Secyt. I (1)-2—10,000—7-10-70.

(1) Number of pages_____

(2) Date of repair_____

(3) Initials of the Referencer_____

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1029 A. Press
B.P. No. Mis.

Dated 12-3-1877 197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Famine Relief.

No. 361. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th February 1877, No. 694 :—

Read letters from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 12th January 1877, No. 4 ; 17th January 1877, No. 7 ; 21st January 1877, No. 17 ; 23rd January 1877, No. 25 ; and 26th January 1877, No. 28.

With reference to the Government Orders noted in the margin, the Board beg to submit the following review of the reports received regarding the condition of the distressed taluqs in the Trichinopoly District, together with two statements (1) showing the area, population, revenue, cultivation, outturn of crops and remissions estimated by the local officers, and (2) the course of prices.

G.O., 28th Oct. 1876, No. 1,523.
,, 9th Dec. ,, ,, 1,986.

2. This district has an area of 3,584 square miles and a population of 1,200,408 according to the census of 1871. It is divided into five taluqs. The total land revenue of the district is about Rupees 19½ lakhs, of which more than three lakh is derived from permanently-settled and shrotriem villages, and the rest from ryotwar lands.

3. The district is much better off than most of the distressed parts of the Presidency. The distress and suffering which exist are chiefly among the poorer classes and travellers coming from other districts in search of employment, and are caused more by the high prices consequent on the export of grain to other districts than by actual scarcity. Although the rainfall during the south-west monsoon was slightly above the average, the north-east monsoon may be said to have failed throughout the district, more especially in the taluqs of Kulitalai and Perambalur, and the dry crops have suffered most severely in consequence. The wet crops under channel irrigation were generally fair, but those under rain-fed tanks have failed to a considerable extent, chiefly in the Perambalore and Trichinopoly Taluqs. The average rainfall of the district between October and December is 16·07 inches, but during that period in the current year there was only 5·16 inches rain. The parts of the district in which the loss has been greatest are the Manaparai division in the south of the Kulitalai Taluq bordering on Madura, and the villages around Iluppur in the Trichinopoly Taluq, which form a tongue of land running into the Pudukotta territory.

4. *Cultivation, &c.*—The cultivation up to the end of December compared with the average of the previous five years shows a decrease of 59,967 acres as shown below :—

	Average of five years.	1876-77.
April to September—	ACRES.	ACRES.
Dry	348,907	340,247
Wet	79,748	79,271
Total ...	428,655	419,518
October to December—		
Dry	304,502	260,387
Wet	43,505	36,790
Total ...	348,007	297,177
Total cultivation ...	776,662	716,695

From the proportions of early to late cultivation in the several taluqs it will be seen that the eastern taluqs, Musiri, Kulitalai, and Trichinopoly, are more dependent on the south-west monsoon, and that the north-east monsoon is more important in Udayarpoliyam and Perambalore. Some cultivation has been undertaken since the rainfall about the end of December, which has also much benefited the dry crops in many places which were drooping for want of moisture. There was no likelihood of any further sowing after January unless rain were to fall soon, of which there appears to be no prospect. The estimated outturn of crops already harvested, as well as of those now standing in a hopeful condition, varies from 2 to 12 Annas for irrigated and from to 2 to 8 Annas for dry except in Udayarpoliyam, where the dry crop already harvested is reported to have been 12 Annas or an average crop.

5. *Remission.*—Remission of assessment on wet lands under river channel irrigation will not be required to any great extent, but the local officers have estimated that a large percentage of the assessment on dry lands as well as on wet lands under rain-fed tanks would have to be remitted to the extent of 2¼ lakhs. In separate Proceedings the Board have authorized remission up to one-third of dry assessment in the Manaparai and Iluppur divisions and in a small tract in the west of the Trichinopoly Taluq.

6. *Mortality of Cattle.*—The condition of the cattle in the district is in general tolerably good. The supply of fodder is sufficient except in Kulitalai and Udayarpoliyam, wherein some cattle are stated to have died from disease and scarcity of fodder, but elsewhere there has as yet been no mortality. It is also reported that in the Kulitalai Taluq cattle are being sold by ryots at very low prices, apparently from the difficulty of maintaining them. If no rain falls during the ensuing two or three months, the deficiency of fodder may be felt, but the more valuable animals will be saved. No special measures have yet been taken by Government for the preservation of the cattle, and none are at present wanted; but if necessity arises hereafter, the river padugais can be opened for grazing, and this will provide valuable aid to the people.

8. *Water-supply.*—The main sources of water-supply in the district are the Cauvery, the Coleroon, jungle streams, tanks and wells. There is no scarcity of water-supply in the villages along the rivers and their channels. Tanks are almost dry. Well water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient; wherever

scarcity exists measures are being taken to improve the existing wells and to dig new ones from Local Fund allotments.

8. *Prices.*—The weekly prices of the important food-grains in the several taluqs from first week in October up to the end of December in comparison with the corresponding averages of the past six years are shown in Statement No. 2. The average prices of food-grains in the district on the last week in December in comparison with the average prices for the same week in the previous years are shown below:—

Articles.	Last Week in December 1876. Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee.	Average of 6 years. Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee in December.
Rice, 2nd sort	6·57	16·03
Cholum	14·00	36·16
Cumboo	10·03	34·18
Raggi	9·56*	35·40

9. *Stock of Grain.*—No accurate information is available regarding the stores of grain in the different taluqs of the district. The estimates of the Tahsildars, which vary from 10,000 to 400,000** kallams of grain, are based on no known facts and insufficient inquiry, and are not reliable. It is considered that there is a good deal of grain in store in the villages along the rivers. In Musiri a good crop of samba and second-crop kar is expected, and in Udayarpoliyam the harvest of dry crop is expected to suffice for the population till another season of harvest. The Railways from Negapatam to Erode and the southern extension of the South Indian Railway pass through the Trichinopoly, Kulitalai, and Musiri Taluqs, and are not very distant from the other two taluqs, and communications are fairly good; the requisite facilities, therefore, for the transport of grain in case of necessity exist. Importation of grain on private account has also been commenced in some of the taluqs, and it is expected that private enterprise will do all that is necessary in the way of importation; but the prices are not likely to fall materially owing to the existence of distress in the adjoining districts. It is reported that much grain has been exported from Musiri to Salem and Mysore.

*Garce 3,000.

10. *Character of Population.*—According to the census of 1871 the population of the district is arranged as follows with reference to caste:—

Hindus	Brahmins	31,428
	Kshatriyas	3,674
	Chetties	21,455
	Sudras and others	1,110,184
Mahomedans		32,024
Europeans		623
Eurasians		630
Others		390
Total ...		1,200,408

The male adult population of the district classified according to occupations is as follows :—

Learned professions	16,774
Domestic	13,572
Commercial	17,165
Agricultural	219,271
Industrial	37,794
Laborers	70,587
Property	490
Non-productive	2,163
Others	2,413
Total ...	380,259

The majority of the people are agriculturists. The people of the village along the rivers are as a general rule well-to-do. The greater portion of the population of Udayarpoliyam and the southern part of Kulitalai are stated to be poor. Some of the wealthy landholders of the district will, it is hoped, do what they can to assist their tenants, but such as are able to render aid to any considerable extent are few.

11. *Movements of the People.*—A considerable number of people from the taluqs of Trichinopoly, Kulitalai, and Musiri usually emigrate to Ceylon in search of employment, and the number of people who have actually emigrated this year is but slightly greater than usual, the condition of the district not being such as to drive people from their homes in search of livelihood. Further emigration is not probable, as some of the persons who had gone away have already returned to their homes owing to their inability to get employment, and as the adjoining districts except Tanjore are in worse case than Trichinopoly.

12. *Relief Works.*—A sum of Rs. 5,000 has already been sanctioned to enable the Collector to furnish employment to the destitute people who were seeking employment in Trichinopoly town; and the only relief work that has yet been started is the filling in of the moat of the old fort. Some minor relief works, such as clearing the prickly-pear, improving water-supplies, &c., are also being carried on from Local Funds in the other taluqs; and there is no immediate necessity for organized State relief work anywhere except in the Manaparai division of Kulitalai Taluq, where the people are in an exceptionally bad condition. Here, however, an allotment from Local Funds for a considerable local road has been sanctioned and will, it is thought, suffice for the present. The works proposed to be undertaken in other parts in case of necessity are chiefly the construction and repair of roads and repair of irrigation works which are likely to prove of permanent benefit to the country.

13. *Charitable Relief.*—No gratuitous relief at the expense of Government is afforded in this district, but relief-houses supported from funds raised by public subscriptions have already been opened in the taluqs of Trichinopoly, Kulitalai and Musiri. Some of the wealthy inhabitants of Musiri are also assisting the poor at their own expense. The people resorting to these relief-houses are generally

travellers from the Salem and Coimbatore Districts. The number of persons fed daily in Trichinopoly is about 1,000 and that in Kulitalai and Musiri about 200 and 100, respectively.

14. *Number of Persons on the hands of Government.*—The number of persons employed on the relief work opened in the town of Trichinopoly, which is the only work that has yet been undertaken at the expense of Government, is reported to have been 486 on the 9th January last; but from the reports subsequently received from the Collector the Board observe that the number has since risen to 857* up to the 27th idem, and the actual expenditure up to that date was Rupees 1,098. The numbers expected to be on the hands of Government on March 1st, May 1st, and July 1st are estimated by the local officers as shown below; but there are no data for these estimates, and the Board do not attach any importance to them. The estimate for March 1st will certainly not be realized :—

* Men 196
Women 421
Children 240
Total ... 857

Taluqs.	Number on March 1st.	Number on May 1st.	Number on July 1st.
Trichinopoly	1,000	Not given.	Not given.
Kulitalai	1,000	5,000	8,000
Musiri	500	3,000	5,000
Perambalore	4,000	8,000	12,000
Udayarpoliyam	2,000	Not given.	Not given

(True Extract.)
(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 361-A. ORDER THEREON, 12th March 1877, No. 1,029-A.

Miscellaneous. RECORDED.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Additional Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Public Works Department.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Taluqs.	Area.	Population.	Total Land Revenue (demand) of Fasli 1285.			Rough proportion of early and late Cultivation.				Average of actual Cultivation during last five years.								
										April to September, South-West Monsoon.			October to December, North-East Monsoon.			Total.		
			Permanently settled and Shrotriem Jodi.	Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.	Total.	Period.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
Trichinopoly ..	519	306,461	3,305	4,57,396	4,60,701	April to September.	48·2	66·0	56·4	42,282	49,381	91,663	30,480	22,242	52,722	72,762	71,623	144,385
						October to December.	35·2	29·9	32·8									
						January to March ..	16·6	4·1	10·8									
Kulitalai ..	667	228,313	34,758	1,97,350	2,32,108	April to September.	53·2	53·2	53·2	96,379	8,790	105,169	53,427	6,148	59,575	149,806	14,938	164,744
						October to December.	29·5	37·1	30·2									
						January to March ..	17·3	9·7	16·6									
Musiri	931	257,174	18,173	3,26,950	3,45,123	April to September.	59·1	61·3	61·3	90,250	13,284	103,534	66,631	5,913	72,544	156,881	19,197	176,078
						October to December.	36·9	27·2	35·9									
						January to March ..	13·0	11·5	12·8									
Perambalore ..	690	176,567	1,264	2,53,863	2,55,127	April to September.	26·7	50·5	27·8	58,476	3,823	62,299	89,711	2,428	92,139	148,187	6,251	154,438
						October to December.	51·4	32·2	50·6									
						January to March ..	21·9	17·3	21·6									
Udayarpoliyam ..	777	237,893	5,090	2,32,248	2,37,338	April to September.	42·2	34·5	41·6	61,520	4,470	65,990	64,253	6,774	71,027	125,773	11,244	137,017
						October to December.	44·7	53·2	45·4									
						January to March ..	13·1	12·3	13·0									
Total ..	3,584	1,200,408	62,590	14,67,807	15,30,397		..	..	..	348,907	79,748	428,655	304,502	43,505	348,007	653,409	1,23,253	776,662

Taluqs.	Actual Cultivation of the current Year.									Average Rainfall during the last three years.				Rainfall of current year.			An estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop saved calculated in Annas on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 Annas; also whether there is any prospect of further saving.		Remissions.		
	April to September, South-West Monsoon.			October to December, North-East Monsoon.			Total.														
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	April to September.	October to December.	January to March.	Total.	April to September.	October to December.	Total.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
Trichinopoly ..	41,793	49,490	91,283	19,346	18,301	37,647	61,139	67,791	128,930	18·34	14·43	0·11	32·88	14·67	5·40	20·07	4 to 12	4	..	..	95,000
Kulitalai ..	99,014	8,133	107,147	31,185	4,670	35,855	130,199	12,803	143,002	11·28	17·40	0·65	29·42	12·56	2·75	15·31	2 to 12	2 to 6	..	..	30,000
Musiri	94,118	14,002	108,120	52,681	4,360	57,041	146,799	18,362	165,161	10·47	15·74	1·02	27·23	12·19	7·07	19·26	12	2 to 8	..	..	75,000
Perambalore ..	32,904	3,864	36,768	108,126	2,642	110,768	141,030	6,506	147,536	15·85	17·13	0·37	33·35	26·44	4·83	31·27	9	6	..	..	10,000
Udayarpoliyam ..	72,418	3,782	76,200	49,049	6,817	55,866	121,467	10,599	132,066	18·12	15·56	0·92	34·61	23·00	5·75	28·75	12	4 to 12	..	..	15,000
Total ..	340,247	79,271	419,518	260,387	36,790	297,177	600,634	116,061	716,695	14·31	16·07	0·61	31·49	17·77	5·16	22·93	..	.	..	..	225,000

Trichinopoly District.

Prices of Food-grains in Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee.

Taluqs.	Names of Food-grains.	October 1876.								November 1876.								December 1876.							
		1st Week.		2nd Week.		3rd Week.		4th Week.		1st Week.		2nd Week.		3rd Week.		4th Week.		1st Week.		2nd Week.		3rd Week.		4th Week.	
		In the Week.	Average of the preceding 6 years.	In the Week.	Average of the preceding 6 years.	In the Week.	Average of the preceding 6 years.	In the Week.	Average of the preceding 6 years.	In the Week.	Average of the preceding 6 years.	In the Week.	Average of the preceding 6 years.	In the Week.	Average of the preceding 6 years.	In the Week.	Average of the preceding 6 years.	In the Week.	Average of the preceding 6 years.	In the Week.	Average of the preceding 6 years.	In the Week.	Average of the preceding 6 years.	In the Week.	Average of the preceding 6 years.
Trichinopoly	Rice, 2nd sort.	12·07	15·22	12·32	15·22	11·96	15·22	10·87	15·22	9·78	14·50	8·55	14·50	8·70	14·50	7·97	14·50	7·83	14·00	6·52	14·50	6·52	14·50	6·52	14·50
	Cholum ..	18·42	35·70	19·60	35·70	..	32·90	12·60	32·90	13·16	32·20	12·12	28·70	11·76	35·70	9·94	38·26	8·40	38·55	8·40	38·26	..	37·32	..	37·32
	Cumboo ..	21·37	28·57	19·93	28·57	18·66	29·21	17·78	29·21	15·74	32·06	13·97	32·06	13·21	32·38	11·68	32·38	10·92	32·38	9·27	32·06	8·89	31·53	7·74	31·53
	Raggi	23·35	31·44	20·56	31·44	16·37	31·44	16·11	31·44	15·72	32·75	14·54	32·75	13·23	33·40	11·66	33·07	10·48	32·42	8·30	32·52	9·30	32·31	9·05	32·31
Musiri	Rice, 2nd sort.	13·05	17·40	13·05	17·40	13·05	17·40	12·69	17·40	10·44	18·12	9·64	18·12	10·15	18·12	9·06	18·12	7·83	17·15	7·61	17·15	7·25	17·15	7·49	17·76
	Cholum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42·00	..	56·00	..	56·00	..	56·00	..	56·00
	Cumboo ..	20·74	30·23	20·32	30·23	20·32	30·23	20·32	30·23	16·51	33·53	7·78	34·54	17·78	34·54	17·14	34·54	15·24	34·08	13·59	33·86	12·70	33·86	12·70	33·86
	Raggi	24·76	36·68	24·89	38·51	20·96	38·85	16·70	38·85	15·72	38·25	9·72	37·20	15·72	37·73	13·75	37·73	10·48	35·37	10·15	35·37	9·54	35·37	9·17	35·37
Kulitalai ..	Rice, 2nd sort.	12·32	15·70	12·32	15·70	12·32	15·70	12·32	16·42	9·17	17·15	9·06	17·40	9·42	17·40	8·70	17·40	7·72	17·76	7·61	17·87	7·26	17·87	7·61	17·87
	Cholum ..	19·60	25·20	19·60	25·66	19·60	25·48	18·20	26·95	..	26·95	..	26·95	..	26·95	..	28·46	..	28·46	..	28·46	..	28·46	..	28·46
	Cumboo ..	17·78	28·95	17·78	29·97	17·78	28·77	17·78	31·75	13·84	34·29	2·70	34·29	12·70	34·29	12·70	34·60	6·35	33·27	..	33·78	..	34·79	..	34·79
	Raggi	20·96	33·83	20·96	35·37	20·96	35·80	15·72	34·92	13·26	34·26	3·10	34·26	13·10	33·83	12·22	34·06	9·95	35·2	9·17	34·92	9·17	35·80	9·17	35·80
Perambalore	Rice, 2nd sort.	13·77	16·43	13·77	15·95	13·77	16·19	10·15	16·19	9·42	16·67	7·54	16·67	8·55	16·67	7·27	16·67	7·25	15·59	6·96	15·71	6·52	15·71	6·52	15·71
	Cholum ..	28·00	31·36	28·00	30·33	28·00	30·80	28·00	30·80	18·20	31·73	8·20	31·73	16·80	31·73	16·80	31·73	14·00	30·80	14·00	31·03	14·00	31·03	14·00	31·03
	Cumboo ..	25·40	30·27	25·40	31·75	25·40	33·02	20·32	33·02	16·51	36·62	7·27	36·83	16·30	36·83	15·24	36·83	13·97	35·14	13·07	35·14	11·43	35·14	11·43	35·14
	Raggi	26·20	33·84	26·20	33·84	26·20	33·84	18·34	33·84	17·03	37·99	6·01	37·99	15·72	37·99	15·72	37·99	13·10	36·02	12·58	36·02	12·58	36·02	12·58	36·02
Udayar-poliyam ..	Rice, 2nd sort.	10·87	12·32	11·60	13·05	11·60	14·02	10·51	14·50	7·73	14·50	7·46	15·22	7·97	14·74	7·39	15·47	7·25	15·22	6·71	15·04	..	14·13	4·71	14·32
	Cholum ..	..	27·30	..	27·30	..	26·95	..	26·95	..	26·95	..	26·95	..	26·95	..	26·95	..	27·65	..	27·65	..	27·65	..	28·00
	Cumboo ..	33·02	30·79	30·48	30·90	30·48	34·29	22·54	34·29	16·09	36·41	6·09	36·83	17·78	36·83	13·65	36·83	11·85	37·04	10·16	36·41	·25	35·56	8·25	35·56
	Raggi	..	29·04	..	28·93	..	29·26	..	29·26	15·12	30·92	..	29·26	..	31·44	..	30·13	..	31·44	..	31·44	..	31·44	7·86	27·51

Govt. of (1877) 22nd March
REVENUE.

To

The BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated March, 1877.

Rcd.

G.O. 12th March 1877, No. 1,126.

MARCH
Nos. 361-364.

FAMINE RELIEF, No. 709-A.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th February, 1877.

Read the following letters from the Collectors of Tinnevelly dated 12th January, 1877, No. 5, submitting a statement showing information regarding present distressed state of the District.

17th January, 1877, No. 7.—Submitting reports on the condition of the talugs, Trichinopoly Musiri and Kulittalai.

21st January, 1877, No. 17.—Forwarding the price returns of Trichinopoly, Kulittalai, Musiri, and Udayarpalayam taluq with reference to query (i) of Indian Government Order printed in Board's Proceedings dated 13th December, 1876, No. 3,160 and also reporting of Udayarpalayam taluq giving the particulars requiring in the same order.

23rd January, 1877, No. 25.—Answering the several queries regarding Perambalur taluq report contained in Indian Government's letter printed in Board of Revenue dated 13th December 1876, No. 3,160.

26th January, 1877, No. 28.—Submitting a Statement showing the dry and wet cultivation in each taluq in each month from April to December, 1876.

With reference to the G. Os. noted in the margin, the Board beg to submit their following review of the reports received regarding the condition of the distressed taluqs in the Trichinopoly district, together with two Statements (1) showing the area, population, revenue, cultivation, out-turn of crops and remissions estimated by the local officers and (2) the course of prices.

G. O. 28th Oct. 1876, No. 1,523.
" 9th Dec. 1876, No. 1,926.

2. This district has an area of 3,584 square miles, and a population of 1,200,408 according to the census, 1871. It is divided into five taluqs. The total land revenue of the district is about Rupees 15¼ lakhs of which more than half a lakh is derived from permanently settled and shrotriem villages and the rest from ryotwar lands.

3. This district is much better off than most of the distressed parts of the Presidency. The distress and suffering which exist are chiefly among the poorer classes and travellers coming from other districts in search of employment, and are caused more by the high prices consequent on the export of grain to other districts than by actual scarcity. Although the rainfall during the South-west monsoon was slightly above the average, the North-east monsoon may be said to have failed throughout the district—more especially in the taluqs of Kulittalai and Perambalur—and the dry crops have suffered most severely in consequence. The wet crops under channel irrigation were generaly fair, but those under rainfed tanks have failed to a considerable extent chiefly in the Perambalur and Trichinopoly Taluqs. The average rainfall of the District between October and December is 16·07 inches, but during that period in the current year there was only 5·16 inches rain. The parts of the district in which the loss has been greatest are the Manaparai division in the south of the Kulittalai taluq bordering on Madura and the villages

around Huppur in the Trichinopoly taluq which form a tongue of land running into the Pudukatta territory.

3. *Cultivation, &c.* The cultivation up to the end of December compared with the average of the previous 5 years shows a decrease of 59,967 acres as shown below :—

	Average of 5 years	1876-77
	Acres.	Acres.
April to September...	3,48,907	3,40,247
Dry...	79,748	79,271
Wet...	4,28,655	4,19,518
Total...		
October to December		
Dry...	3,04,502	2,60,387
Wet...	43,505	36,790
Total...	3,48,007	2,97,177
Total cultivation...	7,76,662	7,16,695

From the proportions of early to late cultivation in the several taluqs, it will be seen that the eastern taluqs, Musiri, Kulittalai and Trichinopoly are more dependent on the South West monsoon, and that the North East monsoon is more important in Udayarpalayam and Perambalur. Some cultivation has been undertaken since the rainfall about the end of December which has also much benefited the dry crops in many places, which were drooping for want of moisture. There was no likelihood of any further sowing after January unless rain were to fall soon, of which there appears to be no prospect. The estimated out-turn of crops already harvested as well as of those now standing in a hopeful condition varies from 2 to 12 annas for irrigated and from 2 to 8 annas for dry except in Udayarpalayam, where the dry crop already harvested is reported to have been 12 annas or an average crop.

Remission. Remission of assessment on wet lands under river channel irrigation will not be required to any great extent, but the local officers have estimated that a large percentage of the assessment on dry lands as well as on wet lands under rainfed tanks would have to be remitted to the extent of 2¼ lakhs. In separate Proceedings the Board have authorized remission up to ⅓ of dry assessment in the Manaparai and Iluppur divisons and in a small tract in the west of the Trichinopoly taluq.

Mortality of cattle. The condition of the cattle in the district is in general tolerably good. The supply of fodder is sufficient except in Kulittalai and Udayarpalayam wherein some cattle are stated to have died from disease and scarcity of fodder but elsewhere there has as yet been no mortality. It is also reported that in the Kulittalai Taluq cattle are being sold by ryots at very low prices apparently

1029
6

for want of difficulty of maintaining them. If no rain falls during the ensuing two or three months some deficiency of fodder may be felt but the more valuable animals will be saved. No special measures have yet been taken by Government for the preservation of the cattle and none are at present wanted, but if necessity arises hereafter, the river paduga can be opened for grazing and this will provide valuable aid to the people.

Water supply. The main sources of water supply in the district are the Cauvery, the Coleroon, Jungle streams, tanks, and wells. There is no scarcity of water supply in the villages along the rivers and their channels. Tanks are almost dry. Well water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient; wherever scarcity exists, measures are being taken to improve the existing wells and to dig new ones from local fund allotments.

Prices. The weekly prices of the important food grains in the several taluqs from 1st week in October up to the end of December in comparison with the corresponding averages of the past six years are shown in Statement No. 2. The average prices of food grains in the district on the last week in December in comparison with the average prices for the same week in the previous years were shown below :—

Articles.	last week in December, 1876, seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.	Average of 6 years seers of 80 tolahs per rupee in December.
Rice 2nd sort ..	6·57	16·03
Cholum ..	14·00	36·16
Cumboo ..	10·03	34·18
Raggi ..	9·56	35·40

Stock of grain. No accurate information is available regarding the stores of grain in the different taluqs of the district. The estimates of the Tahsildars which vary from 10,000 to 400,000 Kallams of grain are based on no known facts and insufficient enquiry and are not reliable. It is considered that there is a good deal of grain in store in the villages along the rivers. In Musiri a good crop of Samba and 2nd crop Kar is expected, and in Udayarpalayam the harvest of dry crop is expected to suffice for the population till another season of harvest. The Railway from Negapatam to Erode and the Southern extension of the South India Railway pass through the Trichinopoly Kulittalai and Musiri Taluqs and are not very distant from the other two taluqs and communications are fairly good, the requisite facilities, therefore, for the transport of grain in case of necessity exist. Importation of grain on private account has also been commenced in some of the taluqs, and it is expected that private enterprise will do all that is necessary in the way of importation; but the prices are not likely to fall materially owing to the existence of distress in the adjoining districts. It is reported that much grain has been exported from Musiri to Salem and Mysore.

Garce 3,000.

Character of Population.—According to the Census of 1871, the popula the District is arranged as follows with refe[illegible] caste:—

Hindus.	Brahmins	31,4[illegible]
	Kshetryas	3,674
	Chetties	21,455
	Sudras and others	11,[illegible]0,184
	Mahomedans	32,[illegible]24
	Europeans	623
	Eurasians	630
	Others	390
		12,00,408

The male adult population of the District classified accord[illegible] to occup is as follows:—

Learned professions	16,774
Domestic	13,572
Commercial	17,165
Agricultural	219,271
Industrial	37,794
Labourers	70,587
Property	490
Non-productive	2,163
Others	2,443
	3,80,259

The majority of the people are agriculturists. The people of the villages al rivers are as a general rule well-to-do. The greater portion of the popula Udayarpalayam and the southern part of Kulittalai are stated to be poor. of the wealthy land-holders of the District will, it is hoped, do what they assist their tenants, but such [illegible] are able to render aid to any considerable are few.

Movements of the people.—A considerable number of people from the of Trichinopoly, Kulittalai and Musiri usually emigrate to Ceylon in s employment, and the number of people who have actually emigrated this ye slightly greater than usual, the condition of the District not being such as people from their homes in search of livelihood. Further emigration is bable as some of the persons who had gone away have already returned homes owing to their inability to get employment and as the adjoining except Tanjore are in worse case than Trichinopoly.

Relief works.—A sum of Rupees 5,000 has already been sanctioned to the Collector to furnish employment to the destitute people who were seek ployment in Trichinopoly town; and the only relief works that has yet been is the filling in of the moat of the old fort. Some minor relief works such [illegible] ing of the prickly-pear, improving water supplies, &c., are also being carried

Local Funds by the other taluqs; and there is no immediate necessity for organized State relief works anywhere except in the Manapparai division of Kulittalai taluq where the people are in an exceptionally bad condition. Here, however, an allotment from local funds for a considerable local road has been sanctioned and will it is thought suffice for the present. The works proposed to be undertaken in other parts in case of necessity are chiefly the construction and repair of roads, and repair of irrigation works which are likely to prove of permanent benefit to the country.

Charitable relief.—No gratuitous relief at the expense of Government is afford in this District, but relief houses supported from funds raised by public sub scriptions have already been opened in the taluqs of Trichinopoly, Kulittalai an Musiri. Some of the wealthy inhabitants of Musiri are also assisting the poo at their own expense. The people resorting to these relief houses are generall travellers from the Salem and Coimbatore Districts. The number of persons fed daily in Trichinopoly is about 1,000, and that in Kulittalai and Musiri about 200 and 100 respectively.

Number of persons on the hands of Government.—The number of persons employed on the relief work opened in the Town of Trichinopoly which is the only work that has yet been undertaken at the expense of Government is reported to have been 486 on the 9th January last; but from the reports subsequently received from the Collector, the Board observe that the number has since risen to 857 up to the 27th idem, and the actual expenditure up to that date was Rs. 1,098. The numbers expected to be on the hands of Government on March 1st, May 1st, July 1st, are estimated by the local officers as shown below; but there are no data for these estimates, and the Board do not attach any importance to them. The estimate for March 1st will *certainly* not be realized.

Men	196
Women	421
Children	240

Taluqs.	No. on March 1st	No. on May 1st	No. on July 1st
Trichinopoly	1,000	[illegible]ven	not given
Kulittalai	1,000	[illegible]000	8,000
Musiri	100	[illegible]000	5,000
Perambalur	4,000	[illegible],000	12,000
Udayarpalayam	2,000	not given	not given

(True extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,

Additional Secretary.

To

The Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with copies of 5 letters and their enclosures to be returned, and statements.

(Continued.)

Taluq.	Actual cultivation of the current year.												Average rainfall during the last 3 years.								Rainfall of current year.					An estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop saved calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas; also whether there is any prospect of further sowing.	Remissions.	
	April to September, S. W. Monsoon.				October to December, N. E. Monsoon.				Total.				April to Sep.	Oct. to Dec.	Jan. to March.	Oct. to Dec.	Total.	April to Sep.	Oct. to Dec.	Total.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.															
Tiruttangal	11,703	10,100	21,803	19,814	12,901	32,847	41,120	27,781	68,901	18·34	14·13	0·11	32·58	14·67	5·40	20·07	1 to 12 as.	4 annas.		95,000							
Kulittalai	99,014	8,138	107,147	31,185	4,670	35,855	130,199	12,803	143,002	11·28	7·49	0·65	19·42	12·56	2·76	15·31	2 to 12 das.	2 to 6 as.		30,000							
Mudiki	84,118	14,002	108,120	52,681	4,360	57,041	125,799	18,262	165,161	10·47	7·74	1·02	27·23	12·19	7·07	19·26	12 das.	2 to 3 as.		75,000							
Perambalur	32,904	3,864	36,768	108,126	2,642	110,768	141,030	6,506	147,536	16·85	17·13	0·37	33·35	26·44	4·83	31·27	9 das.	6 annas		10,000							
Udayarpalayam	72,418	3,782	76,200	49,049	6,817	55,866	121,467	10,599	132,066	18·12	15·66	0·92	34·60	23·00	5·75	28·75	12 das.	4 to 12 as.		15,000							
Total ...	340,247	79,271	419,518	260,387	36,790	297,177	600,534	116,061	716,595	14·81	16·07	0·61	31·49	17·7	5·16	22·93	...			225,000							

REVENUE BOARD, OFFICE,
MADRAS,
19th February, 1877.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES.

F. No. 722.

Revenue {1877} Department.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Dated 19th
Despatched 19th } February, 1877.
Received 20th

Enclosures 7.

Submitting Board's review regarding the condition of the distressed Tatugs in the Trichinopoly district.

Lawrence Asylum Press—1877.

No 1029 A

Revenue Department

1029/A

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 19th February/77

Read the following letters from the Collector of Trichinopoly dated

12th Jany/77 No 4 - submitting a statement containing informations regarding present distress state of the District.

17th Jany/77 No 7 - Submitting reports on the condition of the Talug of Trichinopoly Musiri and Kulittalai.

21st January/77 No 17 - Forwarding the price returns of Trichinopoly Kulitala, Musiri, & Udayar - palayam taluq with reference to query (i) of Indian Government Order printed in Board's Proceedings dated 13th December 1876 No 3160 and also reporting of Udayarpalam Taluq

Seeing

giving the particulars requiring in the same order.

Answering the several queries regarding Peramanaickenoor Taluq report contained in Indian Government's letter printed in Board of Revenue dated 13th December 1875 No 3160. — 23d Jany/77 No 25

Submitting a statement showing the dry and wet cultivation in each Taluq in each month from April to December 1876. — 26th Jany/77 No 28

With reference to the G. Os. noted in the margin the Board beg to submit their following remarks on the reports received regarding the condition of the distressed Taluqs in the Trichinopoly District, together with — G.O. 28 "Octr/76 No 1522 9th Decr/76 No 198

with two statements (1) showing the area, population, revenue, cultivation, outturn of crops and remissions estimated by the local officers & (2) the course of prices.

2 This District has an area of 3584 Square miles and a population of 1,20,408 according to the census 1871. It is divided into 5 Taluqs. The total land revenue of the District is about Rupees 15¼ lakhs of which more than ½ a lakh is derived from Permanently settled and Shrotrium villages and the rest from Ryotwar Lands.

3 This district is much better off than most of the distressed parts of the Presidency. The distress & suffering which

exist are chiefly among the poorer
classes and travellers coming from
other districts in search of employment,
and are caused more by the high
prices consequent on the export of
grain to other districts than by actual
scarcity. Although the rainfall
during the South West Monsoon was
slightly above the average, the North
East Monsoon may be said to have
failed throughout the district - more
especially in the Talugs of Dindigul
and Perumbalur - and the dry crops
have suffered most severely in
consequence. The wet crops under
channel irrigation were generally
fair but those under rainfed tanks
have

have failed to a considerable extent
chiefly in the Perambalur & Kulitalai
=poly Talugs. The average rainfall of
the District between October & December
is 16.07 inches, but during that period
in the Current year there was only
6.16 inches rain. The parts of the district
in which the loss has been greatest
are the Manaparai division in the
south of the Kulitalai Talug bordering
on Madura and the villages around
Illuppur in the Trichinopoly Talug
which form a tongue of land running
into the Pudukotta territory.

4 Cultivation &c. The cultivation
up to the end of December compared
with the average of the previous 5 years

shows a decrease of 59.967 acres as shown

by law:—

	Average of 5 years	1876-77
	Acres	Acres
April to Septr		
Dry —	348907	340247
Wet —	79748	79271
Total —	428655	419518
October to December		
Dry —	304502	260357
Wet —	43505	36790
Total —	348007	297177
Total cultivation	776662	716695

From the proportions of early to late cultivation in the several Talugs it will be seen that the eastern Talugs Musiri, Kulitalai and Srichimpoly are more dependent on the South West monsoon, and that the North East monsoon is more important in Udayappaliyam and Perambalore. Some cultivation has been undertaken since the rainfall about the end of December which has also much benefited

benefited the dry crops in many places which were drooping for want of moisture. There was no likelihood of any further raining after January and little more rain was to fall soon, of which there appears to be no prospect. The estimated outturn of crops already harvested as well as of those now standing is as hopeful

Condition varies from 2 to 12 annas for irrigated and from 2 to 8 annas for dry except in Udayarpalayam where the dry crop already harvested is reported to have been 12 annas or an average crop.

Remission. Remission of assessment on wet lands under river channel irrigation will

irrigation will not be required to any great extent, but the Local officers have estimated that a large percentage of the assessment on dry lands as well as on wet lands under rainfed tanks would have to be remitted to the extent of 2¼ Lakhs. In separate Proceedings the Board have authorized remission up to ⅓ of the assessment in the Manaparai and Iluppur divisions and in a small tract in the west of the Srirangam taluq.

mortality of cattle. The condition of the cattle in the District is in general tolerably good. The supply of fodder is sufficient except in Kulittalai & Udayarpalayam wherein some cattle are stated to have died

died from disease and scarcity of fodder but elsewhere there has as yet been no mortality. It is also reported that in the Kulittalai Taluq cattle are being sold by ryots at very low prices apparently from the difficulty of maintaining them. If no rain falls during the ensuing two or three months the deficiency of fodder may be felt but the more valuable animals will be saved. No special measures have yet been taken by Government for the preservation of the cattle and none are at present wanted, but if necessity arises hereafter the river passages can be opened for grazing and the

will provide valuable aid to the people.

Water supply. The main sources of water supply in the District are the Cauvery, the Coleroon, Jungle streams, tanks & wells. There is no scarcity of water supply in the villages along the rivers and their channels. Tanks are almost dry. Well water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, wherever scarcity exists, measures are being taken to improve the existing wells and to dig new ones from local fund allotments.

Prices. The weekly prices of the important food grains in the several Talugs from 1st week in October up to the end of December in comparison with the corresponding averages of the past six years are shown in statement No. 2. The average prices of food grains in the District on the last week in December in comparison with the average prices for the same week in the previous years were shown below:—

Article	Last week in December (10-1 Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee)	Average of 6 years Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee in Dec.
Rice 2d Sort	6·57	16·03
Cholum	14·00	36·16
Cumbu	10·03	34·18
Raggi	9·56	38·40

Stock of grain. No accurate information is available regarding the stores of grain in the different Talugs of the District. The estimates of the Tahsildars which vary

vary from 0000 to 4000 Kallanc × Garcesons
of grain are based on no known facts
and insufficient enquiry and are not
reliable. It is considered that there
is a good deal of grain in store in
the Ineages along the Rivers. In Musiri
a good crop of Samba & 2d crop Kar
is expected and in Ulaiyarpalayam
the harvest of Kar is expected
to suffice for the population till
another season of harvest. The Railways
from Negapatam to Erode and
the Southern extensions of the South
Indian Railway pass through the
Trichinopoly Karittalai and
Musiri Talugs and are not very
distant

distant from the other two Talugs
and communications are fairly good,
the requisite facilities, therefore, for
the transport of grain in case of need
exist. Importation of grain on private
account has also been commenced
in some of the Talugs and it is expected
that all that private enterprise will do all
that is necessary in the way of importa-
tion, but the prices are not likely to
fall materially owing to the existence
of distress in the adjoining districts.
It is reported that much grain has
been exported from Musiri to Salem
and Mysore.

Character of Population. According to the
census

census of 1871 the population of the

District is arranged as follows with

reference to Caste:—

Hindus	Brahmins	31,428
	Khshetryas	3,674
	Chettis	21,455
	Sudras & others	11,10,184
Mahomedans		30,024
Europeans		623
Euracians		630
Others		390
		12,00,408

The male adult population of

the District classified according

to occupations is as follows:—

Learned professions	16,774
Domestic	13,572
Commercial	17,165
Agricultural	219,271
Industrial	37,174
Labourers	70,587
Property	490
Non productive	2,163
Others	2,443
	3,80,259

The

The majority of the people are agri-
culturists. The people of the Pullagoo
along the river are above the
well-to-do. The greater portion of the
population of Eldaiyarpalayam and
the southern part of Kulittalai are
stated to be poor. Some of the wealthy
landholders of the District will, it is
hoped do what they can to assist
their tenants but such as are able
to render aid to any considerable
extent are few.

Movements of the people: A considerable
number of people from the Talugs of
Trichinopoly, Kulittalai & Musiri
usually emigrate to Ceylon in search
of employment and the number of
people

people who have actually emigrated this year
so but slightly greater than usual,
the condition of the District not
being such as to drive people from
their homes in search of livelihood.
Further emigration is not probable
as some of the persons who had gone
away have already returned to their
homes owing to their inability to get
employment and as the adjoining
districts except Tanjore are in worse
case than Trichinopoly.

Relief works. A sum of Rupees 5000
has already been sanctioned to enable
the Collector to furnish employment
to the destitute people who were
seeking employment in Trichinopoly
town

town; and the only relief work that
has yet been started is the filling
in of the moat of the old fort. Some
minor relief works such as clearing
the prickly pear, in spreading water
supplies &c are also being carried on
from Local Funds in the other Talugs
and there is no immediate necessity
for organized State relief work any
where except in the Manapparai
division of Kulittalai Taluq where
the people are in an exceptionally
bad condition. There however any
allotment from local funds for a
considerable local road has been
sanctioned and will [illegible] is thought
suffice

sufficie for the present. The works proposed to be undertaken in other parts in case of necessity are chiefly the Construction and repair of roads, and repair of irrigation works which are likely to prove of permanent benefit to the Country.

Charitable Relief. No gratuitous relief at the expense of Government is afforded in this District, but Relief Houses supported from funds raised by public subscriptions have already been opened in the Talugs of Trichinopoly, Kulittalai & Musiri. Some of the wealthy inhabitants of Musiri are also assisting the poor at their own expense. The people resorting to these Relief Houses are generally travellers from the Salem

Salem and Coimbatore Districts etc.

The number of persons fed daily in Trichinopoly is about 1000 and 700 in Kulittalai and Musiri about 200 & 100 respectively.

Number of persons on the lands of Govt. The number of persons employed on the Relief work opened in the Taluk of Trichinopoly which is the only work that has yet been undertaken at the expense of Government is reported to have been 486 on the 9th January last, sent from the reports subsequently received from the Collector the Board [illegible] that the number has since risen to 857 up to the

× Men 196
Women 425
Children 236
857

27th

27 "Idem" and the actual expenditure up to that date was Rs 1098. The numbers expected to be on the hands of Government on March 1st May 1st & July 1st are estimated by the local officers as shown below; but there are no data for these estimates and the Board do not attach any importance to them. The estimate for March 1st will certainly not be realized.

Taluqs	No. on March 1st	No. on May 1st	No. on July 1st
Trichinopoly	1000	not given	not given
Kulittalai	1000	5000	8000
Musiri	500	3000	5000
Brambalur	4000	8000	12000
Udaiyarpalayam	2000	not given	not given

(True Extract)

N Ekambaram
Additional Secretary

To
The additional Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
with copies of 6 letters and their enclosures
to be returned & statement

Trichinopoly District. Prices of

Names October 1876

Taluqs.	of food grains	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	1st week	
Trichinopoly.	Rice 2 sort.	12·07	15·22	12·32	15·22	11·96	15·22
	Cholum	18·43	35·70	19·60	35·70	·	32·90
	Cumbu	21·37	28·57	19·93	28·57	18·18	29·21
	Ragi	23·35	31·44	20·56	31·44	16·37	31·44
Musiri.	Rice 2 sort	13·05	17·40	13·05	17·40	13·05	17·40
	Cholum	·	·	·	·	·	·
	Cumbu	20·74	30·23	20·32	30·23	20·32	30·23
	Ragi	24·76	36·68	24·89	38·51	20·96	38·05
Kulitalai	Rice 2 sort	12·32	15·90	12·32	15·90	12·32	15·90
	Cholum	19·60	25·20	19·60	25·16	19·60	25·40
	Cumbu	17·78	28·95	17·78	29·97	17·78	28·77
	Ragi	20·96	33·88	20·96	35·37	20·96	35·80
Perambalore	Rice 2 sort	13·77	16·43	13·77	15·95	13·77	16·19
	Cholum	28·00	31·36	28·00	30·33	28·00	30·50
	Cumbu	25·40	30·29	25·40	31·75	25·40	33·02
	Ragi	26·20	33·84	26·20	33·84	26·20	33·84
Udaiyarpollium	Rice 2 sort	10·87	12·32	11·60	13·05	11·60	16·02
	Cholum	·	27·30	·	27·30	·	28·95
	Cumbu	33·02	30·79	30·48	30·90	30·48	34·29
	Ragi	·	29·04	·	28·98	·	29·26

Received 13th April 1877
No. 1022

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue
Dated 19th February
Read 20th
Ordered
Submitting Board's
review regarding the
Condition of the
distress & taluq
in the Trichinopoly
District
S.G. 12 Nov 1877
No. 1022

Food Grains in lieu of — 80 Lbs per Rupee

1027/21

December 1876 — December - 1876

1st week		3rd week		4th week		1st week		2nd week		3rd week		4th week	
	Average of the preceding 5 years for the week		Average of the preceding 5 years for the week		Average of the preceding 5 years for the week		Average of the preceding 5 years for the week		Average of the preceding 5 years for the week		Average of the preceding 5 years for the week		Average of the preceding 5 years for the week
14·55	14·50	8·70	14·50	7·17	14·50	7·83	14·00	5·52	14·50	6·52	14·50	6·52	14·50
12·12	28·70	11·76	35·70	7·94	28·26	8·40	38·55	8·40	38·26	37·32			37·32
30·07	32·66	13·21	32·35	11·62	32·35	10·92	33·38	9·27	32·66	8·89	31·53	7·74	31·53
32·24	32·75	13·23	33·40	11·66	33·07	10·48	32·42	9·30	32·52	9·30	32·31	9·03	32·31
18·14	18·12	10·15	18·12	9·66	18·12	7·83	17·15	7·61	17·15	7·25	17·15	7·49	17·76
					42·00		56·00		56·00		56·00		66·00
34·54	34·54	17·14	34·54	17·14	34·54	15·24	34·08	13·59	33·86	12·70	33·86	12·70	33·86
37·20	37·78	15·72	37·78	13·75	37·78	10·48	35·37	10·15	35·37	9·54	35·37	9·17	35·37
9·66	17·40	9·42	17·40	8·30	17·40	7·72	17·76	7·61	17·87	7·25	17·87	7·61	
	26·95		26·95		28·46		28·46		28·46		28·46		28·46
12·70	34·29	12·70	34·29	12·70	34·60	6·35	33·27		33·78		34·79		34·79
13·10	34·26	13·10	33·88	12·22	34·66	9·95	35·37	9·17	34·92	9·17	35·80	9·17	35·80
15·54	16·17	8·55	16·67	7·97	16·67	7·25	15·57	6·96	15·71	6·52	15·71	6·52	15·71
31·20	31·13	16·80	31·78	16·80	31·78	14·00	30·80	14·00	31·03	14·00	31·03	14·00	31·03
17·27	36·48	16·30	36·83	15·24	36·83	13·97	35·14	13·07	35·14	11·43	35·14	11·43	35·14
16·01	37·99	15·72	37·99	15·72	37·99	13·10	36·02	12·58	36·02	12·58	36·02	12·58	36·02
7·46	15·22	7·97	14·74	7·39	15·47	7·25	15·22	6·71	15·04	5·26	14·13	4·71	14·32
	26·95		26·95		26·95		27·65		27·65		27·65		28·00
16·09	36·83	17·78	36·83	13·65	36·83	11·85	37·04	10·16	36·41	8·25	35·56	8·25	35·56
	29·26		31·44		30·13		31·44		31·44		31·44	7·86	27·51

I. Lucas

Additional Secretary.

1023 A
21

Remissions

	Dry	Wet	Total
net Famine	95000		
	30000		
	75000		
	10000		
	15000		
	225000		

Famine Board office
Madras
19th February 1877

I. Lucas
Additional Secretary

Enclosure in Board's
Proceedings to the Secretary
Navy Department Dated
19 February 1767

Average of actual cultivation during last 5 years

April to Sept S. W. Monsoon			October to December N. E. Monsoon			Total		
Dry	Wet	Total	Dry	Wet	Total	Dry	Wet	Total
42382	49381	91663	30480	22242	52722	72762	71623	144385
6379	8790	105169	53427	6148	59575	149806	14939	
70250	13284	103534	66631	5913	72544	156881	19197	
58476	3823	62299	89711	2428	92139	148187	6251	
1520	4470	65990	64253	6774	71027	125773	11244	137017
189077	9748	428655	304532	43505	348037	653409	123253	776662

Total Land Revenue (demand) of F. 1285

Taluqs	Area	Population	Permanently settled and Zemindaries	Ryotwar & Inamdari	Total
Trichinopoly	519	306461	3305	457396	460701
Kulittalai	667	228313	34758	197350	232108
Musiri	931	257174	18173	326950	345123
Perambalur	690	170567	1264	253863	255127
Udaiyarpalayam	777	237893	5090	232248	237338
Total	3584	1200408	62596	1467807	1530397

Actual Cultivation of the Current year									Average rainfall during the last three years		Rainfall of Current year			An estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop annually calculated in annas on the assumption of an average yield of being represented by 12 annas. also whether there is any prospect of further canning	
April to Septr S. W. Monsoon			October to Decr N. E. Monsoon			Total			April to Septr	October to Decr	January to March	Total	April to Septr	October to Decr	Total	Unirrigated	Irrigated
Dry	Wet	Total	Dry	Wet	Total	Dry	Wet	Total									
41793	49490	91283	19346	18301	37647	61139	67791	128930	18·34	14·43	0·11	32·88	14·67	5·40	20·07	to 12	4
89014	81331	170345	31185	46703	77888	120199	128034	248233	11·28	17·49	0·65	29·42	12·56	2·75	15·31	2 to 12	2 to 6
94	14402	108120	52681	43604	96285	146799	183862	330661	10·47	15·74	1·02	27·23	12·19	7·07	19·26	12	2 to 8.
32904	38644	71548	108126	26421	134547	141030	65065	206095	15·68	17·58	0·37	33·35	26·44	4·83	31·27	9	6
72418	37824	110242	76200	49049	125249	148617	86873	235490	18·12	15·56	0·92	34·60	23·00	5·75	28·75	12.	4 to 12
340247	79271	419518	260387	36790	297177	600634	116061	716695	14·81	16·07	0·61	31·49	17·77	5·16	22·93		

Total Land Revenue
(demand) of F. 1285

Taluqs	Area	Population			
		Permanently settled and Shorotriem Jodi	Ryotwar & Miscellaneous	Total	
Trichinopoly	519	306461	3305	457396	460701
Kulittalai	667	228313	34758	197350	232108
Musiri	931	257174	18173	326950	345123
Perambalur	690	170567	1264	253863	255127
Oldaiyarpalayam	777	237893	5090	232248	237338
Total	3584	1200408	62590	1467807	1530397

Enclosure in Boards
to the addl Sup.t
Proceedings dated 19th
February 1877

In F. N.° 722/77
by B-12 March 77
In L 361

1029 A
23

Rough proportion of early and late cultivation

Period	Dry	Wet	Mean
April to Sept	48·2	66·0	56·4
Oct to Dec	35·2	29·9	32·8
January to March	16·6	4·1	10·8
April to Sept	53·2	53·2	53·2
Oct to Dec	29·5	37·1	30·2
January to March	17·3	9·7	16·6
April to Sept	50·1	61·3	51·3
Oct to Dec	36·9	27·2	35·9
January to March	13·0	11·5	12·8
April to Sept	26·7	50·3	27·8
Oct to Dec	51·4	32·2	50·6
January to March	21·9	17·3	21·6
April to Sept	42·2	34·5	41·6
Oct to Dec	44·7	53·2	45·4
January to March	13·1	12·3	13·0

1029 B
24

Memo:

Four copies of the Board's review of the Collectors' reports on the condition of the Trichinopoly District are herewith circulated. Three copies going for the use of the Members of Govt and the 4th for record in their respective Rs ons.

HH