Sectt. I (D)-I—10,000—7-10-70.

(1) Number of pages 62, 42, 22 & 2 annexures

(2) Date of repair 12.5.22

(3) Initials of the Referencer

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 824 Press
B.P. No. — Mis. —

(524-529)

Dated 1.3.1977 197

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Madras 12th Feb.

No. 53. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th February 1877, No. 51.

Read the following :—

Letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 4th January 1877, No. 3, submitting Acting Sub-Collector's report on the distress in the Dindigul Taluq.

Letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 4th January 1877, No. 4, submitting report of Acting Sub-Collector on the distress in the Palni Taluq.

Letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 4th January 1877, No. 5, submitting Acting General Duty Deputy Collector's report on the distress in Madura and Tirumangalam Taluqs.

Letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 4th January 1877, No. 6, submitting statements giving all the information required by the Government of India telegram.

Letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 5th January 1877, No. 7, submitting Temporary Deputy Collector's report on distress in the Melur Taluq.

Letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 6th January 1877, No. 8, submitting extract from the Head Assistant Collector on the condition of his circle.

Letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 6th January 1877, No. 9, forwarding report on the distress in the district.

Letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 9th January 1877, No. 10, forwarding two statements connected with distress.

The Board have already forwarded to Government the detailed reports on the taluqs of the Madura District which were called for by the Government of India. They now submit three statements giving statistics of area, revenue, cultivation, course of prices, and expenditure on relief works, together with a short account of the condition of the distressed taluqs.

2. The district contains an area of 8,709 square miles and a population of two and a quarter millions. A large portion of the district (3,109 square miles) with a population of somewhat less than a million consists of the Zemindaris of Ramnad and Shivaganga, the first of which is administered by the Court of Wards on behalf of the Zemindar who is a minor. The rest is divided into six Government Taluqs. The total revenue is a little over thirty-six lakhs of Rupees, of which Rupees fourteen lakhs are derived from permanently settled estates and shotriem villages, and the remainder from ryotwari lands.

3. The season of 1875-76 was unfavourable, and the poorer classes were therefore at the commencement of 1876-77 not prepared to meet a famine, though their condition was not such as to call for Government interference. Had the north-east monsoon been copious, the district would have been safe. The cultivation will show how largely it depends upon the north-east monsoon rain for maturing the crops sown in July, August, and September, and for the cultivation of the great

of the dry lands. The month of October commenced prosperously, with a fall of rain of nearly three inches, but since then there has been almost absolute failure of rain with the exception of a few light showers here and there of little use to crops. By 15th November the state of the district became critical. The cultivation had been commenced in several localities, and the crops were everywhere withering. The Collector then reported that the fields were dried up in Manamadura and parts of Melur and Dindigul, and that a field could be expected only in parts of the last-named two taluqs if rain soon fell. The state of Tirumungalum and Periacolam Taluqs was not better, and that of Palni was much worse. The dry crops had by that time to a great extent been lost. The wet crops might have been saved if rain had fallen at least at the end of November, but none came. In the south-west of the Ramnad Zemindari and the north of the Palni and Dindigul Taluqs especially there has been almost total failure of crops, and consequently the pressure is most severe at present in these places. In the other portions of the district there is great distress caused by high prices, scarcity of grain in village markets, and want of employment for the laboring classes; and greater intensity is expected.

(*a*) *Rainfall, cultivation, and crops.*—The average rainfall of the district during the last three years was 28·7 inches, of which 12·6 inches fell during the south-west monsoon between the months of April and September and 15 inches during the north-east monsoon between October and December.

The rainfall during the south-west monsoon averaged only 10·7 in the current year. Here the fall was capricious, and while some taluqs got the full average, others fell far short, and the north-east monsoon has been almost a complete failure, being a little over 6 inches against an average of 15. The deficiency under both monsoons has been greatest in the Palni and Tirumungalum Taluqs.

No statistics of cultivation are available for the Zemindaris. The average extent of cultivation during last five years in the Government Taluqs is about 778,000 acres, of which 137,300 acres, or about 18 per cent., is wet, and the remainder dry. The distribution between the two monsoons is as follows:—

Period.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April to September, south-west monsoon	309,700	42,200	351,900
October to December, north-east do.	312,100	78,200	390,300
January to March	27,900	7,900	35,800
Total ...	649,700	137,300	778,000

The cultivation under the two monsoons during the current year has been—

Period.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April to September, south-west monsoon	302,[illegible]	42,010	344,683
October to December, north-east do.	271,[illegible]	56,070	327,713
Total ...	573,[illegible]	98,080	672,396

of cultivation [illegible] however, cannot by [illegible] as a guide, [illegible] of the season. [illegible] south-west monsoon there was rain in some of the taluqs, [illegible] Tirumungalum and Madura during the sowing season which [illegible] dry cultivation so much as the total extent [illegible] which is larger than the average, [illegible] extent of wet cultivation is also larger than the average. The dry cultivation under the north-east monsoon and the wet cultivation under both the monsoons [illegible] decrease. The outturn of crops estimated by the local officers varies from 9 annas to 2 annas for irrigated and from 2½ annas to 1½ annas for unirrigated lands. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon in parts of the Dindigul Taluq was much below the average, and, as [illegible] of the wet cultivation was undertaken during the earlier months, a 9-anna crop [illegible] appears to have been obtained. The rain, however, is registered at Dindigul, which is [illegible] the neighbourhood of the Karundamalai and Sirumalai hills, [illegible] the Sub-Collector [illegible] much less in the northern and [illegible] distant part of the taluq. In the Palni Taluq two-thirds of the wet [illegible] failure during the north-east monsoon, the rainfall being one-third of the average, the estimate of 5 Annas [illegible] appears a high one. The estimates for wet crops in the other taluqs seem carefully made. As regards the dry crops which constitute the bulk of the cultivation in this district, the Board would be inclined to think that an estimated outturn of 2½ Annas in the Dindigul Taluq too low, considering that rather more than half the dry cultivation is undertaken during the earlier months, and that the south-west monsoon was not much below the average, but the fact above noted [illegible] distribution of the fall explains the estimate which the Sub-Collector has made in his careful report. It is to be remembered, however, that in many situations two crops are obtained from dry lands, and in such places throughout the district the rainfall of July sufficient, early rains must have given a first crop. The estimate [illegible] crops of 5 Annas for the Melur Taluq appears to the Board to be low, [illegible] taluq received more than the usual quantity of rain during the south-west monsoon, and the statistics of cultivation show that 67·2 per cent. of the dry cultivation is undertaken between the months of April and September. The Collector has been asked to report whether the estimate [illegible] monsoon is now too far advanced for any further dry cultivation. There may be some cultivation for a third crop under wells, if [illegible] to replenish them, but to any extent cannot be great.

Taluqs.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
	As.	As.
Dindigul ...	9	2½
Palni ...	5	1½ to 3
Periacolam ...	6	3
Tirumungalum ...	4	4
Madura ...	1 to 8	2 to 8
Melur ...	3	5
Ramnad ...	2	4

(*b*) *Remissions.*—The total remissions for the district are estimated at Rupees 10,17,000. This amount appears too high. Owners of lands which have yielded any crop should not get remission, and the Board [illegible] Wards five lakhs will not suffice. The Zemindar of Shivaganga and the [illegible]

on behalf of [illegible] Sammad have requested permission, in consideration of the adverse nature of the season, to postpone the payment of the assessment due on the Zemindary till next season.

(g) *Disease among cattle, &c.*—This does not appear to have been unusual mortality among cattle and agricultural stock as yet except to a small extent in the Palni Taluq. The rains at intervals and especially slight showers in December have kept up the pasture, and in most tracts the cattle are driven to the hills where the grass is on the slopes. The Government Forest reserves have also been thrown open and where crops furnish to some extent a supply of fodder. It is believed that there is enough stored for about two months more, but, if the drought should continue longer, there will be a great mortality. In Palni 1,900 deaths among cattle and 2,500 among sheep are reported. Large numbers of cattle are sent to the Palni and the Amraoti Hills. The Sub-Collector has proposed a scheme for saving cattle about Amravati and Chanmuganadi Rivers and forming fodder depots, but the scheme has not appeared practicable. Endeavours are being made to demonstrate to the ryots the possibility of keeping the cattle alive on prickly pear.

(h) *Water supply.*—The River Vigai, the Amravati skirting the western portion of the Palni Taluq, jungle streams, tanks and wells are the usual sources of water-supply in the district. The tanks and rivers are dry, but there is no scarcity of water in wells at present, and failure of supply is not apprehended hereafter in the Madura Taluq. Measures have been taken for digging new wells in localities where water is [illegible] ns of failing.

(i) *Prices.*—The prices of cholum cumboo, and raggy, the principal dry grains of the district, on 7th October 1876, as compared with the average prices of previous years are as follow :—

Taluq.	Cholum.		Cumboo.		Raggy.	
	On 7th October 1876.	Average Price in October of four previous years.	On 7th October 1876.	Average Price in October of four previous years.	On 7th October 1876.	Average Price in October of four previous years.
Dindigul	21·6	28·3	24·1	31·7	26·2	33·2
Palni	20	22·2	22·1	25·2	23·1	25·8
Periacolum	20	27·1	22·6	27·9	25·7	30·3
Tirumungalum... ...	22	31·2	24·1	35·7	25·7	30·6
Madura	22·6	30·3	24·6	29·6	27·0	31·6
Melur	22·6	31·2	25·0	31·3	28·5	35·0
Average ...	21·6	28·5	23·6	30·5	[illegible]	31·5

[illegible] the failure of the south-west monsoon the [illegible] the beginning of the month of October were very high compared with the [illegible] prices, and, when the north-east monsoon showed also signs of failing about the third week in October, the rise was sudden and heavy. From this point till the second week in November

Prices continued to rise steadily until there was another [illegible] quota-tion on 23rd December were as follow :—

Taluq.	Cholum.			Cumboo.			Raggy.		
	23rd December 187[illegible]	Average of previous years in December.		23rd Dec. 1876.	Average of previous years in December.		23rd Dec. 1876.	Average of previous years in December.	
Dindigul	2·8	28·1		10·4	30·7		9·5	[illegible]	
Palni	7·7	21·5		10·8	27·1		[illegible]	30·1	
Periacolum	11·3	30·4		10·3	[illegible]		[illegible]	31·6	
Tirumungalum... ...	16·2	[illegible]		8·8	27·0		[illegible]	[illegible]	
Madura	8·1	29·3		9·7	31·0		9·7	[illegible]	
Melur	16·5	32·8		10·5	36·0		[illegible]	30·1	
Average ...	11·3	31·2		10·0			[illegible]	33·0	

The quotations for second-sort rice on 7th October and 23rd [illegible] were as shown below :—

Taluq.	7th October 1876.	Average Price of four previous years in the month of October.	23rd Dec. 1876.	Price of four [illegible]
Dindigul	11·0	13·5	6·9	14·[illegible]
Palni	13·1	13·3	7·2	14·[illegible]
Periacolum	12·3	14·0	6·8	[illegible]
Tirumungalum	11·8	13·1	5·6	[illegible]
Madura	12·3	13·6	7·1	[illegible]
Melur	12·0	15·9	6·6	[illegible]

(f) *Stock of Grain.*—The local officers seem all agreed that the stocks of grain in the district are low. A few of the ryots have grain sufficient for their own use for about six months, but the majority have none. As the last season was not a good one, as the high prices which obtained in September and October induced the ryots to [illegible] with their grain, it is of course impossible to form even an approximate estimate of the quantity. The railway runs through or near almost every Taluq in the District, and, [illegible] the seaboard tracts, the roads are good, so that there are great facilities [illegible] to import grain. The Dindigul Taluq draws its supplies from Madura, Tanjore, and Tuticorin. Grain may also be got from Tuticorin or Tondi on the Eastern Coast [illegible] Madras Railway. The Palni Taluq derives [illegible] Dindigul and Periacolum [illegible] the irrigated villages near the Amravati river. The last two sources probably [illegible] soon cease, and Palni will have to depend on Dindigul market [illegible] but grain may also be brought to Oddanchatram and other stations [illegible] Railway. The South Indian Railway through the [illegible] Dindigul, Tirumungalum, and Madura. [illegible] grain can be brought to these places from Madras, Tanjore or Tuticorin. Melur gets its supplies [illegible] Madura, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly Districts. In Ramnad

The figures fluctuate greatly, but the decreases on the 6th and 13th January are probably due to the Pongal feast, and to strictness as regards admission of applicants. It is also reported that one of the relief-houses and two of the works had to be closed owing to the prevalence of cholera.

(3.) *Probable number of persons on relief-works, &c., hereafter.*—The number of persons likely to be on relief-works on the 1st March in the taluqs of Tirumangalam, Melur, Dindigul, and Palnies, estimated at 33,000. No estimates have been furnished for the other taluqs. The estimates are certainly not excessive. It is yet too early to form a reliable estimate of numbers who may require relief on 1st May or 1st July.

(A true Extract.)

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

No. 52-B. ORDER THEREON, 1st March 1877, No. 884-A.

Miscellaneous.

RECORDED.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. R. GARSTIN,
Additional Secretary to Government.

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

C. L. F. Zephia

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th January 1877.

Letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 5th January 1877, No. 3, forwarding Statements containing information on all points specified in Collector's letter, dated 4th January 1877, No. 3, submitting Acting Collector's report of distress in Vedasandur Taluq; also letter dated 4th January, No. 2 submitting Sub-Collector's letter on distress in certain other taluqs; letter dated 4th January 1877, submitting Divisional Deputy Collector's letter reporting on distress in Madura and Dindigul Taluqs; letter dated 5th January, No. 5 submitting Temporary Deputy Collector's report on distress in Periyakulam Taluq; letter dated 6th January, No. 6, submitting information called for with reference to Dindigul Taluq; letter dated 6th January 1877, No. 8, submitting report on Arabic Read from the acting Sub-Collector's letter on the condition of his division; Read also letter from the acting Sub-Collector, dated 9th January, 1877, No. 24, forwarding two statements in reply to call from Government of India.

The Board have already forwarded to Government the detailed reports on the Taluqs of the Madura District, which were called for by the Government of India. They now submit three statements giving statistics of area, revenue, cultivation, course of prices and expenditure on public works together with a report on account of the condition of the districts of Taluqs.

2. The district contains an area of 8,790 square miles and a population of 2,134,000. A large portion of the district (3,900 sq. miles) with a population of somewhat less than a million consists of the Zemindaries of Sivagunga and Sivagunga, the first of which is administered by the Court of Wards on behalf of the Zemindar, who is a minor. The rest is divided into 6 Government Taluqs. The total revenue is a little over 36 lakhs of Rupees, of which 22½ lakhs are derived from Permanently Settled Estates and Shrotriem Villages and the remainder from Ryotwari lands.

3. The season of 1875-76 was unfavourable, and the ryots were therefore, at the commencement of 1876-77, not prepared to meet with their condition was not such as to call for Government interference. Had the monsoon been copious, the district would have been safe. The cultivation figures shew how largely it depends upon the north-east monsoon rains for maturing the crops sown in July, August and September and for the cultivation of a great bulk of the dry lands. The months of October and November previously with a fall of rain of nearly three inches, which from that has been an almost failure of rain with the exception of a few half showers here and there at long sequence. By 15th November the state of the crops appearing from cultivation had not been commenced in many parts and were generally where withering. The Collector then reported that the Taluqs of Madura and parts of Melur and Dindigul had had a yield of only in parts of the last named two taluqs it was very little. The

Perambalur taluq was not be[gun] crops in by that time, to [ex]

Good rain had fallen [at] the end of November and [in] the S. W. the standard [in] Veppanthattai and [in] especially, there [has] been abundant [rain] crops [in] pressure is much [re]lieved in the [ad]joining villages, [but] the state of [em]ployment for the [la]bouring [cl]asses [is] tensity [is] pec[uliar].

(a) *Local distribution of crops.*—The average rainfall of the district for the eight last 3 years was 28·7 inches, of which 12·5 inches fall during the S. W. monsoon months and 4·6 and 4·7 inches during October, November and December.

The rain all during the S. W. monsoon averaged only 5 to 7 inches in the cultivators fell not short and the N. E. monsoon has been almost a complete failure, being above 6 inches against an average of 15. The deficiency under both monsoons has been greatest in the Perni and Tirumangalam taluqs.

Statistics of cultivation are available for the Zemindaries. The average extent of cultivation during last 3 years in the Government taluqs is about 778,000 acres, of which 18 per cent. is wet and the remainder dry. The distribution in the two monsoons is as follows :—

Period.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April to September, S. W. monsoon...	300,700	51,200	351,900
October to December, N. E.	312,100	78,200	390,300
January to March	27,900	7,900	35,800
Total.....	640,700	137,300	778,000

The cultivation under the 2 monsoons during the current year has been

Period.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April to September, S. W. monsoon...	302,672	42,010	344,683
October to December, N. E.	271,643	56,070	327,713
Total.....	574,316	98,080	672,396

The extent of cultivation, however, cannot be depended upon as a guage of the season. In the S. W. monsoon there was rain in some of the taluqs, Tirumangalam and Madura, during the sowing season which stimulated dry cultivation to a certain extent and the total extent cultivated between the months of April and September is higher than the average, but the extent which yielded any crop is below the average. The dry cultivation under the N. E. monsoon and cultivation under both the monsoons, shews a large decrease.

which in the [illegible] and Sub-Collector states that [illegible] are distressed parts of the Taluq. In [illegible] cultivation takes place during the N. E. [illegible] rainfall being considered a [illegible] taluq [illegible]. The estimates [illegible] carefully made. A [illegible] dry crops [illegible] tion in this district, the Board would be [illegible] turn of 2½ annas in the Manaigir Taluq [illegible] half the dry cultivation is undertaken [illegible] W. monsoon was not much below the average, [illegible] distribution of the fall, explains the estimate which [illegible] his careful report. It is to be remembered, however, that many situate crops are obtained from dry lands and in such places throughout the sufficient or nearly sufficient, early rains pre[illegible] mate for dry crops of 5 annas for the Melur Taluq appears to be low. This taluq received more than the usual quantity during the S. W. monsoon, and the statistics of cultivation shew that 87 per cent. of the dry cultivation is undertaken between the months of April and September. The Collector has been asked to report whether the estimate is correct. The season is too far advanced for any further dry cultivation. There may be some wet cultivation for a third crop under wells, if rain falls soon to replenish them, but the extent cannot be great.

(b) *Remissions.*—The total remissions for the district are estimated at Rs. 10,17,000, but the amount appears too high. Owners of lands which have yielded any crop should not get remission; and the Board doubts whether 4 annas will not suffice. The Zemindaris of Shivaganga and the Court of Wards on behalf of the Zemindar of Ramnad have requested that, in consideration of the adverse nature of the season, to postpone the payment of the peishcush from the Zemindaries till next season.

(c) *Mortality of Cattle, &c.*—There is at present a fair amount of disease among cattle and agricultural stock in the [illegible] to a small extent in the Melur Taluq. The rains at intervals and especially [illegible] showers in December kept up the pasture, and at most [illegible] cattle driven to outlying tracts they graze on the slopes. The Collector [illegible] open and withered crops furnish to some [illegible] that there is fodder stored for about two months more, but if the rains continue longer, there must be a great [illegible]. In [illegible]

Dindigul	11·0	3·5	5·3	
	12·1	10·0		
	12·3	11·0	6·5	14·1
Tirumangalam	11·8		8·5	12·5
Madura	12·3			
Melur	12·0	12·9	6·0	16·9

(*f*). *Stock of Grain.*—The local officers seem to agree that the stocks of grain in the district are low. A few of the ryots have enough to supply their own use for about 6 months, but the majority have not. The crop was not a good one, and the high prices which obtained in September and October induced the ryots to part with their grain, it is, of course, impossible to form an approximate estimate of the quantity. The Railway has branches in the Government Taluq, and except in the south of the Taluq roads are good, so that there are great facilities for the transport of grain. The Dindigul Taluq draws its supplies from Madura, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Grain may be got from Tuticorin or Tondi on the eastern coast as well as from the Madras Railway. The Palni Taluq derives its supplies from Dindigul and Udumalpet. The Coolam Taluq, save the irrigated villages under the Ambravati reservoir, has few sources of supply must soon cease and Palni will have to look to Dindigul for its market principally; but grain may also be brought to Coolam from the stations on the Madras Railway. The South Indian Railway passes through the talugs of Dindigul, Tirumangalam and Madura, and grain can be brought to these places from Madras, Tanjore or Tuticorin. Melur gets its supplies from Madura, Dindigul and Trichinopoly Districts. In Ramnad, foreign grain is generally received by sea, arriving through the ports of Devipatam, Keelukarai and Tondi. The Collector reports on the state of things in Shivaganga. It is probable that in the Melur Taluq there are some rich merchants in the district whose enterprise will probably keep at least the larger markets sufficiently supplied. Bengal rice has been recently imported via Negapatam and Tuticorin, and there is a slight fall in prices. Owing to a deficiency of local stocks, a scarcity of grain in the remote villages in markets is apprehended and indications

[illegible] Statistics.—The proportion of the [illegible] is as follows :—

Landowners	[illegible]
Tenants	[illegible]
Cultivating coolies	[illegible]
Other coolies	[illegible]
Other classes	[illegible]
	21,33,211
Male adults	[illegible]
Female adults	[illegible]
Five years and [illegible] years	[illegible]
Other	[illegible]
	92,00,[illegible]

The male adults [illegible] classified with reference to professions is as shewn below :—

Learned professions, Government and Military service	14,544
Domestic service	19,016
Commerce	38,310
Agriculture	402,867
Industrial	52,979
Daily labor	125,104
Property	512
Non-productive and others	7,792
	7,18,11[illegible]

The population is mainly of low caste and poor. A very large portion about $\frac{3}{4}$ is composed of Agriculturists and Agricultural laborers. The district contains also a considerable number of persons of the Kallar (robber) caste, especially in the Tirumangalam and Usilampatti taluks and the Ramnad and Sivagangai Zemindaries.

The Zemindar of Sivagangai appears to be desirous to benefit the estate and to prevent distress among the labouring classes by carrying out the repair of long-neglected irrigation works and, to secure the necessary funds, has requested permission to postpone the payment of Peishkash. A similar application has been made also by the Court of Wards on behalf of the Zemindar of Ramnad, in which estate considerable sums are being expended by the Court in repair of irrigation works. There are also 3 more Zemindaris of considerable size and importance under the management of the Court of Wards in this district, and in these, measures are being taken to alleviate distress with due regard however to the means at their disposal and the interests of the proprietors on whose behalf the estates are administered. But from none of the other Zemindaris can any material assistance to their impoverished tenantry be looked for, as they are in number and either involved or Christian Missionaries on bad terms with their tenants.

(b) *Emigration.*—[illegible] There is always a demand for labor in Ceylon, [illegible] population. Madura are [illegible] favourable [illegible] known, but [illegible] the previous [illegible] at Pamben [illegible] usual number; and it is known [illegible] Great [illegible] labor in Ceylon is more [illegible] the [illegible] year.

(c) *Public Works.*—Rs. 92,748 have been sanctioned for relief Works, but the actual [illegible] on account of speedier works [illegible] submitted [illegible] the Collector to amount to Rs. [illegible],070. [illegible] made for [illegible] Fund Works which amount [illegible] to chiefly for the improvement of water-supply. Relief works have been started in Dindigul and Tirumangalam Taluqs. In Dindigul, they have been found necessary to resort only to a small extent, the ordinary coolies having had work about their villages in collecting fodder for their cattle and reaping such harvest as there was. The [illegible] on relief works was expected to arise about the end of January. In [illegible] valuable preliminaries for starting work have been arranged and may be [illegible] being commenced. For the other taluqs, [illegible] selected and will be taken up as soon as necessity arises. They consist chiefly of repairs to [illegible] works, village improvements and the repair of village [illegible] and Railway. The expenditure on works up to 20th January was Rs. [illegible]. A large number of irrigation works are being repaired in the estates under the Court of Wards.

(d) *Gratuitous Relief.*—Houses for the distribution of gratuitous relief have been opened in each of the two taluqs of Pulni and Dindigul, where the distress is most severely felt, and General Orders have been issued to Village Munsiffs to see that no deaths by starvation occur within their villages. The expenditure up to 20th January on gratuitous relief is Rs. 1,070. The number of persons receiving relief works on 20th January was 5,[illegible], and those receiving gratuitous relief [illegible]. The following table shows the number of men, women and children relieved on those fed gratuitously on 16th, 23rd, 30th December, and 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th January.

Dates.	Relief Works.			Gratuitous Relief.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
16th December	838	1,26[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23rd "	1,458	2,3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30th "	2,872	3,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6th January	3,720	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13th "	1,766	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20th "	2,134	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27th "	2,175	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The figures fluctuate greatly, but [illegible] the 6th and 13th January are probably due to the Pongal feast and to [illegible] regards admission of applicants. It is also reported that one of the relief houses and two of the relief works had to be closed owing to the prevalence of cholera.

(*k*). *Probable number of persons on relief works, &c., hereafter.*—The number of persons likely to be on relief works on the 1st March in the Taluqs of Tirumangalam, Melur, Dindigul and Pulni is estimated at 45,000. No estimates have been furnished for the other taluqs. The estimates are certainly not excessive. It is yet too early to form a reliable estimate of numbers who may require relief on 1st May or 1st July.

(True Extract).

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

To

The Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with 8 original letters and their enclosures *to be returned*, and 8 statements.

MADURA

Taluqs.	Grants of Funds sanctioned for relief works up to 6th January, 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Number of coolies employed on 13th January 1877.				Number of persons on receipt of gratuitous relief on 13th January 1877.				Number of persons likely to be employed on relief works on			Number of persons likely to be gratuitously fed on		
			On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	1st Mar. 1877.	1st May	1st July	1st Mar. 1877.	1st May 1877.	1st July 1877.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.														
Madura		25,048	124	...	97	101	26	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	Not given			Not given		
Tirumangalam		4,992	1,704	...	682	190	96	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	10,000	15,000			
Melur		5,264	1,239	...	131	96	42	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	20,000	20,000	Not given		
Dindigul		11,575	919	3[illegible]	40	51	5	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	10,[illegible]		12,000	2,500	[illegible]	
Pulni		55,166	7,700	828	2,5[illegible]	1,456	24	[illegible]	53	77	711	841	[illegible]	Not given	10,000		[illegible]	2,500
Ramnad		10,[illegible]00	2,033	...	...	247	[illegible]		...	...	...	...						
Total...	93,548	111,8[illegible]	14,755	878	3,729	2,171	524	6,424	53	77	711	841						

REVENUE BOARD'S OFFICE,
Madras, 9th February, 1877.

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

District.

Name of the Taluq.

Area in Square Miles.

Population according to Census of 1881.

Number of Villages.

Number of Houses.

Average annual Rainfall for 30 years.

Rainfall of current year.

Rainfall of last year.

Average number of rainy days in the year.

Number of rainy days in current year.

Number of rainy days in last year.

Number of Wells in use.

Number of Tanks in use.

Number of Channels in use.

Area irrigated from Wells.

Area irrigated from Tanks.

Area irrigated from Channels.

Total area irrigated.

Area irrigated more than once in the year.

Area cultivated with Wet crops.

Area cultivated with Dry crops.

Total cultivated area.

Area cultivated more than once in the year.

Cultivable waste other than fallow.

Fallow.

Forest.

Area not available for cultivation.

Total area of Taluq.

Total area of District.

Remarks.

7th October

14th October

21st October

28th October

4th November

11th November

18th November

25th November

2nd December

9th December

16th December

23rd December

F. No. 383.

Revenue [1877] Department.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 9th
Disp. 9th } February, 1877.
Recd. 10th

Enclosures 11.

Submitting Board's review of the detail Famine Reports of the Madura District.

Cameron Argus Press—1877.

A 384 R

Revenue Dept.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,

dated 9th February 1877.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 4th Jan. 1877, No. 7, submitting detailed reports on all parts affected by the Famine, together with Statements showing the Collections of Land Revenue and Police Taxes, also Cost of Gratuitous Relief and Sowcarring Advances in the Taluks of the District, and requesting the Board's orders on certain other matters connected with the Famine.

Also the following Letters from the Collector of Madura, dated 5th Jan. 1877, No. 8, submitting a Statement showing the Collections of Land Revenue and Police Taxes in the Taluks affected by the Famine, and requesting the Board's orders on certain other matters connected with the Famine.

Also the following Letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 6th Jan. 1877, No. 8, submitting a Statement showing Collections of Land Revenue and Police Taxes in the Taluks affected by the Famine, and requesting the Board's orders on certain other matters connected with the Famine.

Also the following Letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 8th Jan. 1877, No. 23, submitting a Statement of Collections of Land Revenue and Police Taxes in the Taluks affected by the Famine, and requesting the Board's orders on certain other matters connected with the Famine.

The Board have already forwarded to Government the detailed report on the Talugs of the Madura District which were called for by the Government of India. They now submit 3 statements giving statistics of area, revenue, cultivation course of prices & Expenditure on relief works together with a short account of the condition of the distressed Talugs.

2. The District contains an area of 8790 sq. miles & a population of 2¼ millions. A large portion of the District (3909 S. miles) with a population of somewhat less than a million consists of the Zemindaries of Ramnad & Shivagunga, the first of which is administered by the Court of Wards on behalf of the Zemindar, who is a minor. The rest is divided into 6 Govt. Talugs. The Land revenue is a little over 3½ lacs of Rupees of which Rs 1¼ lacs are derived from permanently settled estates & Shrotriem villages & the remainder from Ryotwari land.

3. The season of 1875-76 was unfavorable & the poorer classes were, therefore, at the commencement of 1876-77, not prepared to meet a famine though their condition was not such as to call for Government interference. Had the N. E. monsoon been copious, the district would have been safe. The cultivation figures show how largely it depends upon the N. E. monsoon rains for maturing the crops sown in July, August and September & for the cultivation of

(2) Rainfall, cultivation and crops

The average rainfall of the Districts of [illegible] during the 12 months ending the 31st March was 227 inches of which 12 inches fell during the S.W. monsoon between the 1st of April & September & 15 inches during the N.E. monsoon between October & December.

The rainfall during the S.W. monsoon averaged only 10.7 inches and the fall was confined chiefly to the months of June July & August, the fall average of these 3 months for about the whole of the S.W. monsoon has been almost completely failure being a little over 5 inches against an average of 15. The deficiency over both monsoons has been heavy in the Districts of Trichinopoly Tanjore

No statistics of the [illegible] are available for the Zemindaries [illegible] the average extent of cultivation in the Zemindaries of Ramnad is about 1,378,000 acres of which 1,378,000 acres or about 18 p.c. is wet cultivation during the distribution between the two monsoons is as follows:

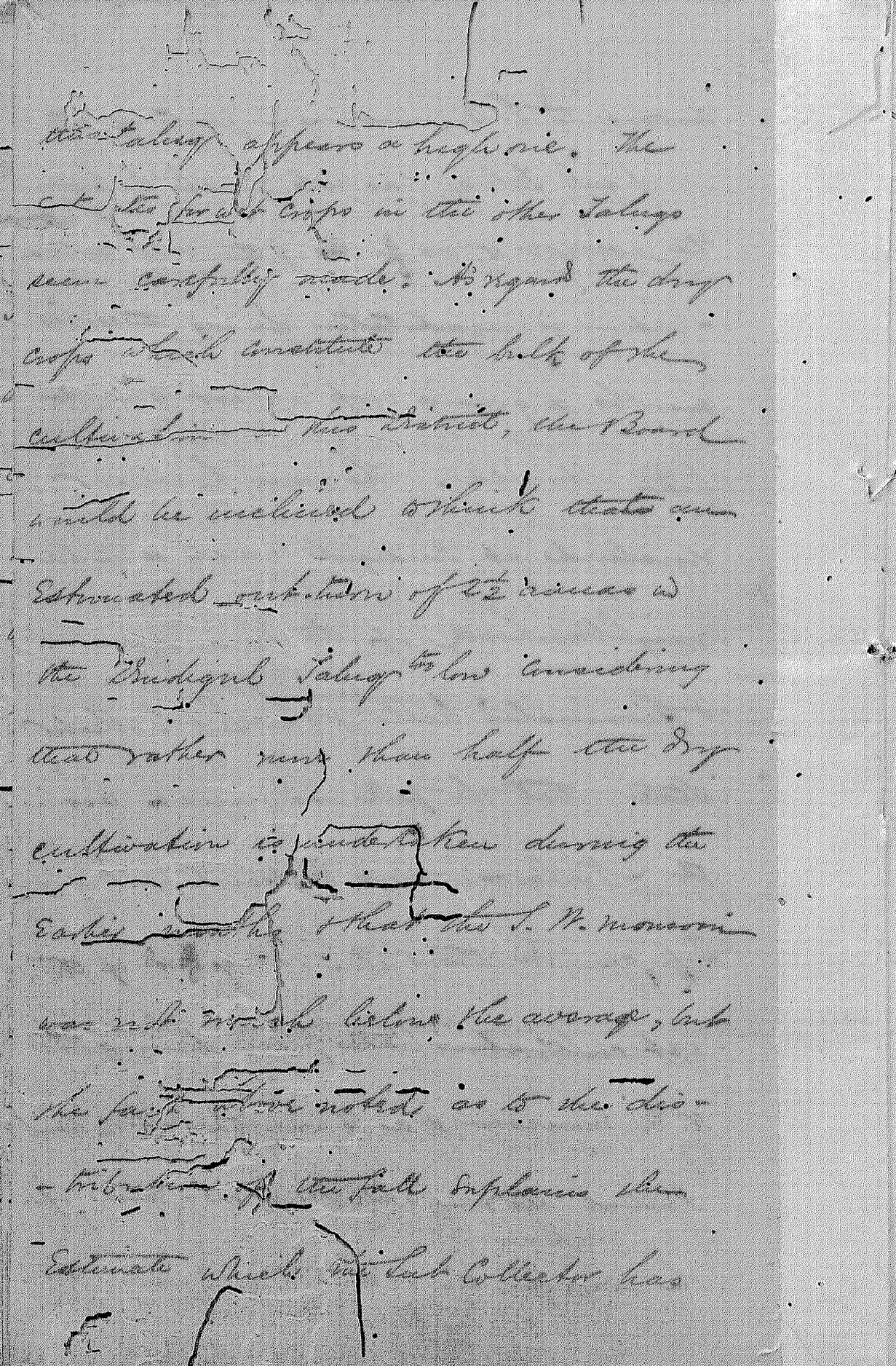
Periods	Dry	Wet	Total
April to September S.W. monsoon	200,000	52,000	252,000
October to December N.E.	1,126,000	78,000	1,204,000
January to March	52,000	2,000	54,000
Total	1,378,000	132,000	1,510,000

The cultivation under the 2 monsoons during the current year has been

Periods	Dry	Wet	Total
April to September S.W. monsoon	1,203	248	1,451
October to Dec. N.E.	271	38	309
Total	1,474	286	1,760

The extent of cultivation, however, will be depended upon as a guide [illegible]

Talukas	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Chandgad	9	22 00
Ajara	5	12 63
Gadhinglaj	6	3
Bhudargad	7	4
Karvir	4 8	26 8
Hatkanangle	3	5
Panhala	2	3



Copy of the Lecture of the Thermometer
the Barometer and the Appearings of the Heavens of
October 1794 kept & observed with
the Latitude of Green Harbour, the N. E.
Part of Spitzbergen, the Ship off shore
about the 3d mile in October, the
Year one thousand seven hundred and Ninety
four the Ice Anchored about a League
distant on the 23d of December same Year.

	Fahrenheit	Reaumur	Centigrade	Remarks
	Average of Thermometer at Noon	Average of Thermometer at Noon	Average of Thermometer at Noon	
October 6	7.8	25.1	10.4	30.7	9.0	33.4
7	7.7	24.5	10.3	27.1	9.3	30.1
8	12.3	30.4	10.3	31.3	10.9	34.6
9	4.2	45.3	8.8	27.0	10.1	30.0
10	9.1	28.3	9.7	31.0	9.7	33.8
11	10.1	22.5	10.5	32.0	9.8	36.1
Average	11.3	31.2	10.0	31.0	9.5	33.0

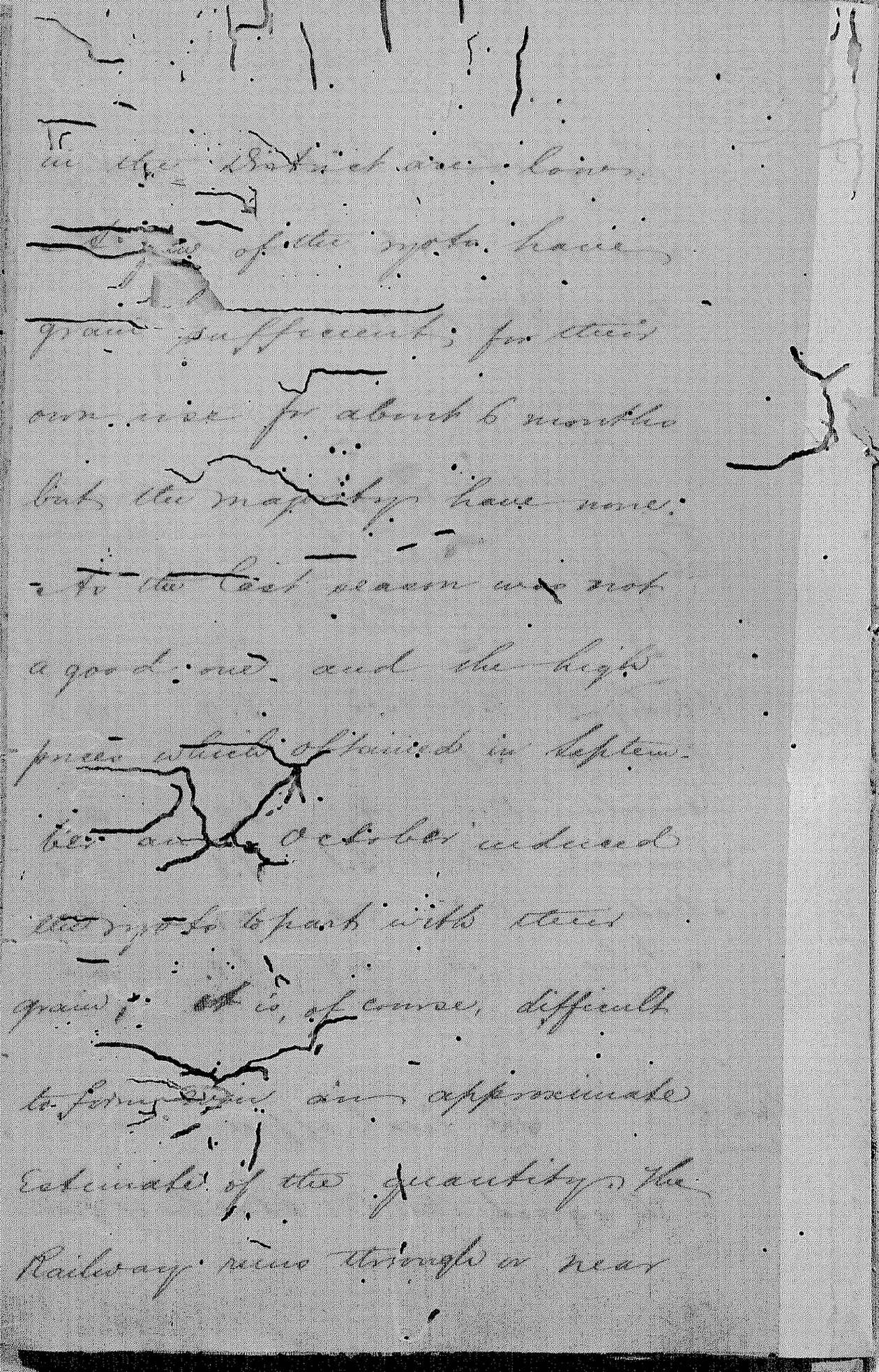
the Geographical Position of Green Harbour
lies on 79° 0' North Latitude and
[illegible] December 1794 [illegible]
Lee

Table

	Average Height of Barometer at the Sea Shore in the Month of October	Average Height of Barometer at the Sea Shore in the Month of December
Greenland	11.0	13.5	5.9	14.3
Poles	13.1	14.5	7.2	14.7
Peninsula	12.3	14.0	6.0	14.4
Spitzbergen	11.8	13.1	5.0	13.0
Cadiz	12.3	13.6	7.4	15.7
Aleu	12.0	15.9	10.0	16.5

(1) Stock of Provisions.

The Lieut. of Greenland
all agreed Capt. Lyne of Greenland



but [illegible] for village
works have been [illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] without
by [illegible]. The expendi-
[illegible] 20th [illegible]
[illegible] relief 1st [illegible] 1873. The
[illegible] persons on relief
[illegible] 20th [illegible] was 5558
[illegible] gratuitous
[illegible] The following ta-
[illegible] the number of
[illegible] on relief works
& those [illegible] gratuitously on 16th
& 23rd 30th December & 1st 13th 20th & 27th
January.

	Relief works				Gratuitous relief			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
[illegible]	838	1267	603	2708				103
[illegible]	[illegible]	2385	999	4812				1350
[illegible]	2872	3494	782	7148	68	130	817	1015
[illegible]	2729	2171	524	5424	53	77	711	841
[illegible]	2766	3092	299	5157	55	72	58	185
[illegible]	2124	3181	253	5558	50	76	463	589
[illegible]	2175	2147	71	4393	54	125	152	331

The [illegible] generally
but the [illegible] on the 1st & 13th
January [illegible] probably [illegible] to
the Poragal [illegible]
as regards [illegible] of appli-
cants. It is also reported that
one of the Relief [illegible] to be
of the Relief works [illegible]
following [illegible]
of cholera.

(k) Probable number of persons on relief & details hereafter. The number of persons likely to be on relief [illegible] the 1st March in the [illegible] of [illegible] Milur [illegible] [illegible] & Palni is estimated at 3300 [illegible] have been furnished for further [illegible] The [illegible] certainly not [illegible] is yet too early to [illegible]

Chart: 1877: 24pl

F. M. 383

Proceedings of the
Board of Trade

Lodged 9th February/77.
Despd 9 — " —
Rec'd 10 —
en H 30

J. 3. 1 March/77 M 884 X

Subject Shipping Boards
review of the Detail
Lamps & Pilot Boats of
the Atlantic Ports

2 Enclosures
1 Plan
25 Folios

District	Name of the taluqs	Area Sq. miles	Population	Total Land Revenue Demand (Government) Fasly 1288: Permanently settled & Shotrium Jodi	Ryotwari & Miscell.	Total	Rough cultivation during past 5 years and ... Unirrigated: Period	[illegible]	Wet	Dry	Total	Total: Wet	Dry	Total	Rainfall current year: [illegible]	October & December	Total	An estimate of the amount of yield of the crops ... calculated in annas on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas, also whether there is any prospect of further damage: Irrigated	Unirrigated
Madura	Dindigul	1091	324361	64754	461954	526708	April to Octr	400	400	4900	5300	15200	180,000	195200	[illegible]	4.7	17.1	9 Annas	2½ Annas
	Palni	994	84831	49798	327114	376912	April to Octr	600	2000	7300	9300	14500	93500	108400	[illegible]	3.7	9.4	5 Annas	1½ to 3 Annas
	Periaculam	1,200	217118	38248	348705	386953	April to Octr	1000	500	12500	13000	19700	105500	125200		6.9	13.4	6 Annas	3 Annas
	Tirumangalam	[illegible]	241315	42290	389258	431488	April to Octr	2500	500	900	1400	16800	142600	159200		4.5	13.0	4 Annas	4 Annas
	Madura	446	231418	21707	414154	435861	April to October	2000	3300	1800	5100	38800	50300	89100		7.7	19.1	4 to 8 Annas	2 to 8 Annas
	Melur	532	128983	1808	295361	297169	April to October	2700	1200	500	1700	32500	68400	1029000		9.3	29.6	3 Annas	5 Annas
	Sivaganga Zemindary	1557	436253	444751	-	444751										4.7	18.3	Not known	
	Ramnad Do	2,351	500131	716892	-	716892										9.1	14.9	2 Annas	3 Annas
	Total	8,790	2261615	1380188	2236546	3616734		20300	7900	27900	35800	137700	640700	778000		6.2	16.9		

Enclosure in
Bd: Pro: 9th Feb: 77
Offg. Addl. Secy. Sec: 6
Ext Rev

J. Rev 16/383 /77

Recd 1 March 1877
L Lean

Enclosure in Board's
Proceedings dated 9th
February 1877. Offg
additional Secretary
to Government R. D.

Madras

Taluqs	Out Door Date of the Commencement of this Return	Number of persons employed on the 13th January 1877	Number of persons on receipt of Gratuitous relief on 13th January 1877	Number of persons likely to be on relief 14 days after 13th January 1877	Number of persons likely to be on relief 28 days after 13th January 1877						
						Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women
Vellore		25963	194	97	191	23	221	"	"	"	"
Arcot		4292	1704	682	190	96	968	"	"	"	"
Wandiwash		9264	1237	131	96	42	269	"	"	"	"
Tiruvallur		11576	319	250	40	61	5	96	"	"	"
Palicat		55566	1760	628	2087	1486	32	107	53	77	41
Pulney		16600	2339	"	192	247	"	"	"	"	"
Tirumalé											
	Total	125248	111340	14755	878	2375	2171		64	53	77

Taluqs	Number of persons likely to be on relief 14 days after 13th January 1877			Number of persons likely to be on relief 28 days after 13th January 1877		
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women
Vellore	"	"	"	"	Not given	Not given
Arcot	"	"	"	"	5000	10000
Wandiwash	"	"	"	"	10000	20000
Tiruvallur	"	"	"	"	10000	not given
Palicat	711	341			8000	Not given
Pulney	"	"	"	"	not given	Not given
Tirumalé						
	711	341				

15000 Not given
20000 not given
12000 2500 not given
10000 2000 not given

Madras
9th February