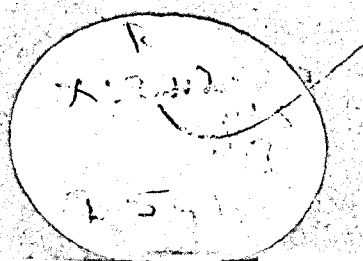


25410

Madras Revenue Administration
Report: 1865-66



 * கி.உ. குகை யாது *
 * செப்பிடுவதற்காக எடுத்த *
 * கொள்ளப்பட்ட *
 * 1938 மாதம் 198 வருடம் *
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Items.	1860-61	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rice, 2nd sort, per garce	307	333	346	352	411	431
Paddy do. do.	138	151	157	158	189	198
Cholam per garce	184	186	201	214	227	260
Cumboo do.	158	167	173	186	209	237
Ragzy do.	160	172	175	185	210	231
Veragoo do.	110	133	139	132	161	164
Wheat do.	425	442	445	553	668	700
Salt* do.	216	253	265	272	276	272
Cotton per candy	59	93	159	270	227	151

* The Government monopoly price of salt was Rupees 180 per galle of 2,374 lbs. from 24th June 1950 to 23rd March 1866, and Rupees 202 8-0 for the same quantity from 24th March 1866 to the close of the past official year.

Emigration.

4. The state of prices in the two northern Districts has not had its usual effect on the agricultural labour market. Indeed, the state of the Ganjam District is at present altogether exceptional. The result of a low rate of wages, combined with high prices, has been a large increase in the number of persons emigrating to Bourbon and Mauritius. The emigration from the Southern Districts to Ceylon has not increased to any extent, though the number of persons emigrating in the same direction from Trichinopoly is said to have been 100 per cent. in excess of the emigrants of the previous year, owing to the increased price of provisions. From North Arcot and Malabar there was a considerable movement among the labouring population towards the coffee estates of Mysore and the Wynaad.

General Revenue.

5. The subjoined Statement gives a comparative view of the actual collections during the past five years under each special head of Revenue, except the collections from Forests, this item having this year been omitted from the accounts forwarded with this Report, as, under recent orders, the accounts received from Collectors do not show the value of timber supplied to other Departments, and, consequently, a correct return of Forest Revenue cannot be framed from these accounts. The necessary information can, however, be obtained from the separate Administration Report submitted by the Conservator of Forests direct to Government. That the comparison made in the subjoined Statement may not be invalidated, the Forest Revenue has been excluded from the figures representing the revenue of previous years. The Statement shows a net increase in the collections of the year, of Rupees 6,86,598, or £ 63,660, this increase being made up of a gross increase of Rupees 18,11,972 against a gross decrease of Rupees 11,25,374. The increase occurs in every branch of revenue except Land Customs and Salt. The decrease is chiefly caused by the abolition of the Income Tax. The revenue of the year, exclusive of that derived from "Forests," was considerably in excess of the revenue of any previous year, the total amount being Rupees 6,29,25,548, very nearly £ 6,300,000. The revenue of the previous year, the highest then on record, was, including Forest Revenue (£ 29,25,548), but little over 64 millions sterling.

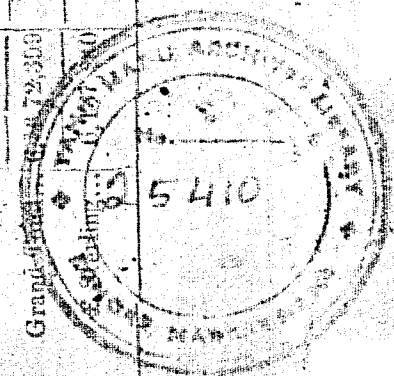
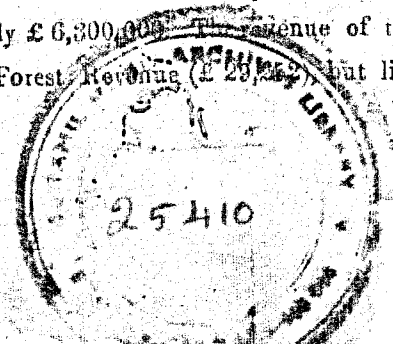
ITEMS.	1861-62.			1862-63.			1863-64.			1864-65.			1865-66.			Results of 1865-66, compared with 1864-65.	
	Receipts.	Per centage.	Receipts.	Per centage.	Receipts.	Per centage.	Receipts.	Per centage.	Receipts.	Per centage.	Receipts.	Per centage.	Receipts.	Per centage.	Increase.	Decrease.	
																	Rupess.
Land Revenue	4,11,25,879	67.1	4,20,64,980	68.8	4,23,65,352	68.9	4,18,11,620	67.2	4,29,17,661	68.1	4,29,17,661	68.1	4,29,17,661	68.1	11,06,044	...	
Ablary	33,29,961	5.4	35,03,651	5.6	40,51,918	6.5	39,60,490	6.3	41,52,805	6.5	41,52,805	6.5	41,52,805	6.5	1,82,315	...	
Income Tax	23,48,110	4.1	23,13,250	3.8	16,45,522	2.6	14,65,652	2.3	6,70,548	1.1	6,70,548	1.1	6,70,548	1.1	...	7,95,104	
Mortgage, of Tax on Proce- sions, &c.	3,11,614	0.5	4,780	0.1	2,456	0.1	2,518	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,518	
Sea Customs	20,04,896	3.4	17,66,809	2.8	20,37,373	3.2	18,10,046	2.9	19,51,012	3.2	19,51,012	3.2	19,51,012	3.2	1,40,975	...	
Land Customs	2,71,484	0.4	1,94,084	0.4	2,61,140	0.5	2,58,738	0.3	1,34,465	0.2	1,34,465	0.2	1,34,465	0.2	...	94,263	
Salt	86,00,532	14.0	91,96,302	14.9	89,79,213	14.4	1,03,45,973	16.6	1,01,12,439	16.1	1,01,12,439	16.1	1,01,12,439	16.1	...	2,53,484	
Stamps	30,14,598	4.9	20,98,040	3.5	23,81,746	3.8	26,83,918	4.3	30,00,558	4.8	30,00,558	4.8	30,00,558	4.8	3,22,640	...	
Total...	61,29,704	95.9	61,07,956	100	6,23,24,756	100	6,23,08,950	100	6,23,95,545	100	6,23,95,545	100	6,23,95,545	100	18,11,972	11,25,374	
Miscellaneous items...	75,296	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total...	62,05,000	100	61,07,956	100	6,23,24,756	100	6,23,08,950	100	6,23,95,545	100	6,23,95,545	100	6,23,95,545	100	18,11,972	11,25,374	

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General Charges.

General Charges. 6. The charges for the same series of years are given in the annexed abstract. The charges of the year under report are in excess of those of the previous year, this increase being chiefly owing to increased charges under the two heads of Land Revenue and Abkarry, the excess



being in the one case caused by an increase in the salaries of some of the Revenue Establishment, and in the other by the purchase in the Madras District of a larger quantity of Colombo arrack than in the year preceding.

The charges of the year, omitting Forest charges, amounted to Rupees 63,90,274, or £ 639,027. These charges are still much below the charges of 1860-61, which were considerably upwards of £ 700,000.

ITEMS.	1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.	
	Charges.	Per centage of each item to the total charge.	Charges.	Per centage of each item to the total charge.	Charges.	Per centage of each item to the total charge.	Charges.	Per centage of each item to the total charge.	Charges.	Per centage of each item to the total charge.
Land Revenue, including Board of Revenue, Settlement Officers, and Revenue Survey	45,69,178	73.5	42,72,871	70.7	39,24,787	67.7	38,12,095	61.9	39,51,931	61.8
Abkary	1,35,438	2.2	1,51,181	2.5	1,39,817	2.4	1,56,831	2.6	2,70,417	4.2
Income Tax	1,15,900	1.8	72,928	1.2	37,900	.6	32,506	.1	17,433	.3
Motapha, or Tax on Kotes	5,783	.1	1,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sions, &c.	1,57,636	2.5	1,49,620	2.5	1,48,901	2.5	1,58,680	2.7	1,57,195	2.4
Sea Customs	22,914	.4	15,677	0.2	14,292	.2	10,408	.1	8,489	.2
Land Customs	11,02,451	17.7	11,66,797	19.2	9,15,864	15.9	14,25,062	23.0	14,98,792	23.5
Salt	1,14,673	1.8	1,32,755	2.2	1,43,305	2.5	1,49,131	2.5	1,24,113	1.9
Stamps	62,24,002	100	59,62,521	98.5	53,24,866	91.8	57,44,663	92.9	60,31,373	94.3
Total	62,24,002	100	60,45,981	100	57,94,466	100	61,70,989	100	63,90,274	100
Allowances to District and Village Officers	...	...	...	...	3,30,472	5.7	3,60,015	5.9	3,58,901	5.7
Miscellaneous payments	...	...	83,460	1.5	1,39,122	2.5	...	...	...	...
Payment made for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundation at Masulipatam and Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,311	1.2	...	...
Grand Total	62,24,002	100	60,45,981	100	57,94,466	100	61,70,989	100	63,90,274	100
£ Sterling	622,400	...	604,598	...	579,446	...	617,059	...	639,027	...

Realization of Revenue by the Coercive Process.

7. In the collection of the gross revenue of Rupees 6,29,95,548, it was not necessary to have recourse to coercive measures, except for the realization of 50,000 Rupees and of this sum by far the larger proportion, or Rupees 32,465, appertained to the Madras District. The Collector of this District would ascribe this to the general impoverishment of the agricultural classes, but as resort to this process was not found necessary in other Districts, it is more probably owing to the number of cases in which Land-holders were required to pay the assessment on land from which they obtained no crop. This result is occasioned by the determined manner in which the ryots of the Madras District refuse to resign any land to which they consider they have hereditary claims, even when personally without means of cultivating it.

Area of Cultivation.

8. It is gratifying to observe, as a sign of general agricultural progress, that, notwithstanding the exceptionally unfavorable nature of the season, the area of land under cultivation during the year increased by 1,87,012 acres. This result is obtained from a gross increase of 4,15,647 acres, against a gross decrease of 2,28,635 acres. The increase occurs chiefly in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Nellore, and Tinnevely, and is accompanied in the first and third named Districts with a decrease in the assessment, owing, it is explained, to the assessment on all lands irrigated by wells having been reduced to the highest dry rate of assessment in the village, such reduction having been made in these and other Districts in accordance with recent orders. The marginal Abstract gives the cultivation for the last five years, and affords good evidence of the success of the principles on which the Revenue administration has been conducted of late years, the area of cultivation throughout the country having increased by nearly 16,00,000 acres during this period, and the annual revenue derived from land by upwards of £ 40,000.

Year.	Acres under Cultivation.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rupees.
1861-62	1,44,59,713	3,12,66,152
1862-63	1,51,42,279	3,27,19,710
1863-64	1,56,34,170	3,38,11,122
1864-65	1,58,39,663	3,23,61,369
1865-66	1,60,30,675	3,28,24,934

The subjoined statement gives the cotton cultivation in the several Districts in the year under notice. As anticipated in last year's Report, it will be observed that the slackness in the demand for the European market has had its effect; the whole area of land under this crop having been reduced by nearly 10 per cent, and the area in the great cotton-growing District of Bellary by upwards of twenty-one per cent:—

Districts.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase or Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	
Ganjam	9,835	11,185	+ 1,350
Vizagapatam	20,596	16,981	— 3,615
Godavery	35,228	25,963	— 9,265
Kistna	2,33,655	1,82,802	— 50,853
Nellore	45,775	35,012	— 10,763
Cuddapah	97,997	68,733	— 29,264
Bellary	4,25,438	3,39,057	— 86,381
Kurnool	2,07,178	2,42,343	+ 35,165
Madras	617	171	— 446
North Arcot	4,460	2,666	— 1,794
South Arcot	45,385	44,993	— 392
Tanjore	6,911	6,451	— 460
Trichinopoly	66,451	91,567	+ 25,116
Madura	1,34,091	89,247	— 44,844
Tinnevely	2,36,078	2,16,501	— 19,577
Coimbatore	1,51,442	1,26,288	— 25,154
Salem	20,941	16,116	— 4,825
Total	17,42,078	15,16,076	— 2,26,002

Land Revenue.

9. There was a net increase in the collections on account of Land Revenue, of Rupees 11,06,044, or £ 110,604, the gross increase being Rupees 19,84,765 against a gross decrease of Rupees 8,78,721. This increase occurred in nine Districts, and the decrease in nine Districts, the collections in Madura having been within Rupees 200 of the sum collected in that District last year.

More than half of the increase belongs to the two Districts of Godavery and Kistna, and is ascribed in the former to the imposition of the additional water rate, and to the realization of arrears of past years; in the latter to the reduced collections in the year of comparison owing to the cyclone remissions. The increased collections in the other Districts are chiefly ascribed to the satisfactory working of the new law for the recovery of arrears of revenue, though the increased quit-rents imposed by the Inam Commission have helped to swell the revenues of some Districts, and the increased sale of Laccadive coir, and the permanent occupation of the pasture lands at full rates of assessment, have had a similar effect in South Canara and Coimbatore respectively.

The decrease in seven Districts is chiefly owing to remissions of assessment rendered necessary by the unfavorable nature of the season. In Vizagapatam the decrease is partially ascribed to some of the Zemindars having omitted to pay their Peshcush up to 30th April, consequent probably on badness of the season. In Nellore, the decrease was occasioned by the Vencatagherry Zemindar delaying to pay his Peshcush pending the settlement of his claim regarding the Moturpha revenue, and in Salem by the reduction of the Peshcush in certain Mootahs, in compensation for the resumption of the Moturpha revenue formerly collected by the Mootahdars.

Abkarry Revenue, or the Tax on Spirituous Liquors.

	Rs.
1864-65	39,60,400
1865-66	41,42,805

10. There is an apparent increase of Rupees 1,82,315 in the Abkarry revenue, though except in those of South Canara there was a slight loss in the rents re-sold during the year. The increase is mainly owing to the realization

of balances due for the past and previous years from the renters of Madras and South Arcot, and to the increased collections during the year in the Kistna District when compared with those of the previous year, when the collections were much reduced in consequence of the cyclone remissions.

Sea Customs.

	Rs.
1864-65	18,10,046
1865-66	19,51,019

11. This branch of revenue has partially recovered the influence exercised on it by the depressed state of trade in 1864-65. As stated in last year's Report, the revenue then fell by Rupees 2,27,327. It has this year risen by Rupees 1,40,973; but this amount is still considerably below the revenue of 1863-64. The increase occurs chiefly in the Port of Madras, and in the Districts of Tanjore, South Canara, and Godavery. It is ascribed to large imports of spirits at Madras; and in the Districts to increased exports of grain and oil seeds. A falling off in the export of the latter articles has caused a decrease in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The particulars of the Export and Import duty collected in each District are given in the subjoined Statement:—

Districts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Re-export duty.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam	1,163	31,909	...	9	33,081
2. Vizagapatam	2,833	36,326	...	251	39,410
3. Godavery	9,311	34,521	...	520	44,352
4. Kistna	715	1,182	...	15	1,912
5. Nellore .....	.....	41	...	10	51
6. Madras Sea Customs ..	9,95,953	1,78,468	660	22,023	11,97,104
7. South Arcot	6,894	34,107	...	7	41,008
8. Tanjore	1,11,524	2,19,368	...	316	3,31,108
9. Madura	18,001	10,917	...	415	29,333
10. Tinnevely	34,012	19,106	...	1,613	54,731
11. South Canara	10,597	47,032	...	1,203	58,832
12. Malabar	28,297	88,719	...	3,084	1,20,100
Total	12,19,300	7,01,596	660	29,466	19,51,022

Deduct the amount of Export duty entered in the Trade Return of South Canara for April 1865, but omitted in the other Returns of that month, and included in those for May 1865 (vide Collector's letter recorded in the Board's Proceedings, dated 30th August 1865. 1,018

Miscellaneous items

Total corresponding with that obtained from the Trade Returns of 1865-66 ... 19,20,508

The following comparative statement gives the declared value of the Exports and Imports of the Madras Territories during the last ten years. It is satisfactory to observe that in the present year, both Exports and Imports exhibit figures unparalleled in any previous year, the value of the merchandise exported being upwards of nine millions sterling, and the Imports being not very far short of five millions in value. It may be inferred from the same table that the pressure exercised upon trade by the present rates of customs duties, both on Imports and Exports, is moderate; for in 1860-61, when the value of the Exports was just one-half what it is at present, the export duty collected exceeded that of the year under report by twenty per cent.; while on merchandize, valued at only a little over three millions sterling, an Import duty of seventeen lacs of Rupees was collected against a present Import duty of twelve lacs on a merchandize of nearly five millions in value.

YEARS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.				VALUE OF EXPORTS.				VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS.		Gross duty.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandise.			Duty.
									RS.	RS.		
1854-55...	1,91,24,962	64,81,955	2,56,06,917	5,83,237	2,39,48,083	81,00,456	3,20,48,539	4,19,626	RS.	RS.	...	10,02,863
1855-56...	2,31,33,876	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,572	6,47,704	291,70,905	44,18,750	3,35,89,655	5,42,263	...	...	...	11,89,972
1856-57...	2,35,25,214	1,70,38,582	4,05,63,826	7,18,443	3,67,26,978	33,33,678	4,00,60,656	5,34,044	...	...	...	12,52,487
1857-58...	2,46,55,453	1,86,23,162	4,33,08,615	6,34,817	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	5,97,599	...	...	...	12,32,416
1858-59...	2,93,08,408	1,42,45,207	4,36,04,615	8,82,161	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	4,29,528	...	...	...	13,11,689
1859-60...	2,99,07,933	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	16,01,718	3,87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	7,13,032	...	...	...	23,14,750
1860-61...	3,16,55,812	2,07,25,887	5,23,81,699	17,22,731	4,45,98,333	62,88,632	5,08,86,970	8,56,058	...	...	...	25,79,464
1861-62...	3,44,94,138	2,22,85,990	5,67,80,038	13,58,719	5,42,92,260	39,58,486	5,82,50,736	7,12,211	...	...	...	20,71,290
1862-63...	3,03,30,148	3,03,89,890	6,07,17,038	10,91,820	6,35,58,990	61,90,551	6,97,49,541	6,79,052	...	...	...	17,70,178
1863-64...	4,02,65,473	3,60,75,965	7,63,41,458	12,75,208	8,77,78,126	2,23,39,284	11,01,17,410	7,19,579	...	...	...	19,94,913
1864-65...	4,18,02,457	3,03,13,958	7,21,16,445	11,17,875	8,56,71,790	1,81,50,942	10,18,22,732	6,67,464	...	...	...	17,85,427
1865-66...	4,79,87,412	3,66,42,492	8,46,29,904	12,12,300	9,00,15,155	1,26,10,223	10,26,25,378	7,00,518	...	...	...	19,20,508

The following Comparative Analysis of the principal articles of Export and Import trade in 1865-66, compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase in the value of the Import trade in spirits, wines, tea, plain and printed piece goods, silk piece goods, paddy, timber and planks, and in railway and naval stores. In raw silk and woollens, malt liquors, metals, and rice there was a decrease.

In Exports, the increase was marked in coffee, cotton, wool, drugs, indigo, rice, molasses, coir, provisions, and spices. There was a decrease in fruits and nuts, paddy, grain, oil-seeds, and sugar.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		ARTICLES.	VALUE.	
	1864-65.	1865-66.		1864-65.	1865-66.
	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.
<i>Imports.</i>			<i>Exports.</i>		
Millinery and Wearing Apparel ...	7,85,083	8,84,190	Bones... ..	23,386	43,360
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread ...	4,99,969	3,54,290	Coffee... ..	76,84,928	78,13,813
Books and Stationery... ..	4,19,627	5,35,774	Cotton Wool ...	4,04,13,937	4,84,16,348
Twist and Yarn ...	61,76,798	71,61,022	Cotton Goods ...	15,60,671	20,43,953
Piece Goods, dyed ...	15,28,616	11,13,489	Dregs of Gingelly ...	4,67,679	5,09,441
Do. printed... ..	10,62,440	15,59,476	Drugs... ..	1,70,522	2,35,750
Do. plain ...	69,96,720	85,72,175	Indigo	33,35,915	34,57,070
Drugs... ..	2,94,557	3,90,960	Dyes, of sorts ...	1,11,995	1,01,233
Dyes	86,406	1,37,579	Feathers	23,511	21,320
Betel-nut, boiled ...	3,63,000	4,60,343	Fishmaws	19,894	14,519
Do. raw	2,78,032	3,29,036	Fruits and Nuts ...	40,31,784	24,34,011
Glass-ware... ..	2,26,842	1,60,108	Paddy... ..	8,57,101	6,97,629
Paddy	6,17,819	12,69,030	Rice	60,61,255	65,88,482
Rice	40,32,597	25,12,206	Wheat	1,00,628	39,055
Wheat	3,79,330	3,91,735	Grain, of sorts ...	7,48,894	5,04,238
Grain of sorts	1,99,481	1,94,033	Hides... ..	19,39,439	19,81,107
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	4,39,227	5,55,417	Horns	1,37,960	1,35,419
Jewellery	4,72,296	3,85,390	Ivory and Ivory-ware...	7,628	16,076
Machinery	2,53,193	2,42,622	Jewellery	11,279	14,748
Malt Liquors	7,56,838	6,66,830	Mats	30,665	28,524
Metals	37,51,840	31,83,285	Molasses	9,28,059	14,08,928
Naval Stores	3,31,685	5,19,941	Coir and Coir Rope...	9,50,206	12,27,560
Oilman's Stores ...	2,30,964	2,24,718	Hemp... ..	15,746	10,538
Porcelain and Earthenware	1,30,215	1,31,727	Naval Stores, of sorts...	22,570	18,386
Pipe Staves and Casks...	1,54,922	1,09,303	Oil	25,07,457	15,43,435
Provisions	2,18,995	2,19,161	Perfumery... ..	1,27,459	1,26,901
Railway Stores... ..	15,84,102	33,98,924	Precious Stones...	45,675	28,950
Seeds	2,13,535	3,03,791	Provisions	4,22,954	5,25,419
Silk, raw	1,46,152	6,768	Salt	1,39,491	1,35,216
Silk Piece Goods ...	2,14,926	5,25,000	Saltpetre	61,249	1,39,450
Spices... ..	2,96,481	2,94,897	Seeds	27,57,538	22,69,161
Spirits	3,91,840	6,10,344	Shawls, Cashmere ...	5,817	1,230
Tea	1,29,959	2,50,857	Silk Piece Goods ...	54,489	37,013
Timber and Planks ...	11,79,332	19,57,739	Spices	21,65,851	23,59,650
Wines... ..	5,82,430	7,59,121	Spirits	2,188	2,082
Woollens	6,19,268	5,14,069	Sugar	22,40,991	13,36,872
Sundries*	57,57,212	68,96,483	Timber and Woods ...	15,90,845	16,35,447
Total... ..	1,18,02,487	4,79,87,412	Tobacco	5,73,074	4,63,104
£... ..	41,80,248	47,98,741	Wax and Wax-Candles	75,653	1,02,368
*Includes Government Stores	13,72,600	19,78,541	Sundries†	12,30,957	15,45,358
Do. do. Salt (on the Western Coast.)	3,41,522	5,79,293	Total.. ..	8,36,71,790	9,00,15,155
			£	83,67,173	90,01,515
			† Includes Government Stores	24,291	17,926
			Do. do. Salt	24,693	152

The subjoined Statement gives the Export trade in staple articles, both in quantity and value for the last three years. There has been a steady increase in the export of Coffee, Cotton wool, cotton piece goods, spices, and molasses, while the export trade in indigo, oil, and rum has fallen off.

ARTICLES.	1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Coffee lb.	27,333,127	65,55,671	31,424,319	76,84,938	34,527,695	78,13,813
Cotton wool lb.	72,490,886	447,18,112	73,101,578	401,18,937	120,034,216	4,84,16,348
Cotton Piece Good, Pieces	679,837	16,36,131	576,787	15,60,671	762,303	20,43,953
Indigo lb.	2,023,784	40,37,259	1,530,508	33,35,915	1,600,925	34,57,070
Rice qr.	339,563	58,75,295	323,901	60,61,255	323,326	65,88,482
Hides and Skins ... No	4,469,832	20,62,978	4,278,270	19,39,439	4,443,327	19,81,107
Oils Gals.	3,848,018	37,12,229	2,777,237	25,07,457	1,592,962	15,43,435
Coir and Coir Rope cwt.	210,672	11,95,399	178,587	9,50,206	217,907	12,27,530
Oil, &c., Seeds ... qr.	140,518	26,64,306	158,262	27,57,538	133,609	22,69,161
Spices lb.	16,388,502	20,23,356	15,387,510	21,65,851	18,529,039	23,59,650
Rum Gals.	27,908	44,533	1,046	1,606	344	518
Sugar cwt.	242,356	25,51,907	224,181	22,40,991	199,116	13,36,872
Molasses or Jaggery ..	170,053	7,92,498	155,743	9,28,059	220,443	14,08,928

The particulars of the Export trade in cotton for the last ten years are exhibited in the two following Statements. The exports of this article, during the year under report, exceeded those of any previous year by nearly thirty-three millions of lbs., though, owing to the fall in prices, the value of this quantity was only £ 800,000 in excess of that exported in the previous year.

I

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	rs.
1855-56	21,013,464	25,21,351
1856-57	53,988,065	72,22,286
1857-58	55,015,809	87,71,724
1858-59	38,652,542	61,17,902
1859-60	82,512,521	95,97,135
1860-61	78,822,027	1,12,91,211
1861-62	87,544,471	1,70,40,215
1862-63	62,374,133	2,38,12,882
1863-64	72,490,886	4,47,18,112
1864-65	73,101,578	4,04,18,937
1865-66	120,034,216	4,84,16,348

N. B.—In 1862-63, the District of North Canara was transferred to Bombay and the Coomptoor cotton trade was thereafter included in the Returns of that Presidency.

II

PORTS.	1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	rs.	lbs.	rs.	lbs.	rs.
United Kingdom...	6,20,87,480	3,87,07,488	6,62,45,553	3,70,04,081	11,38,20,463	4,61,47,318
Ceylon	8,33,360	4,71,027	93,560	90,829	2,55,182	1,01,140
France	75,98,156	43,36,030	51,76,828	25,31,749	39,60,250	13,04,150
Maldiv Islands...	224	165	84	31	1,217	272
Bombay.....	12,09,300	6,93,537	9,90,543	4,00,929	12,63,038	5,93,274
Calcutta.....	6,00,100	4,03,650	4,06,838	2,28,739	4,84,217	1,80,556
Travancore	40,099	19,611	34,776	14,242	32,382	17,921
Indian French Ports	1,21,550	81,163	2,20,172	1,42,870	2,05,556	69,459
Concan	617	411	8,682	3,269	2,652	828
Chittagong.....	...	...	14,542	2,198	9,259	1,430
Total...	7,24,90,886	4,47,18,112	7,31,01,578	4,04,18,937	12,00,34,216	4,84,16,348

The value of the trade in food grains, and the particulars of the Bullion trade are exhibited in the annexed Statements.

Value of the trade in food grain.

ITEMS.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	50,00,512	51,39,145	43,33,953
Exports	68,88,717	74,50,654	76,93,003

Imports and Exports of Bullion and Specie.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61	...	2,07,25,887	2,07,25,887	3,00,000	59,88,632	62,88,632
1861-62	...	2,22,85,900	2,22,85,900	3,00,000	36,58,486	39,58,486
1862-63	51,02,833	2,52,81,057	3,03,86,890	35,40,000	26,50,551	61,90,551
1863-64	44,30,000	3,16,45,985	3,60,75,985	1,60,03,000	63,36,284	2,23,39,284
1864-65	...	3,03,13,958	3,03,13,958	89,52,000	91,98,942	1,81,50,942
1865-66	...	3,66,42,492	3,66,42,492	62,00,600	64,09,623	1,26,10,223

Alteration of Duties.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sea Customs	1,00,161	4	8
Land Customs... ..	4,971	11	9
	1,04,233	0	5

Frontier Customs.

	Rs.
1864-65	2,28,733
1865-66	1,34,465

12. The increased duty imposed on exports, towards the close of the year previous, was taken off early in the year under report, and the amount of additional duty collected was refunded at a cost of Rupees 1,04,233-0-5* to the revenue.

13. There was a falling off of Rupees 94,268 in the Customs duty collected at the frontiers of Foreign Territories during the year, owing to the new arrangements made with the Travancore State, and adverted to in last year's Report, under

which the Custom stations on the frontiers of that State have been discontinued.

Salt.

1864-65	Rs. 163,45,973
1865-66	161,12,469

14. A decrease of Rupees 2,33,484 in this branch of revenue may be entirely ascribed to the falling off of the sales in the Madras District by Rupees 2,65,567, as the increase in nine Districts more than covers the decrease in Godavery and Nellore. In these two last mentioned Districts, the decrease was occasioned by the large sales which took place at their Salt stores last year, owing to the Kistna pans having suffered so severely from the cyclone. The decrease in Madras is ascribed by the Collector to the collections 1864-65 having been largely increased by the adjustment of outstanding claims on the wholesale dealers for salt sold in the year preceding, an explanation which invalidates his statement in last year's Report that the increase in that year was owing to increased consumption.

It appears from the annexed Statement that the quantity of salt sold for Home and inland consumption was less than in the preceding year by a little under three lacs of Maunds. This slight decrease was probably owing to large stocks having been purchased in the previous year by the wholesale dealers.

Items.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
Home consumption...	27,30,757	28,49,502	29,74,214	32,86,772	33,30,837
Inland do.	30,91,008	32,72,713	31,25,278	37,09,269	33,50,364
Total ...	58,21,765	61,22,215	60,99,492	69,96,041	66,81,201
Exportation ...	6,11,116	4,16,286	3,03,127	5,32,018	12,86,965
Grand Total ...	64,32,881	65,38,501	64,02,619	74,78,059	79,68,166
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government price for Salt per Indian Maund ...	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 11 0

The quantity of salt despatched from Madras by Rail was again largely in excess of that despatched by the same means in the preceding year. It amounted to Maunds 10,87,200 or tons 39,938.

During the previous year, Mr. Clarke, the Third Member of the Board, completed his inspection of the several salt stations of the Presidency, and his Reports on the subject were submitted and disposed of by Government during the year under report. A considerable increase in this branch of revenue may fairly be anticipated in future years, from the numerous improvements, which, on Mr. Clarke's recommendation, have been introduced both in the arrangement and the management of the salt stations throughout the country.

Stamp Revenue.

1864-65	Rs. 26,83,918
1865-66	30,66,558

15. The revenue derived from stamps has increased during the year in eighteen out of the nineteen Districts, and the decrease in the nineteenth District is very trifling. The increase is ascribed to the operation of the Registration and the Abkarry Acts, Abkarry engagements being no longer exempted from Stamp duty. The establishment of Small Cause Courts is also alluded to in one District, as being a reason for the increase in this branch of revenue. The introduction of the discount system of sale has also aided in producing this satisfactory result.

Income Tax.

1864-65	Rs. 14,65,852
1865-66	6,70,548

16. The Income Tax was in force only for the first three months of the official year, the Income Tax Act having expired by effluxion of time on the 31st July 1865. The result is a decrease in this branch of revenue, amounting to Rupees 7,95,104. This decrease would have been much larger were it not that considerable arrears of the tax remained to be collected after the close of the Income Tax year.

Total Receipts and Charges.

17. The annexed abstract shows the total receipts and charges of each of the last five years, and it will be observed that the per centage of the revenue devoted to its collection is somewhat larger in the year under report than in the previous year, as the charge was considerably increased in consequence of the revision of the Revenue Establishments.

Items.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Revenue ...	6,13,72,399	6,10,76,956	6,23,24,756	6,23,08,950	6,29,95,548
Charges ...	62,24,002	60,45,981	57,94,460	61,70,989	63,90,274
Per centage of charges.	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.9	10.2

Local Funds.

18. The subjoined Statement exhibits the receipts and charges of the District Road Fund for the last five years. This Fund forms the principal item of those at present classed under the head of Local. It is satisfactory to observe that the receipts and expenditure have steadily increased during the period to which the Statement refers. The administration of the other branches of the Local Funds has received special attention during the year under report, and has now been placed on a satisfactory footing. It is hoped that in future Reports more detailed information of the working of these Funds will be available. Full information on the subject will be submitted in the Special Report on Local Funds.

DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.					CHARGES.				
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
1. Ganjam ...	Rupees. 1,132	Rupees. 143	Rupees. 2,965	Rupees. 3,370	Rupees. 3,446	Rupees. 310	Rupees. 237	Rupees. 200	Rupees. 5,747	Rupees. 1,736
2. Vizagapatam ...	341	217	3,167	211	3,665	4,999	17,248	1,095	1,232	127
3. Godavery ...	1,221	39,272	30,389	51,802	46,107	29,975	55,392	30,790	27,849	69,055
4. Kistna ...	8,450	17,280	38,221	30,792	29,101	17,403	11,865	36,477	16,122	15,765
5. Nellore ...	11,501	18,473	15,549	23,675	33,199	13,589	3,321	31,140	28,700	31,472
6. Cuddapah ...	12,171	3,450	6,357	5,977	9,378	4,454	10,686	4,580	2,564	8,407
7. Bellary ...	.....	14,112	8,464	15,672	21,576	11,011	11,007	9,879	9,161	30,235
8. Kurnool ...	.....	15,495	5,672	8,801	12,439	35,248	15,336	7,635	9,314	12,927
9. Madras ...	3,424	9,885	9,128	9,704	6,730	59,449	81,377	20,858	8,066	7,990
10. North Arcot ...	31,951	32,966	34,937	38,540	41,354	8,013	52,800	26,651	38,857	57,347
11. South Arcot ...	46,248	72,827	56,377	65,942	65,754	13,996	11,304	55,922	26,249	64,783
12. Tanjore ...	1,054	19,434	37,083	40,344	47,613	3,452	8,365	27,829	2,855	49,566
13. Trichinopoly ...	8,184	4,591	4,184	11,287	46,136	13,461	13,461	4,583	17,618	46,751
14. Madura ...	5,841	15,640	20,799	26,669	42,650	8,420	4,805	21,885	16,618	36,116
15. Tinnevely ...	2,396	14,243	13,350	26,373	21,827	33,113	6,785	11,654	23,489	25,497
16. Coimbatore ...	9,179	6,541	16,060	29,505	38,500	31,246	18,282	14,420	37,071	38,136
17. Sakem ...	29,592	34,650	22,452	43,849	63,860	4,526	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. North Canara ...	4,138	.....	11,924	13,687	13,507	8,248	5,952	14,298	19,153	15,186
19. South Canara ...	8,890	8,559	67,823	98,075	1,00,448	30,679	51,942	83,229	82,043	1,71,740
20. Malabar ...	47,366	55,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,33,079	3,83,113	4,04,701	5,44,175	6,47,290	3,08,110	3,30,165	4,30,909	4,45,610	7,15,313

District Presses.

19. The operation of the District Printing Presses during the last two years are given in the following Statement. It will be perceived that the results have been satisfactory: work to the value of Rupees 1,32,444 having been turned out at a charge of Rupees 51,906 in 1864-65, and work of nearly a lac and half of Rupees in value, in 1865-66, at a cost of little over one-third of that sum.

DISTRICTS.	1864-65.			1865-66.		
	Estimate of value of work done.	Income from subscription to District Gazettes. Value of work done to private parties.	Expenditure.	Estimate of value of work done.	Income from subscription to District Gazettes. Value of work done to private parties.	Expenditure.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam ...	7,965	1,082	3,264	7,178	694	2,552
2. Vizagapatam ...	9,519	234	2,913	9,368	188	2,726
3. Godavery ...	7,908	892	1,901	7,351	1,431	3,072
4. Kistna ...	4,261	431	2,057	6,402	722	2,331
5. Nellore ...	8,819	236	1,954	11,110	190	2,541
6. Cuddapah ...	8,515	2,144	2,563	8,653	771	2,457
7. Bellary ...	7,473	2,433	2,919	8,362	2,256	3,956
8. Kurnool ...	4,276	557	2,881	5,401	814	2,996
9. Madras ...	5,834	388	3,002	5,944	554	2,372
10. North Arcot ...	7,174	301	2,881	6,362	445	2,331
11. South Arcot ...	7,101	450	3,101	4,700	774	3,901
12. Tanjore ...	7,890	585	2,822	11,526	1,090	3,819
13. Trichinopoly ...	4,412	343	2,900	5,674	258	2,363
14. Madura ...	8,990	824	2,980	10,026	808	2,488
15. Tinnevely ...	5,188	173	2,795	5,691	1,677	2,356
16. Coimbatore ...	5,753	636	3,077	6,229	827	2,345
17. Salem ...	7,380	383	2,156	9,304	357	2,404
18. South Canara ...	6,814	794	3,471	10,083	2,125	2,931
19. Malabar ...	7,172	1,196	2,235	8,731	1,862	2,417
Total...	1,32,444	14,090	51,906	1,48,595	17,813	52,388

Revision of Establishment.

20. The revised Establishments of the Revenue Department have undergone some further modifications during the year under report. The salary of the office of Head Clerk on the Collector's establishment has been raised; the pay of the Taluk Serishtadars has been equalized; and some minor alterations have been made in the Head Quarters and Taluk Offices. The establishment of the Salt Department is also again in process of revision in consequence of the alterations and improvements in the several salt stations, as recommended by the Third Member of the Board of Revenue. The final Report on the Land Revenue Establishment is about to be submitted to Government.

Special Test Examination.

Criminal...	Higher ...	252
	Lower ...	270
		522
Revenue ...	Higher ...	36
	Lower ...	118
		154
Salt Superintendent ...		13
Superintendent of Sea Customs ...		11
Translators for lower grade ...		75

21. The result of the Special Test Examination in the Revenue Department is given in the margin. The number of persons who have qualified themselves for the posts of Tahsildar, Sub-Magistrate, and Taluk Serishtadar is double that of last year; but a large number of those persons, as was the case in last year's Examination, are unfitted to occupy these important situations from their

want of experience. The Order of Government referred to in last year's Report is of course

applied to these cases, and prevents the administration of the country being placed in inexperienced hands. The two Examinations, according to the Modified Special Test, have provided the grades above referred to with fifty-two servants of experience and prolonged service, eighteen having passed at the first Examination, and thirty-four at that held in February last.

Revision of the Revenue Settlement.

22. The revision of the settlement in Tinnevely and Nellore is progressing. As stated in last year's Report, this revision is being carried out by the Collectors of the respective Districts, under the instructions of the Board of Revenue. The partial revision of the settlement of the Madras District is also being proceeded with, the Special Deputy Collector appointed for the purpose working under the Collector's orders.

Reduction of Assessment.

23. The reduced assessment on the well lands, which in the previous year was extended to the Districts of Coimbatore, Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot, and Nellore, has not been introduced in those Districts in which the settlement has lately been, or is about to be revised; but the early introduction of this measure into the Districts of Salem, Cuddapah, and Madras is now under consideration.

Experimental Cultivation.

24. The several experiments made to introduce new descriptions of produce, and superior descriptions of the kinds already grown in different parts of the Presidency, have met with only partial success. In the Kistna District, the results have been fairly successful, and in the Godavery District the cultivation of West Indian and Shiraz tobacco has been successful, the lukahs in the Godavery river proving a suitable soil for this vegetable.

Experimental Farms.

25. The experimental Farms at Sydapet, in the close vicinity of Madras, and at Oosoor, on the edge of the Mysore plateau, have been continued during the year with fair success. The general use of a superior description of agricultural implements at the Oosoor farm has created considerable interest among the agricultural classes in the neighbourhood, and at the Sydapet Farm grains have been successfully cultivated, the raising and fattening of live stock has received considerable attention, and improved mechanical contrivances for the raising of water for cultivation have been successfully adopted in several instances. The numerous agricultural implements received from England have also been in successful operation at this farm.

Native Agriculture.

26. In view to obtaining complete information as to the system followed in native agriculture, exhaustive Reports upon the subject have been prepared and obtained from all Districts, giving valuable particulars, so far as known, regarding soil, crops, mode of culture, &c., and a mass of important details has been got together such as will doubtless prove of value both in agricultural experiments, and in the future adjustments of the Government demand upon the agricultural classes.

Repair of ruined Tanks by Private Outlay.

27. It is to be regretted that the people have again failed to avail themselves to any really considerable extent of the very favorable terms on which ruined tanks are now given up to private persons for repair. This is to be partially ascribed to the Rules having been misunderstood in some Districts. Distinct instructions on the subject have, however, lately been issued, and it is hoped that ere long the agricultural population will become more alive to the advantages offered to them under these Rules.

Sale of Waste Land.

28. As in last year, only a very small quantity of land has been sold under the Rules for the sale of unassessed waste land, and that only in the Districts of Ganjam and Coimbatore. In the former District two hundred and seven acres were sold for Rupees 8,265, and in the latter one hundred and sixty-six acres for Rupees 832. A small quantity of land has also been sold under the special rules on the Neilgherry and Shevaroy Hills, and in the Wynnad.

Plantations.

29. Continued attention has been paid throughout the year to the raising of plantations to re-place the forest annually destroyed in process of being diminished. The villagers in all Districts have been urged to raise a common village tope, and in some parts of the country, South Arcot for example, very favorable results have attended the exertions of the District officers in this direction. Nurseries for young trees are being formed in all Districts, and endeavour have been made to plant the sandy tracts along the seashore with the casuarina. In Tinnevely the plantation of palmyras in similar localities has been extended during the year, and in several Districts a considerable quantity of land has been taken up under the tope Rules. The requirements of the Rules have also been generally enforced in regard to existing plantations.

District Exhibitions.

30. Agricultural Exhibitions were held during the year in the Districts of Nellore, Bellary and Tinnevely; but in the two last named Districts they cannot be said to have been successful. As in previous years however the Cattle Show at Addanki, and the Agricultural Exhibition at Nellore have proved decidedly successful. The propriety of instituting similar exhibitions in other Districts has been proposed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and is now under consideration.

Cattle Disease.

31. The preservation of agricultural stock from disease has received special attention during the year. Mr. Thacker, Veterinary Surgeon, has been engaged in careful and protracted inquiries on the Neilgherry Hills and in other parts of the District of Coimbatore, where cattle disease was prevalent. He has succeeded in discovering a course of treatment which he considers will in a great measure check this scourge of the agriculturalist, and he is still prosecuting his investigations. Similar inquiries have been undertaken in the neighbourhood of Oosoor by Veterinary Surgeon Shaw.

Municipal Association.

32. Municipal action has gradually become more general throughout the country, and in several Districts considerable sums have been raised by private subscription for sanitary and other public purposes. The several voluntary Town Associations which were referred to in the Reports of previous years will shortly be merged in the Municipal Committees about to be formed under the Towns Improvement Act. These Associations worked satisfactorily during the year under report in the Districts of Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Bellary.

Registration of Deaths.

33. The registration of deaths in the agricultural parts of the country has also been initiated during the year. Though at first starting but little reliance can be placed on such Returns, it is hoped that as the system of registration becomes more familiar to the people, and is adopted in the large towns under Municipal superintendence, the results will prove valuable.

Railways and Tramways.

34. The extension of the North West Line of Railway towards Gooty and Raichore is rapidly progressing, and a proposal is on foot to connect Gooty with Bellary by a branch line. The Great Southern extension towards Erode has also made fair progress, and a year hence it is expected that the line from Trichinopoly to the latter place will be completed. The Tramway from Arcotum to Conjeveram has been in full operation during the year, but it has not as yet obtained much of the heavy traffic of the country.

Irrigation and Canal Company.

35. The water supply of the Town of Kurnool has been completed by the Irrigation Company, but there are some doubts whether this supply can be maintained during the two hottest months of the year when the river is at its lowest. The amount payable to the Company for water supplied for irrigation during the year was Rupees 2,640-8-7, and applications for the irrigation of additional 1,227 acres during the ensuing season have been received.

Currency Circles.

36. The Bank Notes have not taken the place in the currency of the country which they should have done. They are chiefly in the hands of the mercantile classes, and are mainly used for

remittance purposes. The difficulties attending the present system of Paper Currency have however been fully described in the Board's letter to Government, dated 1st June 1866, No. 3,794.

Branch Banks.

37. A branch establishment of the Bank of Madras has been established at Bimlipatam, since the commencement of the year, and is affording great facilities to the trading community of that sea-port. The landlords of the Vizagapatam Districts have also largely availed themselves of the Bank as depositors. The branches of the Bank at Cochin, Calicut, Cocanada, Bangalore, and Bellary are also, it is believed, working satisfactorily.

Temple Committees.

38. The appointment of the Temple Committees under Act XX of 1863, has now been completed in all the Districts, and Rules for the election of members, as vacancies occur, have been promulgated. Considerable misapprehension exists, however, in many parts of the country as to the precise duties and power of the Committees, and as to the means of enforcing them. The Act is not sufficiently explicit on these points.

Travellers' Bungalows.

39. Every endeavour has been made to make Travellers' Bungalows self-supporting by largely reducing the number of Bungalows, and maintaining the minimum establishment at all of them, except those where the number of travellers justified extra servants being retained for the public convenience. The grant-in-aid of the Bungalow Fund cannot, however, yet be dispensed with, though the extension of Railways throughout the country will gradually render the retaining of such buildings for the convenience of the public unnecessary.

Legislation.

40. The law for the recovery of rent was brought into operation during the year, and this law while defining more decisively than has been hitherto done the respective rights of Zemindars and Ryots has added to the value of landed property by prescribing a simple process for the recovery of rent* from a tenant, every landholder being at liberty to avail himself of the law under certain conditions.

* Act VIII. of 1865, (Madras.)

The water rate Act† has cleared up some doubtful points as to the legality of levying

† Act VII. of 1865, (Madras.)

‡ Act X. of 1865, (Madras.)

has enabled the Municipalities of the towns to which it may be extended to raise funds for Police, Municipal, and Sanitary purposes, and will thus materially relieve the Imperial revenues, which have hitherto been put to a heavy annual charge on these accounts. The rate at which the Madras Irrigation Company may charge for water, for purposes other than irrigation, has been defined in Act XXX of 1865. The

§ Act XX. of 1866.

Registration Act§ has been re-enacted with amendments, which a year's experience proved to be necessary. The Cattle Disease Preventive

¶ Act II. of 1866, (Madras.)

manner whenever the circumstances of any locality require that the Act should be put in force;

|| Act III. of 1866, (Madras.)

the landed interest a sufficient sum annually, to keep the District Roads in repair.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras,
6th July 1866.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary.

STATEMENT showing the cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1865-66.

DISTRICTS.	DRY.		WET.		TOTAL, 1865-66.		1864-65.		COMPARISON.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
									Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam ...	1,04,729	1,32,057	1,78,513	5,10,924	2,83,242	6,42,981	2,80,706	6,38,535	2,536	4,446	...	...
2. Vizagapatam ...	52,207	58,027	21,549	1,15,196	73,756	1,73,223	65,605	1,52,707	8,151	20,516	...	...
3. Godavery ...	2,43,846	8,76,188	1,72,470	6,04,314	4,16,316	14,80,502	3,95,378	14,70,077	20,938	10,425	...	...
4. Kistna ...	14,07,161	21,34,481	1,59,190	7,36,551	15,66,351	28,71,032	15,94,437	28,90,851	...	...	28,086	19,819
5. Nellore ...	5,63,632	7,79,783	1,43,858	7,60,425	7,07,490	15,40,208	6,74,784	15,63,343	32,706	...	...	23,135
6. Cuddapah ...	11,11,137	8,16,097	1,45,343	11,00,105	12,56,480	19,25,202	12,52,633	18,91,025	3,847	34,177	...	...
7. Bellary ...	21,35,737	13,00,198	1,71,465	7,95,751	23,07,002	20,95,949	24,66,777	21,78,960	...	...	1,59,775	83,011
8. Kurnool ...	11,25,634	11,07,588	27,991	2,23,242	11,53,615	18,30,830	11,59,855	13,55,421	...	...	6,240	24,591
9. Madras ...	1,16,830	1,90,457	2,31,353	9,81,851	3,48,183	11,72,305	8,57,304	12,16,138	...	...	9,121	43,830
10. North Arcot ...	3,91,299	5,81,130	1,85,398	11,17,107	5,76,697	16,98,237	5,88,449	17,16,704	...	...	11,752	18,467
11. South Arcot ...	8,17,883	15,50,479	2,76,137	15,44,319	10,94,029	31,34,798	10,97,255	31,60,803	...	...	8,235	26,005
12. Tanjore ...	1,69,864	2,25,600	7,16,618	35,55,761	8,86,482	37,81,361	8,96,908	37,80,500	...	...	10,426	...
13. Trichinopoly ...	7,06,692	6,60,453	1,24,479	5,82,802	8,31,171	12,43,055	7,81,840	12,15,447	49,341	27,608	...	...
14. Madura ...	5,59,875	7,97,141	1,22,472	5,75,498	6,82,347	13,72,639	6,62,211	13,28,593	20,136	44,046	...	...
15. Tinnevely ...	7,38,343	6,12,910	2,11,700	15,59,711	9,50,043	21,72,621	9,17,399	21,13,122	32,644	59,499	...	...
16. Coimbatore ...	17,53,565	15,75,726	83,763	5,17,701	18,37,328	20,93,427	16,01,689	21,45,457	2,35,639	...	...	52,030
17. Salem ...	9,89,553	12,93,307	76,599	4,76,760	10,66,152	17,70,067	10,56,433	17,43,984	9,719	21,083	...	...
18. South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Malabar ...	...	5,80,008	...	12,46,486	...	18,26,494	...	17,94,542	...	31,952	...	...
Total...	129,87,977	1,53,11,630	30,48,098	1,70,13,304	160,36,675	3,23,24,934	158,49,663	3,23,61,309	4,15,647	2,54,513	2,28,635	2,90,888
								Net...	1,87,012	...	...	36,375

N. B.—In the Kistna, Kurnool, and South Arcot Districts the extent and assessment entered for 1864-65, will be found to differ from those given in the similar Return of that year, in consequence of the figures entered in the present Return representing the actual transactions, while those in the Statement of 1864-65, were only estimates.

B.—STATEMENT showing the prices of Grain and other chief articles of produce in the several

DISTRICTS.	Rice, 1st sort per Garce.		Rice, 2nd sort.		Paddy, 1st sort.		Paddy, 2nd sort.		Cholum.		Cumbon.		Raggy.		Varagoo.	
	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	278	480	257	437	107	188	102	177	161	301	123	220	127	151	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	335	486	303	443	143	215	131	201	171	227	142	215	154	235	106	204
Godavery ...	316	320	296	299	145	144	137	136	175	175	139	143	162	166	151	140
Kistna ...	432	402	403	376	201	178	179	169	232	196	224	189	182	173	213	153
Nellore ...	404	387	402	362	194	182	193	164	212	197	190	191	186	174	129	127
Cuddapah ...	560	559	497	496	235	236	231	230	294	290	264	232	260	264	222	235
Bellary ...	649	594	584	517	278	247	253	224	348	345	334	344	287	302	229	...
Kurnool ...	586	557	521	506	269	252	243	230	320	295	334	313	294	281	209	180
Madras ...	382	413	355	391	179	193	160	177	218	258	191	229	212	230	177	191
North Arcot.	375	423	350	379	171	182	163	169	215	236	199	226	182	218	278	297
South Arcot.	392	417	363	382	170	185	157	162	174	222	170	196	167	192	138	130
Tanjore ...	371	496	352	386	170	188	162	180	207	247	171	217	168	195	107	125
Trichinopoly.	413	456	394	426	197	220	183	203	190	218	186	219	174	209	102	117
Madura ...	544	598	516	562	256	284	243	269	251	323	206	246	256	297	99	118
Tinnevely ...	594	603	520	535	275	301	239	251	255	360	312	337	284	317	...	145
Coimbatore...	520	554	468	498	237	260	218	232	248	288	203	245	207	256	205	217
Salent ...	415	445	385	417	192	206	179	190	190	237	169	212	163	212	104	121
South Canara	453	395	404	362	...	...	195	179	...	...	...	...	283	269	...	...
Malabar ...	489	497	432	446	226	227	199	219	...	...	...	...	219	252	...	...
Average...	448	478	411	431	203	222	189	195	227	260	209	237	210	231	161	164

Districts under the Madras Presidency for the official year 1865-66, compared with 1864-65.

Horse gram.	Ulundu.		Wheat.		Gingely oil seed.		Lamp oil seed.		Salt.		Cotton per candy.		Indigo per candy.		Sugar per candy.	
	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
128	232	231	312	379	536	325	372	269	323	240	244	198	131	850	856	103
130	228	200	368	317	412	354	374	286	268	246	261	197	142	816	821	82
168	196	202	344	417	465	317	349	258	324	217	236	220	160	800	800	35
159	263	292	380	518	615	319	385	243	296	252	251	208	140	920	960	60
233	245	371	360	609	689	422	449	280	292	234	234	233	153	1,047	972	95
311	298	476	539	719	840	562	504	340	388	341	325	267	190	1,166	1,116	90
401	396	605	720	866	990	...	...	403	440	499	462	240	172	1,270	1,342	85
347	310	438	422	769	1,021	...	...	...	370	345	223	166	1,144	1,172	94	97
281	322	375	507	638	601	...	...	...	226	240	211	209	926	938	...	...
250	264	341	492	635	672	403	490	283	396	228	228	314	219	1,057	1,079	81
243	239	344	388	957	840	541	537	315	451	261	250	263	112	615	633	43
254	258	317	369	805	753	522	552	333	405	216	216	206	165	231	222	38
224	245	340	382	770	674	463	614	320	437	269	267	264	170	840	937	40
221	251	293	379	705	711	406	581	284	491	247	249	187	80	720	660	56
294	339	417	465	822	832	714	647	419	511	275	266	272	188	760	760	80
225	290	398	500	734	706	637	582	296	400	324	314	232	142	600	443	44
116	232	308	337	671	645	...	...	...	267	267	272	190	829	755	...	...
304	341	383	413	632	635	...	...	...	218	218	320	171	...	...	...	...
272	325	410	432	556	626	618	574	...	290	293	...	...	...	...	...	...
246	280	357	427	668	700	467	501	311	387	276	272	227	151	858	851	68

STATEMENT showing the collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts

DISTRICTS.	LAND REVENUE.				ABKARRY.	
	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam	10,78,943	10,08,597	...	70,346	86,603	87,175
2. Vizagapatam ...	13,36,974	12,56,425	...	80,549	67,155	62,614
3. Godavery	35,38,604	41,37,003	5,98,399	...	1,81,149	1,78,490
4. Kistna	28,01,004	33,78,512	5,77,308	...	82,800	1,40,009
5. Nellore	21,97,328	21,68,653	...	28,675	53,644	53,983
6. Cuddapah	19,26,614	20,35,253	1,08,639	...	1,21,328	1,18,432
7. Bellary	23,88,112	22,66,123	...	1,21,989	5,09,647	4,88,438
8. Kurnool	15,02,165	14,18,563	...	83,602	1,68,561	1,63,824
9. Madras	15,81,916	16,71,391	89,445	...	10,41,426	11,85,235
Do. Town	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. North Arcot ...	23,43,094	22,91,094	...	49,000	2,92,739	2,87,286
11. South Arcot ...	31,70,729	28,53,587	...	3,17,142	1,69,373	1,96,848
12. Tanjore	41,69,417	40,64,444	...	1,04,973	3,20,206	3,20,570
13. Trichinopoly ...	13,35,666	13,82,494	46,828	...	1,15,333	1,07,438
14. Madura	22,59,825	22,59,625	...	200	1,01,044	98,958
15. Tinnevely	25,01,227	26,53,215	1,52,018	...	53,890	43,185
16. Coimbatore ...	23,70,022	25,60,397	1,90,375	...	1,63,630	1,65,792
17. Salem	21,69,571	21,47,326	...	22,245	1,84,515	1,87,961
18. South Canara...	13,61,577	15,56,849	1,95,272	...	61,618	85,766
19. Malabar	17,78,802	18,05,283	26,481	...	1,81,359	1,70,756
Madras Sea Customs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,18,11,620	4,29,17,664	19,84,765	8,78,721	39,60,490	41,42,805
		Net.	11,06,044			

Stopages made by, ex officio Assessors from public servants at the Presidency and interest on

of the Madras Presidency for the Official year 1865-66, compared with 1864-65.

ABKARRY.— (Continued.)		INCOME TAX.				MOTORPNA.			
Increase.	Decrease.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
572	...	30,727	7,010	...	23,717	...	...	...	...
...	4,511	69,884	36,704	...	33,180	...	...	...	...
...	2,659	47,878	22,629	...	25,249	...	...	...	...
57,209	...	42,953	23,315	...	19,638	...	...	...	...
339	...	34,430	31,758	...	2,672	...	...	...	...
...	2,896	43,382	16,880	...	26,502	...	...	...	...
...	21,209	1,21,996	55,342	...	66,654	411	...	...	411
...	4,737	47,238	18,085	...	29,153	...	...	...	...
1,43,809	...	17,687	1,23,792	...	53,083	23	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,903	47,243	18,079	...	29,164	...	...	...	...
27,470	...	27,168	22,885	...	4,283	2,084	...	...	2,084
364	...	64,005	27,899	...	36,106	...	...	...	...
...	7,845	18,502	8,985	...	9,517	...	...	...	...
...	2,086	89,229	37,534	...	51,695	...	...	...	...
...	10,705	49,316	23,052	...	26,264	...	...	...	...
...	2,858	35,297	14,887	...	20,410	...	...	...	...
3,446	...	32,041	8,782	...	23,259	...	...	...	...
24,148	...	17,060	5,402	...	11,658	...	...	...	...
...	10,603	75,244	48,612	...	26,632	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,893	520	...	1,373	...	...	...	...
2,57,357	75,042	10,72,361	5,52,152	...	5,20,209	2,518	...	...	2,518
1,82,315				Net...	5,20,209				2,518
the salary of the Promissory Notes.		3,93,291	1,18,396	...	2,74,895				
		14,65,652	6,70,548	...	7,95,104				

STATEMENT showing the collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts.

DISTRICTS.	SEA CUSTOMS.				LAND	
	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam...	50,576	33,081	...	17,495	...	...
2. Vizagapatam...	51,633	39,409	...	12,229	...	...
3. Godavery.....	33,291	44,353	10,862	...	660	811
4. Kistna.....	4,776	1,912	...	2,864	...	...
5. Nellore.....	357	50	...	307	...	...
6. Cuddapah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bellary.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Kurnool.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Madras... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Town	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. North Arcot ...	33,787	41,007	7,220	...	...	...
11. South Arcot.....	2,86,482	3,31,106	44,624	...	55,519	62,002
12. Tanjore	...	...	...	...	68,776	61,876
13. Trichinopoly ...	25,053	29,332	4,279	...	...	...
14. Madura... ..	59,548	54,732	...	4,816	449	104
15. Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	1,01,439	4,468
16. Coimbatore.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Salem.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. South Canara ...	41,010	58,832	14,822	...	...	...
19. Malabar... ..	1,16,426	1,20,101	3,675	...	1,890	5,204
Madras Sea Customs.	11,03,402	11,97,104	93,702	...	...	...
Total...	18,10,946	19,51,019	1,78,684	37,711	2,28,733	1,34,465
		Net... ..	1,40,973			

of the Madras Presidency for the Official year 1865-66, compared with 1864-65.—(Continued.)

CUSTOMS.		SALT.				STAMPS.	
Increase.	Decrease.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.	1864-65.	1865-66.
24.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
...	...	13,20,307	13,35,256	14,919	...	67,794	73,369
...	...	2,84,884	3,22,740	37,856	...	1,01,504	1,15,273
151	...	4,17,083	3,91,721	...	25,367	1,23,627	1,41,944
...	...	7,24,024	7,31,478	7,454	...	73,611	1,06,956
...	...	12,98,665	10,69,314	...	1,59,321	57,743	64,576
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,873	1,14,391
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,697	1,44,731
...	...	...	...	...	...	85,164	1,00,665
...	...	23,21,996	20,55,829	...	2,65,567	1,76,641	1,95,546
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,502	1,28,754
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,252	98,639
6,483	...	5,11,062	5,53,922	42,860	...	82,987	94,779
...	6,900	9,91,831	9,93,278	1,447	...	3,27,690	4,31,772
...	...	...	...	...	...	68,959	86,550
...	345	5,74,237	6,14,889	40,652	...	2,06,192	2,08,194
...	...	6,39,974	6,45,072	5,998	...	1,59,054	1,95,143
...	...	...	...	...	...	53,740	1,20,569
...	...	...	...	...	...	99,576	1,29,661
...	...	5,49,965	6,07,359	57,394	...	1,20,042	1,37,202
3,314	...	7,83,440	7,91,601	8,161	...	3,68,367	3,77,644
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,948	1,04,416	1,03,45,973	101,12,489	2,16,771	4,50,255	26,83,918	30,66,558
Net...	94,268				2,33,484		

STATEMENT showing the collections of all sources of Revenue, &c. — (Concluded.)

DISTRICTS.	STAMPS—(Continued)		TOTAL.			
	Increase.	Decrease.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam.....	5,575	.....	26,34,950	25,44,483	.....	90,462
2. Vizagapatam...	13,769	.....	19,12,039	18,33,165	.....	78,874
3. Godavary.....	18,317	.....	43,47,997	49,16,951	5,68,954	.....
4. Eluru.....	33,415	.....	37,29,068	43,81,982	6,52,914	.....
5. Nellore.....	6,830	.....	35,72,170	33,88,364	.....	1,83,806
6. Cuddapah.....	1,418	.....	22,01,197	22,34,856	33,659	.....
7. Bellary.....	17,034	.....	31,47,863	29,54,634	.....	1,93,229
8. Kurnool.....	15,501	.....	18,03,128	17,01,137	.....	1,01,991
9. Madras.....	18,905	.....	52,98,307	52,31,793	.....	66,514
Do. Town ...	9,252	.....	1,19,502	1,28,754	9,252	.....
10. North Arcot.	.....	2,613	27,83,778	26,98,098	.....	85,680
11. South Arcot.	11,792	.....	40,52,709	38,25,025	.....	2,27,684
12. Tanjore.....	1,04,082	.....	62,28,407	62,30,945	2,538	.....
13. Trichinopoly..	17,591	.....	15,38,460	15,85,517	47,057	.....
14. Madura.....	2,002	.....	32,56,029	32,48,636	.....	7,393
15. Tinnevely....	36,089	.....	35,63,549	36,18,897	55,349	.....
16. Coimbatore....	23,129	.....	26,72,709	23,61,945	1,89,236	.....
17. Salem.....	30,085	.....	24,85,703	24,73,730	.....	11,973
18. South Canara..	17,160	.....	21,54,272	24,51,410	2,97,138	.....
19. Malabar.....	9,277	.....	33,05,528	33,19,201	13,673	.....
*Madras Sea Customs	.....	.....	11,05,295	11,07,624	92,329	.....
	5,85,253	2,613	6,19,15,659	6,23,77,152	20,09,049	10,47,606
	3,32,040			Net ...	9,61,453	
Stoppages made by Ex-officio Assessor from the salary of the Public Secretary to the Presidency and interest in Promissory Notes.			3,93,291	1,18,396	.....	2,74,895
Total...			6,23,08,950	6,29,95,548	6,36,598	Net

N. B.—The total collections for 1864-65, as entered in Column 34 of this Statement will be found to differ from those in the Statement of that year owing to the exclusion of Forest Revenue.

CHETTERPORE, 16th May 1866.

From G. S. FORBES, Esq.,
Collector of GANJAM,
To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. The results of Revenue and General Administration in Ganjam during the official year 1865-66 are as follow.

Collections from all sources of Revenue.

2. Collections from all sources of revenue with the exception of Abkarry, Salt, and Stamps have fallen off during the past official year, owing to the adverse nature of the season. The total sum paid into the Treasury was Rupees 25,47,150, against Rupees 26,33,406 collected in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rupees 91,256.

Land Revenue.

3. The land revenue of the Government Taluks has shown a decrease. Its amount for the year is Rupees 5,50,000, being Rupees 1,07,374 below that of the preceding year.

Process for recovery of Government Revenue.

4. Recourse has been had to revenue process for recovery of Government dues in several cases, owing to the failure of crops in all the Government Taluks, as well as in some of the Zemindary and Proprietary estates.

Balances, Arrears, and Current.

	Rs.
Pratapgherry	3,751
Seerghur	1,931
Booroogam	12,476
Siddibeharacottor	20
Socaram	62
Rajapooram	9
Akayavalsa	3
Malagam	24
Palcos	661
Vizianagaram	10,031
Tadipatta	10
Total...	28,068

5. Current balances of the Government Taluks amount to Rupees 65,378, against Rupees 45,321 of the preceding year. Rupees 28,068 are due on the Zemindaries and Proprietary estates, as detailed in the margin, which have, however, been reduced to Rupees 19,557 up to the date of this report. The cause of the heavy balances is the failure of the crops as already stated. This balance will be realized probably before the close of the current Fusly.

6. Old arrears have been reduced to the sum of Rupees 2,260.

Abkarry.

7. There are arrears outstanding against the Abkarry Renters of the Principal and Sub-Divisions to the amount of Rupees 23,107, owing to the heavy losses sustained by the Renter of the Principal Division in consequence of the present scarcity, which has interfered with the subletting of several farms. The balance due by the Sub-Division Renter will be collected before the close of the Fusly, together with a portion of that due by the Principal Division Renter, who will then be entirely ruined.

Stamp.

8. The Stamp revenue of the current year is in excess of that of 1864-65 by Rupees 5,575, the total sales being Rupees 73,369, against Rupees 67,794 of the preceding year.

Sea Customs.

9. There is a decrease of Rupees 17,495 in the Sea Customs Revenue, as compared with that of the year preceding, owing to the falling off in the export trade in seeds and rice. Great quantities of the latter have been imported to feed the population. The receipts of the year are Rupees 33,081, against Rupees 50,576 collected last year.

Salt.

10. The sales of the year under report yielded a revenue of Rupees 13,35,256, being Rupees 14,949 in excess of those of 1864-65.

Waste Lands.

Rupees 8,265, and Rupees 14,606 have been received into the Treasury, including the stipulated instalments for lands sold in the preceding year, plus the interest on unpaid balances.

Redemption of quit-rent.

12. Rupees 4,000 have been received in redemption of quit-rent on Inam lands.

Season.

13. The season was very unfavourable, the usual rains having altogether failed, particularly in the Berhampore Taluk and the adjacent Zemindaries. Want of water for drinking and other domestic purposes was felt in several places. The prices of all the articles of food have been unprecedentedly high. The importations of paddy through the Chilka lake, from the Pooree District, have entirely ceased, owing to the scarcity prevailing in that and in the Cuttack Districts. Cholera and Small-pox prevailed, carrying off 15,435 persons. Two hundred and fifty-two persons died of starvation from December to March last. If it was not for the importation of rice, raggy, and grain from other Districts, the calamity would have been greater. As it is, numbers of Ryots deserted their own villages to seek subsistence at Sumbulpore and other places, while those that remained have supported themselves by eating leaves, roots, and conjee made from tamarind and mangoe stones.

Population.

14. No census was taken during the year.

Wages.

15. The wages of labour have fallen, owing to want of employment, and to the scarcity.

The condition of the labouring population is very distressing.

Emigration.

16. I am sorry to say that there has been extensive emigration this year owing to the same causes.

Printing Press.

17. The accompanying abstract shows the work of the Collectorate Press during the year. It is the only Press in the District.

Exhibition.

18. No exhibition has been held.

Revenue Survey.

19. The Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey has just arrived, and is making arrangements for demarcating the villages of the Chicacole Taluk. The small establishment employed in the District, has been occupied partly with the survey of waste land, and partly with that of disputed boundaries.

Assessment.

20. The rate of assessment remains as in last year.

Langerkhanas.

21. Relief Houses have been temporarily opened for the benefit of the starving poor at Berhampore, Chetterpore, Ganjam, Sooradah, Russelcondah, Chicacole, Purlah Kimeddy, Beredy, Jalandra, and Barwah. The Zemindars of Cullicote, Vizianagram, Chighatty Turlah, and Mundesah also support homes in their respective Zemindaries.

(a.)

(a.) Paragraphs 22 to 25 are omitted, as they do not relate to Revenue Administration.

Civil Dispensaries.

26. The Dispensaries both at Chicacole and Berhampore are in a healthy condition.

Vaccination.

27. The old set of Vaccinators has been removed, and no successors have as yet been appointed.

Forest Conservancy.

28. The revenue derived from the Forest Conservancy, during the year under review, is Rupees 2,662, against Rupees 3,456 of the preceding year.

District Road Fund.

29. Receipts under this head, inclusive of the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rupees 3,507; of which Rupees 1,736 were spent on the construction of branch roads.

Jungle Conservancy.

30. This source of revenue, inclusive of the balance on hand on the 1st of May, yielded Rupees 564; of which Rupees 450 have been spent in the formation of nurseries containing some thousand young plants of all sorts, both Indian and Foreign, and in planting avenues and topes near the salt works.

Pound Fund.

31. Receipts under this head, inclusive of the balance on hand on the 1st May, amounted to Rupees 5,810; of which Rupees 2,000 have been transferred to the District Road Fund, and Rupees 1,880 in repairing and constructing pounds, and on account of wages of Pound-keepers, &c.

Public Bungalow Fund.

32. There was a balance of Rupees 490 on hand at the beginning of the official year, to which Rupees 1,469 should be added, being receipts during the year inclusive of the authorized grant, thus making a total of 1,959; of which Rupees 993 have been spent on account of house-rent, and wages of servants.

Income Tax.

33. The collections of the year have been only Rupees 7,010, against Rupees 30,727 of the preceding year, owing to the abolition of the tax.

Inam inquiry.

34. Title Deeds have been received, and are in course of distribution. The whole of the Title Deeds of the Purlah Kimeddy estate, together with some of other Taluks, are still expected.

Taxation.

* Adult population.

35. Taxation falls at the rate of 4-11-3 per head,* according to the census taken on 1st May 1862.

VIZAGAPATAM, 21st May 1866.

No. 408.

From D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq.,
Collector of VIZAGAPATAM,

To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honor to submit the usual Administration Report for the official year 1865-66, accompanied by Statements prepared according to the forms received with the Board's Circular Memorandum, No. 391, dated 21st April ultimo.

Season.

2. The season has been a very unfavorable one. The average amount of rain-fall in the District was thirty-one inches, and that in the Government Taluks of Golgondah and Sarvasiddhi

thirty-seven inches. Want of rain has been very generally felt throughout the District from October last, and is becoming more alarming every day. It has resulted in the partial failure of the Paddy and Paira crops. Want of drinking water both for man and beast is beginning to be seriously felt in several parts of the District.

Public Health.

3. The District has been healthy during the present in comparison with the previous year. Cholera and small-pox prevailed in several parts of the District to a great extent, though not so virulently as in last year. Cattle murrain appeared only in some parts of the country.

Prices.

4. Consequent on the failure of rain, there has been an increase in the prices of every description of produce, except lamp-oil seeds. The price of salt has also lately been raised owing to the rise in the monopoly price.

Emigration.

5. On account of the famine prices of food great numbers of the laboring classes have emigrated to Bourbon and Mauritius. A comparative table is subjoined:—

	1864-65.			1865-66.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.		
Bourbon...	52	19	71	56	46	102	31	...
Mauritius...	292	205	497	791	604	1,395	902	...
	344	224	568	847	650	1,497	933	...

Besides these, numerous parties have left the District for Moulmein and Assam.

General Revenue.

6. The following abstract Statement shows the collections from all sources during the past two official years:—

Sources.	1864-65.			1865-66.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Land Revenue...	13,36,974	0	0	12,56,425	0	0	
Abkarry...	67,155	0	0	62,614	0	0	
Income Tax...	69,884	0	0	36,704	0	0	
Sea Customs...	51,638	0	0	39,400	0	0	
Salt...	2,84,884	0	0	3,22,740	0	0	
Stamps...	1,01,504	0	0	1,15,273	0	0	
Total...	19,12,039	0	0	18,33,165	0	0	
Net Decrease..				78,874	0	0	

The causes of this decrease are explained below under the proper heads:—

Indigo and Cotton Cultivation.

7. There has been an increase of 1,968 acres under this head over the preceding year, including the Zemindary tracts.

Area under other Cultivation.

8. Under this head there appears an increase of 8,151 acres in our two Ryotwary Taluks, but it is nominal only; arising from several villages heretofore under "Rent" reverting to Ryotwary.

* Including 27 Rupees belonging to Forest Revenue.

Land Revenue.

9. The collections under this head during the year were Rupees 80,549 less than in 1864-65, owing to certain Zemindars not having paid their March and April kists before the 30th April, and to the suspension of the collections by the Principal Assistant Collector pending the Jummahbundy Settlement, remissions being required, the season being unfavorable.

Abkarry.

10. The Abkarry decrease on the year was Rupees 4,541, due by the Jeypore renter, whose case was reported to the Board in paragraph 12 of the Settlement Report, dated 14th October 1865, No. 842.

Income Tax.

11. The Income Tax collections of the year were Rupees 33,180 less than in previous year owing to the abolition of the tax. The arrears referred to in Board's Proceedings, No. 1,997, dated 21st March last, were collected with the exception of an irrecoverable balance of Rupees 3. A report requesting its remission will be submitted separately.

Sea Customs.

12. The Customs duties in this year amount to Rupees 39,409, or Rupees 12,229 less than in 1864-65. This decrease is attributable to the falling off in exports to foreign places. The oil-seed crops have very generally failed.

Salt.

13. The sales of salt during the year amount to Rupees 3,22,740, or Rupees 37,856 above that of the previous year. This increase is partly attributable to the enhanced rate of three Annas per Indian Maund, and partly to a moderate degree of succession in the suppression of illicit manufacture of earth salt; 22,863 additional maunds of salt having been sold at the pans this year.

Stamps.

14. The sales of stamps during the official year, amount to Rupees 1,15,273, or Rupees 13,769 above that of the preceding year. This is chiefly attributable to the increase of litigation.

Local Funds.

15. The following abstract shows the receipts and disbursements of Local Funds. A separate report regarding each fund will be submitted shortly:—

Funds.	Receipts including last balance.			Disbursements.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
District Road Fund...	4,076	8	7	127	1	7
Jungle Conservancy Fund...	82	5	11	69	7	0
Bungalow Fee do.	2,825	3	6	554	0	11
Pound do.	11,241	14	9	8,424	5	10

Municipal Associations.

16. The Municipal Associations at Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Vizianagram, continue to work well. The Reports for the official year have not yet been received.

Education.

17. The Hindoo Anglo-Vernacular School at Vizagapatam, continues to progress favorably: three of the highest class boys passed the University Matriculation examination this year.

Printing Presses.

18. The receipts of our Press were Rupees 183-3-3, against Rupees 233-7-8 of the previous year. The disbursements Rupees 2,726-9-9, against Rupees 1,229-2-1. Of this, Rupees 380-15-4 were spent on the purchase and repairs of stock.

The usual Annual Report, on the working of the Press generally, will be submitted shortly.

Branch Bank.

19. A branch of the "Bank of Madras"

was established at Bimlipatam, on 1st July last.

The wealthy landlords of the District are large depositors; and it has afforded great facilities to persons engaged in trade.

COCANADA, 21st May 1866.

No. 101.

From J. FRASER, Esq.,

Collector of the GODAVERY DISTRICT,

To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honor to submit my Report, on the Revenue Administration of this District, for the past official year, together with six Statements, prepared in the forms furnished with, and under the instructions contained in the Board's Circular Memorandum, No. 391, dated 21st April 1866.

State of Season and Crop.

2. The season on the whole was bad. There was very little rain till the end of July, and the want of it was much felt at the early part of the season, both for the early dry crops in the Godavery Islands, as well as for dry crops generally. The wet cultivation in the upland Taluks was not commenced at the usual time from want of seasonable rains. The cultivation of wet crops was carried on extensively under the influence of the anicut channels, and the out-turn was excellent. By the abundant rains in and subsequent to August, wet cultivation in the upland Taluks prospered, as the tanks were filled with water, and the out-turn was tolerably good. The Godavery freshes were higher than in the previous year. The north-east monsoon failed almost entirely, very little rain having fallen after the end of October, and but a small quantity in that month. The cultivation of later dry crops, such as gingelly-oil seed, Bengal gram, and other pulses, was impeded to some extent from this cause, and the yield is poor. Cotton cultivation has been carried on to a great extent, and the yield is good. Cholum cultivation has been extensive, and the yield good; in this year garden crops, such as sugar-cane, chillies, turmeric, onions, and garlies, are good.

3. The Dalwa, or summer paddy cultivation, was not extensively carried on, owing to the main anicut channels having been closed for repairs; and the want of rain and bad winds have been injurious to this crop in some of the Taluks of the District.

Sanitary Condition.

4. The health of the people in the District was generally bad. Cholera, small-pox, and fever prevailed much in many parts of the District, and of a virulent type. The deaths from those causes are noted marginally. These deaths have occurred during nine months of the current official year, i. e., from July 1865 to March 1866. This enormous increase, as compared with previous years, is not owing nearly

	Deaths.
Cholera	11,614
Small-pox	1,567
Fever	6,307
Total...	19,488

so much to the virulence of the prevailing diseases, as to accurate returns of deaths having been obtained through the Death Registration Department, which began to work in July 1865. One thing is, however, I think apparent, i. e., the utter inefficiency hitherto of the Vaccination Department. It is to be hoped that, on its present footing, it will work better; but till vaccination is made compulsory, as in Britain, I do not hope for much improvement. Inoculation should also be made penal.

Wages have risen very much since last year. Common coolies can earn as much as ten and twelve annas a day now, and the prices of provisions of all sorts have risen much too. There has not been any general distress among the poorer classes, such as exists in the neighbouring Northern Districts. There has been cattle murrain to a small extent throughout the year in some localities.

Statement No. 1.

5. This Statement exhibits the whole area of land under cultivation, and its assessment for the year under report, compared with the preceding year. The decrease of 12,002 acres in the dry cultivation, with an assessment of Rupees 23,981, is principally owing to the failure of seasonable rains, as well as conversion of dry land into wet by means of irrigation. The increase of 32,940 acres in the extent, and of Rupees 34,406 in the assessment under wet, is mainly attributable to the increased facilities from anicut irrigation.

Statement No. 2.

6. Prices of every kind of agricultural produce continued to rise except cotton. This is owing to the demand from the neighbouring Districts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam. The falling off in the price of cotton is attributable to there being no extensive demand for export.

Statement No. 3.

7. This Statement shows the total collection on account of all sources of revenue. The large kists of Pesheush of Pittapur Estate for April 1864, and that of the same month of 1865, were credited in the past official year 1864-65; whereas the kist of that estate for April 1866, tendered on the last day of the month, has not been brought to account, time not admitting it. Hence the decrease of Rupees 42,552-10-0, under the head "Permanently settled." The increase under the head "Shrotriem Jodi" is due to the punctual realization of the current demand. The decrease under the head "Ryotwar" is owing, chiefly, to the water tax on Government lands having been included in the collections of 1864-65, while it has been credited to "Miscellaneous" in the year under report, agreeably to the orders of the Board of Revenue. The large increase of Rupees 7,86,136-0-5, under the head "Miscellaneous," is ascribable, partly, to the large arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year 1865-66, and the measures taken for the collection of the same; partly, to the water tax on Government lands having been credited to this head during the whole period of the year, while it was credited to Ryotwar in the year preceding; and, partly, to the enhanced rates of water tax introduced under the recent orders of Government.

Sundry Sources of Revenue, Abkarry.

8. There is a decrease of Rupees 2,659 under this head. It is mainly attributable to the lower amount of rental, viz., Rupees 22,000, at which the farm of the Rajahmundry Taluk was resold, consequent on the former renter's resignation of the same, as reported to Board in my letter of 30th June 1865, No. 126, and recorded in the Board's Proceedings, dated 25th July 1865, No. 4,334. The former rental was Rupees 25,000, at which it was sold in April 1863, for a term of five years.

Income Tax.

9. The decrease is owing to the abolition of the tax.

Sea Customs.

10. The increase of Rupees 10,362-4-3 is the result of the larger exportation of gingelly seed, &c., to Marseilles, and a larger importation of goods, such as wines, spirits, &c., than in the previous year.

Salt.

11. The decrease of Rupees 25,367-6-9 is due to the sale of new salt having been stopped during the cropping season. The old stock in this District was exhausted by the middle of April; and it was considered that to sell new salt while it was being at the same time received into store, would offer too great an opportunity for theft on a large scale. Salt sales were resumed on 1st June.

Stamps.

12. The increase is owing to the demand for Stamps in the Registration Department, and, partly, to the District Munsiffs being invested with the powers of Small Cause Courts up to Rupees 50.

Statement No. 4.

13. This exhibits the extent of land cultivated with cotton and indigo during 1865-66, compared with the year 1864-65. The decrease of 6,651 acres in the cotton cultivation, representing assessment of Rupees 21,483, is chiefly due to the decline of the price of this article for exportation, as compared with that in the past official year.

14. The increase in the cultivation of indigo is ascribable to the greater demand for this article.

Statement No. 5.

15. This Statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements under the several heads of Local Funds. The submission of this report has been delayed pending the preparation of this Statement, under the instructions of the Board in their Circular Memorandum, dated 21st April 1866, No. 391. The last Progress Report was received on the 16th instant from the Engineer.

District Road Fund.

16. The receipts (inclusive of the balance at the beginning of the year) and disbursements under this head are considerably larger than in the previous year. One of the most important of the new works is the construction of a gravelled road along the canal bank between Cocanada and Samulcottah, with an Iron Girder Bridge over the Yelur river, and a sum of Rupees 12,091-12-1, out of the estimated cost of Rupees 18,960, has been spent during the year. The construction of this Girder Bridge has proved a great boon to the inhabitants of the town of Cocanada, as they get good drinking water led into the town through the box girders of the town support, the same, from the Samulcottah Canal. In the present very hot weather, when the wells are nearly dry, this has been most beneficial. The other works call for no special remarks.

Jungle Conservancy Fund.

17. The Jungle Conservancy Rules have been working well throughout the District. The charges for planting trees on the canal banks, and maintaining the existing ones, have been debited both to this and the District Road Fund, as stated in my letter, dated 14th December 1865, No. 331, and recorded in the Board's Proceedings of the 13th March 1866, No. 1,738.

Endowment Fund.

18. This Fund has been newly opened under the orders of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd September 1865, No. 5,955, and the revenue, derived from the Inams belonging to the charitable Chuttrums of Wantimamidi and Peddapur, has been credited to this head, the charges for the support of these institutions being debited to the same head.

Statement No. 6.

Estimated value of work done.	Income.	Expenditure.	Balance.
Rupees. 7,851	Rupees. 4,503	Rupees. 3,072	Rupees. 1,431

Realization of the Demand.

19. This Statement shows the working of the press during the year under notice. Full particulars as to the transactions in the year have been given in the Report, which has been submitted on the 18th instant.

20. The collections have been made this year with the usual facility, as the Ryots were

New Survey and Settlement.

21. The new settlement rates will be brought into effect from the 1st of July 1866 in all the Taluks of the principal Division.

and revised assessment of the lands in the occupation of Ryots have been distributed to them by the Director of Revenue Settlement and his Assistant in the current Fussy. It is hoped that the new settlement rates will be introduced throughout the whole District from the coming Fussy.

Upper Godavery.

22. For the construction of the Upper Godavery works funds are still being drawn from this Treasury, as stated in the Report for 1864-65.

Education.

23. The Grant-in-aid School at Cocanada is doing well, and the Government have in their Order, No. 58, dated 7th February 1866, been pleased to sanction a grant of Rupees 3,089 in aid of building a School-house for the above Seminary. The new School-house is more than half built now, and materials for its completion are in store.

24. The Schools in the Sub-division have been brought under the provisions of the Madras Educational Act, No. VI. of 1863, and are working well. The Central School at Nursapur is well attended, and has improved under the care of the present Head Master.

25. A Vernacular School has been opened at Coringa by the inhabitants, and a house rented by the supporters for the use of the School. They have applied for the introduction of the Educational Act. A similar School will, probably, be started in Peddapur.

Vaccination.

26. It is gratifying to state, that by the exertions of Mr. Lincoln, Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, the Zemindars of Nuzid and Pittapur have each appointed two Vaccinators to be paid by themselves, for the purpose of carrying out vaccination in their Zemindaries, and their liberality was appreciated by Government in their Order, dated the 21st March 1866, No. 291.

District Post.

27. The District Post Mails are now being carried by the regular post runners to the stations of Coringa, Amalapur, Peddapur, and Pittapur, where experimental regular post offices have been lately established: on those lines the routes coincide, but the combination of the two has resulted in delay of the District post, as compared with its former rate of travelling.

Emigration.

28. There have been few emigrants from this District during the year under report.

Municipal Improvement.

29. The Voluntary Municipal Association at Cocanada and Jagganaikpur is still in existence. A useful road has been formed by local subscriptions in the former town, and another is contemplated. The introduction of the Towns Improvement Act will be a great benefit. The inhabitants of the above two towns are doing their best to secure a supply of good water from the Godavery channels, and subscribing liberally to pay the cost of this measure.

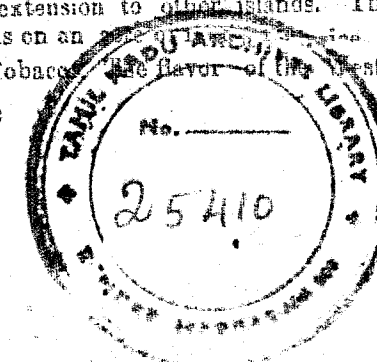
Special Test Examination.

- 3 For Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.
- 12 For Tahsildars and second-class Sub-Magistrates and Taluk Serishtadars.
- 5 Sift Superintendents.
- 1 Sea Customs Superintendent.
- 3 Ordinary Translators.
- 12 District Munsiffs.
- 11 Court Serishtadars.

30. The result of the Special Test Examination held in September 1865 has supplied to this District a good number of passed candidates qualified for the important offices in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, as shown in the margin.

Experimental Cultivation.

31. The result of the experimental cultivation of tobacco seed supplied by the Board has been encouraging. In some of the rich Godavery islands the West India Tobacco has thriven well, and measures have been adopted for its extension to other islands. The yield of the West India Tobacco is at the rate of 900 pounds on an acre, and the value of the West India Tobacco would be about 90 Rupees at the current value of the Country Tobacco.



grown in the Lunkas is mild, as compared with the indigenous plant, and it is lighter in weight. Some Peshawar Tobacco has been raised from the seed sent, and is very like the West India Tobacco in every respect, with the exception of its flavor being a little stronger. The cultivation of Shiraz Tobacco seed was tried by myself in my compound for seed only, and the result has been good. A small quantity of seed, viz., 1½ oz. weight, produced from the plants, has been sent to four different Taluks for further trial.

MASULIPATAM, 19th May 1866.

No. 152.

From G. THORNHILL, Esq.,

Collector of the KISTNA DISTRICT,

To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honor to submit the following Report on the administration of this District for the official year 1865-66, together with the Statements prepared agreeably to the forms received with the Board's Circular of the 21st ultimo, No. 391.

Season.

2. On the whole the season was far from

favorable. It will be observed from the State-

ment below that the fall of rain during the year under report was only about three-fourths of that of the preceding year. During the early part of the season, the rains were very scanty, so much so that in certain localities it was not possible even to plough the land. On the other hand, the very heavy rain in August, and the high flood of the river, swamped the young crops and destroyed them in many places, and the result was an indifferent harvest. The wet crops under the anicut were, on the whole, good. A fortunate rise in the river, late in the year, afforded a full supply to the channels just at the time when from want of rain the crops most needed it. The late, or Pyra, crops, such as oil-seeds, gram, &c., yielded a fair out-turn.

Months.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	In. Cnt.	In. Cnt.
May	2.97	3.0
June	3.30	4.78
July	5.95	1.87
August	5.73	8.61
September... ..	4.06	4.99
October	1.72	1.07
November	2.93	1.91
December	0.13	0.17
January	0.0	0.0
February	0.77	0.33
March... ..	0.0	0.0
April	2.46	0.07
Total ..	30.2	23.83

3. In the villages inundated by the sea on 1st November 1864, the lands have not yet recovered, the rains not having been heavy enough to wash the salt out of the ground. Where Ryots attempted to cultivate in these lands, the crops proved almost a failure.

Sanitary Condition.

4. Cholera and small-pox appeared in different parts of the District; but the mortality

therefrom was comparatively very small. The new Vaccination Establishment has been introduced, and the Deputy Superintendent attended at the Jummabundy of some Taluks with a view to persuading the Ryots to submit to vaccination.

5. The town of Masulipatam, as well as the villages inundated by the sea, have been wonderfully healthy.

6. Cattle suffered from want of fodder and water generally throughout the District on account of scarcity of rain, and especially in the inundated country where the drinking water is still brackish in many places.

Statement No. 1.

7. It will be observed from this Statement that there is a decrease in cultivation of

15,156 acres in the wet, and 12,930 acres in the dry. The large decrease in the wet and dry is due chiefly to the late cyclone.

8. The disproportion in the decrease column, between the area and its assessment, is attributable to a very large extent of land on the lowest rates of assessment having been given up; while lands bearing high rates have been taken up to a considerable extent. The assessment of garden lands under private wells has also been reduced to the highest dry rate in the village.

Statement No. 2.

9. Gives the prices of the different important products of the District. It will be observed that there is decrease in the price of all grains, except wheat, &c., and increase in that of all

pulses. The prices of the former were unprecedentedly high in 1864-65, owing to the cyclone. The latter, that is the pulses and oil-seeds, were largely exported during the year under review. The price of cotton has fallen, owing to decreased demand for exportation to England.

Statement No. 3.

10. There is a net increase in the collections of the District, of Rupees 6,46,003, in the year under report.

1. Permanently settled.

11. The decrease is due to want of punctuality in the payment of kists.

2. Not Permanently settled.

12. The increase is owing to large remissions granted in the preceding year on account of the cyclone.

3. Miscellaneous.

4. Forest Revenue.

13. The decrease is due to the destruction of soap-nut trees in the storm of 1st November 1864.

5. Abkarry.

14. The increase is owing to large remissions granted in the preceding year on account of the destruction of population in the cyclone, and also to the punctual payment of kists in the current year.

6. Income Tax.

15. This tax was abolished in August 1865, hence the decrease under this head.

7. Sea Customs.

16. The trade of the port of Masulipatam has fallen off greatly since the cyclone, many merchants who used to ship from hence have deserted it for Cocanada.

9. Salt.

17. This slight increase needs no comment.

10. Stamps.

18. The increase is attributable to extensive purchases of stamps for executing agreements under the new Abkarry Act, and also to the operation of the Registration Act.

Statement No. 4.— Cotton.

19. The decrease in the cultivation was owing to a fall in the prices of this article.

Indigo.

20. The decrease is owing to the Ryots having left waste, for the pasturage of their cattle, some of the land cultivated with Indigo crop.

Statement No. 5.—Local Funds.

	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts	1,17,834	5	3
Disbursements	51,520	13	6

Statement No. 6.—District Press.

	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts	721	10	4
Disbursements	2,331	0	4

Survey and Settlement.

be introduced into the four Taluks of the Masulipatam portion of the District during 1866-67, the new rates on all lands having been communicated to the Ryots during the past settlement. The new rates are generally higher than the old rates, and a large increase in the areas has been discovered by the survey; but as the Taluks into which the assessment is now about to be introduced have hitherto been held on the joint renting system, it is impossible to foresee the real effect on the revenue until the new system has been in operation for a year or two. At present there are great complaints that the rates are not only excessive but unequal.

Reduction of Assessment.

24. The heavy assessment on lands under private wells has been reduced to the ordinary dry rates, and this concession has been found to be a great relief to the Ryots.

Sale of Waste Lands.

25. The Rules regarding the sale of waste lands are not generally taken advantage of in this District. In the year under report no lands have been purchased, or enfranchised by payment of twenty-five years' assessment.

Experimental Cultivation.

26. Several varieties of exotic cotton and grains have been cultivated in different parts of this District, and the results have been generally encouraging.

Revenue Establishment.

27. The additional pay granted to certain Clerks, &c., in the Revenue Establishments is felt as a great boon, and its effect is certain to result in increased efficiency. The additional Revenue Inspectors and Gumastahs under Sub-Magistrates have been a great assistance to the despatch of business.

Implements and Machinery.

28. The cottage-gin sent to this District for trial was not found better suited for cleaning cotton than the ordinary country machine, and it has been ordered to be sent back to Madras.

29. A rice-hulling machine has been received, which will be set up as soon as the building for its reception near the Niddavole lock is finished; much difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable place for this machine, owing to the great fall of water required to work it.

District Exhibition.

30. Some of the cattle breeders in this District exhibited their cattle at the Addanki Show, and carried off valuable prizes.

Municipal and Voluntary Associations.

31. In consequence of the cyclone, the preparations which had been made for the introduction of the Municipal Act into this town were abandoned.

32. Agreeably to the Orders of Government, the late Acting Collector sent a list of Towns, in which the Towns' Improvement Act might be introduced, and have yet been received on the subject.

21. The receipts and expenditure on account of the Local Funds during the year under review are entered in the margin. A separate detailed Report will be submitted on the subject.

22. The receipts and expenditure for 1865-66 are entered in the margin.

23. The survey of the entire District has been completed, and the new settlement will

Education.

33. The course of education received a heavy blow in the death of the Revd. R. Noble, who for upwards of twenty years superintended the Church Mission School here, and brought it to a state of perfection, equalled, I believe, by but few in India. The School is still maintained by the Mission on its former footing, and retains its high character. There is also an excellent Girls' School and a Vernacular School for the lower classes attached to the same Mission, as well as a Grant-in-aid School known as the Hindu School, and maintained by subscription in the District; there are also four Grant-in-aid Schools in the Taluks.

Marine.

34. The Port of Masulipatam has been abandoned as a landing place for European soldiers. Its chief drawback is the want of sufficient water on the Bar to enable boats to pass at all times of the tide. It is the opinion of many experienced men that this might be obviated by the construction of groynes at the mouth of the river. The Port of Nizampatam offers many advantages, but hitherto it has been used only by native craft.

NELLORE, 16th May 1866.

No. 138.

From J. W. B. DYKES, Esq.,
Collector of NELLORE,
To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honor to report on the Administration of this District for the past official year 1865-66, and submit the required Statements in the forms circulated with the Board's Memorandum, No. 391 of the 21st ultimo.

Season.

2. The season was unfavorable. The early rains were scanty and partial, whilst from the month of January there has been no rain at all. A large extent of the irrigable area has been left fallow in consequence of the limited supply of water in the tanks, and the out-turn of the rice crop is below the average both in quantity and quality. The dry crops have been better.

Public Health.

3. Cholera and small-pox prevailed more or less throughout the District, although the former was not so fatal as in the preceding year. Fever and ague broke out chiefly in the Taluks of Rapur, Atmakur, Kavali, Udayagiri, and Kandukur. The cattle diseases were also prevalent in all the Taluks of which Nellore and Atmakur are reported to have suffered most.

Prices.

	Per centage of increase.
Cumboo, or Suzza	4
Horse-gram	5
Wheat	13
Gingelly-oil seed	6
Larap-oil seed	4

4. Statement No. 2 shows in comparison the prices of the agricultural products. With the exception of the articles marginally noted, the prices of produce have fallen. In Cotton and Indigo the fall is thirty-two per cent. under the former, and seven per cent. under the latter. From the month of May to September, the price of cotton ranged from Rupees 125 to 136 per candy. In October it rose to 160, and continued to increase gradually until it became Rupees 188 in April.

Emigration.

5. During the year under report, 104 emigrants have been sent out of this District.

Trade.

6. As observed in my former Report, the trade of the District is steadily progressing, and I have nothing to add on this subject.

General Revenue.

7. The subjoined Statement exhibits the general revenue collected during the last five years. The total collections during the year under review amount to Rupees 33,88,364, falling short of the collections of the previous year by Rupees 1,83,806, or five per cent. The cause of the fluctuation will be noticed hereafter, and leaving the Statement to tell its own story, it will be sufficient to mention here that the revenue has been collected with regularity and facility.

Items.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	19,67,972	20,30,516	20,08,200	21,97,328	21,68,653
<i>Sundry Sources.</i>					
Abkarry	47,424	57,046	55,980	53,644	53,983
Income Tax... ..	1,21,360	91,200	55,960	34,430	31,758
Sea Customs	346	868	146	357	50
Land Customs	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	87,74,714	12,06,504	10,97,075	12,28,665	10,69,344
Stamps... ..	90,750	45,021	53,730	57,746	64,576
Moturpha... ..	9,360	31	31	...	...
Extra Revenue... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	11,13,954	14,00,670	12,62,922	13,74,842	12,19,711
Miscellaneous	3,648	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	31,14,974	34,31,186	32,71,122	35,72,170	33,88,364

Gross Area.

8. The area occupied at the ordinary rates of assessment; during the year under report, is 7,28,941 acres against 6,94,155 acres occupied in the previous year, exhibiting thus a net increase of acres 34,786. The gross assessment, however, shows a net decrease of Rupees 18,706, in consequence of the reduction of assessment on garden lands in occupation and irrigated from wells clear of any public sources of supply. For the same reason, it may be added, the adjusted demand shows a decrease, I find, to the extent of Rupees 24,147.

Land Revenue.

9. Under the head of Land Revenue, detailed in Statement No. 3, there is a net decrease of Rupees 28,675, which is thus explained.

Permanently settled Estates.

I. There is a decrease of Rupees 31,396 under this head, chiefly owing to the Zemindar of Venkatagiri having withheld the payment of Rupees 38,907 pending the settlement of his claim for compensation on account of Moturpha.

Jodi on Shrotriems, Inams, &c.

II. There is an increase of Rupees 3,361 under this head, which calls for no special remarks.

Ryotwar and "Miscellaneous Items."

III. Under the head of Ryotwar there is a large decrease of Rupees 2,94,384, whilst the "Miscellaneous Items" exhibit an equally heavy increase to the extent of Rupees 2,93,744. This fluctuation is only nominal, inasmuch as the items previously credited to Ryotwar Sundry are now included under the head of "Miscellaneous."

10. The collections have been made with regularity and facility. Coercive measures were resorted to the extent of Rupees 3,471, of which Rupees 320 were realized by sale.

Other sources.

11. Under "Other sources" also there is a falling off by Rupees 1,55,131.

Abkarry and Income Tax.

I. There is a small increase of Rupees 339 under the head of Abkarry, and a decrease of Rupees 2,672 under "Income Tax."

Sea Customs.

II. This item shows a decrease of Rupees 307, as compared with the receipts in 1864-65, and the following Abstract shows at one view the results in the last eleven years:—

Years.	Imports.		Exports.		Re-Exports.		Duties.
	Goods.	Cash.	Goods.	Cash.	Goods.	Cash.	
From May 1856 to April 1857...	15,930	30,848	99,727	6,780	...	...	...
Do. 1857 do. 1858...	8,748	...	70,043	...	...	...	33
Do. 1858 do. 1859...	...	495	92,997	...	...	...	630
Do. 1859 do. 1860...	2,036	19,447	55,091	...	...	...	334
Do. 1860 do. 1861...	17,793	14,806	28,057	8,400	...	...	2
Do. 1861 do. 1862...	373	19,895	69,101	...	...	...	346
Do. 1862 do. 1863...	31,020	4,425	1,26,796	6,236	...	...	868
Do. 1863 do. 1864...	99,390	...	13,449	47,800	...	...	146
Do. 1864 do. 1865...	1,41,816	...	25,904	63,879	...	...	357
Do. 1865 do. 1866...	21,213	...	17,235	31,200	...	...	50

Salt.

III. There is a large decrease under the head of salt to the extent of Rupees 1,59,321, as detailed in the subjoined Abstract:—

Items.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
Home Sales... ..	3,82,295	4,04,488	22,203	...
Inland Sales... ..	8,44,767	6,49,467	...	1,95,300
Sivayajama... ..	71	21	...	50
Total... ..	12,27,123	10,53,976	22,203	1,95,350
Ship sale	1,542	15,368	13,826	...
Total... ..	12,28,665	10,69,344	36,029	1,95,350
			Net...	1,59,321

The Home sales exhibit an increase of Rupees 22,203 in the year under report; whilst in the preceding year there was a decrease of Rupees 1,104; and the large decrease of Rupees 1,95,300, under Inland sales, is chiefly owing to the sudden demand from the north, referred to in last year's Report having ceased this year.

Stamp.

IV. The Stamp Revenue shows an increase of Rupees 6,830. But this rise is in part nominal, and attributable to the renewal of the Abkarry engagements, for which purpose stamps to the extent of Rupees 2,936 were supplied gratis.

12. Upon the whole there is a net decrease of Rupees 1,83,806 in the gross demand as shown below, and as regards this decrease it may be observed that it is almost wholly due to the accidental rise in salt last year, and there would be an increase on the land revenue were it not for the balance held back by the Venkatagiri Zemindar.

Items.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Decrease.
Land Revenue... ..	21,97,328	21,68,653	28,675
Other Sources... ..	13,40,412	11,87,953	1,52,459
Income Tax	34,430	31,758	2,672
Total... ..	35,72,170	33,88,364	1,83,806

Local Fund. 13. Under the head of Local Fund, there was a balance of Rupees 16,765 at the beginning of 1865-66. Adding to this, Rupees 74,877, collected during the year, we have 91,642 Rupees available for expenditure, the details of which will be referred to in the Local Fund Report.

Press. 14. The Statement No. 6 exhibits the working of the Press in the year under report, and the following is a comparative Abstract of its operations:—

Year.	Office work value demand.	Cash demand for other Departments.	Total.
1864-65	rs. 7,463	rs. 1,356	rs. 8,819
1865-66	9,796	1,314	11,110
Increase...	2,333	.....	23,333
Decrease...	.....	42	42

2,291 Net.

Police. 15. And having now traced the year's administration, so far as shown by fiscal figures, I will next refer to the leading measures that require special mention.

A continued improvement in the repression of crime is one admirable feature in the year under report. Gang robberies are scarce known. Those who were engaged in old gang robberies are being hunted out, and so far as open violence is concerned a marked effect is visible from the introduction of the new Police.

Public Works. 16. As regards the improvement in other respects of our roads, and as regards the maintenance of our tanks, &c., it is not a pleasing task to write. The main feature here is that with no money to spend a greatly reduced and constantly changed establishment is eating its head off! The consequences of the present policy are bad in every way. And in respect to Public Works, the administration of the District can be a matter of satisfaction to no one.

Settlement. 17. The classification of the land in detail having been taken in hand, and grain values assigned, the foundation has been laid of the only sound system on which a Ryotwar Land Revenue can be raised, and one Taluk has been classified and the survey areas and numbers introduced for the current year's settlement.

Woods and Forests—Firewood.

18. A commencement has also been made as regards husbanding the indigenous wood that still remains on the land capable of being preserved for the use of the community. Measures are being carried out for registering the area under firewood and timber all over the District and the claims thereon. Wood roads will be the

Wood Inspectors.

next step; and continued efforts have been made to secure the planting in convenient localities of palmyras and casuarina trees, as well as arrangements for trying by experiment what is the best way of reproducing wood whether for fuel or timber. Many different kinds have been planted, and much information obtained as to the difficulties that attend reproduction, when it is not a case of allowing the copse to grow but of planting.

Timber.

Experimental Plantations.

Education.

19. Schools are being established under the Educational Act. The village Schools are also being attended to, and there is progress in this direction that is satisfactory.

20. Another satisfactory feature in the year under report is the extent to which uniformity has been obtained in weights and measures. The same scale has been universally adopted by the principal division. The weights and measures that have been tested and stamped on the new standard in the Taluks of Guduru, Rapuru, and Atmakuru, are in hand in Venkatagiri and Kavali.

Exhibition.

21. To the agricultural exhibitions of Nellore and Addanki has been added the influence of a Horticultural Society at Nellore.

22. And the Town improvements at Nellore have been continued, and in the year under report a voluntary property cess has been again collected without difficulty to meet the expense of keeping the town clean.

BELLARY, 16th May 1866.

No. 97.

From W. S. FOSTER, Esq.,
Acting Sub-Collector in charge, BELLARY,
To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honor to submit a Report, on the Administration of this District during the official year 1865-66, accompanied by the six Statements prescribed by the Board of Revenue in their Circular Memorandum, No. 391, dated 21st April 1866.

Season.

Season.				Season.			
In. T.		In. T.		In. T.		In. T.	
May 1865	2 3	November	0 8	May 1865	2 3	November	0 8
June	2 0	December	0 1	June	2 0	December	0 1
July	3 4	January 1866	0 0	July	3 4	January 1866	0 0
August	3 9	February	0 0	August	3 9	February	0 0
September	0 4	March	0 0	September	0 4	March	0 0
October	0 2	April	0 4	October	0 2	April	0 4

2. The season, during the period under report, was less favorable than the preceding one, the average rain-fall being less by seven-tenths. From the marginal memorandum, it will be seen that the greatest fall of rain occurred in August, which was less than that in the same month of the previous year by three inches.

3. In the last Administration Report, ten inches and five-tenths were erroneously inserted for two inches and six-tenths against the month of May, which was rectified in the Jummahundi Report for Fasly 1274.

4. It rained throughout the District in May, and in the following month completely moistening the soil, which enabled the Ryots to plough their red and mixed soils; while the rains of the subsequent months, which were pretty extensive throughout the District, (except in the Taluks of Bellary, Alur, and Adoni, where there was little or no rain,) enabled the Ryots to sow the early crops, such as cumboo, cholam, and other dry grains; but, from the scanty fall of rain immediately after their sowing, the produce in some places was not large, it only averaging from one-fourth and one-eighth of that of favorable seasons; while in others, what the Ryots reaped was nothing but stalks.

5. The rain that fell in August enabled the Ryots of the Regud Taluks, viz., Bellary, Gooty, Alur, Adoni, and Raldrug, to prepare their lands for cultivation; but the failure of rains in the succeeding months, during which the fall was but scanty, they were unable to raise the later crops as they at first intended, and, consequently, the greater part of the lands prepared for cultivation was left waste; and a few Ryots, who were in hopes of getting rains subsequently, had sown their lands with cotton and "corralu," &c., but these and white jonnalu also failed.

6. The area cultivated with cotton and cholam, in the previous year, was intended to be cultivated alternately with white cholam and cotton respectively, but the limited rains that fell in some places, in September and October, enabled the Ryots to sow but a small portion of the said area with the "Hingary" or later crops, and even this with the anticipation of getting rains subsequently. But from their failure in season, both the early or later crops suffered very considerably.

Cotton.

7. In May and June 1865, the price of cotton fell to Rupees 91 and 95 per candy, a very perceptible decrease when contrasted with the price, Rupees 340, which the staple commanded in August preceding. The fall is ascribed to the demand for cotton in the English market having abated at the time.

8. A candy of 500 lbs. of cleaned cotton realized, on an average, Rupees 172 during the official year 1865-66. In October 1865, the price of cotton was Rupees 186, and it continued rising till at the close of the official year, when the price demanded for the staple was Rupees 226 per candy. This rise is ascribed to limited crops, and to the produce in some instances being blighted by failure of rains, and partly by the arrival, in Bellary, of the Agents of the Firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, to make large purchases of cotton.

Health.

9. Cholera prevailed throughout the District from May to August, but particularly in May and June; the Taluks of Gooty, Adoni, and Penkonda having suffered the most. Out of 8,512 persons attacked, it proved fatal in 5,129 cases, the mortality being sixty per cent. When the disease broke out a short time back, in the Taluks of Harponhully and Huvinhadgaly, the necessary supply of medicine, with instructions for administering the same, was despatched to the Tahsildars and Inspectors of Police in those Taluks.

10. It may not be out of place here to mention that the sanitary measures adopted, under the Order of Government, dated 20th March 1866, No. 275, at the Humpy festival, proved eminently successful in keeping off cholera. A great number of pilgrims resort to this festival from all quarters, but not one case of cholera occurred; a state of things hitherto almost unknown. But it should be remarked that this year fewer people assembled; and this is attributed to their objection to these sanitary measures.

Bellary.
Hospett.
Adoni.
Gooty.

Raldrug.
Anantapur.
Penkondah.

Mortality among Cattle.

that preceding. Out of 1,309 head of cattle attacked, 1,064 died, against 5,115 attacked, and 3,871 cases which proved fatal during the last year.

11. Fever was particularly fatal in the Taluks named in the margin. Out of 991 persons attacked, 639 or sixty-four per cent. died.

12. The "Moesiry" disease has not been so prevalent during the year under review as in

Vaccination.

13. From a memorandum, received from the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination of this Circle, I perceive that, out of 13,003 individuals vaccinated during the past official year, the operation was successful in 11,572 cases, showing the success of eighty-nine per cent., a result so very favorable, that it is impossible to tell to what to attribute it.

Cultivation.

14. From Statement No. 1 it will be seen, that there is a net decrease of cultivation of 159,775 acres, bearing an assessment of Rupees 83,011, with an increase in wet cultivation of 10,494 acres, assessed at Rupees 59,094; but this increase in the wet cultivation is not real, owing to the entries, in the last year's (1864-65) Report, of the figures now shown under column 1864-65 of the said Statement being merely approximate estimate of the cultivation area, as then

Items.	As per last year's Administration Report.	As per Statement No. 3 accompanying the Jummah-bandi Report for Fussy 1274.
Dry... ..	23,06,000	23,16,997
Wet... ..	1,60,771	1,71,668
Total ...	24,66,777	24,88,665

the settlement accounts were not closed: the correct entries under the extent of cultivation for last year should be as given in the margin, by which the Board will see that the apparent increase under wet cultivation, alluded to above, is not real, and, therefore, the actual net decrease under cultivation during the year under report, is Acres 181,663, with an assessment of 1,62,541

Rupees, which may be attributed to the failure of rains in season for the "Hingary" crops, and consequent short supply of water in the tanks. Under these unfavorable circumstances, large remissions had to be given this year for "unirrigated waste" lands, under the special sanction of the Board of Revenue conveyed in their Proceedings, No. 7,824, dated 7th December 1865, paragraph 3.

Price of Grain.

15. From Statement No. 2 it will be seen that the prices of grain are more or less the same as in the preceding official year. It was expected, from the small extent of grain cultivation, and that too with little success, that the prices would have risen considerably; but such a result was happily averted by imports from the Mysore and Nizam's territories.

Earth Salt.

16. The manufacture of earth salt generally extends over a period of four months from January, but, owing to the scarcity of rain during the past year, the manufacture was not so extensively carried on as the previous year, and, consequently, there have been no exports of this article during the period under report; the quantity manufactured being scarcely sufficient for local consumption.

Collection.

17. From Statement No. 3, exhibiting the collections of all sources of revenue for the official year, it will be seen that there is a net decrease of Rupees 1,93,233 in the amount collected; the reasons for the same will be shown below in the order of the items.

Land Revenue.

18. There is a net decrease of Rupees 1,22,450 in the collections under this head, owing chiefly to remissions being granted for dry wastes, under the sanction of the Board of Revenue referred to in paragraph 14; secondly, to the reduction of the excessive Jodi on Inams to the level of the revised assessment of the land, under the sanction of Government conveyed in Board's Proceedings, No. 6,209, dated 3rd October 1865, and partly to the failure of water in tanks. These causes necessarily involved a corresponding reduction in the beriz, and, consequently, of the collections.

Abkarry.

19. There is an apparent decrease of Rupees 21,209 in the collections under this head, which is attributable to some of the Abkarry contractors having failed in the punctual payment

of the usual instalments by the prescribed time, which, however, have been subsequently realized with interest.

Income Tax.

20. There is a decrease of Rupees 66,654 under this head, which is owing to the abolition of the tax.

Earth Salt.

21. There is a trifling increase of Rupees 461 under this item, which does not call for any special remark, while the decrease of Rupees 411 under "Moturpha," is traceable to the item not appearing in the accounts of this year.

Stamps.

22. The increase of Rupees 17,034 in the collection under this head, is attributable to the extensive and successful working, in the District, of the Discount system of the sale of stamps by licensed vendors in lieu of the Commission system, and to the extensive renewal* on stamps of old documents under the operation of the provisions of the Registration Act.

* Section 71 of Act XVI. of 1864.

Kists.

23. The collections have not been made as regularly as could have been desired, owing to a large portion of the Ryots' holdings lying waste, and to the scanty harvest during the year; many of the Ryots having been probably induced to withhold payment of kists with a hope of claiming remissions for waste, &c.

Coercive Process.

24. Coercive process was had recourse to in the cases of one hundred and eighty Ryots in sixty-seven villages, the amount due by them having been Rupees 3,386; for which property valued at Rupees 3,208-9-0 was attached; but it was found necessary only in about twenty-five cases to sell property to the value of Rupees 506-12-11.

Revenue Defaulters.

25. There were no revenue defaulters in the year under report.

Experimental Cultivation.

Havinhadgaly. Gonty.
Harponkully. Tadpatry.
Adoni. Madaksirah.

26. Under this head an area of about forty-one acres in thirty-three villages, of the Taluks named in the margin, was cultivated with 400 lbs. of New Orleans and Peruvian cotton; but, I regret to find from the reports of the Taluks, that the experiment proved a failure, owing to the very bad nature of the season of the year. In some Taluks the seeds did not germinate, while in others the plants grew only a little, and then withered away. In a very few villages of Tadpatry there was some yield, but that very meagre.

Impee and Indian Corn.

27. A small supply of these seeds was furnished to each Tahaildar, with instructions to distribute it among such of the Ryots as were thought likely to take interest in the experiment of the cultivation; but I regret to state that no one was induced to try the experiment, except in the Taluk of Madaksirah, where about four acres were sown with both kinds of the seeds but even there the experiment was attended with no success; the seeds sown having failed to germinate at all.

SPECIAL PRODUCTS.—Cotton.

28. The area cultivated with cotton this year is less by 77,526 acres than that cultivated during last year, owing to the failure of seasonable rains, as in the case of other produce, and owing to the fall in the price of cotton inducing the Ryots to sow more lucrative crops.

Sugar.

29. The extent cultivated with sugar-cane is in excess of that for last year by 1,428 acres, the cause of the increase being ascribed to the rise in the price of jaggery; which has led to lands under the Toongabudra channels, and under private wells, being sown with sugar-cane.

Indigo.

30. This cultivation is greater by acres 1,081 this year than the extent so cultivated in the preceding year, owing to the alleged rise in the price of indigo, which would appear to have induced some of the Ryots in the Taluk of Tadpatry, where it is generally grown under wells, &c., to undertake the cultivation in preference to other crops.

Ruined Tanks.

31. There were only two applications filed, during the past official year, for the restoration of ruined tanks; one in the Taluk of Bellary, and the other in that of Anantapur, but no final orders have as yet been passed on them, pending inquiry in the Taluks.

Jungle Conservancy.

32. The rules for the conservancy of jungles have been introduced into all the Taluks where there are jungles; Bellary and Alur Taluks having none.

33. The charges of the Jungle Conservancy Establishment amount to Rupees 242-6-6 against Rupees 7,433-4-10, realized by the seigniorage on fuel, &c., as exhibited in Statement No. 5. By the introduction of the Jungle Conservancy Rules into seven Taluks during the year under review, in addition to those in last year, there is a net increase under this item, amounting to Rupees 2,961-4-10, as shown in the margin.

1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.
RS.	RS.	RS.
4,472	7,433	2,961

It may, however, be remarked that the few jungles in the District are not in a flourishing condition, owing to failure of rains, and to the extensive fellings for fuel, &c.

Rates of Labour.

	1864-65.	1865-66.
Males ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Females ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bricklayer.		
1st class ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
2nd ..	0 8 0	0 8 0
3rd ..	0 7 0	0 7 0

Topes.

34. The rate of labour has slightly risen since last year owing to the high prices of provisions ruling in the market.

35. During the past official year measures were adopted for a more effective and careful supervision of the nurseries, avenues, and plantations than in the year preceding. From the reports of the Taluks it appears that there are avenues on the roads to Cuddapah, Kurnool, Dharwar, and Bangalore to Hyderabad, which contain about 6,193 trees and about 1,076 planted in the compounds of travellers' bungalows and in groups as nurseries in different Taluks. The nurseries at the European Barracks at Bellary, and at the Government School in the Taluk of Adoni contain about 5,998 plants, making in all an aggregate of 13,267 trees and plants in the District, but they are reported not to be in a flourishing condition.

36. The annual cost of the establishment entertained for the maintenance of topes, &c., amounts to Rupees 1,917-14-10.

Exhibition.

37. In furtherance of the sanction of Government, conveyed in Board's Proceedings, No. 6,271, dated 5th October 1865, on this subject, exhibition were held in the several Taluks during the annual settlement, but the results were not satisfactory. Detailed report on this subject will be submitted soon.

Collectorate Press.

38. The circulation of the District Gazette extends to 1,500 copies a week. The receipts under this head including value of private work and miscellaneous receipts, amount to Rupees

2,256-3-2, (which does not include charges on account of work executed for public offices,) while the charges on account of fixed establishment, purchase, and repair of plant and stock, &c., amount to Rupees 3,956-0-11.

Education.

39. There were two applications for the introduction of the Education Act.

Municipal Association.

40. There have been Municipal Commissions at Bellary and Anantapur; application has been made for one to be introduced at Adoni. But this town is to have the Towns Improvement Act introduced into it. The separation of the pottahs of Bellary between two distinct Commissions has not proved of any practical use. I am glad to see under the new Act the Government propose placing the whole of Bellary under a single Commission. Some improvements have been effected in the towns by the different Commissions: both pottahs of Bellary and Anantapur are lighted at night.

Railways.

41. Of Railway operations, I have nothing particular to record beyond that the greater part of the lands applied for by the Railway Company, have been given over to them, the settlement of compensation is going on as quickly as is possible.

42. The late Collector, Mr. Hathaway, has personally inspected the lines staked out, and would appear to have been much gratified at the satisfactory progress made in the works on the Gootoor line in the Taluk of Tadpatry. It will be a great blessing to the District when the line is opened to Bellary.

Emigration.

43. There has been no recruiting during the year for emigrants either to the French or English Colonies. Many people have left the District from Alur Taluk, in consequence of the difficulty of living there.

CIRCUIT AT MADANAPULLY, 17th May 1866.

No. 77.

From H. G. SMITH, Esq.,

Collector of CUDDAPAH,

To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honor to submit my Administration Report of this District for the official year 1865-66.

Average rain-fall.			
1865.	Inches.	Cents.	1865.
May.....	0	50	September... 1
June.....	2	15	October... 0
July.....	2	95	November... 1
August.....	3	50	December... 1

1866, From January to April.....Nil.

best in the southern section. The crops which stood on the ground, at the beginning of the

Dry.	Wet and Garden.
Sujja.	Paddy.
Jonna or Cholum.	Raggy.
Red Gram.	Jonna or Cholum.
Lamp-oil seed.	Korra, &c.
Cotton.	
Green Gram, &c.	

The Ryots of the Sub-division suffered great loss from want of seasonable rains later in the season, which, however, was greatly alleviated by the timely remission granted by the Board of Revenue.

2. The average rain-fall throughout the District has been as shown in the margin.

3. The early rains were very fair, and the general good fall of rain in August gave a good supply to most of the tanks. The fall experienced during the next four months was year, thrived well, owing to the early rains. In some localities also, the dry and wet lands were kept ready for sowing at the proper season. Dry and wet crops, as per margin, were sown to a great extent.

4. Cholera, fever, and small-pox prevailed to a certain extent throughout the District, and the season under review was not, perhaps, quite so good an one as the previous.

5. Less mortality also prevailed amongst the cattle.

Statement No. 1.

6. There was an increase in the cultivation of different sorts of lands, as well as Pasaajasty, which is to be attributed to the high prices, and early rains. The net increase is Rupees 34,177.

Prices.—Statement No. 2.

7. This statement shows both the increase and decrease of prices of some articles of consumption, when compared with those of former years; and certainly they were highly remunerative to the cultivators.

Collections.—Statement No. 3.

8. The imposition of quit-rent on certain villages of Shrotriem tenure, the increase in the demand, coupled with the more punctual payment of Land Revenue, and the increased sale of stamps, account for the total excess of Rupees 1,10,037 under column 8. The laxity shown by Abkarry renters in paying their kists, shows a deficiency of Rupees 2,884 in the fourth item. The decrease of the sixth item is owing to the abolition of the Income Tax. On the whole, a net increase of Rupees 80,671 may be seen in the Collectorate.

Statement No. 4.

9. The limited cultivation of cotton crop is mainly attributable to the fluctuation of prices of that staple particularly just at the cultivating season. In many places, also, they grew other commodities, in order to have a rotation of crop, so as not to impair the fertility of the soil. The cotton crops were very good. The continual high prices of indigo may be the chief cause for the increase under that head.

Extent.	Assessment.
Acres.	Rupees.
9,563	44,606

10. Lands granted on reduction of assessment, as per last Settlement Report, * are now being brought under cultivation. Those subsequently granted will be noticed in the next report.

Statements Nos. 5 and 6.

11. I have also submitted, herewith, statements showing the receipts and disbursements of Local Funds and working of the Press in the Collectorate, as directed in the Board's Circular Memorandum, (No. 391,) under date 21st April 1866.

12. Recourse was had to coercive process to a very limited extent in realizing the revenue.

Kurnool, 22nd May 1866.

No. 117.

From H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq.,

Acting Collector of KURNOOL,

To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honor to submit my Report on the Revenue Administration of this District, for the official year 1865-66, and to transmit the Statements prepared in accordance with the forms circulated with the Board's Memorandum, No. 391 of the 21st ultimo.

Season.

Nandikotkur, Cumbum, Patticoonda, and Ramalakotah.

2. The season was on the whole favorable, though the actual rain-fall was less than last year. Some of the early dry crops failed partially in the Taluks marginally noted; but the heavy rains in August brought on the later crops and secured a fair harvest.

No. 1.—Statement of Cultivation and Assessment compared with the year 1864-65.

The operations of the Revenue Settlement will partly account for both these results. The rates of assessment have in some instances been raised, and in the Nandikotkur Taluk, especially, land to a considerable extent has been relinquished in consequence. The increase in dry assessment is also partly attributable to garden lands in the Koilgoontla, Cumbum, and Markapoor Taluks having been transferred to dry, and assessed at the highest dry rates. The decrease under the head of wet, both in extent and assessment, is owing partly to the transfer of garden lands to dry; partly to lands left fallow in the Markapoor Taluk for want of water; and to there being no second crop in the Nandial Taluk for the same reason.

No. 2.—Prices of Grain and other Articles of Produce.

With the exception of wheat and indigo, the prices of other products have fallen below the rates which obtained last year. This is attributable to there having been on the whole a favorable out-turn, and to imports of grain from His Highness the Nizam's dominions. Had there not been a considerable demand from the Bellary District, it is probable that prices would have fallen still lower.

No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Collections of all Sources of Revenue.

The decrease under the head "Jodi on Shrotriem Inams, &c." and the increase under "Miscellaneous items" are owing to the quit-rent and Jodi on Sundry Items having been transferred from the former to the latter head, as per the Board's instructions conveyed in paragraph 7 of their Miscellaneous Circular, No. CLXVIII, dated 30th October 1865. The decrease in collections under the head "Ryotwar" is partly attributable to relinquishment of land, and remissions granted on wet and dry lands in certain parts of the District. The current balance is owing to Ryots having withheld their usual kists in the hope of obtaining remissions. The decrease in the forest revenue is attributed by the Assistant Conservator to a slack demand in consequence of the stoppage of the works of the Madras Irrigation Company. Under the head Abkarry the decrease is owing to the kist payable in April having been erroneously entered as an arrear. The abolition of the Income tax in August last explains the falling off under that head. The increase of collections in the stamp revenue may here, as elsewhere, be ascribed to the rising value of property, the provisions of the Registration Act, and a better acquaintance with the requirements of the law on the part of the people.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Land Cultivated with Cotton and Indigo.

No. 2, has fallen considerably. Both are highly remunerative crops, and are in steady demand.

(a.) District Road Fund.

No. 5.—Local Fund Receipts and Disbursements.

The total amount expended under this head during the year under review was Rupees 12,879, exclusive of miscellaneous charges. Rupees 8,699 were expended on the construction of a road from Gadidamudugu to Bairlooty via Nandikotkur, and the work is reported to be completed. The sum of Rupees 1,299-15-11 was expended on the repairs of the road from Gadidamudugu to Nandikotkur also reported complete, and in the Cumbum range, Rupees 2,880 were expended in the construction of a road from Cumbum to Markapoor, but the Executive Officer has omitted to show in his report the state of progress.

(b.) Jungle Conservancy Fund.

There is a larger balance in hand under this head than there ought to be. I hope during the ensuing rains to commence a large firewood plantation in the vicinity of Kurnool. At present the nearest source of supply is twenty-five miles distant, and a bandy-load of firewood fetches from four to five Rupees. During the past year, Rupees 745 were expended on the Kurnool nursery, where there is a goodly show of seedlings ready to be planted out directly the rains com-

8. In Statement No. 1 will be observed a decrease in the area of dry lands cultivated, and at the same time an increase in the assessment.

4. With the exception of wheat and indigo, the prices of other products have fallen below the rates which obtained last year. This

5. The decrease under the head "Jodi on Shrotriem Inams, &c." and the increase under "Miscellaneous items" are owing to the

6. It will be seen that the cultivation of these products continues to extend, although the price of cotton, as will be seen in Statement

7. The total amount expended under this head during the year under review was Rupees 12,879, exclusive of miscellaneous charges.

There is a larger balance in hand under this head than there ought to be. I hope during

ence. Rupees 154 have been spent in forming a nursery at Cumbum, and Rupees 314 in Koilgoontla in planting avenue trees. The balance of expenditure, Rupees 153, was erroneously credited to this head, and has now been transferred to Forest Revenue.

(c.) Pound Fund.

Rupees 122 were expended during the year on the construction of pounds, and Rupees 12,000 were transferred to the credit of the District Road Fund.

(d.) Public Bungalow Fund.

The receipts under this head include the annual grant of Rupees 150 sanctioned by the Board of Revenue.

(e.) Village Service Fund.

This is derived from the quit-rents payable on enfranchised village Inams, and will shortly form the subject of a separate Report.

Progress of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.

8. The demarcation of six Taluks is completed. Parties are now engaged in demarcating Cumbum and Markapoor. During the Jummah-bundy, sixty-one villages of Ramalakota, sixty-two of Nandikotkur, and twenty-six of Nandial Taluks were assessed at the new settlement rates, and puttahs issued accordingly. The settlement of the other villages in those Taluks is in progress. The survey of Ramalakota, Nandikotkur, Nandial, Sirwell, and Koilgoontla Taluks is almost completed so far as the field work is concerned. The survey of the Patricondah Taluk has just been commenced.

Forest Department.

9. The Conservancy Rules are strictly enforced in this District, since my arrival in the District no complaints against the Department have reached me. The Assistant Conservator reports having discovered teak and sandal wood on the Nulla mallays, but in, at present, rather inaccessible situations. Not having yet had an opportunity of inspecting these forests, I am not prepared to offer a decided opinion; but from what I have heard, I imagine it would be found profitable if the Department was to work them by its own Agency, especially if the scheme of the Kondaar Valley Railway connecting Cuddapah and Kurnool is carried out. This Railway would just skirt the base of the hills, and would doubtless create a large trade in timber and firewood to be drawn from these forests.

Operations of the Police.

10. The working of this body may be pronounced satisfactory, and during the year under review there was a marked decrease in the grave crimes of robbery and dacoity. This, considering the position of the District, hemmed in by the Cuddapah and Bellary Districts and the Hyderabad territories, all notorious as the haunts of the most daring gang robbers in India, is very creditable to the force. Detection is not quite so good as it might be, but this may perhaps be accounted for by the difficulty experienced in obtaining educated men to fill the grades of Head and Deputy Constables. The lower grades fill easily.

11. Water supply of Kurnool Town.

Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

Water has been distributed daily throughout the Town and suburbs to the great convenience of the inhabitants. For a few days in March and April the supply ceased, and it was discovered that the river at its lowest is scarcely more than sufficient to supply water enough to meet the demand of evaporation and absorption along the seventeen miles of canal above Kurnool, so that the supply cannot always be ensured to the town during the very dry season. At the same time, however, it appears that the under-slucices are not water-tight, and possibly when this defect is remedied there will be no reason to apprehend a deficiency even when the river is at its lowest. The aqueduct over the Hindry river has been completed to its full width, and the side walls raised sufficiently to pass eight feet in depth of water. Fifteen inches of water were passed over it a few days ago. The Engineers anticipate getting the water down to the fifty-second mile or

thereabouts during the ensuing season, but of course the present uncertainty with regard to funds renders any estimate of this nature entirely dependant on circumstances. The amount payable to the Company on account of water tax up to the end of the past Official year was Rupees 2,640-8-7. This of course is exclusive of their earnings on account of water supplied to the Kurnool Municipality, which I believe do not go to reimburse the Government for the guaranteed interest on the Company's capital. Applications for water for irrigating 1,227 acres during the ensuing season have been received.

Printing Department.

12. Owing to the addition of a Columbian Press, the working of this Department has become more efficient and remunerative than before. The only point that seems to call for remark is that whilst the value of private work turned out amounts to Rupees 171-4-11, (vide Statement No. 6) the value received under the same head amounts only to Rupees 137-7-9, leaving a balance of Rupees 33-13-2 due to the press at the end of the official year. Cash payments for private work will invariably be insisted on for the future.

CUTTIAWAK, 21st May 1866.

No. 143.

From E. G. R. FANE, Esq.,

Collector of MADRAS,

To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honor to submit my Administration Report for the official year ending 30th April 1866, together with the required number of Statements as per margin.

1 to 10.

Season.

2. The season was one of the most unfavorable ones we have had for many years, as was already reported in my letter to the Board, dated the 23rd March last, No. 74. The rains in the early part of the year were very partial, and even in localities where any fell, it was not sufficient to enable the Ryots to cultivate anything like to the full extent of their holdings. Scanty showers fell in May and the succeeding months June and July, and a good deal of the dry land was sown, but the complete failure of subsequent rain in many places, and the scanty showers in others, resulted in the loss of such crops wholly or partially everywhere. Very few tanks received their full supply, and they were chiefly those that have river supply channels. Even before I commenced my Jumma bundy tour, numerous petitions were received from the Taluks of the Sub-division, as well as from those of my own, complaining of the adverse character of the season, and claiming remissions for both dry and wet lands either necessarily left waste or with short crops; but as the extent of dry cultivation was very small as compared with the wet, and as large remissions were given on the wet both waste and shāvi, I was of opinion that remissions on dry lands were not called for.

3. The sanitary condition of the District cannot be said on the whole to have been as favorable as in the last year. The usual epidemics, cholera and small-pox, prevailed in the interior of the District, and in some places to such an extent that the Ryots deserted their villages and suspended their agricultural operations for a time. However, it does not appear that the mortality was as great as might have been expected, considering the extreme heat that has been prevalent for some months.

4. The sanitary arrangements made this year, in the large town of Conjeveram, at the great annual festival, were attended with complete success in keeping off disease, notwithstanding that the Tramway lately opened on the one side, and the Railway on the other enabled an unusual number of pilgrims to attend the festival.

27
5. I regret that the Municipal Act has not before this been introduced into the Town of Conjeveram, the only place to which I have hitherto recommended that the Act should be extended; as it is clear from the success attending the sanitary measures there during the last two festivals, that Indian Towns can be kept nearly as healthy as European ones. This year, at the festival, I propose taking same precautions as last year, although it is hard to know where to get the necessary funds from. From the Local Funds I propose giving 250 Rupees, the rest about 500 Rupees must be got by subscriptions.

6. Cattle have suffered to some extent; but the mortality does not appear to have been any way serious.

7. Vaccination has hitherto formed one of the subjects of this Report; but as a separate Superintendent with a staff of vaccinators has been appointed, and no returns are received of their operations, I am not in a position to make any observations on that head; but I am, at the same time, able to bear testimony to greater attention being paid to vaccination than hitherto, as the visits of the vaccinators to the villages are reported to be more frequent. The people seem also to be more willing than before to adopt vaccination, as they often complain that the number of vaccinators are not sufficient, a complaint which did not formerly occur, and which, I think, shows that they have more trust in the present system than in the old one.

8. The prices of grain, both wet and dry, have been so high throughout the year that the poorer classes, notwithstanding better wages, have had to struggle hard for their living.

Cultivation.

9. The disastrous nature of the season has, as might have been expected, resulted in a large decrease in the breadth of the wet cultivation to the extent of acres 9,518, with a revenue of Rupees 51,548. The out-turn was also considerably below the average, excepting in those villages that possessed the advantage of river supply channels. In a few places the loss of crop was so extensive, as to necessitate a remission varying from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent., as laid down in the Rules recently circulated by the Board on the subject of remissions.

10. The *Navarai* crop, i. e., that which is grown in the latter part of the year, or as a second crop, has not only already failed in many places, but is failing in others; as shown by the reports of Shavi, which are now being received daily from the Taluks, these losses are chiefly in the Saidapet and Trivallore Taluks, which do not possess the same advantages for irrigation at Conjeveram or Madurantakam. The remission, however, including those already granted, and those which have yet to be granted, I estimate at not more than a lac of Rupees, or about one-twelfth of the land revenue.

State of the Collections.

11. The Land Revenue collections of the year, under all heads, with the exception of permanently settled estates, show a net increase of Rupees 94,730 over those of last year. This increase, however, is attributable chiefly to the facilities which the Arrears Recovery Act No. II. of 1864 affords for collecting the Government revenue, as also to the very stringent orders issued to Tahsildars from time to time to make the collections according to the Kist bundy: even though there is this increase in the collections, the balance at the end of April as compared with the kist demand is far from satisfactory; but will be diminished, I hope, before the end of the Fusly, as again stringent orders have been issued.

12. The large increase in the Abkarry collections is mainly owing to nearly the whole of the old arrears, which were outstanding against the Chingleput renter, pending the disposal of a certain claim of his for compensation having been collected since the date of my last Report. The collections within the limits of Madras farm were also by Rupees 46,219 greater than last year, which seems to show that notwithstanding the very high prices that have been ruling the lower classes have prospered and have been able to indulge.

Salt Revenue.

13. There is an increase of Rupees 2,65,567 under the head of collections from salt, this is mainly attributable to the fact that the price of salt sold to merchants this year was adjusted in the accounts at once from the head "Advance re-payable," whereas in the previous year such was not the case. It is also partly owing to the increased price at which salt is now sold.

Salt Manufacture and Sales.

14. The quantity manufactured during the year was 19,15,387 Indian maunds, being 8,328 maunds in excess of the out-turn of last year; but the greater portion of the above is the produce of the northern pans. The sales, including the quantity supplied to the Malabar Collector as per margin, was by maunds 5,30,337 more than the sales in the preceding official year. This increase is partly due to a large quantity of salt having been exported to Calcutta from the Ennore, Madras, and Covelong Depots, and partly to increased wholesale transactions. The quantity of salt sent by Rail to different Districts this year, exclusive of the quantity supplied to the Collector of Malabar, is Maunds 10,87,200, being 1,20,000 more than that sent in the previous year.

15. It is to be remarked, however, that there has been a serious falling off in the sale of salt at the Home's Garden Depot. This is probably due to the gradual displacement of the inland cart traffic by the extension of the Bangalore and South-West Lines of Rail, and the opening of the Tramway from Arcunum to Conjeveram. I fear that the sale at this Depot is not likely to recover, and the depot will thus have to be abolished. As, however, the salt manufactured in the northern pans is hardly sufficient even now to supply the demand at the Madras Kotaur, and will be still less so hereafter when the Railway is extended to Gooty and Bellary, I would suggest that Home's Garden Depot alone should be given up as a salt storage, and that salt should be continued to be manufactured in the south, but brought as detailed in my letter of the 18th April 1865, No. 93, to the Madras Kotaur to be there stored and sold; if that again does not give a sufficient supply to the Madras Kotaur, I would suggest that the pans of Chuanambucolum, Poongolum, and Oppoonelvoyal on the Pulicat lake, and within easy access of Madras by water, but now attached to the Nellore District, be annexed to the Madras District, to give a still further supply.

Cotton Cultivation.

16. There is a decrease of two hundred and two acres in the extent of cotton cultivation, but this was quite to be expected, as the soil of the District is ill-adapted for it, and as the culture of it does not pay as well as raggy and cereals.

Local Funds.

17. The receipts and disbursements under the several heads of Local Funds, including the balance at the beginning of the year, amount to Rupees 1,70,810-7-4. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,24,396-3-8, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rupees 46,411-3-8 for disposal.

18. The District Road Fund amounts only to Rupees 6,730. Of which, 1,240 Rupees is the interest upon the old Pagoda Fund of 24,800 Rupees. Last year's balance was Rupees 12,489, and the total to be expended this year was, therefore, Rupees 19,219. Of this, Rupees 12,830* has been spent on local improvements up to April last, leaving a balance of

Amount actually spent on Local works	Rs. 7,990
Do. set aside under instructions from the Accountant General	4,840
	12,830

Rupees 6,389. It is unfortunate that the Road Fund in this District is so very much out of proportion to its wants, but I trust the Road Cess Act, which is shortly to be brought into force, will remedy this.

Working of the District Press.

19. The value of the work done in the District Press up to the 30th April last amounts to Rupees 5,944, which shows that the Press has been better worked than last year. The charges of Establishment, &c, amount to Rupees 2,371-13-1, if the latter sum is deducted from the value of the work done; the net press proceeds for the current year amount to Rupees 3,572.

Permanent Remissions.

20. The permanent remissions of this year amounted to Rupees 14,529; while last year they amounted only to Rupees 7,119-1-2. This increase is owing chiefly to large tracts of lands having been made over on tope rule terms for casuarina and other firewood plantations. Remissions granted on lands held on these terms strictly speaking cannot be said to come under the head of permanent remissions, as after the expiration of twenty years from the date of the Cawle, the holders will be liable to pay the full assessment, but as no separate head is provided by the Board in their forms to exhibit such items, I have included them in the Statement of "Permanent remissions" as in last year.

Coercive Process.

21. The amount of arrears, for the realization of which, property, both personal, and real, was attached, amounted to Rupees 1,03,721, the value of property attached amounted to Rupees 1,20,560. The amount realized by property eventually sold was Rupees 32,403, or 22,036 more than that of last year, and far above that of any previous year. This would seem to show that the agricultural classes are really impoverished, consequent either upon the bad or indifferent seasons that have occurred during the last few years, or from the re-imposition by Government of the rents that had been remitted to them in Fasly 1273 by the Board on account of Nunjah waste.

Working of the Rules regarding ruined Tanks.

22. Since the date of my last Report, no more ruined tanks have been made over to private parties under those Rules. A few applications only have been received, and the tanks in those having been declared by the Department of Public Works to be such as might, with advantage, be repaired by Government, the applications were rejected.

23. The Government having lately decided that to make over a tank to private parties as a ruined one seventy-five per cent. of the ayakut at least must be waste, it remains to be seen what effect this modification of the rule will have; my own opinion is that the per centage of waste so fixed is too high, as there are really but few tanks with as much of their ayacut uncultivated.

Plantation of Tope and Firewood.

24. I stated in my last Report that most of the sandy land available for casuarina plantations north of Madras had been already taken up. A good deal has been since taken up on the south also. This is chiefly within a distance of twelve miles or so of Madras, and has been taken principally by natives, who seem now to fully foresee the future pecuniary advantages of such plantations. For the last few months, the applications for such lands have not been quite so numerous, that is to be accounted for from all the most favorably situated land, viz., that near Madras or the northern Canal, having been already occupied. If, as recommended by me discretion is given to the Collector; and the remaining tracts now assessed too high have their assessment generally reduced, I consider that the whole of them would be speedily taken up and planted, and would be able to pay the reduced assessment at once.

Cultivation of New and Foreign Products.

25. No special products have been attempted this year. Last year, the cultivation of the maize sent by the Board of Revenue was a failure, as the seeds were bad. The native landholders generally cannot be got to interest themselves in such matters, so that distributing seeds to them is next to throwing them away. In future, therefore, I would suggest that all such should be sent to the Government Farm at Sydapet, where great facilities exist for trying such seeds, and from whence also the only trustworthy reports of their results can be hoped for.

Government Farm.

26. The above-mentioned Government Farm was established at Sydapet about June last. Sydapet is in this District; so it appears proper thus to mention this fact, although the Farm is intended more as a model for the Presidency than for this District alone. The success, or otherwise of the Farm will of course be made known to Government by the yearly report of the Committee. As regards this District, it promises to confer particular benefits as being in the District, and so conveniently situated; most of the cultivators of the District will at some time or other, have opportunities of visiting it, and seeing with their own eyes the sort of crops that can be produced by deep ploughing, and artificial manuring, and how by green crops, which are extensively cultivated on the Farm, stock can be kept in condition during the hot and most unfavorable seasons.

Working of the Police and the Criminal Administration.

27. The working of the Police as in the previous years was very satisfactory. Every year shows a marked improvement in the character of the force, especially as detectives, and in the prevention of grave crimes. The people appear to have confidence in them, as they readily co-operate with them. This may also be said of the whole of the Magistracy of the District, Village or Taluk. Between the Mofussil Police and the Rural Hereditary Police, the old suspicions and dislike appear also to be fast wearing away.

Dispensary (Conjeveram.)

28. The Dispensary at Conjeveram has been a great blessing to that large town and the villages in its neighbourhood. It continues to afford the relief and medical aid that was contemplated when it was established; but its funds are, I fear, in a bad way, and have so fallen off that unless the people can be induced to again come forward with subscriptions, the Dispensary will have to be closed.

Tramway.

29. The Tramway between Conjeveram and Arconum was opened during the year; but has, I am sorry to say, obtained as yet but little of the heavy traffic of the country which it taps, and is consequently not paying so well as was expected.

Working of the Educational Act.

30. The one place where the Educational Act was brought into force is Saidapet. The school there is a decided success. The tax is collected with ease, and the rates seem to be moderate. On the first introduction of the Act, there was some difficulty in collecting the tax; but all this has disappeared, and there are now very few occasions for resorting to the coercive process.

Public Works.

31. No new works of irrigation of any importance have been constructed this year; but the liberal grants made last year for repairs has been a great boon to the District, as some of the large tanks in the District, especially those in the Trivalore Taluk, have been put into thorough order, and their revenue thus partially restored.

32. The Acts, as per margin, that have amongst others been introduced during the year are working well; but Act VIII of 1865, more particularly so, enabling Zemindars or other

Acts II and III of 1864.
" VIII of 1865.

landholders, whether paying revenue to Government or not, to collect their rents as easily as Government does, and without an appeal to the Civil Court.

Revision of Assessment.

33. The Special Deputy Collector appointed to aid me in revising the Manavary Nunjah assessment has been at work all the year, collecting data from three out of the six Taluks of this District. From these data a scheme for this revision, and for reducing the present

29
numerous rates of the regular Nunjah land, has already been submitted to the Board, and is now before the Government. A similar proposal for assessing the Amany villages temporarily was also submitted to the Board and their sanction received.

Demarcation and Survey.

34. Demarcation and Survey operations were lately commenced in the Sydapet Taluk of the District. The Ryots, as usual I believe, grumble much at the expense the operations put them to; but as the boundary marks must be permanent, stone ones are obliged to be erected, and the expense cannot be helped, and I have told them that benefit may eventually be expected to them from the scientific survey and settlement that is to follow.

PALMANAIR, 19th May 1866.

No. 123.

From J. D. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Collector of NORTH ARCOT.

To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honor to submit, together with Returns drawn up in accordance with the new forms lately received (with Circular Memorandum, dated 21st April 1866,) from the Board's office, my Report on the Administration of the District for the official year 1865-66.

Season.

2. The early rains were light and partial and did little for tanks dependant on natural drainage. The three principal rivers however, the Palar, Cheyar, and Ponne flooded to some extent, and supplied the tanks, and channels fed from their anikats, and from the spring heads within their beds. In the tracts which do not possess those artificial advantages, the early rains were insufficient for the agricultural requirements of the season, and much valuable land, wet and dry, was left uncultivated. The north-east monsoon set in very late and exhausted itself in two short bursts in the end of November and first week of December. Accompanied at both times by high wind, which, rose in parts of the District to a perfect hurricane, these rains did great damage to the works of irrigation, and besides breaching many tanks and sweeping away the new masonry work of the Ponne Anikut, completely demolished two valuable dams across the Kamandala river, the principal affluent of the Cheyar. In the northern parts of the District, the north-east monsoon was more abundant than it had been for years, and the Palar and Ponne rivers having flooded from bank to bank most of the larger and more valuable tanks received a full supply. Beyond Vellore, the monsoon only penetrated in light showers, and the rain-fall on the western side and south-western corner of the District was most scanty.

3. In consequence of the almost general failure of the early monsoon, and the uncertain aspects of the subsequent part of the season, a large area of valuable wet land was never brought under second crop, and in dry grains, such as oil-seeds, dhall, ragi, and horse-gram, operations were very much more limited than they would otherwise have been under the attraction of the high prices obtainable for all these commodities. The out-turn in these latter products may be set down at from one-fourth to half an average crop, as in addition to an insufficiency of moisture for their timely culture, blight and insect did great injury in some parts.

4. Owing to the causes already noticed, the remissions for "wet" waste will, when fully adjusted, be heavy and amount as marginally shown in the western and more suffering side of the District to upwards of Rupees 40,000 out of the Rupees 74,000, which may be approximately set down as the loss of revenue under

"wet" remission for the whole District. If to this be added Rupees 9,000 on account of actual

	Rs.
Gudiatam	9,621
Poloor	20,981
Vellore	5,000
Palmanair	5,334
	40,936

or prospective remission for withered "wet" crop, and Rupees 6,700 for special remissions in "dry" waste in the western tracts, the total fall in the year's revenue, as compared with that of the previous Fusly, will not be much short of Rupees 1,05,000.

Public Health.

5. Owing probably to the dryness of the cold season, there was little cholera during the first three-quarters of the year; and the great festival at Tripati passed off without a single case. During the last three months the epidemic broke out with much virulence in the Kalas-tri Zemindary, and has spread with more or less severity to other parts of the District. The number of fatal cases is set down at 484. Medicines were sent for gratuitous distribution in the affected villages, and were used with beneficial results. Fever was, on the whole, less prevalent, and of small-pox there was no outbreak to attract attention.

Condition of Farm Stock.

Chittoor	277
Chondragheri	207
Gudiatam	240
Vellora	663
Paloor	915
	2,364

6. The mortality* among cattle was large. There was nothing extraordinary in the type of the disease. It was the ordinary murrain which prevails every year to a greater or less extent.

Vaccine Operations.

Number of persons vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
451	421	23

Chittoor.
Gudiatam.
Palmanair.
Chondragheri.

Circle. The number of persons vaccinated is shown in the Statement below. From this it would appear that two Taluks only have as yet been visited by the establishment under its new organization:—

Taluks.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
Chittoor	3,620	3,405	155
Gudiatam	3,190	3,068	122
	6,810	6,533	277

Prices.

8. Statement 2 gives the prices of all the chief agricultural products, as compared with the quotations of the previous year. There is, as might be anticipated, a rise in the price of every indigenous product except cotton, which has naturally fallen. These high prices are in some measure the result of bad harvests, but are probably even more influenced by the active export trade, which the railroads encourage and maintain.

Area of Cultivation.

9. Statement 1 gives the area under cultivation as compared with that of the previous season. As was to be expected there is a falling off in both "wet" and "dry" cultivation, particularly in the latter. There was nothing hopeful in the first aspects of the season, and until the District gets one thoroughly good year after this long series of adverse seasons, agricultural

enterprise will be slow and timid of action, notwithstanding high prices and accessible markets. The net decrease in "dry" cultivation is, it will be observed, 9,205 acres, assessed at Rupees 10,069, and in "wet" 2,547 acres, paying Rupees 8,398.

Cultivation of Cotton, Indigo, and Sugar-cane.

	Acres.	Assessment.
	No.	Rs.
Cotton	2,593	5,080
Indigo	8,902	16,903
Sugar-cane	5,598	45,679

10. In the margin are entered the results of cultivation in cotton, indigo, and sugar-cane. In cotton there is even upon the comparatively small area of the previous year a large falling off. The result of experiments convinces me that there is something, as the Ryots aver, in the condition of this soil and climate which does not suit this product. The slight improvement (two per cent.) in price of Indigo is not, I fear, indicative of a revival in the local trade. Several of the large mercantile houses in Madras have a considerable stake in this article; by juggling from what I have seen of the crops of late years, their operations must be very limited. For some reason or other, the article has become discredited in the home markets, and our farmers seem shy of cultivating it to any extent, on the ground that the crop is very dependant on timely rains, and does not afford any fodder for their live stock. In sugar-cane, the Returns show extended cultivation, but I question the accuracy of the figures brought into comparison. The cultivation above Ghat where the cane is most grown was very limited, and sugar itself inferior in quality. The fall in price is due probably to this latter cause.

Collections of Revenue.

11. The decrease in current collections, of Rupees 51,584, shown under head "Permanently settled," is nominal, and is accounted for by certain peishcush balances not having been realized within the year under review.

12. The decrease of Rupees 76,049, under Ryotwary, is wholly ascribable to the unfavorable character of the season, which occasioned a heavy sacrifice of revenue on account of "wet" land left waste for want of water and to "withered" crop.

13. The increase of Rupees 40,771, under "Miscellaneous," is likewise nominal, and is made up of items which until lately were credited to Ryotwary.

14. The large increase of Rupees 54,736, in arrears under "Permanently settled," is mainly caused by the payment during the year under report of the last kist of the previous Fusly due by the Zemindar of Karvattinnger.

15. The large increase of Rupees 60,890, in arrears under "Miscellaneous," and the decrease of Rupees 78,620 under "Ryotwary," are caused by the transfer to "Miscellaneous" of several items which were hitherto included under Ryotwary.

Abkarry.

16. The trifling decrease in this item calls for no remark.

Income Tax.

17. This item naturally shows a heavy falling off, the tax having expired soon after the beginning of the Fusly. The outstanding balance will be very small after the items already remitted and about to be recommended for remission have been adjusted and written off.

Stamps.

18. The decrease under this item is trifling.

Realization of Revenue by Coercive Process.

19. Processes were issued during the year for the recovery of Rupees 43,624. Of this amount, 4,800 only were collected by actual sale of property, the number of Ryots whose property was thus distrained was 983 out of 1,84,871 persons paying land tax in the District. This, though only one in every 188 Puttahdars, is a great rise upon the number entered in my last Report.

Revenue Defaulters.

20. There were no revenue defaulters in the Debtors' Jail during the year.

Transfer of Nanjah lands to Punjab. 21. The liberal policy of Government which began by relinquishing the second crop assessment on wet land irrigated from wells, and has followed up that concession by directing that all such cultivation shall be assessed hereafter at dry rates, will be duly appreciated. Arrangements are in progress, and the measure will come into full operation from the beginning of Fusly 1276.

Investment of Private Capital in ruined Tanks. 22. Very few ruined tanks have yet been taken up by private capitalists under the terms of Government offer. Circumstanced as this District now is, immediate results were scarcely to be looked for. In the face of a series of indifferent seasons, and with a large fluctuating area of cultivable waste to select from, the few capitalists in it naturally hesitate to embark in costly enterprises, which even under the most favorable conditions cannot give an immediate return.

Topes. 23. There has been much loose practice in the matter of topes, private and charitable, and little more than half the land obtained for such purpose has yet been planted out. This state of things will now cease under the more stringent rules which will hereafter regulate such grants. The effort to promote the formation of common village topes has yet had no results. The seasons have not been favorable, besides which there are elements even more hostile to such a project in the petty jealousies and distrust inherent in village communities.

Taluk and Village Accounts. 24. The check of a random examination of both sets of accounts during the annual settlement is maintained. There is a steady improvement.

Press. 25. The value of work turned out by the District Press amounted to Rupees 6,362, and the charges to Rupees 2,331-2-11. The receipts were only Rupees 445-2-6, and consist almost entirely of subscriptions to the District Gazette.

Education. 26. There is nothing new to notice on educational operations. The Government School at Chittoor maintains its popularity, and is doing useful work. The Normal Institution at Vellore is reported to be in a satisfactory state. At Wallajapett, the Anglo-Vernacular School is steadily gaining in public estimation. Of the four Taluk Schools at Pilmannair, Arni, Old Arcot, and Trepatti, the two first are not doing as well as might be wished. So far as I can learn, the Teachers have not the confidence of the neighbourhood. In the large and thriving town of Gudiatam, a requisition has been made to me for the establishment of a Taluk School on the Wallajapett model. A subscription list has been opened, and been liberally subscribed to. I propose very shortly to place the matter before the Director of Public Instruction.

New Abkarry Act. 27. There has been extreme difficulty in bringing the farm into practical conformity with the provisions of the Act, owing to the incessant changes taking place in the lists of persons in charge of shops and stills. This subject has latterly been very fully discussed, and as the farm does not fall in for another year, there will be time to decide where reform is most wanted.

Rent Recovery Act. 28. The attention of all Zemindars and other landholders has been specially drawn to the provisions of Madras Act VIII of 1865. I shall take every opportunity of making known to the tenantry on these estates their rights under the new law. In the two large Zemindari the conditions of Clause 13 of the Sunnuds on which they are held has been for many years a dead letter. It is for the people themselves to take their stand upon the law in defence of their rights and property.

Registration of Assurances.
Compulsory Registration No. 2,547
Optional 2,052
Fees collected Rupees 4,349

29. The operations under Act XVI of 1864, are shown in the margin.

Emigration. 30. One hundred and fifty-one persons, men, women, and children, emigrated to the Colonies of Natal and Mauritius. There was a considerable exodus towards the coffee-growing tracts, where labour is scarce and highly paid.

Railway. 31. Of Railways there is nothing new to record. The Tramway to Conjeveram has been opened during most of the year, and is, I am told, a financial success. Of the question of its conversion into a Railroad of ordinary gauge, and its prolongation south, I have heard nothing further. The floods in December caused some serious damage and interruption on the North-West Line.

Public Works Imperial. 32. The Budget allotment for the year was 2,03,243 Rupees. This was distributed as follows: Extension of the Ponne and Cheyar Anicut Projects, Rupees 35,947 and Rupees 19,700 respectively; Agricultural Repairs, Rupees 61,000; Communications, 72,222; and Buildings, Civil, Military, and Police, Rupees 14,374.

33. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,72,801, of which Rupees 47,635 were laid out on new works, and Rupees 1,25,166 on repairs. Amongst the works thus executed, the most important were the strengthening of the Palar Anicut by additions to the apron, and the further extension and improvement of the net work of channels leading from the Ponne and Cheyar Anicuts. The state of the Ponne Anicut itself has been alluded to in the early part of this Report. I have not heard what action the Department of Public Works has taken with respect to it, but upon the early restoration* of the damaged brick work will depend a large stake in the revenue of the year upon which we have just entered.

34. Of the Rupees 19,700 set apart for the further development of the Cheyar Anicut Scheme, only Rupees 5,997 appear to have been spent. I am not informed how this has happened, but any inactivity is to be deplored in connexion with these large irrigation projects, and particularly in the case of the Cheyar Anicut works, which even in their present incomplete state are more remunerative than either of the sister projects.

35. In the maintenance and repair of tanks and roads, the expenditure was respectively Rupees 69,024 and Rupees 59,317. The first of these two items will always be a very heavy one in this District, and it is lamentable to think how many years must elapse before numberless important works, now in every stage of disrepair, can come in for their share of the very inadequate allotments made to the District for such purposes.

36. The roads, I am able to say from personal observation, are in good working order.

37. The total outlay on buildings, Civil, Military, and Police, was Rupees 10,086.

District Road Fund.

	Rs.
Road Fund	33,783
Sale of Manure	263
Fish Rent	4,716
Transfer from Pound Fund	2,000
Avenue Clippings	10
Grass Rent	240
Rent and sale of Reeds	20
Miscellaneous	522
Total	41,354

38. The total receipts credited to this Fund during the year, amounted, as shown in the margin, to Rupees 41,354. This added to Rupees 29,726, the balance on the 1st May 1865, makes up a fund of Rupees 71,080 available for expenditure. The Budget allotment having been estimated before the assets of the Fund were fully realized, was originally fixed too low; but even of the Rupees 47,881 then set apart, Rupees 42,498 only have been expended on actual work.

39. Instead, however, of the large surplus of Rupees 28,582, remaining to the credit of the new Budget, there is only a balance of Rupees 13,732 shown in the Treasury Accounts, as the Accountant General has, in the letter quoted in the margin, directed that in addition to the Rupees 1,350 provided in the Budget of 1865-66 for Public Works Establishment, a further sum of Rupees 13,500 should be debited against the Fund on the same account. The total expenditure, as shown in the accounts, is thus raised to Rupees 57,347. I have not the Accountant General's letter by me to refer to, but even with this additional, and as yet unexplained charge, there will remain a balance of Rupees 13,732 to the credit of the Budget for the current year.

Jungle Conservancy.

40. In the Statement below are exhibited the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balance under "Jungle Conservancy." This shows an increase of Rupees 3,829-7-8 in the revenue from this source. The license system has now been extended to the smaller jungles under the management of the Revenue authorities. In the absence of all complaint, the Rules appear to work smoothly. The re-imposition of a moderate tax on bamboos has been advocated.

Years.	Balance at the beginning of each year.			Receipts.			Total.			Disbursement.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1861-65.	17,728	14	1	11,619	9	5	29,348	7	6	19,003	1	1	10,345	6	5
1865-66.	10,345	6	5	15,449	1	1	25,794	7	6	21,552	7	9	4,241	15	9

Avenues.

41. Much has been done in this direction during the year. There are now flourishing young avenues along most of the principal roads. The cost of establishment is necessarily very great, but without a large and closely watched agency nothing could be done. The nurseries are well stocked with young trees ready for transplanting. Experiments are being made in planting out portions of the bare hills in the neighbourhood of Arcot and Chittoor, but the season has been so dry and hot that success will be very doubtful.

42. In addition to the nurseries which have already been established, a Casuariana tope has been formed on the banks of the Chittoor river. The young trees are doing admirably, and it is in contemplation to make similar plantations on the banks of the Ponne and Palar rivers.

43. The lengths of road planted out with avenues aggregate 440 miles, and the cost of maintenance of the 69,700 growing trees has been Rupees 17,500.

44. The Railway Company have taken up a considerable tract near Tripatti for a firewood plantation, and are in treaty for another block of sandy waste near the confluence of the Ponne and Palar rivers. This movement deserves every co-operation and encouragement.

Pound Fund.

45. The receipts amounted to Rupees 6,610. This sum added to the balance at the end of the preceding year raises the fund to Rupees 7,848, being Rupees 372 in excess of the receipts of the preceding year.

46. The expenditure was Rupees 6,560, inclusive of Rupees 2,000 transferred to the credit of Road Fund. This too was Rupees 322 more than the amount spent during the previous year.

47. The number of Cattle Pounds in the District is 176. I propose to make some addition to the number during the current year.

Municipal Operations.

48. The Municipal spirit showed a gratifying activity during the year under review. Considerable sums were raised by private subscription in Chittoor, Wallajpet, and Chendragherry,

and with the money so contributed, aided by an equivalent from Local Funds, much has been done for the sanitation and embellishment of all three places. In Tripatti, the Municipal improvements adverted to in former Reports have been prosecuted with most gratifying results. The inhabitants themselves ascribe the absence of cholera during the last feast to the improved cleanliness and comfort of the town and its environs.

49. Rupees 515 were spent in the extirpation of prickly-pear, with immense benefit to the places so aided. The private contribution in labor is estimated at some Rupees 3,000. These operations will be extended during the current season.

Dispensaries and Langarkhanas.

50. The Civil Dispensary at Ranipet, which had been closed since October 1864, owing to the want of private support, was re-opened during the year under review, and allotments made from the Langarkhana benefactions for the maintenance of this and the sister institution at Vellore, which had also been for some time in a languishing state. It is hoped that under the arrangements now made, the comfort and usefulness of both institutions will be greatly promoted without any recurrence of the financial embarrassments under which they have latterly laboured.

51. The new Dispensary building at Chittoor has not progressed so rapidly as might have been, owing to the loss in transit by post of the plans; but these have been since replaced, and it is hoped that there will be no further impediment to its early completion.

Railway Station Choultries.

52. The choultry at Tripatti station, which I mentioned in my last Report as being constructed by a native gentleman at his own expense has been finished. The choultry sanctioned for the Arcotum Junction Station has not yet been begun. At no place is a building of the sort more urgently required.

Police.

53. It speaks well for the Police that during times of great scarcity and distress crime should have steadily diminished. In graver offences there is a decrease of 484 cases. Under dacoity, the improvement is very gratifying. The figures under robbery do not show so well, but the bulk of the cases are of a most trivial nature. In house-breaking and theft there is a marked decrease. The operations of the Village Magistracy are likewise steadily extending. The force itself is a clean, orderly, well-set of body of men. Among the Inspectors are several first rate officers, and much detective ability has been shown during the year in some of the more criminal parts of the District. Four hundred and eighty-two persons met their death by suicide or accident. This is less by one hundred and forty-three persons than last year's Return.

The demise of the Zemindar of Kangundi and the Poligar of Bungari.

54. The Zemindar of Kangundi and Poligar of Bungari died during the latter part of the year. The successors to both estates have been appointed; but the Bungari Poligar being a minor, arrangements are being made to bring the estate under the management of the Court of Wards.

CUDALORE, 26th May 1866.

No. 101.

From C. W. READE, Esq.,
Collector of SOUTH ARCOT,
To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I. I have the honor to submit my Report, on the Administration of this District, for the official year 1865-66, accompanied by the Statements numbered from 1 to 6, prepared agreeably to the printed forms, received with the Board's Circular Memorandum, No. 391, dated 21st April last.

Season.

2. The season, as the Board are aware, has been throughout most unfavorable to agriculture. There was, comparatively, very little rain from May to December 1865, and I may say none from January to April 1866. This want has resulted in large tracts of both wet and dry lands being left waste, or the crops attempted to be raised on them having wholly or partially withered, and even where the crops in some parts have matured, owing to the advantages of river or canal irrigation, the out-turn has been unusually small.

3. The bad harvest has thus raised the prices of all grain, and in no previous year have these prices averaged what they are at present. Other evils have, of course, attended this unpropitious season, and the want of water has affected cattle as well as agriculture. Tanks and ponds have been empty for some months, and, I believe, we really know little of the actual distress and straits which the people in the interior parts of the District have suffered, and are still suffering, from this terrible scarcity of an element so essential to the very existence of themselves and their cattle.

4. Murrain among cattle prevailed in May, July, and October. But deaths from cholera and small-pox were less than in the preceding year; and considering the causes of disease and epidemics, which the character of the season seemed so greatly to favor, it is surprising that the sanitary state of the District is, on the whole, so satisfactory as I believe it to be.

Cultivation No. 1.

5. The total extent of land brought under cultivation during the year was Acres 10,94,020, bearing an assessment of Rupees 31,34,798; this, as compared with the past official year, exhibits a net decrease, as shown in the margin, of Acres 3,235, assessed at Rupees 26,005. This result is due, primarily, to the falling off in the cultivation of dry lands; and secondly, to the sacrifice of revenue consequent on the Kyvit and Poromboke lands having been placed on an equality with the rest of the Tanjore lands of the District.—*Vide Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 5,031, dated 9th August 1864.* But if from the total decrease of Rupees 32,568, as above, the increase in wet cultivation as well as the sacrifice of revenue on introducing the revised rates of assessment to Nunjah Kyvit and Poromboke lands be deducted, there will be a net decrease of Acres 3,235, or Rupees 26,005, as shown in the following Statement:—

	Acres.	Assessment.
Decrease in cultivation of dry land...	6,703	10,055
Sacrifice of revenue in introducing revised rates of Teerwah to Kyvit and Poromboke lands ...		22,513
Deduct...	6,703	32,568
Increase gained in wet cultivation ...	3,468	24,276
Sacrifice of revenue in introducing revised rates of Teerwah to Kyvit and Poromboke lands ...		17,713
Balance...	3,468	6,563
Net Decrease...	3,235	26,005

The decrease in the cultivation of dry land is mainly owing to the relinquishment of land by the Ryots within the prescribed period, particularly in the Taluks of Tirunamalai and Tiruvannamalai, where the want of seasonable rain at the beginning of the season, and the fears of deficiency thereafter, led to many resigning their holdings. The rain which fell during the months of October and November encouraged the extension of wet cultivation; but the subsequent total failure prevented the proper maturity of either wet or dry produce.

Prices, No. II.

6. From Statement No. 2 it will be seen that the prices of all the different kinds of grain except varagoo, horse-grain, wheat, and gingelly-oil seed, were higher than in the preceding year, accounted for by the causes already sufficiently noticed.

Collections, No. III.

	Rupees.
1864-65 ...	40,50,625
1865-66 ...	38,25,025
Decrease...	2,25,600

a decrease of Rupees 2,25,600 as compared with the preceding year.

	Rupees.		Rupees.
1864-65 ...	8,553	1864-65 ...	21,373
1865-66 ...	8,829	1865-66 ...	21,399
Increase...	277	Increase...	26

Ryotwar.

	Rupees.
1864-65 ...	31,21,070
1865-66 ...	27,65,297
Decrease...	3,55,863

grant of far larger remissions on Punjab and Nunjah waste and Shavy in this, than in the preceding year.

Miscellaneous.

	Rupees.
1864-65 ...	19,734
1865-66 ...	68,152
Increase...	33,418

Abkarry.

	Rupees.
1864-65 ...	1,69,373
1865-66 ...	1,96,843
Increase...	27,470

Income Tax.

	Rupees.
1864-65 ...	27,168
1865-66 ...	22,885
Decrease...	4,283

Sea Customs.

	Rupees.
1864-65 ...	33,787
1865-66 ...	41,007
Increase...	7,220

Land Customs.

	Rupees.
1864-65 ...	55,519
1865-66 ...	62,002
Increase...	6,483

Salt.

	Rupees.
1864-65 ...	5,11,062
1865-66 ...	5,53,922
Increase...	42,860

7. The total collections on account of all sources of revenue, during the past and present official year, are shown in Statement No. 3. The collections during the year, both arrears and current, amounted to Rupees 38,25,025, being

8. The slight increase in the items of permanently settled estates and Jodi on Shrotriem Inam, &c., calls for no particular remark.

9. The decrease of Rupees 3,55,863 in Ryotwar is due, first, to the realization, in 1864-65, of a large balance of arrears; second, to the transfer, in 1865-66, of sundry items from Ryotwar to Miscellaneous; and third, to the

10. The increase of Rupees 38,418 in the Miscellaneous items, is consequent on the transfer of sundry items to this from Ryotwar.

11. The increase in the Abkarry is due to the larger collections in 1865-66 of the outstanding arrears than in the year before, and to the more punctual payment of the current kists in the year under notice by the Abkarry Renter.

12. The decrease of Rupees 4,283 under this head is explained by the discontinuance of the Income Tax from 1st August 1865, agreeably to the Orders of the Government of India.

13. Under the head Sea Customs, there is an increase of Rupees 7,220 due to the larger export of paddy to Ceylon from the port of Porto Novo.

14. There has been an increase under this head of Rupees 6,483 attributable to the larger export of piece-goods and of gingelly-oil seed as well as indigo, also to larger imports of twist and yarn in the past year, as compared with the year preceding.

15. The salt transactions show considerable increase of revenue, amounting to Rupees 42,860. This increase in the present year is, of course, due to increased sales brought about amongst other causes by the greater facilities afforded in the approaches to the principal salt depots.

Stamps.

	Rupees.
1864-65	82,937
1865-66	94,779
Increase	11,792

Statement No. IV.

16. The marked increase in the revenue from Stamps is, of course, merely attributable to the increased sales which depend on the state of litigation before the several District Courts. Also, the Registration Act has, no doubt, had its influence.

17. There is a slight increase in the area of Cotton cultivation, and a decrease in the assessment in this, as compared with the year before, and which is noted below. The increase in the extent of cultivation is owing to the rain which fell in July and August 1865, and which appeared at the time so promising. The cultivation of the inferior and less highly assessed cotton lands, during the year under review, will account for the decrease in the aggregate assessment, although the area cultivated be greater. The increase in the cultivation and assessment from Indigo is due to the seasonable rain which fell in the months of May and June:—

Cotton.	Acres.	Rupees.
1864-65... ..	44,492	1,00,571
1865-66... ..	44,993	93,717
Increase	501	Decrease 6,854

Indigo.	Acres.	Rupees.
1864-65... ..	50,674	1,03,222
1865-66... ..	57,912	1,21,214
Increase... ..	7,238	17,992

18. I proceed to offer a few observations on the Statements 5 and 6; No. 5 showing the operations of the Local Fund, and No. 6 the working of the Press, during the official year 1865-66.

19. In the former Statement (No. 5) the total amount of receipts under different heads comprising, first, District Road Fund; second, Jungle Conservancy Fund; third, Pound Fund; fourth, Public Bungalow Fund; fifth, Endowment Fund; sixth, Process Service Fund in the Revenue Department, aggregates Rupees 97,503-4-3, which, with the balance at the beginning of the year 1865-66, amounts to Rupees 1,24,093-2-3.

RS.	A.	P.
* 58,629	3	10
† 27,294	0	8
85,923	4	6

Deducting therefrom the expenditure on original works, and repairs, and miscellaneous charges, amounting to Rupees 85,923-4-6, there is a balance, at the close of the year ending the 30th April 1866, of Rupees 38,169-13-9.

20. A few remarks on the receipts and charges in respect of each of the items may seem called for.

1. District Road Fund.

21. The actual receipts under this head amount to Rupees 65,751-12-9 comprised of several items as noted below. If the amount of Rupees 13,651-2-11, being the balance of the preceding year be added, it aggregates Rupees 79,405-15-8:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Road Fund... ..	52,821	0	6
Ferry rents... ..	1,499	4	4
Surplus of the Pound Fund transferred to this head on the 1st July 1865	2,500	0	0
Rent of manure... ..	12	3	0
Tank and river fisheries	7,133	14	7
Sale of avenue clippings	306	15	9
Amount credited to the District Road Fund, being the subscription collected from Ryots for clearing the tank in Yellavanasore Taluk.— <i>Vide</i> Board's Proceedings, 17th March 1866... ..	1,200	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts	276	6	7
Total... ..	65,751	12	9

22. The expenditure amounts to Rupees 64,783-11-0, leaving a balance of Rupees 14,622-4-8, on the 30th April 1866.

	RS.	A.	P.
Disbursements made on original works and repairs	58,279	3	10
Establishment	3,181	9	2
Town Improvement	505	0	0
Ferry Establishment	22	12	0
Miscellaneous	395	2	0
For the repair of a pond in Yellavanasore Taluk.— <i>Vide</i> Board's Proceedings, 17th March 1866	2,400	0	0
	64,783	11	0

Jungle Conservancy Fund, No. II.

23. The tax levied on fuel, firewood, sale proceeds of trees, and other miscellaneous receipts falling under this head, amount to Rupees 5,991-8-7, which, added to the balance at the beginning of the year, amounts to Rupees 15,619-6-6, from which, deducting the charges, Rupees 1,815-7-10, incurred on account of improvement and maintenance of existing plantations and other miscellaneous charges, there is a balance of Rupees 13,803-14-8 unexpended.

Pound Fund, No. III.

24. The fines levied under Act III. of 1857, and the sale proceeds of cattle and other miscellaneous receipts amount to Rupees 9,414-4-4, which, with the balance of Rupees 2,683-4-11 at the beginning of the year, make a total of Rupees 12,097-9-3. But of this amount, Rupees 8,572-1-10 has been transferred this year to the District Road Fund, deducting which, in addition to the charges for establishment and miscellaneous, there remains a balance of Rupees 3,525-7-5 in favor of the Pound Fund.

Public Bungalow Fund, No. IV.

25. The receipts from fees, &c., under this head amount to Rupees 1,818-9-6, which, added to the Rupees 627-8-3, the balance at the beginning of the year, makes a total of Rupees 2,446-1-9, and deducting from this Rupees 1,036-5-9 for establishments and other miscellaneous charges, the balance at credit is Rupees 1,409-12-0.

Endowment Fund, No. V.

26. Agreeably to the Proceedings of the Board, dated 16th February 1865, No. 918, of 1865, the balance standing in 1864-65, in favor of the Tirupapuliyur Chuttrum, after deducting charges, was credited to this head, and amounts to Rupees 1,383-11-6. Deducting Rupees 929-1-0 on account of charges incurred in repairing the Chuttrum, and in feeding the poor and paying the establishment, there is left in favor of the fund a sum of Rupees 454-10-6.

Process Service Fund, No. VI.

27. The batta collected under the provisions of Act II. of 1864, and which forms this fund, amounted to Rupees 13,140-5-7, from which Rupees 8,786-9-1 has to be deducted on account of establishment and other charges, leaving a balance of Rupees 4,353-12-6, on the 30th April 1866. Valuable as this Act may be, I am not without grave apprehension that it is capable of great abuse, and its operation will require careful watching to prevent its being an engine, as it were, of oppression to the poorer classes.

Press Department.

28. In Statement No. 6, the value of the work turned out, and the operations generally of the Press, are exhibited. The number of papers printed on account of office work, Gazette, and for other Departments, as well as of private work is 827, valued at Rupees 4,700.

29. The receipts on account of subscription to the District Gazette during the year amounted to Rupees 773-1-59, from which if, Rupees 369-10-3 be deducted, being the advance received on account of subscription to the District Gazette for the official year 1865-66, the actual receipts will be Rupees 404-5-6.

30. The charges on account of fixed and extra Establishments, Saderwarid, and Contingencies, as well as purchase of Stock, amount to Rupees 3,901-6-2.

VALLAM, 19th May 1866.

No. 117.

From G. BANBURY, Esq.,

Officiating Collector of TANJORE,

To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honor to submit the following Report on the Administration of this District for the past official year 1865-66, with the prescribed Statements, Nos. 1 to 6.

Season.

2. The season was one of the most unfavorable known for several years past. The north-east monsoon almost entirely failed, and the rain-fall during the year under report, was, on the whole, extremely scanty, being only a little more than half the quantity that fell in the preceding year, which was itself even decidedly unfavorable and far below the average in rain-fall during the past five years, as will be seen from the table entered in the Statement:—

Months.	1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
May	...	16	1	47	...	82	1	37	3	2	3	10
June	3	19	1	53	1	87	3	...	...	50	...	15
July	1	54	2	68	3	92	3	92	1	70	2	55
August	...	94	2	46	3	54	3	10	4	50	1	53
September	2	29	7	4	7	59	2	4	2	40	3	40
October	11	94	1	54	5	72	13	3	15	90	5	...
November... ..	1	9	12	73	12	73	10	7	3	50	4	35
December... ..	12	1	1	17	12	81	13	29	2	...	...	70
January	...	...	3	...	...	93	...	...	1	...	...	...
February	...	42	5	74	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	50
March	1	74	...	45	3	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	2	52	...	...	5	61	1	39	1	90	...	16
Total	37	84	39	83	61	61	51	21	36	42	21	44

Nor was the supply of freshes in the rivers abundant or regular. The rivers, except in the months of July and August, were unusually low, and in the months of November and December, when the young plants of Samba Peshanam, or the later rice crop which forms the staple produce of the District, begin to attain maturity, they failed simultaneously with the north-east monsoon. The effect was a considerable deficiency in the out-turn of the harvest, and in those parts of the District not under the influence of the Kaveri this failure was far greater. There was further a considerable loss in the shape of Shavi or withered crops.

Sanitary condition.

3. The District was far from being healthy, though diseases of an epidemic character did not prevail to such an extent as would have been expected in a season like the past. Owing to the extreme lightness of the monsoon, the prevalence of diseases incidental to the cold season was limited; but the effect of the severe and prolonged drought in the latter part of the year has been very injurious to the health of both men and cattle. About the close of the year, fevers of a virulent type, as well as small-pox prevailed, more especially in the Kadarambham, or the dry tracts of the District, where, to procure water even for drinking purposes has been a matter of great difficulty. While upon the subject, I may incidentally mention that as far as I have seen, the new plan of vaccination by which the Vaccinators proceed in a body, perform their operations

in one favored locality, and then disappear for many months or even years, is far less satisfactory than the old system of Taluk Vaccinators. As matters now stand, many villages will not be visited more than once in twenty years. I conjecture alteration will have to be made in the present procedure, and I am in correspondence with Dr. Shortt on the subject. Diseases among cattle also prevailed to a considerable extent owing chiefly to want of water and pasturage. The subjoined table shows the number of persons attacked by cholera, and the proportion of cases which proved fatal during the present and the two preceding years. The striking difference observable between the past year and that immediately preceding it is attributable to the fact that the latter was an unusually healthy year.

Years.	Number of persons attacked.	Number cured.	Number proved fatal.
1863-64... ..	7,238	2,131	5,107
1864-65... ..	160	65	95
1865-66... ..	3,117	491	2,626
Increase	2,957	426	2,531

Prices.

4. Prices have attained a height altogether unprecedented since the Province came under the British Rule, and their pressure on the poorer classes, more especially on those whose income consists of fixed monthly wages, has, as might be conceived, been great. The average rate of the current selling prices of rice grain, according to village returns of retail sales during the year under report, is, as will be seen by the subjoined table, nearly ten per cent. above that of the preceding year, and more than 210 per cent. over the standard commutation rate.

	Per Kalam.
	RS. A. P.
Standard commutation rate... ..	0 7 8½
Average during the year 1864-65	1 5 10
Do. during „ 1865-66	1 7 11
Increase above the commutation	1 0 2½
Per centage..	2 10 1½
Increase above 1864-65	0 2 1
Per centage	0 9 1½

The rise above the average rate of the last year, and which latter was no less than twenty-six per cent. over that of the year preceding, is attributable no doubt primarily to the deficient out-turn of the harvest; but we must not forget that increasing wealth and civilization tend to make money less valuable, and necessary articles of consumption consequently much dearer. I doubt whether a very abundant harvest would bring prices down, as many persons imagine would be the case. Moreover, the purchasers have got used to paying, and the sellers to receiving, enhanced rates; so that the latter are not likely to allow this, to them very pleasant state of affairs, to be easily disturbed.

Emigration.

5. The subjoined Statement shows the extent to which emigration to the British and the French Colonies has taken place during the year under report, as compared with the year preceding; and the fact that no increase is observable in the number of emigrants, notwithstanding the increased dearth of food, affords a sure indication that employment for labor at remunerative wages is obtainable within the District. This Statement does not include labourers embark-

ing to Ceylon, and no means exist for any precise or correct information being obtained regarding them.

										1864-65.	1865-66.
To the Mauritius.											
Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	390
Minors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	85
Total...										468	475
To the Bourbon and Guadalope.											
Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	485
Minors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	22
Total...										557	507
										1,025	982
Net decrease...										.....	43

Cultivation.

				Acres.	Assessment.
In 1864-65	...	...	...	8,96,908	37,80,600
„ 1865-66	...	...	...	8,86,482	37,81,361
Net Increase...				.....	761

6. As might be expected from the character of the season, the statement of cultivation shows a falling off to the extent of 10,426 acres. Instead, however, of there being a corresponding decrease in the assessment, there is a small increase of Rupees 761, and this apparent anomaly is attributable to a water tax having, during the year under report, been charged on a

large extent of Punjab land cultivated with dry crops by means of water drawn from Government works of irrigation, and which, by an oversight, had been charged with only dry assessment. It is, moreover, to some extent accounted for by an increase in the item of Fasaljasti, arising from the increased cultivation of a second crop on wet lands, and which, in the hope of the season proving eventually favorable, was carried on to a larger extent than in the preceding year.

Special Products.

7. The extent to which cotton and indigo have been cultivated during the year under report is shown below in comparison with the year preceding, and calls for no remark beyond that diminished prices caused diminished production :—

					1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton	...	...	...	...	6,911	6,451	...	460
Indigo	...	...	...	...	1,341	996	...	345

Collections.

8. The subjoined Statement shows the collections under the different heads of Revenue

as compared with the preceding year :—

Items.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue	41,69,417	40,64,444	...	1,04,973
Salt...	9,91,831	9,93,278	1,447	...
Sea Customs	2,86,482	3,31,106	44,624	...
Land Customs	68,776	61,876	...	6,900
Stamps...	3,27,690	4,31,772	1,04,082	...
Abkarry	3,20,206	3,20,570	364	...
Income Tax	64,005	27,890	...	36,106
Total...	62,28,407	62,30,945	1,50,517	1,47,979
Net Increase...			2,538	

Land Revenue.

9. In Land Revenue collections there is a net decrease of Rupees 1,04,973, resulting from a gross decrease of Rupees 1,43,357 under all heads except "Miscellaneous," counterbalanced by an increase of Rupees 38,384 under this last item. Of the former deficiency by far the largest portion, viz., Rupees 1,37,079, is found under "Ryotwar," and is attributable chiefly to the extent of loss in the shape of crops perished from drought, as also lands left uncultivated from want of water.

10. The only other item of decrease which requires notice is that of Rupees 5,747 under Jodi, and this is merely a nominal deficit arising from the fact, that in the year preceding the demand on account of additional quit-rent on enfranchised Inams was brought to account, and collected with arrears due for the months preceding the beginning of the official year; while in the year under report no demand for past months had to be brought to account.

11. The increase in Miscellaneous item of land revenue is likewise nominal, and arises in consequence of the collections of only ten months on account of certain items transferred to this head from "Ryotwar" having been included under this head in the preceding year; while in the year under report those of twelve months have been included in it.

* Rupees 1,37,079.

12. I would beg to add that the decrease* exhibited under the head Ryotwar does not represent the actual extent of loss, since the portion of the demand for the Fusly year yet remains to be collected, and what the actual fall off in the revenue may be has therefore yet to be ascertained. The aggregate amount of remissions for waste and shavi, so far as can be now calculated, is likely to exceed two lakhs of Rupees against Rupees 84,109 remitted in the preceding year, which, as already observed, was itself a decidedly unfavorable season.

13. It is, however, no use disguising the unpalatable fact that no small portion of the loss above indicated is attributable to the deteriorated state of the irrigation under the Kaveri in the more eastern section of the District, regarding which so much correspondence has already passed. It is true that the evil has, in no small degree, been aggravated by the adverse nature of the season; but while literally no remission has been found necessary in the Taluk of Nannilam, nearly one-third of the total amount of remissions for the whole District has to be granted for the adjoining and sister Taluk of Mayaveram; this fact too clearly demonstrates that the outcry regarding the state of the Kaveri is not without foundation. There is, again, another significant fact which it would not be out of place here to notice: while the balance of current kists remaining uncollected at the end of the last month is only Rupees 2,616 in the Nannilam Taluk, the similar balance in the Mayaveram Taluk is close upon a lakh.

14. The channels for irrigation and drainage in the south eastern part of the District are likewise represented to be in a deteriorated state, and this also in a measure accounts for the falling off in the land revenue collections; the estimated amount of remissions in the two Taluks of Tritrapundi and Negapatam thereby affected being about 87,000 Rupees, or more than one-third of the total approximate amount.

Coercive Process.

15. Owing to the losses which the Ryots have more or less generally sustained from a succession of bad seasons, comparative difficulty has been experienced in realizing the Government demand during the year under report.

Value of property sold for Arrears.

Years.	Movable.	Immovable.	Total.
1864-65	1,05	1,504	3,309
1865-66	1,109	4,886	5,995
Net Increase.			2,686

The annexed tabular Statement shows the extent to which it had been found necessary to have recourse to coercive process, and from this it will be seen that the value of property sold during the year under report was about Rupees 6,000, being nearly double the amount of property sold last year; and that the proportion of real property was much larger.

Nearly two-thirds of this sum appertains to the Tritrapundi Taluk already alluded to; and considering the present high value of land it doubtless indicates the reduced circumstances of a portion of the Ryots in that locality.

Abkarry.

16. The small increase of Rupees 364 under the head of Abkarry calls for no remark.

Income Tax.

17. The Income tax was in force during only the first three months of the year, and hence the large falling* off observable under this head.

* Rupees 36,105.

Sea Customs.

18. The large increase of Rupees 44,624 under the head of Sea Customs is made up of an increase of about Rupees 32,000 in the amount of duty collected on imports, and of about Rupees 12,000 in that on exports. The former arises chiefly from the increased importation of betel-nut, piece goods, and yarn from Ceylon and the Straits, and of Railway Stores from England, the latter from an increased exportation of paddy and rice, as well as sundry other goods to Ceylon.

Land Customs.

19. Under the head of Land Customs, there is a falling off of Rupees 6,900, arising chiefly by the diminished exportation of grain and sundry goods to the French Settlement of Karical, as well as a diminished importation of liquor, metals, and other Europe goods into that Settlement, whence these articles generally find their way into the interior.

Salt.

20. Under the head of Salt, there is only a small increase of Rupees 1,447. This doubtless would have been greater had the endeavours made for replenishing the stock of salt at Negapatam, with a view to meet the increased demands of the Railway trade, been attended with the success that could have been desired. Until, however, the line of water communication between the eastern terminus, Negapatam, and Vedarniem is completed, and is rendered available throughout the year, it does not seem likely that this object could be fully attained. The whole matter of supplying Negapatam, or some other station on the line with salt continuously and reliably, is most important, and is still under consideration. My view of the case though worth but little, owing to my short experience, is to connect the Adrampatam pans and Nidamangalam station by a tramway; but this cannot be discussed here. Considerable improvement has been effected in the quality of salt through out the District, and although the stringent measures adopted with this view have, to some extent, interfered with the out-turn of the manufacture in some of the more northern divisions, a much larger quantity of salt has, on the whole, been eventually stored.

Stamps.

21. Under the head of Stamp Revenue, there is the considerable increase of Rupees 1,04,082. This is partly the result of a fuller development of the facilities afforded for the speedy adjudication of petty suits by the establishment of Courts of Small Causes, and by the extension of the summary powers of these tribunals within certain limits to District Munsiffs. It is attributable in part also to the introduction, during the year under report, of the Discount system of Stamp sales, thereby creating a more extended agency for the sale of Stamps. It is to be observed that, under this system, the receipts under this head represent not the actual value alone of the Stamps sold to the public, but also the value of Stamps in the hands of Vendors on the 1st May, and the amount of which must necessarily be large. A stricter compliance with the requirements of the Stamp Law on the part of the people, resulting from a stricter enforcement of its penal clauses, has doubtless had its share in bringing about an increase of revenue under this head of indirect taxation.

22. The operations of the several heads of Local Funds, and the working of the Printing Press, are exhibited in Statements Nos. 5 and 6 respectively.

District Road Fund.

23. Under the head of District Road Fund, the receipts during the year under report amounted to Rupees 47,613-11-5, and this sum added to the balance in hand at the close of the last year, viz., Rupees 40,817-14-3, gives a total of Rupees 88,431-9-8. Of these, Rupees 49,566-3-1 have been expended during the year under report, leaving at its close a balance of Rupees 38,865-6-7. The expenditure above shown includes the cash in the hands of the Executive Agency, and as the accounts of actual expenditure on works have not yet been made up, the exact amount thereof is not now ascertainable. Considerable progress has, however, been made in improving the means of communications, and in carrying out other works of local utility.

Jungle Conservancy Fund.

24. Under the head of Jungle Conservancy Fund, the balance in hand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rupees 4,042-13-10, and this added to receipts during the year, viz., Rupees 2,251-9-9, made up a total of Rupees 6,294-7-7. Of this, Rupees 3,667-0-6 have been spent upon the extension of plantations, as well as upon the conservancy of jungles, including the salaries of Establishment, thus leaving a balance of Rupees 2,627-7-1. The extensive gardens and plantations attached to His late Highness the Rajah's Chuttrams under Government management have received much attention, and notwithstanding the excessive drought which has prevailed, during by far the greater part of the year under report, much progress has been made in planting new fruit and timber trees in villages belonging to these institutions.

25. The only other fund which requires special notice here, is the Endowment Fund.

	Rs.
* Receipts inclusive of balance at the close of last year	1,18,022
Expenditure	76,140
Balance...	41,882

The bulk of the receipts and disbursement shown under this head* appertains to the Rajah's Chuttrams, which are eighteen in number, and these charitable institutions in which the distribution of food is conducted on an extensive scale have been a source of considerable relief to the poorer class of people in distress from the prevailing scarcity of food.

District Press.

26. The working of the District Press during the year under report shows very satisfactory results. The total value of work turned out has been Rupees 11,526 against Rupees 3,818, being the total amount of charges including Establishment, Stationery, and Contingencies, and thus exhibits an increase of Rupees 8,636 over the value of work executed in the preceding year.

	Number of copies issued.
1864-65	19,847
1865-66	34,069
Increase...	14,222

The circulation of the District Gazette has further largely increased; thus testifying to a better appreciation of the usefulness of this publication on the part of the people.

Concluding Remarks.

27. In conclusion, I would beg to state that the result of the Administration of the District, during the year under report, is certainly satisfactory; signs of prosperity and contentment are perceptible on all sides. The Police have done good service, and worked more amicably with the Magistracy. Education, now available in so many localities, is highly appreciated and taken advantage of. As a rule, the grievances, both real and imaginary of the people, receive early attention, and beyond a desire to see the irrigation works as efficient as in former days, I hear scarcely any animadversions against existing Administration.

TRICHINOPOLY, 19th May 1866.

No. 99.

From C. N. POCHIN, Esq.,

Acting Collector of TRICHINOPOLY,

To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Nos. 1 to 6.

1. I have the honor to submit my Report, on the result of the Revenue Administration of this District, during the past official year 1865-66, with the usual Statements marginally noted.

2. The season, on the whole, was decidedly an unfavorable one. The rain-fall during the year under review was generally scanty. The early rains that fell in May, July, August, September, and October were, as may be seen from the subjoined table, generally favorable for the cultivation of wet and dry crops; but the excessive drought that prevailed during the subsequent months, and particularly towards the close of the year, in the months of December, January, February, March, and April, materially impeded agricultural operations, and greatly affected the Car and Sumba crops:—

Months.		1864-65.			1865-66.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		M.	I.	T.	M.	I.	T.	M.	I.	T.	M.	I.	T.
May	1865...	5	2	7	10	8	7	5	6	0	...	...	...
June	...	0	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	3
July	...	...	...	...	6	9	2	6	9	2	...	...	...
August	...	15	1	9	1	7	4	...	...	...	13	4	5
September	...	2	1	7	3	3	5	6	1	3	...	...	...
October	...	26	2	5	16	8	0	...	...	...	9	4	5
November	...	10	1	4	6	6	0	...	...	...	2	5	4
December	...	4	3	4	2	0	5	...	...	...	2	2	9
January 1866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	1	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	0
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	7	1	4	0	8	4	...	...	...	6	3	0
Total	...	72	2	3	54	1	7	18	7	0	36	7	6

3. The freshes in the Cavery and Coleroon were more than usually scanty, and the irrigating channels, particularly the Weyacōndan, respecting which a special report has already been laid before the Board, suffered from this general failure of water.

Public Health.

4. The District has been, on the whole, healthy. There have been very few cases of cholera and fever, considering the extreme heat and drought. Cattle suffered to an unusual extent from want of pasturage and water, and from the excessive heat of the weather. In some parts of the District, there were epidemic diseases among them, though unattended with any considerable loss.

5. The new Settlement has been completed and introduced in all the Taluks of this District. Its general advantages are now being appreciated by the Ryots at large.

Statement No. 1.

6. It would appear from the Statement No. 1, that there is a net increase of cultivation of 49,331 acres, yielding an assessment of Rupees 27,608, as compared with the year immediately preceding. The entry of Rupees 6,790, as the assessment of so small an extent of Nunnah land as 384 acres, under the head of "Increase," is due to the fact that "Fasaljasty" is in-

ded in the said amount. The increase in the extent of Punjab cultivation is, undoubtedly, the result of the favorable rates of the new Settlement, in spite of the adverse state of the season; and I have not the least hesitation in stating, that had the season been a little more favorable, the beriz would have risen considerably.

Statement No. 2.

7. With the exception of wheat, the prices of all other kinds of grain rose very high during the past year. This I should attribute mainly to the falling off in the out-turn of all kinds of grain, and partly to their increased exportation to other Districts. The decrease in the price of wheat, is owing to a larger importation of that staple from the neighbouring Districts.

8. The falling off in the prices of cotton is ascribable to the American war having come to an end. The demand in Europe, for the Indian Cotton, has fallen short of the speculations of cotton cultivators in India.

Statement No. 3.

9. This Statement shows the collections under all sources of revenue. In permanently settled estates, the falling off in the collection by Rupees 7,123, as compared with that of the past year, is to be attributed to the fact that a large portion of arrears was collected last year, and an outstanding balance to a small extent remains uncollected. The increased amount of collection, under the head of "Ryotwar" and "Miscellaneous," is to be ascribed to the more speedy and active realization of the amount by the subordinate employes, who were otherwise engaged during the last year in connection with the Inam Commission, and the Settlement Departments.

10. The falling off by Rupees 7,345 in the Abkarry revenue, is mainly owing to the farm of the Military Cantonment, at Trichinopoly, having fetched a much lower rent than in the year preceding.

Stamps.

11. There has been an increase of Rupees 17,591 in the sale of stamps, partly owing to the effects of the Registration Act, (Act No. XVI. of 1864,) which restricted the registration of all old documents before the end of December last, and partly to the better observance of the Stamp rules.

Statement No. 4.

12. The increase in the cultivation of cotton is to be attributed to the strong inducements that were held out by high prices.

13. The fall in the assessment should be ascribed to the introduction of the new Settlement rates in the place of the old rates.

14. The slight decrease in the cultivation of indigo calls for no remark, as it only amounts to thirty-nine acres.

Statement No. 5.

15. This Statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements from all sources, on account of Local Fund. The collections under this head amount to Rupees 2,30,738, the expenditure was Rupees 1,32,923, and the balance is Rupees 97,810; of which, a greater portion, viz., Rupees 64,640, forms the village Service Fund, which is due to the village servants for Fusly 1275. Arrangements have already been made for the speedy payment of the same to the above servants. The details of the various items, under the head of "Local Fund," will be separately noticed in the special report on that subject.

Statement No. 6.

16. This Statement exhibits the work done by the Press Department of the Collector-ate. The value of the total amount of work prepared is Rupees 5,674. The small amount realized on account of private work is ascribable to the fact, that the Press Department here is exclusively engaged in Government work, and very little private business is executed.

17. The following Statement shows the revenue under all sources:—

Items.	Fusly 1274.		Fusly 1275.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Permanently settled	49,888	13	49,888	13	...	...	...	...
Shrotriem... ..	10,333	12	8,996	2	...	...	1,337	10
Ryotwar	12,15,447	8	12,43,055	0	27,607	8	...	...
Miscellaneous	37,665	12	35,351	15	...	...	2,313	13
	13,13,335	13	13,37,291	14	27,607	8	3,651	7
Abkarry	1,16,127	0	1,06,000	0	...	...	10,127	0
Income Tax	19,776	3	...	...	...	...	19,776	3
Stamp	68,959	0	86,550	0	17,591	0	...	...
Total...	15,18,198	0	15,29,841	14	45,198	8	33,554	10
					Increase...		11,613	14

18. The decrease under the head of Shrotriem Jodi is attributable to the fact that some of the Shrotriem villages have been transferred to Iyen, while others were added to the Chellumbrum Taluk of South Arcot.

The increase under Ryotwar is the result of a corresponding rise in the extent of cultivation.

The fluctuations under other items are to be ascribed to the reasons explained in paragraphs 9, 10, and 11 of this Report.

19. An abstract Statement, showing the total receipts and disbursements, is subjoined:—

Items.	1864-65.		1865-66.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.	
Total Collections	15,33,460		15,87,887		49,427		...	
Total Disbursements	2,99,887		1,36,671		...		1,63,216	
Total average...	19 per cent.		9 per cent.		...		...	

20. The increase in the amount of collections has already been accounted for in paragraph 9 of this Report, and the decrease of so large a sum as Rupees 1,63,216 in the disbursements, is mainly due to the fact, that the Revenue Settlement, and the Inam Commission, Deputy Collectors' Offices were removed, during the year under report, from this District, and that the two items, viz., Pensioners' Establishment, and District Tappal Establishment, on account of which sums debited, were formerly entered under the head of Land Revenue, having been of late transferred to other heads.

Coercive Process.

Rupees 8 in the case of two individuals, and the sum realized by the sale of the above property amounted to Rupees 8. During the year under review, no revenue defaulters were placed in imprisonment on account of arrears.

Emigration.

	Number.
1865-66... ..	714
1864-65... ..	381
Increase	333

21. The amount of arrears, on account of which moveable property was attached, was

22. The figures given in the margin will show the emigration, by sea, to the Mauritius, and other places. The increase of 333 persons over the past year, is mainly attributable to the unusual dearness of provisions, and to

consequent temptation to leave their homes in quest of earning better wages in other parts of the country.

Inam Commission.

23. The Settlement of the Inam Commission in this District has been brought to a close. About 400 undisposed cases were forwarded to the Collector, on the Deputy Collector of Inam Commission leaving this District. I shall adopt the necessary steps to ensure their speedy disposal, and hope to have them settled ere long.

Currency Circle.

24. The usefulness of the Currency Department has been, to a certain extent, marred by the rule, that notes for large amount should not be issued to parties for the purposes of remittance. Nearly five lacs worth of notes were in actual circulation at the end of the year under review.

Railway.

25. The Railway works are steadily progressing in this District, and to the distance of about nineteen miles from the Trichinopoly station, materials are being taken and ballast waggon work carried on. It is hoped, that in about a year, this station may be connected with Erode. Sites have been fixed for Railway stations in this District, and many of them have been made over to the Chief Engineer of the Company. Compensation for lands purchased, amounting to Rupees 66,000, has been disbursed.

26. I have had reason to be, on the whole, satisfied, during the short period I have been in this District, with the working of the Police. They, as a class, evidently are improving, and will, no doubt, eventually show themselves far superior to the old state of things.

MADURA, 21st May 1866.

No. 159.

From V. H. LEVINGE, Esq.,
Collector of MADURA,

To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honor to submit my Administration Report for the Official year, ending the 30th April 1866, together with the Statements Nos. 1 to 6, as directed by the Board in their Circular Memorandum, No. 391, dated the 21st April 1866.

Season.

2. The beginning of the year was favorable for all sorts of cultivation. From October there was a total failure of rain, causing a loss of crop to some extent, but river irrigated lands yielded mostly good crops. The dry crop was in many places bad, and in some totally lost.

Sanitary condition of the District.

3. Fever and cholera prevailed in almost all parts of the District, and small-pox made its appearance in certain localities in the months of October and December, but the mortality was not great. Cattle suffered for want of pasturage and water, and partially from disease.

1864-65...	55,013
1865-66...	61,290
Increase...	6,297

4. The marginal figures show an increase of 6,297 in the number of emigrants to Ceylon during the year under notice over that of the year 1864-65. The increase is attributable to the state of the season; to the higher rates of wages obtained in Ceylon for ordinary coolly labour; and to the facilities afforded to coolies by the emigration agency for going to and returning from Ceylon.

Statement No. 1.

5. The increase both in dry and wet cultivation is attributable to the favorable commencement of the season. In the sum against the item, Nunjah, under the head of assessment for 1865-66 is included also the second crop Teervah.

Statement No. 2.

6. The rise in the price of all the necessities of life was owing to the bad state of the season, and prices would have gone higher, but that the export of grain in any large quantity ceased, owing to import of grain by sea into Tuticorin; notwithstanding the high prices there are no signs of distress whatever, labor of all sorts is scarce, highly paid, and finds a ready market.

7. The fall in the price of cotton is owing to a fall in the value of Indian cotton in the Home market, owing to the cessation of the war in America.

8. From the following figures the Board will observe that the Land Revenue of the District, including the Peishkush of the Zemindaries when fully adjusted, will probably fall short of that of the previous year by Rupees 40,604 :—

	rs.
Land Revenue of Fusly 1274	22,24,577
Estimated do. 1275	21,83,973
Decrease...	40,604

9. The decrease is attributable to heavy remissions which will have to be made this year for Panjah and Nunjah waste, as well as for Nunjah shavi.

Statement No. 3.

10. The increase under the head of permanently settled estates is owing to the arrears of Peishkush outstanding at the commencement of the year being larger than was the case in the last, and to the punctual payment of the current Peishkush in a majority of cases.

11. The collection of quit-rent on the enfranchised Inams in the Ramnad Zemindary is the principal cause of the augmentation in the item of Jodi.

Ryotwar.

Board's Standing Circular, No. LVI., dated 4th August 1864.
Do. Miscellaneous Circular, No. XCIV., dated 31st August 1864.
Do. Official Memorandum, No. 654, dated 2nd August 1864.

12. The decrease under this head is mainly due to the collection during the year of a greater portion of the demand of the following items transferred from Ryotwar to Miscellaneous in Fusly 1274, as per Orders of the Board, marginally noted, having been credited to the latter head, and to the unfavorable character of the season.

Fish rent.

Sundry items under Ryotwar.

Revenue from Amany villages.

13. The reason assigned at the commencement of the preceding paragraph, chiefly caused the increase of revenue under the head Miscellaneous.

14. The increase in the Sea Custom revenue is mainly attributable to the export of a great number of pieces of country cloth to, and import of, a large quantity of areca-nuts from Ceylon.

15. The large increase of Rupees 40,652 in the salt revenue is attributable to the dryness of the season facilitating traffic between the Coast and the interior.

16. The slight increase in the Stamp Revenue and decrease in the Abkarry Revenue call for no remark.

17. The abolition of the Cambam frontier Choukey and Income tax is the cause of the decrease in those two items of revenue.

Statement No. 4.

18. The decrease in the cultivation of Indigo is attributable to a falling off in the demand for the article.

19. Uncertainty in the Home market caused the decrease in cotton cultivation.

20. In a few cases only compulsory measures were resorted to for the collection of the public revenue in the two Taluks of Melur and Palany, where the season proved more disastrous than in any other Taluks. The value of the real property sold for the recovery of arrears and the amount of arrears for the recovery of which coercive process was issued are shown below. No person was imprisoned for arrears.

	RS.	A.	P.
Value of property sold... ..	133	1	7
Amount of arrears... ..	143	3	0

Inam Commission.

21. Registers for the collections of quit-rent on enfranchised Inams, and Title Deed- for nearly all the Inams have been received from the Inam Commissioner's Office, but there are still some cases remaining to be disposed of.

22. During the year under reference only one Inamdar has redeemed the quit-rent imposed upon his Inam by a payment once for all of twenty years' quit-rent,* as required by the Inam Rules.

* Rupees 25.

New Tanks.

23. Under the new system of not taxing improvements effected at the Ryot's cost, two tanks were in the year under reference constructed, and the dry lands converted into wet, amount to eleven acres paying a Panjah tax of Rupees 15.

New Wells.

24. The number of new wells sunk during the year under notice was 333, and the extent of land brought under cultivation, with the aid of the water thereof, is 617 acres, assessed at Rupees 786.

Topes.

25. Agreeably to the Tope Rules, seventy-two acres of land taxed at Rupees 113 have been made over to private parties on application.

Ruined Tanks.

26. No ruined tanks were in the year under notice made over to any Ryots.

Freehold Rules.

27. Under the Freehold Rules, eighty-four acres of land have been taken during the year.

Forest Rules.

28. I cannot think the Forest Department in the District works well, nothing is done in the way of planting or conservancy, and the expenses of the Department absorb nearly the whole of the proceeds.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of Establishment	3,275	0	0
Working charges	3,122	4	9
Sale of Timber, &c.	6,529	5	3
Profit to Government	132	0	6

*Statement No. 5.
District Road Fund.*

having been credited for twelve months, instead of for eight months as for last year, and to the fish-tax having been slightly raised. The transfer to this head of the item, Avenue clippings, has also raised the revenue under this head.

Jungle Conservancy.

Pound Fund.

Bungalow Fund.

Town Fund.

29. The increase of 11,905-1-0 in District Road Fund is owing to the fish rents.

30. The increase in the receipts under the head is attributable to more efficient management.

31. The augmentation in the receipts from this source is due to more strict enforcement of the Act.

32. The slight increase in the receipts of the Public Bungalows Fund calls for no special remark.

33. There is a trifling increase of Rupees 793-6-0 in the receipts on account of the Town Fund.

34. The Endowment and Process Service Funds have been newly brought to the Local Fund Accounts from the beginning of the official year under notice, under the Board's Circulars, of the 20th June 1865, No. 3,348, (Standing Circular, No. XXXIX.), and the 3rd August 1865, No. 4,590, (Standing Circular, No. LII.) respectively.

35. The expenditure from the District Road Fund exceeds that of the last year by Rupees 14,315-3-7. This excess is chiefly owing to a large sum having been laid out this year for making road No. 18 from Percakulam to Pallapatty, a first class road.

36. The road establishment having been paid from the District Road Funds this year, while it was paid from the Jungle Conservancy Fund in the last year, has principally caused the decrease in the expenditure of the latter fund.

37. The increase in the outlay from the Pound Fund is ascribable to the construction of new pounds and repairs of old pounds, as well as to the appointment of certain pound-keepers.

38. The increase in the charges against the Town Fund is owing to the improvement of market No. 1, which is being rebuilt.

39. Planting operations were not so satisfactory this year, owing to absence of rain, however 5,406 trees were planted in the avenues, consisting of mango, tamarind, vangai, pongay, &c.

40. The number of trees thus planted this year being added to that up to the last year amounts to 37,611 trees planted since the formation of the fund. Seven hundred coconut trees have been planted in the Traveller's Bungalow Compounds up to the end of this official year.

41. 94,500 Palmira seeds have been planted along different public roads, and the bank of the Vagai, in the compounds of the Travellers' Bungalows at Melur, and at Cottamputty; and 48,470 seeds were distributed to private individuals who undertook to plant them.

Press.

42. Statement No. 6 will show that the advantages derived from the press are really very great. The Board had directed in their Miscellaneous Circular, dated 5th August 1864, No. LXXXVII., that an abstract of the working of the press should be submitted in the same form as that usually embodied in the Board's Administration Report, but as the form of Statement No. VI. recently received, contains, as the one alluded to above, all the information necessary, I do not think it necessary to forward the above abstract.

TINNEVELLY, 15th May 1866.

No. 193.

From A. WEDDERBURN, Esq.,

Collector of TINNEVELLY.

To W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Preamble.

1. I have the honor to submit my Report, on the Revenue Administration of this District, for the past official year 1865-66, together with the Returns prepared according to the new forms, received with the Board's Circular Memorandum, dated 21st April 1866, No. 391.

Increase in Wet Cultivation.

2. From the accompanying Statement No. 1, it will be seen that there has been a net increase of Acres 8,640 in wet cultivation during the past over that of the preceding official year, or a decrease of Acres 24,475 below the good year 1863-64.

Items.	Official year 1864-65.	Official year 1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Carr... ..	68,390	67,715	...	675
Peshanum... ..	134,670	143,985	9,315	...
Total...	203,060	211,700	8,640	...

Decrease in Carr Cultivation.

3. The south-west monsoon was favorable for the carr crops, under the irrigation of Tambrapoorney and Chittar rivers, as well as for those near the hills. There was a decrease in the cultivation of the lands, situated at a distance from the hills, as shown in the foregoing statement, and the total failure of crops amounted to Acres 260, or Acres 136 in excess of the preceding year.

Increase in Peshanum Cultivation.

4. Owing to the timely setting in of the north-east monsoon, a large area was brought under cultivation in the Peshanum season, in excess of that of the previous year, but it was not sufficient to fill the tanks depending upon rains, and, consequently, the crops under precarious rivers and rain-fed tanks failed to the extent of 1,705 acres.

Increase in Dry and Garden Cultivation.

5. The dry and garden cultivation raised during the year under report exceeds that of the previous year by Acres 24,004, as shown below, but the yield was scanty in some parts of the District:—

Items.	Official year.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1864-65.	1865-66.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry... ..	695,930	718,929	22,999	...
Garden... ..	18,409	19,414	1,005	...
Total...	7,14,339	7,38,343	24,004	...

Rise in the Prices of different kinds of Grain.

6. From the accompanying Statement No. 2 it will be observed, that the prices of different kinds of grain, except gingely-oil seed and cotton, were higher in the past than in the preceding year, which is owing to the continuance of bad season and consequent short produce. Rice is so

high priced, that it is imported from Tanjore and Calcutta, but there is neither famine nor distress,

1865-66...	16,628
1864-65...	2,840
	13,788

as wages are high, and the District generally is in a prosperous state. There has been an increase of 13,788 quarters in the importation of rice into this District, as per margin.

Fall in the Price of Rape Seed and Cotton. 7. The fall in the price of rape seed is attributable to this description of crop having yielded a good produce in 1864-65, while that in the price of cotton is owing to buyers for the home market holding back for a reduction of price. My Head Assistant reports, "The advance of the increased value of cotton has hitherto been enjoyed by the Chetties who act as middle-men between the exporters and the ryots, and not by the ryots themselves. The latter are, however, beginning to understand the advantage of keeping the crops in their own hands, instead of receiving advances from the Chetties for the cotton to be grown, and many of them now bring the cotton into the market themselves, and dispose of it at the current rate. A slight improvement in the cleaning of cotton generally is reported."

Increase in Collections under Land Revenue Permanently Settled and not Permanently Settled. 8. The Statement No. 3 will show that there has been an increase of Rupees 24,613 and Rupees 1,16,896 in the collections of 1865-66, under the head of "Land Revenue permanently settled" and "Land Revenue not permanently settled," which is owing to the punctuality in the payment of kists, and prompt resort to law.

Current Revenue collected with Facility. 9. The public revenue current was collected with facility.

Extent to which Compulsory Measures were resorted to in the Collection of Arrears. 10. As regards arrears, compulsory measures were resorted to in four Taluks to a small extent, as shown below. The value of real and personal property sold for the recovery of arrears, and the amount of the arrears for the recovery of which process was issued, are shown in the subjoined statement, but no person was imprisoned for arrears :—

1½ Pies per cent. on the demand of the whole Land Revenue.

	Number of defaulters.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized by sale.	Amount of arrears of revenue deducted.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Personal property...	2	112 7 3	119 2 0	...
Real do. ...	4	47 5 10	51 10 0	...
Total...	6	159 13 1	170 12 0	158 4 4

Decrease in Collection under the head "Jody." 11. The decrease of Rupees 2,569, under the head of Jody on Shrotriem and Inams, is owing to no collections having been made in April in certain Taluks.

Increase in Collection under Land Revenue, Miscellaneous. 12. The increase of Rupees 13,210 under the head of Land Revenue, Miscellaneous, is due to the quit-rent and jody on Sundry Inams having been credited to this head, agreeably to the orders of the Board of Revenue, dated 31st August 1864.

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