

in part.
Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 387.

DATED 21. Jan'y 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

According B. P. subby forthcoming narrative
of the Cuddapah Dist. for the period ending 31 Decr. 97

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

Mr. Am. Mr. J. E.
Mr. Am. Mr. J. E.
H. E. the Governor

Order No. 381. D. 21. Jan'y 1897.
Recorded.
20/1/97
21.1.97

From

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

No. 15 Press

Dated 8th January 1897.

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Enclosures

Spare copies

To the Board (Sett.) 25-1-97

17/1/97

SUBJECT.

Fortnightly narrative.

Submitting to Government
— of the Buddapah
district for period ending
31st December 1896.

C. 17/1/97
R. 21/1/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
120 K	410 5368 23-12-96	Sr	23-12-96

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGR.), 8TH JAN. 1897, No. 15.

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

READ—the following letter from A. T. FORBES, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 26th December 1896, Ref. on Cur. No. 1662-Tour:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings (Revenue Settlement), dated 9th December 1896, No. 410, I have the honour to forward herewith a report on the agricultural prospects of the season in the taluks of Ráyachóti, Kadiri and Vayalpad received from the Deputy Collector in charge of the sub-division.

2. The Deputy Collector reports that the statistics of rainfall for Piler are not at hand. The information under this head as available from this office records is appended:—

Station.	Average rainfall, 1876-89.	Rainfall, April to December 1891.	Rainfall, April to December 1892.	Rainfall, April to December 1893.	Rainfall, April to December 1894.	Rainfall, April to December 1895.	Average of five years ending with December 1895.	Rainfall from April to November 1896.	Remarks.
Piler ..	32.08	20.98	30.12	41.25	22.89	31.13	29.27	17.67	..

3. The Deputy Collector has been on tour in the above three taluks and inspected certain villages, making local inquiries regarding the demand for labour. His enquiry shows that no one is willing to come on to works on famine wages. For the present, agricultural operations are going on with the help of the rain that fell in the latter part of November and the labouring classes find sufficient employment. The Deputy Collector is of opinion that the condition of people is generally good and that there is no outcry for labour and that no test works are necessary in these parts for the present. He is touring in Madanapalle taluk, which he believes to be on a par with the other taluks of the sub-division, and his report regarding the state of season in that taluk is awaited. His attention has been drawn to the Board's remarks on Mr. Wynne's report on the state of the Punganúru zamindari. As regards the other three taluks the postponement of collection of assessment on wet waste and shavi and remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment would meet the requirements of the people for the present. Orders have been already sent to the Divisional Officers not to collect assessment on shavi and remittable waste till the claims are finally settled at jamabandi.

4. The outlook in the sub-division taluks is not such as to cause any serious anxiety at present. It will be sufficient if remissions are granted liberally for wet waste and shavi and for dry crops raised on wet lands and that the minor irrigation programme is expanded. Steps have been taken in regard to the latter and the question of remissions will receive attention at jamabandi.

ENCLOSURE.

From M.R.Ry. T. RUNGA ROW Avargal, Deputy Collector in charge of the Sub-Division, Cuddapah, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 19th December 1896, Ref. on Cur. No. 5169-Rev.

With reference to your communications noted in the margin, I have the honour to report on the state of the season in the three taluks of Kadiri, Ráyachóti and Vayalpad.

1. Letter, R.C. No. 1656-Tour, dated 14th Nov. 1896.
2. Letter, R.C. " 1662-Tour. " 15th " "

2. I have not yet fully inspected the Madanapalle taluk and its condition will be dealt with in a separate letter which will be submitted very shortly.

3. Rainfall.—The following table shows the rainfall from April to December 1896 (17th) compared with the average of twenty years from 1870 to 1889 and the rainfall of the corresponding period from 1891 to 1895:—

Station.	Average rainfall for twenty years 1870-1889.	Rainfall from April to December 1891.	Rainfall from April to December 1892.	Rainfall from April to December 1893.	Rainfall from April to December 1894.	Rainfall from April to December 1895.	Average of five years.	Rainfall from April to December 1896.
Kadiri	27.14	9.84	30.45	21.47	25.69	32.45	23.98	15.69
Ráyachóti ..	25.35	7.70	36.60	31.22	36.57	29.83	28.34	15.63
Vayalpad ..	27.25	11.76	18.01	29.57	24.09	33.22	23.33	21.81

It will be seen that the rainfall has been deficient especially in Kadiri and Ráyachóti. The rainfall from June to September in Kadiri, Ráyachóti and Vayalpad amounted to inches 10.71, 7.13 and 12.66 against an average of inches 14.90, 12.95 and 12.60, respectively. The north-east monsoon also has not been favourable until now. The rainfall from October to December compared with the average is given below:—

	Rainfall.	Average.
Kadiri	3.22	9.40
Ráyachóti ..	5.02	10.47
Vayalpad ..	6.19	12.03

The statistics of rainfall for Piler are not at hand. In Kadiri out of 452 tanks 95 contain supplies varying from five days to one month. The Papagni river flowed a foot deep during the rains of November 1896. In Rayachoti a few of the tanks have received supply from ten to twenty days and one month, but number of the tanks has not been stated. The Papagni, Peelairu and Cheyyeru rivers are slightly flowing. In Vayalpad 60 tanks contain supply from ten days to one month and the river Bahuda received slight freshes during the recent rains. In these three taluks channels are moderately flowing and wells contain sufficient water at present.

4. *Cultivation.*—The annexed statement compares the cultivation since April 1896 with that of the average for the five previous years and gives the percentage of the cultivation up to November 1896 to the average cultivation:—

	Kadiri.	Ráyachóti.	Vayalpad.	Total.
<i>Dry.</i>				
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1891-92	133,095	133,450	81,152	347,697
1892-93	159,703	131,167	83,881	374,751
1893-94	163,799	131,561	85,433	380,793
1894-95	171,284	131,610	83,696	386,590
1895-96	180,091	129,741	85,776	395,608
Average ..	161,594	131,505	83,987	377,086
Up to November 1896 ..	170,735	104,777	72,710	348,222
Percentage ..	..	79.67	86.57	..
<i>Wet.</i>				
1891-92	6,655	14,249	9,307	30,211
1892-93	11,677	27,663	13,352	52,692
1893-94	9,816	25,250	14,891	49,957
1894-95	9,724	25,922	10,377	46,023
1895-96	11,207	23,767	13,578	48,552
Average ..	9,816	23,370	12,301	45,487
Up to November 1896 ..	9,608	9,893	6,064	25,565
Percentage ..	97.88	42.33	49.29	..

The decrease in cultivation is, of course, due to deficient rainfall. It is, however, not very striking under dry. In the taluks of Ráyachóti and Vayalpad large decrease occurs under wet consequent on the irrigation sources having received little or no supply. In Kadiri the standing crops are paddy, ragi, cholom, sugarcane, cotton, oil-seeds, chillies and horse-gram. On the 12th December I inspected the standing crops in the villages between Kadiri and Dhanizanicheruvu in the east of the taluk; on the 13th between Kadiri and Obaladevaracheruvu in the south-west; on the 14th between Kadiri and Talupula in the north-east. I have also seen the crops along the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway line within the subdivision. They are all in good condition, having been thoroughly rehabilitated by the recent rains. I also inspected the outturn of paddy under Muttyalacheruvu and Obaladevaracheruvu—two irrigation works in charge of the Public Works Department. The yield averaged 8 to 12 annas. In Ráyachóti the standing crops are paddy, sugarcane, betel, red-gram, oil-seeds, cotton,

horse-gram and pulses. On the 29th ultimo I inspected the crops in the villages on the southern portion of the taluk between Ráyachóti and Kesapuram, hamlet of Chinna Mandem. On the 2nd I proceeded along the northern portion of the taluk from Ráyachóti to Chitlur, Ananthapuram, Lakkireddipalle and Bandlapalli. On the 3rd and 4th the inspections were continued towards the north-east, east and south-east of the taluk. On the 3rd instant I went from Ráyachóti to Viraballe, Polimerapalle and Odivedu, and on the 4th to Tsandupalle. On the 5th I took the route towards Kalakada in Vayalpad taluk, I found the crops improving. In Vayalpad the standing crops, sugarcane, paddy, betel, are doing well. Pulses, castor, ragi and cholom are thriving. On the 27th I inspected the crops between Vayalpad and Gurramkonda in the north of the taluk. On the 6th I inspected Kalakada and then proceeded to Piler visiting the village en route. More rains are, however, wanted to keep up the standing crops and for extension of wet cultivation. There seems hope for more rains, the sky being very cloudy.

5. The subjoined statement shows the outturn of important crops harvested:—

Names of crops.	Total extent, Government or inam.	Area harvested up to 30th November 1896.					Area standing at the end of half-year.
		Annas 17 to 20.	Annas 13 to 16.	Annas 9 to 12.	Annas 5 to 8.	Annas 1 to 4.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Kadiri taluk.</i>							
1. Paddy	1,765	..	45	19	152	108	53
2. Cholom	3,930	..	570	542	958	845	242
3. Cumbu	49,019	..	920	1,853	5,592	40,608	6,801
4. Ragi	15,816	..	..	..	..	3,921	2,319
5. Horse-gram ..	15,548	..	..	..	..	..	242
6. All other including pulses	34,333	..	83	969	122	9,250	11,208
7. Cotton	10,661	..	..	30	..	75	82
8. Indigo	220	..	..	..	..	..	80
<i>Ráyachóti taluk.</i>							
1. Paddy	2,395.45	..	..	859.8	14,207.4	173.89	..
2. Cholom	15,518.25	..	..	..	5,727.73	181.49	..
3. Cumbu	128,357.24	..	..	243.84	1,856.68	116,484.47	..
4. Ragi	3,693.67	..	..	82.43	200.81	503.81	..
5. Pulses	7,732.47	..	..	97.3	501.77	232.42	..
6. Indigo	886.33	..	..	..	..	142.26	..
7. Cotton	3,572.43	..	..	..	..	3.23	..
<i>Vayalpad taluk.</i>							
1. Paddy	3,639	..	..	35	412	163	178
2. Cholom	622	..	..	223	368	19	8
3. Cumbu	60,690	..	..	3,112	20,150	31,220	6,208
4. Ragi	11,658	..	..	849	2,603	1,213	100
5. Korra	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. All other including pulses	1,390	..	..	..	7	43	..
7. Cotton	41	..	..	..	..	..	..

6. *Prices.*—The subjoined statement gives the prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee:—

rupee :—

1896.	Kadiri.	Ráya-chóti.	Vayal-pad.	1896.	Kadiri.	Ráya-chóti.	Vayal-pad.
<i>Rice, 2nd sort.</i>				<i>Cholum.</i>			
June	13.3	11.6	14.9	June	31.6	..	26.9
September ..	13.3	12.0	14.1	September ..	27.3	..	25.3
October, 10th ..	13.3	12.5	12.0	October, 10th ..	23.7	..	25.3
Do. 24th ..	9.1	9.5	10.0	Do. 24th ..	17.4	..	..
November, 14th ..	7.47	9.13	9.13	November, 14th ..	11.06	13.70	12.64
Do. 21st ..	9.46	9.54	10.79	Do. 21st ..	12.64	13.82	..
December, 4th ..	8.71	9.54	10.37	December, 4th ..	14.22	14.50	..
Do. 11th ..	9.13	9.54	9.86	Do. 11th ..	13.05	14.50	..
<i>Ragi.</i>				<i>Cumbu.</i>			
June	36.0	33.0	30.5	June	29.0	26.1	24.3
September ..	32.3	27.8	30.0	September ..	26.1	23.2	23.2
October, 10th ..	22.5	28.5	27.0	October, 10th ..	21.8	26.1	23.2
Do. 24th ..	18.0	18.8	18.0	Do. 24th ..	16.0	18.1	14.5
November, 14th ..	13.50	15.75	13.87	November, 14th ..	10.15	12.68	12.32
Do. 21st ..	21.0	15.75	24.0	Do. 21st ..	11.60	12.91	17.40
December, 4th ..	18.0	18.0	18.0	December, 4th ..	13.05	15.80	15.95
Do. 11th ..	18.0	16.50	18.0	Do. 11th ..	13.05	15.80	15.95

The prices of rice second sort, ragi, cholom and cumbu have exceeded the warning rates. Ragi approaches the scarcity rate in Ráyachóti, while cholom in Kadiri and Ráyachóti and cumbu in Kadiri have exceeded the scarcity rates. The rise in prices is, I think, chiefly due to large exports.

7. *Accessibility for trade operations.*—The sub-division is traversed by the South Indian Railway with 15 stations. All the Taluk Head Quarters except Ráyachóti are connected by rail. There are besides numerous roads connecting centres of trade to the extent of 510 miles. There is every facility for trade operations.

8. *Condition of people.*—The harvests of food-grains were, no doubt, poor; yet I was informed during my tours that the ryots possess fairly good stocks of grain likely to last for about three months. I carefully watched the physical condition of the people. I did not find any classes stinting themselves of food. No complaints were made to me of want of food, nor were applications made for work. The agricultural operations now obtaining, which consist of ploughing lands for cholam, ragi and paddy, manuring fields, sowing Bengal gram and cholam and harvesting paddy, considerably engage the labouring classes. The village officers stated that the labourers would not by any means at present, accept the famine wages. I may cite here the following instance in corroboration of their statement:—

The ryots of Tsadum, Kadiri taluk, sent in a numerously signed petition on the 9th November, stating that the crops in their village withered for want of rain and that they were in need of food. They requested that works might be started in their village so that they might find employment. The petition was referred to the Tahsildar by Mr. Forbes with the remark that if the state of affairs was as bad as was represented, estimates for minor irrigation works in the vicinity should be sent up for early sanction. The Tahsildar visited the village on the 23rd November 1896. He says that the people were not in bad condition as represented in their petition and that there was pretty heavy rain (about 1.50 inches) in the village which had given them much encouragement. He questioned the signatories of the petition if they were in need of work. They replied in the affirmative, but they demanded As. 3 per male and As. 2-6 per female per diem, adding that they would not come to work for anything less than this rate. This shows that they want to impose their own terms indicative of their not feeling the difficulties of a bad season. The village officers state that no people have left their homes for other places.

9. *Condition of cattle.*—The recent rains have considerably improved the condition of the cattle. Pasture is sufficient everywhere and the available fodder will last for about three months. No cattle disease is prevalent except in parts of Ráyachóti, where rinderpest is said to have broken out and six cases proved fatal. I do not therefore see any necessity, at present, to throw open the forest reserves.

10. Briefly, state of things in the three taluks of Kadiri, Ráyachóti and Vayalpad is certainly not such as to cause any anxiety whatever at present. There is no necessity to start any test works at present, and it will be time enough to consider about it at about the end of January 1897 and therefore no proposals for any relief works have been submitted. In a report from the Tahsildar of Ráyachóti, received on the 18th December, he states "that after the recent rainfall, there is not much anxiety anywhere in the taluk. Considering the present circumstances, there seems to be no necessity for opening famine works till about the February next."

11. *Postponement of collections.*—The late Acting Tahsildar of Ráyachóti, M.R.Ry. T. Vasudeva Row, states that dry remissions are not called for in the taluk. He has not, however, given reasons for his recommendation. M.R.Ry. S. Pomapathy Sastri, who took charge of the taluk on the 23rd November 1896, has been able to inspect a portion of the taluk, and from what he has been able to gather on enquiry from the ryots and Revenue Inspectors, he also does not think that any dry remissions are absolutely necessary.

* Arzi C. No. 5413, dated 6th December 1896.

He says * that the ryots had harvest on 61,812 acres out of 114,670 acres sown during the year, and that the yield of cumbu is reported to have ranged from 4 to 12 annas. The amount of remissions for wet waste and shavi is estimated at Rs. 25,000 on an extent of 3,684 acres. The Tahsildar of Kadiri has inspected the villages in the eastern and southern sides of the taluk. He says that in no part is the failure of crops so complete and extensive as to necessitate the grant of dry remissions. He states that the standing crops (which are mostly dry crops) occupy nearly half the extent sown and that only a fourth of the area harvested has been ascertained to have yielded less than four-anna crop. He thinks that there is no fear of these dry crops being lost. The extent of wet waste is 1,668 acres, but the amount to be remitted on waste and shavi has not been specified.

The Tahsildar of Vayalpad states that "under the present circumstances, it is not necessary for any further postponement of dry assessment on dry lands." He puts down Rs. 50,000 as the amount likely to be remitted on wet waste (11,406 acres) and shavi, &c., in his taluk.

From my inspection of these taluks and enquiries made, I do not think that dry remissions are called for in the above three taluks, but it seems to me that the postponement of collection of assessment on wet waste and shavi and teervakammi to be remitted at jamabandi would meet the requirements of the situation, and orders to this effect have been received.

12. I had intended to submit a consolidated report on the condition of the entire sub-division, but as the report was called for to be submitted immediately, the present report is submitted for only three taluks which I inspected. I have partly inspected the Madanapalle taluk, and its condition (which I may briefly state is on a par with the other taluks of the sub-division) will be reported on very shortly.

READ—also the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Cuddapah district for the second fortnight of December 1896.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

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

Stations.						Rainfall in the fortnight.	Rainfall in the month.	Average for the month.
						INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Rajampet	..	..	..	..	..	0.24	1.09	2.81
Chitvel	..	..	..	..	..	0.67	1.92	2.82
Sidhout	..	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.21	1.20
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	0.23	0.30	1.12

In Pullampet taluk, tanks have supplies varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ th to full. Except the Cheyár, all the rivers are flowing. Channels and wells have abundant supplies. The supply in tanks is sufficient for the irrigation of dry crops over a greater portion of the taluk and the crops under wells and channels can be successfully irrigated. The Nandalúru, Poli and Ellamrazu tanks have each two months' supply, which is not enough to mature the standing crops under the two first mentioned. In Sidhout taluk, all the tanks except two have supplies varying from one to two and a half months. Channels and rivers are flowing freely. Water-supply is sufficient for irrigation and drinking purposes. In Badvel taluk, there is sufficient supply in tanks ranging from one to three months, which is enough everywhere to mature the standing dry crops. Under some tanks, wet crops can also be successfully matured with the existing supply.

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

Stations.						Rainfall during the fortnight.	Rainfall in the month.	Average for the month.
						INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	0.09	0.14	0.87
Kamalapuram	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.06	0.54
Proddatúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.44
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.31
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.36

The fall registered at Cuddapah was too small to help agricultural operations. In Cuddapah taluk, water-supply is sufficient for drinking purposes but defective for irrigation purposes. River and spring channels are flowing. In Proddatúr taluk all the tanks are empty. The Kundu is flowing knee-deep. There is 4 feet of water in the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. The supply in wells at the foot of the hills is decreasing. Scarcity of drinking-water is felt in two villages of the taluk. In Jammalamadugu, the tank supply has been almost exhausted and in Pulivendla only three tanks have small supplies. Springs in wells are also going down.

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

Stations.						Rainfall during the fortnight.	Rainfall during the month.	Average for the month.
						INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	0.21	0.21	0.47
Ráyachóti	..	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.28	0.94
Vayalpad	..	..	..	..	..	1.02	1.88	1.27
Pileru	..	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.82	2.23
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	0.70	1.47	1.18

In Kadiri taluk, out of 452 tanks, 6 tanks contain two months' supply and about 30 have 20 days' water. In Ráyachóti a few tanks contain supplies varying from ten days to twenty days. In Vayalpad 60 tanks contain supplies from ten days to one month. The Pileru and Cheyyeru and Papagni are slightly flowing. In these three taluks, channels are moderately flowing and wells contain sufficient water at present. In Madanapalle taluk 40 tanks have small supplies ranging from one day to one month. The big tanks have no supply.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops—Eastern section.—Agricultural operations are in fair progress. Lands are being sown with ragi, cholom, korra, indigo and horse-gram and other lands are being ploughed up and prepared for paddy. The condition of the standing crops—ragi, cholom, turmeric, paddy, indigo, oil-seeds, horse-gram, tobacco, chillies, sugarcane, arika and cotton—is good in all the taluks of this section, though paddy is reported to have been attacked with blight in two villages of Pullampet taluk. Dry crops, such as ragi, cholom and horse-gram sown after the November rains have sprouted and are thriving well.

Northern section.—In Cuddapah taluk, ragi, bariga, cholom, Bengal-gram and kusama are still being sown in some parts. Paddy fields are being weeded, and withered cholom stalks are being cut and removed for fodder. The late dry crops sown after the November rains will, it is feared, wither if no rain falls within a fortnight or three weeks. In Proddatúr taluk, weeding and transplanting ragi and irrigation by baling are carried on to a large extent. Cholom and ragi are being harvested in parts and their outturn on irrigated lands is estimated to be between 8 and 12 annas and on unirrigated lands from 2 to 4 annas. Cotton is being picked in a few places. The standing crops such as paddy, ragi, cholom, korra, oil-seeds, horse-gram, turmeric, Bengal-gram, indigo, cotton and chillies are in good condition in villages traversed by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and under channels and wells. Withered cholom stalks are being removed. The total extent of cultivation up to the end of December is 115,244 acres. Of this extent, the approximate area on which crops were totally lost is 44,520 acres or 30 per cent. The area already harvested is 29,954 acres. The area on which a fair outturn is expected is 15,000 acres and that on which the yield is uncertain is 62,770 acres. In Jammalamadugu taluk, weeding, transplanting and irrigating ragi, picking cotton, sowing bariga, kusama and Bengal-gram in parts are the agricultural operations now in progress. Early-sown cholom which withered was cut and removed in many places before the November rains. The standing cholom is stunted in growth and diseased in many places. In some parts the crop has not eared, while in others the ears contain only husks. This is due partly to unfavourable wind after the recent rains. On the whole, the cholom crop is a failure. The crops that were sown after the recent rains have grown about one foot high and are not likely to mature if there is not another fair shower of rain within two or three weeks. Out of the total extent of 146,486 acres cultivated with dry crops up to the end of December 1896, the area on which crops have entirely failed is estimated to be about 46,000 acres. Cotton is reported to have been affected by blight in some parts. The Deputy Collector has been asked to report the extent of crop thus affected. The prospect in Pulivendla taluk is similar to that in Proddatúr and Jammalamadugu.

Southern section.—In Kadiri taluk the standing crops—paddy, ragi, cholom, sugarcane, cotton, oil-seeds, chillies and horse-gram are in fair condition. The Deputy Collector in charge of the sub-division has inspected many villages of this taluk. The outturn of paddy under two irrigation works in charge of the Public Works Department, which was inspected by him, is reported to have ranged between 8 and 12 annas. Out of 131,292 acres cultivated up to the end of November 1896, the crops on 21,066 acres or 16 per cent. yielded less than 4 annas, while on 4,807 acres the yield was 4 annas. In Ráyachóti the standing crops are paddy, sugarcane, betel, redgram, oil-seeds, cotton, horse-gram and pulses. These crops were found by the Deputy Collector to be in a fair condition. Out of 162,156 acres being the extent of cultivation up to the end of November 1896, the yield on 117,718 acres was only 4 annas. In Vayalpad the standing crops are doing well on wet lands and the dry crops are thriving well. Out of 78,067 being the extent of cultivation up to the end of November 1896, the crops on 32,653 yielded only a four-anna crop, while the

yield on 6,494 was less than 4 annas. In Madanapalle, the crops which have survived the recent drought are thriving. Ragi and paddy are being harvested in parts and the outturn is from middling to fair. The crops under wells, tanks and channels, which have received and contain supply, are in fair condition.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle—Eastern section.—Stocks of fodder have been almost exhausted. Pasture is sufficient and improving in all the taluks. The condition of cattle is good.

Northern section.—In Cuddapah taluk pasture is available in parts. Fodder continues insufficient and is sold very dear. The condition of cattle is good. In Proddatúr taluk pasture is improving. Botha grass is being brought and stored in large quantities. This has tended to bringing down in the price of fodder. A cart-load of cholom stalk, which was being sold between Rs. 15 and 20 before the third week of November 1896, is now being sold between Rs. 7 and 8. Cattle disease prevails in three villages. In other respects, the condition of cattle is good. The cattle of the poorer classes are showing signs of improvement, green grass being available generally. In Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla grass is sprouting or has sprouted. Hill grass has been stored in Jammalamadugu in large quantities.

Southern section.—The condition of cattle is generally good. Pasture is improving and fodder sufficient.

General Remarks on the above subjects—Eastern section.—There is no anxiety about the condition of crops in the eastern section. The prospects are good. Labourers find sufficient employment in fields.

Northern section.—In the black-cotton soils, the early cholom crop is a failure. Paddy under channels and wells and the Kurnool, Cuddapah canal will be successfully harvested. In parts of Cuddapah taluk, in the western portion of Proddatúr taluk and in the whole of Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks, more rain is wanted to mature the dry crops sown with the aid of recent rains. There having been no rain worth mentioning up to date in December and the chance of further rainfall in January being very remote, the outlook is discouraging.

Southern section.—The recent rains have revived the standing crops about which there is no cause of anxiety for the present. More rains are, however, wanted for raising wet crops.

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.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		White cholom.		Yellow cholom.	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.	Current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.
Rajampet	8-71	8-71	15-00	16-50	..	..	..	11-60	..
Chitvel	8-30	9-50	15-00	16-50	..	..	..	10-87	..
Sidhout	9-07	9-07	18-15	18-15	..	13-20	14-85	..	..
Badvel	9-07	8-25	15-75	16-87	12-64	13-43	..	11-60	..
Cuddapah	8-30	8-30	15-00	18-00	11-85	14-22	..	10-15	..
Kamalapuram	9-07	9-07	16-50	16-50	13-20	13-20	13-20	..	..
Proddatúr	9-09	9-09	17-73	19-80	14-02	15-60	16-50	16-05	..
Jammalamadugu	8-30	9-13	15-00	17-25	12-64	14-22	12-64	11-20	..
Pulivendla	7-89	9-13	15-00	15-00	12-64	12-64	14-22	14-50	..
Kadiri	8-71	9-13	18-00	18-37	14-22	15-01	..	13-05	..
Ráyachoti	9-54	9-96	18-00	18-00	14-50	14-50	..	15-80	..
Vayalpad	10-37	9-96	18-00	18-00	..	..	..	15-95	..
Pileru	10-72	9-72	22-50	19-64	..	..	..	21-75	..
Madanapalle	8-54	9-54	18-00	19-50	12-66	14-22	..	14-50	..
Average	8-98	9-18	16-97	17-72	13-15	14-02	14-28	13-92	..

Prices have generally fallen during the fortnight. In Proddatúr the fall is attributed to the markets being well supplied and to the diminished demand for grain from other places. In Jammalamadugu the decrease is due to large stocks of grain hoarded by merchants having now been exposed for sale lest prices should become

easier when the standing crops are harvested. The Deputy Collector of Jammalamadugu division reports that the grain stored by some of the merchants has been spoilt and that in consequence it is disposed of rapidly.

Eastern section.—Active in rice and dry staple food-grain at Badvel, Sidhout and Chitvel and dull at Rajampet.

Northern section.—In Cuddapah private trade is active in all grains. Cholum, ragi and cumbu are exported to Poona and other places; 3,233 maunds were exported; 2,838 were imported from North Arcot and Nellore. These grains are also imported from Nellore, Madras, Vellore, Bangalore in small quantities. There is sufficient stock in the taluk to meet the local demand.

In Proddatur private trade is dull, while in Jammalamadugu, it is active at Muddanur and dull at Jammalamadugu.

Southern section.—Trade is dull in Rayachoti and Vayalpad, but active in the other two taluks in dry staple food-grains.

(2) *Imports—Eastern section.*—Four hundred bags of rice were imported into Badvel from Nellore district, and two putties of cumbu and two putties of cholum were imported from Nellore district to Chitvel.

Northern section.—In Jammalamadugu about ten waggons of ragi, cholum and rice were imported.

Southern section.—Rice and ragi are being imported to Madanapalli from Mysore Province.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(On works).—Good. Works have been opened only in the black-cotton soil taluks (Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla).

(In villages).—Good.

Sickness and mortality—Eastern section.—Cholera is prevalent in Pullampet and Sidhout taluks. In the former there were 223 attacks and 129 deaths in 17 villages. In the latter there were five attacks and two deaths in two villages. Two medical subordinates were sent to Pullampet on cholera duty. There is also fever and dysentery in eight villages of Pullampet and fever in some villages of Sidhout taluk.

Northern section.—Cholera is prevalent in one village of Cuddapah taluk. Fever and small-pox prevail in some of the villages of Proddatur taluk.

Southern section.—Measles accompanied by dysentery and fever is reported to be prevalent in one village of Madanapalle taluk.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

Works.—In what taluks opened and comparison of numbers.

Taluka.	Numbers employed	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Proddatur	564 (11th)	512 (26th)
Jammalamadugu	2,107 (11th)	800 (26th)
Pulivendla	477 (11th)	1,225 (27th)

REMARKS.—The number of coolies on the relief work at Proddatur is gradually decreasing. This decrease is attributed to the demand for labour in the fields where agricultural operations are going on. The coolies on the relief work are said to be discontented with the wages they receive and often stop away when they get employment in the fields. The decrease in the numbers at Jammalamadugu is due to the fact that the majority of the coolies belonging to the weaver class have resorted to the relief given to them in their trade. The Deputy Collector has been asked to inspect and report the real cause for the decrease in the number of workers at Proddatur. The increase in the number of workers at Pulivendla is due to the fact that some of the labourers who had found no employment have returned to the relief work. The agricultural operations are expected to come to close within a week when the number of workers is again expected to increase. As regards the circumstances that led to the sudden fall on the 11th instant noted in the fortnightly narrative for the first fortnight of December 1896, the Deputy Collector who personally inspected the spot reports that several causes operated towards the decrease:—

Firstly.—The shifting of the work by the overseer in charge from Royalapuram to Pulivendla.

Secondly.—The demand for labour in the fields where higher wages are earned than at the relief work.

Thirdly.—A false rumour was afloat that the works were going to be transferred to a place near Kurlighat south of Pulivendla which was much too far for those who had come already from long distances, and the people who received their wages on the 10th having been misinformed that other works were to be opened at Simbadripalle immediately stopped away on the 11th in the hope of finding employment nearer home. As these latter works have not been opened and as the work in the fields is coming to a close, they are gradually coming back to the works.

Gratuitous relief—Numbers relieved at kitchens—

Taluka.	Numbers relieved at kitchens.	
	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Proddatur	52 (26th)	51 (11th)
Jammalamadugu	37 (26th)	131 (11th)
Pulivendla	34 (28th)	50 (11th)
Total	123	232

Private Charity—Eastern section.—Nil.

Northern section.—Children are fed at the kitchen and some of the coolies have been provided with clothing by private charity in Proddatur taluk.

In Pulivendla taluk, arrangements were made by some charitable gentlemen to feed old and infirm people and the relief-workers' children. This institution was started on the 19th and there were no one to come to Government kitchen. After this fact was brought to my notice, I wrote to the Tahsildar to re-open the kitchen and advised the private charity committee to direct their charity towards supplementing the Government charity rather than start an institution which would close for a time the Government charity. This suggestion, I am glad to say, has been adopted, and the children will now be provided on certain days in the week with vegetables, oil and other little luxuries not allowed by the Code.

In Jammalamadugu where a private kitchen has been opened, the average number that attended during the fortnight was 30.

INSPECTION OF OFFICERS.

Taluks and places visited—Collector.—Jammalamadugu, Vemagunta Bhavi in the same taluk.

Deputy Collector, Sidhout—Pullampet taluk.—Tangatur, Obili, Pondalur, Mylapalle, Nallapureddipalle, Singanamala, Lingareddipalle, Chalivendla, Siriavaram, Siddhavararam, Chakkarappanazampet, Velagacherla, Tirunampalle, Kommurkonapuram, Rangayapalle, Komarumipalle, Tirumalaragupet, Kundanellore, Nookanapalle, Attirela, Sitarampuram, Poli, Rajampet, Gundlur, Nandalur.

Sidhout taluk.—Mantapampalle, Vontimitta, Gangaperur, Pennaperur, Gollapalle, Dargepalle.

Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu Division—Jammalamadugu taluk.—Muddanur.

Pulivendla taluk.—Thondur, Royalapuram and Pulivendla.

Deputy Collector, Cuddapah Division—Cuddapah taluk.—Gudur, Rudraparathipet, Tallagangampalle, Ambavaram, Gotur, Vallur, Rampathad, Moillakalva, Sankatipalle, Pydikalva, Jangampalle, Kothapet, Chinnacheppalle, Peddacheppalle, Ellareddipalle, Letapalli, Podadurti, Chabali, Tumalur, Kondur, Ragupolem, Gondipalle, Chinnelapenta, Pendlimarri, Chinadasaripalle, Nandimandham, Tangedupalle, Moillacheruvu, Palagiri, Gonamakulapalle, Animala, Lingala, Payasampalle, Alidena, Kirtipalle, Indukur, Kommaddi, Potladurti, Erragutla, Uppalur, Kalaveli, Veludurti, Urutur, Peddampad, Machanur, Yadavapuram.

Deputy Collector in charge of Sub-Division.—Information not received.

General remarks.—No test works are required for the present in the eastern and southern sections. In the southern section the postponement of collection of assessment on wet waste and shavi and the grant of tirvakammi remission (difference between wet and dry assessment) where necessary would meet the requirements of the situation. The labouring classes find employment in the fields for the present and will not work for famine wages. Demand for labour is not likely to arise till the middle of February. The report of the Deputy Collector in charge of the division about this tract has been separately submitted.

Northern section.—In Proddatur there is at present no necessity to open any additional relief works. Three minor irrigation works were ordered to be put on hand, but were not commenced as labourers would not come for famine wages. The work at Bollavaram is going on; but the coolies are very much discontented with the low

wages they receive. If there be no rain in the near future and if the agricultural operations which are going on come to a standstill, people will certainly return to the works. In Jammalamadugu the weavers' relief which has been started has been largely taken advantage of. Up to date provision has been made for about 5,000

	Number of looms.
* Turbans, 7 x 7 cubits...	25
" 6 x 6 " ...	634
" 5 x 5 " ...	106
Panchalu, 6 x 2 cubits ...	256
Total ...	1,021

In Pulivendla taluk the estimate for the construction of Kothapalle tank was submitted on 19th December 1896. This work will also be taken up as soon as the sanction of Government is received. The Department of Public Works has been addressed regarding the preparation of the estimate for Lingola tank.

In Proddatur also there are about 263 weavers owning 352 looms, who are reported to require relief from Government. Further reports have been called for regarding the nature of cloths woven by them. The Deputy Collector also reports that 50 loom-owners came to him and asked for relief at their trade in one village of Pulivendla taluk. A full report has been called for from the Tahsildar.

CUDDAPAH,
31st December 1896.

(Signed) P. THEENATHAYALU,
for Acting Collector.

weavers working at 1,021 looms for weaving the marginally-noted* descriptions of cloths. Estimates for Peddapasupula project and Muddanur tank have been submitted already and will be taken on hand as soon as sanction of Government is received for their execution. A large number of road works have been kept in readiness to be started when necessity arises.

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

Taluka.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Total.						Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Sidhant	1	200	1	200	1	Rs. 200	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	200	1	200	2	300	..	1
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	1,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,550	..	..	
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	13	2,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,110	..	..	
Proddatur	6	750	3	175	16	787½	..	..	..	..	1	100	6	750	3	175	7	837½	..	1
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	1	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	
Total	7	950	4	375	21	5,647½	..	..	..	..	2	200	7	950	4	375	23	5,847½	..	2

Taluka.	Purchase of fodder.						Cattle and seed grain.						Total.						Applications pending.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Number.	Amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Sidhant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Taluka.	Purchase of fodder.						Cattle and seed grain.						Total.						Applications pending.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Number.	Amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Sidhant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RESOLUTION—dated 8th January 1897, No. 15.

The papers read above, which comprise a special report on the sub-division taluks of the Cuddapah district and the usual fortnightly narrative of the Collector, will be submitted for the information of Government.

2. In the Sub-division taluks, although extensive loss of wet crops is certain, there does not appear to be any immediate ground for anxiety, and if prices do not rise again, it may only be necessary to expand the usual repair works of minor irrigation tanks there during the coming hot weather.

3. In the eastern section of the district, there is also at present no reason to anticipate distress and the Collector may, in his future fortnightly narratives, considerably abbreviate his remarks regarding the sections.

4. In the northern section, there has been no material change; and the people still find a certain amount of employment at field labour. The outlook for the crop sown under the November rainfall is discouraging. Prices have, however, become easier than they were, but trade still appears to be disorganized and the future course of prices is very uncertain. There can be, however, no doubt that the favourable turn of the season in the Carnatic and Southern districts has re-acted on the affected tracts.

5. The people continue in good condition and the numbers resorting to relief works show a decrease. This has, however, occurred chiefly in Jammalamadugu, where a special scheme for affording relief to weavers has been put into force. The report called for regarding the falling off in the numbers in Proddattur will be awaited. In Pulivendla, there appears to have been a slight increase since the Collector's report was prepared; but the Board cannot consider it satisfactory that the latest figures available on the 31st December should have been those for the 27th idem. Pulivendla is but one day's post from Cuddapah.

6. The reports promised regarding the condition of the weavers in Proddattur and Pulivendla will be awaited.

7. The touring of the Collector and of the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division, has not been satisfactory. The Board believes that the Deputy Collector concerned is M.R.Ry. Narayanaswami Pillai Avergal. The Collector will report if this so and submit that officer's explanation for short touring. He should have been in evidence all over his division, looking up the condition of the people.

8. The progress of loan operations has so far been very limited, and the attention of the Collector will be drawn to the fact that in Anantapur and Bellary the people appear to be very anxious to obtain loans for land improvements. Something more may also be done in the affected taluks of Cuddapah.

(True Copy and Extract.)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

„ Collector of Cuddapah with copies of
B.P., Nos. 13 and 16 of 1897.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed January th.

Proceedings, 8th Jan. 1897, No. 15.

Fortnightly narrative.—Submitting to Govern-
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