

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 12
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 15 1991
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் 10/2

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

பொதுமணித துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	729W	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	16.3.1893	198/.

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மடிக்கவேண்டிய கையாளவோ கூடாது

1/729

4TH MARCH 1893, No. 208, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 21st February 1893, No. 73 :—

Read—the following letter from J. STURROCK, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Coimbatore, 15th February 1893, Ref. on No. 2562-Bd. :—

I have the honour to submit my season report for the period ending 31st January last. With reference to paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, dated 25th January 1893, No. 35, I shall confine myself to the southern taluks of the district, which I have reported to be in an unsatisfactory state, and I have delayed submission of the report until I was in possession of the somewhat detailed returns of the outturn of crops, which I had specially called for to enable me to express a more definite opinion than I had seen my way to do in former reports. Returns have now been received from all taluks, and in the case of some taluks, notably Udamalpet and Palladam taluks, I am satisfied they have been prepared with care and intelligence. Abstracts in some detail are given in the appendix, and in dealing with each taluk separately I shall give such figures as seem necessary to explain the position. I may also here mention that since the date of my last report I have been in the taluks of Palladam, Udamalpet and Dhárápura. Most of the crop which had produced any outturn was off the ground by that time, but I could see the desolation of land which had lain uncropped, and notice the absence of stacks of fodder, besides discussing the situation with the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors on the spot.

2. *Udamalpet taluk.*—The Udamalpet taluk is distinctly the one which at present is in the most critical condition. The rainfall up to the end of January was only 10·37 inches, while the lowest fall recorded during the ten years preceding was 13·93 in 1886–87, and the highest 33·44 in 1884–85. The distribution in the current year was also more disastrous than that in 1886–87, as in Udamalpet the late crop is of much more importance than the early, and the total rainfall since July has been no more than 3·08 inches. It will, therefore, be readily understood that a large area has been left waste, while but a poor crop has been reaped on most of the dry land sown after July.

3. The following abstract is prepared from the cultivation and outturn statements submitted by the Tahsildars, and both the Head Assistant Collector and myself, after personal inquiries in the taluk, see no reason to doubt that the Tahsildar's figures are substantially correct. They exclude five small Palipats and one whole inam village which are in the same condition as the Government villages.

Firkas.	Cultivation.		Outturn in annas.	Cultivation average, 3 years.
	Class.	Extent.		
Udamalpet	Dry	Acres. 24,197	7-13	..
	Garden	8,199	10-17	..
	Wet	19,499	16-61	..
	Total	43,895	10-61	..
Valuvadi	Dry	37,404	5-86	..
	Garden	8,020	13-51	..
	Wet	1	4-00	..
	Total	35,425	10-39	..
Gudirangalam	Dry	22,140	8-91	..
	Garden	14,548	9-09	..
	Wet	..	..	..
	Total	36,688	9-45	..
Total, taluk		116,008	9-36	..
Average outturn in annas when struck off area usually cultivated			6-40	180,729

4. Of the whole 116,008 acres cultivated, 68,344 acres were early crops and the remaining 47,664 late. The early cultivation was larger than usual, and on this account the average outturn from the area actually cultivated cannot be regarded as particularly bad. The serious matter is that the ryots were unable to raise any crops at all on considerably more than one-third of the area usually cultivated, including nearly 40,000 acres of valuable black cotton soil from which the usual outturn

Cotton	Acres. 33,089	resembles that from garden rather than
Cholum	9,455	from ordinary dry lands. The short
Paddy	2,136	cultivation under the different crops was
Others	22,063	as noted in the margin, and as pointed out
Total	66,743	in my first report. The practically complete
		failure of the cotton crop means that during the next few months a very
		large number of people will not find the

labour which they can usually rely on at this season.

5. The Head Assistant Collector's remarks on the Tahsildar's report are forwarded herewith, and it will be seen that he takes a very serious view of the situation, and believes that relief works are necessary at once. So far as immediate necessity is concerned, I am unable to agree with him. In 1891 relief works were not required until it was known that the south-west monsoon of that year was a failure, although in the previous year both the early and late crops had been very poor, while on this occasion only the late crop has failed, the early crop having been good, and the late crop of the preceding year exceptionally so. On the other hand, this bad season follows the late distress very closely and the failure of the late crop of 1892 has been much more complete than that of 1890, and though I do not think too much importance should be attached to the limited migration in search of work referred to by the Head Assistant Collector, which is by no means uncommon in even moderately unfavorable seasons, it is impossible even if rain falls soon to rely with certainty on the people being able to hold on without assistance until the next crop is harvested, and if the kar rains fail, it is practically certain that relief works will be required. I shall, therefore, arrange with the Local Fund Engineer for the selection of suitable works to be taken in hand if occasion arises. I understand the Board anticipates that it will be necessary to open works in the adjoining taluk of Palni in the Madura district, and I do not suppose the condition of that taluk is markedly worse than that of Udamalpet.

6. For the present there are no signs of distress of any kind more serious than a limited migration in search of work, and a reduction in the rates of wages which are

usually exceptionally high in portions of the Udamalpet taluk. Cattle are not yet in an emaciated state, but owners are said to be selling on account of the difficulty of procuring fodder.

7. As stated in my last report prices are high, but on the 1st February they did not materially differ from those which have been prevailing for a year past and contrasted rather favorably than otherwise with those prevailing in the two preceding months as noted in the margin. By the 1st February it was perfectly well known how matters stood both locally and in the tracts from which supplies can be drawn so it is not likely that prices

will get materially worse unless the kar rains fail. Out of a demand of Rs. 61,318 for January, the Tahsildar was unable to collect more than Rs. 22,410. The ryots are said to have no money in hand, and the money-lenders to have raised their rates of interest, and as I see no reason to doubt that both these statements are true, I have, in anticipation of the Board's sanction, authorized the suspension of process in 53 dry villages, which statistics show to be the most distressed, as regards all pattadars holding not more than ten acres, and pattadars holding less than 50 acres of dry lands without wells. The Head Assistant Collector would extend it to all holders of dry lands only, but I think this unnecessary. Except in the black cotton tracts, it is practically certain that no man will have 50 acres of dry land without a well or two, and holders of 50 acres of black cotton soil require no concession on account of the failure of one crop. Exceptional cases, in which the wells of large landholders have failed, will be dealt with by the jamabandy officer.

8. *Dhárápura taluk.*—The Dhárápura taluk also adjoins the Palni taluk of Madura district, but its condition is not so bad as that of Udamalpet, as the rainfall was better, especially in the northern portion of the taluk, and consequently the area left waste was much smaller in proportion. It comprises, moreover, much poorer classes of soil than those which remained uncultivated in Udamalpet. The cultivation and outturn were as follows:—

Firkas.	Cultivation.		Average outturn.	Average cultivation, 3 years.
	Class.	Extent.		
Dhárápura	Dry	Acres. 41,300	7-47	..
	Garden	11,396	8-38	..
	Wet	8,049	6-96	..
	Total	52,079	14-17	..
Mulanur	Dry	10,000	7-30	..
	Garden	628	7-36	..
	Wet	105,121	9-26	..
	Total	20,000	..	..
Kangyam	Dry	82	..	..
	Garden	51,939	..	..
	Wet	13,500	..	..
	Total	..	..	..
Total, taluk		314,094	7-71	..
Average outturn struck on usual cultivation			6-76	358,168

9. I cannot rely on these figures to the same extent as I can on those from Udamalpet, but I think they afford a general idea of how matters stand. The short cultivation is mainly in the firkas of Dhárápura and Mulanur which adjoin Madura, and so far as these firkas are concerned, the proportion of waste is probably much the same as in Udamalpet, but the results are not likely to be so disastrous as the late crops last year were exceptionally good in these firkas and there will be nothing analogous to the cutting off of the demand for labour which follows on the failure of a usually abundant and extensive cotton crop. The bulk of the wet fields of the taluk, moreover, which will supply harvest labour for some time to come, are not far

removed from the villages in which the failure of dry crops has been most serious. Prices are practically stationary, and want of labour is nowhere being seriously felt as yet. Wells are drying up to some extent, but good crops have already been secured under most of them, and, if they are replenished by the kar rains, I trust there will be no need for relief works in this taluk. Difficulty, however, is being felt in collection, and I considered some time ago that the condition of ten large villages in the Dhárápuram and Múlamú firkas and one village in Kundadam justified my authorizing suspension of process against pattadars holding not more than 10 acres of dry lands. I now propose to extend to these villages the larger concession which I have reported with regard to 53 villages in Udamalpet.

10. *Palladam taluk*.—The statistics for this taluk have been prepared with great care by the Tahsildar who is thoroughly acquainted with the condition of his taluk, and, from the state of affairs disclosed by them, as well as from enquiries on the spot, I am satisfied that there is nothing seriously wrong in this taluk, except as regards the limited area of which I wrote in December, to which may be added a few villages adjoining the Udamalpet taluk.

11. Particulars of cultivation and outturn may be abstracted as follow :—

Firka.	Cultivation.		Average outturn in annas.	Average cultivation last 3 years.
	Class.	Extent.		
Palladam	Dry	ACS. 75,084	7-17	86,607
	Garden	21,925	10-54	20,825
	Wet	348	8-29	354
Tirupúr	Dry	50,943	5-92	57,972
	Garden	24,770	9-96	26,841
	Wet	861	7-14	779
Sálar	Dry	86,862	8-27	89,252
	Garden	21,690	11-31	19,985
	Wet	2,636	9-34	3,007
Avanáshi	Dry	60,987	7-11	61,690
	Garden	21,173	10-90	20,869
	Wet	998	7-64	875
Total, taluk ..		368,077	8-16	388,876

This is the only taluk in which the Tahsildar has given the average cultivation for each class for each firka for the last three years. According to the total of these detailed items the cultivation this year is somewhat short, but it is about up to the average for the period taken in my former reports, viz., acres 372,780 up to January. The outturn may therefore be taken at about eight annas for the taluk.

12. Throughout the taluk the late crops on the poorer red soils were a failure and in several villages of the Tirupúr firka the early crops also produced a very poor outturn. The Avanáshi and Sálar firkas having had the benefit of rain in parts, both in December and January, * it is probable that the 36,000 acres of cotton in these firkas may give an average outturn of from six to eight annas. Prices in this taluk, as in most other parts of the district, are practically stationary, and there is as yet said to be no difficulty in finding labour except in certain very restricted areas. On the whole, I have little anxiety regarding Palladam, but there is no doubt that there has been a serious failure of crops in part of the Tirupúr firka, and a few villages of the Palladam firka bordering on Udamalpet, the hardship to the ryots being aggravated by the fact that this is the third year of poor crops. I am therefore suspending process in these villages and in one or two in the other firkas as regards poor pattadars holding not more than 10 acres of dry lands. The area of distress being so restricted, I do not anticipate any likelihood of relief works being called for.

13. *Erode taluk*.—The figures submitted by the Tahsildar, and to which the Sub-Collector takes no objection, indicate a considerably better state of things than anticipated in my report reviewed in Board's Proceedings, dated 24th December 1892,

No. 807, and I stated in my report recorded with Board's Proceedings, dated 25th January 1893, No. 85, that my visit to the Kodumudi or Unjalúr firka had led to my considering there was no cause for anxiety with regard to it. It is probable that the recorded rainfall at Erode and Perundurai in December and January was lighter than that in some other parts of the taluk, and that the crops had received on the whole more benefit than I had expected. The following is an abstract of the cultivation and outturn of the taluk :—

Firka.	Cultivation.		Average outturn in annas.	Remarks.
	Class.	Extent.		
Erode	Dry	ACS. 52,795	8-34	Garden outturn. 8
	Garden	6,851	15-36	
	Wet	7,776		
Perundurai	Dry	48,536	7-88	Garden 8 to 12
	Garden	9,894		
	Wet	1	8-00	
Uthukuli	Dry	36,681	5-82	Garden .. 12
	Garden	3,779		
	Wet	88	5-68	
Vijamangalam	Dry	58,207	9-20	Garden 8 to 12
	Garden	12,469		
	Wet	63	11-30	
Unjalúr	Dry	36,058	8-76	Garden .. 12
	Garden	7,330		
	Wet	8,773	15-26	
Total for the taluk ..		290,900	8-62	

14. These figures indicate that wet land-owners have had a really prosperous season while the owners of gardens as a rule have little to complain of. As the outturn of each wet or garden field is worth many times as much as the produce of a dry field, and especially of the poorer fields which contribute the great bulk of the failures, the actual state of things is very much less serious than at first sight might be inferred from the large area giving a poor outturn, and as most of the holders of none but dry lands in this taluk are not in the habit of looking to their own land alone for their livelihood, I think the Tahsildar and Sub-Collector are probably right in considering that even suspension of process in the collection of the revenue is not called for. Prices are almost stationary, and there are as yet no complaints of want of labour or other signs of distress.

15. *Karúr taluk*.—With regard to the Karúr taluk I am not yet able to speak with any confidence. I have not been able to visit it myself, having had to return for the Assistant's examination, and the Sub-Collector has not yet submitted a report as he has not completed the inspection on which he has been for some time engaged. The Tahsildar has only submitted figures for the taluk as a whole without giving details for firkas or distinguishing between garden and ordinary lands. The following is an abstract of his figures :—

	Cultivation.		Average outturn in annas.	Average annual cultivation.
	Class.	Extent.		
Dry	ACS.	218,267	5-41	..
	Wet	11,783	10-63	..
Total ..		230,040	5-68	243,947

16. These figures do not indicate a satisfactory state of things, and though the Tahsildar considers that the area of absolute failure has been exaggerated when put down at 25,782 acres, he states that much of that shown as producing an outturn of four annas has really produced much less. As already reported the rainfall was very poor, especially in the tracts bordering on Madura, and, as far as I can judge at present, the condition of this taluk is probably the worst in the district with the exception of Udamalpet. Cattle are reported to be becoming emaciated for want of fodder, and owners are said to be selling them for low prices. Suspension of process for the collection of revenue will no doubt be required in many villages, but labour is still procurable throughout the taluk.

17. To sum up. I have recently been in the Erode, Palladam, Udamalpet and Dhárápura taluks, and am satisfied with regard to Erode and Palladam that there is as yet no cause for anxiety, and, unless the kar rains fail, nothing will be required beyond the suspension of process for the collection of revenue over an area so restricted that relief works need not be thought of. The Udamalpet taluk I consider to be in a critical position, owing to the very large area of the best soils, which has been left waste, and the consequent dearth of employment usually provided in connection with the extensive cotton cultivation of that taluk. Suspension of process for the collection of revenue is at once required over a large portion of the taluk. If the kar rains fail, it is probable that the more well-to-do classes will be encouraged to provide miscellaneous agricultural work to the poorer classes, who will then be ready to come for lower wages than usual; but, if these rains fail, relief works will certainly be necessary. The state of Dhárápura is not so bad as that of Udamalpet, but the portions adjoining the Madura district afford cause for anxiety, and relief will probably be required if the kar rains fail. For the present nothing more is required than leniency in the collection of revenue. As regards the Karur taluk I cannot speak with confidence until the Sub-Collector has completed his tour of inspection, but it seems probable that, on the whole, its condition is rather worse than that of Dhárápura, but better than that of Udamalpet.

18. As might be expected the percentages of collection to demand is pretty much in the order in which I have classed the taluks with regard to distress, thus:—

Udamalpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Karúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Dhárápura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Erode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Palladam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91

Resolution—dated 21st February 1893, No. 73.

Submitted for the information of Government, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 14th February 1893, No. 62.

2. The Collector, who has carefully inspected the Udamalpet, Dhárápura and Palladam taluks, submits a careful analysis of the condition of these three taluks as well as that of Erode and Karúr. In Palladam and Erode, there appears to be no reason to anticipate distress, but in the greater part of Udamalpet, and parts of Dhárápura and Karúr, it is certain that there has been great loss of crop, especially in the first-mentioned taluk where only 116,000 acres have been cultivated this year out of a normal cultivation of 180,729 acres. The 64,729 acres left waste comprise nearly 40,000 acres of the best black cotton lands in this taluk, the loss of the cotton crop on which will be severely felt. In the absence of the usual cotton harvest, moreover, there will not be the customary demand for labour during the next few months.

3. The Collector considers that the situation in Udamalpet is critical, but does not concur in the opinion of the Divisional officer that relief works are required at once. This year the early crop was good and the late crop of 1891 was exceptionally so, so that there has only been the failure of one crop in this season. There has been some limited migration of the people in search of work, and rates of labour have fallen, but much importance need not be attached to this. Still the Collector finds it impossible

to say that the people will be able to hold on till the next harvest, even if the usual early or kar rains fail, whilst if these fail relief works must be started. He is arranging for the selection of works with a view to this eventuality.

Money is scarce in the taluk, and the revenue is being realised with difficulty, and the Collector has suspended the issue of process for collections in 53 distressed villages as regards all pattadars holding not more than 10 acres, or who, having a holding of 50 acres of dry land or less, have no wells. This action is approved.

4. The Collector considers that next to Udamalpet, Karúr gives most cause for anxiety, but he is unable to report definitely pending the completion of the Sub-Collector's inspection of the taluk. The report of the latter officer should be submitted for the information of the Board. In this taluk, the Collector thinks that suspension of process will also be necessary in many villages in the cases of the poorer pattadars, a concession which he desires to extend to some villages in Dhárápura and to a limited extent—as far as holders of less than 10 acres of dry land are concerned—in Palladam also. This is approved.

5. Drinking water is, it appears from the Head Assistant's report, scarce in some places. This is a matter to which the attention of the Local Fund Board should be drawn with a view to the necessary steps being taken where the deficiency is at all seriously felt.

6. On the whole, there appears to be no immediate necessity to inaugurate measures for the relief of distress. Should the kar rains of April and May fail, relief works will inevitably be required, but until the season for them comes round, the situation only demands watchfulness. Prices, though high, are steady and are not likely to rise much in the early future, unless these early rains fail. From a table appended it will be seen that there is a reasonable probability of good and useful rain falling in the three taluks chiefly affected during April, but failure of these rains in April is not at all uncommon. In May the chances of good rain falling are much better, there having been, what may be called, a complete failure of these rains twice in Karúr and four times in Dhárápura and Udamalpet during the last twenty-three years.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Collector of Coimbatore.

Copy to Collectors of Southern Districts.

APPENDICES.

I. Statement of prices in Coimbatore in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

Stations.	Normal.		Current.			Normal.		Current.		
			1893.					1893.		
			February.					February.		
	January.	February.	January.	4th.	11th.	January.	February.	January.	4th.	11th.
<i>Rice, second sort.</i>										
Erode	14.6	14.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	27.5	28.0	10.7	18.9	18.9
Karur	15.0	16.2	10.0	10.9	10.9	27.8	27.9	16.4	17.2	17.2
Dharmaparam	14.6	14.1	8.7	8.5	8.5	31.6	30.5	17.8	17.3	17.3
Udamalpet	14.1	13.9	9.1	9.0	9.0	28.2	28.9	17.3	17.3	17.3
Coimbatore	13.6	13.8	10.4	9.9	9.9	26.3	26.7	17.0	17.2	16.4
District average ..	14.7	14.7	9.4	9.5	9.7	31.2	30.9	18.3	18.7	18.9
<i>Cumbu.</i>										
Erode	24.9	24.5	18.8	19.1	19.1	21.3	21.4	15.7	15.7	15.7
Karur	25.7	26.0	19.1	18.3	18.3	22.1	22.3	13.9	14.8	14.8
Dharmaparam	23.0	23.1	17.1	17.5	16.6	19.4	18.6	15.7	15.4	15.4
Udamalpet	23.4	23.8	19.0	18.4	19.8	21.4	21.8	14.7	14.0	14.0
Coimbatore	25.2	24.5	18.6	19.1	19.1	21.7	21.9	15.2	15.1	15.1
District average ..	31.5	31.0	19.1	18.8	18.8	25.1	25.1	17.1	17.3	17.4
<i>Cholum.</i>										
Erode	24.9	24.5	18.8	19.1	19.1	21.3	21.4	15.7	15.7	15.7
Karur	25.7	26.0	19.1	18.3	18.3	22.1	22.3	13.9	14.8	14.8
Dharmaparam	23.0	23.1	17.1	17.5	16.6	19.4	18.6	15.7	15.4	15.4
Udamalpet	23.4	23.8	19.0	18.4	19.8	21.4	21.8	14.7	14.0	14.0
Coimbatore	25.2	24.5	18.6	19.1	19.1	21.7	21.9	15.2	15.1	15.1
District average ..	31.5	31.0	19.1	18.8	18.8	25.1	25.1	17.1	17.3	17.4

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II. Statement showing the rainfall in inches recorded in different parts of Coimbatore for series of years.

Years.	Karur.					Dharmaparam.				
	April.	May.	June to September.	October to March.	The year.	April.	May.	June to September.	October to March.	The year.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1870-71	0.03	..	16.62	11.88	28.53	0.67	0.25	9.10	9.81	19.83
1871-72	2.26	3.14	11.21	8.38	24.99	2.23	3.39	0.62	12.70	18.94
1872-73	1.02	7.00	17.86	14.09	39.97	1.98	1.69	7.91	8.92	20.50
1873-74	2.80	2.85	5.23	16.72	26.60	3.23	3.02	3.35	5.77	15.37
1874-75	0.17	2.70	7.78	9.75	20.40	1.02	2.30	1.11	8.89	13.32
1875-76	0.26	4.03	6.16	12.98	23.43	1.95	3.10	1.15	11.55	17.75
1876-77	0.09	4.41	8.54	16.58	29.62	1.43	4.38	1.92	2.73	10.46
1877-78	0.25	3.42	7.0	10.53	27.30	0.88	0.92	3.62	8.56	19.40
1878-79	2.03	6.07	14.98	12.78	35.86	2.34	4.88	3.62	6.02	14.87
1879-80	0.35	0.80	12.15	6.20	19.50	0.80	4.35	3.70	21.08	29.74
1880-81	4.33	2.46	9.49	18.99	35.27	4.35	0.90	3.41	13.62	16.36
1881-82	3.97	10.17	6.15	20.29	..	2.69	0.05	13.02	24.58	..
1882-83	0.82	9.35	7.16	18.81	35.14	0.73	7.02	3.81	10.88	18.32
1883-84	0.30	2.89	6.41	13.40	23.00	0.43	2.40	4.61	16.27	20.21
1884-85	0.61	2.82	2.02	19.38	24.83	0.77	1.84	1.33	17.69	21.05
1885-86	..	1.29	7.24	18.50	27.12	..	1.05	2.32	4.49	19.75
1886-87	0.95	6.13	11.74	6.84	24.66	..	6.67	8.59	18.19	26.60
1887-88	3.92	1.06	6.68	10.05	21.71	3.50	2.00	2.91	9.60	17.29
1888-89	1.53	3.80	6.00	10.01	21.34	1.73	4.51	1.45	10.24	24.68
1889-90	4.52	3.05	9.32	8.41	25.30	5.97	1.26	7.21	11.58	20.61
Normal	1.36	3.16	7.68	12.37	24.57	1.76	3.04	4.23	11.05	21.79
1890-91	3.12	3.42	7.06	16.95	30.55	4.07	3.52	3.15	9.21	13.10
1891-92	0.48	3.80	2.93	9.00	16.21	0.10	0.94	2.85	5.25	15.21
1892-93	1.07	2.09	5.76	7.32	16.24	2.60	4.27	3.08	..	..
<i>Udamalpet.</i>										
District average.										
Years.	April.	May.	June to September.	October to March.	The year.	April.	May.	June to September.	October to March.	The year.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1870-71	1.79	0.57	5.61	9.25	17.22	0.84	1.50	10.95	12.22	25.51
1871-72	1.85	3.85	2.78	19.66	28.14	1.80	3.55	6.67	14.63	26.65
1872-73	2.32	2.38	4.85	10.72	20.27	1.64	3.10	13.26	9.78	27.78
1873-74	5.02	4.40	3.01	12.35	24.78	3.57	3.10	6.41	9.91	22.99
1874-75	1.70	1.70	3.21	14.10	20.71	1.47	2.79	9.11	10.88	24.25
1875-76	4.87	1.70	2.20	8.17	16.94	2.48	3.51	5.32	11.47	22.78
1876-77	1.60	3.21	4.58	4.26	13.65	1.22	4.81	7.77	3.68	17.48
1877-78	2.95	0.35	7.63	16.61	27.54	1.06	2.42	9.28	17.15	29.91
1878-79	1.86	1.15	4.60	13.65	21.26	2.06	3.55	11.61	10.47	26.69
1879-80	0.08	4.18	2.39	4.00	10.65	0.61	3.53	8.97	6.55	19.66
1880-81	3.44	3.03	0.49	22.92	29.88	3.21	3.81	6.78	19.34	33.14
1881-82	0.10	4.50	0.45	10.52	15.57	0.39	4.08	5.81	10.10	20.38
1882-83	1.10	4.52	3.63	16.88	26.13	1.30	5.99	9.70	13.57	30.56
1883-84	1.55	2.69	2.15	19.22	25.61	1.07	4.03	8.03	18.36	31.49
1884-85	2.23	1.48	29.73	33.44	0.64	2.14	3.58	17.96	24.32	..
1885-86	0.65	0.65	7.18	13.95	22.43	0.34	2.86	8.14	17.50	28.34
1886-87	..	5.69	3.67	6.12	15.48	0.49	6.53	11.84	6.33	25.69
1887-88	5.12	0.87	1.78	18.29	26.06	2.86	2.62	5.91	14.84	26.23
1888-89	0.52	3.38	1.60	11.03	16.53	1.74	3.43	5.90	9.33	20.40
1889-90	8.12	1.42	5.67	10.91	26.12	4.66	2.90	10.54	9.66	27.46
Normal	2.23	2.62	3.44	13.62	21.91	1.67	3.49	8.27	12.22	25.65
1890-91	3.98	2.48	0.34	21.80	28.60	2.31	3.31	5.01	14.05	25.68
1891-92	0.38	1.26	0.70	14.95	17.29	1.71	1.86	3.64	1.02	8.23
1892-93	1.63	3.19	3.18	2.37	10.37	2.45	3.99	8.04	6.19	20.67

* Up to the end of January 1893.

ORDER—dated 4th March 1893, No. 208, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

W. H. H. H.

Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Erd. C. M. BRISSON.

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1903

Season.

Recording Board's Proceedings submitting
report from the Collector of Coimbatore on the
state of the season in the district for the fort-
night ending 31st January 1893.

S. C. IV Circle D 17/3
C.B.
20 p.m. to 10 p.m.

3 C. 15/3
for the office.

17-21/3