

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

8

~~Press~~
Mis.

Dated

3 - 8 - 1866.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Average Market prices of grain & salt per Masras fardes
& rain report of all the districts of the Madras Presidency
for the month of June, 1866 & 1275.

Prices of grain and sea salt																			Rain fall			
Districts	2 ^d sort Rice		2 ^d sort Paddy		Cholam		Raggy		Kore		Sea salt		Northern section	Southern section	Eastern section	Western section	Average					
	1274	1275	1274	1275	1274	1275	1274	1275	1274	1275	1274	1275										
Northern section	Janyam	337	578	136	241	244	417	194	432	163	360	241	272	270	390	380	140	295				
	Vizagapatam	449	411	198	197	220	276	257	262	212	243	244	294	280	280	220	140	230				
	Godavery	299	310	140	140	181	193	164	183	189	208	234	262	640	620	510	140	477				
	Hidkhat	374	390	189	173	222	183	153	205	236	288	237	263	160	025	065	063	078				
Central section	Wellore	357	389	164	178	189	224	163	195	226	259	234	241	016	016	040	017	022				
	Madras	491	498	230	231	255	324	227	320	247	399	315	350	"	050	820	"	217				
	Mollary	472	601	198	261	261	522	225	451	320	530	451	478	"	020	080	020	030				
	Thiruvallur	486	504	222	250	246	356	233	349	287	394	349	383	"	060	030	020	027				
Eastern section	Madras	361	466	158	206	212	279	197	287	282	390	237	265	"	"	"	"	"				
	N. Street	343	436	158	197	235	322	187	295	210	376	220	247	030	090	"	"	030				
	S. Street	352	434	143	197	196	250	177	254	209	308	240	264	050	010	"	"	015				
	Tanjore	385	415	176	193	242	286	184	235	213	308	216	245	130	110	010	290	135				
Western section	Chichinapattinam	414	471	199	215	208	242	187	254	196	312	262	288	367	460	"	550	342				
	Madras	488	536	228	254	285	306	240	301	244	327	234	281	079	110	050	165	101				
	Tinnevely	557	535	262	280	356	"	324	313	313	327	262	277	228	020	063	108	348				
	Coimbatore	483	594	226	295	269	484	224	414	249	473	308	349	250	250	040	320	215				
South section	Wellore	394	498	182	234	215	339	177	323	185	344	262	305	050	030	090	"	042				
	N. Canara	368	500	174	238	"	"	264	334	342	447	232	239	3150	4240	3430	370	3547				
	Malabar	460	524	225	263	"	"	270	303	310	459	290	308	2722	1547	2142	2431	2215				

Remarks on the season.

Northern section.

Rain fell in this section, but the fall in the Hidkhat and Wellore districts was slight and partial.

In the coast, falling of Janjani, seasonal and copious.

showers fell in the middle of the month but the fall in Gumsin and Suradah was very scanty, and since the 15th little or no rain has fallen. Rain was necessary to save the Paddy and Paddy sown. The lin-
gily plants throughout the district were in flower and pod.

In Vizagapatam, the fall of rain was not of much benefit to cultivation.

In the Godavery district, the rainfall was barely sufficient to enable the ryots to plough land for nearly any crops. The sowing was backward and the want of rain was causing much distress. The river Godavery received a slight fresh on the 26th of the month. The channels had been partially supplied with water. Paddy plants and sugarcane had suffered considerably all over the district. Transplanting of paddy was in progress on lands under channels. Want of water was very much felt by both men and cattle in villages beyond

beyond the ancient channels.

In the Pithur District, the ryots were anxiously looking for rain to enable them to carry on in cultivation. Almost all the produce had been harvested.

In Nellore, the season continued to be unfavorable. The river Pennar received a small supply of water in the Atmakur Talug, and cultivation was undertaken in consequence to a small extent in some parts of the District. Some Indigo cultivation had commenced in parts of the Udiagiri Talug.

Prices had risen in these Districts.

Cholera and Small-pox were prevalent in these Districts. Fever and Ague were also prevailing in

in the Goujam, Kistnah and Nellore Districts - In Goujam, 1774 persons died of Cholera, 325 from Small-pox, 115 from fever, 718 from Starvation, and 9 from Sun-stroke - In the Ongole Taluk of the Nellore District, several deaths from sun-stroke occurred - Cattle were suffering from disease and from want of water and pasture in the Godavary, Kistnah and Nellore Districts; and in the last two Districts, there were several cases of mortality among cattle from want of water.

There was a slight fall of rain in parts of these Districts -

In Goudapah, agricultural operations had been checked by drought - Sowing had been taken place in parts of the District - The standing crops were withering from drought.

Some

Some Indigo had been sown in the Western section and in the Eastern section, the crop was doing well.

In parts of Gooty Taluk, Bellary District, land was being prepared for cultivation. In some villages, Paddy and Cholum had been sown in land irrigated by wells and channels. The early crops could only be sown to a limited extent, as the land was baked by East winds, which prevailed for 5 or 6 days, and otherwise interfered with the sowing. Land & watered by Lumbudra, had received much benefit from the fresh. The later crops were being reaped. The Areca nut and Cocunut trees in the

Quichroo

Coimbatore Taluqs were reported to have withered.

In Kurnool, small tracts of Mughal lands in the Pamulacottah Taluq had been cultivated, but the crops had withered away from drought. No cultivation was undertaken in any other Taluq.

There was a fall in the price of the chief grains in Gudolapad, but in Bellary prices rose. The prices of Cotton and Indigo fell. Cholera and Small-pox prevailed in these Districts, and fever also in parts of Bellary, where there were 1553 deaths from Cholera, and 363 from fever. There was much loss of Cattle from disease and from want of water and pasture.

Partial

East Centre

Partial and slight showers fell in these Districts.

In Madras, general failure of crops and distress from want of water were reported.

In North Arcot, a little flood-water passed down the Ponra River on the 11th of the month, but it was not sufficient to feed any tanks.

In places where there were spring channels and well irrigation, Manakathay Paddy was cultivated.

Cholam, Cumboo, Indigo, Raghi were

sown to a limited extent. Punjab Cultivation, which should be general at this season of the year, had only commenced in a very few places, on the most insignificant scale.

Both wet and dry crops, generally speaking, had either perished from drought and excessive heat or were in a drooping and exhausted state. Some of the wet and

dry crops had been harvested, but the out-turn was poor.

In South Arcot, the fall of rain was of no avail for tilting purposes. The drought continued and both man and beast suffered. The 3^d crop of Indigo was cut in some places.

Prices had risen in these Districts and caused much distress amongst the poorer classes.

Cholera was prevalent in these Districts. There was a severe out-break at the Arcot-Railway Station of a very fatal type. Fever and dysentery also were increasing in North Arcot. Cattle suffered much from disease and from want of pastures and water in North Arcot and South Arcot and in parts of the former District, were dying in considerable numbers.

Rain

Cauvery

Rain fell in these Districts.

The Kadarambam portions of the Tanjore District are passing through a severe ordeal. The westerly winds blew with unusual force, and were the precursors of an abundant fresh, which, flowing through all the branches of the Cauvery, was productive of great good in the Sivarambam taluq. In the Pannilam Taluq, the Tasilchar reported the occurrence of several fires, destroying many houses and causing much distress.

Trichinopoly. In the early part of the month, there was but a small quantity of water flowing in the Cauvery and the Coleroon, but about the middle of the month both the rivers were flooded with high freshes. Sugarcane, the Maricar and Palanpaddy were being cultivated.

cultivated - In some of the garden
lands, Cholum and Cumbr were
being harvested, Cotton and Indigo
were in the same state as in last
month.

Pries had risen in these Districts.
Cholera, Small-pox, Diarrhoea
and Fever prevailed in parts of
Sanjone. In Trichinopoly
only a few cases of Cholera
had occurred. With the exception
of a few Ninjah Villages
there was hardly any pasture
for Cattle throughout Trichinopoly.

Rain fell in these Districts, Southern Sec.
but the fall was slight in
Madura.

The tanks and rivers in
parts of the Paracolum Talug
of the Madura District
received a small supply
of water, which benefited
the standing crops.

In other parts of the District, the crops

had

had withered from drought, or been des-
troyed by heavy storms of wind. Raggy
was being planted. Ninjah lands were
being sown. Coarse Paddy, Cholum, &c.
had been harvested to a small extent, but
the produce was scanty. Cotton had withered
in the Dividigal Talug.

In Tinnevely, the Sambapurni river
was in fresh later than usual. A very large
area was ploughed and sown with Long paddy
before the end of the month. Many tanks fed
by the river were full, but others only re-
ceived a partial supply of water. The rain-
fed tanks were dry and the land under
them was lying fallow.

Pries generally continued high in
these Districts, but Cotton had fallen in
Tinnevely.

Cholera and Fever prevailed in
parts of Madura. The want of water was
greatly felt. Cattle suffered from hunger
and

and want of pasture

The Trinity District continued generally healthy.

High showers fell in these Districts. West Centre

In parts of Coimbatore, Cholam and Elindoo had been sown, but the plants were not promising well. Cotton plants were drooping from drought. Water in wells was diminishing. The Canary, Bhowansy, Ambavathy, and Nagel rivers had their usual freshes and the tanks in two Taluqs were generally full. The ploughing of King's lands had commenced. Plantains, Sugar Cane, and Betel vines were in tolerable condition.

In parts of Salem, the dry crops were withering from excessive heat and want of water. The Cholam, Coimbatore crops, which were cultivated both under wells and

And

and channel irrigation were failing.

The wet crops under the Canary channels were in good condition but in one or two places they were being destroyed by insects.

Prices had risen in these Districts.

Cholera and Fevers prevailed in parts of these Districts and Ague and small-pox in the Salem District. The poorer classes feel the enhanced prices of grain and in some cases are driven to subsist on roots and boiled Lamarind seeds. In Salem, cattle suffered much for want of pasture and water and many of them died from the above cause though there was not much disease among them.

West.

There was a good fall of rain in these Districts.

In South Canara, the Pylo on low

low lands had been brought under cultivation. The Belth or high lands solely dependant on rains had not been fully sown. The gardens that had suffered from an unprecedented drought were recovering since the setting in of the Monsoon.

In Malabar, the early rains had completely failed. The Monsoon commenced late and was unusually scanty, threatening serious distress and great loss of Cocanutt and other garden produce, besides diminution of grain cultivation.

Prices had greatly risen in these Districts and were very hard upon the poorer classes.

The sanitary condition of these Districts was on the whole good, though a few cases of Cholera occurred in the Udipi Taluk of the South Canara District.

The following is the statement

Statement of Cotton and Indigo cultivation with the market prices for June 1866.

Districts	Cotton					Indigo				
	Fr. 1274		Fr. 1275		Market price per catty of 100 lbs.	Fr. 1274		Fr. 1275		Market price per mound of 25 lbs.
	Extent of popl.	Extent of popl.	Extent of popl.	Extent of popl.		Extent of popl.	Extent of popl.	Extent of popl.	Extent of popl.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Sanjam	11,107	21,400	13,373	19,683	136	20	24	11	11	50
2. Vizagapatam	18,463	49,865	21,571	48,102	176	34,08	23,826	30,50	12,087	40
3. Gadameri	39,375	101,864	22,267	48,972	164	179	449	455	1161	43
4. Elidnath	240,516	348,326	174,531	268,930	157	11,838	21,742	11,014	19,614	49
5. Nellore	45,872	53,151	34,915	37,105	177	13,822	36,657	13,781	35,634	47
6. Cuddapah	99,117	125,273	67,316	37,420	164,620	8,797	38,903	26,942	73,692	50,660
7. Bellary	41,674	43,764	33,895	33,256	182	204	172	1217	1,759	62
8. Tumkur	237,323	237,686	197,448	217,320	177	3,800	7,942	3,716	13,967	61
9. Madras	575	911	157	264	180	6,495	16,123	6,526	14,764	50
10. N. Arcot	4,559	4,524	2,534	5,589	207	9,042	20,853	10,112	19,597	57
11. S. Arcot	49,317	111,857	40,170	82,436	100	53,546	109,633	53,228	114,826	32
12. Tanjore	6,592	7,865	6,467	7,253	182	1,291	1,618	991	2,079	12
13. Trichinopoly	87,189	138,711	93,111	123,777	188	262	462	216	335	17
14. Masuria	119,546	189,595	87,157	136,698	128	222	255	68	87	35
15. Eimvelly	236,078	230,061	216,501	211,762	120	410	263	361	250	31
16. Coimbatore	157,856	162,821	110,635	112,212	180	-	-	-	-	25
17. Salem	20,941	33,749	7,103	11,113	214	1,211	3,522	294	337	39
Total	1,805,167	2,246,340	1,429,503	1,711,203	-	114,591	282,864	133,780	310,774	-

Revenue Board Office
Madras 27th July 1866

[Signature]
Secretary

To
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Rec. 13000 Pounds
No. 2280.

From
The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
To The Secretary to the
Revenue Office

Outd. 27th }
Sept. 27 } July 1800.
Recd. 36-3

J. B.

Average Cogan's prices
of grain and malt for
Madras, Cochin and other
ports of all the Districts
of the Madras Presidency
for the month of June 1800

July 1795. 88-8.

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