

Banana:

Pest:

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| 1. Rhizome Weevil. | Grubs feed and tunnel into the corm - decay and death of plant. | Suckers must be trimmed and dipped in solution of Aldrin 1 per cent. |
| 2. Nematode | Small dark spots on the leaves and chlorosis of leaves. | Dip the Corm in mud slury solution (4 parts (lay + 5 parts of water) and sprinkle carbofuran over 1 litre of water. |

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Disease:

- | | | |
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| 1. Panama Wilt | Sudden wilting of Plant leaves turn yellow and Chlorotic, leaf petiole breaks off and the leaf blade hangs down and withers. | Destroy the affected plants by Corm injection method. A small portion of soil is removed to expose the upper portion of the corm a hole at 45° angle is made to a depth of 10 cm. litre 3 ml. of baviston solution or baviston capsule is inserted into the corm. |
| 2. Bunchy top | Leaves show marginal chlorosis and curling leaves are brittle, leaves become smaller and eventually the crown exhibits rosetta of stunted leaves the bunches reduced in size. | Destroy the injected plants and injection of 4 ml. of 2, 4 D. into the pseudostem. |

16. Deputy Director of Horticulture, Tiruchirappalli,
Report, dated: 21st September 1992.

Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 29/ I

DATED 19 March 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Flood & work of the Tambraparani river: Pros: Revenue Dept passing orders on the question of raising the height of the old - between Srivasthikuntam and Appankoil villages. 2ndly 8th in order to prevent damage being done by floods. Comd to S.E. M. Circle for necessary action.

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leave the villages where they now are, a foot bridge for men and cattle might be built over the north main channel immediately to the north of Varadharajapuram village. This would provide the villagers with a means of escape in times of heavy flood, and would be of considerable use at all times when there might be water in the channel.

2. I do not know what the cost would be, but imagine that it would not exceed Rs. 2,000. This sum, with the interest thereon, spread over the term of years that the bridge might be expected to last, would not greatly affect the calculations made in my letter.

3. I regret that I omitted to make this recommendation in my former letter.

Resolution—Mis. No. 2988, dated 1st July 1896.

Submitted to Government, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2827, dated 20th June 1896.

2. The Board has, in the above Proceedings, supported the Collector's recommendation that the villages should be allowed to remain where they are.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with letter to be returned.

READ—endorsement of Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, dated 14th July 1896, No. 751-D.

ABSTRACT.—Transferring petition from Joseph Satyanadar on behalf of the inhabitants of certain villages, Tinnevely district, praying that orders may be issued for the repairing, &c., of the bank of the Tambraparni river, &c.

READ—endorsement of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated 31st October 1896.

ABSTRACT.—Transferring two petitions, dated 26th and 30th October 1896, respectively, from Mr. Joseph Satyanadar, Vepery, on behalf of certain inhabitants of Tinnevely district, and a telegram, dated 30th October 1896, from the latter praying for an interview with His Excellency the Governor in connection with the damages caused by the Tambraparni floods and asking the petitioners to represent their grievances to him.

READ—letter from K. PAKKEERI MOHIDEEN SAHIB and others, inhabitants of Tinnevely district (now living in Madras), dated 30th October 1896.

ABSTRACT.—Praying for an interview with His Excellency the Governor in connection with the damages caused by the Tambraparni floods.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 5069, dated 12th November 1896:—

Read—Official Memorandum from Government, Revenue Department, No. 113, dated 27th July 1896, and reference thereon, dated 3rd August 1896.

Read—G.O., R. No. 1594, Revenue, dated 13th August 1896.

Read—the following letter from A. W. B. HIGGINS, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Surandai, 20th October 1896, Ref. G. on Cur. No. 395-G.B. Gl.:—

Adverting to Board's reference on Government Register No. 1587 of 1896, dated 3rd August 1896, I have the honour to submit herewith a plan showing the position of the villages affected by the flood of December 1895 and of the new village-sites selected.

2. The present sites between the old and new flood banks are marked in dark-green and are denoted by letters A to I. The new sites selected north of the channel are marked red and are denoted by corresponding letters. A statement is also enclosed showing the extent, assessment and other particulars of the new sites.

3. *Situation*.—The sites selected are not as convenient and suitable as they were at first believed to be. They are not altogether free from danger from flood. In December last these sites, though they consist of "dry" lands and are in general somewhat above the level of the surrounding country, were in several cases flooded owing to breaches in the north main channel and breaches in the Perur and Srivaikuntam tanks which are about a mile north of the sites, and it is reported that some houses were destroyed in the nattams close to some of the sites. North of the sites are wet lands which were also under water during the flood. Some of the fields selected are fully stocked with palmyrahs; but this point is no real objection as it only affects the cost of acquisition. Survey No. 1073 included in site B. is thrashing floor and the ryots of Srivaikuntam object to its acquisition on the ground that there is no other thrashing floor available for thrashing paddy from a very large extent of wet land in the locality.

4. *Water-supply*.—The people now obtain their drinking-water supply from the river and from the north main channel and the latter will be the only source of supply reasonably accessible from the new sites. The channel will be dry for about two months in the year, but temporary wells can be sunk in the bed of the channel.

5. *Communications*.—There are nine foot-paths which connect the sites and lands north of the channel with those on the south. There is a cart-track from the river passing close by the present site E, which crosses the north main channel and meets the road from Srivaikuntam to Perur at a point 1 mile north of the channel. This cart-track is connected with Srivaikuntam by another cart-track running south of the north main channel. It is also connected with Appankoil by a cart-track along the river bank. Most of the present sites are near one or other of these cart-tracks or are connected with them by other cart-tracks. The new sites are not, however, so advantageously situated. There is no bridge over the channel except the one east of Appankoil, and it is said that the channel is not fordable when it is more than half full. The residents of the proposed sites will apparently find considerable difficulty in going to their fields or the temples which are situated south of the channel. For such purposes, they must, when the channel is not fordable, go round by the cart-track which enters Srivaikuntam town near the head-sluice of the channel or by the Appankoil bridge. The new sites A, B and C, D, E are about $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, respectively, from the eastern end of Srivaikuntam town and the last site is nearly half a mile from the cart-track east of it. Sites F and G, H are about $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, respectively, from the cart-track above referred to. Site I is close to Sivaramamangalam, a large village.

6. In conclusion, I beg to remind Government of the remark made in paragraph 4 of my letter, Ref. A. on C. No. 395-G. B. Gl., dated 11th June 1896, regarding the extreme unwillingness of the inhabitants of the affected villages to leave their homes.

Resolution—Mis. No. 5069, dated 12th November 1896.

The Collector's report read above will be submitted to Government with reference to its Official Memorandum, dated 27th July 1896, No. 113.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 of the Official Memorandum, the Board begs to state that the suggestion to grant new village-sites was considered impracticable, because the Collector had pointed out that the villagers were not willing to leave

their old habitations. The Government would thus be forced to acquire the sites under the Land Acquisition Act, and it was reported that the cost of such acquisition would very greatly exceed the cost of maintaining the old flood bank at its former section.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a letter, statement and sketch and
the papers received with G.O., No. 1594,
dated 13th August 1896.

ORDER—No. 72, Revenue, dated 5th February 1897.

Miscellaneous.

During the high floods in the Tambraparni in December 1895, certain villages below the Srivaikuntam anicut between the old flood bank and the new, which is also the bank of the north main channel, were submerged and much damage was done. The inhabitants of these villages request that the old flood bank may be restored and raised to the height and strength of the bank on the other side of the river. They urge that, if this is done, their bank will never be breached nor their villages flooded as they have been in the past.

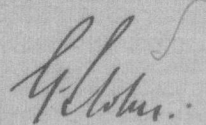
2. The Government has given the question its very careful consideration, but does not see its way to complying with the petitioner's request. The carrying out of their proposal will make the river too narrow at the place and lead to more frequent breaches than at present. The tract enclosed by the river and the channel must therefore be always liable to flooding.

3. Such being the case, the danger to life and most of the danger to property will be obviated if the inhabitants will move to new sites outside the enclosed tract and on the other side of the channel. It appears, however, that they are not prepared to accept this arrangement and that they prefer to bear the risk and to remain where they are. This is to be regretted. The least objectionable sites should, however, be acquired and kept in readiness, so that in case another flood comes, the people or at least some of them may be induced to move thereto. At all events, the site will serve as a place of refuge in times of danger.

4. The Government has also considered a proposal to construct a new bund between the old and new banks, but has to give it up. In the first place it will not benefit the richest and most populous part of the tract near Appankoil. It would further involve a great and probably a useless expenditure, as the soil is of extremely bad quality and consists in some places of pure sand.

5. The Government is of opinion that in addition to providing places of refuge north of the channel, bridges across it should be constructed. This point will be considered in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)


Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
" the Public Works Department.
" the Petitioners.

Exd. Md. Pahlvan.

60 Copies.