

- (33)
- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 38 + 38 = 76
- (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 5. 2. 20
- (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் கருக்கொப்பம் 15/2

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P. W. துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	<u>357</u>	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	<u>9. 2. 1973</u>	198

33.

மடிக்கலோ கண்டபடி கையாளலோ கூடாது

செவ்விய

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

READ—the following letter from F. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., Acting Collector, North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Chittoor, 23rd January 1893, No. 352 R. Gl.:—

I have the honour to submit the season report for the fortnight ending 15th instant.

2. Since the submission of my last report for the fortnight ending with 31st December 1892, there has been no rain worth mentioning. The particulars of rainfall during the period under report in this district are given in the margin.

3. From the abstract given below it will appear that the prices of the principal food-grains, though continuing to be high, have slightly fallen. The fall is attributed partly to the harvest and partly to the larger supply of grains in the market offered for sale by ryots who have to pay their kists:—

Average for the week ending.					
		Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cambu.
24th December 1892		10-15	15-94	17-96	15-90
31st		10-41	15-61	18-18	16-14
7th January 1893		10-57	15-63	18-08	15-66
14th		10-85	15-94	18-41	16-00

Markets are reported to be well supplied with food-grains, but, as reported by the General Charge Deputy Collector, the high prices are partly due to the export of grain to the southern districts.

4. The following abstract shows the existing supply of water in the irrigation sources in each taluk and division in this district:—

Taluk and Division.	Number of tanks.	Number holding sufficient supply.	Number holding insufficient supply.	Number in which the supply has been exhausted.
Chittoor	533	49	306	184
Chandragiri	298	3	52	243
Palmanér	552	157	259	136
Gudiyátam	120	32	36	52
Vellore	114	4	21	89
I Gdr	259	6	40	229
Wandiwash	695	137	222	247
Arcoť	412	27	237	148
Wallejah	345	31	249	65
Pangandú	1,212	177	623	412
Kangundi	306	21	122	163
Arni	176	24	426	32
Kalahasti	376	16	315	45
Maderpak	228	68	78	182
Putúr	208	22	86	100
Tirutani	276	93	106	77
Total	6,006	856	2,829	2,321

5. Detailed information as to the total extent of cultivation in each taluk, the extent harvested, the outturn, and the estimated yield of the standing crops, up to the 31st December 1892, was furnished in the report for the previous fortnight. On the whole, there has not been any marked change during the fortnight in the general condition and prospects of the district. Ploughing of lands for the hot-weather crop is going on under wells and channels, and under other irrigation sources having a fair supply.

The extent of cultivation during the month can only be reported in the next fortnightly report. An abstract of the reports received from Divisional officers, regarding the condition of the standing crops and of the people, is given below:—

Sub-Collector's Division.—The standing wet crops are generally in fair condition except in some villages of Vellore and Gudiyátam taluks. The paddy crops in Gudiyátam taluk are slightly diseased. Should there be no further rain, loss of crops is anticipated on the following areas in the division:—

	Acres.
Arcoť	3,144
Vellore	440
Gudiyátam	1,614

The dry crops are reported to be in a deteriorating condition; but the present state of things does not warrant the grant of dry remissions. People are also in good health, and the working classes find sufficient employment in agricultural operations and in public works.

Head Assistant Collector's Division.—Standing crops, both dry and wet, are reported to be in fair condition, and they are expected to yield a fair average except in parts of Arkónam division, where they are in a precarious condition, and in the upland tracts of the zemindari divisions, where they have begun to wither, and will wither if there be no more rain within a month. Though the water-supply in Chandragiri taluk has been almost exhausted in almost all the tanks, there is only slight shavi, for the crops mostly depend on the supply from spring and river channels. Public health is generally good, except that fever and small-pox prevail in parts. People find sufficient employment. There is no necessity to provide any employment for them.

General Charge Deputy Collector's Division.—Except the crops on 565 acres in Wandiwash taluk and 962 acres in Pólúr taluk, which are likely to become shavi for want of rain, the wet crops on the remaining areas may be considered safe, and the yield is estimated to be about the average. The condition of the people is good.

Head-quarter Deputy Collector's Division.—The condition of the wet crops in Palmanér taluk and in Punganúr zemindari is good. Wet crops in Chittoor taluk have been mostly harvested. Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, the later dry crops, such as horse-gram, are reported to be fading, and considerable shavi (figures not reported) is also anticipated in Chittoor taluk. People are in a healthy condition and are engaged in agricultural operations.

6. The general condition of the people is good, though fever is reported to prevail to a slight extent in parts of the district. The labouring classes find sufficient employment on public works and in agricultural operations, and no cases of wandering in search of employment are reported, nor is any necessity for providing employment expected to arise before the south-west monsoon falls due. The possibility of rain in the next few months is but slight.

READ—the following letter from J. THOMSON, Esq., Collector of the Chingleput District, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Saidápet, 23rd January 1893, Ref. on No. 242-Eng.:—

I have the honour to submit the season report for the first half of January current.

2. The rainfall statement is enclosed; it gives an average of 15 for the district. The heaviest fall was 65 for Conjeeveram and is understood to have been of some use there.

3. *Cultivation.*—There are no returns for the half month. Ploughing for and planting of ragi, chillies and the like garden crops under wells, the planting of navarai under big tanks, and ploughing for and sowing indigo are the only cultivation.

4. *Prices.*—I submit the statement for the week ending the 14th current. Rice varied from 12-69 at Sriperambudur to 8-68 at Tiruvallúr, the average being 10-33, and ragi from 17-10 at Conjeeveram to 15-07 at Tiruvallúr, Sathavedu and Poonamallee with an average of 15-89. Rice is, therefore, a half seer, and ragi a quarter seer, cheaper than as last reported.

5. *Condition of Crops.*—In the absence of rain, only deterioration of crops, dry and wet, could be looked for. Whatever dry crop is worth reaping will soon be gathered; where there is no water the more advanced wet is struggling on towards yielding a poor crop and the tender paddy can only wither.

6. *Harvest and Outturn.*—No figures can be supplied for the fortnight that can be regarded as accurate—

(i) In Ponnéri of about 30,000 acres of dry over 9,000 represent plantation and topos, and 7,500 of the remainder have been harvested, two-thirds of which is estimated by the Revenue Inspectors to have yielded a 4-anna crop. Of the remaining 13,500, 8,700 are ranked under 4-anna, and 3,000 under a nil, yield. About 10,000 of this 13,500 is paddy. On the wet land 7,400 acres are harvested, more than one-half of which is ranked under 8 annas and one-third at 4 annas; fifteen-six-tenths of the standing crop (32,000 acres) is paddy, and 10,000 acres are estimated to yield 4 annas and 13,000 nothing. The Tahsildar regards these figures for the dry lands as somewhat worse than the actual, but would accept 13,000 wet

acres as being shavi and 2-anna crop. In his azmaish he is finding the village estimates of yield to be below the fact which they explain by dew enhancing it. Shavi lists have been received from 85 villages for 6,323 acres and are coming in.

(ii) For Saidipet the figures now returned by the Tahsildar are useless. Shavi lists have been received for 500 acres and are expected for 5,000. The Deputy Collector adheres to his estimate of yield last reported, but has not communicated to me how his check-azmaish reflects on the karnam's estimates.

(iii) In Tiruvallur about 13,000 acres have been harvested in the fortnight with yield varying from 4 to 8 annas. About four-sevenths of the whole area under crop are still standing; half of the reaped paddy (over 14,000 acres) is classed by the Tahsildar under 4-anna crop.

(iv) In Chingleput the harvest has been of ragi and kar with an outturn of 8 annas. The Tahsildar now averages the dry crop at 2 annas.

(v) The Tahsildar of Conjeeveram gives acres 50,000 harvested and 80,000 standing, more than 40,000 of the former and 57,000 of the latter yielding, and to yield, 8 annas and above it. He anticipates 5,000 acres of shavi, 820 having been reported up to date.

(vi) The Madurantakam Tahsildar states that the early sown samba is being reaped and yielding 8 annas, and the late sown is withering; shavi lists have been received from 20 villages to the amount of Rs. 1,357; the ryots are contracting the area for baling with diminution of water. The groundnut harvest is from 2 to 4 annas. Varagu is turning out even worse than was expected, and the horse-gram is equally bad.

7. The Sub-Collector submits some general observations regarding the condition of each of his taluks and the results, so far, of his and the Tahsildar's check of the karnams' estimates which the Board will please refer to. In Conjeeveram both total loss and short crop would appear more than double and treble, respectively, of what they ought to be; in Madurantakam and Chingleput the area of total loss will be very considerably reduced and of short crop slightly enhanced. The necessity of very careful azmaish is apparent. I have sent three huzur clerks to Madurantakam and have directed the Tahsildars to utilize the Stationary Sub-Magistrates for villages near the kusbabs, provided they can be in their Courts by 1 P.M., or on alternate days for the whole day.

8. The health of the people is reported good everywhere. There is some foot-and-mouth disease among cattle, but not of any importance. The markets are well supplied. Ragi appears to be the only article of import. The price of paddy may fall somewhat during the harvest. I do not think ragi will be any cheaper.

9. There is sufficient employment for the present in connection with the harvest. I have nothing fresh to remark as regards the future. The Deputy Collector says nothing as to Ponnéri. In the Sub-division the Sub-Collector anticipates little or no trouble till the end of the year. I have set aside Rs. 3,732. balance of the minor irrigation grant for his division, and asked for proposals for works where he finds them necessary; he has reported two up to date which have been sanctioned by me in anticipation. He wishes the Public Works Department, Local Fund and Minor Irrigation grants of next year made available with the beginning of the official year, and also certain salt works which he understands to be contemplated at Tiruporur, Chingleput taluk. I have not heard of this latter work until now, but it is likely to be useful if things turn out badly.

10. The Divisional officers are all on tour. I have not been able to leave headquarters during the fortnight owing to office work of sorts.

11. I think these fortnightly reports are of little use until distress has actually set in; they might be ordered for the month till the end of March.

ENCLOSURE.

From J. ANDREW, Esq., Sub-Collector of Chingleput District, to the Collector of Chingleput District, dated Ultramerur, 19th January 1893.

As desired in your Reference on No. 1001 G. and B., S.L.R., dated 24th December 1892, I have the honour to forward season reports of the Tahsildars of this division for the half month ending 15th instant.

2. I. Progress of cultivation.—Paddy is being harvested in the three taluks, and second-crop cultivation to a small extent is going on under the big tanks and ploughing for ragi, chillies, &c., under wells.

3. II. Condition of standing crops.—Under large tanks and river channels, as well as under wells, the crops are doing well, but under minor tanks there will be a considerable extent of poor outturns as well as total loss. The dry crops have, generally speaking, fared badly though there has been very little total loss. On this subject I shall be shortly submitting a special report.

4. III. The extent harvested and outturn in annas.—The Chingleput Tahsildar reports that 3,471 acres of ragi and 2,734 of kar have been harvested, the average outturn being 8 annas.

The Conjeeveram Tahsildar reports that 50,085 acres have been harvested, of which he puts down 8,193 as 4-anna crop and 25,724 as 8-anna crop and 14,801 as 12-anna crop. The Madurantakam Tahsildar does not mention the amount harvested.

5. IV.—Course of prices and of trade.—The following were figures given by the three Tahsildars in their weekly reports of 7th and 14th instant, respectively, as well as in a statement they gave me of prices for January 1892:—

		Chingleput.	Conjeeveram.	Madurantakam.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
	January 1892 ..	9-02	9-81	10-25
Rice, 2nd-sort	7th ..	9-62	10-75	10-28
	14th ..	10-6	10-75	10-28
	January 1892 ..	12-03	12-39	11-97
Ragi	7th ..	15-90	17-10	15-39
	14th ..	15-90	17-10	15-39

From this it will be seen that prices have remained stationary during past two weeks except that rice has fallen in Chingleput and that prices are more favorable than they were in January 1892. They have fallen slightly since last month. Ragi has been imported from Bangalore and rice exported to Madras on a small scale. With the harvest now begun I anticipate a slight fall provided a demand does not spring up from southern districts.

6. II. Condition of people.—Good.

7. VI. Abundance or otherwise of employment.—The Chingleput Tahsildar speaks of the necessity that may arise of finding work for the people of the villages surrounding Tirukalikundram and Chingleput. The Conjeeveram Tahsildar thinks there will be no need to provide work till the middle of April. The Madurantakam Tahsildar offers no definite opinion. I shall express my views below.

8. VII. Prospects of rain.—There have been a few showers here and there which have done some good. There are no prospects of further rain.

9. VIII. General Remarks.—I think it will be more satisfactory if I offer some general remarks on each of the three taluks.

10. Conjeeveram.—I toured through this taluk last month and formed a generally favorable opinion of its condition as reported in my last season report. Under my orders the present and late Acting Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors have, during the past few weeks, tested 84 villages. Comparing these results with the figures given by the karnams in their forecast at the end of last month from which figures the Tahsildar framed his consolidated report which he submitted to you, and assuming that the karnams exaggerated the extent of probable shavi and short crop on the same principle in the untested as in the tested villages, the probable shavi and short crop (2 annas and less) may be taken as acres 3,000 and 800 instead of acres 6,500 and 2,759, respectively, as already reported to you by the Tahsildar. Including second crop, 21,389 acres of wet and 8,212 acres of dry lands were cultivated up to end of December in excess of the cultivation up to end of same month in last fasli and total shavi and short crop (2 annas and less) in last year as acres 12,878 and acres 1,690 respectively. Thus, out of a much larger cultivated area

15. From figures furnished by the Tahsildar I see that the cultivation up to end of December exceeds that of last fasli by acres wet 12,640 and dry 8,164—

16. In my last report I mentioned the probability of its being necessary to find work in some of the coast villages next month. You have since placed funds at my disposal for minor irrigation works and this, with some savings of Taluk Board to be utilized, will, I think, be enough to carry us over to the end of March.

18. The manufacture of salt at Covelong and earthwork, &c., to be done by the Salt Department there will give ample work to people within a radius of 8 or 7 miles between this and June. I hear that the Board (Separate Revenue) have sent up to Government detailed estimates for opening up a salt manufactory at Tripórá, and that the works can be begun the moment Government passes orders. The Salt Inspector gave me some rough figures from memory, and I would only say here that if Government sanctions the works people within a radius of 10 miles or so (taking in the very worst villages) will flock in and find ample work, and the Public Works Department and minor irrigation money that will otherwise have to be spent in that direction may be diverted towards Madurántakam.

21. I may add that I am not
let you have them in the course of a week.

I have thought it best to write this season report at such length as it seemed necessary to correct the forecasts of the karnams already given and to give my general opinion.

My future reports will be greatly curtailed. I should finally add that in the opinion I have expressed I am calculating that there will be, in the coming months, no serious rise in the price, whether from demands from Southern Districts or other causes, which would make it impossible for coolies to live on the wages they earn in Public Works Department, &c., works.

READ—the following letter from M. HAMMICK, Esq., Acting Collector of South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Muttathur, 20th January 1893, No. A :—

I have the honour to submit my fortnightly season report up to 15th January 1893. I have little to add to what I stated in my last report.

2. *Rainfall*.—We had on 3rd January a slight rainfall in several stations—

At Cuddalore, Merkanam and Vriddhachalam we had a very small fall on three other days, but nothing sufficient to affect prospects.

3. *Prices*.—Prices have changed very little, but paddy and rice are a little easier than they were, while in Cuddalore the prices of other grains have risen very slightly.

4. *Movement of grain by rail.*—The returns show considerable imports into Pondicherry, 3,084 maunds, Cuddalore, 213 maunds, Villupuram, 285 maunds, and in Tiruvannamalai, 102 maunds (cumbu). The chief exporting stations were Tindivanam, 1,938 maunds rice and 1,608 maunds paddy, and Tiruvannamalai, 3,400 maunds rice 308 maunds cumbu.

5. The Tahsildars have been very busy touring, and the Revenue Inspectors are making their examination of withered crops as fast as they can. The following is a summary of the chief points reported upon.

Cuddalore.—The crops under spring channels from the Gadilam and Ponnai continue in good condition and the harvest in these parts will be fair. It is just now commencing. In other parts of the taluk the condition is unsatisfactory.

Indigo and gingelly are being sown, and if we get the usual slight showers in the next months, these crops will grow. The existing varagu and ragi crops are very bad everywhere, but in several places have yielded some harvest.

The condition of the people and cattle is good and labour at present is abundant.

Kallakurchi.—No change is reported in the condition of the people and at present, owing to harvesting operations, there is no want of labour.

Tirukoilūr.—There is no want of labour. In the river side villages the crops, paddy and sugarcane are in fair condition. Elsewhere the paddy crop has largely failed and the varigu and other dry crops have yielded very small return. The condition of cattle and men continue good.

Tiruvannamalai.—Crops in good condition on well lands. All the tanks except ten in the taluk are reported to be dry. The percentage of crops which have withered is largest here than in other taluks. The people show no signs yet of distress, nor do the cattle. The supply of grass is running short, but at present there is plenty of stubble and withered crop for grazing.

Villupuram.—The same remarks apply to the taluk. But here the light showers of the 3rd instant have done some good and the dry crop harvest will probably be better than elsewhere. The Tahsildar thinks it will be necessary to push on with minor irrigation works and some Public Works Department tank repairs in April to afford labour. I have little doubt of this and will arrange for this being done.

Vridhachalam.—The prospects are unchanged and the taluk is not as badly off as the other taluks in the west of the district.

Tindivanam.—The Tahsildar has inspected crops and finds the varagu entirely lost in most places, but the ground-nut is yielding a poor crop almost everywhere. The condition of the people continues satisfactory. The Tahsildar reports that in some villages the people are clamouring for labour to be given them, but on inquiry he found the complaints were groundless and apparently had been started by the village mōnigar with a view to get dry remissions granted. The tanks are dry, but drinking water is still available everywhere.

Chidambaram.—The harvest is turning out slightly better than was expected. There need be no fear that any works will be required here. Drinking water is abundant.

Read—the following paper:—

No.

BRIEF Report regarding the state of the season, &c., called for in Board's Proceedings, dated

Rainfall.	The progress of cultivation.	The condition of the standing crops.	The extent harvested up to date with the estimate of the outturn compared with the average.
1	2	3	4
Madura Taluk.			
Rainfall during the fortnight is 2.7 inch; during the preceding fortnight 2.7 inch; and during the corresponding fortnight of the previous year, nil.	Cultivation during the fortnight is 1,156 acres under all items. In several villages wet lands under wells are being ploughed up for dry cultivation.	Dry crops, with the exception of castor-oil seeds and horse-gram, are almost harvested. Standing wet crops have almost withered and are withering in parts of Sholavandan, Samayanallur and Tirumukur. The extent totally withered up to date is 6,198 acres. Shavi reports have been received from about 40 villages and prompt attention is paid to them.	Early-sown paddy in parts of Tirumukur fiska is being harvested, the outturn being 4 to 12 annas. The extent harvested up to date is 31,623 acres of dry and wet, the outturn as below:— ANNAS. 16 18 12 563 12 22,757 8 8,231 4 29 ACR. 16 18 12 563 12 22,757 8 8,231 4 29 31,623
Tirumangalam Taluk.			
Rainfall during the fortnight under review is nil, during the preceding fortnight 4.0 inch; and during the corresponding fortnight of the previous year nil.	The extent of cultivation during 1891-92 and 1892-93 is as under inclusive of inams— 1892. ACR. Dry 168,988 Wet 26,169 1893. Dry 167,390 Wet 17,828	Dry crops, such as cholam, cumbu, &c., except cotton and pulses, have already been harvested. There is outturn is 4 to 16 annas. The only standing crops at present are cotton and pulses, and a small extent of cumbu which is being harvested, yield being 8 to 12 annas. Wet crops have almost all withered. Cotton is fading day by day for want of rain. If no rain falls, cotton in north and east will fail. In the south it may be up to 12 annas. Pulses will yield only 4 annas crop, and subsequent rains will be of no use. Paddy crop over a very insignificant extent will yield only 4 annas and less.	The extent harvested and the outturn are shown below:— ANNAS. 16 113 12 1,875 8 25,547 4 25,058 2,708 ACR. 16 113 12 1,875 8 25,547 4 25,058 2,708 76,296
Meiur Taluk.			
Rainfall during the fortnight and corresponding period of last year, nil. 5.0 inch rain fell during last fortnight.	With the aid of well water 226 acres wet have been cultivated with cholam and ragi.	Meiur fiska.—Wet crops, except under wells and big tanks, have withered. They are in a fair condition in parts of western villages. Dholl, blackgram, greengram and mochai have been harvested.	Standing crops. ANNAS. 20 4 16 2,790 12 10,271 8 67,465 ACR. 20 4 16 2,790 12 10,271 8 67,465 109,165
Tiruvadur.			
Standing wet and dry crops are fading for want of rain. Shavi has occurred in seven or eight villages, and if no rain falls in a week, 50 or 60 acres in Tiruvadur will become shavi.			
Kottampatti.			
Standing crops, both wet and dry, have all become shavi except those under wells which are very few.			
Nattam.			
Standing crops are in bad condition and will turn shavi if no rain falls soon.			
Tiruvadur.			
4,650 acres in wet and 7,656 in dry have been harvested—			
ACR. 16 16 170 12 2,680 8 5,440 4 4,000 ACR. 16 16 170 12 2,680 8 5,440 4 4,000 12,306			
Kottampatti.			
17,000 acres have been harvested with an outturn of less than 4 annas.			
ACR. 10 10 715 12 8,146 8 22,329 4 1,500 ACR. 10 10 715 12 8,146 8 22,329 4 1,500 33,000			
Details of wet and dry other particulars have not been furnished by Revenue Inspectors. The total amount harvested is 64,395 acres with outturn below:—			
ACR. 26 16 1,335 12 16,126 8 34,769 4 12,050 ACR. 26 16 1,335 12 16,126 8 34,769 4 12,050 64,395			

21.

12th Dec. 1892, Mis. No. 9393, for the fortnight ending 15th January 1893, Madura district.

The course of prices and of trade.	The condition of people.	The abundance or otherwise of employment, and whether it is or will be necessary to provide employment.	The possibility of rain in the future and its probable effects in the situation.	General remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
During the fortnight. During preceding fortnight. Scarcity rates. During last fortnight. During present fortnight. Scarcity rates.				
Rice .. 8.65 8.02 8.5				
Cholam .. 12.96 12.96 14				
Ragi .. 15.5 15.5 14				
Cumbu .. 13.23 13.23 12.5				
The market is being supplied with grains from different parts of the country, especially Rangoon and Nellore.				
	Generally healthy.	The lower classes, who generally go to Rangoon, &c., have commenced starting. Labour will have to be provided for soon.	No probability of rain.	There is well-irrigation in many villages of Alanganallur fiska. The Deputy Collector, Madura division, inspected 26 villages in the Madura taluk and has classed them as bad, middling and passable (10, 12 and 4 respectively). In bad, there was but one sheet of shavi and waste under tanks or channels and short crop in isolated fields under wells, permanent or temporary, by baling water. In middling half the extent is likely to fail. Wet crop under rain-fed tanks and tanks fed partly by rain and partly by river is passable. Crops under river channels and tanks solely fed by them have failed entirely. The portion south of the Vaigai is on the whole worse than the northern portion. Even now, fall of rain will benefit. Crops under tanks fed partly by river channels and partly by rains.
	Generally healthy.	No other source of labour except the harvest. Reports that people have been emigrating to Ceylon being received. No relief works need be started now. Irrigation works may be put in hand, and the tank irrigation department may be ordered to go on with tank. I am starting special road repairs under Local Fund Board.	No symptoms of rain. Shavi consists in wet crops have failed and subsequent rains will be of no use to them. It will, however, be useful to raise dry crops. Cholam, Cumbu, &c., on wet land, and to the cotton crop.	Shavi consists in wet crops have failed and subsequent rains will be of no use to them. It will, however, be useful to raise dry crops. Cholam, Cumbu, &c., on wet land, and to the cotton crop. The Deputy Collector has not inspected this taluk, but, judging from the Tahsildar's report, he thinks that there will be room for alarm if season does not improve. If cotton crop fails, as it is likely to do, dry remissions may have to be granted. The Deputy Collector proposes to visit the taluk and submit a detailed report.
	Generally healthy; small-pox in parts.	People find labour in harvest and tank works. Some have emigrated to Tanjore, Rangoon, &c. Minor irrigation works have been put on hand.	No symptoms of rain. Subsequent rains will benefit standing crops to a little extent and will enable ryots to cultivate cholam, &c.	Shavi to the extent of 8,000 acres wet and 7,000 acres dry, both carrying a revenue of Rs. 39,000, has occurred. Major portion of shavi diminished.
Markets not very brisk. Food-grains available.				

12 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 25TH JAN. 1893, No. 36.

Brief Report regarding the state of the season, &c., called for in Board's Proceedings, dated 12th

Rainfall.	The progress of cultivation.	The condition of the standing crops.	The extent harvested up to date with the estimate of the outturn as compared with the average.
1	2	3	4
Rainfall during the fortnight is <i>nil</i> , during the preceding fortnight 5 inch, and during the corresponding period of the previous year <i>nil</i> .	Dindigul Taluk.		
	The cultivation during the fortnight is—	Standing wet and dry crops withering in most places for want of rain. Crops under wells in good condition, but water in wells is scanty. The outturn of standing crops is as under:—	The extent harvested up to date is 162,333 acres, outturn as under:—
	Dry. Wet. ACS. ACS. 7,637 .. 1,748	Dry. Wet. Outturn. ACS. ACS. AS.	Dry. Wet. Annas. ACS. ACS.
	that during the corresponding period of the last year being— Dry. Wet. ACS. ACS. 23,844 .. 4,522	20 16 12 8 4 80 .. 70 16 222 .. 70 16 2,702 878 12 30,998 10,132 8 33,370 7,180 4 3,939 80 .. 71,320 18,340 ..	20 16 12 8 4 240 22 1,035 41 2,669 23 74,156 1,219 78,010 476 4,442 20 160,582 1,801 Of this extent 101,542 acres were harvested during the fortnight with outturn as below:— Dry. Wet. Annas. ACS. ACS. 3 .. 16 349 .. 12 32,566 294 8 67,864 190 4 576 .. 101,558 454
Rainfall during the fortnight is 24.904 inches. Wet cultivation could not be completed in many villages for want of water. Many dry lands are waste for want of rain. Supply in some channels in Uttamapalayam division is moderate, and crops under them are likely to yield a fair outturn.	Periyakulam Taluk.		
	The extent cultivated up to the fortnight is 124,904 acres. Wet cultivation could not be completed in many villages for want of water. Many dry lands are waste for want of rain. Supply in some channels in Uttamapalayam division is moderate, and crops under them are likely to yield a fair outturn.	Standing dry and wet crops are generally not in good condition except in parts of Uttamapalayam division. Crops under wells are in a fair condition throughout the taluk. The outturn of standing crops is as under:—	Gram, black cholum and dholl are now being harvested with an outturn of 4 annas and less. The extent harvested up to the fortnight is 92,083 acres, outturn being as under:—
	Dry. Wet. Annas. ACS. ACS.	Dry. Wet. Annas. ACS. ACS.	Dry. Wet. Annas. ACS. ACS.
	2,839 1,201 16 749 1,857 12 3,226 5,540 8 10,757 3,927 4 4,786 1,027 .. 22,363 13,352 ..	16 12 8 4 .. 2,814 129 16 7,060 1,825 12 26,780 3,004 8 31,563 499 4 18,419 690 .. 85,936 6,147 ..	16 12 8 4 .. 3 .. 16 349 .. 12 32,566 294 8 67,864 190 4 576 .. 101,558 454
Rainfall during the fortnight and the corresponding period of the previous year is <i>nil</i> , and 12 inch during the last fortnight.	Palni Taluk.		
	There was very little cultivation during the fortnight under review.	The standing crops are in a worse condition than during the previous fortnight. The dry crops have withered and are rapidly withering. Wet cultivation is being given up on account of the deficiency of water-supply. Extent under shavi is increasing daily. As the wet lands are mostly compound lands, Government may not lose much revenue.	Will be reported next fortnight.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 25TH JAN. 1893, No. 36. 13

Dec. 1892, Mts. No. 9393, for the fortnight ending 15th January 1893, Madura district—cont.

The course of prices and of trade.	The condition of people.	The abundance or otherwise of employment, and whether it is or will be necessary to provide employment.	The possibility of rain in the future and its probable effects in the situation.	General remarks.																				
5	6	7	8	9																				
<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>During last fortnight.</th><th>During fortnight under review.</th><th>Scarcity prices.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Rice ..</td><td>8-45</td><td>8-57</td><td>8-5</td></tr><tr><td>Cholum ..</td><td>13-77</td><td>13-36</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Ragi ..</td><td>16-27</td><td>15-5</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Cumbu ..</td><td>16-47</td><td>15-43</td><td>12-5</td></tr></tbody></table> Prices are stationary. Food-grains are imported from other places and markets are well supplied.		During last fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Scarcity prices.	Rice ..	8-45	8-57	8-5	Cholum ..	13-77	13-36	14	Ragi ..	16-27	15-5	14	Cumbu ..	16-47	15-43	12-5	Good ..	Sufficient employment available. No necessity exists to provide employment at present.	No symptoms of rain. Standing wet and dry pulse crops will be benefited if rain falls soon.	Shavi involving 131 acres reported in 2 villages. 51 acres unimposed and the rest being inspected. Tanks are completely dry, and wet crops under them are withering. The Sub-Collector visited villages in the north of Dindigul and reports that the Tahsildar's description is accurate. Work is not required at present, and supply in wells is much better than in Palni taluk.
	During last fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Scarcity prices.																					
Rice ..	8-45	8-57	8-5																					
Cholum ..	13-77	13-36	14																					
Ragi ..	16-27	15-5	14																					
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<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>During last fortnight.</th><th>During fortnight under review.</th><th>Scarcity prices.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Rice ..</td><td>8-02</td><td>8-45</td><td>8-5</td></tr><tr><td>Cholum ..</td><td>13-77</td><td>..</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Ragi ..</td><td>16-27</td><td>16-27</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Cumbu ..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>12-3</td></tr></tbody></table> Markets are fairly supplied and importations are received from the north.		During last fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Scarcity prices.	Rice ..	8-02	8-45	8-5	Cholum ..	13-77	..	14	Ragi ..	16-27	16-27	14	Cumbu ..	..	..	12-3	Generally good.	People find work in Periyar. No necessity for providing employment exists; at present. But Mr. DeWinton informs me that he cannot take on any more labourers while people are resorting to the works from all sides. I have ordered road repairs to be ready in case of an emergency. I think also that a forest road in Cumbum valley, which is much wanted and for which estimates are ready, might be started.	No prospects of rain. If there is no rain shortly standing crops will wither.	Standing dry crops in Cumbum Allinagaram and Devanagiri divisions are greatly suffering from want of rain, and will yield very little outturn if rains fall. Wet crops in Gengavaripatti, &c., in fair condition. In other villages 30 per cent. has become shavi. In Vadagari, &c., villages shavi remissions to the extent of Rs. 350 each village will have to be granted. Shavi accounts are being received and shavi examined. In Tenkurai village remission to the extent of Rs. 2,000 will have to be granted.
	During last fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Scarcity prices.																					
Rice ..	8-02	8-45	8-5																					
Cholum ..	13-77	..	14																					
Ragi ..	16-27	16-27	14																					
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	During last fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Scarcity prices.																					
Rice ..	8-45	8-45	8-5																					
Cholum ..	..	13-77	14																					
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14 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 25TH JAN. 1893, No. 36.

Brief Report regarding the state of the season, &c, called for in Board's Proceedings, dated 12th

Rainfall.	The progress of cultivation.	The condition of the standing crops.	The extent harvested up to date with the estimate of the outturn as compared with the average.
1	2	3	4
Ramnad Taluk.			
No rain during the fortnight under review and that of last year. 23 inch of rain fell during last fortnight.	No cultivation owing to want of rain.	Standing crops are withering for want of rain throughout the taluk.	Cholera, ragi, kudiravali, cumbu and varagu are being harvested in some villages, and outturn is less than 4 annas. No harvest in the 4 ain villages.
Sivaganga.			
Rainfall during the fortnight under review and corresponding period of the previous year is Nil. During last fortnight 47 inch of rain fell.	No cultivation is in progress.	Nanja crops of 1st-sort paddy are drooping for want of rain, and in many places they have withered.	1/2 of punjah and 1/2 of nunjah extents have been harvested; outturn of coarse paddy is good, and the outturn of punjah crop is 1/2 the average.
Kodaikanal Taluk.			
Rain during fortnight is 5 inch against 1.46 inch of the last fortnight.	Cultivation is very slow.	Standing crops are withering for want of rain.	The outturn of crops harvested (2,900 acres) is moderate.

1. Shavi has occurred extensively throughout the district.
2. Prices approach scarcity rates in some places. Markets are, however, fairly supplied.
3. The health of the people is generally good, but small-pox is prevalent in parts. In South Ramnad the poorer classes are in a miserable condition.

GENERAL

MADURA,
21st January 1893.
To the Secretary to the Commissioner of the Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department dated 12th

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 25TH JAN. 1893, No. 36. 15

Dec. 1892, Mis. No. 9393, for the fortnight ending 15th January 1893, Madura district—cont.

The course of prices and of trade.				The condition of people.	The abundance or otherwise of employment, and whether it is or will be necessary to provide employment.	The possibility of rain in the future and its probable effects in the situation.	General remarks.	
5				6	7	8	9	
During last fortnight During fortnight under review. Scarcity rates.				Distress felt by poorer classes.	Poor ryots emigrate for want of labour.	Clouds are occasionally moving, and rain is anxiously expected.	Stalwar accounts of shavi to the extent of 540 acres have been received from the karnams of the 4 ain villages, and shavi is being inspected. Shavi is being brought for sale. The Head Assistant Collector reports that from the cultivation returns of the Ramnad zemindari and the Manager's report it appears that cultivation up to November was not much below the average, and that on that account the distress is all the more severe. What grain the ryots had has all been sown, and as the season has failed the ryots have nothing now wherewith to maintain themselves. This is the condition throughout the zemindari. Subsequent rainfall will be of no avail to standing crops. The Ramnad Rajah has been asked to give details of the irrigation works he proposes to start and the funds he will spend. Work is required at once in South Ramnad. If the Rajah can do nothing, Government will have to step in and find work. I know from inspection that the people are hard-pressed.	
Rice	..	..	8.45	8.5	Generally good.	Labour to available. The lessees have started some irrigation works.	Standing crops in parts will be benefited if rain falls copiously in a week.	The Head Assistant Collector submits that the condition of the Sivaganga zemindari must be worse than before, and that he proposes to inspect the same and submit a detailed report.
Cholum	..	..	..	14				
Ragi	..	..	13.7	14				
Cumbu	..	..	14.7	12.5				
Importations of rice are received on to Kilakarai and Devipattam. Markets are well supplied.				Generally fair.	Employment in some villages insufficient owing to agricultural operations being slow. Necessity to provide labour not imminent.	Some days of the week are cloudy, but no rain has fallen. If rain falls nunjah cultivation will be benefited.		
Trade is carried on and articles are available. Markets are supplied.								
Prices of food-grains are changing. Petty traders are visiting the Hills with miscellaneous things.								
Rice	..	9.29	9.29	8.5	Generally fair.	Employment in some villages insufficient owing to agricultural operations being slow. Necessity to provide labour not imminent.	Some days of the week are cloudy, but no rain has fallen. If rain falls nunjah cultivation will be benefited.	
Cholum	..	..	..	14				
Ragi	..	13.95	13.95	14				
Cumbu	..	13.23	13.23	12.5				

REMARKS.

4. Some Local Fund works have been started in the Palni taluk to give labour to poor ryots.
5. Clouds appear to be moving about in Ramnad only, but there are no indications of rain. Prospects are very gloomy.

(Signed) E. TURNER,
Collector.

of Land Records and Agriculture, Madras, with reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 9393, December 1892.

READ—the following letter from G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Tinnevely, 22nd January 1893, No. 53:—

I have the honour to submit the special season report for the fortnight ending 15th January 1893.

2. *The progress of cultivation.*—From the table appended it will be seen that the rainfall during the first fortnight of January is generally scanty in all years, the bulk of the month's supply being due in the latter half of the month.

Taluka.	10 years' average rain-fall during the 1st fortnight in January.	20 years' average rain-fall in January.
Nāngunéri	INCHES.	INCHES.
Tenkāsi	0.18	0.84
Tinnevely	0.17	1.15
Ambāsamudram	0.21	1.21
Tenkāsi	0.41	2.16
Sankaranainārkoil	0.13	1.56
Srivilliputur	0.13	0.61
Sāsi	0.19	0.30
Otapidāram	0.18	0.33
	0.13	0.84

During the fortnight under report the only rainfall reported was 10 inches in Kulasekharapatnam. There was, therefore, no additional supply to the tanks and channels except to a few under the Tāmbraparni in the riverain taluks and under the Kalakad channel in the Nāngunéri taluk. Cultivation was thus generally at a standstill, except under these sources and under wells. Cholum, gingelly and other dry crops were sown over a small extent in Tenkāsi and over 200 acres in Nāngunéri.

3. *General condition of the district, state of the standing crops and of the harvest.*—*Ambāsamudram.*—The condition of this taluk does not call for any serious remark. The extent of the cultivation was given in the previous report. The irrigated crops under the river system are in good condition. The dry crops are still holding out and will not be lost if there be rain before the end of the month.

Tenkāsi.—The situation in this taluk is also on the whole favorable. During the fortnight under report paddy, samai and ragi were harvested, the yield of paddy being estimated as moderate and that of the dry crops as poor.

Tinnevely.—The crops in the Tāmbraparni valley are in good condition. A small extent under the Chittar channel, which had the benefit of the December rains, has also been saved. Under the Pachaiyar and the Chittar tanks and under rain-fed tanks the crops have all withered. The standing dry crops on dry lands are in fair condition. The extent harvested during the fortnight under report is given below:—

Crops.	Extent harvested.
Samai	170
Ragi	222
Horse-gram	246
Black-gram	91
Other crops	60

The outturn is estimated at 4 annas on the average. The harvest in the Tāmbraparni valley will begin before the end of the current month.

Tenkāsi.—The standing paddy crops under the Tāmbraparni valley are safe. The crops under the rain-fed tanks (8,600 acres) will be almost entirely lost. The dry crops also, except cotton, and, in some places, pulses and varagu, have also perished. Dry crops under wells (about 3,000 acres) are fair. Ragi has been cut and the outturn is estimated at 6 annas on the average. The cotton crop is in a precarious condition.

Nāngunéri.—Of the standing wet crops, only about 3,000 acres can be regarded as safe. The dry area cultivated was, as mentioned in the previous report, 85,256 acres, of which 11,460 acres have been harvested. The area completely withered is 3,350 acres. The remainder is in a more or less precarious condition. The samai crop is, however, gone. The others may still be saved by rain. Crops under wells are in good condition. Cotton is growing on about 7,310 acres—mostly a second-year's crop—and is in fair condition, but must have rain shortly. A fresh cotton crop can still be sown if there be favorable rains this month. There is no black cotton soil in the taluk. There are estimated to be 10½ lakhs of yielding palmyras in Nāngunéri. The general situation is thus described by Mr. Ayling, the Head Assistant Collector, who has made a very thorough inspection of the taluk:—

"Speaking generally I would divide the taluk into three divisions. If a line be drawn from Padmaneri to Tiravenkatanadapuram and thence to the south of Vizianarayanam, the tracts to the north-east of this will constitute the first. I have described the condition of wet cultivation in my previous report. There is none, except a little which is maintained by wells; the tanks are quite dry and very little of the ayacut has been cultivated at all.

"The second tract is that lying south of this. Here wet cultivation is a little better, but not much. The 5 inches of rain which fell in November enabled a larger proportion of the ayacut to be cultivated; and some crops are still lingering, supported by the scanty supply remaining in the tanks. There are also more wells than farther north, and from the two causes (more wells and November rain) a small proportion of the wet crops will be saved.

"The third tract consists of the villages lying under the hills from the Pachaiyar down to Panagudi. Most of the tanks here are channel-fed, and almost the whole ayacut has been cultivated. The villages round Kalakad, supplied by the Bettardvaikal and other channels, are in good condition, and over 2,000 acres may be regarded as quite safe. Further south, round Thirukurugudi and Panagudi, things are different. Crops which were all right up to the latter part of December are now fast perishing for want of rain; at least half must have already withered, and, even if rain falls now, it will be too late to save the greater part and any outturn yielded must be scanty. At Valliyur only 270 acres were cultivated out of an ayacut of 1,000; by this time it has probably all withered.

"Dry crops are pretty much the same. They are better on the south and to the west under the hills, and some of the gram crops there may yield up to 8 annas; but in other parts the yield will be 4 annas or less even where the crops have not perished altogether."

Sankaranainārkoil.—There is little to be added to what was reported for the previous fortnight. Of the 2,000 acres of standing paddy, only about 300 acres, mostly protected by wells, can be said to be in good condition; 400 acres have withered, and the remainder is in an uncertain condition.

Plantains and betel under wells are in good condition, but horse-gram has withered in some parts. Cotton has not germinated yet; but the condition of castor-oil and chillies is fair, and the bulk of the latter crop has been harvested. There are about 23,500 yielding palmyras. Ragi and chillies have yielded 8 and 10 annas, respectively. The area protected by wells is about 13,000 acres under 5,650 wells. There are also 550 wells in "wet" lands supplementing other irrigation works.

Srivilliputur.—The standing paddy crop covers 8,400 acres, of which about 4,000 acres have already withered and 4,000 acres are in a hopeless, or almost hopeless, condition. Thus only about 400 acres of paddy on wet lands can be considered safe. About 4,000 acres of wet lands were sown with dry crops which are nearly harvested with a yield ranging from 4 to 8 annas. Of this area 1,000 acres are sown with cotton which is still on the ground and in good condition. As regards dry crops on unirrigated lands, the following information has been procured since the previous report as to the area cultivated in the year to the end of December and the condition of the different crops.

Crop.	Cultivated area.	General condition.
Cholum	ACK. 8,790	Half the extent was harvested yielding from 4 to 6 annas. The standing crop is estimated to yield 2-anna crop.
Cumbu	12,976	The crop on 6,191 acres was harvested with an yield from 4 to 6 annas. The standing crop is withering and likely to fail.
Ragi	2,904	Harvested in full with an outturn of 4 annas and under.
Samai	15,694	One-third entirely failed and the rest yielded but 2 annas and under.
Varagu	8,030	Do. do. do.
Other food-grains	7,750	Nearly half yielded 2 annas and less and the standing crops will give a similar outturn.
Horse-grain	2,928	Nearly half yielded 2 annas and less, but the remaining half is withering.
Gingelly	4,131	Harvested in full with an outturn of 2 annas and less.
Cotton	25,363	This crop is withering. If there be rain the yield may be 4 annas.
Palms	2,780	The area harvested was 546 acres and the yield was but 1 anna.
Other crops	6,684	The area harvested was 681 acres and the yield was 2 annas and less. The standing crop is precarious.

Crops under wells.—Paddy was sown on 490 acres and it is in a fair condition, the probable outturn being estimated at 4 to 8 annas. Dry crops were cultivated on 21,751 acres under wells. Samai and gingelly cultivated on 106 and 202 acres respectively, have been harvested and yielded from 4 to 8 annas and the rest are standing crops which are in a good condition and likely to yield a similar outturn. There are 2½ lakhs of palmyras, of which approximately one-half are yielding, the return being about normal.

Satur.—There is but little to add regarding this taluk to what was reported in the previous fortnight.

The dry crops, except under wells (7,500 acres), are not in good condition.

The principal standing dry crops are cholam, 1,000 acres; cumbu, 33,500 acres, wholly dependent on rain shortly; cumbu on black soil will stand for 15 days longer; ragi, about 1,000 acres; samai, about 1,010 acres, of which 75 per cent. may wither; varagu, 5,000 acres, of which the same must be said; horse-grain, 2,000 acres, the yield of the bulk of which will be trifling; gingelly, 105 acres, expected to yield a 4-anna crop; cotton, 41,800 acres, which is generally in good condition; the crop on black soil will yield from 8 to 12 annas if there be rain within a month.

Otapidaram.—The situation has not improved during the fortnight. In parts of the Otapidaram and Panikulam divisions the standing crops are holding on, but in the Vilatikulam division there has been on the whole a total failure. About 38 acres of paddy were harvested to the end of December and the yield is estimated to be less than 4 annas. Cholam on 2,721 acres was cut with an average yield of 8 annas. Cumbu was harvested on 251 acres with an yield ranging from 4 to 12 annas. Ragi was reaped on 1,061 acres with an outturn ranging from 4 to 16 annas. Other crops were harvested on 1,115 acres with an outturn of 4 to 8 annas.

4. *The course of prices and of trade.*—The appended statement will show that prices have generally fallen or been stationary. The import by sea at Tuticorin of grain during the fortnight ending 13th January is noted below:—

	RAOS.
Paddy	42,741
Rice	9,372
Cumbu	414
Ragi	425
Cholum	75

There were also large consignments during the period by rail.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN SEERS PER RUPEE.

Taluka.	Date.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Ragi.
		SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Tenkasi	31st December 1892 ..	8 40	..	..	..
	7th January 1893 ..	8 80	..	..	..
	14th	8 80	..	11-12	13-58
Nanguneri	31st December 1892 ..	8 30	12-15	11-13	14-55
	7th January 1893 ..	8 30	11-86	10-87	14-55
	14th	8 30	..	..	14-65
Tinnevely	31st December 1892 ..	9 36	..	13-10	16-44
	7th January 1893 ..	10-11	16-01	15-32	16-85
	14th	9-11	16-01	15-32	16-44
Ambasamudram	31st December 1892 ..	8 80	13-22	11-12	11-41
	7th January 1893 ..	8 80	13-22	11-12	11-41
	14th	8 82	15-65	..	..
Tenkasi	31st December 1892 ..	8 80	..	12-51	14-30
	7th January 1893 ..	8 80	13-16	13-90	13-58
	14th	8 80	11-40	16-65	14-30
Sankaranainarkoil	31st December 1892 ..	8 40	12-16	..	15-41
	7th January 1893 ..	8 80	11-40	..	15-73
	14th	8 80	11-40	..	16-44
Srivilliputur	31st December 1892 ..	8 00	11-70	11-13	12-87
	7th January 1893 ..	8 32	12-16	13-20	13-58
	14th	8 48	12-16	13-20	13-58
Satur	31st December 1892 ..	8 80	12-16	11-13	12-87
	7th January 1893 ..	8 80	12-16	11-61	13-58
	14th	8 80	12-16	11-82	13-58
Otapidaram	31st December 1892 ..	8 80	..	11-12	..
	7th January 1893 ..	9 00	..	11-12	..
	14th	9 60	..	11-81	..

5. *The condition of the people and the state of the labour market, and general remarks.*—The public health and the general condition of the people are good. There appears to be still no serious want of employment anywhere except in Vilatikulam division, where Local Fund road work is being put in hand; but even there labourers decline to work for less than the ordinary rate of wages.

There is no abnormal emigration yet to Ceylon. By moving from less favoured to more favoured parts of the district, employment is evidently generally procurable by those that want it.

Supplemental lists of minor irrigation works for 1892-93 and revised lists for 1893-94 have been submitted to the Board for sanction. These works will give ample scope for labour in all the affected parts of the district where it is likely to be required for the present. Early sanction is solicited.

The wet area affected in all the taluks and the approximate amount of remission that may have to be granted for waste and withered crops are noted in the margin. Concessions to grow dry crops on "wet" lands at "dry" rates of assessment and to raise pumpkin cultivation on tank-beds at the highest dry rate of the village, subject to a maximum rate of one rupee an acre, have been sanctioned and notified.

The postponement of the land revenue kists in ryotwari villages in the parts affected has also been allowed (Board's Proceedings, No. 269, Mis., dated 18th January 1893).

Taluka.	Wet assessment on holdings.	APPROXIMATE WET REMISSION.
		Area. Amount.
	RS.	ACS. RS.
Tinnevely	2,35,561	8,959 Not made up.
Nanguneri	2,18,488	20,000 1,60,000
Ambasamudram	3,48,843	3,000 12,000
Tenkasi	1,31,864	6,108 32,725
Sankaranainarkoil	70,614	8,000 Not made up.
Srivilliputur	1,37,917	14,000 70,000
Satur	17,783	2,379 11,350
Otapidaram	14,275	2,000 13,000
Tenkasi	4,61,907	Not stated. 1,20,000

Another concession that should, I think, be made is remission for short (wet) crop. As in 1891 a short crop may be taken as a crop yielding two annas or under. The concession should extend to the district generally except to lands under the Tambraparni system.

The zemindars pray that the collection of their kists be postponed till next year. This was allowed in 1890-91 on two conditions — (a) that the zemindars agree to repay the amount, with interest at 6½ per cent., at the beginning of the next kist which commences in January, and (b) that they show the same leniency towards their tenants. I would recommend that the postponement be permitted this year on the same terms to the zemindars in the taluks of Sankaranamkoil, Srivilliputtur, Sātūr and Otapidāram.

Numerous petitions for the grant of dry rations have been presented. Special reports have been called for with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 9721, Mis., dated 33rd December 1892, and the Board will be addressed separately on this subject shortly.

As regards the condition of cattle, no deterioration in their state has as yet been reported, though pasture is insufficient and fodder scarce. Considerable numbers have been sold in the most affected parts.

RESOLUTION—dated 25th January 1893, No. 36.

Submitted for the information of Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 25th January 1893, No. 35.

2. In the week, subsequent to the last general report, there were only a few

Districts.	Rainfall in January.	
	Average expected.	1893. Actual up to 21st.
Chingleput	43	16
South Arcot	63	20
North Arcot	24	67
Salem	16	62
Coimbatore	23	61
Trichinopoly	21	63
Tanjore	41	69
Madura	41	21
Tinnevelly	44	19

showers in parts of Madura and Tinnevelly, so that the total fall for January up to that date was much less than the average expected for the month. On the 22nd and 23rd current, however, good rain is reported from Ramnad and over the greater part of Tinnevelly. The rain in the Tinnevelly district will, the Collector states, do incalculable good, but the Board is not yet in possession of full information as to the extent of country affected by this rainfall. The rain at Ramnad will be useful in feeding the wells and in improving pasturage, but the Collector's report of the 21st instant stated that rain thereafter would be too late to benefit the crops.

3. No further information as to the area of crop sown in the affected districts will be available till next month, but from the Collectors' reports it appears that, except in a few localities, a good early and some, though a very poor, late dry crop has been reaped. The standing crops, in the absence of rain, retrograded, and but little sowing had been found possible even in Tinnevelly previous to the rains of the 23rd, except on land under wells.

4. Prices have, as shown below, become rather cheaper of late and are for the most part decidedly easier than they were in December, but they still continue to be abnormally high, especially in Madura and Tinnevelly, where the cheapest grain—Ragi—is quoted at 15.1 Imperial seers and 14.9 Imperial seers respectively as compared with the normal of 32.1 in Madura and 29.6 in Tinnevelly.

Districts.	Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.									
	Normal rates.		Current rates.			Normal rates.		Current rates.		
			1892.					1892.		
	Decem-ber.	January.	Decem-ber.	7th.	21st.	Decem-ber.	January.	Decem-ber.	7th.	21st.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<i>Rice.</i>					<i>Ragi.</i>				
Chingleput	15.4	15.7	9.9	9.9	10.9	27.7	27.6	15.7	16.1	16.3
South Arcot	16.0	16.4	9.4	10.0	10.3	31.8	31.8	16.6	16.6	16.7
North Arcot	16.2	16.6	10.3	10.6	10.9	31.9	32.4	18.4	18.1	18.5
Salem	15.8	16.0	9.9	10.1	10.3	32.4	31.8	18.7	18.3	18.8
Coimbatore	14.6	14.7	9.6	9.5	9.0	31.8	31.2	19.4	18.8	18.8
Trichinopoly	14.7	15.0	8.3	8.5	8.7	31.3	31.5	15.5	15.4	15.4
Tanjore	15.6	16.0	8.9	9.7	9.8	30.2	30.7	14.8	15.8	16.2
Madura	14.1	14.5	8.6	8.8	9.1	31.6	32.1	15.4	15.4	15.1
Tinnevelly	14.1	14.0	8.6	8.9	8.9	29.3	29.6	14.0	14.2	14.9

Districts.	Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee—cont.									
	Normal rates.		Current rates.			Normal rates.		Current rates.		
			1892.					1892.		
	Decem-ber.	January.	Decem-ber.	7th.	21st.	Decem-ber.	January.	Decem-ber.	7th.	21st.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	<i>Cumbu.</i>					<i>Cholum.</i>				
Chingleput	21.6	22.1	14.2	13.9	13.7	21.3	21.2	15.4	15.1	15.1
South Arcot	31.2	31.1	16.6	16.9	17.0	30.7	33.2	14.3	14.3	16.4
North Arcot	27.8	27.6	16.5	15.7	15.0	28.8	28.4	17.1	15.6	16.4
Salem	29.9	29.9	18.1	17.2	16.8	28.9	26.8	16.3	17.4	17.4
Coimbatore	31.2	31.5	19.0	19.3	19.4	25.4	25.1	17.0	16.4	16.9
Trichinopoly	30.3	30.4	15.4	15.5	16.2	* 33.9	* 40.5	16.3	14.5	14.5
Tanjore	28.8	28.2	14.5	14.5	14.3	26.8	28.4	13.9	13.9	13.9
Madura	28.6	29.2	14.1	14.2	14.1	* 32.3	* 33.2	13.0	14.6	13.0
Tinnevelly	23.7	24.1	12.1	12.5	13.5	25.8	25.4	12.6	12.7	12.7

* Includes prices of cheap variety.

5. As will be seen, from the brief abstracts of the Collectors' reports given below, the situation described in Board's Proceedings, No. 24 of 1893, remains unchanged. The taluks in which the failure of crops has been, and is likely to be, most serious were specified in paragraph 5 of the above Proceedings and are noted below:—

Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population.
ACS.	NO.	
<i>Tinnevelly.</i>		
Sankaranainarkoil	717	213,799
Srivilliputtur	585	190,517
Otapidāram	1,061	342,145
<i>Madura.</i>		
Ramnad	2,104	128,452
Palni	965	195,050
<i>South Arcot.</i>		
Tiruvannamalai	933	205,403
Tindivanam	816	316,018
Tirukoilūr	569	257,132
Kallakurchi	868	240,181
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Taluka.					Area in square miles.	Population.
					ACS.	NO.
Chingleput.						
Madurantakam	...	...	...	...	696	263,137
Tiruvallūr	...	...	...	...	508	170,939
Ponnéri	...	...	...	...	347	122,418

The only portions in which immediate distress is likely to be felt are the Sankaranainarkoil, Srivilliputur and Otapidāram taluks of Tinnevely, and Ramnad and Palni in Madura. It is desirable, however, that throughout the four districts arrangements should be made for beginning on the 1st April as many as possible of the works budgeted for 1893-94 by either the Revenue, the Public Works or the Local Fund Departments, and the Board requests that the earliest possible intimation of sanctioned expenditure may be communicated to the officers concerned, and the earliest possible allotment of funds may be made. The Board considers that for the future it will suffice if the mid-monthly reports called for under G.O., No. 1232 of 1892, be dispensed with except for these areas. For the remaining areas and districts, a monthly report, as already proposed for Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, will suffice.

6. In *North Arcot*, there has been no change in the situation. The laboring classes have sufficient employment; it is reported that there will be no necessity for providing any before the south-west monsoon falls due.

7. In *Chingleput*, more detailed and careful inspection is showing that the karnams' reports of the extent of failure of crops were exaggerated, and that, though the extent of loss of crops will be very large, it will not be as large as at first anticipated. For the present, there is sufficient employment for the laboring classes, and the Collector sees no reason to modify his previous forecasts as to the requirements of the future. It is, however, advisable that the Public Works Department should be prepared to open such works as have to be executed next year early in April next.

8. In *South Arcot*, the Collector describes the state of the standing crops rather more favorably, but there has been no change in the situation.

9. In *Madura*, the condition of the Palni taluk and of Ramnad gives great anxiety. In the former, the standing crops are deteriorating, the wells are drying up and employment is required, and the Collector has commenced expenditure from Local Funds on the collection of gravel and the clearing of prickly-pear to give work. The Collector anticipates the necessity for dry remissions in this taluk. His further report on the matter will be awaited.

In Ramnad, distress is said to be felt by the poorer classes and work is required. The standing crops are drying up and subsequent rain will, it is said, be of no use to them, but the effect of the recent fall should be fully noted in the next report. The Collector considers that work is necessary at once in South Ramnad and he has called upon the Rajah to state what works he proposes to start. A detailed report from the Divisional officer has been called for by the Board.

10. In *Tinnevely*, the absence of rain and of water-supply, except to a few channels under the Tambraparni and one in the Nāngunéri taluk, brought cultivation to a standstill, but it is hoped that the recent heavy rain in the district will do a great deal of good. The condition of the Tenkási, Ambásamudram and Tenkarai taluks calls for no remarks except that an explanation should be furnished for the very large wet remissions (Rs. 1,20,000) estimated for in Tenkarai where the Collector states that only 8,000 acres of crop under rainfed tanks is likely to be lost. In Nāngunéri, which has been inspected by the Divisional officer, the crops have yielded some outturn, better to the south and west than elsewhere, and with the abundance of palmyras the taluk will probably pull through. In the four northern taluks, the situation remains unchanged. Sātūr appears to be safe. In Otapidāram, the northern portion adjoining Ramnad is the worst, the crops having been a total failure there. In the remaining taluks, the crops have been very poor and much total loss is probable.

There 'nowhere in the district appears to be any demand for relief work; even in the worst part of Otapidāram the coolies refusing to work for less than the ordinary rates of wage; there is no abnormal emigration, and the people are able to find work locally.

General orders will be issued separately regarding proposals for remissions in the case of short wet crops, and the Collector's recommendations regarding the postponement of zemindari kists will be referred to the Land Revenue Commissioners for disposal.

11. A statement is appended showing the rainfall to date during the past twenty-two years and the rainfall of the current year in each of the affected tracts specified in paragraph 5. In every tract the rainfall has been very largely below the average. In Otapidāram, it (8.68 inches) is lower than any year during the series with the exception of the year of the great famine 1876-77 when moreover the rainfall of the district as a whole was larger than it has been to date in the current year. In Sankaranainarkoil, the rain to date (11.87 inches) has never been less than in the current year except in 1871-72, when it was 7.94 inches, and in 1886-87 when it was 11.86 inches. In the latter year the rainfall of the district and of the adjoining taluks was not materially below the average; in the former it was generally plentiful. In Srivilliputur, the rainfall (8.55 inches) is below that of any year in the series. In the Madura district, the rainfall to date 18.64 inches is above that in 1876-77, the famine year, by rather less than 1 inch, but is below that of any other year in the series. In the Palni taluk, the rainfall in the current year to date, 10.35 inches, is slightly above that of the famine year (9.45 inches), but is below that of any other year in the series. The rainfall of the current year, however, is not materially below that of 1879-80, when no special measures for the relief of distress were found necessary. In Ramnad, the rainfall to date, 11.38 inches, is largely below that recorded in any previous year of the series, the lowest hitherto recorded fall being 17.48 inches in 1879-80. In the South Arcot district, the deficiency of the year's rainfall is much less marked owing to the exceptionally good early rains which fell in the district. All the late crops, however, which depend upon the north-east monsoon including the valuable ground-nut crop, have had in the district as a whole a north-east monsoon less in amount than any previously recorded. In Tindivanam, the north-east monsoon has never been less save in the famine year 1876-77. In Tiruvannāmalai, the north-east monsoon has never been less, but was not materially above that of the current year in either 1886-87 or 1879-80 or in the famine year. In Tirukoilūr, the north-east monsoon has never been less than in the current year and in Tirukoilūr, it has been less only in one year—the famine year. In the Chingleput district, as a whole, the current season is the fourth in succession during which the rainfall to date has been below the average of the twenty years ending 1889—a series which includes the famine years. The rainfall of the past three years compares as under with the average:—

	INCHES.									
Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.13
1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.91
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.49
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.39
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.19

The greater part of the rainfall of the current year was, moreover, under the south-west monsoon, whereas the crops of the district depend mainly on the north-east monsoon, which, in the current year, was only 7.40 inches, a figure higher than those of two years only in the past twenty-two years, viz., the famine year and the year 1878-79.

In the Ponnéri taluk, the rainfall to date, 28.66 inches, is below that of any year in the series excepting 1875-76 and 1876-77. The normal average to date is 48.95.

In Tiruvallūr, the rainfall to date is 28.49 as compared with the normal 41.39. It is below that of any year in the series excepting the famine year 1876-77 and the year 1873-74. In Madurantakam, the rainfall to date is 33.88 as compared with

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the normal 45.18. Lower falls have occurred in five years of the series, and the rainfall, though low, is not exceptionally low.

12. A consideration of the rainfall table coupled with the prevailing high prices will explain the anxiety felt in regard to the situation by the Collectors of the South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevely districts. It is matter of congratulation that the condition of the people is everywhere as good as it is reported to be.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
" Collectors, Southern Districts.

Exd. J. Moses.

APPENDIX.

Years.	Tinnevely.										Madura.			
	District.			Oapidam.		Sankaranainakoli.			Srivilliputur.		District.		Pandi.	
	April to September.		October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1870-71	4.42	19.76	5.17	13.45	2.45	16.11	4.80	18.00	12.02	14.34	9.33	7.05		
1871-72	4.56	14.26	3.31	13.65	2.14	15.55	6.92	20.58	11.56	19.07	12.25	21.05		
1872-73	7.38	13.83	5.94	13.39	4.73	15.55	9.91	8.72	14.78	13.80	13.80	11.60		
1873-74	8.46	8.46	5.02	8.91	5.71	7.27	10.91	12.38	11.34	13.60	8.65	20.80		
1874-75	5.09	16.42	3.35	12.91	3.64	13.00	6.20	14.95	10.31	15.62	7.45	14.55		
1875-76	5.21	13.19	4.34	11.47	5.08	13.23	7.80	5.00	12.66	16.22	8.17	11.28		
1876-77	4.74	8.99	2.40	4.33	2.96	10.34	4.58	22.99	10.02	7.64	5.70	3.75		
1877-78	7.30	37.17	4.11	39.01	6.56	13.88	12.16	12.39	11.02	26.02	8.89	26.27		
1878-79	12.11	8.86	9.79	8.33	10.37	13.34	15.39	12.37	17.40	7.84	11.47	8.80		
1879-80	9.07	14.02	5.68	8.99	10.31	13.34	12.37	13.22	11.77	9.00	6.20	22.55		
1880-81	8.73	21.23	3.85	15.83	6.39	19.45	7.39	19.89	9.28	9.89	9.49	13.54		
1881-82	8.18	18.48	2.67	17.19	1.97	22.65	6.87	13.98	8.89	14.20	4.12	16.39		
1882-83	9.15	13.83	4.44	11.36	7.04	22.61	12.47	19.38	11.17	14.56	10.24	28.73		
1883-84	10.40	18.14	9.54	17.06	9.91	21.67	9.93	27.48	12.53	20.78	2.14	24.31		
1884-85	4.67	28.01	2.98	24.16	3.10	24.52	4.21	37.16	6.58	26.91	6.43	16.69		
1885-86	7.19	19.83	4.00	16.98	8.10	13.80	8.40	20.86	7.68	17.45	9.72	16.11		
1886-87	8.42	11.95	7.86	10.71	6.70	6.16	12.13	19.71	10.15	20.64	10.05	24.60		
1887-88	7.70	25.75	7.73	21.13	3.87	23.32	9.31	18.42	8.02	20.27	10.10	17.09		
1888-89	6.63	26.44	5.12	22.61	8.47	13.41	11.72	11.47	15.82	9.74	10.37	7.95		
1889-90	9.81	9.87	9.44	9.05	11.88	9.28	9.32	18.14	11.53	16.72	8.96	15.11		
Normal	7.11	17.39	5.71	13.93	6.07	15.13	9.32	18.14	11.53	16.72	8.96	15.11		
1890-91	5.45	10.74	5.95	13.04	7.53	6.90	8.33	13.05	12.45	14.41	6.47	14.70		
1891-92	5.33	28.15	4.76	20.62	4.24	21.67	4.78	13.25	6.80	25.74	5.60	12.46		
1892-93	8.34	5.65	4.96	8.72	7.09	4.78	5.43	3.12	11.21	7.43	4.21	5.14		

* Up to January 21st, 1893.

Years.	South Arcot.									
	Madurai-cont.		District.		Tiruvannamalai.		Kallakurichi.		Tirukottai.	
	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.
1870-71	7.30	17.89	18.38	25.26	20.65	18.95	17.63	16.65	18.98	26.68
1871-72	6.47	25.38	19.98	21.08	22.70	27.50	18.71	22.10	16.03	15.91
1872-73	8.43	46.75	25.69	30.86	23.10	28.35	22.54	21.03	24.70	22.92
1873-74	9.40	38.80	15.18	18.20	10.65	18.00	14.99	11.81	16.28	15.60
1874-75	4.08	14.01	30.18	13.28	21.95	23.00	27.29	15.44	21.30	15.50
1875-76	7.80	16.21	28.47	10.35	20.35	9.33	29.65	8.94	22.29	12.70
1876-77	7.88	10.35	17.55	7.56	22.16	3.85	13.88	6.00	16.89	2.65
1877-78	6.74	43.54	16.22	26.27	26.19	23.13	21.38	16.43	20.23	16.29
1878-79	6.65	8.42	22.28	12.18	23.95	12.37	22.42	14.00	2.73	12.31
1879-80	6.76	11.97	21.02	11.16	18.56	11.85	21.55	2.46	23.16	9.43
1880-81	4.69	20.94	15.60	30.21	20.99	22.99	12.35	26.25	11.80	24.93
1881-82	3.48	18.53	15.41	12.93	19.38	16.69	18.30	19.60	14.55	8.20
1882-83	5.57	17.90	16.54	17.35	18.69	17.74	14.40	15.34	17.33	17.04
1883-84	10.87	22.12	22.31	23.31	16.54	22.73	16.48	18.69	18.07	22.61
1884-85	8.65	32.44	12.35	68.63	13.94	60.45	9.70	42.83	10.85	40.13
1885-86	12.71	21.52	17.63	28.24	24.99	26.61	16.79	18.94	12.32	19.89
1886-87	7.22	16.72	26.54	18.72	31.87	15.68	26.13	7.78	28.91	12.38
1887-88	5.03	34.88	20.20	41.44	21.85	37.71	24.37	28.24	12.01	22.06
1888-89	11.26	10.04	20.73	12.71	19.72	19.77	21.39	11.06	22.25	13.00
1889-90	7.45	20.31	19.66	22.44	21.13	25.02	18.92	16.92	18.38	17.01
1890-91	7.54	12.70	19.98	14.21	18.09	15.44	17.07	13.03	16.00	6.90
1891-92	4.97	32.77	8.37	27.63	5.10	20.08	9.40	12.97	9.38	10.74
1892-93	5.95	4.43	22.80	6.34	26.28	4.75	24.48	4.40	25.13	3.63

Up to January 21st, 1893.

Years.	Chingleput.									
	District.		Madurantakam.		Chingleput.		Tiruvallur.		Ponnéri.	
	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.
1870-71	21.07	21.00	15.55	11.00	17.91	24.83	20.73	21.14	19.95	28.37
1871-72	17.98	28.01	19.12	30.77	22.19	28.34	13.20	25.84	17.83	28.19
1872-73	25.44	40.98	33.55	41.20	20.68	42.16	23.42	30.29	21.47	49.24
1873-74	11.88	17.51	13.82	14.45	15.60	15.39	8.18	15.83	10.53	20.45
1874-75	35.23	28.12	36.55	29.32	41.44	23.60	27.77	27.77	24.88	32.31
1875-76	18.08	13.38	14.19	12.97	10.86	12.79	48.29	22.15	10.24	15.99
1876-77	14.68	4.91	18.75	7.40	16.52	4.90	10.75	3.71	13.95	4.47
1877-78	23.43	21.28	21.98	22.02	15.06	19.13	21.10	19.80	20.08	26.23
1878-79	21.90	8.32	17.93	7.26	24.46	6.09	21.96	8.73	21.07	11.20
1879-80	17.19	23.39	21.83	14.98	31.65	20.41	18.16	23.41	20.92	36.60
1880-81	15.74	17.61	15.93	27.54	19.70	24.21	17.21	23.02	15.44	21.87
1881-82	14.06	29.51	20.27	13.81	13.48	16.77	13.37	16.08	12.44	30.30
1882-83	14.47	34.68	14.43	30.68	16.73	23.14	13.88	29.68	16.00	41.61
1883-84	13.83	57.45	10.76	67.17	12.67	27.18	15.60	37.40	8.90	68.94
1884-85	13.88	30.28	17.34	26.86	18.05	63.57	12.22	62.88	11.97	36.66
1885-86	28.51	17.02	35.54	13.48	20.91	30.60	11.71	32.78	11.67	21.09
1886-87	17.77	42.82	21.76	42.70	24.77	45.55	13.55	36.15	17.15	49.10
1887-88	21.52	33.16	21.45	24.49	26.60	47.12	16.88	25.03	17.92	30.35
1888-89	17.53	21.35	19.11	18.55	24.00	22.48	15.89	22.38	15.20	33.39
1889-90	19.17	25.95	26.19	24.99	20.59	22.22	17.20	24.19	17.64	31.31
1890-91	18.88	10.91	16.71	11.89	25.40	14.46	16.78	9.74	15.27	10.70
1891-92	18.08	21.31	6.23	20.30	6.84	23.93	10.96	21.60	6.88	23.40
1892-93	26.79	7.40	27.92	6.96	33.34	5.92	20.22	5.27	19.06	9.60

Up to January 21st, 1893.

C. No 812 of 93

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1893.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed January 11th.

Proceedings, 25th January 1893, No. 36.

02/11/93

Submitting to Government, with remarks,
report on the state of the season in certain
Southern districts, for the fortnight ending 15th
January 1893.

357/18

6TH FEBRUARY 1893, Nos. 107, 107A, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land
Records and Agriculture), dated 25th January 1893, No. 36 :—

Read—the following letter from F. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., Acting Collector, North
Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and
Director of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Chittoor, 23rd January
1893, No. 352 R. Gl. :—

I have the honour to submit the season report for the fortnight ending 15th
instant.

2. Since the submission of my last report for the fortnight ending with 31st
December 1892, there has been no rain
worth mentioning. The particulars of
rainfall during the period under report
in this district are given in the margin.

3. From the abstract given below
it will appear that the prices of the
principal food-grains, though continuing
to be high, have slightly fallen. The
fall is attributed partly to the harvest
and partly to the larger supply of grains
in the market offered for sale by ryots who have to pay their kists :—

Average for the week ending.					
		Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumbu.
24th December 1892		10.15	15.94	17.96	15.90
31st		10.41	15.61	18.18	16.14
7th January 1893		10.57	15.63	18.03	15.68
14th		10.85	15.94	18.41	16.00

Markets are reported to be well supplied with food-grains, but, as reported by
the General Charge Deputy Collector, the high prices are partly due to the export of
grain to the southern districts.

4. The following abstract shows the existing supply of water in the irrigation sources in each taluk and division in this district:—

Taluk and Division.	Number of tanks.	Number holding sufficient supply.	Number holding insufficient supply.	Number in which the supply has been exhausted.
Chittoor	533	49	300	184
Chandragiri	298	3	52	243
Palmanér	532	157	259	116
Gudiyátam	120	32	86	52
Vellore	114	4	21	89
Pólar	280	5	46	229
Wandiwash	596	127	222	247
Aréot	412	27	237	148
Wallaiah	345	81	249	115
Panganúr	1,212	177	623	412
Kangundi	306	21	129	156
Arni	176	24	120	32
Kalahasti	370	15	315	40
Maderpak	228	68	78	82
Putúr	208	22	86	160
Tirutani	276	93	106	77
Total	6,006	856	2,829	2,322

5. Detailed information as to the total extent of cultivation in each taluk, the extent harvested, the outturn, and the estimated yield of the standing crops, up to the 31st December 1892, was furnished in the report for the previous fortnight. On the whole, there has not been any marked change during the fortnight in the general condition and prospects of the district. Ploughing of lands for the hot-weather crop is going on under wells and channels, and under other irrigation sources having a fair supply.

The extent of cultivation during the month can only be reported in the next fortnightly report. An abstract of the reports received from Divisional officers, regarding the condition of the standing crops and of the people, is given below:—

Sub-Collector's Division.—The standing wet crops are generally in fair condition except in some villages of Vellore and Gudiyátam taluks. The paddy crops in Gudiyátam taluk are slightly diseased. Should there be no further rain, loss of crops is anticipated on the following areas in the division:—

Aréot	Acres.
Vellore	3,144
Gudiyátam	440
Total	1,614

The dry crops are reported to be in a deteriorating condition; but the present state of things does not warrant the grant of dry remissions. People are also in good health, and the working classes find sufficient employment in agricultural operations and in public works.

Head Assistant Collector's Division.—Standing crops, both dry and wet, are reported to be in fair condition, and they are expected to yield a fair average except in parts of Arkónam division, where they are in a precarious condition, and in the upland tracts of the zemindari divisions, where they have begun to wither, and will wither if there be no more rain within a month. Though the water-supply in Chandragiri taluk has been almost exhausted in almost all the tanks, there is only slight shavi, for the crops mostly depend on the supply from spring and river channels. Public health is generally good, except that fever and small-pox prevail in parts. People find sufficient employment. There is no necessity to provide any employment for them.

General Charge Deputy Collector's Division.—Except the crops on 565 acres in Wandiwash taluk and 962 acres in Pólúr taluk, which are likely to become shavi for want of rain, the wet crops on the remaining areas may be considered safe, and the yield is estimated to be about the average. The condition of the people is good.

Head-quarter Deputy Collector's Division.—The condition of the wet crops in Palmanér taluk and in Punganúr zemindari is good. Wet crops in Chittoor taluk have been mostly harvested. Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, the later dry crops, such as horse-gram, are reported to be fading, and considerable shavi (figures not reported) is also anticipated in Chittoor taluk. People are in a healthy condition and are engaged in agricultural operations.

6. The general condition of the people is good, though fever is reported to prevail to a slight extent in parts of the district. The labouring classes find sufficient employment on public works and in agricultural operations, and no cases of wandering in search of employment are reported, nor is any necessity for providing employment expected to arise before the south-west monsoon falls due. The possibility of rain in the next few months is but slight.

Read—the following letter from J. THOMSON, Esq., Collector of the Chingleput District, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Saidápet, 23rd January 1893, Ref. on No. 232-Eng.:—

I have the honour to submit the season report for the first half of January current.

2. The rainfall statement is enclosed; it gives an average of .15 for the district. The heaviest fall was .65 for Conjeeveram and is understood to have been of some use there.

3. *Cultivation.*—There are no returns for the half month. Ploughing for and planting of ragi, chillies and the like garden crops under wells, the planting of navarai under big tanks, and ploughing for and sowing indigo are the only cultivation.

4. *Prices.*—I submit the statement for the week ending the 14th current. Rice varied from 12.69 at Sríperambudur to 8.68 at Tiruvallúr, the average being 10.33, and ragi from 17.10 at Conjeeveram to 15.07 at Tiruvallúr, Sathíavedu and Poonamallee with an average of 15.89. Rice is, therefore, a half seer, and ragi a quarter seer, cheaper than as last reported.

5. *Condition of Crops.*—In the absence of rain, only deterioration of crops, dry and wet, could be looked for. Whatever dry crop is worth reaping will soon be gathered; where there is no water the more advanced wet is struggling on towards yielding a poor crop and the tender paddy can only wither.

6. *Harvest and Outturn.*—No figures can be supplied for the fortnight that can be regarded as accurate—

(i) In Ponnéri of about 30,000 acres of dry over 9,000 represent plantations and topes, and 7,500 of the remainder have been harvested, two-thirds of which is estimated by the Revenue Inspectors to have yielded a 4-anna crop. Of the remaining 13,500, 8,700 are ranked under 4-anna, and 3,000 under a nil, yield. About 10,000 of this 13,500 is paddy. On the wet land 7,400 acres are harvested, more than one-half of which is ranked under 8 annas and one-third at 4 annas; fifteen-six-tenths of the standing crop (32,000 acres) is paddy, and 10,000 acres are estimated to yield 4 annas and 13,000 nothing. The Tahsildar regards these figures for the dry lands as somewhat worse than the actual, but would accept 13,000 wet

acres as being shavi and 2-anna crop. In his azmaish he is finding the village estimates of yield to be below the fact which they explain by dew enhancing it. Shavi lists have been received from 85 villages for 6,393 acres and are coming in.

(ii) For Saidápet the figures now returned by the Tahsildar are useless. Shavi lists have been received for 500 acres and are expected for 5,000. The Deputy Collector adheres to his estimate of yield last reported, but has not communicated to me how his check-azmaish reflects on the karnam's estimates.

(iii) In Tiruvallúr about 13,000 acres have been harvested in the fortnight with yield varying from 4 to 8 annas. About four-sevenths of the whole area under crop are still standing; half of the reaped paddy (over 14,000 acres) is classed by the Tahsildar under 4-anna crop.

(iv) In Chingleput the harvest has been of ragi and kar with an outturn of 8 annas. The Tahsildar now averages the dry crop at 2 annas.

(v) The Tahsildar of Conjeeveram gives acres 50,000 harvested and 80,000 standing, more than 40,000 of the former and 57,000 of the latter yielding, and to yield, 8 annas and above it. He anticipates 5,000 acres of shavi, 820 having been reported up to date.

(vi) The Madurántakam Tahsildar states that the early sown samba is being reaped and yielding 8 annas, and the late sown is withering; shavi lists have been received from 20 villages to the amount of Rs. 1,357; the ryots are contracting the area for baling with diminution of water. The ground-nut harvest is from 2 to 4 annas. Varagu is turning out even worse than was expected, and the horse-gram is equally bad.

7. The Sub-Collector submits * some general observations regarding the condition of each of his taluks and the results, so far, of his and the Tahsildar's check of the karnams' estimates which the Board will please refer to. In Conjeeveram both total loss and short crop would appear more than double and treble, respectively, of what they ought to be; in Madurántakam and Chingleput the area of total loss will be very considerably reduced and of short crop slightly enhanced. The necessity of very careful azmaish is apparent. I have sent three huzur clerks to Madurántakam and have directed the Tahsildars to utilize the Stationary Sub-Magistrates for villages near the kusbahs, provided they can be in their Courts by 1 P.M., or on alternate days for the whole day.

8. The health of the people is reported good everywhere. There is some foot-and-mouth disease among cattle, but not of any importance. The markets are well supplied. Ragi appears to be the only article of import. The price of paddy may fall somewhat during the harvest. I do not think ragi will be any cheaper.

9. There is sufficient employment for the present in connection with the harvest. I have nothing fresh to remark as regards the future. The Deputy Collector says nothing as to Ponnéri. In the Sub-division the Sub-Collector anticipates little or no trouble till the end of the year. I have set aside Rs. 3,732, balance of the minor irrigation grant for his division, and asked for proposals for works where he finds them necessary; he has reported two up to date which have been sanctioned by me in anticipation. He wishes the Public Works Department, Local Fund and Minor Irrigation grants of next year made available with the beginning of the official year, and also certain salt works which he understands to be contemplated at Tirupódr, Chingleput taluk. I have not heard of this latter work until now, but it is likely to be useful if things turn out badly.

10. The Divisional officers are all on tour. I have not been able to leave headquarters during the fortnight owing to office work of sorts.

11. I think these fortnightly reports are of little use until distress has actually set in; they might be ordered for the month till the end of March.

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ENCLOSURE.

From J. ANDREW, Esq., Sub-Collector of Chingleput District, to the Collector of Chingleput District, dated Uttramerur, 19th January 1893.

As desired in your Reference on No. 1001 G. and B., S.L.R., dated 24th December 1892, I have the honour to forward season reports of the Tahsildars of this division for the half month ending 15th instant.

2. I. Progress of cultivation.—Paddy is being harvested in the three taluks, and second-crop cultivation to a small extent is going on under the big tanks and ploughing for ragi, chillies, &c., under wells.

3. II. Condition of standing crops.—Under large tanks and river channels, as well as under wells, the crops are doing well, but under minor tanks there will be a considerable extent of poor outturns as well as total loss. The dry crops have, generally speaking, fared badly though there has been very little total loss. On this subject I shall be shortly submitting a special report.

4. III. The extent harvested and outturn in annas.—The Chingleput Tahsildar reports that 3,471 acres of ragi and 2,734 of kar have been harvested, the average outturn being 8 annas.

The Conjeeveram Tahsildar reports that 50,085 acres have been harvested, of which he puts down 8,193 as 4-anna crop and 25,724 as 8-anna crop and 14,801 as 12-anna crop. The Madurántakam Tahsildar does not mention the amount harvested.

5. IV. Course of prices and of trade.—The following were figures given by the three Tahsildars in their weekly reports of 7th and 14th instant, respectively, as well as in a statement they gave me of prices for January 1892:—

		Chingleput.	Conjeeveram.	Madurántakam.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
	January 1892 ..	9-62	9-81	10-23
	7th ..	9-62	10-75	10-23
Rice, 2nd-sort ..	14th ..	10-6	10-75	10-28
	January 1892 ..	12-08	12-39	11-97
	7th ..	15-90	17-10	15-39
Ragi ..	14th ..	15-90	17-10	15-39

From this it will be seen that prices have remained stationary during past two weeks except that rice has fallen in Chingleput and that prices are more favorable than they were in January 1892. They have fallen slightly since last month. Ragi has been imported from Bangalore and rice exported to Madras on a small scale. With the harvest now begun I anticipate a slight fall provided a demand does not spring up from southern districts.

6. II. Condition of people.—Good.

7. VI. Abundance or otherwise of employment.—The Chingleput Tahsildar speaks of the necessity that may arise of finding work for the people of the villages surrounding Tirukalikundram and Chingleput. The Conjeeveram Tahsildar thinks there will be no need to provide work till the middle of April. The Madurántakam Tahsildar offers no definite opinion. I shall express my views below.

8. VII. Prospects of rain.—There have been a few showers here and there which have done some good. There are no prospects of further rain.

9. VIII. General Remarks.—I think it will be more satisfactory if I offer some general remarks on each of the three taluks.

10. Conjeeveram.—I toured through this taluk last month and formed a generally favorable opinion of its condition as reported in my last season report. Under my orders the present and late Acting Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors have, during the past few weeks, tested 84 villages. Comparing these results with the figures given by the karnams in their forecast at the end of last month from which figures the Tahsildar framed his consolidated report which he submitted to you, and assuming that the karnams exaggerated the extent of probable shavi and short crop on the same principle in the untested as in the tested villages, the probable shavi and short crop (2 annas and less) may be taken as acres 3,000 and 800 instead of acres 6,500 and 2,759, respectively, as already reported to you by the Tahsildar. Including second crop, 21,389 acres of wet and 8,212 acres of dry lands were cultivated up to end of December in excess of the cultivation up to end of same month in last fasli and total shavi and short crop (2 annas and less) in last year as acres 12,878 and acres 1,690 respectively. Thus, out of a much larger cultivated area

this year, we have a much smaller extent of shavi and short crop. Dry lands are, however, worse than in last year, though there has been no total loss to speak of, except in the case of wet crops grown on dry lands (achukattu land) where total loss was not undeserved. The average yield on dry lands will probably be about 6 annas. All things considered, except in a very few villages in the north-west of the taluk this is by no means a bad year for Conjeeveram. If minor irrigation and Public Works Department works are put in hand promptly in April and if the south-west monsoon sets in in due course, no relief works will be necessary in the future.

11. *Madurantakam taluk.*—I have not inspected this taluk beyond driving from Chingleput to Madurantakam (the wet crops on both sides of the road in good condition and the varagu yielding from 4 to 6 annas) and from Perunagar to Uttramaram this morning along which road I chiefly saw dry crops—cholum and varagu—yielding from 6 to 8 annas. I have, however, had 25 villages in different parts inspected by Tahsildar and some of his Revenue Inspectors during the past few days, and the result is here noted in respect of wet lands. For these 25 villages the karnams had reported acres 1,530 as shavi and 176 as short crop (2 annas and less), whereas the more recent inspection of Tahsildar, &c., showed the probable shavi and short crop to be 980 and 203 respectively. From this it will be seen that the karnams have considerably exaggerated the amount of probable shavi. Assuming that the others have exaggerated in a like proportion in the remaining villages, their original forecast of total loss on wet lands, furnished to you by the Tahsildar, would be reduced from acres 10,740 to about acres 6,900 and the short crop (2 annas and less) would be raised from acres 2,104 to about acres 3,000.

The wet cultivation up to end of December for four faslis, as furnished by the Tahsildar, is given here—

Fasli	1299	1300	1301	1302	ACS.
...	...	...	...	...	50,913
...	...	...	...	...	55,928
...	...	...	...	...	38,184
...	...	...	...	...	62,671

Thus when it is considered that the wet cultivation of the present fasli is much greater than that of any of the past three faslis, especially than 1301, and that remissions for shavi and short crop of 1301 amounted to Rs. 21,976, it seems to me that so far as wet lands go the loss this year is not so very serious and that it compares favorably with the three preceding years—bad years it is true. During the current year, 16,746 acres of dry lands were cultivated more than last year, but the outturn appears to be very poor all round, though scarcely any total loss.

12. I cannot at present form a final opinion as to Madurantakam taluk, but I have just begun a tour through it. My present impression, however, is that with the entire allotment you have just placed at my disposal for minor works this year, there will be no need to open relief works at all if the south-west monsoon sets in favorably, provided we are able to start all Public Works Department and minor irrigation and Local Fund works promptly at the beginning of April and provided the Public Works Department in selecting their works for 1893-94 select, as far as possible, works in affected localities and such works as will employ many coolies. I should add, however, that I hear it rumoured that manufacture of salt will not, as usual, take place in the salt factory at Cheyur and if this rumour is unfortunately true, the result will be unfortunate and will considerably upset my calculations, as this will deprive a large number of Pariahs of their usual employment in the hot season, and I believe that in the neighbourhood of Cheyur the Pariahs are often troublesome.

13. *Chingleput taluk.*—I now come to Chingleput taluk through which I toured during the past 3 or 4 weeks. As stated in my last report the worst villages are those within 4 or 5 miles of the coast (between Sadras and 3 or 4 miles north of Mahabuliparam). Next to them come some of the villages surrounding Tirukalikundram and Chingleput. The rest are not at all badly off. As I found in my tour that the karnams had in their forecast of outturn, on which the Tahsildar based his consolidated report to you at the end of December, very greatly exaggerated the probable loss, I employed myself in getting the karnams of all the villages within 6 or 7 miles of my different camps to write up revised figures; next I had the Revenue Inspectors and several of my clerks to check as many villages as possible selected by me. I over-checked as many as I could. The Tahsildar in other parts of the taluk also checked a number of villages near which I did not camp. The result is that, counting only those tested by Revenue Inspectors, clerks, Tahsildar and myself, I can give approximate forecast of the outturn of 86 villages.

14. In submitting to you his forecast based on the karnams' returns, the Tahsildar reported acres 16,192 and acres 6,380 as the probable total shavi and short crop (2 annas and less) respectively. Subsequently the Tahsildar sent me a revised statement as he found that some villages had not been included in that consolidated return. These revised figures showed acres 17,300 and acres 6,700 as the probable shavi and short crop (2 annas and less) respectively. Assuming, as is fair, that the karnams of the 86 tested villages exaggerated the loss and short crop in the same proportion as those of the untested villages, I calculate that the total loss and short crop will be

9,100 acres and 8,800 acres as against acres 17,300 and 6,700 respectively. If this is correct the state of the taluk is considerably better than at first appeared to be the case, though it is quite bad enough.

15. From figures furnished by the Tahsildar I see that the cultivation up to end of December exceeds that of last fasli by acres wet 12,640 and dry 8,164.—

Cultivated area.							
1299.		1300.		1301.		1302.	
Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.
ACS. 44,408	ACS. 18,49	ACS. 43,655	ACS. 19,263	ACS. 33,103	ACS. 12,150	ACS. 46,743	ACS. 20,314

16. In my last report I mentioned the probability of its being necessary to find work in some of the coast villages next month. You have since placed funds at my disposal for minor irrigation works and this, with some savings of Taluk Board to be utilized, will, I think, be enough to carry us over to the end of March.

17. As for next year, if Public Works Department and minor irrigation and Local Fund works are started promptly at beginning of April and if you and the Executive Engineer can arrange as I am about to suggest, my present opinion—it is only an opinion and I may be over-sanguine—is that no relief works proper will be necessary, provided the south-west monsoon sets in favorably.

18. The manufacture of salt at Covelong and earthwork, &c., to be done by the Salt Department there will give ample work to people within a radius of 6 or 7 miles between this and June. I hear that the Board (Separate Revenue) have sent up to Government detailed estimates for opening up a salt manufactory at Tiruporur and that the works can be begun the moment Government passes orders. The Salt Inspector gave me some rough figures from memory, and I would only say here that if Government sanctions the works people within a radius of 10 miles or so (taking in the very worst villages) will flock in and find ample work, and the Public Works Department and minor irrigation money that will otherwise have to be spent in that direction may be diverted towards Madurantakam.

19. I have lists of Public Works Department works for which estimates have been sanctioned, but I have no idea as to the amount the Public Works Department have to spend in this division next year, nor what works they intend to select. I addressed the Executive Engineer on the subject some time ago, but have had no reply. I beg to request that you will urge him not to make any final selection until he let me know how much money he has to spend in this division and what works he proposes to put in hand so that I may offer an opinion through you. It will end in great saving of expense if the selected works consist, as far as are (as far as possible) selected in affected localities and if the selected works consist, as far as possible, of earthwork, postponing masonry work till next year. I would also suggest to you the advisability of asking the Executive Engineer to arrange to have all his works given out on "piece-work" system and not on contract so far as he can to the village officers and leading villagers. This would give us some hold over them and if we found that they were not employing enough coolies or not paying them enough, the work could be handed over to others.

20. To sum up, I propose as follows:—

- (1) That Government be asked to sanction from 1st April the Tiruporur salt works if they intend to sanction them at all.
- (2) That Government be asked to pass the Local Fund budget as soon as possible.
- (3) That the Executive Engineer be addressed as above requested.

21. I may add that I am recasting the proposals for minor irrigation works and hope to let you have them in the course of a week.

I have thought it best to write this season's report at such length as it seemed necessary to correct the forecasts of the karnams already given and to give my general opinion.

My future reports will be greatly curtailed. I should finally add that in the opinion I have expressed I am calculating that there will be, in the coming months, no serious rise in the price, whether from demands from Southern Districts or other causes, which would make it impossible for coolies to live on the wages they earn in Public Works Department, &c., works.

Read—the following letter from M. HAMMICK, Esq., Acting Collector of South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Muttathur, 20th January 1893, No. A :—

I have the honour to submit my fortnightly season report up to 15th January 1893. I have little to add to what I stated in my last report.

2. *Rainfall*.—We had on 3rd January a slight rainfall in several stations—

At Cuddalore, Merkanam and Vriddhichalam we had a very small fall on three other days, but nothing sufficient to affect prospects.

3. *Prices.*—Prices have changed very little, but paddy and rice are a little easier than they were, while in Cuddalore the prices of other grains have risen very slightly.

4. *Movement of grain by rail.*—The returns show considerable imports into Pondicherry, 3,084 maunds, Cuddalore, 213 maunds, Villupuram, 285 maunds, and in Tiruvannamalai, 102 maunds (cumbu). The chief exporting stations were Tindivanam, 1,938 maunds rice and 1,608 maunds paddy, and Tiruvannamalai, 3,400 maunds rice 308 maunds cumbu.

5. The Tahsildars have been very busy touring, and the Revenue Inspectors are making their examination of withered crops as fast as they can. The following is a summary of the chief points reported upon.

Cuddalore.—The crops under spring channels from the Gadilam and Ponnai continue in good condition and the harvest in these parts will be fair. It is just now commencing. In other parts of the taluk the condition is unsatisfactory.

Indigo and gingelly are being sown, and if we get the usual slight showers in the next months, these crops will grow. The existing varagu and ragi crops are very bad every where, but in several places have yielded some harvest.

Villupuram.—The same remarks apply to the taluk. But here the light showers of the 3rd instant have done some good and the dry crop harvest will probably be better than elsewhere. The Tahsildar thinks it will be necessary to push on with minor irrigation works and some Public Works Department tank repairs in April to afford labour. I have little doubt of this and will arrange for this being done.

Vridhdhachalam.—The prospects are unchanged and the taluk is not as badly off as the other taluks in the west of the district.

Tindivanam.—The Tahsildar has inspected crops and finds the varagu entirely lost in most places, but the ground-nut is yielding a poor crop almost everywhere. The condition of the people continues satisfactory. The Tahsildar reports that in some villages the people are clamouring for labour to be given them, but on inquiry he found the complaints were groundless and apparently had been started by the village monigar with a view to get dry remissions granted. The tanks are dry, but drinking water is still available everywhere.

Chidambaram.—The harvest is turning out slightly better than was expected. There need be no fear that any works will be required here. Drinking water is abundant.

Read—the following paper:—

No.

BRIEF Report regarding the state of the season, &c., called for in Board's Proceedings, dated

DRIER Report regarding the state of the season, &c.

Rainfall.	The progress of cultivation.	The condition of the standing crops.	The extent harvested up to date with the estimate of the outturn compared with the average.																								
1	2	3	4																								
Madura Taluk. Rainfall during the fortnight is nil, during the preceding fortnight 27 inch, and during the corresponding fortnight of the previous year, nil. Cultivation during the fortnight is 1,155 acres under all items. In several villages wetlands under wells are being ploughed up for dry cultivation. Dry crops, with the exception of castor-oil seeds and horse-grass, are almost harvested. Standing wet crops have almost withered and are withering in parts of Sholavandan, Samaya-nallig and Tirumukur. The extent totally withered up to date is 6,198 acres. Shavi reports have been received from about 40 villages and prompt attention is paid to them. Early-sown paddy in parts of Tirumukur Arka is being harvested, the outturn being 4 to 12 annas. The extent harvested up to date is 21,623 acres of dry and wet, the outturn as below:— <table> <tr> <th>ANNAS.</th> <th>ACS.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>588</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>22,757</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>8,231</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.. .. .</td> <td>29</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>31,623</td> </tr> </table>				ANNAS.	ACS.	16	18	12	588	8	22,757	4	8,231		29		31,623										
ANNAS.	ACS.																										
16	18																										
12	588																										
8	22,757																										
4	8,231																										
.. .. .	29																										
	31,623																										
Tirumangalam Taluk. Rainfall during the fortnight under review is nil, during the preceding fortnight 40 inch, and during the corresponding fortnight of the previous year nil. The extent of cultivation during 1891-92 and 1892-93 is as under inclusive of inams— <table> <tr> <th>1892.</th> <th>ACS.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Dry</td> <td>168,988</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wet</td> <td>26,160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1893.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dry</td> <td>167,390</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wet</td> <td>17,828</td> </tr> </table> Dry crops, such as cholam, cumbu, &c., except cotton and pulses, have already been harvested. There outturn is 4 to 16 annas. The only standing crops at present are cotton and pulses, and a small extent of cumbu which is being harvested, yield being 8 to 12 annas. Wet crops have almost all withered. Cotton is fading day by day for want of rain. If no rain falls, cotton in north and east will fail. In the south it may be up to 12 annas. Pulses will yield only 4 annas crop, and subsequent rains will be of no use. Paddy crop over a very insignificant extent will yield only 4 annas and less. The extent harvested and the outturn are shown below:— <table> <tr> <th>ANNAS.</th> <th>ACS.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>1,375</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>35,647</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>35,058</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>2,703</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>75,296</td> </tr> </table>				1892.	ACS.	Dry	168,988	Wet	26,160	1893.		Dry	167,390	Wet	17,828	ANNAS.	ACS.	16	1,375	12	35,647	8	35,058	4	2,703		75,296
1892.	ACS.																										
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16	1,375																										
12	35,647																										
8	35,058																										
4	2,703																										
	75,296																										
Melur Taluk. Rainfall during the fortnight and corresponding period of last year, nil. 50 inch rain fell during last fortnight. With the aid of well water 220 acres wet have been cultivated with cholam and regi. Melur Arka.—Wet crops, except under wells and big tanks, have withered. They are in a fair condition in parts of western villages. Dholl, blackgram, greengram and mochai have been harvested. Standing crops. <table> <tr> <th>ANNAS.</th> <th>ACS.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>2,799</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>10,271</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>67,465</td> </tr> </table>				ANNAS.	ACS.	20	2,799	16	10,271	12	67,465																
ANNAS.	ACS.																										
20	2,799																										
16	10,271																										
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Tiruvadur. Standing wet and dry crops are fading for want of rain. Shavi has occurred in seven or eight villages, and if no rain falls in a week, 50 or 60 acres in Tiruvadur will become shavi. Kottampatti. Standing crops, both wet and dry, have all become shavi except those under wells which are very low. Nattam. Standing crops are in bad condition and will turn shavi if no rain falls soon.																											
Tiruvadur.—4,550 acres in wet and 7,650 in dry have been harvested— <table> <tr> <th>ACS.</th> <th>ANNAS.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>12,306</td> </tr> </table>				ACS.	ANNAS.	16	15	12	8	8	4	4	4		12,306												
ACS.	ANNAS.																										
16	15																										
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Kottampatti.—17,000 acres have been harvested with an outturn of less than 4 annas. Nattam. <table> <tr> <th>ACS.</th> <th>ANNAS.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>33,000</td> </tr> </table>				ACS.	ANNAS.	16	15	12	8	8	4	4	4		33,000												
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Details of wet and dry and other particulars have not been furnished by Revenue Inspectors. The total amount harvested is 54,306 acres with outturn below:— <table> <tr> <th>ACS.</th> <th>ANNAS.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>64,906</td> </tr> </table>				ACS.	ANNAS.	16	15	12	8	8	4	4	4		64,906												
ACS.	ANNAS.																										
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21.

12th Dec. 1892, Mis. No. 9393, for the fortnight ending 15th January 1893, Madura district.

The course of prices and of trade.	The condition of people.	The abundance or otherwise of employment, and whether it is or will be necessary to provide employment.	The possibility of rain in the future and its probable effects in the situation.	General remarks.
6	6	7	8	9
During the fortnight. During preceding fortnight. Scarcity rates. Rice .. 8-65 8-02 8-5 Cholam .. 12-96 12-96 14 Ragi .. 15-5 15-5 14 Cumbu .. 13-23 13-23 12-5 The market is being supplied with grains from different parts of the country, especially Rangoon and Nellore.	Generally healthy. The condition of the poor ryots of Tiruparankundram is worse than other firkas. Ryots living close to Madura find labour in Mills Company, waterworks, &c., and those in Alanganallur and Tirumukur firkas in the Periyar project. In parts ryots live upon the little stock of grains recently harvested.	The lower classes, who generally go to Rangoon, &c., have commenced starting. Labour will have to be provided for soon.	No probability of rain.	There is well-irrigation in many villages of Alanganallur firkas. The Deputy Collector, Madura division, inspected 26 villages in the Madura taluk and has classed them as bad, middling and passable (10, 12 and 4 respectively). In bad, there was but one sheet of shavi and waste under tanks or channels and short crop in isolated fields under wells, permanent or temporary, by baling water. In middling half the extent is likely to fail. Wet crop under rain-fed tanks and tanks fed partly by rain and partly by river is passable. Crops under river channels and tanks solely fed by them have failed entirely. The portion south of the Vaigai is on the whole worse than the northern portion. Even now, fall of rain will benefit. Crops under tanks fed partly by river channels and partly by rains.
During last fortnight. During present fortnight. Scarcity rates. Rice .. 8-45 8-67 8-5 Cholam .. 12-96 12-96 14 Ragi .. 15-55 15-50 14 Cumbu .. 12-96 14-7 12-5 The markets are well supplied with all kinds of food-grains.	Generally healthy.	No other source of labour except the harvest. Reports that people have been emigrating to Ceylon being received. No relief works need be started now. Irrigation works may be put in hand, and the tank irrigation department may be ordered to go on with tank. I am starting special road repairs under Local Fund Board.	No symptoms of rain. Wet crops have failed and subsequent rains will be of no use to them. It will, however, be useful to raise dry crops. Cholam, Cumbu, &c., on wet land, and to the cotton crop.	Shavi consists in the Tahsildar's report, he thinks that there will be room for alarm if season does not improve. If cotton crop fails, as it is likely to do, dry remissions may have to be granted. The Deputy Collector proposes to visit the taluk and submit a detailed report.
During last fortnight. During present fortnight. Scarcity rates. Rice .. 9-71 10-14 8-5 Cholam .. 12-96 12-96 14 Ragi .. 16-27 14-72 14 Cumbu .. 16-17 15-43 12-5 Markets not very brisk. Food-grains available.	Generally healthy; small-pox in parts.	People find labour in harvest and tank works. Some have emigrated to Tanjore, Rangoon, &c. Minor irrigation works have been put on hand.	No symptoms of rain. Subsequent rains will benefit standing crops to a little extent and will enable ryots to cultivate cholam, &c.	Shavi to the extent of 8,000 acres wet and 7,000 acres dry, both carrying a revenue of Rs. 39,000, has occurred. Major portion of shavi annulled.

Brief Report regarding the state of the season, &c., called for in Board's Proceedings, dated 12th

Rainfall.	The progress of cultivation.	The condition of the standing crops.	The extent harvested up to date with the estimate of the outturn as compared with the average.
1	2	3	4
Dindigul Taluk.			
Rainfall during the fortnight is 4.5, during the preceding fortnight 3 inch, and during the corresponding period of the previous year nil.	The cultivation during the fortnight is— Dry. A.C.S. 7,637 .. Wet. A.C.S. 1,748 .. that during the corresponding period of the last year being— Dry. A.C.S. 23,544 .. Wet. A.C.S. 4,522 ..	Standing wet and dry crops withering in most places for want of rain. Crops under wells in good condition, but water in wells is scanty. The outturn of standing crops is as under:— Dry. Wet. Outturn. A.C.S. A.C.S. A.S. 80 .. 20 222 .. 10 2,702 .. 578 30,995 10,132 8 33,370 7,180 4 3,939 80 .. 71,320 18,340 ..	The extent harvested up to date is 162,353 acres, outturn as under:— Dry. Wet. Annas. A.C.S. A.C.S. .. 240 22 20 1,035 41 16 3,559 23 12 74,156 1,219 8 78,010 476 4 4,442 20 .. 160,352 1,801 .. Of this extent 161,542 acres were harvested during the fortnight with outturn as below:— Dry. Wet. Annas. A.C.S. A.C.S. .. 3 .. 16 349 .. 12 32,556 294 8 67,864 190 4 276 101,056 484 .. Gram, black cholam and dholl are now being harvested with an outturn of 4 annas and less. The extent harvested up to the fortnight is 92,083 acres, outturn being as under:— Dry. Wet. Annas. A.C.S. A.C.S. .. 2,814 129 16 7,060 1,825 12 26,750 3,094 8 31,853 499 4 18,419 696 .. 55,938 6,147 ..
Periyakulam Taluk.			
Rainfall during the fortnight and corresponding fortnight of the previous year is nil, and that of last fortnight is 2.3 inch.	The extent cultivated up to the fortnight is 124,994 acres. Wet cultivation could not be completed in many villages for want of water. Many dry lands are waste for want of rain. Supply in some channels in Uttamapalayam division is moderate, and crops under them are likely to yield a fair outturn.	Standing dry and wet crops are generally not in good condition except in parts of Uttamapalayam division. Crops under wells are in a fair condition throughout the taluk. The outturn of standing crops is as under:— Dry. Wet. Annas. A.C.S. A.C.S. .. 2,339 1,201 16 746 1,657 12 3,225 5,540 8 10,757 3,927 4 4,786 1,027 .. 22,353 13,352 ..	Will be reported next fortnight.
Palni Taluk.			
Rainfall during the fortnight and the corresponding period of the previous year is nil, and 12 inch during the last fortnight.	There was very little cultivation during the fortnight under review.	The standing crops are in a worse condition than during the previous fortnight. The dry crops have withered and are rapidly withering. Wet cultivation is being given up on account of the deficiency of water-supply. Extant under shavi is increasing daily. As the wet lands are mostly compounded lands, Government may not lose much revenue.	Will be reported next fortnight.

Dec. 1892, Mis. No. 9393, for the fortnight ending 15th January 1893, Madura district—cont.

The course of prices and of trade.	The condition of people.	The abundance or otherwise of employment, and whether it is or will be necessary to provide employment.	The possibility of rain in the future and its probable effects in the situation.	General remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
During last fortnight. During fortnight under review. Scarcity prices. Rice .. 8-45 8-87 8-5 Cholam .. 13-77 13-86 14 Ragi .. 16-27 15-5 14 Cumbu .. 16-17 15-43 12-5 Prices are stationary. Food-grains are imported from other places and markets are well supplied.	Good ..	Sufficient employment available. No necessity exists to provide employment at present.	No symptoms of rain. Standing wet and dry pulse crops will be benefited if rain falls soon.	Shavi involving 131 acres reported in 2 villages. 51 acres azimished and the rest being inspected. Tanks are completely dry, and wet crops under them are withering. The Sub-Collector visited villages in the north of Hindigul and reports that the Tahsildar's description is accurate. Work is not required at present, and supply in wells is much better than in Palni taluk.
During last fortnight. During fortnight under review. Scarcity rates. Rice .. 8-02 8-45 8-5 Cholam .. 13-77 .. 14 Ragi .. 16-27 16-27 14 Cumbu 12-5 Markets are fairly supplied and importations are received from the north.	Generally good.	People find work in Periyar. No necessity for providing employment exists; at present. But Mr. DeWinton informs me that he cannot take on any more labourers while people are resorting to the works from all sides. I have ordered road repairs to be ready in case of an emergency. I think also that a forest road in Cumbum valley, which is much wanted and for which estimates are ready, might be started.	No prospects of rain. If there is no rain shortly standing crops will wither.	Standing dry crops in Cumbah Allinagar and Devadanapatti divisions are greatly suffering from want of rain, and will yield very little outturn if rains fail. Wet crops in Genguvapatti, &c., in fair condition. In other villages 30 per cent. has become shavi. In Vadagarai, &c., villages shavi remissions to the extent of Rs. 300 each village will have to be granted. Shavi accounts are being received and shavi examined. In Tenkarai village remission to the extent of Rs. 2,000 will have to be granted.
During last fortnight. During fortnight under review. Scarcity rates. Rice .. 8-45 8-45 8-5 Cholam 13-77 14 Ragi .. 15-50 15-5 14 Cumbu .. 13-50 13-96 12-5 Importation is very brisk from the west. Markets are well supplied.	Generally healthy.	No employment available. People live on their own resources and by selling cattle, &c. Work of collecting gravel and removing prickly-pear has been started.	No prospects of rain.	Wells have become dried up and scarcity of drinking water-supply felt. Distress has set in among poorer classes. The Sub-Collector has inspected shavi in the villages adjoining Palni. Inspection of shavi is vigorously pushed on. Large dry and wet remissions will have to be granted as a special case. The Sub-Collector, who has inspected Palni taluk, reports that the Tahsildar's report fairly represents the state of affairs.

Brief Report regarding the state of the season, &c, called for in Board's Proceedings, dated 12th

Rainfall.	The progress of cultivation.	The condition of the standing crops.	The extent harvested up to date with the estimate of the outturn as compared with the average.
1	2	3	4
<i>Ramnad Taluk.</i>			
No rain during the fortnight under review and that of last year. 23 inch of rain fell during last fortnight.	No cultivation owing to want of rain.	Standing crops are withering for want of rain throughout the taluka.	Cholum, ragi, kudiavali, cumbu and varagu are being harvested in some villages, and outturn is less than 4 annas. No harvest in the 4 ain villages.
<i>Sivaganga.</i>			
Rainfall during the fortnight under review and corresponding period of the previous year is Nil. During last fortnight 47 inch of rain fell.	No cultivation is in progress.	Nunja crops of 1st-sort paddy are drooping for want of rain, and in many places they have withered.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of punjah and $\frac{1}{3}$ of nunjah extents have been harvested; outturn of coarse paddy is good, and the outturn of punjah crop is $\frac{1}{2}$ the average.
<i>Kodakanal Taluk.</i>			
Rain during fortnight is 5 inch against 145 inch of the last fortnight.	Cultivation is very slow.	Standing crops are withering for want of rain.	The outturn of crops harvested (2,900 acres) is moderate.

GENERAL

- Shavi has occurred extensively throughout the district.
- Prices approach scarcity rates in some places. Markets are, however, fairly supplied.
- The health of the people is generally good, but small-pox is prevalent in parts. In South Ramnad the poorer classes are in a miserable condition.

MADURA,

21st January 1893.

To the Secretary to the Commissioner of the Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department dated 12th

Dec. 1892, Mis. No. 9393, for the fortnight ending 15th January 1893, Madura district—cont.

The course of prices and of trade.					The condition of people.	The abundance or otherwise of employment, and whether it is or will be necessary to provide employment.	The possibility of rain in the future and its probable effects in the situation.	General remarks.
5					6	7	8	9
	During last fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	During fortnight under review.	Scarcity rates.	Districts felt by poorer classes.	Poor ryots emigrate for want of labour.	Clouds are occasionally moving, and rain is anxiously expected.	Stalwar accounts of shavi to the extent of 540 acres have been received from the barnams of the 4 ain villages, and shavi is being inspected. Shavi is being brought for sale. The Head Assistant Collector reports that from the cultivation returns of the Ramnad zemindari and the Manager's report it appears that cultivation up to November was not much below the average, and that on that account the distress is all the more severe. What grain the ryots had has all been sown, and as the season has failed the ryots have nothing now wherewith to maintain themselves. This is the condition throughout the zemindari. Subsequent rainfall will be of no avail to standing crops. The Ramnad Rajah has been asked to give details of the irrigation works he proposes to start and the funds he will spend. Work is required at once in South Ramnad. If the Rajah can do nothing, Government will have to step in and find work. I know from inspection that the people are hard-pressed.
	During last fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	During fortnight under review.	Scarcity rates.	Generally good.	Labour to available. The losses have started some irrigation works.	Standing crops in parts will be benefited if rain falls copiously in a week.	The Head Assistant Collector submits that the condition of the Sivaganga zemindari must be worse than before, and that he proposes to inspect the same and submit a detailed report.
Rice ..	9-29	9-29	9-29	8-5				
Cholum ..	..	..	..	14				
Ragi ..	13-95	13-95	13-95	14				
Cumbu ..	13-23	13-23	13-23	12-5				
Imports of rice are received on to Kilakarai and Devipattam. Markets are well supplied.								
Trade is carried on and articles are available. Markets are supplied.								
Prices of food-grains are changing. Petty traders are visiting the Hills with miscellaneous things.					Generally fair.	Employment in some villages insufficient owing to agricultural operations being slow. Necessity to provide labour not imminent.	Some days of the week are cloudy, but no rain has fallen. If rain falls nunjah cultivation will be benefited.	

REMARKS.

- Some Local Fund works have been started in the Palni taluk to give labour to poor ryots.
- Clouds appear to be moving about in Ramnad only, but there are no indications of rain. Prospects are very gloomy.

(Signed) E. TURNER,
Collector.

of Land Records and Agriculture, Madras, with reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 9393, December 1892.

Read—the following letter from G. S. FORBE^r, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Tinnevely, 22nd January 1893, No. 53:—

I have the honour to submit the special season report for the fortnight ending 15th January 1893,

2. *The progress of cultivation.*—From the table appended it will be seen that the rainfall during the first fortnight of January is generally scanty in all years, the bulk of the month's supply being due in the latter half of the month.

Taluka	10 years' average rain-fall during the 1st fortnight in January.	20 years' average rain-fall in January.
Nāngunéri	INCHES.	INCHES.
Tenkāsi	0.18	0.84
Tinnevely	0.13	1.15
Ambāsamudram	0.24	1.21
Tenkāsi	0.43	2.16
Sankaranainārkoil	0.13	1.56
Srivilliputur	0.13	0.81
Sātur	0.19	0.86
Uppidāram	0.18	0.38
	0.13	0.84

During the fortnight under report the only rainfall reported was 10 inches in Kulasekharapatnam. There was, therefore, no additional supply to the tanks and channels except to a few under the Tāmbraparni in the riverain taluks and under the Kalakad channel in the Nāngunéri taluk. Cultivation was thus generally at a standstill, except under these sources and under wells. Cholum, gingelly and other dry crops were sown over a small extent in Tenkāsi and over 200 acres in Nāngunéri.

3. *General condition of the district, state of the standing crops and of the harvest.*—*Ambāsamudram.*—The condition of this taluk does not call for any serious remark. The extent of the cultivation was given in the previous report. The irrigated crops under the river system are in good condition. The dry crops are still holding out and will not be lost if there be rain before the end of the month.

Tenkāsi.—The situation in this taluk is also on the whole favorable. During the fortnight under report paddy, samai and ragi were harvested, the yield of paddy being estimated as moderate and that of the dry crops as poor.

Tinnevely.—The crops in the Tāmbraparni valley are in good condition. A small extent under the Chittar channel, which had the benefit of the December rains, has also been saved. Under the Pachaiyar and the Chittar tanks and under rain-fed tanks the crops have all withered. The standing dry crops on dry lands are in fair condition. The extent harvested during the fortnight under report is given below:—

Crops.	Extent harvested.
Samai	170
Ragi	522
Horse-gram	246
Black-gram	91
Other crops	80

The outturn is estimated at 4 annas on the average. The harvest in the Tāmbraparni valley will begin before the end of the current month.

Tenkāsi.—The standing paddy crops under the Tāmbraparni valley are safe. The crops under the rain-fed tanks (8,000 acres) will be almost entirely lost. The dry crops also, except cotton, and, in some places, pulses and varagu, have also perished. Dry crops under wells (about 3,000 acres) are fair. Ragi has been cut and the outturn is estimated at 6 annas on the average. The cotton crop is in a precarious condition.

Nāngunéri.—Of the standing wet crops, only about 3,000 acres can be regarded as safe. The dry area cultivated was, as mentioned in the previous report, 85,256 acres, of which 11,460 acres have been harvested. The area completely withered is 3,350 acres. The remainder is in a more or less precarious condition. The samai crop is, however, gone. The others may still be saved by rain. Crops under wells are in good condition. Cotton is growing on about 7,310 acres—mostly a second-year's crop—and is in fair condition, but must have rain shortly. A fresh cotton crop can still be sown if there be favorable rains this month. There is no black cotton soil in the taluk. There are estimated to be 10½ lakhs of yielding palmyras in Nāngunéri. The general situation is thus described by Mr. Ayling, the Head Assistant Collector, who has made a very thorough inspection of the taluk:—

“Speaking generally I would divide the taluk into three divisions. If a line be drawn from Padmaneri to Tiruvankatandapuram and thence to the south of Vizianarayanam, the tracts to the north-east of this will constitute the first. I have described the condition of wet cultivation in my previous report. There is none, except a little which is maintained by wells; the tanks are quite dry and very little of the ayacut has been cultivated at all.

“The second tract is that lying south of this. Here wet cultivation is a little better, but not much. The 5 inches of rain which fell in November enabled a larger proportion of the ayacut to be cultivated; and some crops are still lingering, supported by the scanty supply remaining in the tanks. There are also more wells than farther north, and from the two causes (more wells and November rain) a small proportion of the wet crops will be saved.

“The third tract consists of the villages lying under the hills from the Pachaiyar down to Panagudi. Most of the tanks here are channel-fed, and almost the whole ayacut has been cultivated. The villages round Kalakad, supplied by the Rettaruvaikal and other channels, are in good condition, and over 2,000 acres may be regarded as quite safe. Further south, round Thirukurugudi and Panagudi, things are different. Crops which were all right up to the latter part of December are now fast perishing for want of rain; at least half must have already withered, and, even if rain falls now, it will be too late to save the greater part and any outturn yielded must be scanty. At Valliyur only 270 acres were cultivated out of an ayacut of 1,000; by this time it has probably all withered.

“Dry crops are pretty much the same. They are better on the south and to the west under the hills, and some of the gram crops there may yield up to 8 annas; but in other parts the yield will be 4 annas or less even where the crops have not perished altogether.”

Sankaranainārkoil.—There is little to be added to what was reported for the previous fortnight. Of the 2,000 acres of standing paddy, only about 300 acres, mostly protected by wells, can be said to be in good condition; 400 acres have withered, and the remainder is in an uncertain condition.

Plantains and betel under wells are in good condition, but horse-gram has withered in some parts. Cotton has not germinated yet; but the condition of castor-oil and chillies is fair, and the bulk of the latter crop has been harvested. There are about 23,500 yielding palmyras. Ragi and chillies have yielded 8 and 10 annas, respectively. The area protected by wells is about 13,000 acres under 5,650 wells. There are also 550 wells in “wet” lands supplementing other irrigation works.

Srivilliputur.—The standing paddy crop covers 8,400 acres, of which about 4,000 acres have already withered and 4,000 acres are in a hopeless, or almost hopeless, condition. Thus only about 400 acres of paddy on wet lands can be considered safe. About 4,000 acres of wet lands were sown with dry crops which are nearly harvested with a yield ranging from 4 to 8 annas. Of this area 1,000 acres are sown with cotton which is still on the ground and in good condition. As regards dry crops on unirrigated lands, the following information has been procured since the previous report as to the area cultivated in the year to the end of December and the condition of the different crops.

Crop.	Cultivated area.	General condition.
Cholum	ACE. 6,700	Half the extent was harvested yielding from 4 to 6 annas. The standing crop is estimated to yield 2-anna crop.
Cumbu	12,976	The crop on 5,191 acres was harvested with an yield from 4 to 6 annas. The standing crop is withering and likely to fail.
Ragi	2,904	Harvested in full with an outturn of 4 annas and under.
Samai	15,334	One-third entirely failed and the rest yielded but 2 annas and under.
Varagu	8,030	Do. do. do.
Other food-grains	7,769	Nearly half yielded 2 annas and less and the standing crops will give a similar outturn.
Horse-gram	2,926	Nearly half yielded 2 annas and less, but the remaining half is withering.
Gingelly	4,131	Harvested in full with an outturn of 2 annas and less.
Cotton	29,580	This crop is withering. If there be rain the yield may be 4 annas.
Pulses	3,280	The area harvested was 546 acres and the yield was but 1 anna.
Other crops	5,332	The area harvested was 691 acres and the yield was 2 annas and less. The standing crop is precarious.

Crops under wells.—Paddy was sown on 490 acres and it is in a fair condition, the probable outturn being estimated at 4 to 8 annas. Dry crops were cultivated on 21,751 acres under wells. Samai and gingelly cultivated on 106 and 202 acres, respectively, have been harvested and yielded from 4 to 8 annas and the rest are standing crops which are in a good condition and likely to yield a similar outturn. There are 2½ lakhs of palmyras, of which approximately one-half are yielding, the return being about normal.

Sâtūr.—There is but little to add regarding this taluk to what was reported in the previous fortnight.

The dry crops, except under wells (7,500 acres), are not in good condition.

The principal standing dry crops are cholum, 1,000 acres; cumbu, 63,500 acres, wholly dependent on rain shortly; cumbu on black soil will stand for 15 days longer; ragi, about 1,000 acres; samai, about 1,010 acres, of which 75 per cent. may wither; varagu, 5,000 acres, of which the same must be said; horse-gram, 2,000 acres, the yield of the bulk of which will be trifling; gingelly, 105 acres, expected to yield a 4-anna crop; cotton, 41,800 acres, which is generally in good condition; the crop on black soil will yield from 8 to 12 annas if there be rain within a month.

Otapidāram.—The situation has not improved during the fortnight. In parts of the Otapidāram and Panikulam divisions the standing crops are holding on, but in the Vilatikulam division there has been on the whole a total failure. About 38 acres of paddy were harvested to the end of December and the yield is estimated to be less than 4 annas. Cholum on 2,721 acres was cut with an average yield of 8 annas. Cumbu was harvested on 251 acres with an yield ranging from 4 to 12 annas. Ragi was reaped on 1,061 acres with an outturn ranging from 4 to 16 annas. Other crops were harvested on 1,115 acres with an outturn of 4 to 8 annas.

4. *The course of prices and of trade.*—The appended statement will show that prices have generally fallen or been stationary. The import by sea at Tuticorin of grain during the fortnight ending 13th January is noted below:—

	RS.
Paddy	42,741
Rice	9,372
Cumbu	414
Ragi	425
Cholum	75

There were also large consignments during the period by rail.

PRICES of grain in seers per rupee.

Taluka.	Date.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Ragi.
		SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Tenkasi	31st December 1892 ..	8.40	..	..	..
	7th January 1893 ..	8.30	..	..	..
	14th	8.30	..	11.12	13.53
Nāngunēri	31st December 1892 ..	8.30	12.15	11.13	14.65
	7th January 1893 ..	8.30	11.36	10.57	14.65
	14th	8.30	..	..	14.65
Tinnevely	31st December 1892 ..	9.35	..	13.10	16.44
	7th January 1893 ..	10.11	16.01	15.32	16.85
	14th	10.11	16.01	15.32	16.44
Ambāsanudram	31st December 1892 ..	8.30	13.22	11.12	11.44
	7th January 1893 ..	8.30	13.22	11.12	11.44
	14th	8.32	13.68	..	..
Tenkasi	31st December 1892 ..	8.30	..	12.51	14.30
	7th January 1893 ..	8.30	12.16	13.90	13.53
	14th	8.30	11.40	15.65	14.30
Sankaranainārkoil	31st December 1892 ..	8.40	12.16	..	16.44
	7th January 1893 ..	8.30	11.40	..	15.73
	14th	8.30	11.40	..	16.44
Srivilliputur	31st December 1892 ..	8.00	11.70	11.12	12.87
	7th January 1893 ..	8.32	12.16	13.20	13.68
	14th	8.48	12.16	13.20	13.68
Sâtūr	31st December 1892 ..	8.30	12.16	11.12	12.97
	7th January 1893 ..	8.30	12.16	11.81	13.58
	14th	8.50	12.16	11.81	13.58
Otapidāram	31st December 1892 ..	8.30	..	11.12	..
	7th January 1893 ..	9.00	..	11.12	..
	14th	9.60	..	11.81	..

5. *The condition of the people and the state of the labour market, and general remarks.*—The public health and the general condition of the people are good. There appears to be still no serious want of employment anywhere except in Vilatikulam division, where Local Fund road work is being put in hand; but even there labourers decline to work for less than the ordinary rate of wages.

There is no abnormal emigration yet to Ceylon. By moving from less favoured to more favoured parts of the district, employment is evidently generally procurable by those that want it.

Supplemental lists of minor irrigation works for 1892-93 and revised lists for 1893-94 have been submitted to the Board for sanction. These works will give ample scope for labour in all the affected parts of the district where it is likely to be required for the present. Early sanction is solicited.

The wet area affected in all the taluks and the approximate amount of remission that may have to be granted for waste and withered crops are noted in the margin. Concessions to grow dry crops on "wet" lands at "dry" rates of assessment and to raise pumpkin cultivation on tank-beds at the highest dry rate of the village, subject to a maximum rate of one rupee an acre, have been sanctioned and notified.

The postponement of the land revenue kists in ryotwari villages in the parts affected has also been allowed (Board's Proceedings, No. 269, Mis., dated 18th January 1893).

Taluka.	Wet assessment on holdings.	APPROXIMATE WET REMISSION.	
		Area.	Amount.
	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Tinnevely	2,96,561	8,950	Not made up.
Nāngunēri	2,18,488	20,000	1,60,000
Ambāsanudram	3,48,842	3,000	12,000
Tenkasi	1,31,464	6,108	32,725
Sankaranainārkoil	70,614	8,000	Not made up.
Srivilliputur	1,37,917	14,000	70,000
Sâtūr	17,783	2,579	11,250
Otapidāram	14,275	3,000	13,000
Tenkasi	4,61,907	Not stated.	1,20,000

Another concession that should, I think, be made is remission for short (wet) crop. As in 1891 a short crop may be taken as a crop yielding two annas or under. The concession should extend to the district generally except to lands under the Tambraparni system.

The zemindars pray that the collection of their kists be postponed till next year. This was allowed in 1890-91 on two conditions—(a) that the zemindars agree to repay the amount, with interest at 6½ per cent., at the beginning of the next kist which commences in January, and (b) that they show the same leniency towards their tenants. I would recommend that the postponement be permitted this year on the same terms to the zemindars in the taluks of Sankaranainarkoil, Srivilliputur, Sâtūr and Otapidāram.

Numerous petitions for the grant of dry remissions have been presented. Special reports have been called for with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 9721, Mis., dated 23rd December 1892, and the Board will be addressed separately on this subject shortly.

As regards the condition of cattle, no deterioration in their state has as yet been reported, though pasture is insufficient and fodder scarce. Considerable numbers have been sold in the most affected parts.

Resolution—dated 25th January 1893, No. 36.

Submitted for the information of Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 25th January 1893, No. 35.

2. In the week, subsequent to the last general report, there were only a few

Districts.	Rainfall in January.	
	Average expected.	1893, Actual up to 21st.
Chingleput	43	16
South Arcot	53	20
North Arcot	24	07
Salem	16	02
Coimbatore	28	01
Trichinopoly	21	03
Tanjore	63	09
Madura	41	21
Tinnevelly	44	19

Collector's report of the 21st instant stated that rain thereafter would be too late to benefit the crops.

3. No further information as to the area of crop sown in the affected districts will be available till next month, but from the Collectors' reports it appears that, except in a few localities, a good early and some, though a very poor, late dry crop has been reaped. The standing crops, in the absence of rain, retrograded, and but little sowing had been found possible even in Tinnevelly previous to the rains of the 23rd, except on land under wells.

4. Prices have, as shown below, become rather cheaper of late and are for the most part decidedly easier than they were in December, but they still continue to be abnormally high, especially in Madura and Tinnevelly, where the cheapest grain—ragi—is quoted at 15.1 Imperial seers and 14.9 Imperial seers respectively as compared with the normal of 32.1 in Madura and 29.6 in Tinnevelly.

Prices in seers of 50 tolas per rupee.

Districts.	Normal rates.		Current rates.			Normal rates.		Current rates.		
	Decem-ber.	January.	1892.	January 1893.		Decem-ber.	January.	1892.	January 1893.	
			Decem-ber.	7th.	21st.			Decem-ber.	7th.	21st.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rice.					Ragi.		
Chingleput	15.4	15.7	9.9	9.9	10.9	27.7	27.6	15.7	16.1	16.3
South Arcot	16.0	16.4	9.4	10.0	10.3	31.8	31.8	16.5	16.6	16.7
North Arcot	16.2	16.6	10.3	10.6	10.9	31.9	32.4	18.4	18.1	18.5
Salem	15.8	16.0	9.9	10.1	10.3	32.4	31.8	18.7	18.3	18.8
Coimbatore	14.6	14.7	9.5	9.5	9.0	31.8	31.2	19.4	18.8	18.8
Trichinopoly	14.7	15.0	8.3	8.5	8.7	31.2	31.5	15.6	15.4	15.4
Tanjore	15.5	16.0	8.9	9.7	9.8	30.2	30.7	14.8	15.6	16.2
Madura	14.1	14.6	8.5	8.8	9.1	31.6	32.1	15.4	15.4	15.1
Tinnevelly	14.1	14.0	8.6	8.9	8.9	29.3	29.6	14.0	14.2	14.9

Prices in seers of 50 tolas per rupee—cont.

Districts.	Normal rates.		Current rates.			Normal rates.		Current rates.		
	Decem-ber.	January.	1892.	January 1893.		Decem-ber.	January.	1892.	January 1893.	
			Decem-ber.	7th.	21st.			Decem-ber.	7th.	21st.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Cumbu.					Cholum.		
Chingleput	21.6	22.1	14.2	13.9	13.7	21.3	21.2	15.4	15.1	15.1
South Arcot	31.2	31.1	16.6	16.9	17.9	30.7	33.2	14.3	14.3	16.4
North Arcot	27.8	27.6	16.5	15.7	16.0	28.8	28.4	17.1	15.6	16.9
Salem	29.9	29.9	18.1	17.2	16.8	25.9	25.8	16.3	17.4	17.4
Coimbatore	31.2	31.5	19.0	19.3	19.4	25.4	25.1	17.0	16.4	16.9
Trichinopoly	30.8	30.4	15.4	15.5	16.2	* 38.9	* 40.5	16.3	14.5	14.5
Tanjore	28.8	28.2	14.5	14.5	14.3	28.8	28.4	13.9	13.9	13.9
Madura	23.3	23.2	14.1	14.2	14.1	* 32.3	* 32.2	13.0	14.6	13.0
Tinnevelly	23.7	24.1	12.1	12.5	13.0	25.8	25.4	12.6	12.7	12.7

* Includes prices of cheap variety.

5. As will be seen, from the brief abstracts of the Collectors' reports given below, the situation described in Board's Proceedings, No. 24 of 1893, remains unchanged. The taluks in which the failure of crops has been, and is likely to be, most serious were specified in paragraph 5 of the above Proceedings and are noted below:—

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population.
	ACS.	NO.
Tinnevelly.		
Sankaranainarkoil	717	213,793
Srivilliputur	585	190,517
Otapidāram	7,061	342,145
Madura.		
Ramnād	2,104	128,452
Palni	965	195,050
South Arcot.		
Tiruvannāmalai	933	205,403
Tindivanam	813	316,018
Tirukoilū	569	257,132
Kallakurchi	868	240,181

Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Chingleput.	ACS.	NO.
Madurantakam	...	...
Tiruvallūr	...	...
Ponnéri	...	...
	696	263,137
	508	179,939
	347	122,418

The only portions in which immediate distress is likely to be felt are the Sankarainarkoil, Srivilliputur and Otapidāram taluks of Tinnevely, and Ramnad and Palni in Madura. It is desirable, however, that throughout the four districts arrangements should be made for beginning on the 1st April as many as possible of the works budgeted for 1893-94 by either the Revenue, the Public Works or the Local Fund Departments, and the Board requests that the earliest possible intimation of sanctioned expenditure may be communicated to the officers concerned, and the earliest possible allotment of funds may be made. The Board considers that for the future it will suffice if the mid-monthly reports called for under G.O., No. 1232 of 1892, be dispensed with except for these areas. For the remaining areas and districts, a monthly report, as already proposed for Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, will suffice.

6. In *North Arcot*, there has been no change in the situation. The laboring classes have sufficient employment; it is reported that there will be no necessity for providing any before the south-west monsoon falls due.

7. In *Chingleput*, more detailed and careful inspection is showing that the karnams' reports of the extent of failure of crops were exaggerated, and that, though the extent of loss of crops will be very large, it will not be as large as at first anticipated. For the present, there is sufficient employment for the laboring classes, and the Collector sees no reason to modify his previous forecasts as to the requirements of the future. It is, however, advisable that the Public Works Department should be prepared to open such works as have to be executed next year early in April next.

8. In *South Arcot*, the Collector describes the state of the standing crops rather more favorably, but there has been no change in the situation.

9. In *Madura*, the condition of the Palni taluk and of Ramnad gives great anxiety. In the former, the standing crops are deteriorating, the wells are drying up and employment is required, and the Collector has commenced expenditure from Local Funds on the collection of gravel and the clearing of prickly-pear to give work. The Collector anticipates the necessity for dry remissions in this taluk. His further report on the matter will be awaited.

In Ramnad, distress is said to be felt by the poorer classes and work is required. The standing crops are drying up and subsequent rain will, it is said, be of no use to them, but the effect of the recent fall should be fully noted in the next report. The Collector considers that work is necessary at once in South Ramnad and he has called upon the Rajah to state what works he proposes to start. A detailed report from the Divisional officer has been called for by the Board.

10. In *Tinnevely*, the absence of rain and of water-supply, except to a few channels under the Tambraparni and one in the Nāngunéri taluk, brought cultivation to a standstill, but it is hoped that the recent heavy rain in the district will do a great deal of good. The condition of the Tenkasi, Ambasamudram and Tenkarai taluks calls for no remarks except that an explanation should be furnished for the very large wet remissions (Rs. 1,20,000) estimated for in Tenkarai where the Collector states that only 8,000 acres of crop under ruined tanks is likely to be lost. In Nāngunéri, which has been inspected by the Divisional officer, the crops have yielded some outturn, better to the south and west than elsewhere, and with the abundance of palmyras the taluk will probably pull through. In the four northern taluks, the situation remains unchanged. Sātūr appears to be safe. In Otapidāram, the northern portion adjoining Ramnad is the worst, the crops having been a total failure there. In the remaining taluks, the crops have been very poor and much total loss is probable.

There nowhere in the district appears to be any demand for relief work; even in the worst part of Otapidāram the coolies refusing to work for less than the ordinary rates of wage; there is no abnormal emigration, and the people are able to find work locally.

General orders will be issued separately regarding proposals for remissions in the case of short wet crops, and the Collector's recommendations regarding the postponement of zemindari kists will be referred to the Land Revenue Commissioners for disposal.

11. A statement is appended showing the rainfall to date during the past twenty-two years and the rainfall of the current year in each of the affected tracts specified in paragraph 5. In every tract the rainfall has been very largely below the average. In Otapidāram, it (8.63 inches) is lower than any year during the series with the exception of the year of the great famine 1876-77 when moreover the rainfall of the district as a whole was larger than it has been to date in the current year. In Sankarainarkoil, the rain to date (11.87 inches) has never been less than in the current year except in 1871-72, when it was 7.94 inches, and in 1886-87 when it was 11.86 inches. In the latter year the rainfall of the district and of the adjoining taluks was not materially below the average; in the former it was generally plentiful. In Srivilliputur, the rainfall (8.55 inches) is below that of any year in the series. In the Madura district, the rainfall to date 18.64 inches is above that in 1876-77, the famine year, by rather less than 1 inch, but is below that of any other year in the series. In the Palni taluk, the rainfall in the current year to date, 10.35 inches, is slightly above that of the famine year (9.45 inches), but is below that of any other year in the series. The rainfall of the current year, however, is not materially below that of 1879-80, when no special measures for the relief of distress were found necessary. In Ramnad, the rainfall to date, 11.38 inches, is largely below that recorded in any previous year of the series, the lowest hitherto recorded fall being 17.48 inches in 1879-80. In the South Arcot district, the deficiency of the year's rainfall is much less marked owing to the exceptionally good early rains which fell in the district. All the late crops, however, which depend upon the north-east monsoon including the valuable ground-nut crop, have had in the district as a whole a north-east monsoon less in amount than any previously recorded. In Tindivanam, the north-east monsoon has never been less save in the famine year 1876-77. In Tiruvannamalai, the north-east monsoon has never been less, but was not materially above that of the current year in either 1886-87 or 1879-80 or in the famine year. In Tirukoilūr, the north-east monsoon has never been less than in the current year and in Tirukoilūr, it has been less only in one year—the famine year. In the Chingleput district, as a whole, the current season is the fourth in succession during which the rainfall to date has been below the average of the twenty years ending 1889—a series which includes the famine years. The rainfall of the past three years compares as under with the average:—

	INCHES.
Average	45.13
1889-90	38.91
1890-91	29.49
1891-92	29.39
1892-93	36.19

The greater part of the rainfall of the current year was, moreover, under the south-west monsoon, whereas the crops of the district depend mainly on the north-east monsoon, which, in the current year, was only 7.40 inches, a figure higher than those of two years only in the past twenty-two years, viz., the famine year and the year 1878-79.

In the Ponnéri taluk, the rainfall to date, 23.66 inches, is below that of any year in the series excepting 1875-76 and 1876-77. The normal average to date is 48.95.

In Tiruvallūr, the rainfall to date is 28.49 as compared with the normal 41.39. It is below that of any year in the series excepting the famine year 1876-77 and the year 1873-74. In Madurantakam, the rainfall to date is 33.88 as compared with

the normal 45-18. Lower falls have occurred in five years of the series, and the rainfall, though low, is not exceptionally low.

12. A consideration of the rainfall table coupled with the prevailing high prices will explain the anxiety felt in regard to the situation by the Collectors of the South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevely districts. It is matter of congratulation that the condition of the people is everywhere as good as it is reported to be.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) C. BENSON,
for Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
" Collectors, Southern Districts.

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APPENDIX.

Years.	Tinnevely.										Madura.			
	District.		Otpidaram.		Sankaranankall.		Sivilliputar.		District.		District.		District.	
	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.
1870-71	4.42	19.76	6.17	16.46	3.45	16.11	4.80	18.92	15.92	11.34	14.31	10.21	12.23	7.05
1871-72	4.55	14.26	3.81	16.65	2.14	15.55	6.92	20.45	11.56	14.78	16.25	13.00	12.25	21.05
1872-73	7.38	13.83	5.04	15.09	4.72	15.55	9.91	8.72	11.44	15.02	15.02	7.48	14.33	20.89
1873-74	8.46	8.46	6.02	12.01	6.11	13.06	6.26	12.58	10.31	16.22	7.44	15.22	8.17	14.25
1874-75	6.09	18.42	2.35	11.47	5.54	15.23	7.89	14.95	16.02	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1875-76	5.21	13.19	4.34	11.47	6.08	10.34	4.58	14.95	11.02	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1876-77	4.74	18.99	2.40	11.47	2.93	19.48	12.15	22.55	11.49	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1877-78	7.36	9.71	4.11	10.31	6.65	19.48	15.39	12.40	11.57	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1878-79	12.11	8.86	9.70	9.33	10.31	15.84	19.37	13.23	11.57	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1879-80	9.97	14.09	5.85	9.95	10.31	15.84	19.37	13.23	11.57	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1880-81	5.46	21.28	3.85	15.83	6.29	19.45	7.89	16.95	11.17	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1881-82	3.73	18.48	2.57	17.19	1.97	22.61	12.47	16.95	11.17	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1882-83	9.15	13.83	4.44	11.35	7.04	24.67	9.93	22.48	11.17	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1883-84	10.40	18.14	9.84	17.65	2.30	24.67	4.21	20.76	17.74	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1884-85	4.52	28.01	2.90	16.95	8.19	13.50	12.13	18.71	10.15	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1885-86	7.19	19.63	4.00	10.71	5.70	22.32	9.70	18.71	10.15	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1886-87	8.42	11.25	7.85	21.13	3.87	18.41	13.41	18.42	10.15	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1887-88	7.70	25.75	6.73	26.61	8.47	11.88	11.72	11.72	10.15	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1888-89	6.03	26.24	6.12	26.61	9.05	11.88	11.72	11.72	10.15	16.02	20.02	7.54	15.22	20.27
1889-90	9.87	17.89	5.71	15.93	6.07	15.13	9.32	18.14	11.63	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72
Normal	7.11	10.74	5.48	13.04	7.63	21.37	8.23	13.06	12.46	14.41	14.41	14.41	14.41	14.41
1890-91	5.45	25.15	4.76	20.52	4.31	4.76	4.76	4.76	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25
1891-92	5.33	5.33	4.96	3.72	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25
1892-93	5.31	5.31	5.05	3.72	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25

* Up to January 21st, 1893.

Year.	Madras - cont.									
	Ramanad.		District.		Tindivanam.		Tiruvannamalai.		Kallakurichi.	
	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.
1870-71	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1871-72	7-39	17-89	18-38	25-56	20-55	18-85	17-63	16-56	13-98	27-62
1872-73	6-47	25-98	19-68	24-00	22-79	27-30	28-74	22-10	16-03	26-88
1873-74	8-43	19-75	25-60	30-85	23-10	48-25	22-34	22-10	16-03	26-88
1874-75	9-40	12-90	15-16	18-20	18-06	18-00	22-34	22-10	16-03	26-88
1875-76	4-08	14-01	20-18	18-28	41-66	22-60	37-29	15-44	21-30	15-50
1876-77	7-80	16-21	23-47	10-35	20-95	9-63	20-55	15-44	21-30	15-50
1877-78	7-83	10-35	17-55	7-56	20-10	23-13	13-38	8-94	23-20	12-70
1878-79	6-74	43-64	19-23	26-27	28-19	23-13	13-38	8-94	23-20	12-70
1879-80	8-85	8-42	22-68	12-12	22-36	12-37	21-33	15-43	20-23	16-29
1880-81	11-07	21-02	11-10	11-10	18-56	11-35	21-55	14-00	2-73	9-48
1881-82	4-69	30-94	16-00	12-61	19-89	35-60	21-55	6-45	23-15	8-68
1882-83	2-42	18-63	16-41	12-63	19-89	10-53	12-25	20-75	11-80	24-93
1883-84	6-57	17-90	16-54	17-85	18-64	17-74	14-40	19-60	14-55	8-30
1884-85	10-37	22-12	14-03	23-31	13-94	22-73	15-48	18-69	17-04	14-75
1885-86	8-05	22-44	12-38	58-53	13-94	60-45	9-70	42-83	18-07	15-86
1886-87	6-22	21-62	17-63	28-34	24-89	20-61	16-79	18-94	12-39	14-03
1887-88	12-71	16-73	26-54	13-72	31-87	16-68	20-18	7-78	28-91	12-39
1888-89	7-23	24-88	20-20	41-44	21-85	37-71	24-37	28-24	19-01	12-39
1889-90	5-03	26-61	20-93	27-33	23-60	22-77	18-25	18-47	21-00	22-55
1890-91	11-23	10-04	20-73	19-71	19-22	13-77	21-39	11-06	22-26	18-83
1891-92	7-45	20-31	19-50	25-54	21-13	25-02	18-93	16-92	15-38	17-01
1892-93	7-74	12-70	19-98	14-21	18-09	17-44	17-07	13-63	16-00	20-67
1893-94	4-07	39-77	8-37	27-63	9-10	20-08	9-40	12-97	9-88	23-61
Normal	6-95	4-45	22-80	6-34	26-28	4-75	21-48	4-40	25-13	3-03
1894-95	17-53	19-17	23-69	25-19	24-93	25-02	22-19	17-20	24-19	21-31
1895-96	18-58	19-58	19-21	18-74	17-59	17-44	14-40	16-78	16-78	15-27
1896-97	8-08	8-08	21-31	21-31	20-80	20-08	25-98	19-86	21-60	19-70
1897-98	28-79	28-79	7-30	17-62	6-59	23-34	6-52	20-22	8-27	23-30
1898-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1899-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Up to January 25th, 1893.

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Year.	Chingleput.									
	District.		Samaratnam.		Chingleput.		Tiruvallur.		Ponné.	
	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.	April to September.	October to January.
1870-71	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1871-72	21-07	25-01	25-01	25-01	25-01	25-01	25-01	25-01	25-01	25-01
1872-73	17-98	25-44	25-44	25-44	25-44	25-44	25-44	25-44	25-44	25-44
1873-74	11-83	30-23	30-23	30-23	30-23	30-23	30-23	30-23	30-23	30-23
1874-75	16-03	14-53	14-53	14-53	14-53	14-53	14-53	14-53	14-53	14-53
1875-76	23-42	21-28	21-28	21-28	21-28	21-28	21-28	21-28	21-28	21-28
1876-77	21-99	21-03	21-03	21-03	21-03	21-03	21-03	21-03	21-03	21-03
1877-78	17-19	17-19	17-19	17-19	17-19	17-19	17-19	17-19	17-19	17-19
1878-79	14-06	14-06	14-06	14-06	14-06	14-06	14-06	14-06	14-06	14-06
1879-80	13-83	13-83	13-83	13-83	13-83	13-83	13-83	13-83	13-83	13-83
1880-81	13-88	13-88	13-88	13-88	13-88	13-88	13-88	13-88	13-88	13-88
1881-82	28-51	17-77	17-77	17-77	17-77	17-77	17-77	17-77	17-77	17-77
1882-83	21-62	17-53	17-53	17-53	17-53	17-53	17-53	17-53	17-53	17-53
1883-84	19-17	19-17	19-17	19-17	19-17	19-17	19-17	19-17	19-17	19-17
1884-85	18-58	18-58	18-58	18-58	18-58	18-58	18-58	18-58	18-58	18-58
1885-86	8-08	8-08	8-08	8-08	8-08	8-08	8-08	8-08	8-08	8-08
1886-87	28-79	28-79	28-79	28-79	28-79	28-79	28-79	28-79	28-79	28-79
1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1889-90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1890-91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1891-92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1892-93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Up to January 25th, 1893.

ORDER—dated 6th February 1893, No. 107, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Board's request contained in the latter portion of paragraph 5 of its

Proceedings read above will be considered in the Public Works and Local and Municipal Departments.

(True Extract.)

H. Gibson
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
" the Public Works Department. *on already sent*
" the Local and Municipal Department.

No. 107A.

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

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. C. M. Brisson.

100 Copies.

10.00

357

29

Govt. of {1893} Madras.
REVENUE.

Duplicate

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 6th February 1893,
Nos. 107, 107A.

FEBRUARY.

Season.

Board's Proceedings submitting report on the state of the — in certain southern districts during the fortnight ending 15th January 1893, recorded with remarks.

357
30

9TH FEBRUARY 1893, No. 357 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O., dated 6th February 1893, No. 107, Revenue.

Read—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Department of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 25th January 1893, No. 36.

Order—dated 6th February 1893, No. 107, Revenue.

Recorded.

2. The Board's request contained in the latter portion of para. 5 of its Proceedings read above will be considered in the Public Works and Local and Municipal Departments.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. CAMPBELL,
Ag. Under-Secretary to Government.

ORDER—dated 9th February 1893, No. 357 W., Public Works.

Communicated to officers concerned.

2. Superintending Engineers will arrange to commence as soon as possible after the 1st April next all budgeted works situated in the districts of Tinnevely, Madura, South Arcot and Chingleput, so as to provide employment for all persons in want of work. Contracts for work suitable for execution by famine labour should be avoided.

(True Extract.)

Major, R.E.,
Under-Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To Superintending Engineers,
" the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, } with copies of Board's Proceedings.
" the Revenue Department.

Exd. A. C. Munisawmy.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Gobt. of {1893} Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated February, 9th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 9th Feb. 1893. No. 357 W.

FEBRUARY.

Season

Proceedings, Revenue Department, recording, with remarks, Board's Proceedings submitting report on the state of — in certain districts during the fortnight ending 15th January 1893, communicated to officers concerned with instructions.

357 31
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read - the following paper:-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Ord. G.O., dated 6th Feb. 1893, No. 107, Revenue.

Read - the following paper:-

Read - Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Department of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 25th January 1893, No. 36

Subject:—

Read

Order thereon, 6th February 1893, No. 107, Revenue

RECORDED.

2-The Board's request contained in the later portion of para 5 of its Proceedings read above will be considered in the Public Works and Local and Municipal Departments.
(True Extract.)

Al. L. L. L. L.

Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

the P. W. Dept
the Local & M. P. Dept

Govt. of (1891) Madras.
REVENUE.

To

The P. W. Dept

Dated

Recd. 7-2-93

Encl.

MIS. G.O., 6-2-1893 No. 107

SUBJECT.

Recording to the remark
B.P. Submitting report
on the state of the lesson
in certain Dist. during the
fortnight ending 15-1-93

N^o 357 Wd/9th February 1893. 357/38
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

19
civil works

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following

Proceedings of the P. W. Dept (H.E. No. 107 of 22nd Aug. 6, 1893)
enclosed

2 P

Communicated
to officers concerned.
2. Superintending
Engineers will arrange
to commence as
soon as possible
after the 1st April
next all budgeted
works situated in
the districts of
Tinnevely, Madurai
South Arcot and
Chingleput, so as to
provide employment

2 P

his
87/6

for all persons

in want of work.

Contracts for work suitable for prisoners
by farming laborers should be avoided
within

urgent

73

7:25
7/29/93

Suply Engrs. with copies
C. E. Engrs. of Boards
Rev. Dept
7/29/93

C No. 1161

Govt. of Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated

Recd.

17/2/93
G.O. 9th February 1893 No. 357-H

Season

Progs. Revenue Department,
recording, with remarks,
Board's Progs. submitting
report on the state of
— in certain districts
during the fortnight
ending 15th January 1893,
send to officers concerned
with instructions.

115
8

115
9

2 10/2

18/2