

Revenue (189) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 203

DATED 14th January 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording B.P. submitting to Govt with remarks
For monthly narrative of the Cuddapah Dk for
the period ending 15th Decr 1896.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.



Re Hm. Mr. from C. S. E.
Re Hm. Mr. D. S. C. S. E.
H. E. the Governor

Order No. 203 d/14 15 Jan 1897

Recorded.

11/1/97

13/1/97

From
The Board of Revenue
(Rev. Sett., L. R. & Agri.).
Madras

No. 456 Press

Dated 25th December 1896
Received 7th January 1897
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Enclosures
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SUBJECT.

Fortnightly Narrative -
Submitting to Government
with remarks - of the Cuddalore
District for the period ending
15th December 1896

81/197

27/1/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGR.), 25TH DEC. 1896, No. 456.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Cuddapah district during the first fortnight of December 1896 :—

STATE OF COUNTRY.

Rainfall and water-supply.—Eastern section.—The rainfall registered at the registering stations is noted below :—

	Rainfall registered during the fortnight.	Average for the month.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
Rázampéta	0.85	2.81
Chitvelu	1.25	2.82
Sidhout	0.07	1.20
Badvel	0.07	1.12

The rainfall in the outlying tracts of Pullampet taluk varied from 4 to 8 inches. There were light showers in the villages of Badvel and Sidhout taluks.

Water-supply.—In Pullampet taluk, the tanks dependent on the Gunjgana river, which was in high floods, received full supplies. The Cheyáru did not receive its usual freshes and the supply in the tanks under it range from one-fourth to half. The tanks in the eastern half of the taluk have received good supplies. In the other taluks of this section, no fresh supplies have been received into tanks during the fortnight. One tank in Badvel and two in Sidhout are reported to have full supplies. The other big tanks of importance have got supplies ranging from one to three months, while others have supplies ranging from ten to thirty days. The Sagiléru and the Pennéru are slightly flowing.

Northern section.—The rainfall registered at the registering stations is noted below :—

	Rainfall registered during the fortnight.	Average for the month.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
Cuddapah	0.05	0.87
Kamalápuram	Nil.	0.54
Proddatur	"	0.44
Jammalamadugu	"	0.31
Pulivendla	"	0.36

In the week ending 11th December 1896 there were light showers in some of the villages of Dhur firka, Proddatur taluk. The Pennéru and the Chitrávati are running dry. The Kemdu flows three feet deep. The rivers in Pulivendla taluk are not flowing. Channels are flowing in Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, but those in the

Nandyalampet firka of Proddatur taluk have scanty supplies. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is flowing 4 feet deep. Sufficient supply is available in the wells of Jammalamadugu taluk. It is deficient in Pulivendla and moderate in Proddatur. One tank in Cuddapah is said to contain fifteen days' water, while there is no water in the other tanks generally. In Proddatur, two tanks have six to ten days' supply. The rest are empty. In Jammalamadugu, the short supplies received have mostly been absorbed and there now remains only sufficient for cattle to drink. In Pulivendla, five tanks contain supplies ranging from ten days to one month. Drinking-water is insufficient in two villages of Proddatur taluk.

Southern section.—The rainfall registered at the registering stations is noted below:—

	Rainfall registered during the fortnight.	Average for the month.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
Kadiri	...	0.47
Ráyachóti	...	0.94
Vayalpad	...	1.27
Piler	0.11	2.23
Madanapalle	0.86	1.18
	0.62	
	0.77	

In Kadiri, channels are flowing and the wells contain sufficient supply for irrigation purposes. In Ráyachóti, the channels are flowing slightly, though tanks are still dry. In Vayalpad the Bahuda and Pileru rivers are flowing slightly. In Madanapalle, very few tanks have received supplies.

Agricultural operations and condition of the standing crops.—Eastern section.—In Pullampet, dry and wet lands hitherto left waste are being sown with jonna, horse-gram in parts, and ragi is being transplanted. Agricultural operations are interrupted by rain at intervals. Early paddy under some tanks, ragi under some wells, is almost completed. Ragi and cholam cannot now be raised as the land is very moist. A week's interval of dry weather will enable ryots to sow all the lands which have been got ready. The stumps of indigo are in leaf again and are likely to be fit for manufacturing indigo. In the taluks of Badvel and Sidhout, the dry crops which were withering before the rains, and paddy which was saved have revived and are prospering. The outturn of early dry crop varies from 4 to 8 annas and that of paddy and ragi from 8 to 12 annas. The ragi crop under wells is in ear in some villages and is being harvested in others. The outturn is from 8 to 16 annas. The ryots are sowing ragi and cholam on dry and wet lands, horse-gram on dry lands, weeding ragi under wells and the paddy that survived the drought. Ragi is being harvested in some villages.

Northern section.—In Cuddapah taluk, lands have been ploughed and sown with bariga, kusuma (oil-seeds) and Bengal-gram in dry tracts. Ragi and paddy under wells are in good condition, also the paddy under Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. The ears of cholam crop under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in some parts are reported to have turned black and become useless. In Proddatur, the ryots are ploughing for and sowing ragi, bariga, gundu jonna, Bengal-gram, korra, indigo, cotton and pulses. Cholam having been already cut for fodder in most parts, there is now only a small crop standing. The other crops are in good condition.

In Proddatur, the standing crops are paddy, ragi, bariga, onions, chillies and turmeric under channels, wells and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. Elsewhere the standing crops are cholam, horse-gram, bariga, Bengal-gram, korra, indigo, cotton and pulses. Cholam having been already cut for fodder in most parts, there is now only a small crop standing. The other crops are in good condition.

In Jammalamadugu, the growth of cholam is stunted in many places and the crop is not likely to yield a fair outturn. The condition of crops under channels and wells is good. More rain is required to mature the crops on dry lands. In

Pulivendla, the standing crops are in good condition. On the whole, a very large proportion of the dry lands left waste has now been cultivated. Out of the extent of 113,071 acres cultivated up to end of November 1896 in Proddatur taluk, the crops on 11,206 acres have already been harvested, the outturn ranging from 2 to 4 annas in the case of cholam and ragi on dry lands and from 8 to 12 on irrigated lands. It is also reported that crops covering an extent of 59,432 have been totally lost, while 14,350 acres are expected to yield a fair outturn. The yield on 28,083 acres is reported to be uncertain. In Jammalamadugu, the area on which the crop has been wholly lost is estimated at acres 46,000 or 30 per cent. of the total cultivated extent, and the outturn on the remaining area is estimated as varying between 4 and 8 annas.

Southern section.—In Kadiri, Ráyachóti and Vayalpad, the standing crops are paddy, sugar-cane, horse-gram, cotton, sama and oil-seeds. They are reviving owing to the recent rains. Ragi is being harvested in parts. In Madanapalle also, the crops which have survived the recent drought are reviving.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—Eastern section.—Pasture has improved in all the three taluks and cattle now graze on pasture lands. Fodder is available in small quantities. Grass is also cut in fields and used as fodder. It is also cut in reserves freely.

Northern section.—Pasture is sufficient after the rains in Cuddapah taluk. Fodder continues insufficient and is sold very dear. In the black cotton soil taluks, grass is sprouting and pasture is scarce. In Proddatur, the condition of the cattle is generally good, but the cattle of the poor have not regained their former strength. In Jammalamadugu, hill grass has been sufficiently stored up and the condition of cattle is, on the whole, good, though I have come across some very thin specimens. In Pulivendla, no material improvement is reported. Rinderpest prevails in two villages of Proddatur taluk.

Southern section.—The condition of cattle is fair and pasture is improving. Fodder is available in all taluks except Kadiri where it is insufficient.

General remarks on the above subjects.—There is no anxiety about the condition of crops in the Eastern section and in the eastern parts of Proddatur taluk. In parts of Cuddapah taluk, in the western part of Proddatur taluk, and in the whole of Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks more rain is wanted. Should there be a rainfall of not less than 2 inches at a time fairly distributed, in about a fortnight the standing crops will grow well and mature; otherwise they will fail again. More rain is also wanted in the sub-division taluks.

FOOD SUPPLIES AND THE STATE OF THE MARKETS.

PRICES of principal food-grains at principal markets in seers of 80 tolas per rupee during the first fortnight in December 1896.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		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.
Rázampéta	8 71	8 71	15 00	15 00	15 80	15 80	11 60	11 60
Chitvadu	8 30	8 30	15 00	15 00	15 80	15 80	10 87	10 87
Sidhout	8 25	9 07	19 80	18 15	16 50	16 50	11 62	11 60
Badvel	9 07	9 07	19 60	15 75	12 64	12 64	11 62	11 60
Cuddapah	8 30	8 30	17 25	15 00	10 27	11 85	10 15	10 15
Kamalahpuram	9 07	9 07	18 17	16 50	10 72	13 20	10 15	10 15
Proddatur	9 09	9 09	19 08	17 73	10 72	14 02	10 15	10 15
Jammalamadugu	8 30	8 30	19 50	15 00	10 27	12 64	11 20	11 20
Pulivendla	9 13	7 89	18 00	15 00	11 85	12 64	14 50	14 50
Kadiri	9 06	8 71	18 00	18 00	12 25	14 22	13 05	13 05
Ráyachóti	9 96	9 54	18 75	18 00	13 82	14 50	15 80	15 80
Vayalpad	10 79	10 37	24 00	18 00	12 64	14 50	15 95	15 95
Pileru	10 72	10 72	22 50	22 50	14 22	14 22	21 75	21 75
Madanapalle	10 79	8 54	22 50	18 00	14 22	12 66	14 50	14 50

Prices have again begun to rise during the fortnight. They fluctuate considerably. The merchants raise the prices when there are no signs of rain and lower them when the sky is cloudy.

Activity of Trade—Eastern section.—Dull in rice and active in dry staple food-grains. Thirty, ten and 150 bandy-loads of ragi and cumbu were exported from Badvel, Sidhout and Pullampet, respectively. No imports.

Northern section.—Active in Jammalamadugu and Muddanúru, dull elsewhere.

Southern section.—Active.

Eastern section.—No imports.

Northern section.—Small quantities of cholum and ragi from Bangalore, Madras and Karúr were imported to Proddatur, while Jammalamadugu received about 20 waggons of rice. No grain was imported to Pulivendla for fear of fall of prices, for, in the last month, it was purchased at Madras at a high price and had to be sold at a loss in consequence of rainfall on the day of importation. Markets are well supplied except in Pulivendla where grain is not freely exposed for sale in anticipation of further rise in prices.

Southern section.—Information not received.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

- (1) *On works.*—Good. Works have been opened only in the black cotton soil taluks (Proddatur works, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla).
- (2) *In villages—Eastern, Northern and Southern sections.*—The condition of people is generally good.

Sickness and mortality—Eastern section.—Fever is prevalent in a few villages of Badvel taluk. Cholera is prevalent in some of the villages of Sidhout. There were 17 attacks and 8 deaths. In Pullampet also cholera is prevalent in 11 villages. There were 23 attacks and 14 deaths. Cholera was imported from Mysore Province by Voddors on their return from works in that territory.

Northern section.—Fever and small-pox are prevailing in the Cuddapah town and also in a few villages of Proddatur taluk.

Southern section.—There is fever in parts of Vayalpad and Madanapalle. There were no deaths from starvation in any part of the district.

Remarks—Eastern section.—Large exports of cumbu and of ragi and cholum to a little extent have raised the prices of grains. This rise does not, however, directly affect the labouring classes who are paid wages in grain for field labour.

Northern section.—The cooly classes in Cuddapah taluk get labour in the fields and demand high wages. The whole of Jammalamadugu taluk and that portion of Pulivendla not bordering on Ráyachóti taluk are affected and the cooly classes in these parts require help. When I came to Simhadripalli from Pulivendla on 11th December 1896, I found that the labouring classes there were apparently able to get small advances from ryots and they did not therefore ask for work. So long as they can get anything on credit they will not resort to works. I fancy, however, that in another three weeks, if no rain comes, the advances by ryots will stop and they will be glad to come on to relief works. I have therefore called for as many estimates as possible to be prepared. Sanction for the Peddapasupula project is still awaited. The estimate for the Muddanúru tank has not yet been received from the Public Works Department. The Executive Engineer has personally informed me that the Superintendent Engineer has got it and I have asked him therefore to forward it direct to the Board to save time. In Muddanúru, three days ago people came to me to provide work and I am specially anxious that it should be speedily provided in this part.

Southern section.—In the taluks of this section cooly classes find employment in the fields.

Measures of relief—On works.—

Taluku.	Numbers employed		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Proddatur	1,235 (26th)	564 (11th)	The number of coolies on the relief work at Proddatur is gradually decreasing and is now less than half of that at the end of last fortnight. The decrease is attributed to the demand for labour in the fields where agricultural operations are going on. The number in Jammalamadugu began again to rise from the fourth and has now reached 2,107. The number at Pulivendla began to increase immediately after cessation of rain and came to 2,222 on the 4th instant. From the 5th, however, the number has been decreasing and fell on the 9th to 1,607; 10th was a rest day and on the 11th only 477 attended. The decrease is attributed to the fact that the coolies went to Simhadripalli under the impression that I was going at once to start a work there. On the 12th, the numbers rose to 509. The Deputy Collector has been asked to ascertain and report fully the real cause of the decrease. A further report will be submitted on the subject.
Jammalamadugu ..	1,397 (26th)	2,107 (11th)	
Pulivendla	560 (27th)	477 (11th)	

Gratuitous relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise.

Taluku.	Numbers relieved at kitchens.	
	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Proddatur	51 (11th)	83 (26th)
Jammalamadugu ..	131 (11th)	46 (26th)
Pulivendla	50 (11th)	31 (27th)
Total	232	160

Private charity—Eastern section.—Nil.

Northern section.—In Jammalamadugu town, a kitchen has been opened by subscription for old and infirm persons who are unable to go to the relief works. Eighty persons are fed there on an average every day.

TALUKS AND PLACES VISITED.

Inspections of the Deputy Collector, Sidhout division, Sidhout taluk.—Gangaperur, Ibarampet and Vontimitta. *Pullampet taluk.*—Korlacunta, Kódúru, Obanapalli, Nagavaram, Reddivaripalli, Nagaripaud, Kampasamudram, Chitvélu.

Deputy Collector, Cuddapah division.—Yerraguntla, Kódúru, Valasapalli, Tummala-palli, Urutur, Venkatapuram, Basireddipalli, Nuttapalli, Veldurti, Kolabali, Uppalúr, Ankireddipalli, Kommaddi, Akutotapalli, Indukur, Kothipalli, Ralagiri, Moilla-cheruvu, Tangedupalli, Nandimandalam Agraharam, Sogalapalli, Gonamakulapalli.

Deputy Collector in charge of the Sub-division.—Information not available as his narrative has not yet been received.

Collector, Jammalamadugu taluk.—Muddanúru, Jammalamadugu, Kondápuram, Vemakuntabhavi. *Pulivendla taluk.*—Royalapuram, Pulivendla, Simhadripalli.

General remarks.—No test works are required for the present in the Eastern and Southern sections or in Cuddapah taluk. In Proddatur taluk, there is at present no necessity for opening additional relief works. A few Minor Irrigation Works were ordered to be put on hand on the eastern side but were not commenced as labourers did not come for famine wages. The work in progress meets the requirements of needy classes such as Malas and Madigas in the western parts of the taluk. In Jammalamadugu, the grant of relief to weavers was ordered to be granted in anticipation of Board's sanction and arrangements were accordingly made for obtaining the required quantity of yarn. The proposed scheme was to give the weavers a certain quantity of yarn and a fixed amount to meet the cost of labour. To this arrangement the weaver

classes had given their assent. The Board, however, disapproved of this proposal and ordered that instead of giving fixed sums, wages should be determined by the task regulated by actual experiment and the current price of grain. At first, the weavers refused to work on these terms. They are now coming up for advances of yarn. Up to 14th November 1896, 101 persons were advanced yarn for turbans, 6 cubits square, and panchalu, 6 cubits long. They own 138 looms and it may be roughly stated that this will give relief to 221 men and 304 women for a fortnight at 2 men and 3 women for each loom weaving panchalu. A full report on this will follow. There will be a very large number of weavers coming up shortly. There are about 6,000 weavers in Proddatur taluk, the majority of whom reside in and around Proddatur and proposals have been called for for their relief. The special establishment of the Public Works Department for the execution of relief works has since taken charge of the work in progress in Jammalamadugu taluk. Allowing for the decrease in the number of relief-workers which may be expected after the weavers' scheme is fully brought into operation, there will still be a large number of people in Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks for whom employment will have to be provided on relief works. I request therefore that the marginally-noted works referred to in my letter, Reference on Current No. 6967, dated 11th December 1896, will have to be put on hand soon.

Jammalamadugu taluk—
Peddapasupula project.
Muddanuru tank.
Collection of metal and gravel on the road from Kondapuram to Simhadripalli.
Chintakunta tank.
Pulivendla taluk—
Lingala tank.
Devatapuram tank.
Collection of metal from Royalapuram to Simhadripalli.

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

Taluka.	Repair and construction of wells.										Other purposes.										Total.				Number of wells Constructed or Under repair.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		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.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						
1																										
Sidhout ..	1	200	1	200	1	200	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	200	1	200	2	300	..	1	..	..	..	..		
Badvel ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,110	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Proddatur ..	1	150	1	75	8	1,050	..	..	..	..	2	200	1	150	1	75	10	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kadiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..	2	350	2	275	5	5,460	..	..	..	..	3	300	3	350	2	275	..	5,760	..	..	..	..	..	..		

Taluka.	Purchase of fodder.										Total.										Number of wells Constructed or Under repair.			
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.				Loans disbursed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Sidhout ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Badvel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Proddatur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kadiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

The number of applications has not been reported by the Divisional Officers.

* The number of applications has not been reported by the Divisional Office etc.

RESOLUTION—dated 25th December 1896, No. 456.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. In the eastern and southern sections of the district, there was a certain amount of rain during the fortnight, but in the latter the fall was inadequate, and the tract evidently needs very careful inspection and watching. In the northern section, the fortnight was dry.

The cultivation returns for November, of which an abstract is appended, show that, before the rain came at the end of that month, there was a deficiency of 177,900 acres in the area sown with dry crops, and 18,427 acres in the case of wet land; but the figures available present discrepancies, which lessen their value. The deficiency in the case of the dry land is spread over the whole district except the Kadiri and Madanapalle taluks, and is very marked in the four northern taluks of Cuddapah, Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, where only about three-fourths of the usual area of dry land had been sown by the end of November. A good deal of the land so left waste is said to have been sown after the November rainfall, but statistics will not become available for another month. Of the early sowings in these taluks, some details of the yield are now given by the Collector, but his full report, now considerably overdue, is awaited. In Proddatur, it is reported that nearly 60,000 acres of crop were totally lost, 11,200 acres have been harvested with a scanty yield, and on 28,600 acres the yield is uncertain. The remainder will yield a fair crop. In Jammalamadugu 46,000 acres have been totally lost, and the rest will yield only a small crop.

The recent rainfall has materially improved the crops that are still standing but has not been adequate except in parts of the eastern section to fill the tanks, so that the deficiency in the wet cultivation in the southern taluks, where it is of very considerable importance, is not likely to be made up to any very great extent, and the amount of employment for labourers on this land will be comparatively small. In the northern taluks, the area of wet cultivation is comparatively small, except under the canal.

3. Prices rose again during the fortnight; the uncertainty appears to have made trade inactive, and, in Pulivendla, the dealers are withholding stocks. A good number of the people here had employment in the fields and this may continue for a short time longer; but, except in the Cuddapah taluk, throughout the northern section of the district it may be anticipated that they will soon again flock to the relief works that are open, and it will be necessary to open more works. Estimates for the marginally-noted irrigation projects have been submitted for sanction, but reliance will have to be placed chiefly on road works, and the Collector is preparing to extend these. It is, as shown in the review of the North-Western Provinces Government, recently communicated to all Collectors, of great importance to afford the people employment near their homes.

Peddapasupalu.
Muddai u.
Kottapalle.

4. The Collector's revised proposals for the relief of the weavers in Jammalamadugu have been received and will be laid before Government as soon as possible. Meanwhile the Collector has commenced operations.

5. The information given as to the loan operations pertains to only five taluks, and as yet in these but little has been done towards pushing on the construction of wells by such loans. Although many parts of the northern taluks do not present many facilities for well-sinking, others do, and the matter demands the earnest attention of the district officers.

6. The Deputy Collector in charge of the sub-division has no relief works on his hands, and there was no excuse for his narrative not having been submitted in time. The Collector must insist on punctuality.

(True Copy and Extract.)

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Cuddapah.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

COMPARATIVE statement of the areas sown in each taluk of the Cuddapah district.

Taluks.	First crop.					
	Dry.			Wet.		
	Up to November.		Average annual cultivation.	Up to November.		Average annual cultivation.
	1896.	Average.		1896.	Average.	
Pullampet	ACS. 41,498	ACS. 55,025	ACS. 63,563	ACS. 14,216	ACS. 17,677	ACS. 21,883
Sidhout	16,997	27,991	30,186	5,693	7,480	9,426
Badvel	49,307	55,600	71,557	9,248	12,756	16,360
Cuddapah	126,013	142,379	162,036	13,167	13,839	17,812
Proddatur	105,293	132,275	134,935	5,563	8,150	7,650
Jammalamadugu	144,806	173,361	182,821	5,549	5,962	5,879
Pulivendla	102,283	192,620	193,130	4,564	6,554	7,513
Kadiri	170,316	142,420	198,549	9,453	9,139	13,798
Rayachoti	104,680	130,822	130,931	9,660	12,613	18,057
Madanapalle	129,302	110,110	127,006	13,983	12,938	21,020
Vayalpad	87,298	93,057	103,904	9,909	12,324	21,585
District Total	1,077,793	1,255,660	1,398,667	101,005	119,432	160,983

* The Collector's figures are 1,241,693 acres dry and 118,349 acres wet; those given were worked out in the Board's office and explanation has been called for.

Exd. W. D'Moss.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1896.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

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