Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 326

DATED 13th May 1897.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording Board's Proc^s. submitting the fortnightly narratives of the Cuddapah distri^t for the month of March 1897.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

B.P. 184 of 3-3-97
G.O. 42 ... 8 98
F.O. 211 of 26.3.97.
B.P. 4986 of 14-10-96. Sett.
F.O. 203 of 25-3-97.
F.O. 194 of 24.3.97.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
13 MAY 97
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Recd. 3.5. } 1897.
Regd.

Enclosures

Spare copies The Hon. Mr Erose CSE
The Hon. Mr Blair CSE
H. E. the Governor

Printed April th.

Proceedings, 22nd April 1897, No. 309.

No. 326 dt 13th May 1897.

G.O. 6/5/97

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APRIL.

BD (Lett)
L&M Dept
P.W.D.
F.D.
A.G.

Recd 26/5/97

Note. The Board is right in its opinion in para 9

RS
4-5-97

Fortnightly Narrative.—Submitting to Government, with remarks, — of the Cuddapah district for the periods ending 15th and 30th March 1897.

Send to H.E.
RS
8-5-97

C 5/5/97

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

G.O.

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

READ—the following Fortnightly Narrative from the Collector of Cuddapah for the first fortnight of March 1897:—

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and Water-supply—Eastern Section.—There was no rainfall in any part of the division in the fortnight. Tanks have supplies varying from four days to one month. It is needless to comment in detail on the condition of the taluks of this division as they give no cause for anxiety. *Northern Section—Cuddapah taluk.*—There was no rain during the fortnight. Water-supply is sufficient for drinking purposes, though the supply in wells is going down. The canal-fed tanks contain water enough for irrigation purposes. The supply in river and spring channels is defective. *Proddatur taluk.*—There was no rain during the fortnight. The supply in river and spring channels is decreasing; so also in wells. Difficulty of good drinking water-supply is felt in about half a dozen villages. The Tahsildar has been reporting for some time that in Korrapad the drinking water-supply was absolutely *nil*. I visited the village and found three wells from which people were drawing water in pots for domestic purposes. One of the wells was said to have been dug by Government during the late famine at a cost of about Rs. 1,000. It is said that the water of these wells is brackish, but people seem to be actually using it and there is no justification for the Tahsildar's statement that drinking water-supply is *absolutely nil*, which is explained to mean that good drinking water is not available and has to be brought from a distance. Such reports are, I believe, due to defective observation and want of perfect accuracy in the report of the Tahsildar and his attention has been drawn to it. The well above alluded to is a fine one and the water was about 10 feet deep in it. *Jammalamadugu taluk.*—No rain during the fortnight. The water-supply in wells and channels is diminishing. Drinking water-supply is decreasing in a few villages. *Pulivendla taluk.*—No rainfall during the fortnight. Tanks contain no supply. River and spring channels are flowing, though some of them have run low. Wells have enough supplies generally, both for agricultural and drinking purposes, though in some wells springs are reported to be going down. *Southern Section.*—Rainfall *nil* in all the taluks of the section. The agricultural prospects of the season do not give much cause for anxiety at present.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AND CONDITION OF STANDING CROPS.

Eastern Section.—The usual agricultural operations, such as baling water to standing crops, harvesting, ploughing lands for fresh sowings, are in progress. In Pullampet taluk, 23,000 acres have been cultivated under wells and 7,000 acres under channels. Details of the other two taluks are not given. As regards the yield of crops, the Deputy Collector states as follows:—

"Samming up the whole, I found that paddy yielded from 4 to 8 annas, cholam 8 annas, ragi 12 annas on an average on the lands under the influence of wells and tanks. Many tanks became dry in the beginning of February; but as only one flooding was required to mature them the crops were protected by baling from wells or in pits of the tanks and vankas. The ryots did not allow any standing crops to fade, cholam and ragi have matured. Half is already cut and the remainder is being cut. The necessity to bale water has nearly ceased and the irrigation wells will not be used till the end of May as all that could be got from wells is obtained. The crop on dry proper is 4 annas and less."

B.P. 1844 dy 3-3-97
Corrn. 8 97
G.O. 211 dy 26-3-97.
B.P. 4386 dy 14-10-96. Sett.
G.O. 203 dy 25-3-97.
G.O. 194 dy 24-3-97.

The Deputy Collector doubts the accuracy of the estimate of c[rops] by karnams and Revenue Inspectors. He says:—

"It is the tendency of village officers and ryots to under-estimate the crops. I had the opportunity of closely observing the character of the outturn in Siddhavattam and Badvel taluks after the crop matured and before they were cut. The Revenue Inspectors and karnams are not in the habit of correctly estimating the crops. The karnam and Tahsildar cannot but admit that their estimate of cholam crop under Badvel village was exceedingly low, but pleaded inexperience in the estimating of these crops. Crops admitted by ryots to be no less than 8 annas are estimated at 2 and 4 annas. There is no bad motive in these estimates, but it gives an erroneous impression of the general condition of the crops and the agricultural prospects. The estimates I have formed are generally those that are admitted by experienced ryots and even by the owners of the crops."

Northern Section.—In Cuddapah taluk, the extent of crops under wells and channels already harvested is about 15,706 acres and on about 7,883 acres the crops are still standing. Baling water from wells, ploughing lands and harvesting ragi, cotton, kusuma, and castor-oil seeds, bengal-gram and bariga are still going on. The outturn of kusuma is 4 to 6 annas, except in parts where it totally failed. The yield of second-crop cholam is not more than 4 annas in favoured tracts, but it failed entirely in most places. Castor-oil plants are still green and the estimated yield is not more than 6 annas. Cotton is still standing on the ground and its yield is between 8 and 12 annas. Ragi under wells is in good condition and will yield between 12 and 14 annas. Indigo is green in some parts, while in others it has become dry. Paddy is being sown under canal fed tanks. *Proddatur taluk*—Almost all the wet and dry crops have been harvested. A small extent of cholam here and there, kusuma and cotton to some extent are on the ground. The yield of paddy and ragi under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is good, ragi under wells is also good. About 20 per cent. of cholam harvested is estimated to have yielded an outturn ranging from 6 to 8 annas, while an equal area appears to have yielded from 4 to 6 annas. The remainder yielded 2 annas and less. The yield of cotton has been generally good, though in parts of Nandialampet firka and in parts, of Vellala, Malepad and Kalamalla it is poor. Kusuma entirely failed in parts, while in others it is good. The yield may be said to range from 4 to 8 annas. Horse-gram yielded only a 4-anna crop. Cummin-seed gave a poor outturn. The following is extracted from the Special Deputy Collector's report regarding Nidijuvvi and Kadirivaripalle villages:—"In Nidijuvvi, cotton was, on the whole, in very good condition. Kusuma, so far as I saw was also in good condition. There were large heaps of cholam straw in the village. They were chiefly of the first crop; and judging from their appearance and enquiry, I think they must haue yielded a pretty fair outturn, about 8 annas. Of the second-crop cholam, there were some lost crops heaped up. Some of the standing cholam was in pretty good condition, although it would yield a short outturn, about 8 annas. In Kadirivaripalle, the standing cholam that I saw was beginning to fade. Almost all the crops were plucked away. There were heaps of straw in the village. They contained some good stalks of early cholam which must have borne a crop; but, from the inspection of all the crops, I come to the conclusion that they could not have yielded a very good crop. *Jammalamadugu.*—Ploughing lands for sowing in next season, watering ragi and other garden crops, picking cotton, harvesting ragi and cholam are the agricultural operations in progress during the fortnight. Twenty-two per cent. of the cultivation of the cultivated area is reported to have failed. The crops on 30,000 acres more are expected to fail. The outturn of paddy is said to be 8 annas; ragi 12 to 16 annas; cotton 8 to 12 annas; cholam, poor outturn in many places, less than 2 annas; bariga 2 annas and less, and in some places 4 annas; bengal-gram mostly 2 annas. *Pulivendla.*—Irrigating crops under wells and channels, sowing cholam and korra under wells and channels, and harvesting ragi, bengalgram, horse-gram and cotton are the agricultural operations now in progress. Of the total extent of 110,789 acres brought under cultivation, 42,537 acres have been sown with cholam, 11,439 acres with cotton, 9,550 acres with indigo, 5,115 acres with ragi, 6,252 acres with pulses and 35,847 acres with other crops. The extent of cultivation under wells and channels has not been reported by the Tahsildar.

BACK PAP

G.O. No.	Department.	Date.

...E (Rev. Sett., L. Rds. and Agri.), 22nd April 1897, No. 309.

... Section.—The usual agricultural operations are carried on and the crops ...be in good condition.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.

Eastern Section.—Fodder is sufficient, crops having been recently harvested. Pasture is scanty and grass is drying up owing to hot weather The condition of cattle is good except in three villages of Pullampet taluk where cattle-disease is said to prevail.

Northern Section.—In Cuddapah taluk pasture is scanty except in canal villages. The Tahsildar and Deputy Collector report fodder is insufficient and dearly bought; that cattle in some of the affected villages, viz., Yerraguntla, Sunkesula, Tippalur, Kodur, Potladurti, Animela and Palagiri are beginning to lose condition, and that people are selling their cattle being unable to feed them. I have seen in Yerraguntla, Valasapalle and Kodur that there are large stocks of fodder in almost every house though, of course, the quantity is only about half the usual quantity at this season. *Proddatur.*—Pasture is scanty. Fodder is available though the price is high. The present price being four times the ordinary rate, poor people are reported to be selling their cattle owing to difficulty of maintaining them. The Tahsildar considers that the present stock of fodder will be sufficient for six months in the case of rich land lords. In villages lying to the north of Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road and in canal villages, there is a good supply of fodder. Cattle disease (rinderpest) is said to previl in two villages, but it is of a mild type. *Jammalamadugu.*—Pasture is scanty. Owing to recent harvest of cholam and ragi, fodder is available, but is sold very dear. *Pulivendla.*—No pasture is available. Fodder is available and withered stalks are being used as fodder. The Revenue Inspector of Balapanur firka is said to have reported that water-supply for cattle was insufficient in some villages. This is a natural defect, which, in this tract, is impracticable to remedy.

Southern section—Kadiri.—Pasture is scanty. Fodder will last for about a month. In a few villages, cattle-disease is reported to be prevalent. In Patnam firka, cattle are said to be going down in condition for want of fodder. *Ráyachoti.*—Pasture is not easily available. Fodder is available to a little extent. Rinderpest is said to be lingering in some villages of Tsundapalle firka. *Vayalpad and Madanapalle.*—Pasture is available in small quantities and fodder will last for about two months. There are a few cases of "foot-and-mouth" disease in parts of Vayalpad taluk.

flag B

General remarks on the above subjects.—The Board remarks in paragraph 4 of B.P., dated 3rd March 1897, No. 184, that the estimates of the yield of crops reported in the fortnightly narrative for the first fortnight of February are unduly sanguine. I am, on the other hand, of opinion that the outturn is very much under-estimated by the karnams and Revenue Inspectors, and that such estimates are accepted by Tahsildars without much scrutiny. The extracts from the reports of the Sidhout Deputy Collector and the Special Famine-relief officer quoted above go to confirm my opinion. The irrigated cholam referred to by the Commissioner as having failed in the vicinity of Cuddapah is an exceptional case. Against this may be stated that in Vempalli, a lot of cholam in the bed of a ruined tank, which was not irrigated, was thriving well when I inspected the village, and was expected to yield a good crop. In the village of Surabhu, the irrigated cholam which was fit for harvest when I visited the village was also very good. The Special Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. Narayanasawmi Pillai, says in his narrative that some of the ryots of Kamasamudram had very fine cholam crop in the bed of the tank. The failure in other districts is no criterion of the failure in this district, as no two villages adjoining each other are alike in respect to their agricultural prospects and condition in the current year. As regards Jammalamadugu taluk the information furnished by M.R.Ry. Narayanasawmi Pillai is as follows :—

"The Tahsildar has not reported anything about the standing crops. During the fortnight I visited some of the villages of this taluk. Most of the crops in Khadarabad and Bhakarapet have been removed. What remains is chiefly under wells and it is in very good condition. In Gandikota, there were no crops anywhere except under wells. Saffron is said to be in poor condition. All the crops in Gandlur are off the ground, ... well. This information is supplemented by the follow... crops. Paddy As. 8, cotton As. 8 to 12, ragi 12 to 16, chol... and less and in some places As. 4."

I am unable to "state pretty definitely" from the a... results of the later sowings will be." The report, as it is, is ... also misleading. I do not know what "crops" he expects to ... kota on the top of the hills. When I visited Gandlur, I saw ... to which the Deputy Collector makes no allusion except by sta... are off the ground.

Food supplies and the state of the M...

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affecte... of 80 tolahs per rupee.

Station.	Rice.		Ragi.		White cholam.		...olam.		Cumbu.	
	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	...of ...t fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.
Rajampet	8·71	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	14·85	14·85	15·67	15·67	14·85	14·85
Badvel	7·83	7·83	18·00	17·25	15·80	15·40	15·80	..	13·05	12·68
Cuddapah	8 30	8·30	16·87	16·87	14·61	14·61	..	..	11·60	11·60
Kamalápuram	9·07	9·07	18·15	19·8	14·00	14·00	13·20	13·20	..	..
Proddatur	10·31	10·31	18·9	18·15	15·20	14·02	14·85	13·61	16·50	16·50
Jammalamadugu	9.96	9·54	16 50	16·50	14·22	14·22	13·43	13·43	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	15·75	14·22	12·64	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·13	9·96	18·00	18·75	14·22	15·80	..	..	13·78	13·05
Ráyachóti	9·00	9·00	16·50	16·50	14·22	14·22	..	..	12·32	13·05
Vayalpad	9·13	9·13	18·00	18·00	..	..	..	..	14·50	14·50
Madanapalle	9·96	9·96	18·75	19·50	14·22	14·22	..	..	14·50	13·05

Activity of trade.

(1) *Private trade—Eastern section.*—Active in dry staple food-grains.

Northern Section.—Private trade in Cuddapah is not active. Cumbu is being exported by rail. No imports. Although the ryots have sufficient stock on hand, food-grains are not freely sold in the outlying villages of the taluk. In some villages even ragi and cholam cannot be had for sale. They are sold at *a very* dear rate in villages situated in the vicinity of the relief works. In Proddatur and Jammalamadugu, private trade is reported to be dull both in rice and dry staple food-grains. There were no imports during the fortnight. In Pulivendla, the markets are reported to be well supplied with all food-grains.

Southern Section.—Private trade is active in dry staple food-grains in both Kadiri and Madanapalle taluks and in rice also in Madanapalle taluk. It is not active in Ráyachóti and Vayalpad. Rice and ragi are being imported to Madanapalle from Vayalpad taluk and Mysore Province.

(2) Imports.—*Nil.*

Condition of People.

(1) *On Works.*—In Cuddapah, Proddatur and Pulivendla, the condition of relief workers is reported to be good. On the Yerraguntla-Vempalle road work which was started on the 8th March, a family of weavers consisting of a husband, wife and four children that came from Kalamalla village are reported to be poor in condition. In Jammalamadugu, it is said to be, on the whole, fair.

(2) *In Villages.*—People are generally in good condition, though fever and small-pox are prevalent in parts of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu and small-pox in Pulivendla taluk.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

Eastern Section.—None in Badvel and Sidhout taluk. In Pullampet taluk, cholera, fever and dysentery prevail; attacks 52, and deaths 31 from cholera *Northern Section.*—Fever and small-pox prevail in Cuddapah town and some villages. No deaths from want of food are reported from anywhere. *Southern Section.*—Fever prevails in parts of Madanapalle taluk, two attacks of cholera are reportedat Piler on the 9th instant.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

On Works.—In what taluks open, and comparison of numbers:—

Taluks.	Number employed.		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Cuddapah	437	1,295	The Yerraguntla-Vempalle road was started on the 8th March 1897. Hence the increase. The numbers on each work are, Sunkesala tank 345, Yerraguntla-Vempalle road 950.
Proddatur	672	791	Increase due to the gradual cessation of agricultural labour.
Jammalamadugu	407	941	Increase due to the opening of the work at Goriganur. There are two works now in this taluk.
Pulivendla	989	2,230	Increase due to the gradual cessation of agricultural labour and the opening of an additional work at Simhadripuram on the 13th.
Total ..	2,505	5,257	

Gratuitous Relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise:—

Taluks.	At kitchens.		In poor houses.		In villages.		Relief to weavers in Jammalamadugu taluk.					
	Last fortnight	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Period.	Turbans. 7×7	Turbans. 6×6	Turbans. 5×5	Panchalu.	Approximate number relieved.
Cuddapah ..	50	70	..	..	..	..	*Up to last fortnight*— (*a*) Number of looms for which yarn was advanced.	79	926	331	363	7,803
Proddatur ..	64	164	..	..	..	..	(*b*) Number of cloths received.	1,458	30,976	6,857	8,224	
Jammalamadugu.	30	40	..	..	..	..	*In this fortnight*— (*a*) Number of looms for which yarn was advanced.	133	985	393	384	8,779
Pulivendla ..	37	59	..	..	..	..	(*b*) Number of cloths received.	2,352	39,219	10,143	10,480	
Total ..	181	233	..	..	..	..						

Private Charity.—Sixty-two persons were fed at Jammalamadugu in the private kitchen and seventeen people in the Annadana Chattram at Pulivendla in addition to the usual flow of private charity throughout the district.

REMARKS.

During the fortnight three additional relief works—one at Goriganur in Jammalamadugu taluk, another at Kodur two miles from the Yerraguntla on the Yerraguntla-Vempalle road in Cuddapah taluk, and the third at Simhadripuram on the road from Simhadripuram to Kondapuram in Pulivendla taluk—were opened. Orders have been issued for opening the following works:—

(1) The road from Yerraguntla to Vempalle at the 14th mile in Cuddapah taluk.
(2) Muddanur tank, Jammalamadugu taluk.
(3) Jammalamadugu-Nossam road, Jammalamadugu taluk.
(4) Settivaripalle tank in Proddatur taluk.
(5) Lingala tank in Pulivendla taluk.

The Executive Engineer reports that he has arranged to start the above works, except No. 5, one by one by the first proximo, himself being present at opening two of them and Mr. Morin at the remaining two works. With reference to the Board's remarks in paragraph 9 of its Proceedings, dated 3rd March 1897, No. 184, I beg to state that the so-called "remissness in offering the people employment where needed" is due entirely to my subordinates (the Special Famine Deputy Collector on whom I am asked by the Board to place full reliance and the Head-quarter Deputy Collector). The Sunkesala tank work was started by me long before the time that the Head-quarter Deputy Collector reported it was necessary. The Yerraguntla-Vempalle road was similarly ordered to be started on my own responsibility. The orders for starting the other works mentioned above were issued on my own initiative and not on the advice of the special famine officer. On the other hand the reports of these officers still advocate that the time for starting more works has not yet arrived in some parts. In the Lavanoor, which lies in the tract near Anantapur border, the Special Deputy Collector says that coolies are not willing to work for famine wages and that they have some work in the fields and in cutting hill grass. The following extracts from the Special Deputy Collector's narrative are also worth perusal. *Proddatur*:—"For the village of Kalamalla and those about it, the Tahsildar recommended recently the starting of the Kalamalla feeder road. I am not at present prepared to recommend this. In the village of Kalamalla, the Pariah coolies appear to work for famine wages, but the Dommara coolies refused to do so. The extent of the need for employment is not quite certain and if the roll of the Yerraguntla work shows a large number of coolies from this village (I have no information with me) the feeder road may be started. Yerraguntla road is not at a prohibitive distance from this village." *Pulivendla.*—"With reference to a report received from the Tahsildar that Lingala tank requires to be opened, I inspected the village and the following villages round about it * * * * I saw the cooly classes in all these villages. They are in good condition but ask for work. If the work is started * * * * about 400 coolies will collect * * * * . The coolies in other villages either refused to come on account of distance or have other work for some time more." "I recommend the starting of the work." Long before this recommendation reached me, I had ordered the starting of the work. *Jammalamadugu.*—"The Chintakunta people ask for work and say that the repair of their tank may be undertaken. It is likely the people are in want of work but the estimate for the repair of the tank has not yet been sanctioned. Even if it is sanctioned, it will not benefit any large number of villages. The Muddanur tank is the only work in this part of the taluk, which is desirable; but when I inspected the villages near here, I believed that it was too early to provide employment for them. I am awaiting the Tahsildar's report." Here again I have ordered this work (Muddanur tank) to be opened on the 9th March 1897, and it is now open. These remarks will, I am sure, convince the Board that I have not been slow "to appreciate my duty to the people;" but on the other hand, they will show beyond doubt that I have done what was necessary.

Weaver's relief.—The scheme for the relief of weavers in Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks is under preparation by the Jammalamadugu Deputy Collector, who recently rejoined from privilege leave. The appointment of the Special Officer for all the

...stricts recommended by the Board in paragraph 8 of its Proceedings, ...d March 1897, No. 184, will greatly facilitate matters. The schemes can be ...ed on a more or less uniform basis making due allowance for the divergencies in ...ocal practices; and the time of the Divisional Officer and the Special Famine Relief Officer can be best utilised in other ways where they are most in requisition just at present.

INSPECTIONS.

Sidhout Deputy Collector.—Badvel, Kothapalli, Anantharajapuram, Gantapalli, Ettirajapalli, Kalvapalli, Madakalavaripalli, Gollapalli, Ganugapenta, Lakkavaripalli, Répalle, Routupalli, Kristnampalli, Yellapalli, Challagarigala, Siddhawaram, Chennaroyapalli, Cherlopalli, Rajasaibpett, Kavalakunta, Irsala, Dammanapalli, Porumamilla.

Head-quarter Deputy Collector.—Krishnapuram shrotriem, Krishnasomayazulapalli shrotriem, Yadavapuram shrotriem, Koppolu, Peddachennanjapalli shrotriem. Ambavaram, Tollaganganapalli, Rudrabharatipeta, Gudur, Kamalápuram, Meerapuram, Tsadipirala, Rámachandrapuram shrotriem, Gopalapuram, Peddachepalli, Dadireddipalli, Apparowpalli, Yellareddipalli, Vankamaddi, Chinnacheppalli, Letapalli, Podadurti, Pillivanipalli shrotriem, Thummalur, Kondur, Rajupolliem, Nandimandalam, Tangédupalli, Nela Thimmayapalli, Gonumakulapalli, Gangireddipalli, Mittapalli, Indukur, Aiyavaripalli shrotriem, Urutur, Peddanapad, Kadur, Thippalur, Sunkesula, Gajjavaripalli, Yerraguntla. The number of villages visited by this officer is so large that the inspection work can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. I append for the Board's information a list showing the villages visited on each day.

Special Deputy Collector.—Malepad, Nidijuvvi, Kadirivaripalli, Chilamakur, Illoor, Chinnadandlur, Peddasettipalli, Vemuguntapalli, Goriganur, Khaderabad, Gandikota, Lavanur, Kasanur, Musalreddipalli, Simhadripalli, Simhaddipuram, Kothapalli, Gurijala, Agraharam, Aukavaripalli, Bonala, Lingala, Lopatnutala, Komanutala.

Sub-Collector.—Madanapalle taluk, Kurabalakota. *Kadiri Taluk.*—Kadiri, Panatulachuruvu, Yellampalli, Jogannapett, Gajjalareddipalli, Dorigallu, Mudigubba, Nagannagubbala, Kurli, Veerappagaripalli, Sidurgaripalli, Reddivaripalli, Talupula, Koruguttapalli, Daniyancheruvu, Kothapalli, Egavaturuvandlapalli. *Ráyachóti Taluk.*—Galivedu, Ráyachóti.

Collector.—Yerraguntla, Proddatur, Chantapalli, Valasapalli, Dodlapad, Kodur, Peddanapad, Niduzuvvi, Hanumanagutti, Potladurti.

Explanation of delay.—The delay in the submission of this narrative was primarily due to the non-receipt of the narratives from the Sub-Collector and the Special Famine Deputy Collector until the evening of the 16th March. The latter officer explains the delay is due to the late receipt of the narrative from the Tahsildar of Pulivendla and adds that "the other Tahsildars who are far away from me sent the reports on the due date. This Tahsildar who is very near to my camp and who is well aware of my camp was not pleased to send the report on the due date. Any amount of strict orders issued for the punctual submission had no effect; and my orders have been utterly disregarded." This Tahsildar is now going on privilege leave on medical certificate for three months. I have also brought to the Board's notice already that this Tahsildar's reports are inaccurate and unreliable. The Sub-Collector's report though despatched on the 13th reached me only on the 16th. This seems unavoidable. I have issued instructions for closing the narrative earlier and submitting it so as to reach this office two days before the close of the fortnight.

I exceedingly regret the subsequent delay which is chiefly due to my own indisposition on account of exposure. I have now been relieved by the advent of Mr. Roberts as Special Assistant Collector of a good deal of work which I had necessarily to attend to myself prior to his arrival and I am sending the succeeding narrative with this one.

ENCLOSURES.

LIST of villages visited by the Deputy Collector, Cudd apah Division, in the first fortnight of March 1897.

Name of village.	Date of visit.
1. Kristnapuram shrotriem	2nd March 1897.
2. Krishnasomayazulupalli shrotriem	Do.
3. Yaduvapuram shrotriem	Do.
4. Koppolu	Do.
5. Puthachinnayapalli shrotriem	Do.
6. Ambavaram	Do.
7. Tollaganganapalli	3rd March 1897.
8. Rudrabharatipeta	Do.
9. Gudur	Do.
10. Kamalápuram	8th March 1897.
11. Meerapuram	Do.
12. Tsadipirala	Do.
13. Rámachandrapuram shrotriem	Do.
14. Shrotriem, Gopalapuram	Do.
15. Peddacheppalli	Do.
16. Dodireddipalli shrotriem	9th March 1897.
17. Appurowpalli shrotriem	Do.
18. Shrotriem, Venkamadi	Do.
19. Yellareddipalli	Do.
20. Chinnacheppalli	Do.
21. Letapalli	Do.
22. Podadurti	10th March 1897.
23. Shrotriem, Pillivaripalli	Do.
24. Tummatur	Do.
25. Kondur	Do.
26. Razupaliem	Do.
27. Nandimandalam	Do.
28. Thangedupalli	11th March 1897.
29. Nela Timmayapalli	Do.
30. Gonumakulapalli	Do.
31. Ganjireddipalli	Do.
32. Mittapalli	12th March 1897.
33. Indukur	Do.
34. Shrotriem, Ayavaripaili	Do.
35. Urutur	Do.
36. Peddanapad	Do.
37. Kodur	13th March 1897.
38. Thippalur	Do.
39. Thippalur-Sunkesala	Do.
40. Gajjalavaripalli	Do.
41. Yerraguntla	12th and 13th March 1897.

STATEMENT showing the extent which applied for or used canal water down to 10th March 1897, under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

Taluks.	Rupees 6.	Rupees 4.		Rupees 3.	Rupees 2.	Rupee 1.	Total.
		Under canal direct.	Under canal-fed tanks.				
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	29·68	11·14	444·82	485·64
Proddatur	32·17	3,043·24	..	2,137·73	9·45	3,529·60	8,752·19
Cuddapah	25·55	4,673·17	3,000·0	2,020·31	..	1,375·85	11,094·88
Total ..	57·72	7,716·41	3,000·0	4,187·72	20·59	5,350·27	20,332·71

LOAN TRANSACTIONS.—*Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act.*

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.								Other purposes.								Total.								Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Pullampet	1	200	1	200	1	350											3	550			1	200				
Sidhout	1	200	1	200	2	2,340											4	2,740			1	100				
Badvel	1	150	1	100	14	2,660											16	2,810			1	100				
Cuddapah	1	150	1	75	13	6,000											15	6,225			1	75				
Proddatur	1	150	1	987	18	9,450											19	10,587			1	987				
Jammalamadugu	1	225	1	100	22	20,800											23	21,125			1	100				
Pulivendla	1	160	1	75	6	6,000											7	6,235			1	75				
Kadiri	1	200	1	100	2	2,660											3	2,960			1	100				
Rayachóti	1	160	1	200	2	2,660											3	3,020			1	200				
Vayalpad	1	200	1	200	2	2,660											3	3,060			1	200				
Madanapalle	1	150	1	150	2	2,660											3	3,060			1	150				
Total	11	1,675	11	1,362	69	69,475											85	72,512			11	1,362				

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.								Cattle and seed grain.								Total.								Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39								
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.									
Pullampet																										
Sidhout																										
Badvel																										
Cuddapah																										
Proddatur																										
Jammalamadugu																										
Pulivendla																										
Kadiri																										
Rayachóti																										
Vayalpad																										
Madanapalle																										
Total																										

READ—also the following fortnightly narrative from the Collector of Cuddapah for the second fornight of March 1897.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and Water-supply—Eastern Section.—This section gives no cause for anxiety. There was rainfall 0·04 at Rázampét, 0·12 at Chitvel and 0·19 at Sidhout. There were slight showers in some of the villages of Kondur firka of Sidhout taluk. The Deputy Collector says that water for drinking purposes is abundant everywhere. *Northern Section—Cuddapah Taluk.*—There was five cents of rainfall during the fortnight. Water-supply is sufficient for drinking purposes. It is defective for irrigation purposes except under canal-fed tanks. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the river and spring channels are said to be not flowing freely. The water in the wells is going down. *Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla and Proddatur.*—There was a rainfall of 0·32 at Proddatur. There appears to have been heavy rain on the Vempalli side of Pulivendla taluk on the night of the 26th instant. No detailed information regarding it has been received by the Tahsildar. There was no rain in Jammalamadugu. The Kondu river flows very scantily and in the Davur firka of Proddatur taluk, it is said not to flow at all. The other rivers are dry. Some of the channels contain scanty supplies and others are dry. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is reported to be empty. There is no water in any of the tanks. Some of the ayakat lands are being irrigated by wells. The supply in wells is decreasing. Good drinking-water is reported to be not available in six villages and deficient in three of Proddatur taluk. In some of the villages of Jammalamadugu taluk, it has to be brought from long distances. In Pulivendla it is deficient in two villages. *Southern Section.*—There was a fall of 12 cents of rain at Pílér and from half an inch to one inch in some of the villages on the eastern side of Vayalpad taluk. There was no rainfall in other taluks.

Agricultural operations and conditions of the standing crops—Eastern Section.—The harvesting of paddy, cholam and ragi and irrigation of these crops where they are still on the ground are going on in the three taluks. In Pullampet taluk lands are being ploughed up. The condition of standing crops is in a tolerably good condition. Outturn of harvested crops varies from 4 to 16 annas. *Northern Section—Cuddapah Taluk.*—Harvesting ragi, cotton, kusama and castor, baling water from wells and deepening river and spring channels as well as wells are the agricultural operations. Outturn of harvested crops—kusama 4 to 6 annas except in parts where it has totally failed, castor not more than 6 annas, cotton 8 to 12 annas. In some parts it is reported to be total failure. Second-crop indigo and paddy under canal are in good condition. Extent of standing crops under wells and channels is about 5,562 acres and that of harvested crops is about 27,809 acres. *Proddatur Taluk.*—Watering vegetables, ploughing lands for sowing korra, paddy and indigo under wells and channels, and baling water are the agricultural operations. The standing crops korra, cholam, indigo, bariga, gingelly under wells and channels are reported to be in good condition. Extent of crops under channels 4,231 acres and 7,288 acres under wells. Almost all the wet and dry crops are said to have been harvested. Here and there, there is cotton, cholam and kusuma on the ground. About 20 per cent. of cholam harvested is estimated to have yielded an outturn ranging from 6 to 8 annas, while an equal area appears to have yielded from 4 to 6 annas and the remainder 2 annas and less. The yield of cotton is said to have been good though its yield was poor in parts of Nandiyalampet firka. The average yield of kusuma is between 4 to 8 annas. Pulses are said to have been a general failure. *Jammalamadugu.*—Ploughing lands under wells for raising paddy, &c., watering betel, ragi, bariga and gingelly under wells, harvesting ragi and paddy in parts are the agricultural operations. Outturn of harvested crops paddy 8 annas, ragi 8 annas to 12 annas, korra 4 annas, bariga 2 annas and gingelly 4 annas. The extent of crops under channels is 1,803 acres and that under wells is 4,781 acres. *Pulivendla.*—Watering cholam and korra under wells and channels, transplanting tobacco and preparing lands for sowing red cholam are the agricultural operations. Cholam, korra, paddy, cotton, oil-seeds and

ar of wells.

...na are the standing crops. The outturn of harvested crops according to Tahsildar is as follows:—Ragi 12 to 16 annas, kusuma and bengal-gram 2 to 4 annas, horse-gram 2 annas and less, cholam 2 annas, and cotton 2 to 8 annas. I consider that the yield of cotton and kusuma has been underestimated. *Southern Section.*—The usual agricultural operations are carried on and the crops are said to be in good condition. A large extent of cholam crop under channels and tanks is reported to be fading in Vayalpad taluk.

SUPPLY OF FODDER AND PASTURE AND CONDITION OF CATTLE.

Eastern Section.—Fodder is sufficient, pasture is scanty. The condition of cattle is good. *Northern Section.*—Pasture is scarce in all the four taluks. Fodder is available in all the taluks, but is sold dear. Condition of cattle is generally good. Cattle disease prevails in four villages of Jammalamadugu taluk, but not of a serious type. *Southern Section.*—Pasture is scanty, fodder is available. Cattle are in good condition.

General remarks on above subjects.—No special remarks.

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 28th March 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.
Badvel	7·83	7·42	17·25	18·00	15·40	15·80	..	..	12·68	13 05
Sidhout	9·07	9·07	18·97	18·97	14·85	14·85	15·67	15·67	14·85	14·85
Pullampet	8·71	8·71	16·50	16·50	..	..	..	..	13·05	13·05
Chitvélu	9·13	9·13	16·50	16·50	15·80	15·80	..	..	14·50	14·50
Cuddapah	8·30	8·30	16·87	17·25	14·61	14·61	..	..	11·60	11·60
Kamalápuram	9·07	9·07	19·80	19·80	14·00	14·00	13·20	13·20	..	..
Proddatur	10·31	9 90	18·15	19·80	14·02	14·02	13·61	12·64	16·50	14·50
Jammalamadugu	9·54	9·54	16·50	16·12	14·22	14·22	13·43	12·24	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	15·37	12·64	12·64	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·96	9;96	18 75	15·75	15·80	15·80	13·43	..	13·05	13·05
Rayachóti	9·01	9·01	16·50	18·75	14·22	14·22	..	..	13·05	13·05
Vayalpad	9·13	9·13	18·00	16·50	..	..	..	..	14·50	13·05
Madanapalle	9·96	9·96	19·50	18·00	14·22	14·22	..	..	13 05	13·05
Average ..	9·10	9·04	17·62	17·52	14·53	14·18	13·71	13·28	13·68	13·37
Average for the affected taluks only.	9·10	9·02	17·41	16·92	13·90	13 23	13·22	12·68	14 05	13·05

Activity of trade.—Eastern Section.—Private trade active in dry staple food-grains. No imports. *Northern Section.*—Private trade is dull generally. In Pulivendla the market is well supplied. No imports. The Deputy Collector, Cuddapah division, reports: "Food-grains are not freely sold in the interior villages of the division, although some of the ryots have sufficient stock on hand. In some villages even ragi and cholam cannot be had for sale. They are sold at a very dear rate in villages situated in the vicinity of relief works, and the people find it very inconvenient and difficult either to go to Proddatur or Kamalápuram, each of which is very far from the relief works." I have directed the Tahsildar to get bazaars opened at or near the relief works. *Southern Section.*—Private trade is active in dry staple food-grains in Kadiri and Madanapalle and in rice also at the latter station. There are no imports except in Madanapalle where rice and ragi are being imported from Vayalpad taluk and Mysore Province.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

...h for

(1) *On works.*—The condition of people on works is good generally.

(2) *In villages.*—The condition of people in villages is reported to be good and fair in Jammalamadugu. The Special Deputy Collector reports that in the villages he visited in the Pulivendla taluk people do not appear to have deteriorated in condition.

Sickness and Mortality—Eastern section.—In Pullampet taluk cholera, fever and dysentery are prevalent. Attacks from cholera 12 and deaths 8. *Northern section.*—Fever and small-pox prevail in some parts of Proddatur taluk and small-pox in Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks. No deaths are reported from starvation.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

On works.—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers—

Taluks.	Number employed		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Proddatur	836	1,094	The increase is due to agricultural and other occupations having diminished and to the opening of additional works during the fortnight. There are at present ten works open in the district, viz., two in Cuddapah taluk, two in Pulivendla, one in Proddatur and five in Jammalamadugu Taluk.
Cuddapah	1,295	3,110	
Jammalamadugu	1,267	3,229	
Pulivendla	2,411	4,014	
Total ..	5,809	11,447	

Gratuitous relief—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise—

Taluks.	Number relieved			
	At kitchens.			
	Dependants.		Others.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Proddatur	59	71	..	..
Jammalamadugu	49	155	..	..
Pulivendla	82	80	..	..
Cuddapah	70	190	..	..
Total ..	260	496	..	..

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.		Weavers' relief.				Remarks.
			Number of persons relieved approximate.		Number of cloths manufactured.		
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up to last fortnight.	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.	
Jammalamadugu ..	8	9	8,779 *	7,316 *	Turbans.	Turbans.	* The figures do not represent the actual number of persons relieved. The figure in column 4 seems to have been calculated on the issues of yarn recovering 8 hours' work a day and that in column 5 the figure arrived in the same way calculating 10 hours' work a day.
					420	7 × 7 2,772	
					9,765	6 × 6 48,984	
					4,127	5 × 5 14,270	
						Panchalu.	
					2,296	12,776	
				Total ..	16,608	78,802	

Private charity.—Seventy persons were fed in the private kitchen at Jammalamadugu and 17 in Pulivendla.

INSPECTIONS.

By the Collector.—Proddatur, Coutapalli, Bollavaram, Korrupad, Peddasettipalle, Rameswaram, Kottapetar, Jammalamadugu, Dorasanipalli, Buddayapalli, Narasimhapuram, Isandur, Devagudi, Goriganur, Mallambhavi, Morugudi, Salavarinppalpad.

By the Deputy Collector, Sidhout Division.—Badvel taluk—Senkavaram, Akkisettipalli, Chintalapalli, Pidathayapalli, Mahanandipalli, Kalasapad, Narasapuram, Uppalur, Papireddipalli, Rampadu, Kathiragundla, Munnelli, Govindayapalli, Palugurallupalli, Guntapalli, Kodur, Mekavaripalli, Pedallupalli, Prabhalavidu, Tiruvengalapuram, Tangedupalli.

By the Deputy Collector, Cuddapah Division.—Vallur, Khajipet, Pattur Shrotriem, Buddayapalli, Chennur, Gangunapalli, Vellatur, Tippireddipalli, Moillakelon, Pendlimarri, Sankatipalli, Chennarajupalli, Nandimandalam, Tangedupalli, Tangireddipalli, Yerraguntla.

By the Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu Division—Yeguvapalli, Diguvapalli, Murarichintala, Gavukanapalli, Ravaunathapalli, Diguva Lingala, Eguva Lingala, Peddakudala, Karnapapayyapalli, Velidandla, Parnapalli, Bidanamcherla, Simhadripuram, Kasanur, Nandyalampalli, Pydipaliem, Sunkesala, Ankalammagudur, Balapanur, Kamasamudram, Kannavaripalli, Ramapuram, Intiobayapalli, Madoor, Pulivendla, Rayalapuram, Kothapalli, Vemula, Gondipalli, Vannayagaripalli, Musulreddipalli, Tallapaka, Tatimakalapalli, Gollalagudur, Chintalajutur, Peddagootoor, Kuppaguntlapalli, Velpula, Vemaguntapalli.

By the Sub-Collector.—Ráyachóti taluk—Rayavaram, Devapatta, Sambepalli, Narayanareddipalli, Ráyachóti, Veeraballi, Gurvalacheruvu, Nullaguttapalli, Chitlur, Tsemdupalli, Madithadu. Voyalpad taluk—Jellillamunda, Nuthanakalva, Marella, Kalakada.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The repair of Nallakunta tank of Sunkesala, Cuddapah taluk, having been completed by the 15th instant, the repair of Yerraguntla-Vempalli road was started at two centres—the one at Kudur, two miles from Yerraguntla, was started on the 8th, and the other near Gangireddipalli on the 23rd March.

In the Jammalamadugu division four additional works were opened during the fortnight. The Simhadripuram-Kondapuram road has been started at two places, viz., Nidivelagala near Simhadripuram of Pulivendla taluk and Anantapuram of Jammalamadugu taluk. The repair of Jammalamadugu—Nossam was also started on the 29th at Gundlagunta in Jammalamadugu taluk. The Muddanur tank work in Jammalamadugu taluk was also started during the fortnight. The Executive Engineer hopes to start the Lingula tank on the 3rd April and Settivaripalli tank on the 2nd. Besides these I have ordered the Executive Engineer to prepare himself to start the following works as early as possible:—

Peddapasupala channel.
Jammalamadugu-Avuku road (near Gollapalle Agraharam).
Razoli project in two places (one near Razoli and the other near Korrapad or Gopavaram).
Sivapuram tank.
Chinnadandlur channel.
Peddasettipalle channel.

The Special Deputy Collector seems to recommend the starting of a tank work at Kottapalle on the road between Pulivendla and Vempalli. There are objections raised by persons interested to the carrying out of this work on the score that it will seriously damage their property. Further inquiry is necessary and will be made at once. The Superintending Engineer has been already informed of the necessity for the strengthening of the Public Works Department staff. Two overseers of the Local Fund Department have been deputed for famine duty; and at the request of the

Executive Engineer the services of Mr. Harley, the District Board Engineer, have been placed at his disposal for supervision of some of the famine relief works in Jammalamadugu taluk. The Executive Engineer also informs me that Mr. Morin's charge being too heavy, he has been given only two taluks, viz., Cuddapah and Pulivendla with Pulivendla as his head-quarters, and that M.R.Ry. Nilakunta Sastriar, Sub-division officer, will be placed in charge of Proddatur and Jammalmadugu from 1st April. I also learn from the Executive Engineer that an Assistant Engineer and two upper subordinates are being sent for Razoli project.

In Katneni-Yerragudi and other adjacent villages of sub-division, want of work is reported to be felt. There is not, however, much cause for anxiety and the people are reported to be not willing to work for famine wages. The Sub-Collector proposes the taking up of some minor irrigation work in that locality and also the repair of a road to Gowkanapalle from Velichalamala. If June rains fail, I anticipate real distress in Ráyachóti. I therefore consider that very early steps should be taken to survey the line of famine protective railway from Kalikiri *viâ* Ráyachóti to Yerraguntla proposed by me in letter, Disposal No. 58-Tour, dated 12th May 1896, printed in G.O., No. 423, Revenue, dated 27th August 1896. There is no other large work likely to be fit for execution as a famine work in this tract. I am aware of the objections to undertaking railway construction as famine works, but I think that a large work in Ráyachóti should be found and this work seems the only possible one.

The proposals for the relief of weavers of Pulivendla have not yet been received from M.R.Ry. T. Ranga Rao. The proposals sent for Proddatur have been found to be incomplete, as the task tables have not been revised in accordance with the instructions of the Board and Government. The order of Government sanctioning a Special Deputy Tahsildar for this work has been since received, and I hove appointed a highly qualified man for this post. The Special Weavers' Deputy Collector will also be asked to attend to this business at once.

STATEMENT showing the extent which applied for or used canal water down to 26th March 1897 under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

Taluks.	Rs. 6.	Rs. 4.		Rs. 3.	Rs. 2.	Re. 1.	Total.
		Under canal direct.	Under canal-fed tanks.				
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	47·98	10·37	438·6	496·41
Proddatur	31·17	3,139·1	..	2,380·73	..	3,356 65	8,957·56
Cuddapah	25·55	4,573·17	3000·0	2,020·31	..	1,375·85	11,094·88
Total ..	56·72	7,862·18	3000·0	4,449·02	10·37	5,170·56	20,548,85

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

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.								Other purposes.								Total.								Cattle and seed grain.								Total.							
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Number of wells.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Three applications pending sanction.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Under construction or repair.	Constructed.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Badvel	2	350	2	175	1	200	1										2	350	2	175	1	200																		
Sidhout	1	200	1	200	3	600	1										1	200	1	200	4	600																		
Cuddapah	1	150	1	75	14	2,340	1						1	150			1	150	1	75	14	2,340											1	100			1	100		
Proddatur	11	1,675	11	1,125	24	3,200	2						2	160			11	1,675	11	1,125	24	3,200																		
Jammalamadugu	3	460	2	155	15	5,780							16	1,835			3	460	2	155	15	5,780																		
Pulivendla					48	15,185															48	15,185																		
Kadiri	8	1,130	7	710	3	400											8	1,130	7	710	3	400																		
Rayachóti	1	100	1	60													1	100	1	60																				
Vayalpad	12	1,820	7	700	3	500											12	1,820	7	700	3	500																		
Madanapalle																																								
Total	39	5,885	32	3,190	93	26,060							19	2,145			39	5,885	32	3,190	112	28,205											1	100			1	100		

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.								Total.							
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	22	23	24	25	26	27			28	29	30	31	32	33		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Badvel									2	350	2	175	1	200		
Sidhout									1	200	1	200	4	600		
Cuddapah									2	300	2	150	15	2,490		
Proddatur									11	1,675	11	1,125	24	3,200		
Jammalamadugu									3	460	2	155	15	5,780		
Pulivendla													48	15,185		
Kadiri									8	1,130	7	710	3	400		
Rayachóti									1	100	1	60				
Vayalpad									12	1,820	7	700	3	500		
Madanapalle																
Total									39	6,885	32	3,190	112	28,205		

RESOLUTION—dated 22nd April 1897, No. 309.

The above narratives of the Collector of Cuddapah for the two fortnights of March are submitted for the information of Government. Both the narratives having been received at the same time the following review relates to a period covering one whole month. The Collector's explanation for the delay in submitting his narrative for the first fortnight of March is not satisfactory. The last of the reports from his subordinates reached him on the 16th March, and the narrative was despatched to the Board only on the 3rd of April or eighteen days after.

2. There were slight showers in the latter part of the month, and the falls registered at the rain-recording stations are shown below :—

	INCHES.
Rajampet	0·28
Chitvel	0·12
Sidhout	0·19
Cuddapah	0·05
Proddatur	0·32
Kadiri	0·16
Piléru	0·17

Except in the eastern and southern sections which are reported to give no cause for anxiety at present, the water-supply is very scanty, and good drinking water is not available or has to be brought from long distances in several villages. The Collector does not state what action has been taken to improve the supply of drinking water, although his attention was drawn to the necessity for immediate action in B.P., dated 3rd March 1897, No. 184. No time should be lost in the matter, and if the District and Taluk Boards are short of funds, application should be made for an allotment from Provincial funds. In the meantime, the Collector may, if necessary, incur expenditure in anticipation of sanction, under section 39 of the Famine Code. Ryots should also be encouraged to take out loans for the construction or deepening of wells, as far as possible. The extent of loan operations in the Cuddapah district is small compared with what it is in the other affected districts, and the number of applications undisposed of is large.

3. In the eastern and southern sections, the usual agricultural operations of the season are in progress, and the standing crops are said to be in good condition except in Vayalpad, where a large extent of cholam under channels and tanks is fading. Crops under wells and tanks yielded from 4 to 12 annas, but the outturn of dry crops proper was 4 annas and less. In the northern section, which is the affected area, lands under wells in which supply has not failed are being ploughed and sown. Paddy, ragi and cotton yielded 8 annas or more; but the greater part of the cholam and pulses either failed or yielded less than 4 annas.

4. Pasture is said to be scarce, *nil* would be the better word; but fodder is reported to be available, though dear. The cattle are reported to be generally in good condition, but, in the Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks, the poor are said to be disposing of their cattle owing to their inability to maintain them.

5. The price of all grains has risen, and there was a sharp rise in the price of cholam, the staple food-grain of the people, in the four affected taluks and in Rayachóti. Trade is reported to be dull in these taluks though the markets are well supplied. In the interior villages, food-grains are not sold freely, and prices are very dear near the relief works. The Collector has ordered the opening of bazaars near relief works.

6. The condition of the people is reported to be generally good. The numbers on works have more than quadrupled during the month, having risen from 2,505 to 11,447. All the taluks of the northern section have contributed to this increase, but it is less marked in Proddatur than in the other three taluks. The number on relief in Proddatur ought to be larger than those in Cuddapah, and the Collector should give increased facilities in the former taluk. The figures for the 3rd April reported in the last weekly season report show a large falling off (from 3,110 to 995) in the Cuddapah taluk; but this is explained to be temporary and due to the absence of the coolies from the works on the day of report, which was the Telugu New Year's Day.

Seven works were opened during the month in addition to the three which had been in existence since the opening of relief operations in the district; and the Public Works Department has been asked to be prepared to start six more works in the affected taluks as early as possible. Want of work is reported to be felt in parts of the sub-division, but the people are said to be still unwilling to accept famine wages. The recent orders of Government on the question of tasks and wages are likely to cause a large increase in the numbers coming to the works, and the Collector should be prepared to expand the number of relief works at short notice.

7. The number of kitchen inmates rose from 181 to 496 during the month, but it is only 4 per cent. of the numbers on works. There is still much scope for improvement in this direction, and the Collector's attention is drawn to the remarks on the subject in paragraph 5 of B.P., dated 8th March 1897, No. 202.

8. There is apparently a falling off in the number of weavers relieved, but this does not appear to be due so much to any actual decrease in the number of persons relieved as to the change in the method of calculating the numbers adopted in the last fortnight. Had the same method of calculation been adopted the numbers would have been 9,145. The Board considers that instead of estimating roughly the number of weavers in receipt of relief, it should be possible to ascertain the actual number of persons benefited by the advances made in each case, and the Collector is requested to report if actual numbers relieved cannot be reported in future.

The Collector appears to have raised the task for weavers, but he has been already ordered by the Board to revert to the old task-table and report any changes which he might propose therein for the approval of the Board. Government has now ordered that the lighter task prescribed for Adóni should be adopted everywhere, pending further investigation, and the Collector is requested to give effect to these orders as early as practicable. The scheme for Proddatur, which is said to be under preparation, should also be revised accordingly.

9. The Collector thinks that early steps should be taken to survey the line of famine protection railway from Kalikiri to Yerraguntla proposed by him in his letter printed in G.O., No. 423, Revenue, dated 27th August 1896, in order to provide work in and around Ráyachóti in case the south-west monsoon fails. The Collector has not yet furnished the further information called for in regard to the proposed line in B.P., dated 14th October 1896, No. 4986, Mis. It would be impossible to undertake the construction of the line during the present relief operations, as the detailed investigations and the survey cannot possibly be completed in time.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Famine Secretary.

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

Copy to Collectors of other affected districts and the Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd.	1897.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 326, 13th May 1897.

MAY.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording Board's Proceedings submitting the fortnightly narratives of the Cuddapah district for the month of March 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 22nd April 1897, No. 309:—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative from the Collector of Cuddapah for the first fortnight of March 1897:—

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and Water-supply—Eastern Section.—There was no rainfall in any part of the division in the fortnight. Tanks have supplies varying from four days to one month. It is needless to comment in detail on the condition of the taluks of this division as they give no cause for anxiety. *Northern Section—Cuddapah taluk.*—There was no rain during the fortnight. Water-supply is sufficient for drinking purposes, though the supply in wells is going down. The canal-fed tanks contain water enough for irrigation purposes. The supply in river and spring channels is defective. *Proddatur taluk.*—There was no rain during the fortnight. The supply in river and spring channels is decreasing; so also in wells. Difficulty of good drinking water-supply is felt in about half a dozen villages. The Tahsildar has been reporting for some time that in Korrapad the drinking water-supply was absolutely *nil.* I visited the village and found three wells from which people were drawing water in pots for domestic purposes. One of the wells was said to have been dug by Government during the late famine at a cost of about Rs. 1,000. It is said that the water of these wells is brackish, but people seem to be actually using it and there is no justification for the Tahsildar's statement that drinking water-supply is *absolutely nil,* which is explained to mean that good drinking water is not available and has to be brought from a distance. Such reports are, I believe, due to defective observation and want of perfect accuracy in the report of the Tahsildar and his attention has been drawn to it. The well above alluded to is a fine one and the water was about 10 feet deep in it. *Jammalamadugu taluk.*—No rain during the fortnight. The water-supply in wells and channels is diminishing. Drinking water-supply is decreasing in a few villages. *Pulivendla taluk.*—No rainfall during the fortnight. Tanks contain no supply. River and spring channels are flowing, though some of them have run low. Wells have enough supplies generally, both for agricultural and drinking purposes, though in some wells springs are reported to be going down. *Southern Section.*—Rainfall *nil* in all the taluks of the section. The agricultural prospects of the season do not give much cause for anxiety at present.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AND CONDITION OF STANDING CROPS.

Eastern Section.—The usual agricultural operations, such as baling water to standing crops, harvesting, ploughing lands for fresh sowings, are in progress. In Pullampet taluk, 23,000 acres have been cultivated under wells and 7,000 acres under channels. Details of the other two taluks are not given. As regards the yield of crops, the Deputy Collector states as follows:—

"Summing up the whole, I found that paddy yielded from 4 to 8 annas, cholam 8 annas, ragi 12 annas on an average on the lands under the influence of wells and tanks. Many tanks became dry in the beginning of February; but as only one flooding was required to mature them the crops were protected by baling from wells or in pits of the tanks and vankas. The ryots did not allow any standing crops to fade, cholam and ragi have matured. Half is already cut and the remainder is being cut. The necessity to bale water has nearly ceased and the irrigation wells will not be used till the end of May as all that could be got from wells is obtained. The crop on dry proper is 4 annas and less."

The Deputy [illegible]or doubts the accuracy of the estimate of outturn formed by karnams and Revenue Inspectors. He says:—

"It is the tendency of village officers and ryots to under-estimate the crops. I had taken the opportunity of closely observing the character of the outturn in Siddhavattam and Badvel taluks after the crop matured and before they were cut. The Revenue Inspectors and karnams are not in the habit of correctly estimating the crops. The karnam and Tahsildar cannot but admit that their estimate of cholam crop under Badvel village was exceedingly low, but pleaded inexperience in the estimating of these crops. Crops admitted by ryots to be no less than 8 annas are estimated at 2 and 4 annas. There is no bad motive in these estimates, but it gives an erroneous impression of the general condition of the crops and the agricultural prospects. The estimates I have formed are generally those that are admitted by experienced ryots and even by the owners of the crops."

Northern Section.—In Cuddapah taluk, the extent of crops under wells and channels already harvested is about 15,766 acres and on about 7,883 acres the crops are still standing. Baling water from wells, ploughing lands and harvesting ragi, cotton, kusuma, and castor-oil seeds, bengal-gram and bariga are still going on. The outturn of kusuma is 4 to 6 annas, except in parts where it totally failed. The yield of second-crop cholam is not more than 4 annas in favoured tracts, but it failed entirely in most places. Castor-oil plants are still green and the estimated yield is not more than 6 annas. Cotton is still standing on the ground and its yield is between 8 and 12 annas. Ragi under wells is in good condition and will yield between 12 and 14 annas. Indigo is green in some parts, while in others it has become dry. Paddy is being sown under canal fed tanks. *Proddatur taluk.*—Almost all the wet and dry crops have been harvested. A small extent of cholam here and there, kusuma and cotton to some extent are on the ground. The yield of paddy and ragi under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is good, ragi under wells is also good. About 20 per cent. of cholam harvested is estimated to have yielded an outturn ranging from 6 to 8 annas, while an equal area appears to have yielded from 4 to 6 annas. The remainder yielded 2 annas and less. The yield of cotton has been generally good, though in parts of Nandialampet firka and in parts, of Vellala, Malepad and Kalamalla it is poor. Kusuma entirely failed in parts, while in others it is good. The yield may be said to range from 4 to 8 annas. Horse-gram yielded only a 4-anna crop. Cummin-seed gave a poor outturn. The following is extracted from the Special Deputy Collector's report regarding Nidijuvvi and Kadirivaripalle villages:—"In Nidijuvvi, cotton was, on the whole, in very good condition. Kusuma, so far as I saw was also in good condition. There were large heaps of cholam straw in the village. They were chiefly of the first crop; and judging from their appearance and enquiry, I think they must haue yielded a pretty fair outturn, about 8 annas. Of the second-crop cholam, there were some lost crops heaped up. Some of the standing cholam was in pretty good condition, although it would yield a short outturn, about 8 annas. In Kadirivaripalle, the standing cholam that I saw was beginning to fade. Almost all the crops were plucked away. There were heaps of straw in the village. They contained some good stalks of early cholam which must have borne a crop; but, from the inspection of all the crops, I come to the conclusion that they could not have yielded a very good crop. *Jammalamadugu.*—Ploughing lands for sowing in next season, watering ragi and other garden crops, picking cotton, harvesting ragi and cholam are the agricultural operations in progress during the fortnight. Twenty-two per cent. of the cultivation of the cultivated area is reported to have failed. The crops on 30,000 acres more are expected to fail. The outturn of paddy is said to be 8 annas; ragi 12 to 16 annas; cotton 8 to 12 annas; cholam, poor outturn in many places, less than 2 annas; bariga 2 annas and less, and in some places 4 annas; bengal-gram mostly 2 annas. *Pulivendla.*—Irrigating crops under wells and channels, sowing cholam and korra under wells and channels, and harvesting ragi, bengalgram, horse-gram and cotton are the agricultural operations now in progress. Of the total extent of 110,789 acres brought under cultivation, 42,537 acres have been sown with cholam, 11,439 acres with cotton, 9,550 acres with indigo, 5,115 acres with ragi, 6,252 acres with pulses and 35,847 acres with other crops. The extent of cultivation under wells and channels has not been reported by the Tahsildar.

n Section.—The usual agricultural operations are carried on and the crops to be in good condition.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.

Eastern Section.—Fodder is sufficient, crops having been recently harvested. Pasture is scanty and grass is drying up owing to hot weather The condition of cattle is good except in three villages of Pullampet taluk where cattle-disease is said to prevail.

Northern Section.—In Cuddapah taluk pasture is scanty except in canal villages. The Tahsildar and Deputy Collector report fodder is insufficient and dearly bought; that cattle in some of the affected villages, viz., Yerraguntla, Sunkesula, Tippalur, Kodur, Potladurti, Animela and Palagiri are beginning to lose condition, and that people are selling their cattle being unable to feed them. I have seen in Yerraguntla, Valasapalle and Kodur that there are large stocks of fodder in almost every house though, of course, the quantity is only about half the usual quantity at this season. *Proddatur.*—Pasture is scanty. Fodder is available though the price is high. The present price being four times the ordinary rate, poor people are reported to be selling their cattle owing to difficulty of maintaining them. The Tahsildar considers that the present stock of fodder will be sufficient for six months in the case of rich land lords. In villages lying to the north of Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road and in canal villages, there is a good supply of fodder. Cattle disease (rinderpest) is said to previl in two villages, but it is of a mild type. *Jammalamadugu.*—Pasture is scanty. Owing to recent harvest of cholam and ragi, fodder is available, but is sold very dear. *Pulivendla.*—No pasture is available. Fodder is available and withered stalks are being used as fodder. The Revenue Inspector of Balapanur firka is said to have reported that water-supply for cattle was insufficient in some villages. This is a natural defect, which, in this tract, is impracticable to remedy.

Southern section—Kadiri.—Pasture is scanty. Fodder will last for about a month. In a few villages, cattle-disease is reported to be prevalent. In Patnam firka, cattle are said to be going down in condition for want of fodder. *Ráyachoti.*—Pasture is not easily available. Fodder is available to a little extent. Rinderpest is said to be lingering in some villages of Tsundapalle firka. *Vayalpad and Madanapalle.*—Pasture is available in small quantities and fodder will last for about two months. There are a few cases of "foot-and-mouth" disease in parts of Vayalpad taluk.

General remarks on the above subjects.—The Board remarks in paragraph 4 of B.P., dated 3rd March 1897, No. 184, that the estimates of the yield of crops reported in the fortnightly narrative for the first fortnight of February are unduly sanguine. I am, on the other hand, of opinion that the outturn is very much under-estimated by the karnams and Revenue Inspectors, and that such estimates are accepted by Tahsildars without much scrutiny. The extracts from the reports of the Sidhout Deputy Collector and the Special Famine-relief officer quoted above go to confirm my opinion. The irrigated cholam referred to by the Commissioner as having failed in the vicinity of Cuddapah is an exceptional case. Against this may be stated that in Vempalli, a lot of cholam in the bed of a ruined tank, which was not irrigated, was thriving well when I inspected the village, and was expected to yield a good crop. In the village of Surabhu, the irrigated cholam which was fit for harvest when I visited the village was also very good. The Special Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. Narayanasawmi Pillai, says in his narrative that some of the ryots of Kamasamudram had very fine cholam crop in the bed of the tank. The failure in other districts is no criterion of the failure in this district, as no two villages adjoining each other are alike in respect to their agricultural prospects and condition in the current year. As regards Jammalamadugu taluk the information furnished by M.R.Ry. Narayanasawmi Pillai is as follows:—

"The Tahsildar has not reported anything about the standing crops. During the fortnight I visited some of the villages of this taluk. Most of the crops in Khadarabad and Bhakarapet have been removed. What remains is chiefly under wells and it is in very good condition. In Gandikota, there were no crops anywhere except under wells. Saffron is said to be in poor condition.

All the crops in Gandlur are off the ground, except cotton, which seems to be getting on pretty well. This information is supplemented by the following brief statistics as regards harvested crops. Paddy As. 8, cotton As. 8 to 12, ragi 12 to 16, cholam less than As. 2, bariga As. 2 and less and in some places As. 4."

I am unable to "state pretty definitely" from the above "what the probable results of the later sowings will be." The report, as it is, is not only incomplete, but also misleading. I do not know what "crops" he expects to see in March in Gandikota on the top of the hills. When I visited Gandlur, I saw magnificent ragi crop to which the Deputy Collector makes no allusion except by stating that all the crops are off the ground.

Food supplies and the state of the Markets.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affected tracts in seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.

Station.	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.
Rajampet	8·71	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	14·85	14·85	15·67	15·67	14·85	14·85
Badvel	7·83	7·83	18·00	17·25	15·80	15·40	15·80	..	13·05	12 68
Cuddapah	8 30	8·30	16·87	16·87	14·61	14·61	..	..	11·60	11·60
Kamalápuram	9·07	9·07	18·15	19·8	14·00	14·00	13·20	13·20	..	..
Proddatur	10·31	10·31	18 9	18·15	15·20	14·02	14·85	13·61	16·50	16·50
Jammalamadugu	9.96	9·54	16 50	16·50	14·22	14·22	13·43	13·43	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	15·75	15·75	14·22	12·64	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·13	9·96	18·00	18·75	14·22	15·80	..	..	13·78	13·05
Ráyachóti	9·00	9·00	16·50	16·50	14·22	14·22	..	..	12·32	13·05
Vayalpad	9·13	9·13	18·00	18·00	..	..	..	..	14·50	14·50
Madanapalle	9·96	9·96	18·75	19·50	14·22	14·22	..	..	14·50	13·05

Activity of trade.

(1) *Private trade—Eastern section.*—Active in dry staple food-grains.

Northern Section.—Private trade in Cuddapah is not active. Cumbu is being exported by rail. No imports. Although the ryots have sufficient stock on hand, food-grains are not freely sold in the outlying villages of the taluk. In some villages even ragi and cholam cannot be had for sale. They are sold at *a very* dear rate in villages situated in the vicinity of the relief works. In Proddatur and Jammalamadugu, private trade is reported to be dull both in rice and dry staple food-grains. There were no imports during the fortnight. In Pulivendla, the markets are reported to be well supplied with all food-grains.

Southern Section.—Private trade is active in dry staple food-grains in both Kadiri and Madanapalle taluks and in rice also in Madanapalle taluk. It is not active in Ráyachóti and Vayalpad. Rice and ragi are being imported to Madanapalle from Vayalpad taluk and Mysore Province.

(2) Imports.—*Nil.*

Condition of People.

(1) *On Works.*—In Cuddapah, Proddatur and Pulivendla, the condition of relief workers is reported to be good. On the Yerraguntla-Vempalle road work which was started on the 8th March, a family of weavers consisting of a husband, wife and four children that came from Kalamalla village are reported to be poor in condition. In Jammalamadugu, it is said to be, on the whole, fair.

(2) *In Villages.*—People are generally in good condition, though fever and small-pox are prevalent in parts of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu and small-pox in Pulivendla taluk.

Eastern Section.—The ... to be in good ...

Supply.

Eastern Section.—Pasture is scanty ... cattle is good exc... to prevail.

Northern ...—The Tahsildar ... that cattle i... Kodur, Pot... people are ... Valasa... though ... *Prodd...* presen... their ... the pr... lords.... villag... in tw... to r... *Pul...* beir... rep... nat...

In ... ar... es... li... if... s...

Sickness and Mortality.

Eastern Section.—None in Padvel and Sidhout taluk. In Pullampet ... cholera, fever and dysentery prevail; attacks 52, and deaths 31 for ... *Northern Section.*—Fever and small-pox prevail in Cuddapah town and ... No deaths from want of food are reported from anywhere. *Southern Section*—... prevails in parts of Madanapalle taluk, two attacks of cholera are reported for the 9th instant.

Measures of Relief.

On Works.—In what taluks open, and comparison of numbers:—

Taluks.	Number employed. Last fortnight.	Number employed. This fortnight.	Remarks.
Cuddapah			
Proddatur	437	1,238	The Yerraguntla Vempalle road was started in March 1897. Since the increase. The number of coolies work are, Muddanur tank Jammalamadugu Vempalle road 313 Increase due to the gradual return of ... labour. Increase due to the opening of the work at Goriganur ... There are two works open in this taluk. No cause for the gradual return of ... labour and the opening of an additional work ... Pulivendla taluk.
Jammalamadugu	673	721	
Pulivendla	497	911	
	989	2,320	
Total ..	2,605	5,227	

Gratuitous Relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise:—

Taluka.	At kitchens. Last fortnight.	At kitchens. This fortnight.	In poor houses. Last fortnight.	In poor houses. This fortnight.	In villages. Last fortnight.	In villages. This fortnight.	Remarks.
Cuddapah ..	50	70	..	..	..	..	Relief to weavers in Jammalamadugu taluk.
Proddatur ..	64	64	..	..	..	..	
Jammalamadugu ..	30	40	..	..	..	..	
Pulivendla ..	37	59	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	181	233	..	..	..	..	

Period.	Taluks. 7 × 7	6 × 6	5 × 5	Do. children under 5 years of age.	
Up to last fortnight— (a) Number of looms for which yarn was issued.	79	332	331	359	1,101
(b) Number of cloths received.	1,010	22,376	6,917	6,924	
In the eight last— (a) Number of looms for which yarn was issued.	123	643	323	316	1,405
(b) Number of cloths received.	2,913	25,319	10,149	10,140	

Private Charity.—Sixty-two persons were fed at Jammalamadugu in the private kitchen and seventeen people in the Annadana Chattram at Pulivendla in addition to the usual flow of private charity throughout the district.

Remarks.

During the fortnight three additional relief works—one at Goriganur in Jammalamadugu taluk, another at Kodur two miles from the Yerraguntla on the Yerraguntla-Vempalle road in Cuddapah taluk, and the third at Simhadripuram on the road from Simhadripuram to Kondapuram in Pulivendla taluk—were opened. Orders have been issued for opening the following works:—

(1) The road from Yerraguntla to Vempalle at the 14th mile in Cuddapah taluk.
(2) Muddanur tank, Jammalamadugu taluk.
(3) Jammalamadugu-Nossam road, Jammalamadugu taluk.
(4) Settivaripalle tank in Proddatur taluk.
(5) Lingala tank in Pulivendla taluk.

The Executive Engineer reports that he has arranged to start the above works, except No. 5, one by one by the first proximo, himself being present at opening two of them and Mr. Morin at the remaining two works. With reference to the Board's remarks in paragraph 9 of its Proceedings, dated 3rd March 1897, No. 184, I beg to state that the so-called "remissness in offering the people employment where needed" is due entirely to my subordinates (the Special Famine Deputy Collector on whom I am asked by the Board to place full reliance and the Head-quarter Deputy Collector). The Sunkesala tank work was started by me long before the time that the Head-quarter Deputy Collector reported it was necessary. The Yerraguntla-Vempalle road was similarly ordered to be started on my own responsibility. The orders for starting the other works mentioned above were issued on my own initiative and not on the advice of the special famine officer. On the other hand the reports of these officers still advocate that the time for starting more works has not yet arrived in some parts. In the Lavanoor, which lies in the tract near Anantapur border, the Special Deputy Collector says that coolies are not willing to work for famine wages and that they have some work in the fields and in cutting hill grass. The following extracts from the Special Deputy Collector's narrative are also worth perusal. *Proddatur*:—"For the village of Kalamalla and those about it, the Tahsildar recommended recently the starting of the Kalamalla feeder road. I am not at present prepared to recommend this. In the village of Kalamalla, the Pariah coolies appear to work for famine wages, but the Dommara coolies refused to do so. The extent of the need for employment is not quite certain and if the roll of the Yerraguntla work shows a large number of coolies from this village (I have no information with me) the feeder road may be started. Yerraguntla road is not at a prohibitive distance from this village." *Pulivendla*.—"With reference to a report received from the Tahsildar that Lingala tank requires to be opened, I inspected the village and the following villages round about it * * * * I saw the cooly classes in all these villages. They are in good condition but ask for work. If the work is started * * * * about 400 coolies will collect * * * * * . The coolies in other villages either refused to come on account of distance or have other work for some time more." "I recommend the starting of the work." Long before this recommendation reached me, I had ordered the starting of the work. *Jammalamadugu*.—"The Chintakunta people ask for work and say that the repair of their tank may be undertaken. It is likely the people are in want of work but the estimate for the repair of the tank has not yet been sanctioned. Even if it is sanctioned, it will not benefit any large number of villages. The Muddanur tank is the only work in this part of the taluk, which is desirable; but when I inspected the villages near here, I believed that it was too early to provide employment for them. I am awaiting the Tahsildar's report." Here again I have ordered this work (Muddanur tank) to be opened on the 9th March 1897, and it is now open. These remarks will, I am sure, convince the Board that I have not been slow "to appreciate my duty to the people;" but on the other hand, they will show beyond doubt that I have done what was necessary.

Weaver's relief.—The scheme for the relief of weavers in Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks is under preparation by the Jammalamadugu Deputy Collector, who recently rejoined from privilege leave. The appointment of the Special Officer for all the

Deccan districts recommended by the Board in paragraph 8 of its Proceedings, dated 3rd March 1897, No. 184, will greatly facilitate matters. The schemes can be worked on a more or less uniform basis making due allowance for the divergencies in local practices; and the time of the Divisional Officer and the Special Famine Relief Officer can be best utilised in other ways where they are most in requisition just at present.

Inspections.

Sidhout Deputy Collector.—Badvel, Kothapalli, Anantharajapuram, Gantapalli, Ettirajapalli, Kalvapalli, Madakalavaripalli, Gollapalli, Ganugapenta, Lakkavaripalli, Répalle, Routupalli, Kristnampalli, Yellapalli, Challagarigala, Siddhawaram, Chennaroyapalli, Cherlopalli, Rajasaibpett, Kavalakunta, Irsala, Dammanapalli, Porumamilla.

Head-quarter Deputy Collector.—Krishnapuram shrotriem, Krishnasomayazulapalli shrotriem, Yadavapuram shrotriem, Koppolu, Peddachennanjapalli shrotriem. Ambavaram, Tollaganganapalli, Rudrabharatipeta, Gudur, Kamalápuram, Meerapuram, Tsadipirala, Rámachandrapuram shrotriem, Gopalapuram, Peddachepalli, Dadireddipalli, Apparowpalli, Yellareddipalli, Vankamaddi, Chinnacheppalli, Letapalli, Podadurti, Pillivanipalli shrotriem, Thummalur, Kondur, Rajupolliem, Nandimandalam, Tangedupalli, Nela Thimmayapalli, Gonumakulapalli, Gangireddipalli, Mittapalli, Indukur, Aiyavaripalli shrotriem, Urutur, Peddanapad, Kadur, Thippalur, Sunkesula, Gajjavaripalli, Yerraguntla. The number of villages visited by this officer is so large that the inspection work can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. I append for the Board's information a list showing the villages visited on each day.

Special Deputy Collector.—Malepad, Nidijuvvi, Kadirivaripalli, Chilamakur, Illoor, Chinnadandlur, Peddasettipalli, Vemuguntapalli, Goriganur, Khaderabad, Gandikota, Lavanur, Kasanur, Musalreddipalli, Simhadripalli, Simhaddipuram, Kothapalli, Gurijala, Agraharam, Aukavaripalli, Bonala, Lingala, Lopatnutala, Komanutala.

Sub-Collector.—Madanapalle taluk, Kurabalakota. *Kadiri Taluk.*—Kadiri, Panatulachuruvu, Yellampalli, Jogannapett, Gajjalareddipalli, Dorigallu, Mudigubba, Nagannagubbala, Kurli, Veerappagaripalli, Sidurgaripalli, Reddivaripalli, Talupula, Koruguttapalli, Daniyancheruvu, Kothapalli, Egavaturuvandlapalli. *Ráyachóti Taluk.*—Galivedu, Ráyachóti.

Collector.—Yerraguntla, Proddatur, Chantapalli, Valasapalli, Dodlapad, Kodur, Peddanapad, Niduzuvvi, Hanumanagutti, Potladurti.

Explanation of delay.—The delay in the submission of this narrative was primarily due to the non-receipt of the narratives from the Sub-Collector and the Special Famine Deputy Collector until the evening of the 16th March. The latter officer explains the delay is due to the late receipt of the narrative from the Tahsildar of Pulivendla and adds that "the other Tahsildars who are far away from me sent the reports on the due date. This Tahsildar who is very near to my camp and who is well aware of my camp was not pleased to send the report on the due date. Any amount of strict orders issued for the punctual submission had no effect; and my orders have been utterly disregarded." This Tahsildar is now going on privilege leave on medical certificate for three months. I have also brought to the Board's notice already that this Tahsildar's reports are inaccurate and unreliable. The Sub-Collector's report though despatched on the 13th reached me only on the 16th. This seems unavoidable. I have issued instructions for closing the narrative earlier and submitting it so as to reach this office two days before the close of the fortnight.

I exceedingly regret the subsequent delay which is chiefly due to my own indisposition on account of exposure. I have now been relieved by the advent of Mr. Roberts as Special Assistant Collector of a good deal of work which I had necessarily to attend to myself prior to his arrival and I am sending the succeeding narrative with this one.

Enclosures.

List of villages visited by the Deputy Collector, Cuddapah Division, in the first fortnight of March 1897.

	Name of village.	Date of visit.
1.	Kristnapuram shrotriem	2nd March 1897.
2.	Krishnasomayazulupalli shrotriem	Do.
3.	Yaduvapuram shrotriem	Do.
4.	Koppolu	Do.
5.	Puthachinnayapalli shrotriem	Do.
6.	Ambavaram	Do.
7.	Tollaganganapalli	3rd March 1897.
8.	Rudrabharatipeta	Do.
9.	Gudur	Do.
10.	Kamalápuram	8th March 1897.
11.	Meerapuram	Do.
12.	Tsadipirala	Do.
13.	Rámachandrapuram shrotriem	Do.
14.	Shrotriem, Gopalapuram	Do.
15.	Peddacheppalli	Do.
16.	Dodireddipalli shrotriem	9th March 1897.
17.	Appurowpalli shrotriem	Do.
18.	Shrotriem, Venkamadi	Do.
19.	Yellareddipalli	Do.
20.	Chinnacheppalli	Do.
21.	Letapalli	Do.
22.	Podadurti	10th March 1897.
23.	Shrotriem, Pillivaripalli	Do.
24.	Tummatur	Do.
25.	Kondur	Do.
26.	Razupaliem	Do.
27.	Nandimandalam	Do.
28.	Thangedupalli	11th March 1897.
29.	Nela Timmayapalli	Do.
30.	Gonumakulapalli	Do.
31.	Ganjireddipalli	Do.
32.	Mittapalli	12th March 1897.
33.	Indukur	Do.
34.	Shrotriem, Ayavaripaili	Do.
35.	Urutur	Do.
36.	Peddanapad	Do.
37.	Kodur	13th March 1897.
38.	Thippalur	Do.
39.	Thippalur-Sunkesala	Do.
40.	Gajjalavaripalli	Do.
41.	Yerraguntla	12th and 13th March 1897.

Statement showing the extent which applied for or used canal water down to 10th March 1897, under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

Taluks.	Rupees 6.	Rupees 4.		Rupees 3.	Rupees 2.	Rupee 1.	Total.
		Under canal direct.	Under canal-fed tanks.				
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs	Acs.
Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	29·68	11·14	444·82	485·64
Proddatur	32·17	3,043·24	..	2,137·73	9·45	3,529·60	8,752·19
Cuddapah	25·55	4,673·17	3,000·0	2,020·31	..	1,375·85	11,094·88
Total ..	57·72	7,716·41	3,000·0	4,187 72	20·59	5,350·27	20,332·71

LOAN TRANSACTIONS.—*Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act.*

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.								Other purposes.								Total.								Cattle and seed grain.								Total.								Purchase of fodder.								Total.								Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	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.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1																																															
Pullampet	1	200	1	200							1	150	1	200	1	200	1	150											1	100	1	200	1	200	1	150												
Sidhout	1	200	1	100							1	225	1	200	1	100	1	675													1	200	1	100	1	675												
Badvel	1	200	1	75									1	200	1	75															1	200	1	75												
Cuddapah	1	150	1	75									1	150	1	75															1	150	1	75												
Proddatur	11	1,675	11	987	1	350							11	1,675	11	987	1	350													11	1,675	11	987	1	350												
Jammalamadugu																																															
Pulivendla																																															
Kadiri																																															
Rayachóti																																															
Vayalpad																																															
Madanapalle																																															
Total	14	2,225	14	1,362	69	20,890					14	1,570	14	2,225	14	1,362	69	22,460											8	250	14	2,225	14	1,362	69	20,890												

Read—also the following fortnightly narrative from the Collector of Cuddapah for the second fornight of March 1897.

State of the Country.

Rainfall and Water-supply—Eastern Section.—This section gives no cause for anxiety. There was rainfall 0·04 at Rázampét, 0·12 at Chitvel and 0·19 at Sidhout. There were slight showers in some of the villages of Kondur firka of Sidhout taluk. The Deputy Collector says that water for drinking purposes is abundant everywhere. *Northern Section—Cuddapah Taluk*.—There was five cents of rainfall during the fortnight. Water-supply is sufficient for drinking purposes. It is defective for irrigation purposes except under canal-fed tanks. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the river and spring channels are said to be not flowing freely. The water in the wells is going down. *Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla and Proddatur.*—There was a rainfall of 0·32 at Proddatur. There appears to have been heavy rain on the Vempalli side of Pulivendla taluk on the night of the 26th instant. No detailed information regarding it has been received by the Tahsildar. There was no rain in Jammalamadugu. The Kondu river flows very scantily and in the Davur firka of Proddatur taluk, it is said not to flow at all. The other rivers are dry. Some of the channels contain scanty supplies and others are dry. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is reported to be empty. There is no water in any of the tanks. Some of the ayakat lands are being irrigated by wells. The supply in wells is decreasing. Good drinking-water is reported to be not available in six villages and deficient in three of Proddatur taluk. In some of the villages of Jammalamadugu taluk, it has to be brought from long distances. In Pulivendla it is deficient in two villages. *Southern Section.*—There was a fall of 12 cents of rain at Pílér and from half an inch to one inch in some of the villages on the eastern side of Vayalpad taluk. There was no rainfall in other taluks.

Agricultural operations and conditions of the standing crops—Eastern Section.—The harvesting of paddy, cholam and ragi and irrigation of these crops where they are still on the ground are going on in the three taluks. In Pullampet taluk lands are being ploughed up. The condition of standing crops is in a tolerably good condition. Outturn of harvested crops varies from 4 to 16 annas. *Northern Section—Cuddapah Taluk.*—Harvesting ragi, cotton, kusama and castor, baling water from wells and deepening river and spring channels as well as wells are the agricultural operations. Outturn of harvested crops—kusama 4 to 6 annas except in parts where it has totally failed, castor not more than 6 annas, cotton 8 to 12 annas. In some parts it is reported to be total failure. Second-crop indigo and paddy under canal are in good condition. Extent of standing crops under wells and channels is about 5,562 acres and that of harvested crops is about 27,809 acres. *Proddatur Taluk.*—Watering vegetables, ploughing lands for sowing korra, paddy and indigo under wells and channels, and baling water are the agricultural operations. The standing crops korra, cholam, indigo, bariga, gingelly under wells and channels are reported to be in good condition. Extent of crops under channels 4,231 acres and 7,288 acres under wells. Almost all the wet and dry crops are said to have been harvested. Here and there, there is cotton, cholam and kusuma on the ground. About 20 per cent. of cholam harvested is estimated to have yielded an outturn ranging from 6 to 8 annas, while an equal area appears to have yielded from 4 to 6 annas and the remainder 2 annas and less. The yield of cotton is said to have been good though its yield was poor in parts of Nandiyalampet firka. The average yield of kusuma is between 4 to 8 annas. Pulses are said to have been a general failure. *Jammalamadugu.*—Ploughing lands under wells for raising paddy, &c., watering betel, ragi, bariga and gingelly under wells, harvesting ragi and paddy in parts are the agricultural operations. Outturn of harvested crops paddy 8 annas, ragi 8 annas to 12 annas, korra 4 annas, bariga 2 annas and gingelly 4 annas. The extent of crops under channels is 1,803 acres and that under wells is 4,781 acres. *Pulivendla.*—Watering cholam and korra under wells and channels, transplanting tobacco and preparing lands for sowing red cholam are the agricultural operations. Cholam, korra, paddy, cotton, oil-seeds and

kusuma are the standing crops. The outturn of harvested crops according to Tahsildar is as follows:—Ragi 12 to 16 annas, kusuma and bengal-gram 2 to 4 annas, horse-gram 2 annas and less, cholam 2 annas, and cotton 2 to 8 annas. I consider that the yield of cotton and kusuma has been underestimated. *Southern Section.*—The usual agricultural operations are carried on and the crops are said to be in good condition. A large extent of cholam crop under channels and tanks is reported to be fading in Vayalpad taluk.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.

Eastern Section.—Fodder is sufficient, pasture is scanty. The condition of cattle is good. *Northern Section.*—Pasture is scarce in all the four taluks. Fodder is available in all the taluks, but is sold dear. Condition of cattle is generally good. Cattle disease prevails in four villages of Jammalamadugu taluk, but not of a serious type. *Southern Section.*—Pasture is scanty, fodder is available. Cattle are in good condition.

General remarks on above subjects.—No special remarks.

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 28th March 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		White cholam.		Yellow cholam.		Cumtu.	
	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.
Badvel	7·83	7·42	17·25	18·00	15·40	15·80	..	15·67	12·68	13·05
Sidhout	9·07	9·07	18·97	18·97	14·85	14·85	15·67	..	14·85	14·85
Pullampet	8·71	8·71	16·50	16·50	..	..	..	..	13·05	13·05
Chitvélu	9·13	9·13	16·50	16·50	15·80	15·80	..	..	14·50	14·50
Cuddapah	8·30	8·30	16·87	16·50	14·61	13·03	..	..	11·60	11·60
Kamalápuram	9·07	9·07	17·25	17·25	14·00	14·00	13·20	13·20	..	..
Proddatur	10·31	9·90	19·80	19·80	14·02	14·02	13·61	12·64	16·50	14·50
Jammalamadugu	9·54	9·54	18·15	19·12	14·22	13·03	13·43	12·24	..	..
Pulivendla	8·30	8·30	16·50	16·37	12·64	13·43	12·64	12·64	..	..
Kadiri	9·96	9·96	15·75	15·75	15·80	12·64	..	..	13·05	13·05
Ráyachóti	9·01	9·01	18 75	18·75	14·22	15·50	..	..	13·05	13·05
Vayalpad	9·13	9·13	16·50	16·50	..	13·43	..	..	14·50	13·05
Madanapalle	9·96	9·96	18·00	18·00	14·22	..	..	..	13 05	13·05
Average ..	9·10	9·04	17·62	17·52	14·53	14·18	13·71	13·28	13·68	13·37
Average for the affected taluks only.	9·10	9·02	17·41	16·92	13·90	13 23	13·22	12·68	14 05	13·05

Activity of trade.—Eastern Section.—Private trade active in dry staple food-grains. No imports. *Northern Section.*—Private trade is dull generally. In Pulivendla the market is well supplied. No imports. The Deputy Collector, Cuddapah division, reports: "Food-grains are not freely sold in the interior villages of the division, although some of the ryots have sufficient stock on hand. In some villages even ragi and cholam cannot be had for sale. They are sold at a very dear rate in villages situated in the vicinity of relief works, and the people find it very inconvenient and difficult either to go to Proddatur or Kamalápuram, each of which is very far from the relief works." I have directed the Tahsildar to get bazaars opened at or near the relief works. *Southern Section.*—Private trade is active in dry staple food-grains in Kadiri and Madanapalle and in rice also at the latter station. There are no imports except in Madanapalle where rice and ragi are being imported from Vayalpad taluk and Mysore Province.

Condition of people.

(1) *On works.*—The condition of people on works is good generally.

(2) *In villages.*—The condition of people in villages is reported to be good and fair in Jammalamadugu. The Special Deputy Collector reports that in the villages he visited in the Pulivendla taluk people do not appear to have deteriorated in condition.

Sickness and Mortality—Eastern section.—In Pullampet taluk cholera, fever and dysentery are prevalent. Attacks from cholera 12 and deaths 8. *Northern section.*—Fever and small-pox prevail in some parts of Proddatur taluk and small-pox in Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks. No deaths are reported from starvation.

Measures of relief.

On works.—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers—

Taluks.	Number employed		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Proddatur	836	1,094	The increase is due to agricultural and other occupations having diminished and to the opening of additional works during the fortnight. There are at present ten works open in the district, viz., two in Cuddapah taluk, two in Pulivendla, one in Proddatur and five in Jammalamadugu Taluk.
Cuddapah	1,295	3,110	
Jammalamadugu	1,267	3,229	
Pulivendla	2,411	4,014	
Total ..	5,809	11,447	

Gratuitous relief—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise—

Taluks.	Number relieved			
	At kitchens.			
	Dependants.		Others.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Proddatur	59	71	..	..
Jammalamadugu	49	155	..	..
Pulivendla	82	80	..	..
Cuddapah	70	190	..	..
Total ..	260	496	..	..

Taluks.	Weavers' relief.						Remarks.
	Number of villages in which relief was given.		Number of persons relieved approximate.		Number of cloths manufactured.		
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up to last fortnight	Up to this fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.	
Jammalamadugu ..	8	9	8,779 *	7,316 *	420	Turbans. 7 × 7 2,772	* The figures do not represent the actual number of persons relieved. The figure in column 4 seems to have been calculated on the issues of yarn recovering 8 hours' work a day and that in column 5 the figure arrived in the same way calculating 10 hours' work a day.
					9,765	6 × 6 48,984	
					4,127	5 × 5 14,270	
					2,296	Panchalu. 12,776	
				Total ..	16,608	78,802	

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

Taluks.	Other purposes.								Cattle and seed grain.								Purchase of fodder.								Repair and construction of wells.								Total.								Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Three applications pending sanction.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Not furnished.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Not furnished.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Not furnished.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Not furnished.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	8	9	10	11	12	13			28	29	30	31	32	33			22	23	24	25	26	27			2	3	4	5	6	7			34	35	36	37	38	39	20	21
1		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
Badvel ..						150	1							100	1										2	350	2	175		200	1	350	2	175		200	1			2	
Sidhout ..																									1	200	1	200		600	1	200	1	200		600	1			1	
Cuddapah					2	160																			1	150	1	75	1	2,340	1	150	1	75	1	2,340	2			1	
Proddatur					16	1,835							3	370	3										11	1,675	11	1,125	4	3,200	11	1,675	11	1,125	4	3,200	11			11	
Jammulamadugu													1	130											3	460	3	155	15	5,780	3	460	3	155	15	5,780	11			2	
Pulivendla																									8	1,130		710	48	15,185	8	1,130		710	48	15,185	7			7	
Kadiri ..																									1	100	1	60	3	400	1	100	1	60	3	400	1			1	
Rayachóti																									12	1,820	1	700	3	600	12	1,820	1	700	3	600	7			7	
Vayalpad																																								
Madanapalle																																								
Total					19	2,145							4	600											39	5,885	32	3,190	112	28,205	39	5,885	32	3,190	112	28,205	9			39	

Taluks.	Other purposes.								Cattle and seed grain.								Purchase of fodder.								Repair and construction of wells.								Total.								Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Three applications pending sanction.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Not furnished.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Not furnished.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Not furnished.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Not furnished.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	8	9	10	11	12	13			28	29	30	31	32	33			22	23	24	25	26	27			2	3	4	5	6	7			34	35	36	37	38	39	20	21
1		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
Badvel ..						150	1							100	1										2	350	2	175		200	1	350	2	175		200	1			2	
Sidhout ..																									1	200	1	200		600	1	200	1	200		600	1			1	
Cuddapah					2	160																			1	150	1	75	1	2,340	1	150	1	75	1	2,340	2			1	
Proddatur					16	1,835							3	370	3										11	1,675	11	1,125	4	3,200	11	1,675	11	1,125	4	3,200	11			11	
Jammulamadugu													1	130											3	460	3	155	15	5,780	3	460	3	155	15	5,780	11			2	
Pulivendla																									8	1,130		710	48	15,185	8	1,130		710	48	15,185	7			7	
Kadiri ..																									1	100	1	60	3	400	1	100	1	60	3	400	1			1	
Rayachóti																									12	1,820	1	700	3	600	12	1,820	1	700	3	600	7			7	
Vayalpad																																								
Madanapalle																																								
Total					19	2,145							4	600											39	5,885	32	3,190	112	28,205	39	5,885	32	3,190	112	28,205	9			39	

Resolution—dated 22nd April 1897, No. 309.

The above narratives of the Collector of Cuddapah for the two fortnights of March are submitted for the information of Government. Both the narratives having been received at the same time, the following review relates to a period covering one whole month. The Collector's explanation for the delay in submitting his narrative for the first fortnight of March is not satisfactory. The last of the reports from his subordinates reached him on the 16th March, and the narrative was despatched to the Board only on the 3rd of April or eighteen days after.

2. There were slight showers in the latter part of the month, and the falls registered at the rain-recording stations are shown below :—

	INCHES.
Rajampet	0·28
Chitvel	0·12
Sidhout	0 19
Cuddapah	0·05
Proddatur	0·32
Kadiri	0·16
Piléru	0·17

Except in the eastern and southern sections which are reported to give no cause for anxiety at present, the water-supply is very scanty, and good drinking water is not available or has to be brought from long distances in several villages. The Collector does not state what action has been taken to improve the supply of drinking water, although his attention was drawn to the necessity for immediate action in B.P., dated 3rd March 1897, No. 184. No time should be lost in the matter, and if the District and Taluk Boards are short of funds, application should be made for an allotment from Provincial funds. In the meantime, the Collector may, if necessary, incur expenditure in anticipation of sanction, under section 39 of the Famine Code. Ryots should also be encouraged to take out loans for the construction or deepening of wells, as far as possible. The extent of loan operations in the Cuddapah district is small compared with what it is in the other affected districts, and the number of applications undisposed of is large.

3. In the eastern and southern sections, the usual agricultural operations of the season are in progress, and the standing crops are said to be in good condition except in Vayalpad, where a large extent of cholam under channels and tanks is fading. Crops under wells and tanks yielded from 4 to 12 annas, but the outturn of dry crops proper was 4 annas and less. In the northern section, which is the affected area, lands under wells in which supply has not failed are being ploughed and sown. Paddy, ragi and cotton yielded 8 annas or more; but the greater part of the cholam and pulses either failed or yielded less than 4 annas.

4. Pasture is said to be scarce, *nil* would be the better word; but fodder is reported to be available, though dear. The cattle are reported to be generally in good condition, but, in the Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks, the poor are said to be disposing of their cattle owing to their inability to maintain them.

5. The price of all grains has risen, and there was a sharp rise in the price of cholam, the staple food-grain of the people, in the four affected taluks and in Ráyachóti. Trade is reported to be dull in these taluks though the markets are well supplied. In the interior villages, food-grains are not sold freely, and prices are very dear near the relief works. The Collector has ordered the opening of bazaars near relief works.

6. The condition of the people is reported to be generally good. The numbers on works have more than quadrupled during the month, having risen from 2,505 to 11,447. All the taluks of the northern section have contributed to this increase, but it is less marked in Proddatur than in the other three taluks. The number on relief in Proddatur ought to be larger than those in Cuddapah, and the Collector should give increased facilities in the former taluk. The figures for the 3rd April reported in the last weekly season report show a large falling off (from 3,110 to 995) in the Cuddapah taluk; but this is explained to be temporary and due to the absence of the coolies from the works on the day of report, which was the Telugu New Year's Day. Seven works were opened during the month in addition to the three which had been in existence since the opening of relief operations in the district; and the Public

Works Department has been asked to be prepared to start six more works in the affected taluks as early as possible. Want of work is reported to be felt in parts of the sub-division, but the people are said to be still unwilling to accept famine wages. The recent orders of Government on the question of tasks and wages are likely to cause a large increase in the numbers coming to the works, and the Collector should be prepared to expand the number of relief works at short notice.

7. The number of kitchen inmates rose from 181 to 496 during the month, but it is only 4 per cent. of the numbers on works. There is still much scope for improvement in this direction, and the Collector's attention is drawn to the remarks on the subject in paragraph 5 of B P., dated 8th March 1897, No. 202.

8. There is apparently a falling off in the number of weavers relieved, but this does not appear to be due so much to any actual decrease in the number of persons relieved as to the change in the method of calculating the numbers adopted in the last fortnight. Had the same method of calculation been adopted the numbers would have been 9,145. The Board considers that instead of estimating roughly the number of weavers in receipt of relief, it should be possible to ascertain the actual number of persons benefited by the advances made in each case, and the Collector is requested to report if actual numbers relieved cannot be reported in future.

The Collector appears to have raised the task for weavers, but he has been already ordered by the Board to revert to the old task-table and report any changes which he might propose therein for the approval of the Board. Government has now ordered that the lighter task prescribed for Adóni should be adopted everywhere, pending further investigation, and the Collector is requested to give effect to these orders as early as practicable. The scheme for Proddatur, which is said to be under preparation, should also be revised accordingly.

9. The Collector thinks that early steps should be taken to survey the line of famine protection railway from Kalikiri to Yerraguntla proposed by him in his letter printed in G.O., No. 423, Revenue, dated 27th August 1896, in order to provide work in and around Ráyachóti in case the south-west monsoon fail. The Collector has not yet furnished the further information called for in regard to the proposed line in B.P., dated 14th October 1896, No. 4986, Mis. It would be impossible to undertake the construction of the line during the present relief operations, as the detailed investigations and the survey cannot possibly be completed in time.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

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

Copy to Collectors of other affected districts and the Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 326, Revenue, dated 13th May 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
„ Local and Municipal Department.
„ Public Works Department.
„ Financial Department.
„ Accountant-General.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

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