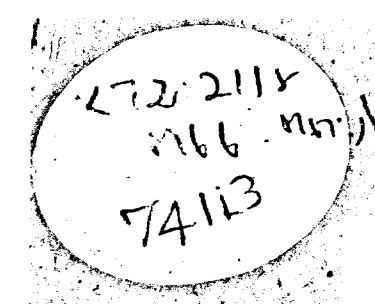


MADRAS REVENUE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
(1866-67).



1146

MADRAS Revenue

Administration Report

For 1866-67

N/S
7/9/94
NC-14-113

2.

3. PRICES.—For many years prices have continued steadily to rise, and a slight increase might have been looked for in the year under report, under ordinary circumstances. The unfavourable nature of the early part of the season, however, caused a steady rise in the price of all food-grains in May and June, and by the end of August they were almost everywhere at famine rates. A slight fall took place generally in October, but the rates continued to be unusually high throughout the year. The annexed table exhibits the average prices of the principal articles of consumption in each of the last six years. It will be observed that while in five years the prices of second sort rice, cholam, and raggy rose respectively by only 30, 40, and 34 per cent., in the one year under report they rose by 20, 29, and 35 per cent., the price of the med grain which forms the food of a large portion of our population having thus increased during the one year, or rather eleven months, under report, as it did in the previous

3-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
352	411	431	522
158	189	198	242
214	227	260	334
186	209	237	296
185	210	231	313
132	161	164	208
553	668	700	800
272	276	272	330
270	227	151	166

ature of the early part of the year and to any marked extent, though in the previous year, and there was a French colonies.

At one view the actual collections under five years. There is a decrease in the revenue except Abkarry and Salt, owing to against those of twelve months in the previous year, 12,096, Rupees 6,56,637 or £ 65,663 is balance being about £ 650,000 is chiefly comparison of the collections of the eleven collections of the previous year, the those ordinary fluctuations to which £ of revenue will, however, be separated.

[illegible]

6. GENERAL CHARGES.—The charges for the same series of years are given in the annexed abstract. The decrease is, as before, chiefly caused by a comparison being made between the charges for eleven months of the year under report with those of twelve months in previous years.

	1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67, (for 11 months.)	
	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 Office, and Revenue Survey..	70.7	59,24,787	67.7	38,12,095	62.2	39,84,523	61.9	
Abkari ..	2.5	1,39,817	2.4	1,56,831	4.3	2,70,416	3.3	
Income Tax ..	1.2	37,900	6	32,506	2	17,433	...	
Mutapha, or tax on Professions, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sea Customs ..	2.5	1,48,901	2.5	1,58,630	2.4	1,57,201	2.3	
Land Customs ..	0.2	14,292	...	10,408	1	8,489	1	
Salt ..	19.2	...	...	...	...	...	24.2	
Stamps ..	...	1,82,705	...	...	...	...	2.5	
Total ..	...	59,62,521	...	...	...	...	94.3	
Allowance to District and Village Officers ..	...	3,30,472	5.7	3,60,015	5.6	3,58,991	5.7	
Miscellaneous payments ..	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...	100	57,94,460	100	61,70,989	100	64,08,762	100	
£...	...	579,446	...	617,099	...	640,876	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	598,638	...	

7. COERCIVE PROCESS.—In making collections of revenue, but very few cases occurred in which it became necessary to resort to coercive measures. Of the whole amount of Rupees 558,74,586, only Rupees 47,439 were collected by means of legal process.

8. AREA OF CULTIVATION.—Notwithstanding the highly favourable nature of the season during the latter part of the year under report, the increase in the quantity of land taken up for cultivation has not been so marked as in previous years. The whole area was, however, 160,66,428 acres, against 159,95,431 acres in the previous year, being a net increase of 70,997 acres, with a decrease in the assessment of Rupees 6,722. This net result is obtained from a gross increase of 3,26,016 acres, against a gross decrease of 2,55,018 acres. The increase occurs principally in Coimbatore, Nellore, and Trichinopoly, and is apparently to be ascribed in the first two districts to the favourable nature of the latter part of season, and in Trichinopoly to a considerable quantity of land having been newly taken up at the reduced rates of assessment imposed by the Settlement Department. The only district in which a serious decrease took place in the extent of land under cultivation was that of Bellary. This was owing, of course, to the unfavourable season through which the district has passed, which could not but affect considerably the agricultural capital available; hence but little of the inferior soils were cultivated during the year. The fact, however, that the assessment has increased by Rupees 40,847, shows that all the most valuable land has been brought under the plough. In the Godavery district there was a slight increase in the area under cultivation, accompanied by a considerable decrease in the amount of the assessment, owing chiefly to the adoption

Year.	Area under Cultivation.	Assessment.
	Acres.	
1862-63	151,48,379	10
1863-64	153,94,179	22
1864-65	158,39,603	69
1865-66	159,95,431	34
1866-67 (for 11 months)	160,66,428	72

during the year of the reduced rates of assessment proposed by the Settlement Department. The marginal abstract gives the cultivation of the Presidency (excepting, as usual, the districts of Malabar and Canara and the Zemindary tracts of other districts) of the year under report, compared with that of the four previous years.

The subjoined Statement gives the extent of land under notice. The depressed state of the cotton trade in the article, since the close of the American War has again had the effect of reducing the extent of land devoted to this crop by 1,40,651 acres, or nearly 10 per cent :—

Districts.	1866-67, (11 months.)	Increase or Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.
1. Ganjam	5,472	— 3,713
2. Vizagapatam	21,740	+ 4,759
3. Godavery	24,023	— 1,940
4. Kistna	1,80,176	— 2,626
5. Nellore	36,031	+ 1,019
6. Cuddapah	60,929	— 7,804
7. Bellary	8,00,119	— 38,933
8. Kuraoel	343	— 43,853
9. Madras	171	— 109
10. North Arcot	2,666	— 533
11. South Arcot	41,993	— 24,843
12. Tanjore	6,451	— 2,080
13. Trichinopoly	91,567	+ 9,401
14. Madura	89,247	— 19,548
15. Tinnevely	16,601	+ 410
16. Coimbatore	26,238	— 5,558
17. Salem	16,116	— 2,695
Total	16,976	— 1,40,651

9. LAND REVENUE.—There was an apparent decrease in the collections on account of Land Revenue in every district, owing to the collections of eleven months being compared with those of a full year. If the collections of the year under report be compared, however, with eleven-twelfths of collections of the previous year, the result is materially altered. According to Statement No. 3 attached to this report, there is apparently a general decrease of Rupees 65,47,470 under this head, but the collections of the year under report only fell short of those during eleven months of the previous year by Rupees 10,39,139.

This net decrease is arrived at from a gross decrease of Rupees 15,60,908 in eleven districts, and a gross increase of Rupees 5,21,769 in eight districts. The heaviest decrease occurred in the districts of Bellary, Madara, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Godavery, and South Canara. In the four first named districts, the decrease is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the unfavourable nature of the early part of the season which rendered it necessary to allow the demand to stand over. In South Canara it is ascribed to the realization of heavy balances of previous years having been made in 1865-66, and in Godavery to the reduction in the assessment occasioned by the adoption of the new settlement rates.

The increase above noticed occurred chiefly in the districts of Tinnevely and Nellore. In Tinnevely it has arisen from the favourable nature of the latter part of the season and the consequent increased facility with which the collections were made, and in Nellore from extension of the area under cultivation.

10. APPEARLY REVENUE, OR THE TAX ON SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—Under this head of revenue, there is an actual net increase of Rupees 1,31,724. This, however, will be increased to Rupees 4,61,965, if the comparison be made with eleven-twelfths of the collections of the previous year. The increase is to be ascribed to the Farms sold during the year having realized higher rents than before. There is, however, a considerable decrease in the collections under this head of revenue in the Madras district, owing to the heavy balances against the renter which were collected and brought to account in the year 1865-66.

11. SEA CUSTOMS.—There is an apparent net decrease in the collections under this head of Rupees 1,24,276, but the collections of the year under report were Rupees 5,948 in excess of those during the corresponding eleven months of the previous year. There was, however, a considerable falling off in the Export trade from the ports of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts; and the reduced demand in the Home market for Coconut-oil also affected the exports from the ports of the Malabar district. The particulars of Export duty and Import duty collected in each district are given in the subjoined abstract:—

Districts.		Re-export duty.	Miscellaneous items.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	6,840	...	5	5,931
2. Vizagapatam	39,468	...	123	8,576
3. Godavery	6,812	...	967	47,799
4. Kistna	99	...	200	7,885
5. Nellore	21,146	79	6	124
6. Madras Sea Customs	19,43,256	20,925	19,404	11,86,885
7. South Arcot	12,245	...	29	33,199
8. Tanjore	1,09,752	...	979	3,08,503
9. Madura	15,769	...	25	24,728
10. Tinnevely	49,633	...	783	64,445
11. South Canara	9,126	...	1,421	51,609
12. Malabar	32,721	...	2,299	87,068
Total	12,77,505	5,23,008	79	26,151
				18,26,743

The following Comparative Statement gives the declared value of the imports and exports of the Madras Presidency during the ten years. It will be observed that the value of imports has fallen from 60 lacs of Rupees, and the exports of imported merchandise has fallen from 50 lacs of Rupees, and the exports of the year are not half the value of the exports of the previous year. This falling off must, however, have occurred almost entirely in non-dutiable articles, as the amount collected as import duty during the eleven months under report is Rupees 58,200 in excess of the sum collected during the twelve months of the preceding year, and the export duty is reduced by less than two lacs. The fall in the value of exports is easily explained. The value of cotton exported having been nearly 5 millions sterling in 1855-56 and less than one million sterling in 1866-67.

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YEARS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.			VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS.		Gross Duty.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandise.	Duty.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1855-56	231,33,876	137,16,696	368,50,572	6,47,704	335,89,656	5,42,263	6,64,361	...	11,31,972
1856-57	235,25,244	170,38,582	405,63,826	7	400,40,650	5,34,041	7,79,154	...	12,52,487
1857-58	216,85,453	186,23,162	403,08,615	...	390,09,627	5,97,623	9,10,155	...	12,32,416
1858-59	293,08,408	142,96,267	436,04,675	5,82,161	305,28,313	4,29,528	17,16,376	...	13,11,689
1859-60	293,07,033	171,39,684	473,46,717	16,01,718	433,30,847	7,13,632	12,56,494	...	23,14,750
1860-61	316,55,812	207,25,887	523,81,699	17,22,731	508,80,970	8,56,653	15,07,146	675	23,79,464
1861-62	344,91,138	222,85,900	567,80,038	13,58,719	532,50,736	7,12,211	11,60,099	260	20,71,293
1862-63	303,30,148	303,86,890	607,17,038	10,91,829	607,49,541	6,79,052	11,96,496	306	17,70,178
1863-64	402,65,473	360,75,985	763,41,458	12,77	623,39,284	11,01,710	17,35,648	126	19,94,913
1864-65	418,02,487	303,13,958	721,16,445	11,17,875	636,71,799	18,22,732	10,04,383	88	17,85,427
1865-66	473,87,412	366,42,492	840,29,904	12,19,390	626,10,223	10,26,25,378	14,01,719	600	19,20,508
1866-67, (11 months)	416,74,201	136,86,606	553,60,807	12,77,505	621,16,432	5,23,008	4,86,237	79	18,60,592

The following Comparative Analysis of the principal articles of Export and Import trade in 1866-67 as compared with eleven-twelfth of that of the previous year shows an increase in the value of the import trade in twist, cotton piece goods, glass, paddy, wheat, and other grains, malt liquor, metals, seeds, silk raw, provisions and oilman's stores, spices, and wines.

In Exports there was an increase in cocoanut, cotton goods, dyos, paddy, rice, hides and skins, horns, jewellery, precious stones, spices, and silk manufactures, and a decrease in coffee, cotton, wool, coir and coir rope, dregs of gingely, drugs, indigo, fruits and vegetables, grain of sorts, oil, provisions and oilman's stores, salt, saltpetre, seeds, sugar, timber and wood, tobacco, and wax.

ARTICLES.	VALUE, (eleven months.)		ARTICLES.	VALUE, (eleven months.)	
	1865-66.	1866-67.		1865-66.	1866-67.
<i>Imports.</i>	RS.	RS.	<i>Exports.</i>	RS.	RS.
Millinery and Wearing Apparel	11,55,273	9,36,402	Cocoanuts	19,64,553	25,04,079
Books	1,57,440	1,45,646	Coffee	71,62,662	41,91,785
Twist	65,64,270	80,81,785	Cotton Wool	443,81,652	94,37,789
Cotton Piece Goods, plain	78,57,827	78,94,570	Cotton goods	18,73,624	29,75,738
Do. dyed and printed	24,50,218	26,08,441	Coir and Coir rope ...	11,25,264	10,56,216
Coral unwrought ...	2,19,094	1,84,719	Dregs of gingely ...	4,66,988	2,82,451
Drugs and Medicines.	3,94,753	3,83,645	Drugs	2,16,104	1,32,104
Dyeing and colouring materials	1,26,144	60,011	Indigo	31,68,980	14,20,215
Earthen and Porcelain ware	1,20,750	80,732	Dyes of sorts	92,797	4,70,705
Glass and manufactures of	1,46,766	1,91,027	Fruit and vegetables.	2,66,623	1,39,416
Paddy	11,63,278	13,88,560	Food	6,39,493	7,19,520
Rice	24,02,855	14,52,911	Rice	60,39,442	84,51,333
Wheat	3,61,840	5,04,226	Wh	85,891	40,420
Grain of sorts	1,77,861	6,33,534	Grains	4,62,219	3,79,893
Jewellery, &c.	1,34,860	63,802	Hide and skins	9,660	9,228
Jute, manufactures of.	99,42	3,61,105	Horn	1,24,126	1,41,893
Machines and Machinery	2,404	1,54,197	Ivor and Ivory-ware.	14,737	17,708
Malt liquor	261	8,28,988	Jew	13,519	61,106
Metals	1,011	30,32,58	Ma	26,147	21,954
Paper	1,063	2,01,88	Oil	14,14,816	11,97,479
Provisions and Oilman's stores	4,06,889	4,78,853	Other	26,588	57,255
Railway stores	31,15,681	14,80,860	... ..	4,31,635	4,05,822
Seeds	2,78,476	10,89,873	... ..	1,23,948	88,519
Silk, raw	6,204	3,07,995	... ..	1,27,820	22,761
Silk, manufactures of.	4,81,250	1,98,940	... ..	20,80,065	4,89,748
Spices (including Betel-nut)	9,93,902	11,43,925	... ..	33,929	74,917
Spirits	5,59,482	5,67,972	... ..	21,63,013	21,96,823
Stationery (except paper)	92,624	90,813	... ..	1,909	7,024
Tea	2,29,953	28,381	... ..	25,16,984	18,58,020
Timber and planks ...	17,91,595	10,52,598	... ..	14,99,160	8,75,442
Wines	6,95,861	8,60,789	... ..	4,24,512	3,43,965
Wool, manufactures of.	4,71,230	3,68,295	... ..	93,837	40,933
All other articles not enumerated	70,47,025	48,13,663	... ..	16,05,773	21,06,430
Total	439,88,465	416,74,20	Total	825,13,898	445,86,571
£	4,338,846	4,167,42	£	8,251,389	4,458,657
Includes Government Stores	18,13,663	8,50,079	... ..	16,441	21,663
Do. do. Salt on the Western Coast ...	5,31,019	3,57,129	... ..	140	.....

The subjoined Statement gives the Export trade both in quantity and value for the last three years. As compared with eleventh-twelfths of the exports of the previous year, the exports of the eleven months under report shows an increase under cotton piece goods, rice, hides and skins, and spices, but the export trade in coffee, cotton wool, indigo, oil-seeds, and sugar, has fallen off.

ARTICLES.	1866-67.		1865-66, for 11 months.		1865-66, for 12 months.		1864-65.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Coffee	173,49,508	RS. 41,91,785	316,50,387	RS. 71,62,662	345,27,695	RS. 78,13,813	314,24,312	RS. 76,84,938
Cotton Wool	243,67,331	94,37,789	11,00,31,365	443,81,653	12,00,04,914	404,18,937	731,01,578	404,18,937
Cotton Piece Goods ...	6,58,224	29,75,738	14,67,515	18,73,624	16,00,925	33,35,915	15,30,598	33,35,915
Rice	15,28,596	14,20,215	13,23,134	31,68,980	14,43,419	60,61,257	14,45,986	60,61,257
Hides and Skins	111,20,993	84,51,333	40,73,050	60,39,442	41,43,327	19,39,139	42,78,276	19,39,139
Oils	11,04,160	23,53,398	14,60,215	18,16,015	15,92,962	27,77,237	37,12,229	27,77,237
Coir and Coir Rope ...	1,81,427	11,97,479	1,99,748	14,14,816	2,17,907	9,50,206	1,78,587	9,50,206
Oil, &c., Seeds	1,12,655	10,56,216	5,46,763	11,25,264	5,96,469	27,57,538	7,06,527	27,57,538
Spices	2,22,472	4,89,748	1,51,652	20,80,065	1,65,438	21,65,851	1,37,388	21,65,851
Sugar and other Saccharine matter.	2,84,631	21,96,823	3,84,506	21,63,013	4,19,559	31,69,050	3,79,924	31,69,050

The particulars of the Export trade in Cotton are shown in the two following Statements for the last eleven years. It will be observed that whereas 120 millions of pounds were exported last year valued at nearly 5 millions sterling, in the eleven months under report only 24 millions of pounds were exported with a value of less than one million sterling. This decrease was to be expected as the natural result of the general re-introduction of American Cotton into England.

Quantity and value of Cotton Exports for 11 years.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	RS.
1856-57...	539,88,065	72,22,286
1857-58...	550,15,309	87,71,724
1858-59...	383,52,342	61,17,902
1859-60...	825,12,321	95,97,135
1860-61...	788,22,027	112,91,211
1861-62...	875,44,171	170,40,215
1862-63...	623,74,333	238,12,882
1863-64...	724,90,386	447,18,112
1864-65...	731,01,578	404,18,937
1865-66...	12,00,34,116	484,16,348
1866-67 (11 months)	243,67,331	94,37,789

Statement showing the Ports to which Cotton was exported during the past three official years.

	1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67. (11 months.)	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	RS.	lbs.	RS.	lbs.	RS.
United Kingdom...	662,45,553	370,04,081	11,38,20,33	461,47,318	214,06,679	84,05,586
Ceylon...	93,560	90,829	2,55,2	1,01,140	30,900	9,600
France...	51,76,828	25,31,749	89,60,2	13,04,150	19,96,920	6,67,463
Penang...					140	20
Maldiv Islands...	84	31	1,2	272		
Bombay Presidency...	9,09,225	4,04,198	12,65,6	5,94,102	3,28,914	1,47,334
Bengal do...	4,21,380	2,30,937	4,93,36	1,81,986	4,06,070	1,49,101
Travancore...	84,776	14,242	32,32	17,921		
Indian French Ports...	2,20,172	1,42,876	2,05,55	69,439	1,98,608	58,685
Total...	731,01,578	404,18,937	12,00,34,2	484,16,348	2,43,67,331	94,37,789

The value of the trade in the principal food grains during the last ten years is given in the annexed Statement. It will be observed that for some years the exports were very largely in excess of the imports, that between 1861-62 and 1864-65, the disparity fell to about 400,000 cwt., but that during the last two years it has again risen very considerably. The exports of the year under report were nearly a million cwt. in excess of the imports:—

Years.	Impts.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	RS.	Cwt.	RS.
1857-58...	5,60,3	13,92,687	29,77,531	62,48,100
1858-59...	6,08,3	15,59,854	21,27,832	49,71,465
1859-60...	4,16,3	10,06,977	51,58,843	57,76,091
1860-61...	5,60,1	15,59,516	28,84,344	66,84,312
1861-62...	10,73,4	34,12,388	17,81,741	51,41,033
1862-63...	12,67,0	40,07,659	15,32,598	50,55,401
1863-64...	14,52,7	48,87,275	18,34,446	65,58,917
1864-65...	14,09,8	50,29,776	17,72,402	70,67,811
1865-66...	11,00,5	41,77,128	17,36,223	73,38,883
1866-67, for 11 months/...	8,15,5	33,59,002	17,91,352	92,11,329

Ports.	Detail of Exports in			
	1865-66.		1866-67.	
	Cwt.	RS.	Cwt.	RS.
United Kingdom...	8,527	26,545	13,714	41,488
Arabia...	25,446	1,38,672	49,186	2,73,901
Bombay...	2,21,295	10,97,809	2,56,624	14,27,827
Ceylon...	12,87,103	52,74,259	11,33,010	58,24,010
Mauritius...	49	172	1,29,602	6,73,013
Persian Gulf...	1,429	8,619	20,062	1,14,760
Other Ports...	1,92,374	7,92,807	1,89,154	8,53,330
Total...	17,36,223	73,38,883	17,91,352	92,11,329

The value of the Bullion trade during the last six years is given in the following Statement. It will be observed that there was a large falling off in imports, those of the eleven months under report being little more than one-third of those of the previous year. The exports, however, during these eleven months were nearly fifty per cent. in excess of those of the previous twelve months:—

Years.	IMPORTS		Total.	EXPORT.		Total.
	By Govern-ment.	By Individuals.		By Govern-ment.	By Individuals.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1861-62...		222,85,900	222,85,900	3,00,000	36,58,486	39,58,486
1862-63...	51,02,833	252,84,057	303,86,890	35,40,000	26,50,551	61,90,551
1863-64...	44,30,000	316,45,985	360,75,985	160,03,000	63,36,284	223,39,284
1864-65...		303,13,958	303,13,958	89,52,000	91,98,942	181,50,942
1865-66...		366,42,492	366,42,492	62,00,600	64,09,623	126,10,223
1866-67, for 11 months.		136,86,606	136,86,606	67,28,685	108,01,196	175,29,881

12. REVISION OF THE TARIFF AND REGULATION OF DUTIES.—During the year the Import and Export Tariff were completely revised by a mixed Commission sitting at Calcutta, and on receipt of their report the Customs Act of 1867 was passed. Under this Enactment, only such articles as are entered in the Schedules are liable to duty. The export duty on rice and other grain was raised from 2 to 3 annas per maund, and the import duty on sparkling wines was raised from 1 rupee, to 1 rupee 8 annas per gallon.

13. FRONTIER CUSTOMS.—There was an apparent decrease under this head of Rupees 27,220, owing to the comparison of the collections during eleven months with those of the whole of the previous year. There was, however, a real decrease in South Arcot, which the Collector has been called upon to explain.

14. SALT.—There was an increase of Rupees 3,44,442 in this branch of Revenue. (or of Rupees 11,49,320, if the comparison be made with eleven months of the previous year,) owing almost entirely to the increased taxation of the article; the price of salt having been raised from Rupees 1-8 per Indian maund to Rupees 1-11 in the month of March 1866. In the South Canara district, however, there was a falling off of no less than Rupees 1,26,897 in the collections. The decrease is ascribed to the severe distress in the Mysore country which had the effect of preventing the traders from visiting the South Canara Salt stores during the year under report. It is also probably owing in part to the trade in Salt from Madras to Bangalore by Railway.

It is satisfactory to observe from the annexed Statement that the consumption of this article in this Presidency has been in no way checked by the increased price placed upon it. The Home and Inland consumption for the eleven months under report was upwards of 63 lacs of maunds, while that of the preceding twelve months was less than 67 lacs of maunds. The consumption has thus increased by about 1½ per cent. The quantity of salt exported from the Madras depôt by Railway has continued to increase, Maunds 11,83,200 having been despatched in the year under report against Maunds 10,87,200 in the previous year, the excess being thus 96,000 maunds.

Items.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (11 months.)
Home consumption	I. MDS. 28,49,502	I. MDS. 29,74,214	I. MDS. 32,36,772	I. MDS. 33,30,837	I. MDS. 30,99,750
Inland do.	32,72,713	31,25,278	37,09,269	33,50,364	32,11,132
Total	61,22,215	60,99,492	69,46,041	66,81,201	63,10,882
Exportation	4,16,286	3,03,127	5,32,018	12,86,965	5,04,733
Grand Total	65,38,501	64,02,619	74,78,059	79,68,166	68,15,615
Government price for Salt per Indian maund	RS. A. P. 1 8 0	RS. A. P. 1 8 0	RS. A. P. 1 8 0	RS. A. P. 1 8 0	RS. A. P. 1 11 0

15. STAMP REVENUE.—Under this head there was an apparent net decrease of Rupees 2,41,025; but if the comparison be made with eleven-twelfths of the revenue of the previous year the decrease will be reduced to Rupees 25,575. There is, however, a large falling off in the sale of stamps in the Tanjore district, which is stated to have been occasioned by the unusual demand created by the enactment of the Registration law in the previous year. In most of the other districts there was a slight increase as compared with the sales of eleven months in the previous year.

16. INCOME TAX.—The Income tax was not in force during the year under report, but a sum of Rupees 13,911 was collected on this account, being the uncollected arrears of the previous years when the tax was in operation.

17. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The subjoined abstract exhibits the total revenue Receipts and Charges of the Madras Presidency during each of the last five years. It will be observed that in the year under report, the percentage of charge has been increased by about one-half per cent. This is occasioned by a larger number of Assistant Collectors having been employed during the year, and the revised of taluk establishment having been fully introduced.

Items.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (11 months.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts... ..	RS. 610,76,956	RS. 623,24,736	RS. 623,08,950	RS. 629,95,548	RS. 558,74,586
Charges... ..	60,45,981	57,94,460	61,70,989	64,08,762	59,86,381
Per-centage of Charges..	9.9	9.3	9.9	10.2	10.7

18. LOCAL FUNDS.—The annexed Statement shows the receipts and charges of the Road Fund in detail for each district during the last five years. Every effort is now being made to press on expenditure which, it will be observed, has not kept pace with receipts during the past three years. The assets of these funds will be largely increased by the receipts under the Road Cess Act, and the construction

and maintenance of all roads not strictly Imperial in character will devolve upon it, to the manifest relief of the Imperial exchequer.

DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.					CHARGES.				
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (11 months.)
Ganjam	RS. 143	2,965	3,370	3,446	5,349	RS. 260	1,095	5,747	2,587	RS. 942
Vizagapatam	217	3,167	211	3,655	10,310	1,232	30,790	1,232	762	5,182
Godavery	39,272	30,389	51,802	46,107	53,068	27,849	36,477	27,849	61,628	65,435
Krishna	17,642	42,01	30,792	20,007	13,...	16,122	31,140	16,122	13,338	15,173
Narasara	18,473	16,565	23,575	31,137	29,553	55,382	11,865	28,700	22,647	16,599
Cuddapah	3,450	6,357	5,977	9,575	11,245	11,865	4,380	2,564	9,039	8,985
Bellary	14,112	8,464	15,672	21,576	20,523	8,321	9,879	9,161	19,812	23,612
Kurnool	15,495	5,672	8,801	12,440	30,416	11,007	7,635	9,314	12,928	15,073
Madras	9,865	9,128	9,704	10,581	8,884	15,236	20,858	8,006	12,393	8,175
North Arcot	32,966	51,674	38,540	42,489	63,076	38,857	26,651	38,857	42,623	49,143
South Arcot	72,827	56,377	65,942	65,880	55,410	72,362	55,922	72,362	70,145	65,023
Tanjore	19,434	37,083	40,344	47,614	99,294	11,304	27,829	26,249	37,473	74,144
Trichinopoly	4,591	4,184	11,287	45,854	63,332	8,365	4,553	2,855	14,169	22,098
Madura	15,640	22,588	26,373	21,827	92,119	13,461	21,885	17,618	31,676	65,404
Tinnevely	14,243	13,350	26,373	43,445	41,033	11,634	11,634	16,618	26,489	37,125
Coimbatore... ..	6,541	16,147	29,505	38,501	55,341	6,785	14,420	23,489	30,800	27,490
Salem... ..	34,050	22,252	43,849	63,393	34,339	18,282	27,784	37,071	27,885	63,178
South Canara	8,559	11,924	13,637	13,494	38,541	5,952	14,298	19,153	14,484	7,998
Malabar	55,335	67,823	98,975	1,01,017	99,759	51,942	83,229	82,643	1,15,711	98,722
Total..	3,83,475	4,28,116	5,44,175	6,53,354	8,54,928	3,30,165	4,30,909	4,45,610	5,66,520	6,69,801

19. **DISTRICT PRESSES.**—The working of the District Presses continues to improve each year. In 1865-66 work of the value of Rupees 1,48,604 was turned out at cost of Rupees 52,170, and in the year under report the expenditure was reduced to Rupees 51,510, though the work turned out was valued at Rupees 1,56,224. The income of the Presses derived from the subscriptions to the District Gazettes, and from the payments received for work done for private individuals, increased from Rupees 17,311 to Rupees 18,271 in the year under report.

DISTRICTS.	1865-66.			1866-67, (11 months.)		
	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, and value of work done to private parties.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam ...	7,178	694	2,552	8,393	598	3,017
2. Vizagapatam ...	9,368	188	2,727	8,138	117	2,993
3. Godavery ...	7,851	809	3,072	9,567	1,371	2,211
4. Kistna ...	6,405	687	2,915	5,850	790	2,474
5. Nellore ...	11,109	184	2,541	12,672	334	2,950
6. Cuddapah ...	8,653	771	2,457	9,480	2,126	2,531
7. Bellary ...	8,363	2,256	3,956	9,410	1,963	2,595
8. Kurnool ...	5,401	810	2,995	4,978	781	1,976
9. Madras ...	5,944	554	2,372	5,514	522	2,102
10. North Arcot ...	6,362	445	2,331	7,531	223	2,906
11. South Arcot ...	4,702	774	3,907	5,145	653	2,311
12. Tanjore ...	11,526	1,090	2,42	11,194	1,910	3,853
13. Trichinopoly ...	5,676	346	2,96	5,888	773	2,851
14. Madura ...	10,026	808	2,45	8,201	746	3,613
15. Tinnevely ...	5,691	1,677	2,38	7,036	1,133	2,317
16. Coimbatore ...	6,229	955	2,341	7,496	999	2,711
17. Salem ...	9,305	276	2,404	9,418	410	3,022
18. South Canara ...	10,083	2,125	2,931	11,382	1,594	2,738
19. Malabar ...	8,732	1,862	2,413	7,931	1,228	2,339
Total...	1,48,604	17,311	52,170	1,56,224	18,271	51,510

20. **REVISION OF REVENUE ESTABLISHMENTS.**—These Establishments have been finally revised including the Office of the Board of Revenue, in the year under notice, and the final report on the subject by the Honourable Mr. Pelly, showing a net saving of expenditure of Rupees 7,85,442, has been submitted to the Government of India. The only material changes made in these establishments during the year, besides the revision of the office establishment of the Board of Revenue, were the complete revision of the several Salt Department Establishments; the increase of salary granted to the Deputy Collectors of Madras (Salt) and Malabar (W and), and the addition of a Clerk on Rupees 35 to each Collector's office to be attached to the Assistant Collector.

21. **SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.**—The marginal abstract exhibits the results of these Examinations in 1866, so far as they regard the officers of the Revenue Department. Though the number who have passed the Criminal Test is less by 314 than those who passed this Test last year, 191 persons have passed the Revenue Test in the year under report, against 154 in the previous year. There is still very considerable difficulty in finding qualified persons who have passed these tests

	No. of Candidates passed.
Criminal, Higher ...	43
Do. Lower ...	165
	208
Revenue, Higher ...	43
Do. Lower ...	148
	191
Salt Superintendent ...	7
Superintendent of Sea Customs ...	3
Accountant ...	3
Translator for lower grade ...	102

for the superior posts in the Department, and a very large number of appointments have consequently to be made conditional on the nominees passing the Examination Test hereafter. It must for some time be difficult to obtain sufficient departmental experience combined with the educational requirements necessary, but this difficulty will decrease each year. The Modified Test Examinations held in September 1866 and February 1867, have at any rate provided the Department with eleven officers of mature experience. It is to be regretted that of the 40 old servants of Government who attended these two Examinations, only this small proportion were found to come up to the requirements of the Examination.

22. **REVISION OF THE REVENUE SETTLEMENT.**—The revision of the settlement has progressed in Nellore and Tinnevely under the directions of the Collectors of those Districts. In Nellore, the classification of the Nellore taluk, and of a considerable portion of the Guduru taluk, has been completed. In Tinnevely two-hundred and fifty square miles have been classified. In the Madras district, the revision of the rates has been nearly completed, and those villages which were formerly rented have been settled on ryotwar principles, the rates imposed being the same as those on similar lands in the neighbourhood pending the regular revision of the assessment of the district.

23. **EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION.**—The experimental culture of various products has been carried on in several districts during the year. That of Carolina paddy has been in many cases very successful. The fact that this variety ripens in three-and-a-half months, and requires less water than the indigenous product, is a strong recommendation in the eyes of the cultivators, and the seed is now much sought after. Tobacco has also been grown with some success in the Godavery and Kistna districts from West Indian, Persian, and Shiraz seed.

24. **REPAIR OF RUINED TANKS BY THE PEOPLE.**—The people are gradually beginning to take advantage of these rules; a few applications have been received under them in no less than ten districts. Altogether 30 tanks of this description were handed over to private individuals during the year under report. It may fairly be expected that as the rules become more generally known, a larger number of applications will be received.

25. **SALE OF WASTE LANDS.**—Few applications have been received for these lands under the Rules. In Coimbatore, however, 1,838 acres were sold for Rupees 8,332, and in Ganjam 436 acres for Rupees 2,308. In Salem and the Wynad a few sales also took place, but the transactions were comparatively trifling.

26. **PLANTATIONS.**—Though efforts have been made in nearly every district to induce the villagers to plant trees for their common benefit, they have been but very partially successful. Little or no private enterprise has shown itself in this direction, except in the Madras district, where the extent of land under Casuarina Forest continues to increase. Government Nurseries are, however, maintained in all districts, and plantations at some of the Salt stations have been commenced on Government account. A large number of avenue trees have been planted, and orders have been issued sanctioning expenditure on wells for the irrigation of villages and plantations at places where water is scarce.

27. **DISTRICT EXHIBITIONS.**—The Cattle Show at Addanki, and the Agricultural Exhibition at Nellore, were very successful, notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the season. The new Exhibition instituted at Calicut was highly appreciated and largely attended, and the Cattle Show at Machairy in the Salem district, though this year on a small scale, gives promise of very favourable results in future years.

28. **CATTLE DISEASE.**—Veterinary Surgeon Thacker has been prosecuting his inquiries into the nature of the usual cattle diseases in several districts during the year under report. His treatment has been attended with marked success in several cases, and has been generally made known to the ryots throughout the country. It is hoped that the general indisposition to place diseased cattle under treatment will be gradually overcome. Some new types of disease were brought under notice during the year.

29. **NEW FODDER FOR CATTLE.**—The unusual drought which took place in the early part of the season rendered it specially difficult to procure fodder for cattle, and several interesting experiments were made with a new description of green feed. The ordinary prickly pear when denuded of

borns and boiled was found to be nutritious and acceptable to cattle when no other fodder was obtainable, though they invariably manifested a distaste to it when first offered to them. Full details of the experiment, with instruments for removing the thorns from the leaf, were circulated to all districts in view to more general experiments being tried.

30. MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATIONS.—As reported last year, the Voluntary Associations which were in force in a few districts have generally merged in Municipalities under Madras Act X. of 1865, and the Act has been introduced into many other towns with considerable advantage to the inhabitants. The Municipalities are, however, in too early a stage to admit of their working being fairly reported upon. In many towns the funds required for the payment of the Police form a very large portion of the available assets, leaving very little available for other municipal purposes.

31. REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.—The registration of deaths, initiated in the previous year, has been generally adopted throughout all the agricultural parts of the Presidency in the year under report, and it is hoped that a beginning has been made of the collection of what will prove very valuable statistics in future years. Considerable difficulty is, however, still experienced in obtaining anything like reliable returns of the deaths which take place in the Zemindary tracts.

32. RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.—The North-West Line of the Madras Railway is being rapidly pushed on in the Kurnool and Bellary districts, and the extension of the Great Southern of India Railway from Trichinopoly to Erode has already been opened as far as Caroor, and will probably be completed about the end of the calendar year. The traffic on the tramway between Arcotum and Conjeveram has slightly increased during the year, but the line is still almost entirely dependent upon the passenger traffic for support. An extension southwards would, however, probably have the effect of attracting to it a considerable goods traffic.

33. IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The operations of this Company were almost entirely suspended in the year under report, owing to want of funds; but a loan of Rupees 6,00,000 having since been obtained, they have been resumed. An accident to the great aqueduct in the month of September caused some loss of standing crops, and the supply of water to the town of Kurnool was temporarily cut off from the same cause. The receipts for the year were Rupees 7,910-6-10, from Acres 1,280 irrigated by the Canal.

34. CURRENCY CIRCULATION.—The people are gradually becoming more accustomed to the paper currency, and the notes are in more general circulation than they were last year. They are, however, still chiefly in requisition for remittance purposes.

35. BRANCH BANKS.—Branches of the Madras Bank were opened at Ootacamund and Tuticorin in the year under report, and under recent orders the Government Treasuries at Bellary, Calicut, and Cochin were transferred to the branch banks at those places. The result of this arrangement will be reported upon in next year's report. The reduction of establishment rendered feasible by the change is now under consideration.

36. LEGISLATION.—The only new Acts which have been put in force during the year under report are the Customs Act XVII. of 1867, the License Tax Act XXI. of 1867, and the Stamp Act XXVI. of 1867. The latter all village or other service Inams which have been placed in the same position as other descriptions of land, and are exempted from the condition of service provided in Regulation VI. of 1831. The former enactment has been put in force in most of the Districts of Presidency from the 1st of January last. Though the collections under its provisions were comparatively trifling in the year under report, having been made for three months only, they will be very considerable in future years, and will enable the Local Funds to undertake the construction, maintenance, and repair of a large number of communications to the great relief of the Imperial Public Works Budget.

In the last month of the year under report the Imperial enactments noted in the margin were passed by the Imperial Legislature, but they have not been in operation for a sufficiently lengthened period to judge of their effects.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras,
28th June 1867.
Edw. T. Cartledge.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELE,
Secretary.

A Statement showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Official year 1866-67.

Patent showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Official year 1866-67.										
Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		TOTAL, 1866-67. (11 months)		1865-66.		COMPARISON.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Increase.	
		Acres.		Rs.		Acres.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Ganjam	95,634	1,26,320	4,77,830	2,61,076	6,03,652	2,83,242	6,42,981	22,166	39,329	39,329
2. Vizagapatnam	47,641	55	1,19,705	70,628	1,74,846	73,756	1,73,223	3,128	3,128	3,128
3. Godavari	2,31,381	5,0	5,99,477	4,39,468	11,08,417	4,18,316	14,80,502	23,147	18,890	3,72,085
4. Kistna	14,52,373	22	5,38,207	7,05,126	20,54,938	15,86,238	29,10,313	55,857	1,44,675	...
5. Nellore	5,19,493	2	7,72,880	7,00,648	15,87,954	6,16,094	13,92,482	...	...	...
6. Cuddapah	29,15,369	13,67,42	1,26,968	11,93,964	17,94,862	12,56,480	19,25,202	...	62,832	1,30,340
7. Bellary	11,48,925	11,34	1,70,233	71,88,602	21,36,796	23,07,002	20,95,849	9,809	1,18,400	16,080
8. Kurnool	1,20,742	1,91,54	2,43,353	11,75,225	13,45,561	11,65,416	13,55,641	16,644	48,730	...
9. Madras	3,62,566	5,59,43	1,88,748	13,64,827	12,21,036	2,48,183	11,72,308	1,951	25,388	642
10. North Arcot	8,38,091	15,85,57	7,75,747	5,51,309	16,97,593	9,76,697	16,98,297	...	6,301	61,508
11. South Arcot	1,73,473	2,34,31	7,06,702	11,13,838	30,89,084	11,11,867	31,60,592	55,593	32,097	82,097
12. Tanjore	7,61,783	7,17,60	24,981	8,80,187	37,49,264	8,86,482	37,81,361	...	...	47,323
13. Trichinopoly	5,59,281	7,64,73	24,195	8,86,764	15,03,765	8,31,171	12,43,055	1,129	...	...
14. Madura	8,26,325	6,82,12	43,775	6,83,476	13,25,315	6,82,345	13,72,639	1,00,058	1,41,352	...
15. Tinnevely	18,01,678	16,70,69	3,497	10,60,101	23,13,973	9,50,043	21,72,621	44,837	1,71,270	19,053
16. Coimbatore	9,71,894	12,69,25	...	13,82,165	22,64,697	18,37,228	24,93,427	...	...	...
17. Salem	...	11,51,26	...	10,49,349	17,51,914	10,68,152	17,70,067	...	...	...
18. South Canara	...	...	5,85,24	...	...	...	18,26,494	...	...	89,889
19. Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	129,96,340	158,05,2680	9,088,163,62,096	19,46,428	321,73,372	159,95,431	322,58,094	3,26,015	7,17,624	8,02,346
							Net...	70,997	...	84,722

N. B.—In the Kistna, Kurnool, and South Arcot districts, the extent and assessment entered for 1866-67 will be for 10 months from those given in the similar Return of that year, in consequence of the figures entered in the present Return representing the entire year's operations, while those in the Statement of 1865-66 were only estimates.

B.—Statement showing the prices of Grain and other chief articles of produce compared with

DISTRICTS.	Rice, 1st sort per Garce.		Rice, 2nd sort.		Paddy, 1st sort.		Paddy, 2nd sort.		Cholam.		Cumboo.		Raggy.		Varageo.	
	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ganjam....	480	541	437	478	188	209	177	192	301	326	220	228	151	292	...	...
Vizagapatam.	486	436	443	396	215	188	201	171	227	234	215	192	235	233	204	158
Godavery ...	320	373	299	345	144	167	136	157	175	202	148	167	166	192	140	164
Kistna ...	402	461	376	425	178	211	169	196	196	226	189	213	173	211	153	189
Nellore....	387	451	362	428	182	214	164	203	197	271	191	246	174	239	127	150
Cuddapah ...	559	672	496	589	256	319	230	277	290	367	282	335	264	346	235	240
Belary....	594	852	517	762	247	367	221	346	345	502	344	480	302	448	...	...
Karnool ...	557	673	506	607	252	306	236	27	295	377	313	356	281	339	180	209
Madras...	413	568	691	523	193	232	177	...	258	357	229	337	230	351	191	281
North Arcot.	433	569	379	517	182	245	169	2	296	372	226	331	218	337	297	346
South Arcot.	417	521	382	503	185	240	162	22	222	287	199	277	192	301	130	203
Tanjore....	496	538	396	479	188	241	180	221	247	326	217	292	195	270	125	160
Trichinopoly	456	626	426	577	220	262	203	265	218	344	219	295	209	295	117	157
Madura...	598	681	379	625	284	328	268	297	249	218	317	297	309	118	162	...
Thiruvelli	605	698	500	600	211	241	20	...	37	332	377	313	245	...	...	...
Guntur....	554	762	418	659	200	301	332	...	...	321	268	382	217	304	...	...
Salem...	445	631	417	577	206	292	196	...	371	212	311	212	351	121	195	...
South Canara	395	479	362	433	...	...	179	10	...	...	...	...	260	349	...	...
Malabar ...	497	599	446	535	227	271	219	...	...	...	...	...	252	306	...	...
Average	478	586	431	522	222	268	198	...	200	334	237	296	231	...	...	208

in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency for the official year 1866-67 compared with 1865-66.

Horse gram.		Ulundu.		Wheat.		Gingely oil seed.		Lamp oil seed.		Salt.		Cotton per candy.		Indigo per candy.		Sugar per candy.	
1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
232	352	312	429	536	774	372	462	328	497	244	270	131	148	856	937	89	119
228	250	368	387	412	559	374	484	268	424	261	292	142	160	821	740	83	104
196	286	344	389	465	686	349	521	324	342	236	256	160	165	800	900	30	80
263	304	380	440	645	896	385	511	296	348	251	281	149	145	960	1,089	40	47
245	362	360	547	689	731	449	463	292	298	234	260	158	163	972	933	98	93
298	468	538	775	840	890	504	755	388	467	325	354	190	189	1,116	1,203	110	100
396	593	720	909	990	1,095	...	812	440	573	462	489	172	181	1,342	1,216	90	96
340	463	422	557	1,021	970	...	578	...	440	345	390	166	163	1,172	1,173	97	102
322	470	507	610	601	685	...	...	...	...	240	264	209	141	938	986	...	...
264	439	492	626	672	796	490	748	390	481	228	248	219	197	1,079	1,020	77	80
239	403	388	643	840	923	537	669	451	571	250	263	112	133	633	695	48	42
253	416	369	610	753	806	552	834	405	582	216	241	165	173	...	249	45	50
245	413	382	659	674	794	614	1,088	13	593	267	294	170	176	...	69	42	49
251	503	379	657	711	903	581	902	491	622	249	286	80	125	660	720	52	45
339	414	465	713	832	818	64	...	11	734	266	291	182	180	760	620	80	100
290	522	500	705	706	849	58	...	30	595	314	376	142	137	443	520	46	46
232	415	387	610	645	769	...	...	...	...	267	307	190	213	755	757	...	...
341	441	413	471	638	601	...	...	...	...	218	246	171	215	...	...	...	...
335	460	482	587	626	615	574	...	...	...	293	305	...	...	...	...	...	...
280	420	427	590	700	800	501	725	429	504	272	330	151	166	851	831	68	77

Statement showing the collections of all sources of revenue in the several districts

DISTRICTS.	LAND REVENUE.				ABKASY.	
	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.	1865-66.	1866-67.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam...	10,08,597	9,01,126	...	1,07,471	87,175	60,856
2. Vizagapatam...	12,56,425	11,09,013	...	1,47,412	62,614	81,233
3. Godavery...	41,37,03	35,12,825	...	6,24,178	1,73,490	1,66,105
4. Kistna ...	33,78,312	28,91,821	...	4,86,491	1,40,009	1,19,191
5. Nellore.....	21,68,653	19,02,142	...	2,66,511	53,983	62,151
6. Cuddapah...	20,35,253	17,58,697	...	2,76,556	1,18,432	1,94,946
7. Bellary...	22,52,551	16,56,575	...	5,95,976	4,88,438	4,88,570
8. Kurnool...	14,17,028	13,45,276	...	71,752	1,63,824	2,83,785
9. Madras ...	16,71,391	13,70,861	...	3,00,530	11,85,235	10,05,659
Do. Town....	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. North Arcot....	22,94,094	19,84,279	...	3,09,815	2,87,286	2,32,030
11. South Arcot....	28,53,587	25,13,458	...	3,40,129	1,06,843	1,98,284
12. Tanjore ...	40,64,444	33,83,034	...	6,81,410	3,20,570	4,16,082
13. Trichinop...	82,494	12,75,134	...	1,07,360	1,07,488	1,04,697
14. Madura ...	2,59,625	17,02,156	...	5,57,439	98,958	1,21,468
15. Tirnevelly ...	26,53,245	25,86,966	...	66,279	43,185	61,571
16. Coimbatore ...	25,60,397	20,24,336	...	5,36,061	1,65,792	2,61,849
17. Salem ...	...	...	...	6,335	1,87,961	1,59,932
18. South Canara....	15,56,849	10,09,612	...	4,87,237	85,766	94,749
19. Malabar...	18,05,283	15,96,785	...	2,08,498	1,70,756	1,61,371
Madras Sea Customs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	429,02,557	363,55,087	...	65,47,470	41,42,805	42,74,529
						Net...

of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1866-67, compared with 1865-66.

		INCOME TAX.				SEA CUSTOMS.			
Increase.	Decrease.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	26,319	7,010	13	...	6,997	33,081	5,931	...	27,150
19,619	...	38,704	45	...	36,659	39,409	8,576	...	30,333
...	12,385	22,629	55	...	22,574	44,853	47,799	3,446	...
...	20,818	23,315	58	...	23,257	1,912	7,885	5,973	...
8,168	...	31,758	412	...	31,346	50	124	74	...
76,514	...	16,880	...	...	16,880	...	...	...	...
132	...	55,342	92	...	55,250	...	...	...	...
1,19,961	...	18,085	10	...	18,075	...	...	...	...
...	1,79,576	1,23,792	4,504	...	119,288	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,97,104	11,86,885	...	10,219
...	55,256	18,079	11	...	18,068	...	...	...	...
1,441	...	22,885	58	...	22,827	41,007	33,199	...	7,838
95,512	...	27,899	1,569	...	26,330	3,31,106	3,08,503	...	22,603
...	2,791	8,985	48	...	8,937	...	...	...	...
22,510	...	37,534	...	...	37,534	29,332	22,428	...	12,002
18,386	...	23,052	399	...	22,653	54,799	64,445	9,713	...
96,057	...	14,887	47	...	14,840	...	...	...	...
...	28,029	8,782	...	...	8,782	...	...	...	...
8,983	...	5,402	...	...	5,402	58,832	51,600	...	7,232
...	9,385	48,612	1,945	...	46,667	1,20,101	87,068	...	33,033
...	...	520	...	...	520	...	...	...	...
4,66,283	3,34,559	5,52,152	9,266	...	5,42,886	19,51,019	18,26,743	19,206	1,43,482
1,31,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Net...	1,24,276
Stoppages made by the Ex-officio Assessors from the salary of the Public Servants at the Presidency, and interest on Promissory Notes. ...		1,18,396	4,645	...	1,13,751				
		6,70,548	13,911	...	6,56,637				

CHETTERPORE, 15th April 1867.

From G. S. FORBES, Esq.,
Collector of GANJAM.

To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Report on the Administration of Ganjam, for the official year ending 31st March 1867.

1. The results of revenue and general administration in Ganjam during the year, are as follows:—

2. COLLECTIONS FROM ALL SOURCES.—The district revenue from all sources excepting Salt and the Forest Revenue has fallen off during the past official year, owing to the partial suspension of Land Revenue during the famine, and because for the year under review only eleven months are shown. I should also explain that the Land Revenue proper is not yet collected in full, because it was considered desirable to postpone the usual period of collection. The total sum paid into the Treasury was Rupees 24,72,693, against Rupees 25,47,150 collected in the previous, the result being an apparent decrease of Rupees 74,457.

3. LAND REVENUE.—The Land Revenue of the Government taluks shows an increase, because a heavy remission was granted in the usual demand of the year 1865-66. The revenue for the current year is estimated at Rupees 6,20,000 (the settlement has not as yet been completed), being Rupees 70,000 in excess of that of the preceding year, notwithstanding proposed remissions to a large amount.

4. PROCESS FOR RECOVERY OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE.—Recourse has been had to revenue process for recovery of Government dues in 183 cases.

5. BALANCES, ARREARS AND CURRENT.—Current balances of the Government taluks amount to Rupees 1,84,000, against Rupees 65,378 of the preceding year. Rupees 62,126 were due on the 31st March on the Zemindaries and proprietary estates as detailed below. This sum has, however, been reduced to Rupees 54,501 up to the date of this report. The cause of the heavy balances is partly due to the stress of the season, and the fact of the last kist not falling due. This balance will be realized probably before the close of the current Fusly:—

	RS.		RS.
Barwah...	1,463	Daracota...	4,685
Bodagadah...	750	Turlah...	750
Talasamoodrum...	38	Purla Kimeedy...	15,381
Chekaty...	6,375	Oorlam...	1,281
Scorunghy...	1,007	Santa Lutchmepore...	224
Caracavulsah...	7,254	Duntah...	420
Seerghur...	1,650	Aska...	485
Nundigaum...		Chakepully...	426
Beorogaum...	3,748	Coeria...	55
Ragoonadpore...		Davabhoony...	143
Siddebehara Cattoor...	19	Talam...	680
Soosaram...	58	Chitrevulsah...	353
Rajapoorum...	14	Jeerjangy...	310
Akayavulsa...	63	Gopalpore...	693
Malagam...	129	Boddam...	11
Paloor...	700	Jonnapadoo...	13
Vizianagrum...	10,062	Chinna Teongum...	184
Bulamarapulavulsa...	1	Pedda Teongum...	59
Hoomah...	202	Tallabhadu...	59
Beredy...	844		
Jaluntra...	1,313	Total...	62,126
Bodarsingy...	219		

6. Old arrears have been reduced to the sum of Rupees 57,390.

7. There are arrears outstanding against the Abkarry renters of the principal and sub-divisions to the amount of Rupees 5,386, being the kist of March which falls due on the last day of the month, and will be collected before the close of the Fusly together with the ensuing kists.

8. **STAMP.**—The Stamp Revenue of the current year falls short of that of 1865-66 by Rupees 3,541, the total sales being Rupees 69,828, against Rupees 73,369 during the preceding year.

9. **SEA CUSTOMS.**—The decrease of Rupees 27,150 in the Sea Customs revenue, as compared with that of the year preceding, is explained by the cessation of the export trade in dutiable goods to Foreign parts. Grain was, however, as usual exported till prices rose too high to admit of profitable transactions. The receipts of the year are Rupees 5,931, against Rupees 33,081 collected last year.

10. **SALT.**—The sales of the year under report owing to the increased monopoly price of salt yielded a revenue of Rupees 14,26,617, being Rupees 91,361 in excess of those of 1865-66, which were Rupees 13,35,256.

11. **WASTE LANDS.**—Unassessed waste lands to the extent of Acres 436 have been sold during the year for Rupees 2,303, and Rupees 13,220 have been received into the Treasury, including the stipulated instalments for lands sold in the preceding year, and the interest on unpaid balances. In a few cases lands that were purchased in 1863, shortly after the revised rules for the sale of waste lands came into force, were redeemed in full in the course of the year under review, and permanent Title-deeds in Form A. are in course of preparation for sale.

12. **REDEMPTION OF QUIT-RENT.**—Rupees 207 have been received in redemption of quit-rent on Inam lands, and the rent of certain trees standing on waste lands sold. — *Vide* Government Order, dated 29th May 1866, No. 7,120.

13. **SEASON.**—The season was very favourable. There were copious and seasonable rains. Dry crops, however, were injured by too much rain. The prices of articles of food were low during the time of harvest, but have since risen again in consequence of the early part of the year, and Fever has been very rife, and fatal in the latter months, particularly in the town of Ganjam.

14. **POPULATION.**—A census has been taken, but the results have not as yet been completely telegraphed.

15. **WARES.**—The wages of labour have risen in consequence of the high prices of food. The condition of the labouring population is somewhat improving; to 4,000 persons are employed on the Chilka Canal.

16. **EMIGRATION.**—The number of emigrants was

17. **PRINTING PRESS.**—The accompanying abstract shows the work of the Collectorate Press during the year. It is the only Press in the district.

18. **EXHIBITION.**—No Exhibition has been held.

19. **REVENUE SURVEY.**—The demarcation and Revenue Survey are in progress in the Chicacole taluk. The small Survey establishment employed in the district has been occupied partly with the survey of waste land, and partly with that of disputed boundaries.

20. **ASSESSMENT.**—The rate of assessment remains as in last year.

21. **LONGERHANAS.**—Relief-houses were all closed by the month of January last.

22. **POLITICAL.**—The progress of buildings in the Khond hills in view to occupation of the country has been satisfactory in spite of great difficulties; the people have on the whole been tranquil.

23. **CIVIL DISPENSARIES.**—The Dispensaries both at Chicacole and Berhampore are working well, particularly the former.

24. **VACCINATION.**—The Vaccinators employed under the old system have been removed; successors are about to be employed.

25. **FOREST CONSERVANCY.**—The revenue derived from the Forest Conservancy during the year under review is Rupees 3,323, against Rupees 2,662 of the preceding year.

26. **DISTRICT ROAD FUND.**—Receipts under this head, inclusive of the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rupees 6,625, of which Rupees 942 were spent on the construction of branch roads.

27. **JUNGLE CONSERVANCY.**—This source of revenue, inclusive of the balance on hand on the 1st of May, yielded Rupees 173,* of which Rupees 435 have been spent in the formation of nurseries, containing plants of all sorts, and in planting avenues and topes near the salt works. The results, however, are not such as to render the continuance of the establishment desirable: it is found almost impossible to bring any avenue to perfection, except by planting large branches of the Bahian tree.

* *Note.*—The disbursements would seem to exceed the receipts. This is owing to the instructions of the Accountant General to the effect that the entire charge passed by him should be debited, even if it should exceed the receipts, and that it may be adjusted whenever funds may be available.

28. **POUND FUND.**—Receipts under this head, inclusive of the balance on hand on the 1st May, amounted to Rupees 5,390, of which Rupees 3,182 have been transferred to the District Road Fund, and Rupees 1,676 in repairing and constructing Pounds, and on account of wages of Pound-keepers, &c.

29. **PUBLIC BUNGALOW FUND.**—There was a balance of Rupees \$66 on hand at the beginning of the official year, to which Rupees 1,038 should be added, being receipts during the year inclusive of the authorized grant, thus making a total of Rupees 2,024, of which Rupees 1,113 have been spent on account of house-rent and wages of servants.

30. **PROCESS SERVICE FUND OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**—A sum of Rupees 988 has been collected on account of batta to parties employed in serving revenue processes during the year, and Rupees 875 have been spent, leaving an undischarged balance of Rupees 113.

31. **INCOME-TAX.**—The collections of the year were Rupees 13, against Rupees 7,010 of the preceding year, owing to the abolition of the tax.

32. **INAM INQUIRY.**—Title-deeds have been received and have been distributed, but there are several disputes requiring adjustment by the Inam Commission Department.

33. **Taxation falls at the rate of Rupees 10 per head adult population, according to the census taken on 1st March 1867.**

VIZAGAPATAM, 15th April 1867.

No. 181.

From D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq.,

Collector of VIZAGAPATAM,

To R. A. I.

Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honour to report on the Revenue Administration of this district during the official year 1866-67, ending 31st March last.

2. **SEASON.**—This has been most favourable during the last half of the past official year. We have had abundant and seasonable rains resulting in a plentiful harvest, and a reduction in prices, as will be hereafter shown. The average rain-fall of the district was 41 inches; that in our Government taluks was 75 inches, a blessing unknown for several previous years.

3. **PUBLIC HEALTH.**—In consequence of this, the public health had also decidedly improved. There has not been nearly so much Cholera and Small-pox as in the previous year. Fever prevailed during two, and Dysentery during one month. There was very little cattle murrain.

The instructions as to the treatment of Cattle disease, as laid down in the Board's Proceedings, No. 8,805, of the 12th December last, were duly published in the District Gazette, but I fear it will be some time before the ryots in this district accept them. I annex an extract from a letter from Mr. Beawell, late Principal Assistant, on this subject, as giving a fair idea of the prejudices of the cultivating class in this respect.

“ With reference to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 8,805, dated 12th December 1866, forwarded to me for a report as to whether the instructions for the treatment of Cattle diseases, published in the District Gazette of 3rd September 1864, have been followed in the Government taluks of this district, and with what results. I am sorry to say that both Tahsildars report that the people generally are too prejudiced to have recourse to any thing but their own old remedies; and in many cases they will do nothing to mitigate the evil. Prejudice is strengthened by superstition, and they regard the murrain as a visitation directly from the hand of the village goddess, and believe that the use of any remedies, particularly European ones, would more highly incense her and tend to aggravate their calamity.”

4. PRICES.—As above stated, the result of a favourable season has been a reduction in the prices of the principal articles of food, such as Paddy, Rice, Gaintan, and Warragula. This has been a great relief to the people of the district. But the relief was not felt until the early crops were harvested; before that, much distress prevailed in some parts of the district.

In this town, at Bimalpatam, and at Ganitpur, the inhabitants subscribed amongst themselves and established poor-houses for the relief of the very destitute for a period of three months.

In Vizianagram, the Manager of the Maharajah opened alms-houses for a period of four months. Many other Zemindars and Proprietors partially followed this good example.

In Palcondah, the estate on rent to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., a similar place of relief was opened and kept up for one month. In the case of Paley alone have I received any account of the expenditure. I reported the same to the Secretary to the Famine Relief Committee, under date the 5th December last, No. 907; and the Government, in their Proceedings, dated 10th January 1867, highly appreciated the services of Messrs. Vinchin and Mackie, and the other native gentlemen who had responded to their call for help.

5. EMIGRATION.—Emigration continued as briskly as ever to the French Colonies, but in that to the Mauritius there has been a falling off as is shown by the following statement:

	1866-67.			1866-67.			COMPARISON.	
	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bourbon	56	46	102	743	225	968	866	.....
Reunion	791	604	1,395	98	13	111	111	.....
Mauritius .....	.....	.....	.....	328	190	518	.....	877
Total	847	650	1,497	99	428	1,597	977	877

Rangoon and Mouloocin also drained us of large numbers.

6. GENERAL REVENUE.—The subjoined Statement gives a comparative view of the actual collection under each special head of Revenue, including

the comparative view of the actual collection under each special head of Revenue, including

Stanzas.	1866-67.			1866-67.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	12,56,425	0	0	11,09,013	0	0
Abkarry	62,614	0	0	81,283	0	0
Income tax	36,704	0	0	45	0	0
Sea Customs	39,409	0	0	8,576	0	0
Salt	5,22,740	0	0	3,20,607	0	0
Stamps	1,15,273	0	0	1,03,638	0	0
Forest	27	0	0	184	0	0
Total	18,33,192	0	0	16,23,196	0	0
Net decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	2,09,996	0	0

The causes of this decrease will be exhibited below.

7. AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.—There is a net decrease under this head of 2,128 acres in comparison with 1865-66, but a net increase in the assessment of Rupees 1,623. The former is owing to relinquishment of certain lands known as “ Pallapu Pollu” in Golconda, the east of which is low; the latter is consequent on increased cultivation of wet lands in Sarvasiddhi, the aggregate east of which is higher than that of the lands relinquished. For particulars, see Statement No. 1, accompanying.

8. LAND REVENUE.—The collections have fallen short by Rupees 1,47,412 as compared with the previous year, owing chiefly to the past official year consisting of eleven instead of twelve months.

9. ABKARRY.—Under this head there is an increase of Rupees 18,619 in comparison with the receipts of the previous year, owing to competition at auction last July, when the privilege of renting the Abkarry was put up to sale.

10. INCOME TAX.—The collection of Rupees 45 under this head was made on interest due on Government Securities left undrawn by the parties up to last year.

11. SEA CUSTOMS.—In Sea Customs there is the very large decrease of Rupees 30,833, owing, first, to falling off in exports to foreign ports of dutiable goods, and, secondly, to the collections being for eleven instead of twelve months.

12. LOCAL FUNDS.—The subjoined Statement exhibits the receipts and expenditure of the several branches of the Local Funds:—

Funds.	Receipts including last year's balance.			Deduct expenditure.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. District Road Fund	10,310	2	11	5,181	10	8
2. Jungle Conservancy Fund	50	8	5	12	14	11
3. Pound Fund	2,445	2	5	484	3	6
4. Public Bungalow Fund	9,186	6	10	7,548	12	8
Total	21,992	4	7	13,227	9	9

13. MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATIONS.—The voluntary Associations hitherto in existence in the towns of Vizagapatam, Bimalpatam, and Vizianagram were superseded by others established under Madras Act No. X. of 1865, from the 1st November last.

14. EDUCATION.—The Anglo-Vernacular School continues to progress favourably. In the Normal School, which last year was removed to the new building erected for its accommodation, a practising School has been opened.

15. PRINTING PRESSES.—The receipts of our Press were Rs. 116-12-6, against Rs. 188-3-3 of the previous year; the disbursements at Rupees 2,726-9-9. A special report on the working of this Department will shortly be published.

COCANADA, 16th April 1867.

No. 59.

From J. FRASER, Esq.,
Collector of the GODAVERY DISTRICT,
To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I have the honour 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.

2. STATE OF SEASON AND CROP.—The season on the whole was decidedly a favourable one, and the want of water in May and June was very much felt, and caused some loss of early sown crops. From July till the end of October, rain

fell in seasonable and sufficient quantities for all the agricultural purposes. The crops generally both in quality and quantity have been the best that the ryots have had in the course of the last twenty years.

3. SANITARY CONDITION.—The sanitary condition of the district was generally bad. Cholera, Small-pox, and Fever prevailed very much, and of virulent type throughout the district for many months in the year. The deaths from these causes during the last ten months, i.e., from May 1866 to February 1867, are noted in the margin,

Cholera ... 15,937
Small-pox ... 2,468
Fever ... 9,580

according to the returns obtained through the Death Registration Department. Cattle murrain continued in parts of the district throughout the year as in last year, and from this cause, and also want of water and pasturage, the mortality is greater than in the past year. Instructions regarding the use of cactus or prickly-pear as fodder for cattle were published in the District Gazette, and made known to the agricultural classes. A few bullocks and cows were purchased on behalf of Government, and they were fed on this new food. Some ryots have also tried it for their cattle in the same manner. The animals would not eat the article readily at first unless mixed with bran. The ryots are not so fond of their cattle, because there is plenty of usual food in most seasons. They grow hemp in large quantities in wet fields for the use of their cattle, and plough it into the ground also while green. Want of fodder for cattle is seldom felt in this district.

4. SURVEYED SETTLEMENT.—The new settlement was completed in the whole district, and the result was a falling off in the revenue at first. This is attributable partly to the new rates of land-tax assessment, and partly to the relinquishment of land by the ryots, who are now at liberty to abandon lands, which, under the joint-rent system, they could not do.

5. STATEMENT No. 1.—This Statement shows the area of land under cultivation, and the result of the survey. The decrease of 12,465 acres in the dry cultivation, with an assessment of Rs. 1,218, is partly owing to the assessment of the transfer of area and assessment of certain lands from Land Revenue to "Miscellaneous Settlement" department, also to the transfer of the area of land having been confiscated by the Inam Commission. The decrease of 12,465 acres would have been greater, had it not been for the survey area, that of the past year was an estimated figure according to the joint-rent system. The decrease of Rs. 4,837 is due to the correct area having been ascertained by the new survey, and the decrease of Rs. 4,837 is due to the settlement.

6. STATEMENT No. 2.—Prices of every kind of produce have risen considerably higher than those in the previous year. This is owing to the greater demand from the neighbouring districts of Vizagapatnam and Ganjam, and from other parts of the Presidency.

7. STATEMENT No. 3.—This Statement exhibits the collections on account of all sources of revenue in comparison with those in the year preceding.

8. PERMANENTLY SETTLED.—The decrease under this head, amounting to Rs. 45,448, is attributable partly to the arrears which remained uncollected at the beginning of the official year 1866-67 having been smaller than those at the beginning of the preceding year, and partly to the change in the date of closing the official year, which thus gives only eleven months for the present year.

Rs. 1,51,610.

this head. It is mainly due to the new rates introduced in the year under report, and which have been generally lighter than those which existed under the joint-renting system, and partly to the transfer of lands to an unusual extent, as the

ryots are now at perfect liberty to do so, which they were not before. The change of the close of the official year from April to March also adds to this decrease to a great extent. The decline in the miscellaneous collections from this branch of revenue, viz., Rupees 1,26,738, is owing partly to the relinquishment of lands classed as wet, and partly to the realization of a larger amount of arrears in 1865-66 than in 1867, in consequence of the recoverable balance which stood at the commencement of the former having been greater than that at the beginning of the latter. The diminution in the period of the official year just terminated is another reason for this decrease.

10. ABKARRY.—The want of punctuality on the part of certain renters in paying up their kists is the chief cause for the decrease of Rupees 12,385 under this head. Due care has been taken for early realization of the balance.

11. INCOME TAX.—This Tax having been abolished, the decrease in this item is but nominal.

12. SEA CUSTOMS.—The small increase of Rupees 3,446 in this source of revenue is the result of exportations of Rice, Gingely-oil seeds, &c., to Mauritius, and importations of Wines, &c., into the district, both somewhat greater than in the year under comparison.

13. SALT.—There appears an increase of Rupees 17,752 in the salt revenue, which arose partly from the resort of boat traders in larger numbers than usual, and partly from the enhanced price of the article which had been in operation throughout the whole year, while it was so only from March in 1865-66.

14. STAMPS.—Owing to increase of litigation, and to the operation of the Registration and Abkarry Acts, the revenue under this head has increased.

15. STATEMENT No. 4.—This Statement shows the extent of land cultivated with Cotton and Indigo during 1866-67, as compared with the year 1865-66. The decrease of 4,306 acres in the cultivation is chiefly due to the decline of the price of these articles, in consequence of slackness in the demand for them, and fall of price in the European market.

16. STATEMENT No. 5.—This Statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements under the several heads of Local Funds.

17. DISTRICT ROAD FUND.—The receipts, inclusive of the balance at the beginning of the year, are less than in the past year. This is owing to a larger balance having remained on the 1st May 1865 than that on the 1st May 1866, and the expenditure during the year is nearly the same as in the preceding year. The construction of a gravelled road along the canal bank between Cocanada and Samulcottah with an Iron Girder bridge over the Yeler river is completed. The important road in the No. 4 Range from Ellore to Allipally in the Nizam's Frontier, via Chintalapudi, is in progress.

18. Twenty-four ferry boats were constructed from the District Road Fund and supplied to those ferries where they are most needed: these are found to be very useful for crossing the ancient canals.

19. JUNGLE CONSERVANCY FUND.—The Jungle Conservancy Rules have been working well. Measures have been adopted for the planting of Casuarina trees in a village of Rustumbada, in the Sub-division, which is suitable for the purpose, and a commencement was made by the late Sub-Collector. The ryots in some villages were induced during the past Jummalibundy to undertake the planting of public topes in their respective villages under the Tope rules, and lands well suited for the purpose have been made over in those villages free of assessment, and the necessary instructions were given to the heads of villages to look after the planting and taking care of these topes.

20. STATEMENT No. 6.—This Statement shows the working of the Press during the year under review. Full particulars as to the transactions in the year will be given in a separate report which will be submitted shortly.

Estimated value of work done.	Income.	Expenditure.	Balance.
RS. 9,567	RS. 3,582	RS. 2,211	RS. 1,371

21. **REALIZATION OF REVENUE.**—The collections of revenue have been made this year with the usual facility, as the ryots are well off and enabled to pay the Government dues from the availing high prices and from abundant crops.

22. The amount of revenue realized by means of coercive process was Rupees 3,097, of which Rupees 560 belong to current revenue. No defaulters were sent to Jail during this year.

23. **UPPER GODAVERY.**—For the constructions of the Upper Godavery works, funds are still being drawn from this Treasury as stated in the report for past year.

24. **EDUCATION.**—The Grant-in-aid School at Cocanada is in a flourishing condition, and the school building, in aid of which Government have been pleased to sanction a grant of Rupees 3,089 in their Order of 7th February 1866, No. 58, is completed. The schools in the Sub-division, which have been brought under the provisions of the Madras Educational Act No. VI. of 1863, are doing well. Several of those which were not brought under the operation of that enactment were abolished, as the inhabitants of the villages have expressed their inability to give their support. The Central school at Nursapur and other Schools also are doing well.

25. **VACCINATION.**—The operations of the Vaccine Department have not been carried on in this district for a long time, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Morris, the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, on duty in other district. Small-pox has been very prevalent, and the Department certainly ought to re-commence operations at once. I am not in a position to state what the Vaccinators employed by the Zemindars of Nuzvid and Nurpur, at their own cost, as stated in paragraph 26 of my report for past year, have been doing.

26. **DISTRICT POST.**—Experimental regular Post Office have been established at several stations in this district, in lieu of the District Post Offices; but the system is not working satisfactorily. The delay of letters, &c., in transit to Cocanada is very compared with the former rate of travelling. Measures should be adopted by the Postal authorities to remedy this evil.

27. **EMIGRATION.**—There have been very few Emigrants from this district during the year under report to the French Colonies.

28. **BRANCH BANK.**—The Madras Branch Bank established at Cocanada is working satisfactorily, and affording great facilities to the trading community.

29. **ROAD CESS ACT.**—The provisions of District Road Cess Act have been brought into operation in this district in the year under report, and will provide the means of raising a sufficient sum to make new roads and to keep the existing ones in thorough repair; but it is by no means a popular tax.

30. **MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.**—The Towns Improvement Act (X. of 1865) was introduced from November 1866 into principal towns in this district, viz., Cocanada, Jaganaikpuram, Rajahmundry, and Ellore. Good roads are being constructed in the streets of the above towns, and other improvements calculated to promote the health of the people are being considered and carried out under the superintendence of the Members of Municipalities.

31. **SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATION.**—The number of Candidates who have passed the Special Test Examination held in September 1866 in this district, is as shown below:—

Tests.	Number of Candidates.
1. Judicial Test, Civil, higher grade	3
2. Do. Criminal do.	5
3. Revenue Test, General, higher grade	5
4. Judicial Test, Civil, lower grade	1
5. Do. Criminal do.	19
6. Revenue Test, General, lower grade	19
7. Account Test	1
8. Translation Test, lower grade	4
9. Precise writing Test, higher grade	3
10. Do. do. lower grade	10

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32. **EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION OF FOREIGN TOBACCO.**—The result of the experimental cultivation of the different kinds of tobacco seeds, viz., West-Indian Peshmar, Shiraz, &c., supplied to this district by the Board of Revenue and Government has been encouraging. They have grown very well in the Lankas selected for the purpose of experiment, and some of the tobacco is esteemed by the natives as remarkably good for its flavor. The Shiraz and Ohio seed is that that has turned out best.

33. **CAROLINA PADDY.**—The Carolina paddy sown did not thrive well, because the management of it was not well understood at first; but the ryots have discovered that it is a valuable sort, and are anxious to give it another trial now that they know the proper mode of treating it.

MARULIPATAN, 15th April 1867.

No. 100.

From G. THORNHILL, Esq.,

Collector of the KISTNA DISTRICT,

To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Kistna district for the official year 1866-67, together with the usual Statements Nos. 1 to 5.

2. **SEASON.**—On the whole the season was favourable. The entire fall of rain was nearly the same as that of the preceding year, as shown below. The rains, however, were unusually late in setting in, and the black paddy suffered in consequence; on the other hand, the heavy rain in October was injurious to the Cholum crop which failed almost everywhere.

Months.	1865-66.	1866-67.
May...	1. 0	1. 0
June...	3. 0	0. 61
July...	1. 78	0. 78
August...	1. 87	3. 10
September...	8.	4. 58
October...	4.	3. 04
November...	1. 1	0. 88
December...	1. 17	0. 9
January...	0. 17	0. 47
February...	0. 33	...
March...	...	...
Total...	23. 76	23. 5

3. The paddy crop was good, the fresher in the Kistna having been very reasonable, and the rains in October favourable to wet cultivation.

4. The Pyra or late crops were fairly good, Red-gram, Bengal-gram, and Oil-seeds, however, were blighted.

5. The Cotton was damaged by heavy frosts in January and February, but the Indigo was excellent.

6. The lands inundated by the Sea at November 1864 have partially recovered.

7. Cholera, Small-pox, and Jungle fever prevailed, but mortality was comparatively small.

8. Cattle suffered severely at the commencement of the season from want of fodder and water, and afterwards from the disease called "mouth disease," which prevailed in the western taluks. The symptoms were reported to the people; this disease was attended with great mortality.

9. STATEMENT No. 1.—It will be observed from this Statement that there is an increase in the dry cultivation of acres 40,000, and Rupees 96,947, owing partly to new lands having been taken up, but chiefly to increase found by the Survey on the introduction of the new settlement into the Masulipatam portion of the district.

10. In the wet, it will be observed that there is an increase of Rupees 47,728 in the assessment, and a decrease of acres 21,119 in the area. The former is due to new settlement rates, and the latter to relinquishments after the introduction of the settlement. In explanation of this great variation it may be stated that under the joint-rent system, which preceded the new settlement, large tracts of land were often held on an almost nominal rate of assessment, and these lands although all occupied were in many instances uncultivated, and kept as grazing-ground by the ryots.

11. STATEMENT No. 2.—It will be observed from this Statement that there was an increase in the price of all grains, and a very slight decrease in the price of Cotton. The increase is due to continued exports from this district during the time of famine in Ganjam, Bellary, and other places.

12. STATEMENT No. 3.—The decrease in the difference of Land Revenue, Abkarry, and Stamps, is owing to the current official year having been one month earlier than the last.

	Rs.
1. Permanently settled	7,443
2. Jody on Shrotriams and Inams, &c.	15,652
3. Ryotwar	3,84,505
4. Miscellaneous	78,877
Abkarry	20,816
Stamps	16,237

13. SEA CUSTOMS, Rupees 5,973.—The increase in this item is attributable to larger exports to foreign countries.

14. SALT, Rupees 3,56,406.—The increase under of price. The increase in Chinna Ganjam is also owing from the adjoining division in Nellore, whither it had been it is due to the opening of the canal from Bezvada, as preceding year the stores had been exhausted, and the salt time a very heavy demand for Salt at Hyderabad which stimulated the sales everywhere.

15. STATEMENT No. 4.—It will be observed that there was an increase in the extent and a decrease in the assessment of Cotton lands, which is due to a larger extent of lowly assessed lands area and assessment of lands cultivated having been cultivated Cotton. The increase in area and partly to the season being favourable with the new Survey and Settlement.

16. STATEMENT No. 5.—The receipts and expenditure of the different items of Local Funds are entered in this Statement. A separate document will be submitted on this subject.

17. STATEMENT No. 6.—Shows the working of the different items of the official year under report. A separate report will be submitted on the subject.

18. NEW SETTLEMENT.—This has been introduced in all the Government taluks in the Masulipatam portion of the district. The alterations in rates, both wet and dry, have been greater in the sandy tracts near the coast than elsewhere. The dry rates are in some cases lighter than before, whereas for the usual wet land the dry rate is a great deal higher than the old consolidated wet rates.

19. The occupation and relinquishment of land introduced of settlement are entered below:—

	Acres	Sist.
Land occupied when tickets were given	4,00,871	8,84,399
Deduct subsequent relinquishments	64,715	2,63,497
Add retaken up	16,424	40,270
Total	3,52,580	6,61,172

20. SALE OF WASTE LANDS.—The Rules regarding the sale of waste lands have not been taken advantage of much in this district.

21. EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION.—Carolina paddy has been tried in several places and promises to succeed well. A sample of the Tobacco grown from Shiraz seed was sent to the Government in May last.

22. REVENUE ESTABLISHMENTS.—Both in the Huzoor and taluks, the establishments have been found to be generally sufficient.

23. IMPLEMENTS OF MACHINERY.—The rice-hulling Machine has been set up at Nedumole lock, and works well. It was rented out to a firm in Masulipatam for a short time, but did not answer their expectations. Now, owing to the water having fallen low in the canal, it is out of work; after the dry season it will be again brought into use. The distance from Masulipatam is against it, but it has not yet had a fair trial, and I trust it may yet be found to succeed.

24. DISTRICT EXHIBITION.—Some of the Cattle of this district were exhibited at the Addanki Show in the Nellore district, and carried off prizes. I was present at the Show with some of the district Officers. The large numbers, especially of young stock exhibited, and the general excellence of the animals, show that the local interest in this Exhibition is very considerable.

25. MUNICIPAL AND VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.—The Towns Improvement Act was introduced during the year under report in the towns of Masulipatam and Guntoor. It is working well in Guntoor, where there are considerable facilities for the successful introduction of Municipal institutions. Masulipatam is not so favourably circumstanced, and the funds from all sources are barely sufficient to meet the expenses.

26. In both towns the charges for Police are considered disproportionately high, and felt to be a heavy burden.

27. EDUCATION.—The Mission Schools in the town are flourishing. The Hindoo School, commonly called the Government School, is altogether in an unsatisfactory state, as regards the management and the funds for its support. The schools in the taluks are in a pretty good condition.

28. MARINE.—The state of the port of Masulipatam is far from satisfactory, the water on the bar being at times so shallow that boats cannot pass except at high tide.

29. A plan for throwing a great amount of land drainage through the outlet has been approved, and sanctioned, and it is hoped may be carried out from Local funds during the current season.

30. Nizamapatam possesses some good sailing vessels as at port, but it is only frequented by native vessels.

31. The two small ports of Irphonies and Motupally are also much frequented at times by

32. They have no harbours, but vessels of considerable tonnage might anchor within a mile of the beach, and load readily in fine weather, and it is possible that, if better known, they might be more frequented.

NELLORE, 16th April 1867,

No. 110.

From J. A. C. BOSWELL, Esq.,

Acting Collector of NELLORE,

To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of this district for the past official year 1866-67, together with six Statements in the prescribed forms, circulated with the Board's Memorandum, No. 391, dated 21st April 1866.

2. SEASON.—The early rains were somewhat scanty till the end of July throughout the district. From August, in Kandukuru and other western taluks, there was partial rain. In the eastern taluks, as well as other parts of the district, there was heavy rain in December, which filled most of the tanks. Though the failure of the early rains delayed the commencement of wet cultivation, the outturn and the area brought under cultivation were larger than in former years. The dry crops, however, suffered in consequence of the late excessive rains. The want of water even for drink was seriously felt throughout the district, until the beginning of August. On the whole, however, this was a favourable year, as regards the rain-fall.

3. SANITARY CONDITION.—For some months of the past year, Cholera was rife in Nellore, Atmakuru, Ongole, and Guduru taluks. Small-pox prevailed more or less throughout the year, though 7,099 persons were vaccinated, and of them 6,430 successfully. There was much fever chiefly in Rapuru and Ongole taluks, and during the hot weather diseases were reported from actual want of water. Except during September, October, and November, cattle diseases were prevalent in all the taluks, though the loss of cattle is estimated as less than in the preceding year. During May and June there were many disastrous fires, with great loss of cattle and moveable property. The rains in December were most extensive and relieved the district prevailing throughout the district. There was but little pasture available till August; it has been abundant since that time.

Items.	Percentage of		Items.
	Increase.	Decrease.	
Rice, 1st sort	17		4. RICES.—Prices of all agricultural products have risen this year, as shown in Statement No. 2, except in the case of Indigo and Sugar.
Do. 2nd	19		Percentages of increase and decrease are in the margin. The failure of the year, as chiefly the cause of this rise, and the excessive demand for grain from Madras and western districts. From February, the price has been falling. The increase in Cotton and Indigo are very slight.
Paddy, 1st sort	18		
Do. 2nd	24		
Jonna or Choum	35		
Sajja or Cumbuc	29		
Barley	37		
Varuga	18		
Horse-grain	48		
Misam or Chaman	52		
Wheat	6		
Ginger, oil seed	3		
Lamp-oil seed	2		
Cotton	3		
Indigo		4	
Sugar		5	

have quitted this district this year, as against 10,000 in the preceding year.

6. TRADE.—The exports have naturally stimulated the exportation of a considerable amount of produce to the coast.

7. GENERAL REVENUE.—The undermentioned table shows in a comparative form the general revenue collected during the last five years.

Items.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Results of 1866-67, compared with 1865-66.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue.....	20,30,516	20,08,200	21,97,326	21,653	19,02,142	...	2,66,511
<i>Sundry sources.</i>							
Abkarry.....	57,046	55,980	53,644	53,983	62,151	8,168	...
Income-tax	91,200	55,960	34,430	31,758	412	...	31,346
Sea Customs	868	146	357	50	124	74	...
Land Customs.....	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Salt	12,06,594	10,97,075	12,28,685	10,69,344	9,84,124	...	85,220
Stamps	45,021	53,730	57,746	61,576	63,993	...	583
Motorpha.....	51	31	...	...	...	...	...
Extra Revenue.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14,00,670	12,62,922	13,74,842	12,19,711	11,19,808	8,246	1,17,149
Grand Total.....	34,31,186	32,71,122	35,72,170	33,88,364	30,12,950	8,246	3,83,660
						Net...	3,75,414

The gross collections during the year under report amounted to Rupees 30,12,950, as against Rupees 33,88,364 in the preceding year. This shows a net decrease of Rupees 3,75,414, or 11 per cent. but the falling off is only apparent, for it must be remembered that in consequence of the accounts having been ordered to be closed on 31st March, instead of 30th April, we have only eleven months actually under review this year. The collections in April 1866 amounted to Rupees 4,09,923. If we were to add this to the collections of the last eleven months, there would be an increase upon the collections of the former year, as shown in detail by the subjoined Statement:—

Items.	As per Statement No. 3.		Add the sum of a month, equivalent to the Collection of April 1866.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Land Revenue.</i>					
Permanently settled	...	30,624	35,544	4,920	...
Jody on Shrotriems, &c.	...	5,713	8,853	3,140	...
Ryotwary	...	1,48,139	2,69,523	1,11,384	...
Miscellaneous	...	82,029	23,162	...	58,867
	...	2,66,511	3,27,082	1,19,438	58,867
			Net	increase ...	60,571
<i>Sundry sources.</i>					
Abkarry	8,168	...	3,924	12,092	...
Income-tax	...	31,346	...	...	31,346
Sea Customs	74	...	...	74	...
Land Customs	4	...	...	4	...
Salt	...	85,220	72,538	...	12,682
Stamps	...	583	6,379	5,796	...
	8,246	1,97,149	82,841	17,966	44,028
	Net...	1,68,903		Net ...	26,062
Grand Total...	8,246	3,83,660	4,09,923	1,37,404	1,02,895
	Net...	3,75,414		Net increase ...	34,509

8. GROSS AREA.—In the year under report 7,86,153 acres have been held under occupation at the ordinary rates of assessment, as against 7,28,941 acres occupied in the preceding year, which exhibits a net increase of acres 57,212, with an assessment of Rupees 79,635. It is impossible to give the adjusted demand here, as the taluks of Nellore, Guduru, and Kandukuru have not yet been completely settled. The former two (to which the survey areas have been introduced) have to wait for detailed classification account from the field party, but in the preparation of these, rapid progress is being made by Mr. Rundall. The Kandukuru taluk has not yet been settled in consequence of the Sub-Collector having been called in to take charge of the Collector's Office from 8th March 1867, and his subsequent removal from the district, and the non-appointment of a successor up to date.

9. AREA OF CULTIVATION.—The Statement No. 1 exhibits an increase of acres 53,957, with an assessment of Rupees 1,08,477 under cultivation, in comparison with the preceding year. I must, however, explain that the entries of the preceding year, as entered in this Statement, vary from those shown in Statement No. 1, which accompanied the Administration Report of the previous year. The practice of the district had been to include in the actual area under cultivation the area of whole fields left waste on which remission was granted, as well as the area of "Shamilat Banjar," or fields partially left waste. Believing this to be an error, I have shown in this Statement only the actual cultivation, which has reduced the area of last year's cultivation by 90,799 acres, assessed at Rupees 1,46,726. Neither Cotton nor Indigo is much cultivated in this district, but 1,019 acres were under the former, and 3,271 acres under the latter crop in the past year.

10. **LAND REVENUE.**—In Land Revenue, there is a net increase of Rupees 60,571, as detailed in the second Statement in paragraph 7, which is to be thus explained—

1. *Permanently settled estates.* } I. The increase of Rupees 4,920 and Rupees 3,134 under
2. *Sody on Shrotriens Inams.* } these two heads call for no special remark.

II. *Ryotwary and Miscellaneous items.*—Ryotwary has an increase of Rupees 1,11,384, against the decrease of Rupees 58,867 under the head Miscellaneous; this fluctuation is only nominal since the items formerly credited to Ryotwar sundry are now included under the head "Miscellaneous."

III. **OTHER SOURCES.**—There is a falling off of Rupees 26,062 under this head as explained below:—

I. *Alkarry.*—The increase in this item is due to farms having been sold this year at exceedingly high rates.

II. *Income Tax.*—The abolition of this Tax is the cause of a decrease of Rupees 31,346.

III. *Sea Customs.*—This item shows a slight increase of Rupees 74 over 1865-66. The following Statement gives the results of the last ten years:

Years.	IMPORTS.		Ex- ports.	RE-EXPORTS.			Duties.
	Goods.	Cash.		Cash.	Goods.	Cash.	
From May 1857 to April 1858			70,044				RS.
Do. 1858 do. 1859	8,748	495	92,897				33
Do. 1859 do. 1860	2,036	19,447	55,091				680
Do. 1860 do. 1861	17,793	14,806	28,057	8,400			334
Do. 1861 do. 1862	373	19,895	69,101				2
Do. 1862 do. 1863	31,020	4,425	1,26,796	6,236			346
Do. 1863 do. 1864	99,390		13,448	17,800			868
Do. 1864 do. 1865	1,41,816		25,904	63,879			146
Do. 1865 do. 1866	21,213		17,235	31,200			357
Do. 1866 do. 1867	19,499		9,280	2,500			50
							124

IV. *Salt.*—There is a large decrease of Rupees 32 under this head, as shown in the following Abstract:—

Items.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
Home sales	4,02,488	4,29,074	24,586
Inland sales	6,49,467	5,49,335	1,00,132
Sivayajama	21	11	10
Total	10,51,976	9,78,420	24,586
		Net	75,556
Ship sales	15,368	5,704	9,664
Total	10,67,344	9,84,124	24,586
		Net	85,220
		Deduct the equivalent amount collected in April 1866	72,538
		Net	12,682

The Home sales have not fallen off, and the decrease of Rupees 1,00,132 under Inland sales is due to the opening of the Railway to Cuddapah, so that the western districts do not now so much resort to Nellore for salt.

V. *Stamps.*—This head shows an increase of Rupees 5,796, as entered in the second statement below paragraph 7.

12. **REALIZATION OF REVENUE BY COERCIVE MEASURES.**—In the collection of the gross revenue of Rupees 30,12,950, coercive measures were adopted for the recovery of Rupees 6,425, of which Rupees 947 only had to be actually realized by sale of defaulters' property.

13. **LOCAL FUND.**—There was a balance of Rupees 32,729-14-11 under this head at the beginning of the year under report. During the year, the collections amounted to Rupees 64,451-11-3, making a total of Rupees 97,181-10-4. Deducting the charges Rupees 36,733-1-3, the sum of Rupees 60,448-9-1 is the balance left available for expenditure in 1867-68. Particulars of this Fund will duly be brought to the notice of the Board in the Local Fund Report.

14. **PRESS.**—The Press in the past year shows a steady increase of work turned out, and the printing done for the Municipal Commission of Nellore has raised the "cash demand for other departments." The working of the Press is particularized in the following comparative Abstract:—

Year.	Office work value demand.	Cash demand for other Departments.	Total.
1865-66	9,796	1,354	11,150
1866-67	10,853	1,819	12,672
Increase	1,057	505	1,562

15. **REVISION OF THE REVENUE SETTLEMENT.**—The field party under the supervision of Mr. Rundall, the Special Assistant Collector, have very nearly completed the detailed classification of the whole Nellore taluk, and of eighteen villages under the Pennair Delta in the Gaduru taluk. In these villages, the survey areas and numbers were introduced for the current Fasly year's settlement. The Bapur taluk and the remaining villages of Gaduru are now being taken up by the

Letter dated 11th August 1866, No. 15.
Do. dated 7th December 1866, No. 29.

party for classification in detail. Though the rates recommended by Mr. Dykes for Annakuru taluk in his letters noted marginally, have not yet been sanctioned, rapid progress is being made so as to close the operations within the time allowed by the Board. The survey excesses discovered in the Ryot's holdings are, for the present, allowed to be enjoyed by them free of additional assessment, pending the introduction of new rates; and in anticipation of these, the collection of *Pullary* (the grazing tax) has also been discontinued in the villages, where the survey areas have been introduced, as reported by Mr. Dykes in his letter to the Board, under date the 4th March 1867, No. 60. I am bound to remark that the onerous labor of introducing a new assessment into the district devolving upon the Collector, has seriously impeded the ordinary course of public business. Every thing is in transition and many important matters are left in abeyance pending the final orders of Government on the system of assessment to be adopted.

16. **REDUCTION OF ASSESSMENT.**—Further reduction of garden assessment on lands under wells and ponds, above 10 and within 50 yards from public means of irrigation, has been carried out in the year under report, under the instructions laid down by the Board, in their Circular Order No. VI, dated 6th April 1866.

17. **EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION.**—The Carolina paddy, &c., sent to this district for experiment in different localities, was distributed to leading ryots, but the general results have not been satisfactory. Further details will be laid before the Board hereafter.

18. WOODS AND FORESTS.—I. *Firewood experimental plantations.*—Continued attention has been paid to the experimental plantation of wood, in the neighbourhood of Nellore. The tree seeds have come up better than in the preceding year, but we have yet to see how they will get over the hot weather.

II. *Preservation of Wood.*—Two wood Inspectors have been appointed, with a small number of watchers, to protect certain tracts of scrub and jungle, within 30 miles around Nellore town. These tracts have been taken up and reserved after allowing the villagers a sufficient extent of waste land for the pasturage of their cattle. This scheme promises well, and will afford great benefit to the people by bringing in a few years an abundant supply of firewood within their reach, the want of which is even now greatly felt.

III. *Timber.*—Plantations of Casuarina have been extended, especially along the coast. Some of them have been made from Jungle Conservancy Funds, and others by individuals with the outlay of private capital, sandy lands having been granted for the purpose, free of assessment, for 20 years, under the Tope rules. Palmyra nuts were likewise sown in most of the taluks, to form Government topes. The result will be noticed in due course.

19. DISTRICT EXHIBITIONS.—Agricultural Exhibitions were held in Nellore and Addanki as usual in January and February; the reports of these have been already laid before the Board. The manufacture of salt having been commenced later this year than usual, no prizes were awarded for salt during the Exhibition. But a separate Exhibition on this is to be held hereafter.

20. MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.—The Towns Improvement Act was introduced in the Nellore town from 1st November 1866, but I regret to state that the assessments and the collection for the last half-year are in a very backward state. No improvement has been apparently made yet as regards the town Conservancy. It is hoped that the Association may be able to give a more favourable report of progress and of work done next year.

21. REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.—The registration of deaths is being carried out, except in the large towns. There were no hostile prejudices to contend with on the part of the people here.

22. TEMPLE COMMITTEES.—I regret to find that Temple Committees under Act XX. of 1863, have not yet been appointed in this district, though Temples are in charge of their respective Trustees.

23. TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS.—The Travellers' Bungalows are self-supporting, the result of the recent modifications made by the Board as regards rates, &c.

24. EDUCATION.—Satisfactory progress is being made in the direction of village schools, but the people are not yet sufficiently advanced to appreciate the benefits of self-taxation for educational purposes.

25. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—It was stated in paragraph 20 of the last year's report that a uniform system of Weights and Measures had been introduced into the principal division. These have been extended to Venkatagiri and Polara divisions, and to the taluks of Kavali and Udayagiri. The remaining portion of the district is now being taken up.

26. PUBLIC WORKS.—I have very little to say as regards the improvement of tanks and other means of irrigation, but the Survapally project and other works now under contemplation, will, I trust, be shortly taken up now that funds are likely to be forthcoming.

27. POLICE.—Though the district suffered for want of rain for some months, no serious dacoities occurred, but burglaries and thefts were numerous. The decrease of gang and highway robberies is doubtless due to the vigilance of the new Police, and the detection that is known to follow the perpetration of these crimes. As the Police gradually acquire a more intimate knowledge of the criminal classes, they will be able to act more effectually in tracing the commission of burglaries.

BELLARY, 25th April 1867.

No. 70.

From A. WEDDERBURN, Esq.,

Collector of BELLARY,

To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honour to forward the Administration Report for the past year 1866-67, comprising eleven months, up to the 31st of March last.

2. SEASON.—The rainfall, as will be seen in the margin, was confined chiefly to the months of September and October. The early rains of the season were utterly inadequate for the purpose of cultivation, or even for the nourishment of pasture, the consequence of which was that the ryots drove their cattle to more favoured localities, while those who had not taken that precaution, and who had no fodder stored, sustained great losses from the death of their cattle by disease and starvation in the month of August. Up to September there were no freshes in the Pennar or Huggery. Many wells dried up or yielded a brackish water. The supply from the Toongabudra only continued undiminished during the usual months of its flood, commencing with July.

3. EFFECTS OF SEASON ON CULTIVATION.—As might have been expected from such a state of the season, up to the middle or latter end of September, the early crop could not be sown, or if sown, it perished. High withering winds from the west swept over the plains, and were prejudicial to the crops under wells and minor river channels.

4. REMEDIAL MEASURES ADOPTED.—The season presenting such an unfavourable aspect on my arrival in the district, in the end of June, I considered what might be done towards the alleviation of the distress, which is certain to arise among an agricultural population deprived of their usual employment; and I obtained sanction for a scheme of employment for the poorest classes, in the construction of village roads; the varying numbers of those who were temporarily supported by these works ranged from ten to twenty thousand throughout the district, while a similar proportion of indigent poor were supported by local charity, aided by remittances from the Famine Relief Committee at Madras.

5. CHANGE OF SEASON AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER.—Providentially, a most favourable change of the season occurred towards the end of September. The high winds ceased, and heavy down-pours of rain were experienced over the district, and last of all, in the central taluk of Bellary. The commencement of October was most propitious, and though the rain occurred rather before the usual north-east monsoon, it was fully as copious as the supply brought by that wind.

6. All anxiety was at an end, the prices of grain fell, there was a general demand for labour, and it was anticipated that the spread of cultivation, which, up to the end of September, had only reached one-third of the usual extent, would attain its ordinary limits. This hope has been almost realized, for although the cultivated acreage recorded is less than in the previous year by Acres 1,18,400, yet the assessment exceeds that of the previous year by Rupees 40,847, showing a cultivation of more valuable land.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH.—The great heat which prevailed during the early part of the year, unmitigated by rain, and doubtless, the state of the atmosphere, unpurified by electrical agency, favoured the production of epidemical disease, and Cholera prevailed over the district, and was most destructive in August and September.

7043

About 15 per cent. of population as per last Census.

8. The mortality recorded is 19,014 against 26,058 seizures, or 73 per cent. There was a large distribution of medicine, the efficacy of which is doubtful unless administered in the premonitory symptoms of the disease. The privations suffered by some of the lower classes may also have conducted to the spread of the disease. There was also a considerable prevalence of Fever accompanied by mortality; the distribution of gratuitous medicine proved beneficial in many cases.

9. MORTALITY AMONG TILLING CATTLE.—2,749 heads perished of murrain, and 50,003 from want of pasture. These heavy losses, however, have been in a great degree replaced by the ryots, who are now in a better condition to meet such losses than in former years.

10. There was a distribution of about Rupees 32,000 as advances to the poorer classes of ryots, to enable them to go on with their cultivation.

11. CULTIVATION.—The Comparative Statement of cultivation shows 20,18,369 acres of dry and 1,70,233 acres of wet cultivation, against 21,35,737 acres of dry, and 1,71,265 acres of wet in the previous year.

12. PRICES OF GRAIN.—Owing to the failure of the early rains, which are expected in June and the following months, the prices of all grain rose, and when, in the month of August, a difficulty of import was experienced, owing to want of forage on the roads, and to cattle in the neighbouring district of Cuddapah being engaged in cultivation, the prices exceeded those of any former period. Fortunately, the improvement of the season in the end of September, provided a check to the rise of grain prices, otherwise an unprecedented distress would have been the result.

13. COTTON.—A slight increase in the prices of Cotton took place; that staple maintains a three-fold price compared with the rate obtained before the American war. It is a staple the demand for which is permanent, and it will probably continue to maintain, or at least, not materially to fall below, its present rate.

14. INDIGO.—The cultivation of this export is not in much favour in this district. It requires a better rainfall, or more irrigation than is available in this district.

15. SUGAR.—The coarse Sugar made in Hindupur taluk, and the Jaggery produced under the Tanjore taluk, show no material difference in price.

16. STATEMENT No. 3, COLLECTIONS OF ALL SOURCES OF REVENUE.—There is a decrease of Rupees 1,427 in the collection of Jody on Inams, attributable to the season. The large outstanding revenue balance of Rupees 3,95,528 is attributable to the postponement of the demand, in consideration of the unfavourable character of the first half of the year. There is every hope of this balance being greatly reduced in the next few months. The decrease in the collection of Miscellaneous Items is attributable to the cause already stated. The decrease in Income tax requires no explanation.

17. The decrease in collections under Earth-salt is due to the want of rain necessary for its manufacture. The Stamp Revenue decrease of Rs. 4,123, is explained by the present Return, being only for eleven months, instead of twelve, as in the preceding Return for 1865-66.

18. The decrease in the cultivation of Cotton is due to the competition of grain with that product. It cannot also be perennially cultivated on the same land, but alternates with cholam.

19. There was little resort to coercive process; in only twenty cases was it necessary to proceed to sale.

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

21. EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION.—A small supply of Carolina rice was received, but as the result is not fully known, it will form the subject of a separate communication.

22. The same course will be followed in the case of the seed of the Cash tree, and French Honey-suckle, received during the year.

23. RUINED TANKS.—Three applications were received for the restoration of ruined tanks by private enterprise, which were complied with.

24. JUNGLE CONSERVANCY.—There is little jungle in this district to conserve, but the receipts from this source amounted to Rupees 2,936, and the current expenditure to Rupees 1,682; a large balance of Rupees 16,620 having accrued, the sum of Rupees 15,000 was appropriated for the construction of wells in aid of plantations.

25. The District Road Fund will be treated of in the Local Fund Report.

26. The balance of the Pound Fund will be employed in furthering the operation of the Cattle Trespass Act, the present number of Pounds being inadequate.

	1866-66.	1866-67.
Males	0 5 0	0 5 0
Females	0 8 0	0 3 0
Bricklayers	0 12 0	0 12 0
1st Class	0 8 0	0 8 0
2nd Do.	0 7 0	0 7 0
3rd Do.	0 7 0	0 7 0

27. RATES OF LABOUR.—The high rates of labour continue unchanged, as per margin.

28. The state of the district rendered it unadvisable to hold any public exhibition during the year.

29. The Printing Press supplies the District Gazette to a great proportion of the villages, and has a weekly issue of 1,500 copies.

30. EDUCATION.—Four applications were received during the year for the introduction of the Act for the establishment of Taluk Schools.

31. MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.—The towns of Bellary and Anantapur continue to support a voluntary municipal action, pending the proposed introduction of the Towns' Improvement Act.

32. RAILWAY.—Land applied for by the Railway Company is being made over with dispatch, a Deputy Collector is employed on this duty.

33. EMIGRATION.—No persons leave this district for Colonial emigration.

Cuddapah, 17th April 1867.

No. 52.

From H. G. SMITH, Esq.,

Collector of CUDDAPAH.

To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honour to submit my report on the Revenue Administration of this district, for the official year 1866-67, accompanied by the prescribed Statements Nos. 1 to 6.

Average rain-fall.					
1866.	Inches.	Cents.	1866.	ms.	Cents
May	0	30	November		10
June	2	17	December		25
July	2	50	1867.		
August	3	5	January	0	13
September	3	40	February	0	6
October	7	50	March	0	15

2. The average fall of rain throughout the district during the year under review, has been as shown in the margin.

3. The failure of rain that was experienced during the first part of the year, i. e., from March to June, a period when rain is anxiously

looked for, tended greatly to obstruct the commencement of the cultivation, and injured the paddy already sown. The heavy rains during the subsequent four months brought in a good supply of water to many of the tanks in the district, and also filled some of the larger ones. This circumstance, added to the slight quantities of rain that fell in the months of January and March, encouraged the ryots to sow to a great extent the dry and wet crops noted in the margin. The out-

turn of the crops grown may be set down at from one-fourth to the full produce. The decrease in the total cultivation of the district is mainly attributable to the want of early rains.

By Cholera. 14,525
By Fever. 5,323

4. Fever and Cholera prevailed to a great extent in certain parts of the district with great mortality.

5. The Cattle-disease also prevailed extensively, and there was a greater mortality among sheep, goats, bullocks, &c., during this than during the last year.

6. The particulars of cultivation of lands granted on reduction of assessment are given in the margin. The ryots having generally been punctual in the payment of revenue, there has not been much necessity to resort to coercive measures for its realization.

7. STATEMENT No. 1.—Owing to the high prices of grains, most of the waste lands have been brought under cultivation, which accordingly shows in the dry cultivation an increase of Rupees 30,945. Notwithstanding this, the failure of seasonable rains and the close of the cultivation accounts by the month of March, agreeably to the Board's instructions, constitute the main causes for the decrease of Rupees 1,61,255 in the wet assessment, showing on the whole cultivation a net decrease of Rupees 1,30,340. The decrease of 44,455 acres in the area, and the increase of Rupees 30,945 in the assessment of dry land, arose chiefly from the extensive cultivation of highly assessed lands of that description.

8. PRICES, STATEMENT No. 2.—The large exports of grain from this Zillah on account of the great distress that prevailed in the adjoining districts of Feroz and Bangalore, tended to increase the price of articles of consumption; and, however beneficial this transaction may have been to the cultivators and merchants, it was, indeed, very oppressive to the poor who suffered a great deal from poverty and distress.

9. COLLECTIONS, STATEMENT No. 3.—The official year having been closed by the month of March as directed by the Board in their Proceedings, dated 15th June 1866, No. 4,121, there appears to be a decrease of Rupees 2,76,556 in the items of Ryotwar and Shetrim, and under the head of "Miscellaneous." The unprecedented increase of Rupees 76,514 in the Abkarry Revenue, and of Rupees 2,384 in the sale of stamps, shows a net decrease of Rupees 1,97,658.

10. STATEMENT No. 4.—The falling in the price of Cotton, and the rise of those of other commodities, are the chief causes for the limited cultivation of that staple, in place of which Jonna crops have been grown. Though the prices of Indigo had high, its cultivation was not widely carried on, owing to the failure of rain at the proper season. The decrease, therefore, under those two heads amounts to Rupees 32,062.

11. STATEMENTS Nos. 5 AND 6.—The Statements of receipts and disbursements of the Local Funds, and the working of the Press in the Collection, have also been herewith submitted.

Kurnool, 17th April 1867.

No. 96.

From T. A. N. CHASE, Esq.,

Acting Collector of KURNOOL.

To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honour to submit the usual report on the Administration of this district for the official year 1866-67, with Statements in the prescribed form.

2. SEASON.—The season was unfavourable, the rain-fall being only 20 inches; water even for drinking purposes failed. Pasturage was very insufficient. The poorer classes suffered much for want of food, and the loss of cattle was great. In the hot weather, Cholera set in and carried away three times the number it did last year, and towards the end of the year, November to April, the deaths by Fever have numbered 3,924.

3. For the employment of the able-bodied poor, roads from Pyapally to Jonagherry, and Pyapally to Rungapur Pass have been commenced besides. Nearly Rupees 5,000 expended for sanitary purposes in the town of Kurnool, and for the infirm and young relief-houses have afforded considerable advantages.

4. CATTLE DISEASE.—In some taluks, Murrain appeared among the cattle, but the actual loss thereby was not so great as in former years.

5. PRICES.—Owing to the unusual drought and the generally unfavourable nature of the season during the previous year, prices till lately have continued to rise throughout the district, and were unprecedentedly high in Patticondah, bordering on Bellary. The prices of second sort Rice and Jonnal, the ordinary grains consumed by the agricultural classes, ranged from 536 Rupees and 340 Rupees per garce in May, to 706 Rupees and 540 Rupees in September. They might have risen still higher had it not been for the importation of grain from Nellore and Kistna districts.

6. The prices of Cotton and Indigo have been stationary, caused by the depressed state of the Market at home.

7. GENERAL REVENUE.—The whole revenue of the district except the Forest Revenue which is not under the control of the Collector, amounts to Rupees 17,25,595, against Rupees 17,01,137 in the previous year, as shown below, a increase of nearly a quarter of a lac of Rupees.

Items	Receipts 1865-66.	Receipts 1866-67.	Difference.
Land Revenue	14,17,028	13,45,276	- 71,752
Abkarry	1,63,824	2,83,785	+ 1,19,961
Income-tax	18,085	10	- 18,075
Salt	1,535	1,738	+ 203
Stamp	1,00,665	94,736	- 5,929
Total	17,01,137	17,25,595	+ 24,458

8. COERCIVE PROCESS.—In realizing the revenue, however, no coercive process has been employed, except in a few cases, in which land to the extent of acres 471 was sold for an arrear of Rupees 1,562-8-2, and which realized Rupees 1,199-14-0.

9. AREA OF CULTIVATION.—The area of land under cultivation this year has been increased by nearly 10,000 acres. The total increase was acres 15,563, but from that a decrease of acres 5,754 must be deducted. The increase was caused by ryots taking up lands which they had formerly relinquished, on the supposition that by so acting the Revenue Settlement Department would be coerced to fix the assessment at a low rate.

The increase was only in extent and not in revenue, and was caused by the systematic and better adjusted arrangements introduced by the Settlement Department.

The decrease in other taluks is owing to the unfavourable nature of the season.

10. COTTON AND INDIGO.—Of the above area, acres 1,98,825 were cultivated with Cotton, and 1,916 with Indigo. The decrease is 14,745 acres in Cotton, and 1,853 in Indigo cultivation, and is the result of the dull state of the English market.

11. LAND REVENUE.—A decrease of Rupees 71,752 in the collection on account of Land Revenue has occurred this year, and is owing to the early closing of the official year under report, which is in reality only of eleven instead of twelve months.

12. ABKARRY.—The prices at which the Abkarry firms sold, nearly four times above that of former years is the main cause of the increase in the revenue.

Some difficulty has been felt by the renters in sub-renting the smaller farms owing to the drought; but this has now been nearly overcome by the prospect of a good season now coming.

13. **STAMPS.**—The revenue derived from this source is Rupees 94,736, or 5,029 Rupees less than the income of the past year; but when compared with the corresponding eleven months of the previous year, there is an increase of 7,286 Rupees. The unusual drought induced the poorer ryots to resort to the Shroffs for loans of grain, who taking advantage of the high prices then prevailing, converted their grain debts to money debts.

14. **SALT.**—The tax on Earth-salt for this year is Rupees 1,788, or 253 Rupees more than in the former year, and requires no special remark.

15. **DISTRICT ROAD FUND.**—The Road Cess Act of the Madras Council has been introduced during the year, and a sum of Rupees 15,685-1-4 collected six pice in the rupee, on the annual value of land. This added to Rupees 5,296-10-0 transferred from the Land Revenue to which it had been credited in the previous year, and Rupees 4,000 on the Pound Fund, raises the total receipts to Rupees 24,981-11-4; of this, Rupees 8,293 was expended on roads, leaving a balance of Rupees 19,125, including last year's balance.

16. **POUND FUND.**—The receipts amounted to Rupees 761. This added to the balance of Rupees 4,000 was transferred to the Road Fund, under the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act; Rupees was paid to Pound-keepers, leaving a balance of Rupees 4,190.

17. **VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.**—This Fund is now derated with the revised rates of settlement, and partly from the proceeds of enfranchised Revenue Service Inams. The salaries of village servants have been deducted from this, which in the year under report, amounted to Rupees 1,66,571; this deducted, leaving a balance of Rupees 3,30,817.

18. In future, Police Service Inams will be enfranchised, and the Police Taluaries paid in cash. To organize this arrangement, Captain Tennent, Deputy Inspector General of Police, is now in the district, carrying on the work in communication with myself.

As to the disposal of the present large balances, a separate report will hereafter be submitted.

19. **BUNGALOW AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS.**—The Public Bungalow and Endowment Funds do not reach to any great sum, and require no special notice.

20. **JUNGLE CONSERVANCY FUNDS.**—The receipts of the year added to the unexpended balance of the previous year, amount to Rupees 7,500, and the expenditure to Rupees 3,200. The manner in which this sum was employed is explained below.

PLANTATIONS.—In the year under notice, greater attention was paid to this subject than in any previous year.

Besides the nurseries already in existence, a new one was established in Mundial, and a well dug at a cost of about Rupees 500. These nurseries supplied young trees which have been planted out on road side avenues, and are maintained by a small establishment. A small firewood plantation has been commenced near Kurnool, in consequence of the increasing prices of fuel and probable demand for firewood from the Erramalla Forest, the only present source of supply. This plantation will not be of use for a supply of firewood for some time, for the casuarina are planted by way of experiment, and do not thrive, I fear, as well as was expected.

The expenses amounting to 275 Rupees on this account have been charged to the Jungle Conservancy Fund.

20. **PRINTING OFFICE.**—The value of the work turned out during the year is Rupees 4,978, at a cost of Rupees 1,975, and considering that the epidemic fever which has prevailed for so many months in Kurnool has seriously affected the efficiency of the Department by causing frequent absence of workmen, and the extraordinary absence without leave of the Head Compositor, the result cannot but be deemed satisfactory.

21. **EXPERIMENTAL PLANTATION.**—An area of 16 Kuntas or two-fifth of an acre in two villages was cultivated with 29 lbs. of Carolina paddy. A portion of the crop yielded 122½ measures, but the rest failed from blight or unfavourability of the season.

22. **SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.**—The demarcation and classification of Cumbum and Markapur which remained at the close of the last year have been completed, and the parties have left the district for Cuddapah. The survey of Nandikotkur taluk having been finished, the new rates have been introduced in the villages not settled last year. In other taluks, the survey is in progress.

23. **RAILWAYS.**—The operations of the Railway Company have commenced in this district, and land for the distance of about five miles has been given, and a provision will be made in the Supplemental Budget of Local Fund Works for the construction of a feeder towards Gutty, and to Madakorra (the only station in this district) from the Cushbah town of Putticondah.

Vide my letter No. 96 A., dated 17th April 1867.

24. **IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.**—The operations of this Company have been suspended in the year under report for want of funds, and the anicut having breached in the month of September, the standing crops under their Canals suffered and yielded but a partial produce. The supply of water to the town was cut off for a time. A loan of 6,00,000 Rupees having since been granted by Government, active arrangements are being made for resuming the work and carrying it out with vigor.

The receipts on account of the water-tax amounts to Rupees 7,910-6-10, and 1,289 acres were watered.

25. **MUNICIPALITY.**—The Towns Improvement Act X. of 1865 was introduced into the towns of Kurnool and Cumbum, and much attention is being paid to the conservancy and sanitary improvements in both towns.

26. **CIVIL DISPENSARIES.**—The Dispensaries at Kurnool and Cumbum have worked well during the year, and have been extensively resorted to by the natives, thus showing the great confidence now placed by them in European medicine and mode of treatment.

The epidemic fever which has prevailed rendered extra aid necessary, and I have ordered the Dresser attached to the Collector's Office to open a Dispensary in a central part of the town* for out-patients only.

* Kurnool.

Both here and at Cumbum the state of the Dispensary Funds is not so favourable as one could wish, but I trust to move in the matter, and next year to be able to report on a more satisfactory state of affairs.

SYDNEY, 27th April 1867.

No. 96.
From E. G. R. FAIRBANKS, Esq.,
Collector of MADRAS,
To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Statements Nos. 1 to 6.

1. I have the honour to submit my Administration Report for the official year ending 30th March 1867, together with the required number of Statements.

2. The season was on the whole more favourable than last year. In the early part of the year, however, it was anything but good, as from May to September not a drop of rain fell in any part of the district, and the result was that all agricultural operations came to a stand still excepting in the exceptional places where there were wells or river channels.

3. In October, the monsoon fortunately set in with more than usual vigour, and an immediate change for the better took place; and the agricultural classes who had begun to despair altogether, and had relinquished a good deal of their holdings for fear of being unable to pay for waste, again took them up.

4. The rains that thus fell were sufficiently copious to enable the ryots to attempt cultivating both their wet and dry lands, although for the former it was somewhat late, and did not result therefore in a good outturn.

5. In November and December there were again heavy falls of rain, and all the tanks, including even those that depend solely on the surface drainage, received more than their usual supply, the only exception being such of them as were in disrepair. The ryots were thus enabled to bring a larger area of lands under cultivation than in the two previous years.

6. One peculiar feature in the monsoon this year was that it was unaccompanied by any heavy winds, and in consequence the damages which accrued to the bunds, &c., of the irrigation works were very trifling, and easily repaired.

7. Favourable as was the latter part of the year, I am sorry to have to report that the effects of the season in the early part were most disastrous, and in combination with the adverse character of the last two seasons tended to cause almost famine. The prices of food grain and other articles of consumption having risen quite beyond the means of the poorer classes, who suffered accordingly, Mr. Cockerell, the late Acting Collector, for it necessary to open, therefore, a few relief-houses at Poonamallee, Palaveram, and Saint Thomas Mount, and these supplemented as they were by the large relief granted by the Famine Committee in the Presidency Town, proved sufficient and resulted, I am happy to say, in but a few deaths from actual starvation occurring in the district.

8. The sanitary condition of the district was of course in such a season anything but good. Cholera and Small-pox, the usual epidemics, prevailed more or less all over the district in a much more virulent form than in the previous years. The effects of the former was most felt in large towns such as Conjeveram, Streepermatoor, Chingleput, Madacastakam, and Pulicat. Prompt measures were, however, taken to check the disease, and special medical officers were sent out to Conjeveram, Pulicat, and Streepermatoor, and to the rest of the district a large quantity of Cholera pills was supplied, and the village officers furnished each with a printed paper containing instructions for administering them.

9. Small-pox generally prevailed notwithstanding the better arrangements that have been in existence in regard to superintending and checking the work of the vaccinators and insuring correctness in the returns rendered by them for the last year. The fact being that, as stated in my last report, the staff of Vaccinators is quite unequal to the amount of work that there is for it to do. Cattle diseases of different types, chiefly that called "Vakkay," prevailed to a very considerable extent, and a large number of cattle were carried off. The instructions circulated by the Board for the treatment of the various cattle diseases were published in the district; but in spite of this, I fear the ryots still stick to their own old treatment.

10. The total area under cultivation both wet and dry was 3,64,827, bearing an assessment of Rupees 12,21,038, or Acres 16,644, assessed at Rupees 48,730 above last year. This increase is chiefly due to the wet crops, the outturn of which was also fair in proportion, and quite above the usual average, and remissions on account of Shavy have, therefore, been very rarely given; the outturn of the dry crops was, however, the opposite of the wet crops, and far below the average per acre, as the rains did not fall at anything like the proper season. In fact the dry cultivation had to be commenced simultaneously with the wet cultivation, instead of three months before it, and, therefore, the short crops above stated was a result to be expected. The increase quoted above is also in a measure due to certain villages hitherto under the rental system having been brought under the Ryotwar Settlement this year.

11. STATEMENT No. 2, PRICES.—It will be seen from this Statement that the prices of all food-grains, both wet and dry, have ruled very high. The price of raggy, veragoo, cumboo, horsegram, and wheat being highest in comparison with the other articles. At one time indeed none of the pulse crops were to be had at all, as those crops failed entirely in the districts from which the markets here are usually supplied.

12. STATEMENT No. 3, COLLECTIONS.—The Land Revenue collections, both current and arrears, amount to Rupees 13,70,861, or Rupees 3,00,530 less than the collections in the previous year. The reason for this large decrease is that these collections appertain to eleven months only, that is, from May 1866 to March 1867, in accordance with the Order of Government by which the official year has been made to close one month earlier. It is also owing in some measure to the fact of the balances under the head "Arrears" having been considerably less at the beginning of this year than they were at the beginning of 1865-66.

13. The decrease of Rupees 1,70,576 under the head of Abkarry Revenue, is attributable to the arrears against the Chingleput register being smaller this year in comparison with last year. It is also owing in a measure to a slight falling off in the Abkarry rent of the Presidency town.

14. The falling off under the head of Income tax collections, is simply nominal, as the tax has been abolished more than two years, and all the recoverable arrears have been already collected.

15. SALT REVENUE.—The Salt Revenue of the district has progressed as usual. The increase under this head is Rupees 96,754 over the actual collections of the past year, notwithstanding that the period of collections consists of only eleven months; but the increase is chiefly owing to the enhanced rate at which salt was sold throughout the year.

16. The quantity of salt manufactured this year was Maunds 23,33,731, being 3,48,133 maunds in excess of the quantity manufactured in the previous year. The sales during the year amounted, however, to 16,24,261 maunds, being 3,94,543 maunds below the sales of the previous year. This decrease was owing chiefly to the demand for salt for exportation being less, and to the sales at the Homes' Garden Cotaur having fallen off, and also to the accounts referring to eleven months only, instead of twelve as last year.

17. The quantity of salt carried away by Rail was by Maunds 96,000 greater than that conveyed by similar means of communication last year, a result owing to the further extension of the north-western line.

18. CULTIVATION OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS.—The extent of land under Cotton cultivation was Acres 231, assessed at Rupees 338, while that under Indigo was Acres 5,164, assessed at Rupees 12,545. In both cases, the area is considerably less than it was in the previous year, more especially that under Cotton. The decrease is owing no doubt to the soil being generally ill-adapted for that crop, and partly to the adverse nature of the season in the early part of the year. The decrease under the head of Indigo is entirely attributable to the latter cause.

19. LOCAL FUNDS GENERALLY.—The receipts under the head of Local Funds, including the balance at the beginning of the year, amount to Rupees 1,63,223, and the disbursements up to 31st March 1867 amount to Rupees 54,837-2-41, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,08,386-2-2. A greater portion of this amount, however, appertains to the collections from the northern and southern canals, and cannot be expended in any way except upon the repairs of the canals themselves. It is to be presumed that it is not wanted for the actual repairs of the canals, and might, therefore, be properly expended in obtaining good dredges, and deepening the canals throughout, a work which is much wanted, but which cannot be done with the simple means at present employed.

20. DISTRICT ROAD FUND.—At the beginning of the year, there was a balance of Rupees 31,699 under the head of District Road Fund, of which Rupees 6,899 only were available for expenditure on local roads, the remainder, Rupees 24,800, being the capital of the surplus Pagoda Funds invested by Government in the 5 per cent. loan, and the disposal of which still remains undecided by Government.

Range No. 1.		Rs.
Repairing the road from Trivellore to Nagapuram.	1,750	
Do. from Uttukottah to Sattivedu ..	550	
Do. from Sattivedu to Kavarattinai ..	870	
	3,100	
Range No. 2.		
Constructing a road between Codumbakam to Saidapet ..	300	
Repairing the road from Elphinstone bridge to Sadras ..	400	
Road in the Saidapet town ..	190	
	890	
Range No. 3.		
Maintenance for the road from Wallajabad to Sunkar choultry ..	1,600	
Repairing the roads in the town of Poonamallee ..	550	
Road connecting the one by the river-side with the Southern Trunk Road ..	16	
	2,166	
Total for local roads ..	5,235	
Miscellaneous charges ..	2,910	
	8,175	

Constructing a road from Codumbakam to Saidapet ..	1,000
Do. from Uttramallur to Trunk Road No. 8.	800
Local contribution ..	1,000
Lighting the Marmalong bridge ..	200
Maintaining Avenues ..	2,500
Repairs of ferry boats ..	100
Repairing the road from Elphinstone bridge to Sadras ..	400
Do. from Trivellore to Nagapuram ..	1,780
Do. from Uttukottah to Sattiv ..	450
Do. in Saidapet town ..	200
Do. from Sattivedu to Kavarap.	870
Petty repairs ..	500
Probable amount ..	9,800
Balance ..	4,208

22. As the funds for local roads will increase largely this year, owing to the introduction of the Road Cess Act, and as a supplemental estimate has also been called for by the Board, such roads as are of an important nature will be estimated for, and a Budget sent to the Board as requested, in which will be included also proposals for laying out the balance of the Road Fund, 4,208 rupees, as shown above.

23. JUNGLE CONSERVANCY.—The receipts under rupees 11,799. Of this, Rupees 10,300, being the rent of the Treasury of this district, and carried to account by or Officer subsequently pointed out that his order referred to items, the amount has been since remitted to the Collector, so that the funds really available at the beginning of the year, including the balance at the end of 1865-66, amounted to Rupees 4,956. Of this sum Rupees 209 only have been spent this year, and that was in making two sample plantations on the slopes of the Saidapet river, and in planting and maintaining a similar plantation in the Cutcherry compound at Homes' Garden, &c. It was anticipated that more money would have been expended from this source in subsidizing village topes, but the ryots, I regret to say, have not at all come forward and offered to take upon themselves their share of expenses. At the recent Jumamahbundy, however, the advantages of such topes and the liberal intentions of Government in regard to them, were fully explained by me in person, and will result I hope, therefore, in a larger expenditure in future. I propose, however, also employing the funds in future in conserving some of the low jungles in the Trivellore taluk, and in employing an establishment for watching them and preventing cutting.

24. VILLAGE AND PROCESS SERVICE FUND.—As regards the balance under the head Village Service and Process Service Fund, which is somewhat large, I have to remark that in the one case the payment is delayed, owing to the continued absence of the village servants, who are entitled to

21. The receipts of the year amounted to Rupees 8,884, which together with the available balance, Rupees 6,890, as stated above, raised the total sum available for expenditure this year to Rupees 15,783. Of this, Rupees 8,175 has been expended upon local roads, &c., as shown in the margin, leaving a balance of Rupees 7,608 on the 31st March last, for expenditure in 1867-68.

This latter sum and the probable receipts of the year, amounting to Rupees 6,400, have been allotted in the Budget for 1867-68, as shown below:—

it, while in the other it is due to some confusion in the account in the Madurantakam and other taluhs, as to the exact sums payable to the particular persons that served the processes; but steps have already been taken to dispose of the balance.

25. WORK OF THE DISTRICT PRESS.—The value of the work done in the District Press up to 31st March last, was Rupees 6,514, being Rupees 570 more than last year. The receipts amounted to Rupees 522, and the charges of establishment, &c., to Rupees 2,102. If the latter sum be deducted from the gross value of work done, the net proceeds from the Press for the current year will amount to Rupees 4,412.

26. PLANTATION OF TOPES.—Most of the land available for Casuarina plantation to the north of Madras has been already taken up, and applications are now coming in for similar lands on the south, along both the canal and the sea coast. Until last year these applications were confined to a distance of about 10 miles from Madras, but of late parties have applied for them even as far down as Sadras; there is still, however, much land available in the south, and I fear that but little of this, unless most favourably situated, will be taken up, unless either Mr. Cockerell's proposition to remit altogether the assessment for 20 years on lands already taken up on my proposition to charge a light assessment of 4 annas per acre all round be complied with.

27. Besides the sandy land, there is a good deal of salt swamp land also in the neighbourhood of the sea, which though not fit for Casuarinas, is fit for Babool or other firewood trees. These lands were assessed at the time of the old survey at a very high rate, even as high as 5 and 6 rupees per cawny, and as to render them fit for planting would require a large outlay, I would treat them in the way above recommended for Casuarina land, and put upon them also a very light assessment, but the same all round.

28. I am glad to say that in the interior of the district also, people have been induced to take up tracts of land for the purpose of growing firewood, so that in the course of a few years I expect the supply of fuel from this district will be quite equal to the demand.

29. CULTIVATION OF NEW FOREIGN PRODUCTS.—The only Foreign product that has been tried this year, was the Carolina paddy the Board sent for experiment. The seed was distributed amongst a few of the rich landholders; but from the reports received from them, the experiment appears to have generally been a failure; this, I think, is more attributable to want of care, and the unfavourable season than anything else, as in the one or two instances where the seed was distributed to Europeans or East Indians, the experiment, though on a small scale, was attended with success.

30. CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION.—As usual, I have much pleasure in recording my sentiments of the efficient working of the Police. The detection of crime is steadily on the increase. During the late famine, when the country in every direction was threatened to be plundered by the starving mob, the conduct of the Constabulary, as deserving of every praise, and by the good and discreet guidance of their Superintendent, Captain Beatty, all disturbances, but of the most trifling description, were prevented by them.

31. DISPENSARY AT CONJEVERAM.—This Institution continues to afford as usual relief and medical aid to a large number of the rural population in its neighbourhood; and during the recent outbreak of Cholera, its benefit were specially felt, but I regret that in spite of this, the subscriptions from the native inhabitants have fallen very low, and the Institution is, therefore, not what it ought to be.

32. TRAMWAY.—The traffic on the Conjeveram Tramway has somewhat improved since my last report, having now a small traffic in salt and rice. But were it not for the number of passengers that are constantly going to Conjeveram from religious motives, and the great number of pilgrims that resort there once a year at the annual festival, the line would long ago have been obliged to be closed as unprofitable. The only remedy appears to me, either to extend the line to Pondicherry or to some such place as Wandiwash, which would give to Conjeveram a traffic on either

33. **PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.**—No new school was established this year under the Education Act. The only place where the Act has been introduced at present is Saidapet, where I am glad to say the school is progressing satisfactorily.

34. **PUBLIC WORKS.**—The construction of an anicut across the Cortilliar river, and the excavation of a canal to conduct the water to the Sholaveram and Red Hill tanks, and thence to Madras, in view to supplying it with fresh water, and the enlargement of both the Red Hill and the Sholaveram lakes, are the most important public works undertaken this year, and now in progress. These works when completed are expected to add largely to the existing revenue, as a good deal of the land now lying waste in the neighbourhood of Sholaveram, &c., villages can be then brought under cultivation, and a great extent of land now never cultivated but once in the year is expected to be brought under cultivation a second time. Two other similar works of irrigation have also been recommended to Government, one an anicut at Velloor, in Ponnerly taluk, and the other an anicut in the Madurantakam taluk, which when carried out will also add considerably to the revenues.

35. **LEGISLATION.**—The only enactment that was brought into force afresh this year is the Road Cess Act. The preliminary arrangements for the collection of the cess are now in progress. I do not think it will press at all hard upon the ryots, and as it will enable us to make roads throughout their villages, the Act will eventually be hailed by them as a boon.

36. **REVISION OF ASSESSMENT.**—The revision of the assessment referred to in my last year's report, has been fully carried out in three out of six taluks this district; in the remaining three, the accounts are being prepared, and the revision, will take place simultaneously with the Jummah-bundy. I beg, however, to inform the Board that the revision, as now sanctioned, affords but little relief to the ryots; and they have, therefore, already given up much of the land affected by this revision, as they consider it will not pay them to cultivate it at the present very slight reduction. The revision in point of fact has only been a source of disadvantage and loss to them, as by treating all manavary nunjah lands as punjah, the lands become liable to the payment of teerwajasty, if ever the ryots use Government water for them, to which they were not subject under the old system, and being classed as punjah are no longer entitled to remissions such as they received before.

37. The demarcation of the Saidapet taluk has already been completed, and the party is now working in the Trivellore taluk, and a portion of Ponnerly. The Survey operations have also been begun in the Saidapet taluk, and will be completed before long.

38. Some twenty-five villages which used hitherto to be rented annually at a fixed rent have also been settled by the Special Deputy Collector on the principle of a ryotwar settlement. The result has been most satisfactory, and a revenue of more than 16,000 rupees has been gained to Government on the actual holdings of the year as at present.

No. 96.

CHITTOOR, 22nd April 1867.

From J. D. ROBINSON, Esq.,

Collector of NORTH ARCOT.

To R. A. DAIYELL, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honour to submit, with the usual returns, my report on the Administration of this district, for the official year 1866-67, ending 31st March 1867.

2. The returns relate only to eleven months, owing to the recent change in the mode of computing the official year. The figures in column "1865-66," are identical with those entered in column "current year" in last year's Statements, but in explaining the causes of increase and decrease, the figures of the eleven months of this year are brought into comparison with those of the corresponding period in 1865-66, i. e., from May to March.

3. **SEASON.**—The south-west monsoon never reached the district, and no rain to speak of fell

May	...	...	...	...	0	8
June	...	...	...	...	0	66
July	...	...	...	...	1	54
August	...	...	...	...	8	3
September	...	...	...	...	3	2
October	...	...	...	...	11	2
November	...	...	...	...	2	16
December	...	...	...	...	6	79
January	...	...	...	...	0	42
February	...	...	...	...	0	74
March	...	...	...	...	1	21
Total	...	...	...	...	35	05

until the end of August. There was then a copious and general down-pour, followed by showery weather at intervals, which terminated in the north-east monsoon. This set in about the beginning of October, and was more continuous and abundant than it has been for years. From the end of August the season was all that could be desired. The tanks filled, the rivers flooded, and drinking water and pasture became

again abundant. Unfortunately the rain came too late to retrieve the evils of the intense heat, and drought of the first eight months of the year following as these did upon an unfavourable north-east monsoon in 1865, and a bad harvest. The season for cultivating many of the dry grains upon which the agricultural masses depend for food had already passed, and a large proportion of the double crop wet land was lying waste. From June the district had been struggling with widespread distress, and prices had risen to famine rates.

4. The mortality among cattle had been great, and the discouragements under which agriculture was labouring when the season thus unexpectedly took a favourable turn, were so grave that notwithstanding the stimulus of high prices, and the prospects of an abundant monsoon, the revenues of the district have done little more than recover the low standard of the previous year.

5. Owing to the disturbance of agricultural operations caused by the failure of rain in June, July, and the greater part of August, the breadth of land under early wet crop was very limited.

6. Pulses were sown largely after the rains set in, but suffered so severely from mildew and insect, that the yield, especially in horse-grass, has not been more than half an average crop. The later wet crops have also suffered in like manner in many parts of the district, and if good and bad be taken together, the general outturn of the rice harvest falls short of a fair average.

7. The district has been settled, with the exception of the Palmanair and parts of the Wandiwash and Chittoor taluks.

8. The relinquishments of dry land in the earlier months of the year were naturally very large, but remission has been very sparingly allowed when such land, though waste, remained in ryots' holding.

9. The remission on wet land left waste amounts to Rupees 10,000. Of this, Rupees 4,000 were remitted in the Wallajah taluk alone. These remissions were occasioned not by a scarcity, but by a superabundance of water, and were given on lands flooded in the neighbourhood of the Kaveripak and other anicut fed tanks. In the taluks which remain to be settled, the remissions on this account will be very small.

10. The decrease of revenue under "Ryotwary" may be roughly estimated at some Rupees 35,000 below that of 1865 under the same head.

1865-66	...	...	...	...	16,97,550
1866-67	...	...	...	...	16,62,550
Decrease	...	...	...	...	35,000

Considering that by the transfer of well lands to dry rates, an exceptional sacrifice of revenue of from Rupees 35,000 to 40,000 is thrown upon

the year, it is subject of congratulation that the general revenues of the district will, notwithstanding all the untoward circumstances through which it has had to struggle, not fall below the standard of the previous year.

11. **PUBLIC HEALTH.**—The season was throughout unhealthy. Cholera, fever, and small-pox broke out in all parts of the district, and were, as might be expected, peculiarly fatal in those tracts

where the pressure of distress was most severe. The subjoined Statement will give an idea of the mortality from these causes as compared with the returns of the previous year :—

Diseases.	Number of persons attacked.	Number of persons recovered.	Number died.	Number died last year.	COMPARISON.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
Cholera	11,865	2,514	9,351	860	8,491	...
Fever... ..	7,042	2,400	4,642	1,659	2,983	...
Small-pox... ..	2,191	1,610	581	112	469	...

12. Large supplies of medicine were sent for distribution in the affected tracts, and were administered with more or less success.

13. It will be proper in this place to glance briefly at the measures adopted for the alleviation of the distress which prevailed between July 1866 and January 1867.

14. These measures had two objects :—

First.—To establish poor-houses for the daily distribution of cooked food to the aged and helpless.

Second.—To provide employment on useful and remunerative works for the able-bodied poor of all sexes and ages.

With a Fund of Rupees 37,000 made up of the items particularized in the subjoined Statement, eighteen poor-houses were opened in the more distressed parts of the country. At these, 5,000 persons on an average were fed daily, not taking into account the large numbers receiving similar relief at the poor-houses established in the four Zemindaries at the charges of the proprietors.

From surplus Lungarkhanna Fund.			From general Famine Relief Fund.			From local sub- scriptions.			Total.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
24,172	4	3	6,000	0	0	7,030	7	4	37,202	15	7

15. The total expenditure in this form of relief was Rupees 25,568, the average daily cost per head being half an anna.

16. For the fuller employment of the able-bodied poor, Government made the timely and liberal grant of a lac in addition to Rupees 59,205 already available for expenditure out of Local Funds. With this, I was able to give employment to all who sought it upon groups of works of great variety, selected with reference to the necessities of the circumjacent population.

17. By the returns (which latterly were not very regularly made) the number who thus found employment until agricultural operations recommenced, was 45,000.

18. The total expenditure out of Special and Local Funds, amounted up to the close of the year upon which I am reporting, to Rupees 1,49,143.

19. I can confidently assert that but for the measures now briefly described, very many persons in the south-western corner of the district, and in the high land tracts bordering the Mysore territory, must have died of starvation.

20. CONDITION OF FARM STOCK.—The mortality among cattle was very great. The returns are probably most imperfect, and do not represent the actual loss. Murrain of every type was prevalent, and in the taluks of Padmanair and Polur, cattle died in large numbers from thirst and starvation. In the latter of these taluks, it became necessary to make an advance of Rupees 4,000* for the purchase of farm stock.

* Vide Government Order, dated 15th Dec. 1866, No. 8,921.

21. VACCINE OPERATIONS.—As under the new organization the Vaccine Circles embrace portions of different Collectorates, the annual field of operations, in any single district, is necessarily narrowed. Thus in the year under review, the department appears to have been engaged during the months of October, November, and December, in the north-eastern parts of the district.

22. PRICES.—In Statement No. 2, the prices of all the principal agricultural products are shown in comparison with those of the previous year. There is, it will be observed, a tremendous rise in the already high prices of the previous year. This is attributable to local causes already noticed, and to the facilities of export by railway to the Mysore, Bellary, and Coimbatore markets. Prices were at their highest between June and September, after which they fell very slowly to their present standard.

23. AREA OF CULTIVATION.—In Statement No. 1, the area under cultivation during the year is compared with that of the preceding season. From this it will be found that against an increase of Rupees 21,055 in the assessment of wet cultivation, there is a decrease of Rupees 21,697 in dry. The net decrease is thus only Rupees 642. This admits of easy explanation. The season for dry crop operations had almost passed before the rain fell in August; but as the tanks filled and re-filled between that time and the end of December, the ryots were able to make good in their wet cultivation the short-comings of the earlier part of the season.

24. CULTIVATION OF COTTON, INDIGO, AND SUGARCANE.—Cotton, as already observed, will never become a staple product of this district. It is raised in small quantities as a mixed crop with oil-seeds, Bengal-gram, &c., for mere local consumption.

25. In Indigo, there is a largely extended cultivation due probably to the fact that it is one of the later dry crops, and took the place of dry grains for which the season had passed.

26. Although the accounts show a greater breadth of land under sugarcane, the early part of the year was so adverse to its growth, that the yield has been far below an average.

27. NEW AND FOREIGN PRODUCTS.—The local experiments with the Carolina paddy seed sent by Government have on the whole been successful. The fact that the variety ripens in three-and-a-half months, and requires less water than the indigenous product, is a strong recommendation in the eyes of the ryots. The straw, however, is coarser, and cattle do not eat it so freely as ordinary fodder. Further experiments will be made this season. The crop raised from Virginian tobacco seed looked very promising when I saw it a month ago.

28. COLLECTIONS.—The decrease of Rupees 1,15,126 under “permanently settled,” and of Rupees 1,80,471 under ryotwary, as compared with the previous year, is only nominal, the collection of April appearing in that year's accounts and being excluded in this under the recent change. If the ryotwary collections be deducted from last year's figures, there is an increase of Rupees 31,867 under that item. This is attributable to the more active application of the Revenue Recovery Act.

29. Of the decrease of Rupees 15,254 under head Miscellaneous Items, Rupees 5,000 is nominal, being caused by the inclusion of the collections of April in the accounts of 1865. The balance of Rupees 10,452 is an actual decrease, attributable to the fluctuating character of the demand under Miscellaneous.

30. AGRARIY.—The decrease under this item is large, amounting to Rupees 55,256. Arrangements are being made for re-letting, the farm unless arrears have been largely reduced before the close of April.

31. INCOME TAX AND STAMPS.—These items call for no remark.

32. TRANSFER OF WET LAND IRRIGATED BY WELLS TO A DRY ASSESSMENT.—This further concession has been carried out throughout the district, and completes the measure of 1852, which left to the ryot the full profit of his own improvements.

33. TRANSFER OF RUINED GOVERNMENT TANKS TO PRIVATE CAPITALISTS.—The unfavourable character of the seasons during a series of years has naturally discouraged capitalists from embarking on such uncertain and costly undertakings. As it was, eight ruined tanks were made over

under the rule during the year. Rapid results are not to be looked for in a district like North Arcot, where the seasons are precarious and capital scarce.

34. PLANTATION OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC TOPES.—The same unfavourable causes have checked activity in this direction, but the example of what has been done in the plantation of topes and avenues from Local Funds, has awakened a general interest in the subject which promises good results.

35. In the meantime the conditions upon which land is held for topes are being more rigidly enforced. My efforts to promote the formation of "communal" plantations have not been successful. The petty jealousy and distrust inherent in small village communities will always be a great impediment to such undertakings.

36. PRINTING PRESS.—The circulation of the District Gazette is 403 copies weekly. The results as compared with those of the previous year are shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Value of work (public and private) executed during the official year 1866-67, inclusive of the amount of subscription for the District Gazette...	7,753	14	5
Do. do. in 1865-66 inclusive of do. do. ...	6,807	14	3
Increase in 1866-67 ...	946	0	2

Charges of the fixed establishment, including the purchase and repair of plant and stock, &c. ...	2,906	5	4
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37. EDUCATION.—There are three Government and four taluk schools in the district. The former continue to maintain their position and popularity, and the latter are taking a better place in public estimation under a recently improved organization.

38. A new taluk school has been opened at Gudimam with fair promise of success. Of the 50 village schools which have been brought into 'rapport' with the Educational Department, 34 receive grants from Government, and the others will in due course get similar aid.

39. POLICE.—As was to be expected, the returns show a large increase in the graver crimes. In dacoity in dwelling houses, there is a decrease of one-third in the number of cases as compared with the figures of the previous year; whilst in the one offence committed in fields, there is a corresponding increase. The great mass of the latter is of cases is made up of petty night raids on sheep-folds and robbery of shepherds and woodcutters.

40. Under theft of the graver kind the plunder of the high prices, and the failure of the early rains upon which the employment of the agricultural masses depends during the first half of the year, there are anarities figures largely. Considering the employment of the agricultural masses depends during the first half of the year, there is nothing alarming in these criminal statistics.

41. Some detective operations in the northern part of the district were eminently successful, and broke up effectually a long organized system of plunder in these pilgrim-frequented tracts.

42. In suicide and accidental death, the year contrasts unfavourably with that preceding it.

43. PUBLIC WORKS, IMPERIAL.—The total Budget allotment for the year was Rupees 1,68,580, distributed between the works New and Repair in the proportion of Rupees 32,110, and Rupees 1,36,470, respectively.

Under "New," the Cheyar anicut extensions had Rupees 14,110; Communications, Rupees 10,000; and Civil Buildings, Rupees 8,000.

The assignment for "Repairs" was distributed as follows:—

Rupees 60,240 ...	Agricultural.
" 60,810 ...	Communications.
" 10,000 ...	Military Buildings and Roads.
" 5,420 ...	Civil Buildings.

44. The total expenditure on public works up to 31st January 1867, amounted to Rupees 1,28,796-11-4. Of this, Rupees 34,832-0-11 were laid out on original works, and Rupees 93,964-10-5 on repair.

45. The body of the Cheyar anicut was raised to increase the storage of water, and the main and distributing channels improved. The outlay on this project during the two last years amounts to some Rupees 35,000.

In the 68,000 rupees laid out on works of irrigation, is included the cost of some improvements in the Palar and Ponne anicut projects; Rupees 22,800 appertain to original works, and Rupees 45,200 to repair.

46. The only item in "Communications" executed from Imperial Funds was the formation of the road between Tirupattur and its Railway station, six miles distant. This long and unpassable track is now a first rate road.

Several of the Imperial lines have been much improved during the last two years, and all of them are in fair order.

47. The new Civil Dispensary at Chittoor is almost finished, and should be ready for use in June.

48. RELIEF WORKS.—I have alluded elsewhere to the special grant of a lac of rupees given by Government for the employment of the able-bodied poor during the late crisis. The whole amount has been expended on a vast variety of works too numerous to find mention in this place.

Every effort has been made by both the Revenue and Public Works Departments to turn the liberality of Government to useful account, and I believe it will be admitted when I render my account of these operations, that the money has gone farther than will generally happen under such exceptional circumstances.

	RS.	A.	P.
Roads ...	32,073	8	6
Grass rent ...	239	4	2
Rent and sale of reeds ...	0	0	0
Sale of manure ...	248	5	4
Riab rent ...	7,161	1	5
Avenue Clippings ...	8	12	8
Miscellaneous receipts ...	22,755	1	4
	63,076	4	0

49. DISTRICT ROAD FUND.—The total receipt credited to this Fund during the year amounted to Rupees 63,076-4-0. This added to the balance on the 1st May 1866, made up a fund of Rupees 76,808-12-3 available for expenditure.

The allotment in the Budget for original works and repair was Rupees 99,205. Of this, Rupees 49,620 were for expenditure by the Public Works Department, and the balance by the Revenue Department.

50. The total outlay was Rupees 23,730-13-11 by the Public Works Department, and Rupees 19,390-12-10 by the Revenue authorities, making up with cost of establishments and sundries, an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 52,334-1-11.

51. The original distribution was entirely disturbed by the outbreak of distress, and it became necessary to concentrate expenditure on the southern and western parts of the district where the pressure was most severe.

The result has been that all projects under execution in those parts are two years in advance of what they would have been under ordinary circumstances, and an absolute revision of the Budget for 1867-68 has now become necessary.

52. Reserving details for their proper place, I may say of Local Fund as of special grant expenditure that the district has much useful work to show for it.

53. On the twenty-five Local lines completed and under execution, the total expenditure from Local Funds during the year amounted to Rupees 17,589-4-10.

54. JUNGLE CONSERVANCY.—The subjoined Statement shows an increase in the receipts under this item of Rupees 2,518-13-3. In the absence of any complaint, it is fair to conclude that the Conservancy system works smoothly:—

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.
1865-66, ending 30th April 1866.	10,345 6 5	15,449 1 1	25,794 7 6	21,552 7 9	4,241 15 9
1866-67, ending 31st March 1867.	4,241 15 9	17,967 14 4	22,209 14 1	22,209 14 1	...

The tax on bamboos was reimposed during the year.

55. AVENUES.—Much was done out of both Local and Special Funds towards extending and completing avenues along the principal roads. Upwards of five hundred miles of road have been thus provided, and walls, tapes, and bandy-stands formed at some of the points where traders and pilgrims usually halt.

56. CATTLE POUNDS.—The number of cattle pounds remains much as it was. The only change I have to record is that the Sweepers' establishment was dispensed with at all Pounds which were found not to be self-supporting.

57. PERMANENT LUNGARKHANAS AND DISPENSARIES.—There are three permanent Lungarkhanas in the district, viz., one at Vellore, another at Arcot, and a third at Sholinghur. These have endowments of Rupees 4,176, 1,200, and 1,280-9-5, respectively, per annum. The expenditure of each charity with number of recipients is shown in the margin. In connection with the Lungarkhanas at Vellore and Arcot, there are two Dispensaries with grants from the endowment of Rupees 2,469 and 2,516 respectively.

	Amount expended.	Number of persons relieved.
	RS. A. P.	
Vellore Lungarkhana	4,123 12 9	58,861
Arcot do.	1,248 5 8	15,847
Sholinghur Chattram	1,280 9 5	...

These Dispensaries are working satisfactorily. I have not yet received the returns connected with these institutions from the Medical Officers in charge, and am thus unable to give the number of sick treated at each. The expenditure, however, at each was as shown in the margin.

58. The Dispensary at Arcot which had up to that time been in charge of an Apothecary was, in August, made over to Captain Scudler, of the Arcot Mission, with a moiety of the fixed allowance. On Dr. Scudler's representation that this moiety was inadequate to meet the increased burden thrown on the institution by the exceptional pressure of scarcity and high prices, Government have since been pleased to place the full allowance at his disposal as a temporary measure, and until the moiety first withheld can be otherwise appropriated.

My proposition with regard to the appropriation of the general surplus of Lungarkhana and Famine Funds is now before the Committee at the Presidency.

59. RAILWAY CHATTRAMS.—No further action has been taken in regard to the erection of a Chattram at the Arcotum Railway station. An assignment of Rupees 7,000 has been made for the purpose, but building operations are still in abeyance.

60. The Conservancy arrangements at the private Chattram near the Tirupatti station have been the theme of unfavourable remark, and raise the general question whether Government should not keep such establishments in their own hands at the more frequented Railway stations.

61. CATTLE DISEASE ACT NO. 12 OF 1866.—This Act has not yet been practically enforced in the district, although in some parts cattle disease of various types has been very fatal. Its application under the local practice which obtains with respect to the herding and housing of cattle will, I apprehend, be attended with much difficulty.

62. ROAD CESS.—Act III. of 1866 (Madras) only came into force in January last. It raises the Road Cess of two per cent., which has been levied in the district since the revision of the assessment in 1857 to 3½ per cent. and brings the Zemindaries and other Estates and Inams, which had hitherto been exempt within the rate-paying area. It is estimated that the Road Fund will thus be raised from Rupees 33,000 to Rupees 95,000.

63. REVENUE RECOVERY ACT NO. 8 OF 1865.—The operation of the Act was suspended during the earlier part of the year in some of the more suffering parts of the district. It is now again in full activity, and the state of the collections, considering the adverse character of the season, is satisfactory.

64. TOWNS' IMPROVEMENT ACT NO. 10 OF 1865.—The Towns' Improvement Act has been introduced into Vellore and Wallajapet, with as yet but indifferent success. It is hoped, however, that by the end of the year, results may justify an extension of the system to one or two of the other larger Towns. As it was the movement has been initiated under very unfavourable conditions.

65. REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.—The operations under the new Registration Act (XX. of 1866) which came into force in the beginning of the official year under review, are exhibited in the subjoined Statement:—

OFFICIAL YEAR 1866-67.			OFFICIAL YEAR 1865-66.		
Compulsory, Section 18.	Optional, Section 17.	Fees collected.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Fees collected.
No.	No.	RS. A. P.	No.	No.	RS. A. P.
2,136	1,261	7,439 8 0	2,398	2,398	4,581 14 0

Compulsory registrations are much as they were, the trifling difference in the columns of comparison being due to the circumstance that at the period more particularly under review embraces only eleven months. The great decrease in optional registration during the year is the result of a better apprehension of the nature of the law on the part of the public.

Although the number of registrations in the official year 1866-67 is smaller, yet the amount of fees realized is, it will be observed, larger than in 1865-66.

66. REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered during the past official year is given in the margin. The system is becoming more familiar to the people, and the results obtained are more reliable.

67. DEATH OF THE POLIGAR OF NARAGANTI.—The Poligar of Naraganti died during the year, and a boy of six years of age in a senior branch of the family has been recognized by Government as his heir and successor.

The estate now comes under the management of the Court of Wards, as did the Bangari Polliem on the demise of the late proprietor in 1865.

Cuddalore, 24th April 1867.

No. 93.

From C. W. READE, Esq.,

Collector of SOUTH ARCOT,

To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honour to submit the usual report on the Administration of this district for the official year 1866-67, together with the prescribed Statements, agreeably to the printed forms received from the Board in 1866.

2. **SEASON.**—The season was a very favourable one throughout the district for all agricultural operations. Rain fell slightly in portions of the district during the months of May, June, and July 1866, but from August to December there was abundance, and tanks generally in all parts received three or four months supply of water; in the following months of January, February, and March 1867, there was none.

3. The effects of the previous distressing season of 1865-66 could not be expected readily to disappear even under the most propitious circumstances, and it was not until December that any confidence in the prospective harvest was felt; but the rains in that month were so plentiful and general that all doubts and fears were dissipated, and the hopes then raised were fully realized at the ensuing harvest. The welcome rain which fell in August, and the succeeding months of 1866, had encouraged the ryots very generally to exertion, and wet and dry lands were quickly brought under cultivation; but a failure in December, or even a partial supply would have disappointed expectations, and have resulted in a very different outturn on the year. The prices since January 1867 fell perceptibly consequent, of course, on the new grain of all kinds which found its way into the market.

4. Murrain and the disease styled "Vekar" prevailed among Cattle from May 1866 to January 1867, but the loss on the whole was not so great as in the preceding year which is remarkable. Deaths from Cholera and Small-pox and Fever were also less in the year under notice than in its predecessor, and altogether the public health was good, and sickness rare.

5. **CULTIVATION, No. I.**—Statement No. 1 gives the area under cultivation as compared with that of the previous season. The whole extent of cultivated land during the year was acres 1,113,838, bearing an assessment of Rupees 30,89,084, which, as compared with the year before, gives an increase of acres 1,951 cultivated, and a decrease in the assessment paid of Rupees 61,503 as shown in the margin. This trifling increase in the land is owing to the more extensive cultivation of lowly assessed dry lands, while the comparatively large decrease in the assessment is attributable to the recent assignment of the Land Revenue to the Temple Trustees in lieu of the hitherto ready-money payments made to those religious institutions, and as well to individuals for religious service, agreeably to the Orders of Government received through the Board.

6. **PRICES, No. II.**—The prices of all staple articles entered in the Statement No. II, were higher than in the year preceding; this was the effect of the season, as already explained, and notwithstanding the supply of grain of all sorts which found its way into the markets since January 1867.

7. **COLLECTIONS, No. III.**—The total collections during the year, both current and arrears, amount to Rupees 34,55,581, exhibiting a decrease of Rupees 3,69,444, as compared with the year previous. But this large falling off is rather nominal than real, and arises from the circumstance that the collections for the official year under review include only eleven months.

	RS.
Permanently settled Estates—1865-66...	8,129
1866-67...	7,521
Decrease...	1,538
Shrotriem Jody—1865-66...	21,309
1866-67...	21,275
Decrease...	134
Ryotwar—1865-66...	27,65,207
1866-67...	21,25,496
Decrease...	3,69,711

8. **LAND REVENUE.**—The decrease in the respective heads of "Permanently settled Estates," "Shrotriem Jody," and "Ryotwar," is mainly due to the amount of collections for the official year 1866-67, including eleven instead of twelve months.

	RS.
1865-66...	59,152
1866-67...	59,116
Increase...	964

	RS.
1865-66...	1,96,843
1866-67...	1,98,284
Increase...	1,441

	RS.
1865-66...	22,885
1866-67...	58
Decrease...	22,827

	RS.
Sea Customs—1865-66...	41,007
1866-67...	38,129
Decrease...	7,898
Land Customs—1865-66...	62,002
1866-67...	45,995
Decrease...	16,007
Stamp—1865-66...	94,779
1866-67...	91,869
Decrease...	2,910

	RS.
1865-66...	5,53,923
1866-67...	5,72,718
Increase...	18,796

	Acres.	RS.
Cotton—1865-66...	41,993	93,717
1866-67...	20,120	43,672
Decrease...	21,873	46,545
Indigo—1865-66...	47,019	1,21,314
1866-67...	23,302	71,187
Decrease...	23,717	50,127

9. **STATEMENT No. 3.**—The decrease of Rupees 46,845, or acres 24,843, in the Cotton cultivation, and of Rupees 50,027, or acres 24,520, in that of Indigo, is due as regards the former to the less culture of the product; and as regards the latter, (Indigo,) the decrease is mainly owing to the want of seasonable rain.

10. **STATEMENTS Nos. 5 and 6.**—How respectively the operations of the Local Fund and the working of the Press during the official year 1866-67.

11. The total amount of receipts under the different heads comprising the District Road Fund is Rupees 1,62,670-0-2. The Fund embraces, 1st, the District Roads, 2nd, the Local Jungle Conservancy, 3rd, the Pound Fund, 4th, the Public Bungalow Fund, 5th, Endowment Fund, 6th, Village Service Fund, and Process Service Fund. The balance at the beginning of the year 1866-67 was Rupees 1,92,507-12-10. Deducting the expenditure on original (a) works and repairs, and Miscellaneous (b) charges which amounted to Rupees 1,67,999-10-10, there remains a balance at the close of the year under review of Rupees 24,508-2-0.

	RS.	A.	P.
(a)	60,589	11	10
(b)	1,07,405	15	0
	1,67,999	10	10

12. Each item of receipts and charges requires brief notice.

13. **DISTRICT ROAD FUND.**—Under this head, the actual receipts during the year under report amounted to Rupees 55,409-14-4, composed of the several items noted below; adding to this the

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balance of the past year, amounting to Rupees 6,259-3-7, the aggregate at disposal was Rupees 61,639-1-11.

	RS.	A.	P.
Road Fund	43,734	0	0
Ferry rents... ..	1,145	7	5
Surplus of the Pound Fund transferred to the District Road Fund	3,000	0	0
Rent of manure	12	6	3
Tank and River fisheries	5,096	5	11
Refund of the unexpended portion out of the sanctioned Budget allotment.— <i>Vide</i> Accountant General's letter, dated 28th September 1866, No. 3,142	2,155	1	1
Miscellaneous	232	9	5
Total...	55,409	14	4

19. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 65,023-3-8 exhibiting an increase over income of Rupees 3,854-1-1. The receipts were less than anticipated under report. The Public Works Department have added the grants assigned to them, but they have not drawn from the Treasury any sum for expenses on account of Local Fund works, but only from their own drawing account, and consequently have not been able to exercise any check over the expenditure, but the excess will be adjusted so soon as the Accountant General's authority is received for the final charges.

	RS.	A.	P.
Disbursements made on original works and repairs	60,589	11	10
Establishment... ..	2,705	0	0
Ferry establishment, inclusive of repair	103	4	0
Town improvement	1,625	3	2
Total...	65,023	3	0

20. II. JUNGLE CONSERVANCY FUND.—Under this head the receipts during the year amount to Rupees 4,428-2-7, which added to the balance at the beginning of the year, makes the total at disposal Rupees 18,254-1-3; deducting therefrom the charges, amounting to Rupees 3,695-7-9, incurred on account of establishment, improvement, and maintenance of existing topes and plantations, there is a net balance of Rupees 14,558-9-6.

21. During the past official year, nurseries have been formed in different eligible localities, and much progress has been made in planting village topes and avenues with various kinds of trees, and Casuarina planting at all our salt stations and elsewhere on the coast has received much attention, and the next year's expenditure is likely far to exceed what it has been in the past, and, as I hope, with corresponding results.

22. III. POUND FUND.—The fines levied under Act III. of 1867, and the sale proceeds of Cattle and other Miscellaneous receipts, amount to Rupees 8,246-2-4, which added to the balance of Rupees 3,525-7-5 at the beginning of the year, there was a total of Rupees 11,771-9-9 available. From this, Rupees 3,000, being the surplus transferred to Road Fund, has to be deducted, as well as Rupees 5,550-0-7, being the cost of charges of establishment, leaving a balance of Rupees 3,221-9-2 to the credit of the Fund.

23. IV. PUBLIC BUNGALOW FUND.—The receipts under this head amount to Rupees 1,259-3-6, which with the balance of Rupees 1,409-12-0 at the beginning of the year gives a sum of Rupees 2,667-5-6 at credit, or a net balance of Rupees 1,872-13-3 after deducting the cost of establishment and other charges amounting to Rupees 796-8-3.

24. V. ENDOWMENT FUND.—The receipts under this head during the official year amount to Rupees 972-13-0, or with the balance at the beginning of the year of Rupees 454-10-6, there is a total of Rupees 1,427-7-6. Deducting the charges on account of the establishment, and feeding the poor, as well as the cost of certain repairs to the Tirupapuliyur Chuttrana, the fund has at its credit Rupees 395-8-7.

25. VI. PROCESS SERVICE FUND.—The batta collected under the provisions of Act II. of 1864, amounted to Rupees 16,266-2-10, and the balance last year was Rupees 4,353-12-6, making a total of Rupees 20,619-15-4, from which there is to be deducted Rupees 13,271-10-6 on account of batta service and charges, leaving a balance of Rupees 7,348-4-10 on the 31st March 1867, since which date the Fund, as such, has been discontinued; but the collections heretofore have been solely realized on the notices served, and the difference between their amount and the actual expenditure is to be accounted for by the limited establishment of Batta Peons and Amcons which have been kept up, and who have been paid at a fixed moderate rate. There have been no complaints against the collection of the notice-batta, if this be any proof that the Act does not operate oppressively, and my enquiries satisfy me that the justice of its provisions is generally acquired in. No doubt as time goes on the effect will be to secure more punctual payment of kists without a resort to the service of notices.

26. VII. PRESS DEPARTMENT.—This statement exhibits the work done by the Press Department of the Collectorate. The number of papers printed on account of Office work, Gazettes, and other Departments, including private work, is 780, valued at Rupees 5,145.

27. The actual receipts on account of subscription to the District Gazette, as well as the value paid for private work during the year, amounted to Rupees 652-12-6.

28. The charges on account of Establishment, Sadarwarid, and Contingencies, as well as for needed repairs to the Press stock, amount to Rupees 2,310-14-3.

29. I have not felt sure whether a reference to the working of the Municipal Act No. X. of 1865 is required in this report, and, therefore, I have refrained from noticing the operation of the Act. Besides, the first half year since its introduction has not yet closed, and the Commissioners have to report separately on their proceedings for that period so soon as it shall have expired; and thus I presume it would be premature and out of place to enter on the subject here.



From G. L. MORRIS, Esq.,

Collector of TANJORE

To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Revenue Administration of this district for the past official year 1866-67, together with the prescribed Statements.

2. SEASON.—The season was on the whole a favourable one. The local rains, as will be seen by the subjoined Statement of rain-fall, during the past and the preceding five years, were below the average, but the freshes in the Cauvery were, so far as the Delta was concerned, generally ample for agricultural purposes:—

	1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
May	1	47	0	82	1	37	3	2	3	10	0	40
June	1	53	1	87	3	0	0	50	0	15	1	35
July	2	68	3	92	3	92	1	70	2	55	0	53
August	2	48	3	54	3	10	4	50	1	53	2	30
September...	5	4	7	99	2	4	2	40	3	40	1	90
October	1	54	5	72	13	3	15	90	5	0	6	40
November	12	73	12	73	10	7	3	50	4	35	6	15
December	1	17	12	81	13	29	2	0	0	70	8	60
January	3	0	0	93	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
February	5	74	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	0	45	3	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	5	61	1	39	1	90	0	16	...	...
Total...	39	83	61	61	21	36	42	21	44	27	70	...

Throughout the season there was a steady supply of water in nearly all the rivers, and the yields of the wet crops in the delta, excepting those parts which are unfavourably situated as regards irrigation, is estimated to have generally been much above the average.

3. In the upland parts of the district, where the crops depend upon local rains, the dry and garden produce of the first six months was almost entirely lost; but in the villages situated on the coast where the north-east monsoon was more copious, this loss was in a great measure made good by the yield of the last six months.

4. SANITARY CONDITION.—The sanitary condition of the district during the past year was exceedingly bad. In consequence of the almost entire failure of the regular monsoon during the preceding year the early part of that under report was characterized by a drought which, in its severity, was altogether unprecedented, and was very injurious to the health of both men and cattle. Diseases incidental to the hot season, such as Fever, Small-pox, and Cholera, as also Diarrhoea and Dysentery of a virulent type, prevailed to a very large extent, more especially in the upland tracts where the effects of the heat were intensified by the scarcity of food, and of water even for drinking purposes. The table entered in the subjoined Statement shows the number of Cholera cases of which returns were furnished to this office, and it will be seen therefrom, that during the year under report, this epidemic prevailed to a larger extent than even the year 1863-64, which, as regards the sanitary condition of the district, was itself an exceptional one:—

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
1866-67...	9,502	1,540	7,962
Increase...	6,385	1,049	5,336

5. Mortality generally among cattle was very high, and in the southern parts of the Tirutapurundi and Pattukottai taluks, where water and pasture was very scarce, numbers of cattle are reported to have dropped down dead from starvation.

6. PRICES.—The rise in the prices of grain as well as of all other necessities of life, exceeded every thing hitherto known. In the months of September, October, and November, the retail price of Paddy averaged Rupees 332 per Madras garce, and that of Rice Rupees 717 or about 3½ measures a Rupee. The distress therefore among the poorer classes was, as might be conceived, very great, and in the villages situated in the southern taluks of Tirutapurundi and Pattukottai, grain, whether dry or wet, was scarcely to be had. The enormous increase in the prices of food during the year under report is attributable not so much to the deficiency of produce in this district, as to the largely increased demand from other districts inland, more especially Madura and the Tondimans territory.

7. The average rate of retail sales of paddy for the whole year according to village returns was, as will be seen by the subjoined table, ½ per cent. over that of the preceding year, an altogether exceptional one, and no less than 21½ per cent. over the standard commutation rate.

	Per Cullam.		
	ES.	A.	P.
Standard commutation rate	0	7	8½
Average during the year 1865-66	1	7	11
Do. during „ 1866-67	1	8	½
Increase above the commutation rate	1	0	4½
Per-centage	21½		
Increase above 1865-66	0	0	1½
Per-centage	1		

8. EMIGRATION.—The shipment of laborers to Mauritius having ceased since October 1866 in consequence of a letter received from the Emigration Agent, dated 20th November 1866, there was a considerable falling off in the number of Emigrants to that Colony during the past year, compared with the year preceding. No means are available for ascertaining the number of laborers emigrating on private contract, or on their own account to Rangoon, Moumein, and Singapore, as also to Ceylon; but from the accounts received from the Consular Agent at Kaviel there appears to have been a large increase in the number of Emigrants to the French Colonies, in consequence of the adverse character of the season, and the excessive dearth of food.

		1865-66.	1866-67.
<i>To the Mauritius.</i>			
Adults	390	121	
Minors	85	25	
Total...	475	146	
<i>To the Bourbon and Guadeloupe.</i>			
Adults...	485	1,897	
Minors...	22	137	
Total...	507	1,974	
	982	2,120	
Net Increase	.....	1,138	

9. CULTIVATION.—In the extent of cultivation, there was a falling off of 6,301 acres as compared with the last year. From this, however, must be deducted 2,193 acres of land assigned to the native religious institutions in lieu of ready-money payments during the past year, thus reducing the actual decrease in cultivation to 4,108 acres. The falling off in the aggregate is the net result of a gross decrease of about 9,000 acres in the three taluks of Mayaveram, Negapatam, and Pattukottai, and an increase

	Acres.	Assessment.
In 1865-66	896,383	37,31,561
„ 1866-67	890,121	37,19,264
Net decrease	6,262	1,29,297

of about 5,000 acres in the other taluks, the portion of the decrease appertaining to Mayaveram alone being 5,231 acres, bearing an assessment of Rupees 15,064. This taluk, as the Board are aware, has been much affected by not receiving its proper share of water from the Cauvery; but as Captain Mead's report on this subject is now before Government, I trust an improvement will shortly take place in this particular.

10. In consequence of the generally favourable character of the season, it has not been found necessary to grant any very large remissions during the year under report, the amount likely to be remitted at the settlement now in progress being about Rupees 85,000, against Rupees 2,63,026 remitted last year. Of this sum, no less than Rupees 68,000 appertain to the three taluks of

Mayaveram, Negapatam, and Tirutapurundi as shown in the margin, and the remainder, viz., Rupees 17,000, is distributed over the remaining six taluks. The precarious state of irrigation in the greater part of the Tirutapurundi taluk, and also in part of Negapatam, has been the subject of much correspondence, and now that the subject has engaged the attention of the Superintending Engineer, I trust that effective measures will be adopted for remedying this evil.

11. SPECIAL PRODUCTS.—The subjoined table shows the extent to which Cotton and Indigo were cultivated during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year. The decrease observable is the result of the failure of early rains in the past year:—

	1865-66	1866-67.	Increase.*	Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Cotton	6,453	4,371	...	2,080
Indigo	92	608	...	388

12. COLLECTIONS.—The following Statement gives a comparative view of the actual collections under the different heads of Revenue during the past year and the preceding year:—

Items.	1866	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	40,64,44	3,83,034	...	6,81,410
Abkarry	3,20,570	16,082	95,512	...
Income Tax	27,800	1,569	...	26,330
Sea Customs	3,31,1	98,503	...	22,603
Land Customs	31,87	55,759	...	6,117
Salt	9,93,27	41,620	48,342	...
Stamps	4,31,77	3,33,908	...	67,864
Total...	62,80,945	55,40,475	1,43,854	8,34,324
			Net Decrease....	6,90,470

13. LAND REVENUE.—Under the head of Land Revenue, there is an apparent decrease of Rupees 6,81,410, but it must be recollected that the year under report embraces a period of only eleven months. If, therefore, the collections during the month of April 1866 were excluded from the figures of the preceding year, the result would be an increase of Rupees 57,577 in favour of this year. The chief items of which this increase is made up are, one of Rupees 47,391 in current collections under the head of Ryotwar, arising from the more favourable character of the season and the consequently diminished amount of remissions; another one of Rupees 20,677 in the collections of arrears arising from a larger amount of arrears having been outstanding at the beginning of the year under report than in the year preceding; and a third of Rupees 2,835 under the head of Jody; the united sum of these three items of increase, viz., Rupees 70,903, is counterbalanced by a decrease of Rupees 13,074 under the head "Miscellaneous," and a small one of Rupees 252 under Peishcush. The decrease under Miscellaneous arises chiefly from the fact that in the preceding year the collections made in previous years in the late Rajah's territory on account of certain minor items of

Revenue, and which were lying in deposit, were brought to account, while there were no such receipts during the year under report; and also from the remission of the top tax on account of trees withered in the Katgutai villages of the Tirutapurundi and Negapatam taluks. The small increase under the head of Jody, as likewise the trifling decrease under Peishcush, call for no remark.

14. CORRECTIVE PROCESS.—The subjoined table shows the extent to which coercive process was employed for the realization of the arrears of Land Revenue during the past year, as compared with the year preceding. This statement calls for no particular remark beyond that, owing to the highly remunerative prices of agricultural produce generally, combined with an abundant harvest, the collection of kists during the current revenue year has been attended with little or no difficulty:—

Years.	Moveable.	Immoveable.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1865-66...	1,109	4,886	5,995
1866-67...	732	3,040	3,772
		Net decrease...	2,223

15. ABKARRY.—In Abkarry revenue there is an increase of Rupees 95,512, which if the collections of the year under report were compared with those of a corresponding period of only eleven months in the preceding year, would be further raised to Rupees 1,19,440. This increase is owing to the enhancement of the rent of all the Abkarry Farms in this district which took place at their resale at the beginning of the current Fyly year.

16. INCOME TAX.—The decrease of Rupees 26,330 observable under the head of Income Tax, is the result of that Tax having been abolished.

17. SEA CUSTOMS.—The apparent decrease of Rupees 22,603 under the head of Sea Customs, arises simply from the official year under report having closed a month earlier than previously. Compared with the collections of the corresponding period of eleven months in the preceding year, those of the year under report show an increase of Rupees 3,997, which is the net result of a gross increase of Rupees 15,928 under the head of Imports, and a gross decrease of Rupees 11,931 under that of Exports. The former is due to the increased importation of betel-nuts and sundry other articles, and the latter chiefly to the diminished exportation of rice and paddy to Ceylon, in consequence not only of the excessive prices which ruled at the inland market, but to the Ceylon market having been largely supplied from Rangoon and Moulinein, thus rendering it to some extent independent of this district.

18. LAND CUSTOMS.—The collections under the head of Land Customs exhibit a decrease of Rupees 6,117, which is accounted for to the extent of Rupees 2,704, by the year under report having closed a month earlier. The remaining portion of the decrease, viz., Rupees 3,413 has resulted from a gross decrease of Rupees 3,431 in the duty collected on grain exported to the French Settlement of Karriend, against an increase of Rupees 5,018 in the duty on imports therefrom, chiefly metals, oils, and betel-nuts. The former is accounted for by the same cause as the diminished exportation of grain by sea.

19. SALT.—Under the head of salt, there is an increase of Rupees 48,342, which by a comparison of the collections of the past year with those of eleven months of the preceding year exclusive of April, would be further raised to Rupees 1,27,509. The bulk of this increase, or Rupees 1,05,595, is due to the enhancement of the monopoly price from Rupees 1-8-0 to Rupees 1-11-0 per Indian maund about the close of the preceding year, and the remainder to increased sales consequent on the recent extension of the Railway to Caroor, as also to the daily increasing development of the inland trade.

20. Owing to the almost entire absence of rain in the early part of the past year, the season was particularly favourable to the manufacture of salt. Every advantage was taken of this opportunity, and no less than 1,131,533 Indian maunds of salt (the largest quantity ever hitherto manu-

factured excepting in the year 1859) were turned out. An improvement in the quality of the salt made, has also received great attention, and the several reforms sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings of the 1st August 1865, No. 1,776, on Mr. Clarke's report on the salt works of this district, were carried out during the past year, such stations of manufacture and sale as were found to be unnecessary being closed, and those retained being enlarged and improved according to their importance. The scale of establishment as recently revised has also been introduced.

21. STAMPS.—Under the head of stamps, there is an apparent decrease of Rupees 97,864. Of this, Rupees 28,864 are due to the year under report having closed a month earlier than usual, and the remaining portion to the sales of stamps during the preceding year having, under the operation of the Registration Act, been exceptionally large.

22. The operations under the several heads of Local Funds are exhibited in Statement No. 5.

23. DISTRICT ROAD FUND.—Under the head of District Road Fund, the receipts during the year under report amounted to Rupees 99,294, which being added to the balance in hand at the close of the preceding year, make up a total of Rupees 1,38,159. Of this, Rupees 74,144 were expended during the past eleven months, leaving a balance of Rupees 64,015. The amount expended will, I am sure, be considered satisfactory, when it is recollected that we have this year lost the month of April, which is the best working month of the twelve in this district; and that, of the unexpended balance of Rupees 64,015, no less than Rupees 45,638 belong to the new road cess collected during the past three months, and could not, therefore, have been possibly spent.

24. JUNGLE CONSERVANCY FUND.—Under the head of Jungle Conservancy Fund, the receipts during the year added to the balance left at the close of the preceding year, amounted to Rupees 5,657. Of this sum, no less than Rupees 4,249 were expended on the conservancy of the two jungles of Shially and Kodikarray, and in the formation of plantations in the vicinity of salt works where practicable. The preservation and extension of the numerous gardens and plantations belonging to the late Rajah's Chattrams under Government management has also received every attention, though owing to the excessive drought which has prevailed during three successive years in the taluk of Pattukottai, where many of them are situated, the efforts made have not been attended with such success as they deserved.

25. EMPLOYMENT FUND.—The working of the Employment Fund during the year under report has been very satisfactory. The charitable institutions of the late Rajah's to which the receipts and disbursements exhibited in the Statement mainly refer, have in consequence of the excessive dearth of food and the consequent distress among the poor, classes during the past year been a great relief to the suffering population of the southern parts of the district, as well as to the inhabitants of those parts of the Ramnad country which border on this district.

26. The other heads of Local Funds specified in the Statement do not require any particular notice here.

27. DISTRICT PRESS.—The result of the working of the District Press is exhibited in Statement No. 6. The value of work turned out in the aggregate during the eleven months of the past year has been Rupees 11,194, against Rupees 11,526, the value of works executed during the twelve months of the year preceding; deducting from the sum first mentioned Rupees 3,852, the total charge including Establishment, Press materials, and Contingencies, &c., a clear profit of Rupees 7,342 is shown in favour of the Press. The circulation of the District Gazette has increased in the course of the year under report from 997 to 1,384 copies, a result which testifies to the increasing usefulness of this periodical, as well as to a better appreciation of its value on the part of the public.

28. The "Towns' Improvement Act" was introduced into the towns of Tanjore, Combaconum, Negapatnam, Mannargudy, and Mayavaram on the 1st November last, and since then strenuous efforts have been made to work the Act effectively and harmoniously. The novelty of the taxes imposed, and the apathy as well as passive resistance of some of the Native Commissioners, have, however,

prevented as much being done as could have been wished. These obstacles will I think gradually disappear, and I trust they may, as I am convinced that the proper working of this Act in such places as it is judiciously introduced, will be a great benefit to the communities concerned.

TRICHINOPOLY, 17th April 1867.

No. 95.

From G. VANS AGNEW, Esq.,
Acting Collector of TRICHINOPOLY,
To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honour to submit my report on the Revenue Administration of this district for the past official year 1866-67, accompanied by the usual statements marginally noted.

Nos. 1 to 5.

2. The season was not quite so unfavourable as in the preceding year. The average of rainfall was higher.—*Vide* subjoined Statement. The early rains were scanty, but the falls in the months of September, October and December were heavier. It would have been better for the outturn of the crops had they extended to a later period. Considerable damage to the wet crops, in the Trichinopoly and Moosery taluks, was caused by an extraordinarily high fresh breaching the bank of the Iyaur in October, and the remissions on account of waste were granted to the ryots to the extent of Rs. 4,800.

The reports of Mr. Banbury on this subject are embodied in the Board's Proceedings marginally noted.

3rd November 1866, No. 7,983.
17th " " " 8,332.

Months.					1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.	
					I. D.	I. D.	I. D.	I. D.	
May	...	...	...	...	9-95	4-86	...	5-09	
June	...	...	...	...	...	3-44	3-44	...	
July	...	...	...	...	5-65	4-07	...	1-58	
August	...	...	...	...	1-72	4-84	3-12	...	
September	...	...	...	...	7-02	6-71	...	31	
October	...	...	...	...	13-50	19-41	5-91	...	
November	...	...	...	...	5-50	2-36	...	3-14	
December	...	...	...	...	1-75	11-11	9-36	...	
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
February	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
April	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	
Total...					45-09	56-83	21-86	10-12	11-74

3. PUBLIC HEALTH.—Considering the season the district on the whole was surprisingly healthy, nor did cattle suffer from want of pasturage and water so severely as in 1865-66. There were but few instances of epidemic disease among them.

4. NEW SETTLEMENT.—The new settlement has been decidedly beneficial to the ryots, and is appreciated by them, while the extent of cultivation is steadily increasing.

5. *Statement No. 1.* CULTIVATION.—There was an increase of Acres 55,593, assessed at Rupees 60,650, in the extent of cultivation. This result is attributable to the favourable rates of the new settlement, and to the promising state of the season at the commencement of the year.

6. *Statement No. 2.* PRICES.—The prices of all articles excepting Indigo rose unprecedentedly, owing to the severity of the season and the unusually heavy demand from the neighbouring districts, particularly Madurai.

7. *Statement No. 3. COLLECTION OF ALL SOURCES OF REVENUE.*—The Collections of all sources of Revenue excepting "Miscellaneous" show a decrease of Rupees 1,33,916, owing to the curtailment of the official year.

8. The increase of Rupees 3,335 in "Miscellaneous items," is owing to a larger amount of quitrent having been imposed by the Inam Commissioner, and brought to demand.

9. *Statement No. 4. SPECIAL PRODUCTS, Cotton.*—The increase of Acres 9,401, in the cultivation of cotton, is attributable to timely rains, and to the reduced assessment.

10. *Indigo.*—The decrease of 137 acres, in the cultivated area of indigo, is to be attributed to increased importation of that product.

11. *Statement No. 5. LOCAL FUND.*—The collections under the several heads of Local Fund, including the balance at the commencement of the year, amounted to Rupees 2,87,948-9-11. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 1,28,501-8-4, and the balance at its close was Rupees 1,59,447-1-9. The details will be entered into the special report on that subject.

12. *Statement No. 6. DISTRICT PRESS.*—The value of the work turned out by the District Press was Rupees 5,888, against Rupees 5,674 in the preceding year. The amount of subscriptions to the District Gazette was Rupees 603-13-0, against Rupees 205-13-0 in the preceding year, and the value of private work was Rupees 113, against Rupees 26. The working of the Press has been, therefore, more satisfactory.

13. *COERCIVE PROCESS.*—The estimated value of immoveable property attached for arrears of revenue was Rupees 4,535, and the sum realized by sale was Rupees 3,093. The value of the moveable property attached was Rupees 1,038, and the amount realized by sale was Rupees 26.

14. *EMIGRATION.*—The number of emigrants was 714, against 714 in the preceding year. The increase may be attributed to the rise in wages consequent on the demand for labour on the extension of the Railway.

1865-66	...	...	...	...	714
1866-67	...	...	...	...	314
Decrease...					400

15. *MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATIONS.*—The Towns' Improvement Act (No. X. of 1865) was introduced into the town of Trichinopoly in November last, and some progress has been made towards bringing its provisions into operation.

16. *RAILWAY.*—The extension from Trichinopoly to Caroor was opened for traffic in November.

17. *POLICE.*—An old-standing and dangerous body of dacoits was broken up, and its leaders prosecuted to conviction. The Force is still susceptible of considerable improvement.

18. *CURRENCY CIRCLE.*—Under the recent orders of the Government of India, notes for any amount are issued to the public to their great convenience. Notes worth nearly 5½ lacs of Rupees were in circulation on the 31st March 1867.

MADURA, 16th April 1867.

No. 105.

From the HONOURABLE D. ARBUTHNOT,
Collector of MADURA.

To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honour to submit my Report on the Revenue Administration of this district, for the past official year 1866-67, together with the returns prepared according to the forms received with the Board's Circular Memorandum, dated 21st April 1866, No. 391.

2. *SEASON.*—The season was more disastrous than the one which immediately preceded it. Both the early and late rains were either slight or partial. With the aid of the slight rains with which the district was visited in the months from April to August, the ryots showed great energy in pushing on their agricultural operations; but the insufficient or partial rain in the subsequent months,

told greatly against all crops both dry and wet. The outturn of dry crops was generally half the average yield, and in many places much less, while that of wet crops was indifferent. The taluks that were most affected by the drought are Melur, Dindigul, Palany, and parts of Madura. The Melur taluk in which both wet and dry crops failed, suffered most. Scarcely any of the tanks received a full supply of water this year. The lands dependant for their irrigation on rivers (the chief of which is the Viga) were generally well off, and the yield was tolerably good.

3. *SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.*—The district has been on the whole unhealthy in a sanitary point of view. Cholera and Fever prevailed more or less in all parts of the district throughout the year, but the mortality was not great, if the calamitous nature of the season is considered. In parts of the taluks composing the sub-division and in the Melur taluk, the poorer classes subsisted upon roots and wild fruits, (owing to the great rise in the price of all the necessaries of life and the scarcity of labour,) and this unwholesome food greatly accelerated the spread of disease. During a portion of the year under report almost all tanks and wells dried up, and great difficulty was experienced by the people in procuring water even for drinking purposes both for themselves and their cattle. Immense quantity of grain was this year imported into the district both from Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. Had not poor-houses been timely established in several parts of the district, and relief works sanctioned by Government, many lives would have been lost. Cattle also suffered from want of pasturage and water and from Murrain, and the loss is reported to have been severe. Small-pox made its appearance in the month of November in Melur, Madura, and Dindigul taluks, but was not attended with mortality to any noticeable extent.

4. *VACCINATION.*—From a Memorandum received from the Deputy Superintendent of this Circle, I observe that out of 8,014 individuals vaccinated during the past official year, the operation was successful in 7,278 cases, showing the successful cases to be of 91 per cent., a result favourable to a remarkable degree.

5. *EMIGRATION.*—The number of Emigrants to Ceylon during the year under report was 70,661. This number exceeds that of the preceding year by 6,441, and this excess has arisen in eleven months of this year, as compared with the whole twelve months of last. This increase is

1865-66	...	64,220
1866-67	...	70,661
Increase...		6,441

entirely due to the distress caused by the disastrous character of the season, scarcity of labour, and the higher wages paid in Ceylon for ordinary cool labour.

6. *STATEMENT No. 1.*—The small decrease in the dry cultivation, is attributable to the want of seasonable rain at the cultivating season. The entry of Rupees 32,393 as the assessment of so small an extent of dry land as 594 acres under the head of decrease, is due to the reduction of the garden assessment to the highest dry rate, as per Board's order marginally noted. The extensive first crop wet cultivation in favoured localities, and the decrease in the second crop cultivation, owing to the failure of the South-west monsoon, caused an increase of 1,723 acres in extent, and a decrease of Rupees 14,930 in assessment, respectively.

7. *STATEMENT No. 2.*—The extraordinary rise in the price of grain during the year under report, is ascribable partly to the falling off in the outturn of all grain, and partly to the bad harvest of the preceding year. In the month of September and October, first and second sort rice was sold at 2½ and 3 measures the Rupee respectively. During the year under review, the people attempted to loot the grain bazars at Madura, but the vigilance of the Police and the Magistracy, and the presence of the former in the market, prevented any riot.

8. From the figures entered below, the Board will observe that the Land Revenue of the district including the peshkush of the Zemindaries when fully adjusted will probably amount to Rupees 21,24,396, being a decrease of Rupees 71,147 below the Land Revenue of the past year:—

Land Revenue of Fusly 1275...	21,95,543
Estimated do. of Fusly 1276...	21,24,396

Decrease... 71,147

9. The considerable remissions which will have to be made this year both for Nunjah and Punjab waste, for Nunjah Shavi, and for partial loss of crops of both wet and dry, account for the large probable decrease.

10. STATEMENT No. 3.—PESHKUSH OF ZEMINDARIES.—The decrease under the head of Permanently settled Estates is chiefly due to the grant of grace* to the Ramnad Zemindari, as to the payment of 1,00,000 Rupees, being a portion of kist due by her for the year preceding that under report; to the non-observance of punctuality in the payment of kists according to the regulated Kistbandies by a majority of the Zemindars, consequent on the failure of both wet and dry crops, and to the comparison of the collections for eleven months in the year under reference against those for twelve in the past year.

11. JODY ON SHROTRIEM INAMS, &c.—The circumstance of the outstanding arrears at the commencement of the year under report being larger than was the case in the last, and the collection of quit-rent on some Inams for which Registers and Title-deeds were received this year account for the increase in the item of Jody on Shrotriem Inams, &c.

12. RYOTWAR.—The considerable decrease in the item Ryotwar, is owing to the bad effects of the past season, and to the collection for eleven months in the year being compared with that for twelve in the past year.

13. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—The decrease under this head principally arises from the circumstances of there being no collections from the following items as was the case in the last, and from the comparison of the collections for eleven months in the year with those for twelve in the last:—

Sale of topes.

Sale of certain buildings.

Income from sequestered Inams.

14. ABKARRY.—The high rent at which the several Abkarry farms were lately sold, is the cause of the increase under that item.

15. SEA CUSTOM AND STAMPS.—The decrease in the items of Sea Custom and Stamp Revenue is mainly attributable to the collections made in this year for eleven months, being compared to those of the whole twelve months of the past year.

16. SALT.—The decrease in the Salt revenue results partly from the cause stated in the preceding paragraph, and partly from the circumstances of salt merchants having largely engaged in the grain trade, and from the clandestine removal of various salt in the abolished pans and swamps.

17. STATEMENT No. 4.—The decrease in Cotton cultivation is partly owing to the want of seasonable rains, and partly to the fluctuation of the prices of that article.

18. The small decrease in the Indigo cultivation calls for no remark.

19. COERCIVE PROCESS.—Processes were issued during the year for recovery of Rupees 698; but of this amount, Rupees 467 only were collected by the sale of both moveable and immoveable property. No defaulters were imprisoned.

20. INAM COMMISSION.—Almost all Inams of every kind, and personal, Religious and Charitable, have been settled by the Inam Commission. There are still some cases undisposed of by the Inam Commission, for which it is expected Title-deeds and registers will be received by the end of the current official year.

21. NEW TANKS.—Only one tank was, under the rules exempting private improvements from extra taxation, constructed in the year under review, and the Punjab land converted into wet, amounts to but one acre, paying a dry assessment of one Rupee.

22. NEW WELLS.—The number of new wells sunk during the year was 165, and the extent of land brought under cultivation by the aid of the water is 378 acres, taxed at Rupees 470.

23. TOPES.—No lands were, under the tope rules, granted to any person in the year under report.

24. RUINED TANKS.—During the year under report, no ruined tanks were made over to private individuals.

25. FREEHOLD RULES.—Ten acres of lands were, under the freehold rules, taken up in the year under notice.

26. REDEMPTION RULES.—The holders of a tope in the Madura taluk redeemed the land tax by a payment of 20 years assessment, as required by the rules.

27. FOREST RULES.—As I joined the district in January last only, I have not as yet gained sufficient experience to make any observation on the working of the Forest Conservancy Rules.

28. MUNICIPALITY.—The Towns Improvement Act was brought into force on the 1st November last, in the two towns of Madura and Dindigul. The inhabitants of these towns look at the introduction of the Act with great dislike, which time, it is hoped, will remove. Five Latrines are being constructed in the Madura town for the convenience of the public. Many dust-boxes have been built in convenient parts of the town, and these are cleared out daily by the Scavengers. There are other sanitary improvements to be effected, such as the repair of the town streets, and the correction of the imperfect levels of drains, &c., to which the attention of the Municipal Commissioners will be directed when a sufficient fund has accumulated.

29. STATEMENT No. 5.—ROAD FUND RECEIPTS.—The decrease of Rupees 1,617 in the District Road Fund is mainly owing to the diminution in traffic through the Andiputty Pass, caused by the deficient harvest in the Cumbum Valley, in consequence of the adverse nature of the season this year, and to the receipts being credited only in 11 instead of 12 months.

30. JUNGLE CONSERVANCY FUND.—There is a great falling off under the head Jungle Conservancy, amounting to Rupees 49,517, which is reported to have been chiefly caused by less amount of trade in fuel and firewood during this year, as the scarcity of provisions and want of water in several places prevented many poor people from carrying on the trade to the usual extent.

31. POUND FUND.—Cattle are generally impounded in this district for damaging crops; so the generally indifferent state of cultivation throughout the district this year accounts for the decrease of Rupees 2,192 in the receipts from this source.

32. BUNGALOW FUND.—The trifling decrease of Rupees 149 in the receipts of Bungalow Funds calls for no special remark.

33. EMPLOYMENT FUND.—The decrease of Rupees 15,740 chiefly arose from the balance on hand at the beginning of the last official year being included in the "Receipts" in that year, as the Fund was then newly brought to the Local Fund account, while it is not the case this year. The decrease is also partly attributable to the deficient outturn of harvest in the villages belonging to the Chattram at Navicoody under the management of Government.

34. VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.—The Village Service Fund has been newly brought to the Local Fund accounts from the beginning of the official year under notice. The receipt under this head amounts to Rupees 583-0-4.

35. EXPENDITURES, ROAD FUND.—The expenditure from the District Road Fund in the year under review exceeds that of the preceding year by Rupees 29,288. This great excess is chiefly attributable to large sums having been laid out this year for repairing the roads. No. 3 from Nattom to Chattraputty, No. 22 from Melur to Tirappavanom, No. 19 from Dindigul to Battalagunda, and also for making road No. 18 from Perakudom to Pallaputty a first class road.

36. JUNGLE CONSERVANCY FUND.—The increase of Rupees 6,830 in the outlay from the Jungle Conservancy Fund, is owing to the greater amount of expenditure incurred in digging pits, and for planting avenues on the roads from Madura to Andiputty, from Melur to Tirappavanom, and from Dindigul to Palany, &c.

37. **POUND FUND.**—The construction of new Pounds and repairs of old ones have mainly caused the excess of Rupees 1,131 in the charges from the Pound Fund, compared with the expenditure of the past year.

38. **BUNGALOW FUND.**—The slight variation in the charges (Rupees 32) from the Bungalow Fund requires no notice.

39. **ENDOWMENT FUND.**—The large increase of Rupees 11,345 in the charges from the Endowment Fund, is owing to the building of the Chattrum at Navicudy, under the sanction of the Board, dated 1st August 1866, No. 5,723, and to the repairs of the water-courses in the villages belonging to the said Chattrum.

40. I am sorry that the planting operations were not satisfactory this year, owing to the long and protracted drought. Trees were, however, planted in the avenues which consist of different sorts, such as tamarind, mango, pungay, and vagay, &c.

Up to last year...	24,534
In the present year...	16,916
	41,510

bungalow compounds up to the end of this official year,

Up to last year...	94,599
In this year...	29,800
	1,15,399

Up to last year...	43,470
In this year...	11,300
	59,770

44. **PRESS.**—The utility of the Press is proved by Statement No. 6.

No. 199.

From R. K. PUCKLE, Esq.,
Collector of TINNEVELLY.

To R. A. PALYELL, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honour to submit my report on the Revenue Administration of this district for the past official year 1866-67, together with the usual Returns.

2. **INCREASE IN WET CULTIVATION.**—The increase of 14,731 acres under this head in Statement No. 1, is mainly owing to the favourable nature of the season for the Peshanam or cold weather rice crop, and to the Iva and Dittam Manayams* having been transferred from Inam to Ayen.

* Acres 2,051.

Items.	Official year.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1865-66.	1866-67.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Car	67,715	64,541	...	3,174
Peshanam	141,329	159,234	17,905	...
Total	209,044	223,775	14,731	...

TINNEVELLY, 15th April 1867.

3. **INCREASE IN DRY CULTIVATION.**—The increase of dry cultivation is attributable to the same causes. It must be remembered, however, that this increase of cultivation does not represent fresh waste land taken up, but consists mostly of the extension of cultivation within the ryots' holdings, by lands being cultivated this year that were left uncultivated last year.

Items.	Official year.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1865-66.	1866-67.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry	734,036	826,326	92,290	...

4. **RISE IN THE PRICES OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF GRAIN.**—The price of Grain, Cholam, Wheat, Raggy, and Cumboo excepted was higher than the year before; indeed prices reached the highest figure known in Tinnevely in October last, when paddy was selling at 13 Rupees a cottah of 105 Madras measures. Grain was still dearer further north, and consequently the surplus of the Car crop, reaped in October and November, was exported to Madura and elsewhere, and this tended to keep up prices for a time; since then they have gradually declined, and paddy is now selling at 7½ Rupees the cottah.

5. **DECREASE IN COLLECTIONS UNDER LAND REVENUE PERMANENTLY SETTLED.**—The decrease of Rupees 31,973, under the head of "Land Revenue permanently settled" as shown in Statement No. 3, arises from certain Zemindary kists being in arrears.

6. **RYOTWAR AND JODY ON SHEOTI EM.**—The increase under these heads has arisen partly from the punctual payment of kists, and partly from an increased ryotwar revenue.

7. **FACILITY OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE.**—The current revenue was collected with facility.

8. **EXTENT TO WHICH COMPULSORY MEASURES WERE RESORTED TO IN THE COLLECTION OF ARREARS.**—Compulsory measures were resorted to in five taluks. The value of the real and personal property sold for the recovery of arrears is shown in the following Statement; no defaulter was imprisoned:—

	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	5	39	15	4	43	9	1			
Real do.	22	2,080	15	4	2,639	10	3			
Total	27	2,120	14	8	2,683	3	4	1,950	1	6

9. **LAND REVENUE, MISCELLANEOUS.**—The increase of Rupees 85,087, is owing to the transfer of the former Jody payable on Inam lands, and the additional quit-rent imposed on them by the Inam Commission to "Land Revenue, Miscellaneous."

10. **ABKARRY.**—The increase of Rupees 23,776 is attributable to the enhanced sum which the farm realized when put up to auction this year.

11. **INCREASE IN SEA CUSTOM COLLECTIONS.**—The increase of Rupees 18,234, under the head of Sea Customs, is owing to the increased exportation of cloths and oil-cake, and the increased im-

portation of betel-nut; while the increase of Rupees 61,155 and Rupees 20,654 under the heads of Salt and Stamps, respectively, is due to the enhanced price of Salt, and to the vendors and manufacturers of Arrack and Toddy having been called on to execute agreements on stamped paper to the extent of some 17,000 Rupees.

12. **INCREASE IN COTTON AND INDIGO CULTIVATION.**—The area cultivated with these products was slightly in excess of last year, but there is a decrease of Rupees 3,664 in the assessment of lands cultivated with Cotton, in Statement No. 4, owing to the assessment of the fields cultivated this year happening to be lower than that of those cultivated last year.

13. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS UNDER THE HEAD "LOCAL FUNDS."—The receipts under the several heads of Local Funds amounted to Rupees 1,21,258-3-11, which added to the balance in hand at the commencement of the year, aggregates Rupees 1,87,602-12-0, as shown below, and in

Statement No. 5. Deducting therefrom Rupees 63,971-4-11 expended during the year, there remains a balance of Rupees 1,23,631-7-1.

By Revenue Department	Rs.	A.	P.
By Public Works Department	44,278	13	5
	19,692	5	6
	63,971	4	11

Proposals will be made to spend this amount to the best advantage shortly. 42,135 Rupees were expended on the roads of this district during the year.

	Receipts inclusive of the balance of last year.			Charges.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
District Road Fund	1,11,545	10	7	37,125	0	1
Jungle Conservancy Fund	23,100	12	3	9,980	13	6
Pond Fund	47,632	4	1	11,661	10	11
Public Bungalow Fund	2,096	4	2	1,278	5	1
Endowment Fund	53,019	12	11	3,353	11	4
Process Service Fund, Revenue Department	298	0	0	26	12	0
Total	87,602	12	0	63,971	4	11

14. PLANTATION OF NURSERIES, TOPES, AND T attempt to introduce Casuarinas. I have 8,000 trees dur, and about the same number in minor plantatio from the brackish water or heating nature of the within reach of good water, the experiment has been a of six feet high, and some thousands will attain that bo. Missionaries have been induced to try Casuarina plan gentlemen at Tuticorin have expressed their readiness had reserved for the purpose. Altogether twelve to enclosed; large numbers of trees have been planted out on tree is well fenced in and watered, nearly all are growing well; about 50,000 trees have been put out altogether this year.

15. FOREST.—The receipts from the forests under charge of the special department were Rupees 288-11-6, and from those under charge of the Revenue Department, Rupees 3,201-1-8; the expenditure by the former was Rupees 302-12-0, and by the latter Rupees 596-7-10.

Credited to Forest Revenue	Rs.	A.	P.
Do. to Jungle Conservancy Fund	3,125	13	8
	3,201	1	8

16. WORKING OF THE PRESS.—Statement No. 6 shows the working of the Press during the year under review. This is not quite satisfactory, the establishment being almost entirely occupied with printing the District Gazette. The receipts amount to Rupees 1,130-5-9, and fall short of those of the preceding year by Rupees 544. This decrease is the falling off of subscriptions to the District Gazette, which though supplied almost at the cost of the paper, and often containing useful notices, does not attract general interest.

17. NEW AND IMPORTANT PRODUCTS.—Carolina paddy, Capob beans, and French honey-suckle seed, have been experimented with. The first yields an average return, though it as often fails entirely; the second and third have only recently been sown, and the results are not yet ascertained. A Cotta of Carolina paddy was forwarded to the Board on the 12th instant.

18. EMIGRATION.—The number of native Emigrants to Ceylon during the year was 16,941, or 4,318 less than the previous year. The number of Emigrants from Ceylon was 12,645, against 15,276 in 1865-66.

19. SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.—The health of the district was generally good, though there were cases of Cholera, Fever, and Small-pox, as there always will be among a population of 1,370,000 persons in any part of the world; the principal towns have been greatly benefited by the introduction of Municipalities. The loss of Cattle from disease was very inconsiderable.

20. VACCINATION.—The party employed in this district and Madura itinerated in three taluks during the year, and vaccinated nearly 10,000 persons; the progress made is not quite satisfactory, and the people still have prejudice against being vaccinated.

District.	Total number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Remarks.
Tinnevely	9,763	9,353	408	

21. PROGRESS OF THE SURVEY.—Maps for an area of 133 square miles have been received up to date, the survey of the Tinnevely taluk is completed, and that of Tenkasy, Aratasannudram, and Nangunery will be completed by the end of the year. Tenkarei will occupy some time longer, but as every assistance is rendered, and the demarcation of each village is revised as taken up, the progress of the survey will be steady, even if not very rapid; when the irrigated taluks are complete, and the party moves into the open country and large fields of the northern taluks, much more may be expected from it, and I may yet receive the maps in time to make the settlement on them.

22. PROGRESS OF CLASSIFICATION.—Two hundred and fifty square miles have been classified, and the first division of the district will be completed by about the end of the Fushy.

Taluk.	VILLAGES CLASSIFIED.				VILLAGES UNDER PROGRESS.		Total.	
	No. of villages.	Area.	No. of villages.	Area.	No. of villages.	Area.		
Tinnevely	90	76,800	0	0	0	0	76,800	
Tenkasy	22	17,360	0	8	6,180	0	24,116	
Tenkarei	49	55,000	0	5	5,772	0	61,135	
	171	150,160	0	8	11,952	0	162,141	250 square miles.

23. WORKING OF THE POLICE.—The working of the Police has been, on the whole, satisfactory, the grave crimes that occurred have been fairly detected, and great exertions have been made by the Superintendent to keep his men up to the standard. The Inspector General came here in March and spent some weeks in the district.

Offence.	Occurred.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.	PROPERTY.	
					Lost.	Recovered.
Robbery	6	2	3	3	307	240
Highway-robbery	7	2	13	3	512	8
Dacoity	10	6	58	11	4,322	68

24. REMARKS ON THE CONDUCT OF THE SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.—The Subordinate Officers of the district have undergone a thorough change during the year. Nana Row, late Head Serishtadar, and Veerabadra Pillay, late Sub-division Serishtadar, have both retired. Searching inquiries made into the conduct of three Tahsildars have resulted in their dismissal; certain Deputy Tahsildars, Taluk Serishtadars, and Gunashtals have also been dismissed, and attempts have been made to reform an establishment which may, and probably will, become more perfect in time; for six months, or from the 1st September till the end of February, my whole time was occupied with a series of inquiries of the most intricate nature, and in these, as indeed in all connected with the administration of the district, the present Head Serishtadar, Varada Chary, has rendered most efficient assistance. Venkata Chary, the Second Uncovenanted Assistant for settlement, relieved me of much settlement detail, and has done good service in upholding the right, and assisting in putting down the evil practices that lately prevailed in the district.

From P. GRANT, Esq.,

Collector of COIMBATORE,

To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honour to submit my Administration Report for the official year 1866-67, together with the prescribed printed Statements duly filled in.

2. SEASON.—The subjoined Memorandum shows the fall of rain during the year under review. As communicated in my fortnightly special reports, the season was a trying one. From January to the close of March 1866, there was no rain in the district. In April, there was a slight fall not exceeding 1½ inches for the whole district on the average, but it was partial, and consequently the ploughing of the lands for the early dry crops, which at that time of the year should have been in active progress, was prevented. In May, however, there were some showers of rain, and the ryots were enabled to commence their cultivation operations; but from June to September, except in those parts of the district of the south-west monsoon, the dry crops were very much affected. The natural consequence was that agricultural produce was short, prices rose much, cattle was scarce, and grass was nowhere to be seen. Wet places, numbers of wells in the garden lands became dry, for water for themselves and their cattle. The eastern taluk of Colligal suffered most. From the limited outgo to Mysore and other provinces, the supply of grain in the wants of the people. The poorer ryots and those were the greatest sufferers. Many of the labourers deprived of the means of purchasing food. The evil more serious, had it not been for the timely assistance rendered both by Government and the Famine Relief Committee at Madras, by providing food and employment to the able-bodied persons in the shape of public works, the district until the end of September excited apprehension, and it was only after the setting in of the north-east monsoon that a change for the better took place through the country. The rains that fell in October, November, and December were general and good. Many of the sources of irrigation received a tolerable supply of water, and the cultivation of wet and garden lands was carried out to the usual extent. Even on dry lands inferior descriptions of grain were raised in many places.

	Inches.	Tenths.
1866.		
May	4	1 ³ / ₄
June	2	1 ³ / ₄
July	0	9 ¹ / ₄
August	0	9 ¹ / ₄
September	1	6 ¹ / ₄
October	8	7 ¹ / ₄
November	1	9 ¹ / ₄
December	8	1 ³ / ₄
1867.		
January	...	...
February	...	...
March	0	5 ¹ / ₄
Total	24	1 ³ / ₄

3. PRIVATE TAXES.—Two ruined tanks in Bhowny taluk were taken up by private individuals on condition of their putting them in proper order, and paying assessment to Government at Rupees 2-8-0 per acre. In one case, the irrigable area is 269 acres, while in the other it amounts to 74 acres. Owing to the severe drought which prevailed during the past year, these tanks received no supply of water, and the assessment on the lands under them was necessarily remitted.

4. SANITARY CONDITION.—From the unfavorable character of the season, it was feared that the sanitary condition of the district would be extremely bad, but the timely measures adopted for the relief of the poor by opening Cnity-houses and affording employment to the able-bodied persons prevented any serious results. Cholera, however, broke out and continued for a time in Pollachy, Coimbatore, Pulladum, Parindoray, Bhowny, Dharapooram, and Suttimungaium taluks. Fever prevailed more or less in many parts of the districts. The total number of deaths during the year from all causes amounted to about 23,147. From the excessive drought and want of forage, cattle suffered very much; their loss is estimated at about 25,000 heads.

From Cholera	8,447
From other causes	14,700
Total	23,147

5. PRICES.—It will appear from Statement No. 2 that there is an increase in the prices of all sorts of grain, varying from Rupees 70 to Rupees 256 per garcel. The price of salt also rose to Rupees 376, or Rupees 62 in the previous year. Cotton remained much the same as in 1865-66, the difference being a Rupee per candy. The increase in the price of Indigo is not a correct index of the state of the market, as this article is not grown or manufactured in the district.

6. NEW WELLS.—Very few new wells were excavated during the year under consideration. It is, however, gratifying to observe that the well lands have been the mainstay and support of the people during the past trying season. A separate report will be sent in due course on the public works as usual.

7. RAILWAY.—The Great Southern of India Railway line has been opened between Trichinopoly and Caroor, and the portion of the road between the latter place and Erode is in active progress, and will be completed in a few months.

8. CULTIVATION.—As directed in the Board's Circular Memorandum of the 26th September 1866, No. 962, the cultivation returns made up for the official year commencing from April 1866 to March 1867. The Statement sent for 1865-66 embraced the cultivation from May 1865 to April 1866 as was usual in former years. This was not the correct mode of making up the Return, inasmuch as the cultivation generally commences in this district from the month of April. The entries made in the present Statement for the year 1865-66 for the purpose of comparison, embrace the transactions from April to March instead of from May to April. These will be found to correspond with the Jumnahbundy Return for Fusly 1275. It will appear that the area of dry land actually cultivated exceeded that of the past year by Acres 37,375, bearing an assessment of Rupees 29,154. Under the head "Wet" also there was an increase of Acres 3,193, but the assessment was less by Rupees 3,503. Lands are eagerly sought after in the district, and if the season had been good, the increased cultivation would have been considerable.

9. COLLECTIONS.—The collections under the head of Land Revenue show a net decrease of Rupees 5,36,961, which is chiefly due to the fact that under the orders of Government, the official year under report embraces only a period of 11 instead of 12 months as in the preceding year.

* Rupees 96,962.

The large increase* of revenue under the head "Abkarry" is accounted for by the fact that the farms were sold for two years from Fusly 1276, and fetched Rupees 1,59,291 in excess of the former rents. The absence of arrears accounts for the decrease under the head "Income Tax." The Stamp Revenue for the 12 months in 1865-66 was Rupees 1,20,869, while for the 11 months of the year under review it amounted to Rupees 1,26,832, or Rupees 5,963 in excess. This is due to the operation of the Registration Act, and to the fact that the provisions of the Stamp Act are being generally better understood and attended to by the community at large.

10. **CULTIVATION OF COTTON AND INDIGO.**—The want of rain in those parts of the district in which cotton is chiefly grown, and the high prices of grain which prompted the ryots to raise cereals of all kinds, throw back the cultivation of the above produce. Hence there is a decrease of Acres 4,200, bearing an assessment of Rupees 1,132.

11. **LOCAL FUNDS.**—The balance in the Treasury on the 1st May 1866, under the head "District Road Fund," amounted to Rupees 10,166. Collections during the year were Rupees 55,341, inclusive of Rupees 8,820, the unexpended portion of the grant transferred to the Public Works Department in 1865-66, and re-credited to "District Road Fund" in 1866-67, under the orders of the Accountant General, making in all Rupees 65,507. Of this sum, Rupees 27,491 were spent as particularized below:—

	RS.
Amount transferred to the Public Works Department for works executed by that department	20,781
Pay of Toll establishment, including Saderward and Contingencies	4,617
Pay of Market establishment, including Saderward	143
Destroying Prickly-pear	472
Purchase of site for a Chattram at Pothanore	1,376
Repairing Chattrams by the Revenue Department	44
Repairing wells by do.	56
Repairing roads by do.	2
	27,491

12. The sum of Rupees 20,781 above alluded to, is the Public Works Department during the whole year, but 1866. The Board are aware that under the present rules can be made in the Collector's accounts on account of Department on Local Fund works, unless on the r Accountant General. As no Memorandum was received from that functionary for expenditure incurred subsequent to November 1866, I applied to my including the whole charges in my accounts for May, he informs me that "the expenditure incurred in any on cannot be reported to Collectors until two or three months after the expiration of that month, as the Controller of Public Works Accounts has to finish his Statement of Local Fund to this Department, and all the Range Officers, and audit them before he embodies them into his accounts." Under these circumstances, the full amount spent by the Public Works Department could not be brought to account in the same year.

13. Under the head "Jungle Conservancy Fund," must be added the sum of Rupees 3,453, the balance at the commencement of the official year, making in all Rupees 4,681, of which Rupees 721 were spent as follows:—

	RS.
Commission to Village officials	30
Improvement and maintenance of plantations and topes	198
Sinking wells	243
Transferred to the Forest Department, being the amount erroneously credited to Jungle Conservancy Fund in 1865-66.— <i>Wide Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd August 1866, No. 5,324.</i>	238
Sundry charges	22
	721

leaving a balance of Rupees 3,960 on the 31st March 1867.

	RS.
Pay of Pound-keepers	908
Charges for constructing and repairing pounds	132
Transferred to District Road Fund	4,000
Sundry charges	43
	5,482

14. The receipts under the head of Pound Fund inclusive of the opening balance were Rupees 18,944, and the expenditure therefrom amounted to Rupees 5,482, as per details given in the margin, leaving a balance of Rupees 13,462 at the close of the year.

The particulars of Bungalow Fee Fund are as follow:—

	RS.
Balance on the 1st May 1866	3,838
Receipts.	
Fees from Travellers and rent of the bungalows	1,061
Sale proceeds of furniture	2
Grant-in-aid from Government	1,357
Miscellaneous receipts	8
	2,423
	6,261

	RS.
Charges.	
Establishment	979
Purchase and repair of furniture	465
Saderward and contingencies	172
	1,616

Balance on 31st March 1867... 4,645

16. The bungalows at Coimbatore and Coonoor which were rented by Mr. Smith for Hotels, have been given up by him. The former is now occupied by certain European Officers on a monthly rent of 30 rupees, and the latter is being converted into Public Offices under the sanction of Government noted in the margin. The new bungalow at the Pothanore Railway Station is now used by European travellers, and the necessary establishment of servants is kept up in it. The bungalow at Sispara was, as already reported, accidentally burnt down.

17. Under the head "Endowment Fund," there was a balance of Rupees 2,165 at the commencement of the year. The receipts amounted to Rupees 7,016, * making in all Rupees 9,181; of which, Rupees 1,325 were spent for feeding indigent persons, Rupees 5,049 for the pay of establishment of Chattrams, including Saderward,

and Rupees 68 for sundry items, such as repairs of the Lungarkhana building, &c. Deducting these charges, the balance on the 31st March 1867 amounted to Rupees 2,739.

18. The receipts under the head "Process Service Fund," including the opening balance, were Rupees 2,239. Charges therefrom amounted to Rupees 1,385, leaving a balance of Rupees 644 at the close of the year.

19. The Irrigation Cess Fund was newly introduced into the accounts in the year under report. The receipts on this account amounted to Rupees 14,437, and the charges to Rupees 5,143; the balance at the close of the year being Rupees 9,294. The Irrigation establishment has not as yet been completely organized, and when it is, the receipts will not exceed the actual requirements.

20. **DISTRICT PRINTING PRESS.**—The transactions connected with the working of the District Printing Press, are explained in Statement No. 6.

21. **POLICE.**—The operations of the Police have been satisfactory. As a body, they have increased in a knowledge of their work, and in the power of co-operation. Their knowledge of the criminal population is much greater than it was. Old offenders are now marked men, and the way in which they are being brought to book is most creditable to the Police. In the course of a few years, with ordinary prosperity in the country, heinous crime, murder excepted, will be of rare occurrence. The tide of public opinion is fast setting in favor of the Police. They are now securing the confidence of the public.

22. **REALIZATION OF REVENUE BY COERCIVE PROCESS.**—The number of cases in which coercive process was employed for the realization of revenue was 91. The amount of arrears due by the defaulters was Rupees 482, and the amount recovered by the sale of their lands and other property was Rupees 275.

23. **NURSERIES AND TOPES.**—In consequence of the unusual drought which prevailed, no new nurseries or topes were formed. The existing nurseries were, however, duly maintained. Under the rules for the formation of private Topes, 50 acres of land at Kullar were granted to Mr. E. B. Thomas, and an advance of Rupees 600 made to aid in raising water; but as Mr. Thomas is about to start for England, he has repaid the money into the Government Treasury.

24. **CULTIVATION OF NEW PRODUCTS.**—The Carolina Paddy supplied by the Board was duly distributed to certain respectable ryots. The result of the experiment will be reported shortly.

25. **WORKING OF THE RULES FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT WASTE LANDS ON THE NEILGHERIES, AND OF UNASSESSED WASTE LANDS ELSEWHERE.**—Thirty-six lots of land were sold on the Neilgherries during the year under review. Their estimated area is Acres 802, and the amount for which they were knocked down is Rupees 2,849. On the Anamallay Mountains, three lots of unassessed waste lands containing an estimated area of 1,038 acres, were sold for Rupees 5,183.

26. **EDUCATION.**—The working of the Schools established under the Madras Education Act (No. 6 of 1863) is not found to be satisfactory. Complaints have been received from several quarters against the payment of the rate, and it is feared that the system is in advance of the present condition of the people, and will consequently fail.

27. **FAMINE RELIEF.**—A statement containing full information on the operations of the Famine relief, is herewith submitted.

SALEM, 15th April 1867.

No. 91.

From C. N. POCHIN, Esq.,
Collector of

LEM.

To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,
Secretary

to Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honour to submit the usual Report of the Revenue Administration of the Salem district for the official year 1866-67, together with six prices, revenue collections, &c., prepared in the prescribed form.

2. **SEASON.**—The season was of a most disastrous kind, and one unknown for several years past. Food and water was so scarce that extraordinary measures had to be adopted for the preservation of life. The early rains entirely failed, and not a drop fell till the middle of August. Nearly all the occupied land was till then waste, and not a blade of grain was found anywhere. A regular famine, from June to almost the end of October, occurred. Thousands of people, to sustain life were driven to the necessity of eating tamarind-stone curjee, prickly-pear, and roots and herbs. As regards water all tanks were perfectly dry, and the wells for the most part were in the same condition. So serious was also the want of pasture for cattle, that more than a lap-and-a-half perished from sheer starvation. The loss of human life was fortunately averted in time, by the establishment of relief-houses all over the district, and by finding employment for the distressed on famine works. Several wells were also deepened at the public expense. In October commenced heavy falls of rain, which shortly after dispelled the distress prevailing over the district. All lands that could be cultivated after the monsoon were brought under the plough.

3. **PRICES.**—Prices reached a pitch that was never before known, and the markets had for months to look to Madras and to the neighbouring districts, for supplies of grain.

4. **REMISSIONS.**—The Jumnahbundy settlement of the whole district has not yet been completed. This is in consequence of the lateness of the season. The remissions for the district cannot, therefore, now be given. The remissions granted, up to the present date, amount, on account of waste, to Rupees 3,906-0-2, and on account of perished crops, to Rupees 4,905-14-8.

5. **SANITARY CONDITION.**—Though the distress throughout the district was so great during the past year, yet, public health has on the whole been good, considering cholera, small-pox, and fever did prevail here and there, but not in an epidemic form. Cattle died more of starvation than disease.

6. **VACCINATION.**—The prevalence of Small-pox has been greater this year than the last. The Vaccine Department, I am glad to mention, has just been re-established in the district.

7. **CULTIVATION.**—The area of land under wet cultivation was Acres 77,455, assessed at Rupees 4,81,764, against Acres 76,539, assessed at Rupees 4,76,760. The puzjah cultivation was Acres 9,71,894, assessed at Rupees 12,69,250, against Acres 9,80,553, assessed at Rupees 12,93,307. The area shown under nanjah head includes the lands under wells which was formerly classed as garden.

8. **REVENUE COLLECTIONS.**—The revenue collected during the year from all sources amounted to Rupees 20,44,899, showing a net decrease of 4,05,000.

9. **LAND REVENUE.**—There is a net decrease under this head of Rupees 3,61,335. The late cultivation and harvest have prevented the collection of kist as regular as usual. The outstanding balance will, however, shortly be collected.

10. **ARKARRY.**—The decrease under this head, viz., Rupees 28,029, is the balance of kist outstanding against the renter. He has found great difficulty during this year of finding to collect his subrenters' dues. The renter has, however, been directed to pay up the balance as speedily as possible. To show that the renter did his utmost to act up to his agreement, I may mention, that it has come to my knowledge that he borrowed 10,000 rupees only the other day at the exorbitant interest of 200 rupees for ten days.

11. **STAMP.**—The sale of stamps amounted to Rupees 1,13,976 against Rupees 1,29,661, the sale of last year.

12. **FORMATION OF AVENUES, NURSERIES, AND PLANTATIONS.**—Nearly 11,000 rupees have been spent, from Jungle Conservancy Fund, in planting avenues on several lines of roads, and in enclosing several large tracts of jungle, for the preservation and growth of timber for fuel.

13. **PRIVATE TOPES.**—Acres 124-24-8 of land have been taken up by private parties under the Tope Rules. This area forms seventeen new topes. At the Jumnahbundy inquiries are made to ascertain if the rules for granting the land for topes have been acted up to.

14. **EMPLOYMENT OF COERCIVE MEASURES FOR THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE.**—In 1,127 cases recourse has been had to coercive measures. In 659 cases, real and in 474 cases, personal property was attached for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rupees 7,790. Property was actually sold in 573 cases, and the amount realized, Rupees 3,475. The arrears in these cases were Rupees 3,552.

15. The Rent Recovery Act (III. of 1865) has enabled the landholders to enforce the payment of the revenue due to them with greater facility than under the old law.

16. **CULTIVATION OF NEW PRODUCTS.**—Carolina paddy, tobacco, and cotton seed were tried this year. The experiment of the first two, and especially the Carolina paddy, has, as already reported* to Board, been very successful.

17. **CULTIVATION OF COTTON AND INDIGO.**—Acres 13,421, assessed at Rupees 19,302, and Acres 535, assessed at Rupees 1,288, were planted with cotton and indigo respectively. The falling off in this description of cultivation is to be attributed to the adverse character of the season.

18. **EMIGRATION.**—Two hundred emigrants have left the district for the Islands of Mauritius and Ceylon, and most of them appear to have gone without being recruited; but one instance has come to my knowledge of a Maistry having decoyed away a young boy without consent.

19. **REVENUE SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY DEPARTMENTS.**—The work connected with these departments have almost come to a close, and the introduction of the new rates depends upon the sanction of the Board and Government.

20. **INAM COMMISSION.**—Inquiry into the cases left by the Commission is progressing, and it is hoped that it will be brought to completion at an early date.

21. **SALE OF UNASSESSED WASTE LANDS.**—Two hundred and five acres of land were sold in eight blocks on the Shervaroy Hills during the year, and they fetched Rupees 222. No lands were sold under these rules in the low country.

22. **TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS.**—As reported last year there are only five bungalows maintained at the expense of Government. Four of these are situated on the line of road from Salem to Trichinopoly, and one at Oosoor. All the remaining bungalows are maintained at the expense of the District officers.

23. **RUINED TANKS AND ANICUTS.**—Nine ruined tanks were taken up by private parties for restoration during the year, and the lands irrigated by these tanks have been assessed at the rate of 2½ rupees an acre. The liberal rules of Government in this respect would have been availed of to a greater extent, had not the extremely unfavourable character of the season deterred many from applying.

24. **EDUCATION.**—An Anglo-Vernacular School has been established at Trichengode under the Educational Act, and preliminary measures have been adopted on the applications received for the establishment of two more schools, one at Womaloor, and the other at Harroor.

25. **MUNICIPAL SANITARY ASSOCIATIONS.**—The Towns Improvement Act (No. X. of 1865) has been introduced into the Salem Town from the 1st November last, and the Commissioners are engaged in assessing houses and professions, which it is hoped will soon be completed. The receipts up to the present time have chiefly been from registration of vehicles, &c., and from keeping of the Municipality clean, which has been done, as the expenses to be incurred on the production of such an Act are extremely heavy.

26. The voluntary Association at Oosoor is kept and continues to work satisfactorily.

27. **LOCAL FUNDS.**—The aggregate receipts under this head amount, including the balance at the beginning of the year, to Rupees 1,30,017, and the expenditure to Rupees 98,618, leaving a balance of Rupees 37,398. The chief items under this head are District Road Fund and Jungle Conservancy Fund. From the first-named source Rupees 60,443 were spent in the construction of new lines of communications, and in keeping the old ones in repair. From the second, 11,000 rupees have been spent in planting avenues, and in forming new wood reserves, &c.

28. **DISTRICT PRINTING PRESS.**—Statement No. 6 shows the receipts and disbursements under this head: 1,405 papers, valued at Rupees 9,418, were printed during the year. The actual receipts were Rupees 410, and the charges Rupees 3,022.

29. **SALEM CIVIL DISPENSARY.**—Provision having been made for the maintenance of the Dispensary by the Municipal Commissioners under Section 29 of the Towns Improvement Act, this institution is expected no longer to suffer from want of support.

MANGALORE, 15th April 1867.

No. 69.

From W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq.,

Acting Collector of SOUTH CANARA,

To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honour to submit the annual Report on the Revenue Administration of this district for the past official year 1866-67, together with the usual Statements, with the exception of Nos. 1 and 4, which are not applicable to South Canara.

2. Owing to the change made in the official year by closing it on the 31st March, instead of 30th April, as hitherto, the year under report embraces the transactions of only eleven months, whereas the figures given in the Statements for the preceding year for the sake of comparison, represent the

transactions of a full twelve months; no accurate comparison can therefore be instituted between the transactions of the two years. I shall, however, endeavour to explain as far as possible, any material difference between the transactions of the two years, taking for comparison only the corresponding periods in each year.

3. **SEASON.**—The season has been a most favourable one for cultivation. The rainfall was abundant, and has had the effect of mitigating to a great extent the effects of the partial drought which was felt about the end of the last season, and which caused so much suffering and distress elsewhere. The rain, however, was slightly retarded, and did not commence to fall regularly till June; but this instead of causing any injury to the rice-crops, is believed to have had the very opposite effect. It is said that the soil here needs generally to be well dried in the months of April and May to make it fit to receive the crops in the subsequent months; and as there was no rain in these months, the rice-crops generally grew well, and the yield was abundant. The season, however, does not appear to have been so favourable to the coconut and areca plantations, inasmuch as the trees which had already suffered from the long continued drought at the end of the previous year were again tried by severe heat which prevailed at the commencement of the year in consequence of the absence of rain. The yield from these was therefore somewhat slender.

4. **PUBLIC HEALTH.**—The sanitary state of the district has been on the whole somewhat more satisfactory than in the previous year. There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths from Small-pox, and the disease itself seemed to have been less prevalent than usual.

With the exception of one southern taluk (Kassargode), the whole of the district was visited in the course of the year by the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination of the Malabar circle, who with his staff of Vaccinators carried on his operations which in some parts of the district were attended with considerable success, while in other he had to contend with great difficulties the result of ignorance and local superstition. The total number of persons vaccinated by him during the past year was 17,779, of whom only 2,262 or nearly 13 per cent. proved unsuccessful. He has now left this district together with all his subordinates and proceeded to Malabar, and he has informed me that it will be certainly a year and probably longer, before any officer of the Vaccination Department re-visits this district on duty. This is in this as a very great misfortune; Small-pox is the most prevalent disease in this district, and he in the way of its being eradicated. His visits paid to the district by the Vaccination Officers. I am decidedly of opinion that the Department are susceptible of considerable improvement.

Cholera.—The district has been entirely free from the ravages of the epidemic, though it appears to have been less virulent in its ravages than usual. With the exception of Udipi and Mangalore taluks, the mortality throughout the district was comparatively insignificant.

Fever however has been prevalent in all parts of the district, and to an unusual extent, especially in localities bordering on the ghats; and up to February last, no less than 4,215 deaths are recorded, of which more than one-fourth occurred in the Uppinangady taluk alone, and about 900 in Mangalore. In the Kundapur taluk also, the Tahsildar reports that since December last, there has been an unusual amount of sickness from Fever, and that the places most affected are those more in the interior of the taluk.

5. **HEALTH OF CATTLE.**—Notwithstanding the heavy and abundant fall of rain during the year, the health of cattle has been somewhat indifferent, and the returns received from the taluks show a considerable increase in the number of deaths above those which occurred in the preceding year, chiefly in the taluks of Mangalore and Kassargode. This increase is, however, to be attributed partly to the effects of the long drought and partial failure of pasturage which was felt at the end of the last year, and only partly to the prevalence of disease among cattle.

6. **CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.**—From the very favourable crops which were obtained during the year under report, and the high prices realized every year for all descriptions of agricultural produce, there can be no doubt that the condition of the ryots is generally and steadily improving. This is evidenced by the readiness and facility with which the Government demand is paid off in this district, and the absence of the necessity for all coercion on the part of Government officials in its collection. The labouring classes also share in the general advancement of the country, as the wages for labour of all descriptions have also risen in proportion to the enhanced cost of food and living.

7. **EMIGRATION.**—There is no regular emigration from this district, but a number of people proceed annually above the ghats into Mysore and Coorg for temporary employment on the Coffee estates.

8. **PRICES.**—Statement No. 2 gives the prices of all the chief agricultural products, as compared with the quotations of the previous year. It will be seen that, with the exception of wheat, (and which is generally imported into the district from other markets,) the prices of all other articles rose to a considerable extent during the year under report. The increase in the average price of rice amounted altogether to 21 per cent. over that of the previous year, and the actual retailing price of this grain was for some months during the last monsoon so extremely and unprecedentedly high as to place it almost beyond the reach of the poorer classes. The same was the case with other garden produce, such as coconuts, &c. The price of rice, however, fell the moment the new crops of this year were brought into the market, and more favourable reports were received of the state of the season in other districts.

9. **GENERAL REVENUES.**—Statement No. 3 shows Land and Sundry Sources of Revenue amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 18,31,264, or Rupees 6,29,145 less than the receipts of the preceding year. The figures given in the Statement for the preceding year are only for 11 months. From the Statement it will be seen that if the collections of that year, are excluded for one month in 1865-66, and the collections of that year, are excluded for comparison, the net decrease would be to Rupees 1,96,953, arising chiefly from the collections of Land Revenue.

	RS.
Collections for 1865-66	24,31,410
Indebted—	
For April 1866	4,17,700
Income-tax for 1865-66	5,402
	4,23,102
Net for 1865-66	19,24,145
Net for 1864-65	15,31,264
Decrease	3,92,881

(1.) Land Revenue.—The decrease

	RS.
1865-66 (11 months)	11,93,714
1864-65	19,24,145
Decrease	1,59,569

year's receipts do not embrace any such collections for 1865-66.

(2.) Miscellaneous Items (Land Revenue).—Under this head there is a decrease of Rupees

	RS.
1865-66 (11 months)	49,892
1864-65	35,467
Decrease	14,425

	RS.
1865-66 (11 months)	78,825
1864-65	98,749
Decrease	19,924

is due to the fact of the collections of the previous year having been swelled by a portion of the receipts of 1864-65 having been collected and credited in that year, whereas the present year's receipts do not embrace any such collections for 1865-66.

(3.) **Abkarry.**—The increase under this head is owing to the increased rents obtained for the farm at the late sale.

	RS.
1865-66 (11 months)	50,853
1864-65	51,600
Decrease	1,247

(5.) **Salt.**—This is the only item in which any large or extensive decrease occurs, notwithstanding that the increased selling price of Rupee 1-11-0 per Indian maund was in force throughout the year. The falling off is, however, attributed to the great scarcity, and to the cattle murrain which prevailed in the Mysore country, in consequence of which the usual quantities of grain, condiments, &c., were not imported into the district and salt taken away in return.

	RS.
1865-66 (11 months)	1,34,546
1864-65	1,34,841
Decrease	10,195

(4.) **Sea Customs.**—The small increase in this item arises from a larger quantity of spirits and liquors having been imported direct from London.

(6.) **Stamps.**—The increase of Stamp Revenue is attributable to increased dealings among the people, and also to the operation of the new Registration Act.

10. **FOREST REVENUE.** [The operations of the Forest Department are more satisfactory for the year under report. A large quantity of timber felled by the Department on account of Government in previous years was floated down to the coast at different points, and sold by public auction, and the increase noted in the margin arises chiefly from the sale proceeds of, and the high prices obtained for such timber at the public sales.]

	RS.
1865-66 (12 months)	18,721
1864-65 (11 do.)	21,028
Decrease	4,307

11. **LOCAL FUNDS.**—A separate and special report will be submitted shortly on the administration of these Funds. In the meantime it will not be out of place to offer a few remarks on the management of the District Road Fund, which forms the principal item among them.

The available balance of this Fund at the commencement of the year was Rupees 6,221-0-10, and the receipts during the year Rupees 38,541-4-1. Of this amount, however, Rupees 11,771-8-10 are from ordinary sources; and the large sum of Rupees 26,769-11-3 was only lately realized from the District Road Cess.

The expenditure of Rupees 7,697-12-5, as shown by the Return No. 5 accompanying this Report, does not represent the true outlay incurred in an official year, as it includes the expenditure by the Public Works Department, the subsequent outlay may, however, be taken at Rupees 4,364-3-5. The real expenditure during the year therefore is Rupees 12,061-15-10, and is sufficiently large to show that the available funds have been utilized to a due proportion to the resources of the year, except the more recent receipts from the Road Cess introduced under Madras Act III. of 1866, which now swell the balance at the close of the year. With regard to this, provision has, however, been made in the Budgets of the current year 1867-68, for the expenditure of almost the whole of the available funds during that year, both from the ordinary sources and from the District Road Cess to the extent of some 50,000 rupees; and with the funds thus available it is intended first to bring into completion several lines of communication long ago undertaken and continued only as money was available, but which could not, from want of sufficient funds, be hitherto perfected, and then to take up new projects. With the ample funds which the District Road Cess will thus place at the disposal of Government in each year, it is hoped that the local communications of the district will be very largely and materially improved in the course of a few years.

12. **DISTRICT PRESS.**—The operations of the District Press during the eleven months of the official year have been more satisfactory than in the previous year. The aggregate value of the work turned out amounted to Rupees 11,382, against Rupees 10,083 in the preceding twelve months,

and Rupees 6,813 in 1864-65. The amount of collections on account of the District Gazette, and for other paid work, was Rupees 1,593-11-0.

13. MUNICIPALITY.—The Towns' Improvement Act, No. X of 1865, was introduced into the town of Mangalore on the 1st November last, and is in full operation. The collections up to date under this Act, supplemented by the amount of Government contribution, have been found sufficient to meet all ordinary expenses connected with the Municipality. The collections under one of the heads of estimated income, (viz., tax on houses and lands within the Municipal limits) have, however, yet to be realized.

14. SALE OF WASTE LANDS ON FREEHOLD.—There have been no sales of waste land under the freehold rules during the year under report.

15. PUBLIC WORKS.—Not having as yet had an opportunity of visiting the interior of the district, and the public roads in it, I am unable to say anything regarding their state and condition. I hope, however, to be able to enter into some details in the report on the operations of the Public Works Department to be submitted to the Board shortly. All that has been done during the year under report is the construction of several bridges on the Manjerabad, Colloor, and Agumba ghaut lines, and the commencement of another at Pujalkutta on the Charmadi ghaut. A house for the residence of the Postmaster has been completed at a cost of Rupees 2,210, and the office for the Sub-Magistrate at Beltangadi. The other expenditure has been confined to the maintenance of existing communications, and other minor works. The amount for the year amounted to Rupees 72,562. I have, however, received no full information as to the actual expenditure incurred, the Progress Reports showing the same not having been as yet received from all the Range offices.

16. CIVIL DISPENSARY.—This Institution is now maintained by means of contributions from the public, and although the attempts made occasionally to secure some landed property on its behalf have met with but partial success, yet the ordinary collections have been found more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the institution in the way of dieting and clothing the patients admitted for treatment.

Out of the surplus collections made hitherto on account of this institution, a sum of Rupees 1,000 has been invested in Government Securities, and if the appeal which I have lately made to the charity of the public is responded to, I hope to be able to add some addition to the amount already invested.

17. EDUCATION.—The Institution for which the people of this district so generously contributed, as stated by Mr. A. for last year, has been opened, but is yet in a rudimentary state. A few native scholars are the only persons composing the staff of Teachers employed at present. The expected arrival of the Head Master to be procured from England, the institution is as being in its infancy.

The erection of the school building for which an allotment of Rupees 17,000 was sanctioned by Government was commenced long ago, but nothing more than the laying of the foundation, and building a very small portion of the walls has been accomplished. It appears that the whole of the wood-work for the building has to be procured from Malabar. The work would have made much progress were it not for an intermediate proposition of putting an upper story to the building, which was not provided for in the original estimate. Pending a reference to Government on the subject, the work was kept in abeyance, and it is but recently that the orders of Government have been received disapproving of the proposed addition. Much progress cannot, therefore, be expected before the close of this season, as the south-west monsoon is close at hand, and everything must, I think, perforce remain in abeyance until the opening of the next working season.

There has not been any progress in the recovery of the balance of promised subscriptions towards the School. As reported last year, the collections amounted to Rupees 60,129. Rupees 540 have been since realized, making a total of Rupees 61,669. Of this, Rupees 34,734-12-0 have been invested in the purchase of Government Securities to the value of Rupees 61,200, and this now forms an Endowment Fund in favor of the Institution.

Measures are in progress under the Madras Education Act for the establishment of Govern-

Cundapur.
Brakmawar.
Bantwal.
Mudabidry.
Hosadrag.

ment Rate Schools at the places noted in the margin, so as to serve as feeders to the Central Institution, and the people have voluntarily subscribed towards the erection of School-houses

at the respective places. A few of the applications have already been laid before Government, and the others are in course of being inquired into.

18. PAPER CURRENCY.—The Paper Currency is gaining much favour amongst the people. The transactions of the year are exhibited in the margin, and show a very satisfactory increase. In process of time it may be confidently expected that the Notes will find a better and wider circulation in the district, for at present they are for the most part used merely for remittance purposes. The merchants of Malabar who export

rice from the ports of this district largely, have commenced to bring the Notes from the Calicut Circle, instead of specie as heretofore, and these pass into the hands of local tradesmen here, and from them into those of petty dealers. By these means it may be expected that the Paper Currency will gradually obtain the confidence of the natives very considerably.

19. HARBOUR OF MANGALORE.—Considerable progress has been made during the year under report, in extending the quay at Mangalore, and in filling up the portion of ground reclaimed, with sand and earth. The outlay on the work from Port Funds amounted to Rupees 11,821-2-11, which is more than double the sum expended in the previous year. This outlay, however, while it enabled the Officers of the Public Works Department to push on the work as vigorously as possible, also afforded the working classes in and about the town of Mangalore the means of subsistence for a considerable part of the last monsoon, when the high prices and dearness of food pressed most heavily on them.

The new Flag Staff, the construction of which was commenced last year on a more elevated position near the Collector's Office, is now nearly completed at a cost of Rupees 2,136-7-3, and only requires to be fitted up with a mast and rigging, which are awaited from Cochin. The estimate originally sanctioned has been exceeded considerably, and Government in their Proceedings, No. 74, dated 28th ultimo, have sanctioned an additional sum of Rupees 1,520 to finish the work. The Flag Staff is under construction, and no time will be lost in its erection as soon as it is received.

CALICUT, 26th April 1867.

No. 84.

From J. C. HANNY GTON, Esq.,
Acting Collector of MALABAR,

To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

1. I have the honour to submit the Administration Report for the district of Malabar for 1866-67, accompanied by the usual Statements.

2. SEASON.—The south-west monsoon commenced late, and the fall of rain in the early months, and especially in the eastern taluka, was considerably below the average. This failure of the early rains, combined with the absence of the usual importations of rice, caused considerable distress, especially amongst the poorer classes. This distress was felt most heavily during the months of July, August, and September, and was met by the opening of Relief-houses in different parts of the district, which were chiefly supported by private contributions, and by giving labour to the able-bodied poor on various public works. Showers in July and August saved the Kauri or first crop,

which yielded an average return, and the local harvest in September and importations of grain from Canara considerably removed the distress. The North-east monsoon set in early and seasonably and the outturn of the Magarom or second crop was good.

A monthly Return of rain for the years 1865-66 and 1866-67 is given in the subjoined Statement :—

	1865-66.	1866-67.
May	10.56	1.41
June	30.76	22.15
July	39.28	25.43
August	16.32	10.09
September	2.87	4.69
October	2.28	12.91
November	3.46	2.99
December	.69	4.10
January	.64	...
February	...	...
March	...	.80
Total	106.86	84.57

3. PRICES OF GRAIN.—The subjoined Statement shows that except during the months of famine, the prices of all articles of consumption have ranged very much higher than in past years :—

MONTHS.		DISTRIBUTION OF GRAINS.											
		Rice.		Paddy.		Cholum.		Rajm.	Veragu.	Horse-grain.	Ulundoo.	Wheat.	Salt.
		1st sort.	2nd sort.	1st sort.	2nd sort.								
1865.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	LS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
May...	...	480	452	224	223	...	...	244	...	299	463	595	287
June...	...	505	460	225	225	...	...	270	...	310	457	631	290
July...	...	492	445	223	219	...	...	267	...	325	466	656	285
August...	...	520	458	230	226	295	...	249	...	330	464	655	293
September...	...	483	427	224	213	...	...	254	...	379	465	584	294
October...	...	488	438	227	217	...	...	258	...	380	451	585	298
November...	...	486	439	227	217	...	...	251	...	321	469	719	298
December...	...	496	439	227	217	...	...	251	...	325	462	666	295
1866.													
January...	...	481	422	221	211	...	...	251	...	321	467	614	293
February...	...	480	425	221	213	...	...	239	...	352	526	585	295
March...	...	409	445	236	227	...	...	266	...	364	515	578	293
Total...	...	5,450	4,800	2,401	2,421	205	...	2,751	...	3,649	5,365	6,926	3,218
Average...	...	495	445	226	220	206	...	250	...	332	479	630	293
1867.													
May...	...	523	474	249	245	...	...	280	...	446	583	657	305
June...	...	582	524	276	268	...	...	302	...	459	613	611	308
July...	...	740	678	339	313	...	...	415	...	464	602	723	302
August...	...	753	697	351	332	...	...	397	...	481	652	678	302
September...	...	681	616	313	288	...	...	433	...	520	694	654	303
October...	...	656	559	271	254	...	...	437	...	643	635	632	301
November...	...	694	523	257	239	...	...	398	...	522	573	583	305
December...	...	517	491	233	217	...	...	359	...	431	555	572	310
1867.													
January...	...	509	417	224	210	...	...	366	...	458	551	541	316
February...	...	562	431	224	217	...	...	317	...	824	483	541	300
March...	...	520	449	237	230	...	...	325	...	307	483	575	300
Total...	...	6,584	5,893	2,982	2,808	...	...	4,031	...	5,065	6,459	6,707	3,358
Average...	...	599	535	271	255	...	...	366	...	460	587	615	305

	1865-66.	1866-67.
Cholera	34,421	3,001
Small-pox	3,247	2,679
Do.	529	529

4. SANITARY STATE OF THE DISTRICT.—

Famine has not been accompanied by pestilence, Cholera having considerably decreased, and the deaths from Small-pox not being above the average, as shown in the margin.

Fever has not prevailed to any unusual extent in Wynaad. This present season is, however, reported to be very unhealthy.

The relief afforded by the Civil Dispensary at Gudalur is considerable. The establishment of another Dispensary at Vytry as proposed by Mr. Ballard will prove of great benefit. The attendance at the Calicut Dispensary has been satisfactory, and shows a slight increase.

5. The year reported upon comprising only eleven months, the usual comparison of revenue is made with the corresponding period of the previous year.

6. COLLECTIONS.—The aggregate collections on account of land and sundry sources of revenue amount to Rupees 3,05,412, which shows an increase of Rupees 42,348 over the collections of the corresponding period of the previous year.

7. LAND REVENUE, INCREASE.—Under Land Revenue, the increase is Rupees 40,326, notwithstanding that a sum of about 50,000 rupees, being the collections on account of the 10 per cent. cess for Amshom servants which used to be incorporated with the general revenue, has been this year separated from it and carried to local Funds. This increase is to be attributed to the larger amount of arrear collections made during the year, as well as to greater promptness in the realization of the current kists. The sale proceeds of waste lands in the Wynaad and in the low country sold subject to assessment, which were hitherto erroneously held under deposit, having been this year credited to Land Revenue, likewise contributed to the increase. In this as in former years coercive measures for the collection of the revenue have been little resorted to.

8. INAM SETTLEMENTS.—The Inam settlement in this district has come to a close, and has resulted in an annual revenue to Government of Rupees 2,247, upon 2,897 acres. 11,374 acres assessable at Rupees 33,909 were confirmed rent free. A detailed report upon the subject has been separately submitted.

9. WASTE LANDS.—In Wynaad there are lots of Government waste lands, amounting to 1177.3 acres, have been sold for Rupees 370. Applications for four more lots, aggregating 786 acres, were made during the year, and are under disposal.

The survey operations in this task have not made much progress. The establishments recommended by Mr. Ballard having been now sanctioned, the work will be pushed on more vigorously this season.

10. ESCHATEL.—The collections from escheat sales being held in deposit for investment are not included in the current revenue. The progress of the sales will be separately reported upon.

11. AUKARRY, (INCREASE).—The increase of Rupees 9,083 under Aukarry, is due to the security deposit of two kists made by some of the contractors having been credited in advance to revenue as a prepayment of their two last kists.

12. INCOME TAX.—The small amount shown under this head consists of arrear collections on account of former years when the tax was in force.

13. SEA CUSTOMS, (DECREASE).—There has been a falling off under this head to the extent of Rupees 26,777. This is partly attributable to the abolition of the duty which was levied upon Coffee during the first few months of the previous year, but is chiefly due to a diminution in export of Coconut-oil, the demand for which from the Home market is not as great as in the previous year.

14. LAND CUSTOMS.—The small variation under this head calls for no remark.

15. SALT, (INCREASE).—The salt revenue exhibits an increase of Rupees 46,376, resulting entirely from the higher rate of monopoly price which prevailed, the quantity sold in the year being less than in the previous one.

PURCHASE OF SALT.—5,68,793 Indian Maunds of salt were purchased for the Government monopoly, against 6,96,789 maunds in the previous year. Favoured by the state of the money market in Bombay, very advantageous terms were secured, the rates paid varying from Rupees 65 to 40, and averaging to Rupees 54 against Rupees 69 in the previous year.

16. STAMPS, (INCREASE).—The collections from Stamps again shows an increase which is to be attributed to the natural development of this source of revenue.

17. LOCAL FUNDS.—The statement of receipts and disbursements for Local Funds is not ready owing to the non-receipt of the Progress Reports from the Range Officers; but it will follow shortly.

18. DISTRICT PRESS.—The District Press has with difficulty kept pace with the increasing demands made upon it by the numerous Government Officers of the district.

The present system of distributing the District Gazettes free of postage charge has led to an increase in the circulation of from 864 to 970, and in the number of paying subscribers from 669 to 765.

19. PAPER CURRENCY.—The circulation of the notes of this Circle has considerably increased, as the marginal figures will show. But the large

1866.	1866-67.
May	5,04,920
June	5,76,340
July	8,02,600
August	10,30,850
September	11,19,980
October	12,56,000
November	13,28,170
December	13,53,290
1867.	
January	11,55,550
February	9,42,700
March	8,19,260

seen that the circulation fell off considerably in the last

Betutpudrangudi.
Manjeri.
Perunthalamu.

their maintenance. Five already sanctioned towards the active operation, and another about to be opened at Chats added to the number.

The remarkable success which attended the establishment has been recently reported to Government with a record Provincial School.

21. EXHIBITION.—An Agricultural Exhibition was last, which was well attended by the leading Rajahs and a large concourse of the rural population who seemed altogether a success, and will be separately reported upon.

22. MUNICIPALITIES.—The Towns Improvement Act has been introduced into four, out of the five chief towns in the district. The Municipalities have commenced to work only in the latter half of the year, immediately after the subsidence of a flood, much progress has not been made either in the municipal collections or local improvements. The Municipalities have been put into fair working order for the coming year.

circulation is to some extent nominal, arising from a considerable amount of notes used by private individuals for remittances and cashed at the Bank at Madras having been retained there, to the advantage of the demands of the mercantile Firms to remit money to their Offices at this place. When this system of the notes commenced it will be months of the year.

EDUCATION.—Three of the Rate Schools established received a considerable addition of Amshoms contributing to the maintenance of last year have been brought into operation, in Calicut taluk, will be shortly

of the Grant-in-aid School at Palghat, addition to raise it to the grade of a

at Calicut in the month of February. The Exhibition was to appreciate it. The Exhibition was

an introduced into four, out of the five chief towns in the district. The Municipalities have been put into fair working order for the coming year.

MADRAS, 18th April 1867.

No. 403.

From J. H. BLAIR, Esq.,

Collector of SEA CUSTOMS,

To R. A. DALYELL, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Forwarding Statements relating to the Administration Report for 1866-67.

C. Increase and Decrease of Customs Revenue for 1866-67.
F. Abstract of Stores imported and exported free of duty during the year 1866-67.

1. I have the honour to forward the Administration Report for 1866-67, with the Statements marginally noted. The Revenue from all sources in 1866-67, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867, eleven months, amounted to Rupees 11,86,885, against Rupees 11,96,105 in 1865-66, being a decrease of Rupees 9,220 in the official year. The annexed Statement, however, shows that the average monthly collections for 1866-67,

exceeded those of 1865-66 by Rupees 8,223 (a); at this rate the Revenue for twelve months in 1866-67 would have shown an increase over that of 1865-66 of Rupees 98,678 (b), instead of a decrease of Rupees 9,220.

Collections from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867:—

RS.
12)11,86,885

1,07,898, average monthly collection in 1866-67.

Collections from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866:—

12)11,96,105

99,675, average monthly collection in 1865-66.

11,86,885, actual collections from May 1866 to 31st March 1867.

1,07,898, average monthly collection in 1866-67.

Rupees 1,07,898
" 99,675

(a) 8,223 Increase.

12,94,783

11,96,105, actual collections in 1865-66.

(b) 98,678 Increase.

Statement of principal articles of imports and exports with duty collected. 2. The annexed Statement shows the value of the principal articles imported and exported during the last two official years, and the duty collected:—

	1865-66.		1866-67.	
	Value or quantity.	Amount of duty.	Value or quantity.	Amount of duty.
Imports.				
Corals...	2,22,780	16,709	1,43,789	10,781
Cotton Piece goods	56,916	2,12,923	58,88,885	2,66,920
Cotton Twist and Yarn	1,02,447	58,43,888	1,87,036	1,87,036
Glass-ware	9,311	1,12,829	8,462	8,462
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread	28,562	2,79,198	20,939	20,939
Haberdashery and Millinery	28,186	3,14,582	23,575	23,575
Malt Liquors Gallons	2,56,877	16,055	3,02,966	18,914
Metals... ..	10,13,756	99,187	17,28,291	81,645
Provisions and Oilman stores	3,37,920	25,884	3,19,293	23,948
Railway stores	20,65,760	34,101	7,31,668	16,586
Spirits... .. Gallons	56,359	1,69,079	52,862	1,57,129
Wearing apparel	2,19,126	15,461	1,57,686	11,825
Wines... .. Gallons	74,279	77,669	77,693	77,693
Woollens	3,18,999	16,110	2,45,180	12,367
Exports.				
Cotton Piece goods	3,98,647	11,959	4,72,751	14,186
Hides and Skins... ..	13,71,933	41,126	16,79,742	50,394
Indigo... .. L. ma	17,339	52,018	7,212	21,636
Rice	70,733	10,149	74,840	9,355
Saltpetre	6,582	6,583	V. 2,761	2,815
Seeds... ..	81,393	2,441	L. M. 2,731	886

Imports, Increase of principal articles.

Imports.	Amount of duty.
1866-67	10,48,257
1865-66	9,95,954
Increase in 1866-67	50,303

Cotton Twist and Yarn.

Imports.	Amount of duty.
1866-67	1,87,036
1865-66	1,02,447
Increase in 1866-67	84,589

Cotton Piece Goods.

Imports.	Amount of duty.
1866-67	2,66,920
1865-66	2,12,923
Increase in 1866-67	53,997

Spirits.

Imports.	Amount of duty.
1866-67	1,69,079
1865-66	1,15,220
Increase in 1866-67	53,859

3. The Import Revenue shows an increase of Rupees 50,303 chiefly in Cotton Twist and Yarn, Cotton Piece Goods, Malt Liquors, and Wines. The largest increase is in Cotton Twist and Yarn, being 85 per cent., and in Piece Goods there is also an increase of 25 per cent. There is a decrease in Corals, Metals, Railway Stores, and Spirits. The decrease of Rupees 11,950 in Spirits is owing probably to the market being overstocked, there having been a very large increase in 1865-66* over the preceding year.

Exports, Decrease of Revenue in.

Exports.	Amount of duty.
1865-66...	1,79,128
1866-67...	1,21,227
Rupees...	57,901

as to render them worthless for manufacturing purposes. The reduction of the duty on Saltpetre from 1 Rupee per maund to 3 per cent., had not the effect of restoring the trade in the article, as there have been no exports since May 1866. It is now free. The increase of 20 per cent. in the export of Hides and Skins was probably caused by the unusually large supplies, in consequence of the mortality among Cattle throughout the Presidency.

Cotton Trade, State of.

Years.	Total quantity of Cotton wool exported from Madras to foreign ports, and places beyond the Presidency.	Exported to the United Kingdom.
	lbs.	lbs.
1857-58	9,233,708	5,533,100
1858-59	5,618,396	33,000
1859-60	7,960,368	3,104,368
1860-61	11,172,254	6,065,919
1861-62	13,666,354	12,179,432
1862-63	31,081,581	29,760,742
1863-64	53,145,229	47,975,353
1864-65	37,832,124	36,566,082
1865-66	70,142,534	68,965,850
1866-67	9,142,375	8,222,485

1864-65...	37,832,124	quantity of Cotton exported in 1866
1865-66...	70,142,534	early double that shipped in the preceding year.
1866-67...	9,142,375	The exports of 1866-67 have fallen to 9,142,375 lbs., or 700 per cent. less than 1865-66; the value* also shows a reduction of above 900 per cent. There was only a decrease of 12 per cent. in the acreage under Cotton between February 1865 and February 1866,
1865-66...	235,91,915	
1866-67...	33,82,367	
February 1865...	15,79,915	
Do. 1866...	19,61,280	

and the crop of 1866 was certainly a bad one; but still the above causes do not in any way account for the enormous decrease in exports to the extent of 700 per cent. In February 1867 there were 1,328,476 acres under cultivation, being 32,804 less than in February 1866, or a decrease of only 2½ per cent. Cultivation of Cotton has, therefore, not fallen off very much in the last year, though exports have, and there must either be a very large quantity of Cotton of the crop of 1866 in the country, or it must have been sold for home consumption, at the reduced prices now ruling. The largest shipments were made in December 1866, and January and March 1867, which shows a slight reaction of the trade; the exports of the remaining months exhibit a great falling off in comparison with the shipments of the corresponding months of the previous year.—*Vide annexed Statement:—*

4. The Export Revenue shows a decrease as per margin of Rupees 57,901 chiefly in the duties on Indigo and Saltpetre. The decrease in Indigo is owing to the failure in the crops. The rain which fell in the Indigo districts during the year damaged the crops to such an extent as to render them worthless for manufacturing purposes. The reduction of the duty on Saltpetre from 1 Rupee per maund to 3 per cent., had not the effect of restoring the trade in the article, as there have been no exports since May 1866. It is now free. The increase of 20 per cent. in the export of Hides and Skins was probably caused by the unusually large supplies, in consequence of the mortality among Cattle throughout the Presidency.

5. As the Export Cotton Trade is very important, a Statement showing the exports during the last ten years is subjoined:—

Statement of Cotton for 1865-66 and 1866-67.

	1865-66.	1866-67.
	lbs.	lbs.
May...	2,747,259	681,600
June...	3,193,300	368,900
July...	7,392,825	205,800
August...	8,260,725	418,800
September...	8,015,800	322,428
October...	10,520,225	292,958
November...	8,151,150	664,028
December...	7,569,550	1,383,080
January...	7,855,500	2,300,015
February...	4,183,200	679,800
March...	906,900	1,823,966
April...	1,346,100	...

Godown rent, Increase in.

1866-67...	Rs. 19,184
1865-66...	14,896
Increase...	4,288

7. There is a large increase of Godown rent, Rupees 4,288, this year over last, considerably exceeding the anticipated annual receipts estimated by me in paragraph 8 of my last year's Administration Report.

Pier.

1865-66...	Rs. 16,335
1866-67...	11,609
	4,655

8. Tolls levied on goods and passenger on the Pier amounted to Rupees 11,669-4-2, being Rupees 4,655-9-11 less than the preceding year's collections. A comparative Statement of monthly collections is subjoined:—

	RS.	A.	P.
May 1865...	1,322	15	0
June "	1,602	13	0
July "	1,771	0	0
August "	1,639	8	0
September "	1,666	13	0
October "	1,262	2	0
November "	1,189	3	0
December "	795	6	6
January 1866...	1,466	5	0
February "	711	10	0
March "	865	0	6
April "	259	2	1
	16,325	14	1

Asphalte, Flooring of Custom House sheds with.

* Government Order No. 4,086, dated 22nd December 1866.

The work has just been commenced, and when finished will afford greater protection to goods lodged in the Custom House.

Little Basses Rocks off Ceylon.

10. Light dues levied from ships on account of the Light vessel stationed at the Little Basses Rocks off Ceylon, amounted during the year to Rupees 3,056-15-0.

Custom House Manual by Mr. Fox.

11. The revised edition of the Customs Manual was published in October last, and has been adopted as a Test Book for Assistant Superintendents of Customs by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

Revision of Tariff.

* Supplement to Fort Saint George Gazette, 22nd March 1867.

Alterations in Customs duties.

† Vide Modification in Fort Saint George Gazette, 6th March 1867, page 520.

12. In October last, I proceeded to Calcutta, and remained three months on the Tariff Committee. The Indian Customs Act, No. XVII.* of 1867, contains the new Tariff, which came into operation on March 22nd; at the same time the following changes in Customs duties† were made:—

1. Rice and all other grain, export duty raised from 2 to 3 Annas per maund.
2. Champagne and other sparkling wines and liquors, import duty raised from 1 Rupee to Rupee 1-8-0 per gallon.

It is impossible to give any opinion as to the practical working of the Tariff, and increase duties at present; but there is no doubt that the removal to the free list of numberless petty articles, will prove a great relief, and encouragement to trade. The financial result will probably be a decrease in the amount of duty collected at Madras, but the extra duty on grain exported from the northern and southern ports will, I imagine, recoup the loss incurred here.

