immediate charge of the scheme is not able to be always present as he has to discharge the ordinary duties of the Tahsildar. He cannot afford time to carefully watch and prevent the commission of frauds by the subordinate establishment of appraisers, Ryasmaster and Storekeeper. Constant supervision over these men is absolutely necessary to get them to work properly all through the day: and the absence of a supervising manager on the spot is reported to be much felt. I request therefore that the sanction for the appointment of the circle Inspector which was cancelled by Government, may be revived. Considering the large interests involved, I request early orders.

This should be
given.
R. S. H.

Southern Section. The Sublector reports that there is no necessity for the opening of relief operations in Rozachoty and Madanapalle. In Kadri, the poorer ryots are likely to suffer about a month hence. In Vozalpad, the expansion of minor irrigation and repair of roads by the local Jind Engineering establishment will afford sufficient labor for the cooly classes for some months to come.

Personal Explanation. The unfavorable remarks made by the Board as to my touring in its review of my narrative for the 1st fifteen days in January having been followed by further remarks unfavorably criticising my narrative for the 2nd half of January, I think that

it is due to myself to place on record the following: - I returned to duty on 6th January having been absent on privilege leave to Europe from 2nd October. When I left India, the North-East monsoon was not due and the entire anxieties and responsibilities in connection with the failure of the October rains fell to the lot of my locum tenens Mr. A. F. Forbes. After rejoining on 6th January, I had to study the voluminous records of 3 months very anxious times in the District as well as make myself acquainted with the Famine Code which had not been issued before I went away, and which I was unable to obtain at the India office while on leave, although I endeavoured to obtain it. It was therefore absolutely necessary that I should remain some days at Headquarters after

rejoining. I intended going out on
12th or 13th January to Jammahua-
diga, but before starting heard
from the Conservator of Forests
to the effect that he would reach
Cuddapah on a tour of inspection
on 15th January. Considering the
great importance of Forest
matters in the Cuddapah Dist.
and the fact that I had not
seen the Conservator for a year,
I respectfully consider that I
acted discreetly in postponing
leaving my Head Quarters until
after the Conservator's arrival.
I have been continuously tour-
ing in the portion of the District
reported to be most seriously
affected by adverse season from
18th January until 14th instant,
on which date I cut my tour
short in order to meet the Jammahua-

Commissioner at Cuddapah.
As regards my narrative for the
second half of January in which
I showed that I had carefully
examined a large extent of the
tract reported to be affected, I
am found fault with for furnish-
ing no statistics and for giving
vague information. They res-
pectfully to represent that
the narrative in question chiefly
differs from its predecessors
which the Board unfavorably
comments on in the fact that it
gives a more hopeful and san-
guine estimate of the agricul-
tural prospects. In the nature of
things, it had to be based in the main
upon the reports of subordinates
and in the absence of statistics
furnished by them, it was neces-
sitate to a corresponding degree
devoid of statistics and was to a
very large extent a mere resumé

of their reports - like its predecessors. I am glad to state that I was able in consequence of my personal inspections, to afford some information leading to the inference that their reports were not quite accurate and were unnecessarily gloomy. In this connection, I wish to emphasize that in my comments upon Deputy Collector Narayan Sami Pillai's report, I had not the slightest intention to question his honesty or purpose or good faith but merely to wish to record for the information of the Board and Government facts that had come under my personal observation and that of another officer of some standing, and which seemed to indicate either that his (Narasami Pillai's) observation

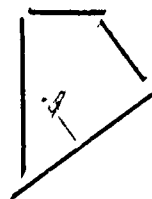
was not acute or else that language used by him was too general and his opinion such as could be gathered from his language was open to question. The fortnightly narratives should depict as accurately as possible the facts of the fortnight. I am entirely in agreement with other officers in the District that when harvest operations are over in March it is to be expected that there will be a considerable increase of workers on relief works. We are quite prepared for such a contingency if the D. S. W. officers have a sufficient number of subordinates in readiness. I fear that there will be some difficulty about the subordinate staff and consider that early arrangements should

be made to have a sufficient
number of subordinates in
readiness.

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P. Micantayah
23 2-27
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LOAN TRANSACTIONS.—Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Taluk.	REPAIR AND CONSTRUCTION OF WELLS.						OTHER PURPOSES.						TOTAL.				NUMBER OF WELLS.		PURCHASE OF FODDER.						CATTLE AND SEED GRAIN.						TOTAL.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Sikharb	1	200	1	200					1	150	1	200	1	200	1	150	1																			
Baduel	1	200	1	100								1	200	1	100		1																			
Cuddapah					15	2690									15	2690																				
Proddatur	11	1675	11	987½	4	850			1	100	11	1675	11	987½	5	950	4																			
Jammulund	2	250			8	1820						2	250			8	1820																			
Pulivendla					17	7600			6	700					23	8300																				
Kadiri	5	740	4	370	1	100						5	740	4	370	1	100	4																		
Rozachoty	1	100	1	50								1	100	1	50			1																		
Vizalpad	4	800	4	500								4	800	4	500			4																		
Madanapalle					1	not stated									1	not stated																				
	25	3765	22	2207½	46	13060			8	950	25	3765	22	2207½	54	14060	15																			
Total ..																																				

123.29

123.29

123.29

123.2.97

S. J. B. S. S.

Private charity.	
Remarks.	
INSPECTIONS OF THE _____ COLLECTOR	
Taluk and places visited.	
General Remarks.	

Government (1897) of Madras. REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures
Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 194, 24th March 1897.

MARCH.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording the — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 14th February 1897, and sanctioning a Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 120 to be in charge of the operations for the relief of weavers, with a clerk on Rs. 20 and a peon on Rs. 6 per mensem.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 3rd March 1897, No. 184 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative of the Cuddapah District for the 1st fortnight of February 1897 :—

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and water-supply—Eastern section.—The condition of this section gives no cause for anxiety at present. *Northern section.*—No rainfall was registered at any of the registering stations during the fortnight except 3 cents at Pulivendla. In Cuddapah taluk, the crops under canal channels and wells are in good condition. River-and-spring channels are said to be flowing, but not freely. In Proddatur taluk all the tanks are empty. The Kundér river flows knee-deep in some portions of its course and the Kurnool irrigation canal contains sufficient supply. Supply in channels and wells is diminishing. Want of drinking-water is reported to be felt in four villages, where it has to be brought from considerable distance (*vide* my last report). In Jammalamadugu taluk the water in wells and channels is going down and the supply in all the tanks except two is exhausted. Want of drinking-water is felt in some villages. The standing crops under some of the tanks are being irrigated by wells. In Pulivendla taluk almost all tanks are empty and rivers are not flowing. The Papagni river channels and some of the spring channels are flowing. The Pulivendla Vanka channels are flowing freely, but the springs are reported to be going down. Wells hold sufficient water though springs in some are said to be diminishing. In Pulivendla I found that the supply in wells was generally ample for drinking and agricultural purposes. *Southern section.*—There is no change in the agricultural prospects of the season.

Agricultural operations and conditions of the standing crops—Eastern section.—The usual operations are going on and the outturn of harvested crops is good. *Northern section—Cuddapah taluk.*—Harvesting paddy, ragi, bariga and horse-gram, baling water from wells, deepening rivers and spring channels are the agricultural operations now in progress. Paddy under Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and ragi under wells are in good condition, whereas Bengal-gram, indigo and kusuma are reported to be drooping. Cotton is still green. The harvest of the standing dry crops is estimated to be 4 to 6 annas and of those under channels and wells, 8 to 12 annas. Out of the extent of 80,115 acres representing the extent of standing crops by the end of January 1897, 36,900 acres represent the area cultivated with food crops. Out of this extent, the crop on 3,013 acres is estimated to yield a 12-anna crop and that on 14,012 acres and 5,331 acres is expected to yield an 8-anna and a 4-anna crop, respectively. The extent on which the outturn is expected to be less than 4 annas is only 3,890 acres,

while the extent on which a total failure is expected is 10,654 acres. Over 75 per cent. of the area sown with paddy, early cholum and korra has been harvested. The entire extent under cumbu has also been harvested. About 30 per cent. of the ragi crop has been reaped and the remainder is in course of being reaped. *Proddatur.*—Lands are being ploughed in some places under wells to sow korra; paddy, cholum, ragi and bariga are being harvested. The outturn of the crops under wells is estimated to be 8 annas, whereas the yield of the crops under the canal is said to vary from 8 to 12 annas. The standing crops under wells and canal are in good condition. Cotton is in fair condition throughout. It is reported that the later sown dry crops have withered in parts and are fading in others. Bariga is said to be a general failure. The withered crop is being fast removed. The information regarding the extent of crops under wells and channels required by B.P., dated 3rd February 1897, No. 93, is not immediately available. It has been called for and will be furnished in the next fortnightly narrative. *Jammalamadugu.*—Harvesting ragi, cholum, bariga, paddy and picking cotton, watering ragi, korra and other crops and ploughing are the agricultural operations during the fortnight. The standing crops—ragi, cotton, korra, paddy, garden cholum, turmeric, tobacco—are in good condition. The late cholum, bariga, kusuma, ellagisé, Bengal-gram and other pulses in dry lands have withered in some places. Approximate area of crops faded is 45,786 acres or 22.66 per cent. of the total cultivated area and 30,000 acres are expected to fail and the remaining area may yield an average outturn. *Pulivendla.*—Harvesting ragi, cholum and garden produce and clearing channels are the chief occupations. Of the standing crops, those under wells and channels are in good condition. Dry crops, such as cholum, horse gram, bariga, Bengal-gram and korra are reported to be beginning to fade in some villages. In some places they have yielded some crop. Cholum however will probably soon fail unless there be rain. Irrigated cholum and ragi are very good to the east of the Papagni river, *i.e.*, in the Surabhu valley, fair to good to the east of Pulivendla and middling in other parts. *Southern section.*—The usual agricultural operations are carried on and the crops are said to be in good condition except castors in some villages of Ráyachóti which are said to be attacked by caterpillars.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle—Eastern section.—Stocks of fodder have been almost exhausted. Pasture is sufficient everywhere. The condition of cattle is good. *Northern section—Proddatur.*—The supply of grass is diminishing. Owing to recent harvests fodder is available, but there is no reduction in the price. People have been storing a large supply at high prices to meet further demands. The hill grass is being brought in by some of the people and used as fodder. It is not as nutritive as ordinary grass. These remarks apply to Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla and Cuddapah also. Cattle disease prevails in some of the villages of Jammalamadugu taluk and three are reported to have died of rinderpest in Pydipalliem of Pulivendla taluk. *Southern section—Kadiri.*—Pasture available. Fodder will last for some time more. Cattle disease is subsiding. *Ráyachóti.*—Pasture available. Fodder insufficient. Condition of cattle good. *Vayalpad and Madanapalle.*—Pasture and fodder available. Cattle are in good condition.

General remarks on the above subjects—Eastern section.—The labouring classes in Pullampet and Badvel are reported to have sufficient employment in field-work. A large number from Sidhout taluk have gone to Cuddapah taluk where paddy harvest is going on. The labour available in the fields may continue for about two months. *Northern section—Cuddapah.*—Agricultural operations are going on and labourers find work in the fields and will be able to do so till about the end of February, as the harvesting under wells will continue till then. The ryots have practically given up hopes about the late sown cholum; Bengal-gram, kusuma and bariga are expected to yield a 4-anna crop on an average. In the black cotton soil taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, the late sown cholum is showing signs of fading. The outturn of crops under wells and channels will be good and the cotton crop in Pulivendla is said to vary from 12 to 16 annas. *Southern section.*—The state of the season in this section does not cause any room for anxiety at present.

FOOD-SUPPLIES AND THE STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, for the period ending 14th February 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		White cholam.		Yellow cholam.		Cumbu.	
	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.
Rázampéta ..	8-71	..	16-50	16-50	..	..	..	..	13-05	13-05
Chitvél ..	9-13	9-13	16-50	16-50	15-80	15-80	..	..	14-50	14-50
Sidhout ..	9-07	9-07	18-97	18-97	15-67	14-85	14-95	15-67	14-85	14-85
Badvel ..	8-25	8-25	18-75	18-75	16-59	16-59	16-59	..	13-77	13-77
Cuddapah ..	8-71	8-30	18-00	18-00	14-22	14-22	..	..	12-32	12-32
Kamalapuram ..	9-07	9-07	16-50	18-15	14-00	14-00	13-20	13-20	..	..
Proddatur ..	10-31	10-31	18-15	18-15	16-90	16-90	15-26	15-26	16-50	16-50
Jammalamadugu ..	9-13	9-96	16-12	16-50	15-01	15-01	12-64	13-43	..	..
Pulivendla ..	9-13	9-13	15-00	15-00	14-22	14-22	12-64	12-64	..	..
Kadiri ..	9-13	8-71	19-50	18-00	15-80	14-22	..	..	15-22	14-50
Ráyachóti ..	9-54	9-54	16-50	16-50	14-22	14-22	..	..	15-80	15-80
Vayalpad ..	10-79	9-13	18-00	18-00	15-80	..	..	..	15-95	14-50
Madanapalle ..	9-96	9-96	19-50	18-75	12-64	14-22	..	..	14-50	14-50

Activity of trade—Eastern section.—It is active in Badvel and Sidhout taluks in dry staple food-grains, but dull in Pullampet. There are no imports. *Northern section—Cuddapah.*—It is not so active as it was before, though the dry staple food-grains are being exported by rail. There are no imports. In Proddatur, it is dull, though in Jammalamadugu it continues active both in Taluk head-quarters and at Muddanúr. There are no imports in the three taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla. *Southern section.*—Private trade is dull in Ráyachóti and Vayalpad and active in dry food-grains in Kadiri. In Madanapalle, it is active both in rice and dry staple food-grains. There are no imports in Kadiri and Ráyachóti, but rice and ragi are being imported into Madanapalle and Vayalpad.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) *On works.*—In Proddatur and Pulivendla the condition of the relief-workers is reported to be good and in Jammalamadugu it is fair. In the other taluks of the district no works have been opened.

(2) *In villages.*—Good.

(3) *Jail population.*—

Taluku.	Current fortnight.	Corresponding period.			Average.
		1894.	1895.	1896.	
Badvel ..	1	..	..	..	12-6
Sidhout ..	4	..	..	..	4-33
Pullampet ..	..	Information not received.			..
Chitvél ..	3	..	..	..	4-00
Cuddapah ..	21	23	11	13	15-
Kamalapuram ..	..	Information not received.			..
Proddatur ..	4	28	8	6	..
Jammalamadugu ..	6	24	20	28	The figure in column 2 is up to 10th February 1897 and in the other columns for the whole of February.
Pulivendla ..	5	..	..	..	Do. do.
Kadiri ..	3	11	1	..	2-6
Ráyachóti ..	2	5	8	4	4-
Vayalpad ..	3	Information not given.			6-
Madanapalle ..	6	Do.			..

I regret that subordinate officers here again failed to report on this subject properly; but it may be inferred that the jail population is quite normal.

Sickness and Mortality—Eastern section.—None in Badvel taluk. Fever in a few villages in Sidhout taluk, cholera in one village—four attacks and two deaths. In Pullampet taluk cholera of a virulent type is prevalent in Rázampéta, Nandalúr, Chinna Orampod, Mylapalli and Devamachupalle. Attacks 158 and deaths 97. Fever and dysentery also prevail. *Northern section.*—Public health is good. No mortality among relief-workers. There is no case of death by starvation. Fever and small-pox prevail to a small extent in Proddatur taluk. *Southern section.*—Cholera in two villages of Vayalpad taluk. There were 7 attacks and 4 deaths. Fever is reported to prevail at Tsadum, Madanapalle taluk.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

(1) *On works.*—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers:—

Taluku.	Number employed.		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Proddatur ..	642	625	There is a decrease all round, which may be ascribed to harvesting operations being in progress.
Jammalamadugu ..	506	483	
Pulivendla ..	1,184	998	

(2) *Gratuitous relief.*—Numbers relieved at kitchen and otherwise:—

Taluka.	At kitchens.		Number of looms of weavers up to last fortnight.			Panchala.	Probable number of persons relieved.	Up to the end of this fortnight.					Probable number of persons relieved up to the end of fortnight.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Number of looms advanced for.					Number of looms advanced for					
			Turbans, 7 X 7 cubits.	Turbans, 6 X 6 cubits.	Turbans, 5 X 5 cubits.			Turbans, 7 X 7 cubits.	Turbans, 6 X 6 cubits.	Turbans, 5 X 5 cubits.	Panchala.		
Jammalamadugu	25	37	60	819	217	317	6,006	75	888	306	341	7,405	
Proddatur	47	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pulivendla	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Number of cloths received—			241	11,164	1,358	3,612	..	..	..	..	..	..	
During the fortnight ..	..	..	16,375				..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	930	21,804	4,030	5,956	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Up to the end of fortnight.	..	..	32,720				..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..	..	

(3) *Private charity.*—Seventy-six persons were fed in the private kitchen at Jammalamadugu and eighteen at Pulivendla. This is irrespective of the usual daily flow of private charity in villages.

INSPECTIONS—TALUKS AND PLACES VISITED.

Collector—Pulivendla taluk.—Pulivendla, Adimurthipalli, Yerraballi, Nallapurreddipalli, Kottapalli, Brahmanapalli, Ippatla, Gondipalli, Bestuvaripalli, Velpala, Vemula, Ammayagaripalli, Alireddipalli, Vempalli, Musalreddipalli, Kothupalli, Tatimakulapalli, Thallapalli, Thiguvaluvapalli, Kondavandlapalli, Marellamadaka, Chakrayapet, Gadikovur, Surabhu, Balatimmayagaripalli, Mittumidipalli, Bodi-gundupalli, Vatkuri, Vandlapalli, Chinnappareddipalli, Kuppagutlapalli, Nerusupalli, Rajapalli, Kottapalli, Mahadevapalli, Kuppam, Malikavandlapalli, Komatipalli, Nakaladinnepalles, Addalamarri, Mallapgaripalli, Yerra Bhommanapalli, Cherukampalle,

Kumarakalva. *Cuddapah taluk.*—Diguva Tavvapalli, Nandimandalam, Nummayagari-palli, Chintlapalli, Pendlimarri, Srinivasapuram, Ramapuram, Vellatur, Ramarajapalli. *Ráyachóti taluk.*—Katineni-Erragudi.

Deputy Collector—Cuddapah division.—Gonamakulapalli, Palagiri, Maillacheruvu, Indukur, Peddanapod, Kodur, Yerraguntla, Chinna Chorek, Ukkayapalli, Kopparthi, Tadigotta, Ramapuram, Velatur, Pendlimarri, Cheemalapenta, Gondipalli, Nandimandalam, Tangedupalli, Utukur, Buggalapalle, Buggalipalli, Rudrayagaripalli, Chinna-kampalli, Chintakommadinne, Viswanathapuram.

Deputy Collector—Sidhout division.—Tudur, Akutotapalli, Atlur, Varikunta, Virur, Cherlopalle, Adiruvadipalli, Jaffir Saheballe, Jonnavaram, Tsontapalli, Chintala-Vandlapalli, Vontimitta, Gangaperur, Pennaperur, Darjepalli, Mukkemdapuram.

Sub-Collector—Kadiri taluk.—Tanakal, Puliguntapalli, Morlapalli, Tanalam, Kotapet, Kotivaripalli and Kadiri. *Madanapalle.*—Kurubalakota and Angallu. *Vayalpad.*—Gurramkonda. *Ráyachóti taluk.*—Kesapuram, Chinnamandeni, Rayachoti, Abbavaram, Veeraballi, Malapalli, Mutli.

Special Deputy Collector on Famine duty—Jammalamadugu division.—Muddanur, Chititichintla, Vemuguntapalle, Dedukulanarayanapalli, Kusnapalli, Kutusanikothapalli, Kothapalli, Lakshmireddipalli, Timmapuram, Sunnapurallapalli, Nalaballi, Chinnareddipalli, Yamavaram, Bondalakunta, Ummareddipalli, Chinna Dudyala, Chinnakunta, Mangapatnam, Koduvandlapalli, Settivaripalli, Kammavaripalli, Korapod, Diguva Brahmanapalli, Gandlur, Abannapet, Sidduramapuram, Kondapuram, Anantapuram, Timmapuram, Lavanur, Chennamanenipalli, Lingamanenipalli, Yetur, Penujuvi, Regadupalli, Talla Proddatur, Bakkupatnam, Dathapuram, Yerragudi, Nemalladinne, Sukkapalle, Kodur, Proddatur.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Eastern section.—Nil.

Northern section—Cuddapah taluk.—The harvest of the standing dry crops and ragi under wells will be about over by the end of the current month. Instructions were issued to the Executive Engineer to provide for adequate supervision to start the work of Nallakunta of Tippalur-Sunkesala in Cuddapah taluk as a test work. Orders of the Board were also solicited in this office Ref. No. C. 70-Tour, dated 11th February 1897, to start the repair of road from Yerraguntla to Vempalle as a test work in Cuddapah taluk under the Famine Code conditions. The road in question runs through the tract of country where the fate of the late sown cholam is doubtful and where the low class labourers are supposed to be in need of employment. The sanction of the District Board was obtained for its execution and the work is estimated for at Rs. 17,680.

Proddatur.—In Proddatur, the repair of Ramesvaram channel and the construction of the railway feeder road from Kalamalla to Sankarapuram are proposed to be taken up. An estimate is ready for the road work. The estimate for Ramesvaram channel has been forwarded to the Chief Engineer by the Board (*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 534, dated 26th January 1897), for provision of the required funds. Steps will be taken to open both works as soon as possible. In Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu, more works may be required after the present harvest season is over, a period which ranges from fifteen days to one month and a half. The relief to weavers in Proddatur, Pulivendla and Cuddapah does not seem to be required at present. The weavers are reported to have a fair amount of work with the advances which they are continuing to receive from local merchants. In Ramesvaram of Proddatur taluk, about 29 looms are reported to be without work; but I propose to take no action until I inspect the places, which I will do very shortly. Meanwhile, the Tahsildar and Deputy Collector are maturing proposals for their relief, so that action may be taken in time when necessity arises. According to the recent instructions of the Board, the supervision of the weavers' relief scheme at Jammalamadugu was transferred from the Special Famine Deputy Collector to enable him to freely move about to inspect the condition of crops, &c., in the division and instructions were issued by me to the Divisional Officer (M.R.Ry. T. Ranga Rau) to supervise the relief in question. I do

not think that M.R.Ry. T. Ranga Rau will be able to cope with this work, considering that he has to be on tour and to do jamabandi of two taluks. It is represented that a special officer for the weavers' scheme itself will be required shortly: but I defer making any proposals until I visit Jammalamadugu again. The Special Deputy Collector reports that in the village of Talla Proddatur, the Village Magistrate got for weavers in his village, advances of Government yarn for more looms than were actually at work and that some of the weavers let out the looms to be worked for profit. Steps will be taken to prevent such occurrences. The abolition of the post of Circle Inspector is reported to be causing much inconvenience in working the scheme. The Deputy Tahsildar appointed to relieve the Tahsildar of his ordinary duties and who has been put in immediate charge of the scheme is not able to be always present, as he has to discharge the ordinary duties of the Tahsildar. He cannot afford time to carefully watch and prevent the commission of fraud by the subordinate establishment of appraisers, paymaster and storekeeper. Constant supervision over these men is absolutely necessary to get them to work properly all through the day; and the absence of a supervising manager on the spot is reported to be much felt. I request therefore that the sanction for the appointment of the Circle Inspector which was cancelled by Government may be revived. Considering the large interests involved, I request early orders. *Southern section.*—The Sub-Collector reports that there is no necessity for the opening of relief operations in Ráyachóti and Madanapalle. In Kadiri, the poorer ryots are likely to suffer about a month hence. In Vayalpad, the expansion of minor irrigation and repair of roads by the Local Fund Engineering establishment will afford sufficient labour for the cooly classes for some months to come.

Personal explanation.—The unfavourable remarks made by the Board as to my touring in its review of my narrative for the first fifteen days in January having been followed by further remarks unfavorably criticising my narrative for the second half of January, I think that it is due to myself to place on record the following:—

I returned to duty on 6th January having been absent on privilege leave to Europe from 2nd October. When I left India, the north-east monsoon was not due and the entire anxieties and responsibilities in connection with the failure of the October rains fell to the lot of my *locum tenens*, Mr. A. T. Forbes. After rejoining on 6th January, I had to study the voluminous records of three months very anxious time in the district, as well as make myself acquainted with the Famine Code, which had not been issued before I went away, and which I was unable to obtain at the India Office while on leave, although I endeavoured to obtain it. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary that I should remain some days at head-quarters after rejoining. I intended going out on 12th or 13th January to Jammalamadugu, but before starting heard from the Conservator of Forests to the effect that he would reach Cuddapah on a tour of inspection on 15th January. Considering the great importance of forest matters in the Cuddapah district and the fact that I had not seen the Conservator for a year, I respectfully consider that I acted discreetly in postponing leaving my headquarters until after the Conservator's arrival. I have been continuously touring in the portion of the district reported to be most curiously affected by adverse season from 18th January until 14th instant, on which date, I cut my tour short in order to meet the Famine Commissioner at Cuddapah. As regards my narrative for the second half of January in which I showed that I had carefully examined a large extent of the tract reported to be affected, I am found fault with for furnishing no statistics and for giving vague information. I beg respectfully to represent that the narrative in question chiefly differs from its predecessors, which the Board unfavourably comments in the fact that it gives a more hopeful and sanguine estimate of the agricultural prospects. In the nature of things, it had to be based in the main upon the reports of subordinates, and in the absence of statistics furnished by them, it was *ex-necessitate* to a corresponding degree devoid of statistics, and was to a very large extent a mere resumé of their reports like its predecessors. I am glad to state that I was able, in consequence of my personal inspections to afford some information leading to the inference that their reports were not quite accurate and were unnecessarily gloomy. [In this connection, I wish to emphasize that in my comments upon Deputy Collector M.R.Ry. Narrainsami

Pillai's report, I had not the slightest intention to question honesty of purpose or good faith, but merely wished to record for the information of the Board and Government, facts that had come under my personal observation and that of another officer of some standing and which seemed to indicate either that his (Narainsami Pillai's) observation was not acute or else that language used by him was too general and his *opinion* such as could be gathered from his language was open to question.] The fortnightly narratives should depict as accurately as possible the facts of the fortnight. I am entirely in agreement with other officers in the district that when harvest operations are over in March, it is to be expected that there will be a considerable increase of workers on relief works. We are quite prepared for such a contingency if the Public Works Department Officers have a sufficient number of subordinates in readiness. I fear that there will be some difficulty about their subordinate staff, and consider that early arrangements should be made to have a sufficient number of subordinates in readiness.

[illegible]

Resolution—dated 3rd March 1897, No. 184.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The narrative read above is ancient history, not having been received till long after it was due. The Collector will be requested to see that such delays do not again occur.

3. The only portion of the district at present giving cause for anxiety is the northern section, comprising the four taluks of Cuddapah, Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla. They are, for the most part, black cotton-soil taluks and contain only a small area protected by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, chiefly in the two first-mentioned taluks, and but moderate areas protected by channels and wells. Except under the canal, the water-supplies are getting short, and it is from the canal that the Kundér obtains the supply that is now flowing in it. Drinking water is said to be growing scarce in some parts. This is a matter that should receive immediate attention from the district and taluk boards, and to the improvement of the supplies thereof their funds should be directed.

4. Except for the limited extent under the canal, channels or wells, cultivation is now over for the season in the affected area, and the Board considers that, ere this, the local officers should have been able to state pretty definitely what the probable results of the later sowings will be. So far as can be gathered, in the Cuddapah taluk, the harvest will be over in a few days, and it is estimated that less than two-thirds of the area occupied by the late-sown food-crops will yield crops of 8 annas or less, and between one-third and one-fourth has failed entirely. Under channels and wells the crops are estimated at 8—12 annas. Both estimates are probably unduly sanguine. That any area of the dry crops sown after November will yield 8 annas is most improbable. The Collector was present when the Commissioner inspected irrigated fields near Cuddapah, on which the cholam was an entire failure, except for the straw, and the ragi was from 3 to 4 annas. If this was so with irrigated land, the prospects of the dry late crops must be extremely bad, and for the cholam crop, speaking generally, hopeless. It has failed over the whole affected tract in Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool, and the other dry crops there, such as castor, horse-gram, gingelly, bengal-gram, may, in the most favourable cases, yield from nothing to 3 or 4 annas.

In Proddatur, the crops under wells and the canal are expected to yield as much

Taluku.	Area.		Estimated yield.
	Average.	1896-97.	
Cuddapah ..	ACS. 4,226	ACS. 4,957	AS. 8
Proddatur ..	16,553	14,812	7
Jammalamadugu ..	49,327	46,060	12
Pulivendla ..	16,793	11,674	8

as in Cuddapah, and the cotton crop is said to be fair throughout, but the special forecast reports received from the Tahsildars show not only a considerable deficiency in area, but on the whole barely half a crop as the expected yield in any taluk of the section, whilst the yield is expected to be lower in this than the other taluks. The late-sown crop has withered or is withering, and is fast being renewed. That the cotton in Jammalamadugu yielded fairly, is as regards the tract north of Jammalamadugu, correct. This crop was well advanced before the November rains. Otherwise, in Jammalamadugu, it is clear that the only crops in fair condition are those—a very limited area—protected by irrigation; the information given as to the condition of the rest is not re-assuring, and the Board has grave doubts whether anything like half will yield an average crop as the Collector forecasts.

In Pulivendla, the state of the crops is much the same. A portion may yield "some crop," but the bulk must assuredly fail, if it has not already been lost. The cotton crop in Pulivendla is estimated at from 6 to 12 annas. This is very improbable. The crop in Tadpatri adjoining is partly nil to 2 annas.

In this connection, the Board must observe that Mr. Tate has entirely failed to understand the drift of the remarks made in its Proceedings No. 93 of 1897. The

Board did not call for statistics, but desired to have set before it an intelligent appreciation of the relative importance and the actual condition of the crops on the ground, such as any observant officer might frame after personal inspection of the country. To the casual observer, nothing is more misleading than the existence of favoured patches of crop here and there, and this is too often shown in all the season reports that come before the Board. They show that such features have caught the eye, but the real significance thereof has been missed. The Deputy Collector, M.R. Ry. Narrainsami Pillai, is one of the most highly qualified officers in his grade. A distinguished mathematician, and officer of wide experience, and trained to make accurate observations. If "another officer"—the Superintendent of Police—"of some standing" differed in opinion, on a matter peculiarly within his knowledge, from him, the probability would be that the other officer was mistaken. The Superintendent of Police is not a Revenue officer; he did not visit the tract regarding which he expressed an opinion for the purpose of reporting on the crops, and probably does not possess the requisite knowledge to make his opinion valuable. In fact mere riding through a tract is useless for arriving at accurate conclusions. The crop, and ears if any, must be actually handled and examined. Even then the officer's accuracy may be open to doubt, as it would be quite possible for an officer to go through his whole service without having ever seen a bumper crop of any particular product from which to form conclusions. The irrigated cholam which the Commissioner saw at Cuddapah stood five feet high or more, and had large ears. On inspection, which should only be done by handling, these were barren. A passer-by would probably have estimated this to be a 12-anna crop, if he had never seen a bumper crop of 12 feet high or more. Mr. Tate may place full confidence in Narrainsami Pillai's previous reports, and, if he wishes to verify them, he would do well to take the Deputy Collector with him, and discuss the crop on the ground. Mr. Tate sums up the position more correctly in his report for the subsequent fortnight, just received, where he observes, regarding the northern section, "in the remaining three taluks, the late sown cholam is, on the whole, a failure. In some places, the crop may yield something, and, where it is irrigated, it will yield about an eight-anna crop. Kusuma and variga have not failed to the same extent as cholam."

5. To state that, after a drought of nearly three months' duration, "the supply of grass is diminishing" conveys to the Board the idea that the reporter is deficient in humour; whilst the reported storing up of large supplies of fodder again shows want of observation or of knowledge of the country, these stores consisting of the half-grown straw of the crops that have already failed. A comparison of these stores with those usually made at the late harvest would be instructive.

6. In a statement given below the Board summarises the latest cultivation returns for the affected taluks. They show that a large portion of the original deficiency in the area brought under crop has been made good, and that the area of second sowings has been most exceptionally large. The failure and loss to the ryots will, in the dry crops, be in the same proportion.

Taluku.	First crop.						Second crop.					
	Dry.			Wet.			Dry.			Wet.		
	Up to January.		Annual average.	Up to January.		Annual average.	Up to January.		Annual average.	Up to January.		Annual average.
	1897.	Average.		1897.	Average.		1897.	Average.		1897.	Average.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Cuddapah ..	153,327	156,750	162,036	15,853	16,078	17,812	30,472	7,706	10,969	7,437	6,309	7,513
Proddatur ..	134,987	184,288	134,935	7,042	7,590	7,650	33,419	3,649	4,734	2,361	2,096	2,898
Jammalamadugu ..	170,492	182,635	182,821	6,581	6,627	5,879	34,324	2,930	3,859	2,575	1,612	2,002
Pulivendla ..	167,184	189,812	193,130	6,232	7,279	7,513	33,581	4,200	4,773	3,264	2,647	3,595
Total ..	625,990	663,480	672,922	34,708	36,574	38,854	131,796	18,485	23,835	15,637	12,664	15,508

7. Prices have not shown much change of late, but the figures reported by the Collector suggest that the manner of recording them needs investigation, the differences in the rates reported for nearly adjacent stations in the northern section showing variations which it is hard to explain, whilst the comparative cheapness of ragi at Proddatur, where it is, it is believed, an imported grain, is extraordinary. The cheapness of cholam at this station is also very noticeable, and incompatible with the reported activity of trade at Jammalamadugu.

8. No extension of the measures for the relief of the people has yet been made by the Collector, and he considers that none are urgent. He states that he and his officers are prepared for an expansion as soon as the harvest is over, but that he fears that the Public Works Department is not. Attention is at present given to the relief of the Jammalamadugu weavers, from whom already 32,520 cloths had been received at the end of the period under report. It is estimated that 7,405 weavers were then on this form of relief, but since there has been a decrease owing to a break-down of the arrangements for maintaining a proper stock of yarn. In regard to these operations, the Collector protests against the withdrawal of the special officer appointed to supervise them, and the Board considers that, seeing the large scale on which they are proceeding and the very great danger of fraud and loss of public money that must accompany such operations, a special officer of the rank and pay of the one recently sanctioned for Bellary (G.O. No. 500, dated 27th January 1897) is even more necessary in Cuddapah than in Bellary. It is also of opinion that, seeing how extensive these schemes for the relief of weavers are becoming, a specially selected officer, on the pay of a Deputy Collector, should be appointed, to go from district to district and enquire and report on the "weaver relief" operations. It is only an officer who can give his whole time to the work who can be expected to master the whole subject, and to be able to give the Collectors reliable advice in the matter.

9. As regards the extension of relief works, the Collector's proposal to start work on the Yerraguntla-Vempalle road was approved of in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1289, dated 19th February 1897. His attention has already been drawn to the undesirable flocking of labourers from his district into the Tadpatri taluk, and he should take measures, not after the harvest, or after the end of March, but at once, to prevent a recurrence of this. His attention has also been drawn to other complaints indicating remissness in offering the people employment where needed, and the Board trusts that there will be no recurrence of these complaints; nor can there be if Mr. Tate appreciates his duty to the people in his charge as fully as he does that to the Government. In connection with the Collector's concluding remarks, the attention of the Chief Engineer will be drawn to the probable requirements of the district.

10. On the 15th ultimo the Collector promised to start a work near Yerraguntla in four days. The Board wishes to know if this was done.

11. Collector need not supply any further information regarding the jail population, as this is being received in accurate form from the Inspector-General of Prisons.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

„ Collector of Cuddapah.

„ Chief Engineer.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

ORDER—No. 194, Revenue, dated 24th March 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.
2. A Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 120 to be in charge of the operations for the relief of weavers, with a clerk on Rs. 20 and a peon on Rs. 6, is sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).

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

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