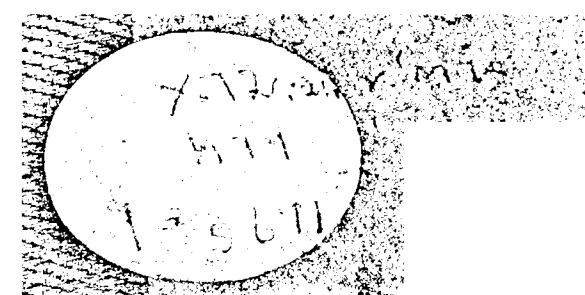




185-691



Particulars.	Total Number of Inams.	Area.	Asses- ment.	Old Jodi payable to Gov- ernment.	Quit-rent newly charged.	Cost.	Ren-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	New Quit-rent Inams.
From the com- mencement up to 30th June 1866.	367,427	5,977,805	90,90,831	8,42,765	10,62,767	13,35,947	Godavari ...
From 1st July 1866 to 31st March 1877.	39,007	264,640	7,51,630	56,729	1,82,063		Kurnool ...
1877-78	523	12,382	41,694	608	2,684		Trichinopoly
1878-79	47	1,252	1,671	58	354		Tinnevely ...
Total ...	407,004	6,255,579	98,85,876	9,00,180	12,47,868	13,85,947	Total.
							Assessment of I assessed
							Personal Inams.
							Service In-
							Kurnool ... 22,9
							Godavari ... 4,9
							Trichino- poly ... 3

LAND-REVENUE SETTLEMENT.—*Vide* report on the revenue settlement and actions of the Presidency for Fasli 1287. Board's Proceedings, dated 14th Ju. No. 1,684.

As regards administrative measures in connection with land revenue very little to report, as, though several important questions were discussed decision thereon was arrived at during the year. Among these the most important was the rights of ryots in Zemindari. This was from the Administration a much vexed question. The Act VIII of 1865 had finally settled this land undisturbed so far as it went. In 1871 the High Court decided against the Government.

செப்பனிருபவற் பெயர்
செப்பனிருவதற்காக எடுத்த
இதிகாள்பட்ட நாள்
செப்பனிரு முடிந்த நாள்
சுரிபார்க்கும்
மு. பா. எ.
கையொப்பம்
ஆராய்ந்த
உத்தரவிட்ட
கையொப்பம்
1955

The Famine Commission appointed by the Government of India to investigate the condition and circumstances of the country and propose remedial measures visited this Presidency during the year under report and prosecuted their inquiries; a large body of evidence and much statistical information bearing on the economic condition of the cultivators in all parts of the Presidency was collected and submitted, and the results of these inquiries are awaited with interest.

Several other more or less important questions were discussed during the year, such as (1) the exemption of all lands irrigated by wells from water-rate whether the wells are situated in wet or dry lands, (2) the maintenance of district survey establishments and the application of village service fund for the purpose, (3) the settlement of the principles to be followed in determining profits due to irrigation and forms of account to be maintained, (4) the Bill proposed by the Government of India for defining and amending the law relating to alluvion, avulsion, islands and abandoned river beds, and (5) the working of the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal. These will be noticed in detail hereafter when final orders are passed by Government.

CHAPTER III.—AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

Famine advances	Rs. 10,950	include the sums advanced to the Zemindaris of Shivaganga and Ramnad for the repair of irrigation works in those estates,
Ordinary do.	6,724	many being in a ruined state. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has been sanctioned for Shivaganga and Rs. 2,00,000 for Ramnad,
Total	17,674	

of which Rs. 53,000 were actually advanced during the year. The latter was a special grant not made under the Act and rules. The former estate is under attachment for arrears of revenue, and the latter is under the management of the Court of Wards.

The subjoined statement shows the rainfall distribution during the several months of the year :—

The subjoined statement shows the rainfall distribution during the several months of the year :—

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.
Ganjam	Average of 6 years ending 1875-76	1.91	6.25	6.27	6.75	9.09	9.74	1.49	0.54	0.22	0.11
	1876-77	2.01	3.39	4.51	7.08	9.79	9.05	0.04	0.05	0.75	2.38
	1877-78	3.64	1.30	3.66	4.92	6.44	2.09	0.07	0.17	..	0.13
	1878-79	2.66	1.45	6.69	12.87	6.93	12.89	5.57	13.02	..	0.11
Vizagapatam	Average of 6 years ending 1875-76	2.11	4.60	5.33	5.97	8.01	10.68	1.55	0.92	0.09	0.28
	1876-77	1.44	3.83	2.61	4.76	4.76	10.49	0.42	0.04	1.13	1.95
	1877-78	1.66	3.01	2.08	3.38	7.01	7.60	0.12	0.04	..	0.07
	1878-79	3.98	3.59	9.17	9.63	6.69	11.99	4.12	18.57	..	0.07
Godevari	Average of 6 years ending 1875-76	2.01	4.03	6.24	4.98	8.58	10.48	1.61	0.93	0.11	0.18
	1876-77	0.03	1.09	2.78	7.96	4.78	1.29	0.05	0.02	0.92	0.05
	1877-78	0.39	5.01	1.68	3.83	6.02	6.14	0.17	0.01	..	1.35
	1878-79	0.79	2.66	4.07	10.92	9.10	14.43	4.40	3.62	..	0.12
Kistna	Average of 6 years ending 1875-76	1.47	2.99	4.85	6.00	6.77	8.54	1.61	0.28	0.47	0.05
	1876-77	1.00	3.71	2.82	6.75	2.28	0.24	0.51	0.68	..	0.48
	1877-78	0.81	5.32	3.64	3.62	6.69	6.37	1.03	0.09	0.09	0.02
	1878-79	1.99	4.13	11.44	8.71	6.14	12.62	2.26	0.20	..	0.10
Nellore	Average of 6 years ending 1875-76	1.45	1.43	3.04	3.45	4.82	11.07	7.65	2.32	0.35	0.57
	1876-77	1.29	2.02	0.89	0.67	0.17	1.47	1.47	2.48	0.17	0.50
	1877-78	0.17	6.67	0.85	0.98	4.81	9.61	4.33	3.13	..	..
	1878-79	1.08	0.72	4.64	5.68	5.09	4.41	2.60	..	1.02	0.21
Cuddapah	Average of 6 years ending 1875-76	2.62	2.44	2.99	4.09	7.00	7.97	2.44	0.99	0.13	0.15
	1876-77	0.35	1.50	0.92	3.64	0.82	0.10	0.55	0.82	0.18	0.02
	1877-78	0.89	3.36	1.10	1.80	7.21	6.01	1.34	0.28	..	0.10
	1878-79	1.07	2.76	7.20	6.38	7.47	4.41	2.78	0.93	0.17	0.52
Bellary	Average of 6 years ending 1875-76	2.63	2.66	2.66	3.49	5.91	6.41	0.71	0.22	0.08	0.01
	1876-77	0.38	0.39	2.71	1.14	1.46	0.26	0.05	0.71	..	0.39
	1877-78	0.49	3.66	2.02	2.04	6.55	8.40	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05
	1878-79	0.61	1.98	3.03	4.94	6.52	6.05	2.06	0.07	0.41	0.17
Kurnool	Average of 6 years ending 1875-76	2.05	2.29	5.32	4.19	8.37	5.24	0.74	0.34	0.04	0.00
	1876-77	0.08	2.04	0.82	3.06	1.32	0.07	0.16	0.10	..	0.95
	1877-78	0.55	2.37	0.82	2.20	7.76	4.94	4.66	0.05	..	0.38
	1878-79	1.26	2.34	8.93	12.36	7.37	6.79	4.66	0.05	0.35	0.35
Madras	Average of 6 years ending 1875-76	2.09	3.17	4.58	4.84	6.08	14.34	19.27	4.37	0.10	1.10
	1876-77	1.19	3.10	3.77	3.00	3.26	1.04	6.30	0.11	0.01	0.03
	1877-78	21.27	2.35	1.22	2.49	3.15	6.55	21.25	6.96	0.11	0.05
	1878-79	1.60	0.12	4.80	6.63	6.07	6.28	2.10	1.83	1.30	1.50
Chingleput	Average of 6 years ending 1875-76	2.82	2.72	3.94	6.32	6.17	6.66	12.14	2.84	0.26	1.69
	1876-77	0.80	2.43	0.80	6.48	6.48	0.41	4.88	0.25	0.16	0.25
	1877-78	9.62	2.73	1.00	3.18	7.19	8.13	9.23	2.74	0.24	..
	1878-79	1.93	1.97	4.12	6.29	6.87	4.21	2.02	1.19	0.78	..

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Average of 6 years ending	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1876-76 ..	0.32	4.47	2.53	3.40	6.26	7.51	7.83	6.81	1.34	0.28	1.03	0.50	40.34
1876-77 ..	0.20	2.21	3.15	3.14	2.75	4.18	0.73	1.58	1.77	..	0.01	0.46	18.40
1877-78 ..	0.44	4.58	2.91	0.90	2.62	9.94	10.26	6.03	1.31	1.46	0.52	0.05	38.40
1878-79 ..	0.91	1.61	2.78	5.63	10.95	6.64	4.80	3.72	1.31	..	..	1.40	40.73
Average of 6 years ending	0.97	3.35	1.79	3.16	6.27	6.51	8.19	9.62	3.11	0.25	1.35	0.20	44.77
1876-76 ..	1.27	1.81	2.49	2.53	6.17	3.26	2.21	4.88	0.46	0.31	..	..	25.08
1876-77 ..	0.21	6.57	1.34	1.36	1.26	8.47	9.80	8.48	7.45	0.91	..	..	46.25
1877-78 ..	0.77	2.21	2.33	2.93	6.62	8.01	2.80	7.46	1.27	..	..	1.67	36.88
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average of 6 years ending	1.87	2.75	1.88	2.43	4.60	4.34	8.28	10.21	4.67	0.71	1.50	0.25	48.49
1876-76 ..	0.24	3.00	0.88	0.71	5.83	2.35	1.27	6.37	7.01	0.17	..	0.05	28.38
1876-77 ..	..	3.68	1.27	1.78	1.20	6.62	10.29	10.08	13.51	3.13	..	0.13	50.69
1877-78 ..	0.61	1.03	1.41	1.61	5.93	5.94	4.00	6.54	1.98	0.21	..	2.23	31.09
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average of 6 years ending	1.42	2.44	2.01	1.88	4.49	4.32	6.34	6.60	2.14	0.35	0.95	0.10	34.94
1876-76 ..	0.62	4.33	1.06	2.40	4.92	4.23	1.36	2.03	1.58	0.52	..	0.62	23.04
1876-77 ..	0.19	3.92	0.88	0.48	1.19	7.57	11.46	5.26	6.46	1.45	..	..	37.86
1877-78 ..	3.27	3.15	1.07	4.72	4.24	5.69	4.90	2.98	0.92	0.25	..	2.29	33.48
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average of 6 years ending	1.99	1.61	1.30	0.86	2.36	1.83	6.12	6.03	1.44	0.56	1.03	0.60	23.73
1876-76 ..	1.13	2.00	0.73	1.10	3.16	2.41	2.92	1.96	1.60	0.02	..	1.70	18.82
1876-77 ..	1.34	2.29	1.34	1.12	0.49	6.08	13.30	7.49	10.23	0.87	..	0.04	44.49
1877-78 ..	2.18	5.17	1.91	3.21	6.68	2.58	3.08	3.86	1.03	0.02	0.55	0.24	32.51
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average of 6 years ending	1.66	1.31	0.73	0.34	0.71	1.05	3.56	7.42	1.87	1.59	1.53	1.08	22.65
1876-76 ..	2.69	0.82	0.59	0.64	0.25	0.65	4.66	4.10	1.42	0.02	0.25	2.53	18.62
1876-77 ..	3.48	1.05	2.10	0.17	0.82	1.63	7.04	13.01	17.54	2.24	..	0.20	47.18
1877-78 ..	..	2.00	1.92	0.85	1.20	1.71	2.92	3.27	2.04	0.01	0.72	6.41	25.53
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average of 6 years ending	1.97	2.03	2.07	1.66	2.19	2.69	6.66	3.95	0.56	0.16	0.56	0.52	24.81
1876-76 ..	1.25	6.12	0.56	1.56	3.16	2.74	2.09	0.88	0.13	0.13	..	0.65	18.14
1876-77 ..	0.97	2.45	2.42	0.38	0.63	5.84	9.81	3.98	3.54	0.15	..	0.01	80.16
1877-78 ..	2.02	3.54	1.57	2.75	3.95	3.14	4.93	2.46	0.66	0.33	0.33	1.87	27.37
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average of 6 years ending	3.24	5.30	5.04	3.87	3.29	5.39	9.32	8.55	2.03	1.73	2.07	1.06	50.69
1876-76 ..	2.17	6.78	1.58	4.91	4.34	2.85	6.09	2.16	1.83	0.01	0.04	4.63	36.89
1876-77 ..	1.75	3.05	8.81	1.78	4.49	9.46	14.21	10.13	8.32	0.90	0.08	0.08	62.98
1877-78 ..	2.32	4.16	3.87	4.76	6.85	4.38	4.64	4.43	4.57	0.07	1.99	1.83	43.77
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average of 6 years ending	1.26	5.28	2.40	2.70	4.77	6.63	7.22	2.89	1.06	0.07	0.40	0.62	35.30
1876-76 ..	0.54	3.86	1.53	2.32	3.01	3.67	1.25	0.73	0.10	0.01	..	1.73	18.67
1876-77 ..	0.41	3.37	2.59	1.01	0.94	10.50	11.06	8.64	1.87	0.01	..	0.15	36.55
1877-78 ..	2.14	3.76	3.67	4.79	6.66	5.16	4.60	3.72	0.60	1.04	0.98	1.63	37.77
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average of 6 years ending	1.09	8.50	38.09	47.57	22.03	14.56	8.55	1.63	0.27	0.82	0.18	0.28	143.60
1876-76 ..	1.67	1.22	34.70	49.35	21.20	7.62	0.95	0.75	..	..	..	..	117.46
1876-77 ..	1.62	1.40	40.47	22.75	33.98	18.25	12.27	1.50	0.97	..	..	..	..
1877-78 ..	2.12	0.67	45.23	31.13	46.86	31.22	11.35	2.17	1.82	..	..	..	..
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average of 6 years ending	3.66	9.63	35.42	32.17	11.44	8.51	8.49	3.18	0.77	0.56	0.56	0.56	..
1876-76 ..	1.67	2.46	22.27	35.64	11.32	5.47	2.25	1.18	0.08	..	..	..	..
1876-77 ..	2.70	5.00	38.13	10.93	24.26	15.09	20.14	4.22	2.40	..	..	..	..
1877-78 ..	3.62	6.99	86.27	22.18	32.62	23.71	12.61	4.47	1.52	..	..	..	..
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

April there were good showers in the districts of Karnool, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Salem, South Canara and Malabar, which were principal in saving the perishing crops of the previous year; in the other districts rainfall was too slight to be of much use for agricultural operations. In May, the earlier dry crops are sown, the rainfall was in most districts much below the average, but the quantity was generally sufficient for sowing operations. It was upwards of two inches in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, South Canara and Malabar, and upwards of one inch in the rest. The regular south-west monsoon which sets in about the end of May on the West Coast, and from a week to a fortnight later in the other parts of the Presidency, did not burst till about the end of the second week in June in Malabar and South Canara, and the end of the month in the other districts; and the interval was one of intense anxiety to the ryots. The rains in June having thus come late, the quantity that fell during the month was below the average in many districts, and cultivation operations, which are generally in active progress in that month, were to a considerable extent retarded. But the deficiency was made good by the abundant and timely rains that fell in the months of July, August, and September in all the districts, which gave promise of an excellent harvest throughout the Presidency. But in October, the month in which the north-east monsoon is usually expected, the rainfall was very disappointing in many districts. In Nellore it was only 4.41 inches against 11.07, the average of the six years ending 1875-76; in Madras 5.26 against 14.34; in Chingleput 4.21 against 9.66; in North Arcot 4.80 against 7.83; in South Arcot 2.80 against 8.19; Tanjore 4.00 against 8.28; Trichinopoly 4.90 against 8.34; Madura 3.08 against 5.12; Tinnevely 2.92 against 3.56. In November the deficiency was still greater, the rainfall of Nellore being 2.60 against an average of 7.65; Madras 2.10 against 16.27; Chingleput 2.03 against 12.14; North Arcot 3.72 against 5.81; South Arcot 7.46 against 9.62; Tanjore 5.54 against 10.21; Trichinopoly 2.98 against 6.50; Madura 3.86 against 5.03; Tinnevely 3.27 against 7.42. In December also very little rain fell to counteract the effects of the previous drought, and the consequence was that the crops which are sown under the south-west monsoon and depend for maturity on the north-east rains gave a poor outturn, and a considerable extent of crops sown under the north-east monsoon altogether failed. It must be remarked however that the failure would have been much greater but for the fact that the little rain which fell was particularly well distributed. In the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Salem, and Nilgiris there was not a single month in the whole year in which there was not some rain, and this is certainly a circumstance of great agricultural importance. The failure of crop was particularly heavy in parts of the districts of Madura and Tinnevely, and serious apprehensions were entertained of another scarcity in those districts; but a good fall of rain in the month of March saved some of the crops and averted the impending disaster.

While several districts in the Presidency were suffering from a partial drought in the months of November and December owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, the three northern districts, namely, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari, were visited by cyclones accompanied by heavy falls of rain which inundated and caused considerable damage to crops, cattle and houses, and public works. Some lives were also lost by floods. In Godavari and Vizagapatam there were two cyclones—one on the 5th November and another on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of December. The latter, which was the severer of the two, affected the Ganjam District also.

CULTIVATION.—The total area of ryotwari cultivation in ordinary years exclusive of the districts of Malabar and South Canara, for which information is not available, is about 16½ millions of acres. The cultivation in 1876-77, owing to the severe famine and drought, had fallen to a little over 13 millions. There was an improvement to the extent of a little less than 1½ millions in 1877-78 corresponding to the improvement in the season; and in the year under report there was a further increase of a quarter of a million, the total cultivation amounting to 14½ millions. Thus the cultivation

still fell short of the normal extent by about two millions of acres, owing to the unfavorable character of the north-east monsoon and partly to the loss by the ryots from the famine and drought of the preceding two years. The deficiency of two millions of acres in the extent of cultivation half a million acres under the south-west monsoon, which, though somewhat extremely favorable. Almost the whole of this deficiency and a proportionate 450,000 acres under the north-east monsoon, amounting in all to about a million acres, may be considered as due to loss of population and agricultural stock and crippled resources of the ryots. The following statement shows the percentage decrease in the extent of cultivation during the year 1878-79 as compared with figures of an average year:—

Districts.	Average of five years ending 1875-76.	1878-79.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Ganjam ...	267,078	274,995	+ 7,917	+ 2.9
Vizagapatam ...	79,182	74,188	- 4,994	- 6.3
Godavari ...	539,437	531,768	- 7,669	- 1.4
Kistna ...	1,508,399	1,377,589	- 130,810	- 8.6
Nellore ...	738,512	719,160	- 19,352	- 2.6
Cuddapah ...	1,179,972	1,033,054	- 146,918	- 12.4
Bellary ...	2,414,574	1,769,035	- 645,539	- 26.7
Kurnool ...	1,212,801	896,370	- 316,431	- 26.0
Chingleput ...	412,497	411,233	- 1,264	- 0.3
North Arcot ...	558,255	540,574	- 17,681	- 3.1
South Arcot ...	1,036,998	1,067,874	+ 30,876	+ 2.9
Tanjore ...	937,877	926,876	- 11,001	- 1.1
Trichinopoly ...	845,434	795,601	- 49,833	- 5.8
Madura ...	784,166	651,761	- 132,405	- 16.8
Tinnevely ...	1,029,247	938,729	- 90,518	- 8.7
Coimbatore ...	2,071,192	1,826,955	- 244,237	- 11.7
Nilgiris ...	54,885	75,784	+ 20,899	+ 38.0
Salem ...	1,116,695	855,288	- 261,407	- 23.4
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16,787,201	14,766,834	-2,020,367	- 12.0

As already observed the extent of cultivation in 1878-79 shows considerable improvement when compared with that of 1877-78, being 14,766,834 acres against 14,535,117 acres. The percentage of increase or decrease in each district is shown below:—

Districts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Ganjam ...	276,436	274,995	- 1,441	- .52
Vizagapatam ...	70,581	74,188	+ 3,607	+ 5.1
Godavari ...	540,574	531,768	- 8,806	- 1.6
Kistna ...	1,433,390	1,377,589	- 55,801	- 3.9
Nellore ...	711,104	719,160	+ 8,056	+ 1.1
Cuddapah ...	943,598	1,033,054	+ 89,456	+ 9.4
Bellary ...	1,699,422	1,769,035	+ 69,613	+ 4.1
Kurnool ...	896,052	896,370	+ 318	+ .03
Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	319,942	411,233	+ 91,291	+ 28.5
North Arcot ...	505,775	540,574	+ 34,799	+ 6.8
South Arcot ...	1,004,978	1,067,874	+ 62,896	+ 6.2
Tanjore ...	917,683	926,876	+ 9,193	+ 1.0
Trichinopoly ...	785,663	795,601	+ 9,938	+ 1.2
Madura ...	670,580	651,761	- 18,819	- 2.8
Tinnevely ...	999,101	938,729	- 60,372	- 6.04
Coimbatore ...	1,843,241	1,826,955	- 16,286	- .8
Nilgiris ...	51,116	75,784	+ 24,668	+ 48.2
Salem ...	865,881	855,288	- 10,593	- 1.2
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,535,117	14,766,834	+ 231,717	+ 1.5

The outturn of crops for the whole Presidency may be estimated at what is termed a 10-anna crop, i.e., five-sixths of an average or five-eighths of a full crop.

The following is an account of the state of the crops in each district:—

Ganjam.—The outturn of the crops was good, but was affected to some extent by the storm of 5th December.

Vizagapatam.—In the rice crop a full yield was expected, but the cyclone of December came just at the moment when the harvest was commencing; much of the paddy grown however being of a hardy nature stood the inundation well. The paddy already cut was swept into the sea. The average outturn of wet crops all over the district may be taken at 11 annas. The dry grains, horsegram and green, red, and black grams were greatly injured by drought at the commencement of the season and by heavy rains towards the latter part of the year. Generally speaking the heavy rains did much havoc to all dry grains. Sugar-cane which did well at the beginning of the year was much injured by the heavy rains of December, and the yield may be estimated at one half. Ragi and cumboo yielded on an average an outturn of 10 and 11 annas respectively.

Godavari.—The crops were greatly affected by heavy rain and floods. The gingelly crop which gave promise of an abundant outturn proved to be an utter failure on account of the heavy rains of July and August, and thus affected the export trade of the district. The early dry crops, cumboo, chama, korra and the like, also suffered, and the yield was between one-fourth and three-fourths of the average. Dry paddy, such as jilama and budama, was also affected in the same manner. The wet paddy was promising, but latterly it suffered to some extent by the violent winds of two cyclones, especially in the northern part of the district. Its outturn, however, was above the average on the whole. The yield of cholam, ragi, horsegram, green and red gram and castor seed was rather below the average on account of blight and heavy rains.

Kistna.—The ponasa or early crops suffered seriously from the unusual rainfall of the season, but the loss was partly made good by the favorable outturn of later crops in spite of the damage done to them by blight, insects, and rats in some taluka.

Of the dry crops, jonna, which is one of the staple grains of the distr. generally, the outturn being below a 4-anna crop. The outturn of black paddy as pulses varied from one-fourth to three-fourths, that of *sazza* from one-eighth to three-fourths, whilst *ragi* and *varagu* gave respectively an 8-anna and a 12-anna crop. In the upland taluks the outturn of wet paddy was above the average, whilst in the delta reached the average. In the delta taluks, however, the crop in the lowlands was completely lost by submersion, especially in the Gudivada taluk.

Nellore.—The outturn of crops was fair. In the Rapur Taluk the dry crop yielded a good outturn; a portion of the wet crop withered for want of water, but the rest prospered. The outturn of dry crops in the Kandukur Taluk was 12 annas, and as regards the wet cultivation the results were similar to Rapur. In the Kanigiri Taluk the outturn of wet cultivation was good, and that of the dry crops fair. In the Ongole Taluk the average yield of both dry and wet crops was 12 annas. Information has not been given for other taluks.

Cuddapah.—The outturn of wet crops under river and spring channels and the irrigation canal was about 12 annas; the crops under wells and tanks yielded fairly throughout the district. The seasons were favorable for dry crops, especially *cholum* and *cumboo*, the outturn of which may be estimated at 10 annas.

Bellary.—Notwithstanding the generally favorable nature of the season, the dry crops, especially the winter crops, did not afford an abundant harvest, as the ryots in the distressed parts were unable to attend properly to the ploughing and weeding of their lands, and the ill-cultivated fields were subjected to the attacks of rats which appeared in unusually large numbers, and did much damage both to *cholum* and cotton. In the early part of the year, and again late in the year, portions of the district were visited by flights of locusts. Young locusts were hatched in the western portion of the district, and did much damage to the sprouting crops which in many instances had to be replaced by fresh sowings. The damage done by the mature locusts was confined to a few fields, the ryots being generally successful in driving them off. The wet crops gave a satisfactory outturn.

Kurnool.—There was a good crop of paddy under all tanks of the district owing to the timely rains of May, June, and July. Yellow *cholum* and early sown *korra* yielded good crops in Markapur, Cumbum, Nandikotkur, Sirvail and Nandial, while *cholum* yielded abundantly in black soil. All the lands irrigated by the irrigation canal yielded a fair rice crop. Second crop paddy was extensively cultivated under a great portion of the area irrigated by tanks. Yellow *cholum* and *cumboo* were a total failure in some places, the rains in July and August having been too heavy.

Chingleput.—The outturn of the crops dependent on the south-west monsoon was very fair, but owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon the later crops, especially on wet lands suffered to a very large extent. The general yield, except under the large river-fed tanks and channels, where it was very good, was much below the average, ranging from one-fourth to three-fourths of a full crop.

North Arcot.—The outturn of crops in spite of blight and other diseases and the ravages of occasional flights of locusts was fair and varied from 8 to 12 annas.

South Arcot.—The excessive rainfall in the first half of the year was unfavorable to *cumboo* which gave only half the average outturn. *Ragi* yielded a full crop, and likewise groundnut and *varagu*. The outturn of wet crops was between half and three-fourths of the average.

Tanjore.—The outturn of wet crops was below the average. The dry crops in the latter half of the year in the upland portion of the district failed owing to the deficiency of the north-east monsoon. The general outturn on the whole was larger than in the previous year, though below the average.

Trichinopoly.—The crops under the south-west monsoon gave a good outturn, but those under the north-east failed in many places. The wet crops under river channels gave an average outturn.

Madura.—The yield of dry crops was indifferent for want of rain, and that of wet moderate at best and very poor in some localities.

Tinnevely.—The kar or early crop was good. The rainfall of the north-east soon was so scanty and partial that rain-fed tanks failed almost universally, and a considerable number of minor channel-fed tanks got no supply, and the lands under them produced only dry crops. The little rain that fell was however (except in some parts of Ottaipidaram Taluk) peculiarly well distributed and sufficed to bring to maturity the *cumboo* crop, the principal article of food in the northern parts of the district. The outturn of the rice crop was in some cases below the average and in others fair.

Coimbatore.—The crops suffered from insects and disease, and the outturn was not satisfactory.

Nilgiris.—Native cultivation yielded an 8-anna crop, potato cultivation suffered much, but coffee and tea flourished during the year.

Salem.—Good crops were harvested throughout the district. The paddy crop was about 12 annas. The crops in Trichengode, Krishnagiri, Darampuram and Utankarai suffered somewhat from the ravages of locusts. The *ragi* crop in the sub-division was unusually fine, being set down in Oosoor and the Pennagaram Division of Darampuram Taluk as a 16-anna crop. The outturn of millet was from 6 to 12 annas. Some damage was done by locusts chiefly to *cumboo* and oil-seeds. *Cumboo* and gram crops were also somewhat injured by excess of rain in August and September. Dry crops altogether averaged a 10-anna crop.

South Canara.—Owing to the ample and timely rainfall the rice crops enjoyed an unusual immunity from attacks of insects and other drawbacks during the year, and the outturn of all the three crops was on the whole satisfactory throughout the district. In the case of *yenel* or the first rice crop however the results fell short of what the favorable character of the season had led the agriculturists to expect. The cocoanut and other plantations specially benefited by the rainfall.

Malabar.—Both the Magarom (crops harvested in the months of January and February) and Kani (crops harvested in the months of September and October) crops yielded a satisfactory outturn. The garden cultivation and especially cocoanut trees were greatly benefited by the copious showers which fell during the year.

COTTON.—The subjoined statement shows the extent of cotton cultivation in the year under report as compared with the previous three years. This cultivation, which covered an area of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres in 1875-76, was reduced to nearly one-half in 1876-77. In 1877-78 it amounted to two-thirds, and there has been a farther advance in the year under report of about 100,000 acres, the area cultivated being 1,189,449 acres, which is still below the usual area by about 20 per cent. Cotton cultivation is now at a disadvantage owing to the high prices of food-grains. The falling off in the Kistna is ascribed to the heavy rains which fell during the year. The outturn of the cotton crop appears to have been an average one throughout the Presidency. In Tinnevely it was in great danger of failing altogether owing to the deficient rains.

of the north-east monsoon, but a good fall of rain in March to a great extent crop :—

Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	INCREASE OR DECREASE COMPARED WITH	
					1875-76.	1876-77.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	7,723	7,721	8,412	5,165	— 2,558	— 3
Vizagapatam	13,107	15,957	15,412	12,985	— 122	— 2
Godavari	10,834	9,808	4,495	4,347	— 6,437	— 1
Kistna	219,267	211,619	183,208	162,608	— 56,659	— 20,60
Nellore	18,378	7,370	12,444	14,165	— 4,213	— 1,72
Cuddapah	76,074	30,152	41,135	62,835	— 13,239	— 21,700
Bellary	385,596	44,713	203,256	258,570	— 127,026	— 55,314
Kurnool	243,637	83,519	122,053	134,749	— 108,888	— 12,696
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	3	3	1	2	— 1	— 1
North Arcot	263	214	144	211	— 52	— 67
South Arcot	16,303	9,403	5,173	5,550	— 10,763	— 377
Tanjore	4,061	3,526	3,689	4,051	— 10	— 362
Trichinopoly	6,731	6,775	7,880	10,569	— 3,838	— 2,639
Madura	95,101	73,949	80,703	76,111	— 18,690	— 4,292
Tinnevely	281,569	211,406	248,825	258,874	— 22,695	— 10,049
Coimbatore	184,517	118,605	146,746	164,210	— 20,307	— 17,464
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	12,630	11,603	8,235	13,936	— 1,306	— 6,701
South Canara	164	134	153	211	— 47	— 68
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,575,958	846,390	1,091,904	1,189,449	— 386,509	— 97,485

INDIGO.—In indigo cultivation there was likewise an increase owing to the favorable character of the season. In South Arcot, however, there was a large decrease, which is attributed to the failure of the rains in December, to the slackness of the demand for the article in Europe, and to the high prices obtained for food-grains which render food-crops more remunerative.

Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH	
					1875-76.	1877-78.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	986	938	973	207	— 779	— 766
Vizagapatam	3,803	3,508	2,767	1,907	— 1,896	— 860
Godavari	1,739	1,699	1,455	625	— 1,113	— 830
Kistna	42,975	29,169	27,939	27,506	— 15,469	— 483
Nellore	67,519	20,299	12,343	31,864	— 25,655	— 19,518
Cuddapah	62,824	19,190	36,108	54,008	— 8,736	— 17,982
Bellary	10,358	411	494	3,713	— 6,645	— 3,219
Kurnool	40,556	16,902	8,419	24,200	— 16,356	— 15,781
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	6,157	2,370	1,683	2,854	— 2,303	— 1,171
North Arcot	13,728	8,929	6,439	11,503	— 2,225	— 5,064
South Arcot	61,318	35,332	35,102	18,752	— 42,566	— 16,350
Tanjore	472	490	542	707	— 235	— 165
Trichinopoly	837	424	803	934	— 97	— 131
Madura	72	14	93	169	— 97	— 76
Tinnevely	245	181	201	331	— 86	— 130
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	2,087	1,932	2,005	779	— 1,308	— 1,226
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	304,676	142,288	137,429	180,140	— 124,536	— 42,729

HEALTH OF CATTLE.—Cattle throughout the greater portion of the Presidency were remarkably healthy and free from diseases, and the mortality was considerably lower than in the preceding year. Fodder was everywhere abundant. Rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases

* Cultivation in Zemindaries had not been included in the previous years. It has now been included.

d to a slight extent in Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, South Canara, but did not cause much mortality. Dr. Thacker's medicines were distributed, but without effect. Ryots have little faith in these medicines and very difficult to induce them to try them. In the three northern districts, however, more especially in Godavari and Vizagapatam, there was a lamentable loss of cattle and agricultural stock consequent on the cyclones which visited those districts and the heavy inundations caused by them.

PRICES.—There was a fall in prices consequent on the improvement in the state of the season throughout the Presidency as will be seen from the subjoined statement :—

Articles.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Rice, 2nd sort, seers of 80 tolas per rupee	16.0	11.8	8.1	9.1
Paddy do. do. do.	28.6	20.4	13.6	15.7
Cholum do. do. do.	26.6	19.8	11.1	13.1
Cumbu do. do. do.	26.4	18.1	11.3	14.4
Ragi do. do. do.	27.9	19.4	11.1	14.2
Varagu do. do. do.	39.6	28.2	15.8	19.0
Wheat do. do. do.	11.4	9.7	6.5	5.9
Salt do. do. do.	15.8	15.0	14.2	11.9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cotton, per candy	104	110	114	107

It will be observed that the prices of food-grains were still far from having reverted to normal rates. On the contrary they are only a little less than double what they were before the famine. The increase in the price of salt is due to the enhancement of the salt duty which came into force at the end of December 1877.

The following statement compares the monthly fluctuations of prices in seers of 80 tolas per Rupee of the three principle food-grains since the commencement of the famine with those of normal years :—

SECOND SORT RICE.

CHOLUR.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Average.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
<i>Ganjam.</i>																					
Average of five years.	20.7	20.8	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.3	19.3	19.6	20.5	20.6	19.7	20.1	20.4	19.9	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.3	20.9	20.7	20.2
1875-76	23.7	22.3	21.4	21.0	21.0	19.0	19.7	20.8	20.1	21.6	23.0	21.2	20.7	21.3	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.5	22.5	24.6	26.2
1876-77	21.0	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.4	19.0	20.0	19.9	19.1	19.7	15.9	15.7	15.1	18.1	27.4	23.9	25.1	26.4	26.7	26.7	23.9
1877-78	15.0	13.5	13.7	11.0	11.0	10.1	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.7	9.9	9.0	8.4	10.7	20.8	18.5	17.9	14.7	14.6	13.8	13.9
1878-79	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.4	9.1	9.9	10.5	10.8	11.3	12.0	12.8	9.9	12.8	11.7	11.6	9.8	9.8	7.7	11.3
<i>Vizagapatam.</i>																					
Average of five years.	17.8	17.5	16.9	16.7	16.7	15.4	16.1	15.9	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.9	18.1	16.6	30.5	30.6	27.0	27.5	26.5	27.4	27.8
1875-76	17.9	17.3	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.7	17.0	17.8	17.0	17.6	16.9	29.3	29.3	28.4	25.7	24.8	24.0	23.5
1876-77	16.2	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.3	15.1	12.9	11.2	11.0	11.7	11.5	15.3	30.3	28.4	26.4	27.3	27.1	27.1	25.9
1877-78	10.7	10.7	10.3	8.8	8.8	7.8	7.3	7.7	7.6	8.5	9.9	8.4	8.2	8.8	18.4	17.0	16.3	14.0	11.1	10.1	9.4
1878-79	8.1	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.6	9.1	8.2	9.3	7.8	8.9	10.0	10.1	8.2	11.8	12.0	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.7
<i>Godavari.</i>																					
Average of five years.	20.1	20.1	19.7	19.5	19.5	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.3	20.0	20.1	19.4	19.4	34.4	33.7	33.0	32.1	32.1	31.7	31.9
1875-76	21.5	20.6	20.6	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.8	20.7	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.6	22.9	21.3	37.9	36.4	36.1	34.3	33.6	33.9	34.1
1876-77	23.2	20.3	21.4	20.9	20.9	20.5	20.1	15.7	13.1	10.5	10.2	16.2	9.7	16.4	38.8	38.1	37.2	37.1	36.8	37.6	37.3
1877-78	10.0	9.9	10.3	9.2	9.2	8.1	7.4	6.3	6.4	8.4	8.6	7.8	7.5	8.7	15.7	14.8	14.9	12.2	7.4	8.9	11.3
1878-79	7.6	7.7	10.3	10.0	10.0	7.7	7.5	7.5	8.1	9.6	10.8	10.9	10.8	9.0	13.7	13.7	14.9	13.2	12.8	12.3	12.3
<i>Kistna.</i>																					
Average of five years.	16.2	16.3	15.4	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.6	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.1	24.0	23.2	22.3	22.2	21.9	22.8	23.5
1875-76	19.9	18.7	18.4	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.8	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.4	20.5	20.7	19.5	27.4	26.3	26.2	25.8	25.7	26.4	26.9
1876-77	20.4	19.8	19.3	18.3	18.3	18.0	17.1	13.7	10.7	8.9	8.7	10.3	9.0	14.5	30.3	30.3	30.3	29.7	28.9	28.3	28.0
1877-78	9.2	9.0	9.1	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.1	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.9	11.3	11.2	11.3	8.9	8.0	9.0	10.7
1878-79	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.8	7.0	8.3	9.6	11.7	11.7	8.4	11.5	11.9	10.6	11.0	11.3	9.8	10.1
<i>Godavari.</i>																					
Average of five years.	14.3	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.6	15.8	14.0	14.6	25.3	25.8	25.3	27.4	27.2	24.6	24.6
1875-76	20.3	20.7	20.4	20.7	20.7	20.4	20.0	19.3	17.8	15.6	14.8	14.7	14.5	18.3	31.8	31.3	30.8	30.4	30.8	30.8	30.8
1876-77	13.7	14.1	13.9	12.4	12.4	12.0	11.2	8.7	7.2	6.3	6.8	7.2	7.9	10.1	23.6	26.2	25.3	21.9	20.2	20.2	20.2
1877-78	8.4	7.8	7.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	7.1	7.9	8.5	8.6	7.8	7.7	7.3	9.3	8.6	8.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
1878-79	8.0	9.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.6	11.0	12.1	12.1	9.7	13.4	12.9	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2

16

CHOLUR—(Continued).

RAOL.

Districts.	November.		December.	January.		February.		March.		Average.		April.		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Average.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40						
<i>Ganjam.</i>																									
Average of five years.																									
1875-76	24.2	31.8	30.0	32.1	31.4	29.1	34.7	33.8	33.4	33.7	32.4	33.5	36.1	37.1	36.7	35.3	34.8	34.1	34.6						
1876-77	25.2	28.8	29.3	30.2	27.4	26.7	40.6	39.3	38.0	37.1	34.3	35.7	40.4	40.3	40.0	39.6	38.5	37.5	38.4						
1877-78	23.2	16.9	13.9	21.0	21.0	23.6	37.3	30.3	35.8	35.6	32.9	37.8	29.5	38.0	16.8	20.8	22.7	22.8	30.5						
1877-78	13.9	13.9	13.6	14.3	12.8	15.2	23.2	21.1	17.0	14.7	13.7	17.7	14.6	15.2	14.8	15.1	13.2	12.7	16.1						
1878-79	8.5	13.7	17.5	18.4	15.7	12.6	18.0	12.7	13.1	11.0	12.4	13.0	17.3	20.4	18.6	17.7	17.4	15.3	15.3						
<i>Vizagapatam.</i>																									
Average of five years.																									
1875-76	29.3	29.2	27.2	28.9	30.7	28.7	30.2	29.8	28.0	27.1	26.8	28.3	29.7	29.7	29.3	28.4	27.7	29.9	28.6						
1876-76	31.9	31.9	31.0	32.0	31.0	29.7	38.1	32.3	30.2	28.9	27.8	29.1	33.4	32.9	33.6	31.8	30.0	31.4	31.2						
1876-77	27.7	28.1	27.7	28.9	27.8	27.8	31.0	30.3	30.0	27.5	28.3	29.6	29.3	22.8	17.2	17.5	19.5	18.7	25.1						
1877-78	10.1	13.5	16.0	13.6	12.9	13.5	18.0	17.8	16.8	14.6	13.0	11.7	12.1	12.4	13.9	14.6	13.4	12.9	14.3						
1878-79	12.0	14.9	17.4	17.9	17.7	13.4	13.9	13.5	11.7	11.6	10.2	18.5	17.9	18.1	17.7	18.0	18.0	17.9	15.9						
<i>Godavari.</i>																									
Average of five years.																									
1875-76	31.1	31.9	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	36.9	36.3	35.4	35.4	34.7	34.6	34.9	34.7	34.0	36.8	36.8	34.9	35.4						
1876-76	34.3	36.4	37.0	38.6	39.3	35.9	38.1	37.2	37.4	37.0	35.7	36.0	36.9	39.2	38.6	40.0	39.0	37.8	35.4						
1876-77	18.0	18.4	14.8	17.2	16.7	27.8	38.4	38.0	38.0	37.3	36.4	39.3	27.9	30.2	14.7	14.5	16.5	16.8	28.2						
1877-78	12.6	18.0	18.6	13.9	18.3	12.9	16.5	15.8	15.6	12.5	10.5	9.8	19.0	14.3	16.5	16.5	13.4	12.5	13.8						
1878-79	13.5	15.5	17.6	17.4	15.8	14.4	13.4	13.7	15.7	13.3	13.7	13.2	13.3	14.3	16.8	18.6	17.0	17.3	15.0						
<i>Kistna.</i>																									
Average of five years.																									
1875-76	22.1	22.7	22.7	22.9	23.3	22.7	26.3	26.0	25.1	24.2	23.2	28.0	28.3	27.1	30.1	28.6	29.4	29.3	29.1						
1876-76	27.9	29.7	31.5	32.0	31.0	28.0	34.3	33.8	33.6	32.8	32.0	32.6	33.1	32.1	30.8	33.3	36.1	36.7	33.6						
1876-77	14.5	11.2	11.5	12.7	11.5	21.4	35.9	35.2	35.8	31.3	30.4	31.3	24.2	15.8	11.0	16.8	14.4	13.5	24.3						
1877-78	11.1	12.4	12.6	12.4	11.4	11.8	14.4	18.6	13.1	9.9	8.1	9.5	11.5	11.6	12.2	13.9	13.3	11.8	11.9						
1878-79	11.4	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.8	12.4	18.2	18.3	12.4	11.9	12.2	11.2	11.0	11.2	14.7	16.5	17.5	17.6	13.5						
<i>Nellore.</i>																									
Average of five years.																									
1875-76	27.2	27.1	27.7	27.7	28.7	27.3	31.9	32.1	32.1	32.7	32.2	33.8	31.9	31.6	30.8	32.5	31.4	33.5	31.9						
1876-76	28.4	27.5	27.8	27.8	27.1	28.3	30.0	31.5	32.0	31.5	31.0	30.9	31.2	30.9	28.9	28.6	28.5	28.8	30.3						
1876-77	12.0	8.7	8.0	8.9	9.4	18.6	29.9	29.8	29.6	29.3	26.4	24.9	18.8	13.3	8.8	8.1	9.2	10.6	19.3						
1877-78	7.6	8.8	10.5	11.8	11.8	18.9	11.3	10.7	10.6	8.5	7.1	7.0	8.0	9.2	9.2	11.4	11.4	11.9	9.8						
1878-79	13.2	10.3	18.0	18.6	19.7	14.4	18.2	14.3	13.6	12.3	12.5	18.2	14.7	13.9	14.0	17.1	17.2	17.5	14.5						
<i>Oddapah.</i>																									
Average of five years.																									
1875-76	25.4	25.8	24.7	24.4	25.1	25.3	29.2	29.8	29.0	28.0	28.8	27.7	28.3	28.8	28.5	27.7	27.6	28.2	28.7						
1876-76	29.3	27.1	26.5	27.3	25.3	29.3	33.3	33.8	34.2	32.6	32.3	31.5	32.2	29.4	28.2	27.7	27.7	27.3	30.8						
1876-77	8.7	7.2	6.0	8.5	9.5	15.5	27.6	27.6	26.7	21.3	21.3	17.2	12.0	9.1	7.4	7.6	9.0	10.0	16.5						
1877-78	10.4	11.6	14.0	12.9	12.9	19.7	9.9	9.6	8.6	6.8	6.4	6.8	9.1	10.4	13.0	14.0	12.7	12.9	9.8						
1878-79	14.8	16.1	16.8	17.3	18.0	14.3	13.5	14.0	12.2	11.4	11.4	13.8	15.1	16.5	17.2	18.4	19.4	19.8	15.1						

Districts.		2nd Sort Rice.												Cotton.							
		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Average.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Bellary.																					
Average of five years.		146	148	149	147	148	149	146	145	148	138	142	141	145	200	287	284	269	292	271	294
1875-76		197	199	199	192	190	186	178	162	146	151	152	150	175	302	303	287	276	270	250	204
1876-77		148	148	145	135	137	111	84	67	69	63	72	74	104	258	253	245	224	205	155	152
1877-78		82	71	65	56	53	65	63	78	77	83	77	79	70	86	75	68	60	58	63	91
1878-79		84	86	82	83	86	89	94	99	110	115	111	113	96	113	104	94	93	97	107	122
Kurnool.																					
Average of five years.		130	131	131	133	132	131	133	135	132	130	128	125	131	257	258	256	252	244	241	245
1875-76		151	159	160	157	152	156	149	155	164	155	153	152	155	269	254	240	234	238	226	238
1876-77		151	153	150	142	138	121	73	65	63	63	80	70	105	238	233	228	244	215	177	93
1877-78		74	66	64	54	53	54	76	69	79	77	79	80	69	83	73	70	62	60	64	82
1878-79		82	53	77	82	80	81	79	88	94	110	105	112	89	131	120	98	108	113	112	117
Madras.																					
Average of five years.		156	166	152	149	150	147	148	189	149	129	142	134	144	289	222	215	218	226	222	231
1875-76		167	151	150	137	135	137	137	139	128	120	121	120	136	238	238	236	238	234	227	257
1876-77		118	117	115	113	114	108	94	81	68	77	80	93	59	168	180	183	180	178	165	125
1877-78		97	88	83	69	63	63	77	85	84	79	77	82	79	111	119	102	87	79	79	114
1878-79		84	64	78	74	78	79	80	84	84	87	93	102	84	94	100	98	97	100	104	122
Chingleput.																					
Average of five years.		184	187	186	189	182	182	184	168	171	169	167	175	168	227	226	237	209	221	230	253
1875-76		213	217	203	177	176	173	171	168	159	155	164	162	179	223	228	184	184	184	184	215
1876-77		160	153	152	154	141	139	116	98	79	88	94	95	123	...	...	201	235	235	229	166
1877-78		96	90	84	113	60	62	54	93	68	85	91	89	82	161	102	96	74	71	73	67
1878-79		90	73	91	77	79	80	82	95	92	111	113	113	92	103	113	113	96	115	130	137
North Arcot.																					
Average of five years		182	182	189	181	186	181	178	102	186	176	173	177	180	308	292	319	288	309	313	313
1875-76		198	195	193	185	179	177	177	164	150	150	146	145	172	260	272	268	254	261	263	270
1876-77		143	145	136	132	129	122	98	84	72	74	80	82	108	230	230	205	207	200	169	128
1877-78		87	80	74	62	65	58	80	84	83	85	83	85	78	103	91	83	74	66	67	83
1878-79		90	91	81	79	84	89	98	104	109	119	128	127	100	104	107	96	105	126	144	144
South Arcot.																					
Average of five years.		189	182	180	175	171	170	169	179	176	170	173	188	177	384	343	328	330	311	291	291
1875-76		207	192	182	173	169	173	170	181	167	151	154	154	173	374	363	364	344	308	298	298
1876-77		141	154	156	149	143	142	127	97	76	83	87	91	122	261	244	235	239	239	230	230
1877-78		100	91	86	68	62	53	63	76	81	91	108	100	82	116	105	97	76	66	67	83
1878-79		95	97	87	79	80	85	89	100	102	120	121	121	98	128	132	115	105	126	144	144

Climat.—(Continued).										Rac.																					
Districts.		November.					December.					January.					February.					March.					Average.				
		22	23	24	25	26	27	April.					29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40							
Bellary.																															
Average of five years.		30.5	30.3	30.4	27.5	30.1	28.7	24.7	34.5	35.2	33.9	33.3	33.8	34.3	35.8	36.1	33.7	33.1	35.8	36.1	33.7	33.1	31.3								
1875-76		30.2	29.6	29.1	23.7	25.0	29.9	31.4	33.6	31.4	30.7	29.0	27.7	26.7	26.8	26.0	27.2	26.4	28.9	29.3	27.2	26.4	25.9								
1876-77		7.5	7.5	7.8	8.4	0.1	15.4	20.3	25.4	24.4	22.1	19.4	16.3	10.5	8.3	7.3	7.8	7.8	15.3	7.8	10.9	10.7	9.0								
1877-78		10.8	10.8	7.8	11.0	11.5	8.5	9.0	7.9	7.4	6.4	6.0	7.1	10.7	12.2	12.1	7.8	16.1	13.8	10.9	10.7	10.7	13.8								
1878-79		13.8	16.4	15.7	14.4	15.8	19.5	11.3	11.0	9.5	9.5	10.0	11.6	14.2	18.2	19.2	18.4	16.1	13.8	18.4	16.1	17.2	13.8								
Kannool.																															
Average of five years.		25.7	26.1	26.3	25.5	26.0	25.2	27.0	29.5	28.4	27.5	27.5	28.1	27.1	29.0	27.6	27.4	27.2	27.6	27.4	27.4	27.2	27.6								
1875-76		27.4	26.4	28.4	29.4	29.1	25.9	29.6	27.0	25.1	25.3	25.9	28.7	27.9	23.7	25.1	26.1	27.4	25.9	26.1	27.4	23.8	27.6								
1876-77		7.0	7.0	7.1	8.1	8.6	10.3	28.7	28.1	27.2	26.4	23.0	19.7	10.6	9.0	7.5	7.7	8.5	8.6	7.7	8.5	8.6	17.1								
1877-78		9.5	10.6	13.2	13.1	13.2	9.1	9.1	8.0	7.4	6.4	5.3	6.6	8.8	10.5	12.7	13.6	14.0	12.7	13.6	14.0	13.2	9.6								
1878-79		13.0	13.9	15.0	14.4	15.0	12.6	13.3	11.9	10.8	10.9	12.2	13.5	13.9	15.4	16.8	17.8	17.3	15.4	16.8	17.3	18.3	14.3								
Madras.																															
Average of five years.		28.7	28.3	28.6	22.9	23.1	22.1	27.5	27.5	27.1	28.4	28.7	28.4	29.2	28.2	30.7	25.4	24.2	27.3	30.7	25.4	24.2	27.3								
1875-76		28.7	23.1	23.3	19.6	15.5	22.3	24.6	24.3	23.3	23.6	23.1	23.1	22.6	22.6	21.3	19.0	18.9	22.3	21.3	19.0	18.9	22.3								
1876-77		10.9	9.0	9.3	10.3	11.7	14.1	19.3	19.3	18.6	19.3	17.1	13.8	10.4	10.4	7.9	9.4	10.1	14.5	9.4	10.1	11.1	14.5								
1877-78		11.5	11.6	11.4	10.3	9.2	10.8	10.8	10.0	9.0	8.1	7.6	8.1	11.0	11.5	11.0	11.4	10.4	9.9	11.0	11.4	9.4	10.3								
1878-79		...	...	10.8	11.9	12.6	10.8	10.8	11.4	10.5	10.1	11.2	13.2	14.8	15.5	15.3	16.1	16.5	13.5	16.1	16.5	16.8	13.5								
Chingleput.																															
Average of five years.		23.0	24.1	23.7	23.7	23.2	22.4	25.7	28.5	28.5	26.3	26.4	26.6	28.3	28.8	28.6	26.5	27.9	27.4	28.6	27.9	27.4	27.4								
1875-76		21.5	21.5	17.6	...	...	20.1	26.8	27.2	26.1	24.3	24.7	24.4	23.0	21.9	23.0	22.7	23.3	24.4	23.0	22.7	23.0	24.4								
1876-77		...	...	11.9	10.9	11.2	13.8	23.4	32.0	21.1	20.5	21.0	20.1	17.0	13.4	9.4	9.7	10.3	11.2	10.3	11.2	10.3	24.4								
1877-78		...	...	7.4	12.1	11.2	9.1	11.7	10.9	9.9	7.8	6.5	8.3	11.8	12.0	11.3	11.8	10.8	10.4	10.8	10.4	10.3	10.3								
1878-79		...	...	...	...	17.6	12.6	11.1	9.8	10.7	9.4	10.4	13.9	16.3	15.8	14.4	15.6	15.9	10.4	15.6	15.9	10.4	13.3								
North Arcot.																															
Average of five years.		31.1	30.0	27.4	29.5	29.9	29.6	35.3	33.8	31.5	33.2	33.0	33.2	34.3	36.0	34.7	33.2	32.2	33.1	33.2	32.2	32.2	33.1								
1875-76		33.5	22.9	22.6	21.1	21.3	23.7	30.6	31.0	30.9	29.4	27.6	28.6	29.0	25.5	21.3	22.5	23.4	23.0	22.5	23.0	22.0	26.0								
1876-77		...	...	8.3	8.5	10.0	15.0	21.9	23.1	21.3	21.5	19.4	13.4	14.6	11.6	8.6	8.5	9.4	9.7	15.2	9.7	15.2	9.2								
1877-78		...	...	11.0	10.1	10.3	6.9	10.8	9.8	9.1	7.4	6.9	6.9	9.9	10.0	9.4	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	9.9	9.2	9.2								
1878-79		...	...	15.8	16.7	17.7	13.6	11.3	12.7	10.3	10.3	11.0	15.9	17.9	17.3	17.6	16.9	18.0	18.7	14.9	18.7	14.9	14.9								
South Arcot.																															
Average of five years.		32.2	37.5	36.3	39.5	40.6	33.9	38.7	32.9	33.1	33.5	32.8	33.1	35.3	36.8	37.1	34.9	35.2	34.8	34.9	35.2	34.8	28.9								
1875-76		...	36.5	27.7	33.6	25.1	31.9	31.6	30.2	29.6	29.3	28.3	27.7	31.4	31.7	28.3	25.0	24.5	23.6	24.5	23.6	27.9	27.9								
1876-77		...	16.6	10.7	11.1	11.5	19.0	23.3	23.2	23.1	23.3	23.4	24.5	22.6	14.7	10.3	10.2	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.8	18.5	18.5								
1877-78		...	...	15.9	15.1	13.7	11.0	11.9	10.6	10.0	8.3	7.6	7.9	10.7	11.0	12.0	15.0	13.5	12.3	13.5	12.3	11.0	11.0								
1878-79		...	...	18.6	20.8	20.6	14.1	12.1	12.5	11.0	9.4	10.9	15.8	19.5	19.5	19.5	20.4	20.0	19.4	20.4	20.0	19.4	16.8								

Districts.	SECOND-CROPS RICE.												CHOLUX.							
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Average.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Salem.																				
Average of five years.	165	166	161	156	156	158	164	170	174	167	152	165	164	317	309	317	315	207	308	327
1875-76	167	168	162	159	154	151	150	150	138	136	141	132	151	282	272	280	282	280	271	253
1876-77	130	132	129	124	120	113	101	79	69	70	74	73	101	109	217	207	193	189	175	144
1877-78	79	73	70	68	56	64	77	78	86	85	86	86	74	94	84	83	79	65	63	63
1878-79	88	83	81	79	74	83	97	104	107	114	115	114	95	106	107	96	97	102	114	104
South Canara.																				
Average of five years.	148	145	141	138	140	140	139	143	144	147	150	150	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	152	149	138	137	138	138	140	145	148	147	143	138	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	130	125	124	125	124	127	125	107	106	93	95	101	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	107	99	86	83	77	77	85	90	108	117	111	99	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79	94	94	96	98	100	103	108	102	100	102	104	105	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar.																				
Average of five years.	182	130	138	130	131	136	139	137	135	134	133	136	134	193	235	213	...	...	338	...
1875-76	135	132	130	127	125	120	136	138	137	136	108	130	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	128	125	120	113	113	119	118	108	98	91	94	97	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	100	95	87	78	78	78	99	101	106	101	104	96	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
1878-79	93	90	82	81	87	90	97	92	93	93	103	101	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	CHOLERA—(Continued).						RAIL.												
	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Average.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Average.
<i>Salem.</i>																			
Average of five years.	34.0	33.4	34.3	32.3	31.3	32.0	37.4	36.6	37.6	35.3	38.0	27.5	39.0	40.0	39.3	37.8	36.7	36.3	37.4
1875-76	28.9	23.1	23.1	21.6	21.0	25.2	31.5	31.1	30.4	30.0	29.0	28.8	27.8	26.9	23.2	21.7	21.4	23.1	27.0
1876-77	11.4	8.3	8.2	9.3	8.9	14.9	22.8	23.5	22.8	20.7	20.1	18.3	11.6	11.3	8.7	8.4	9.4	9.0	15.3
1877-78	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.9	8.5	9.0	8.5	8.3	9.6	6.2	6.3	9.1	9.9	10.0	11.4	10.7	11.5	9.0
1878-79	16.6	15.3	14.7	15.7	17.5	13.1	12.8	12.0	10.4	10.1	10.3	13.0	16.5	17.3	18.1	17.6	17.4	20.0	14.6
<i>South Canara.</i>																			
Average of five years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.3	23.7	21.9	21.9	21.8	22.4	23.2	24.4	25.5	26.3	26.5	23.8	23.6
1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.4	21.2	20.9	19.7	19.6	19.7	20.4	20.4	19.3	18.9	18.6	18.5	20.0
1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.4	17.7	17.5	16.0	16.0	15.0	15.5	12.7	11.8	10.6	10.7	10.9	15.2
1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.9	11.0	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.2	10.0	11.7	12.4	12.1	11.6	10.7	10.7
1878-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.8	10.9	11.3	13.6	12.1	10.8	12.1	12.9	11.2
<i>Malabar.</i>																			
Average of five years.	...	...	...	21.8	18.2	27.3	25.6	25.6	20.9	25.1	25.7	25.6	26.1	26.4	26.9	26.1	24.5	27.1	25.8
1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.4	20.1	22.0	21.6	21.9	23.4	24.6	24.0	23.0	21.3	19.2	17.6	21.6
1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.2	19.5	18.9	17.7	18.5	18.5	14.9	12.0	11.5	11.0	11.4	12.0	15.3
1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.8	11.0	9.4	9.5	8.6	9.0	9.7	11.3	13.3	12.4	11.5	10.7	10.7
1878-79	14.8	15.6	16.9	17.0	...	15.7	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.6	11.1	11.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	15.6	15.7	12.3

The markets were everywhere abundantly supplied, and no difficulty ensued in obtaining food supplies.

WAGES.—The following statement shows the rates of wages which prevailed on the 30th June and 31st December 1878, as compared with those obtaining on corresponding dates of the previous three years :—

AVERAGE OF WAGES PER MONTH.						
Districts.	On 30th June.			On 31st December.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Sycee or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Sycee or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam ...	1875... 3 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	1875... 3 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0
	1876... 3 12 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	1876... 3 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
	1877... 3 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	1877... 3 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
	1878... 4 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	1878... 4 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
Vizagapatam...	1875... 4 8 0	6 0 0	9 12 0	1875... 4 8 0	6 0 0	9 12 0
	1876... 5 0 0	6 0 0	9 12 0	1876... 5 0 0	6 0 0	9 14 0
	1877... 5 0 0	6 0 0	9 12 0	1877... 5 0 0	6 0 0	9 12 0
	1878... 5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	1878... 5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
Godavari ...	1875... 6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	1875... 6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
	1876... 4 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	1876... 5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	1877... 4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	1877... 5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	1878... 4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	1878... 5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Kistna... ..	1875... 7 8 0	7 0 0	12 8 0	1875... 7 8 0	7 0 0	12 8 0
	1876... 7 8 0	7 0 0	11 14 0	1876... 7 8 0	7 0 0	11 14 0
	1877... 7 8 0	7 0 0	11 14 0	1877... 7 8 0	7 0 0	11 14 0
	1878... 7 8 0	7 0 0	13 2 0	1878... 7 8 0	7 0 0	13 12 0
Nellore ...	1875... 6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	1875... 3 8 0	6 0 0	12 8 0
	1876... 6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	1876... 5 0 0	6 0 0	12 1 4
	1877... 5 0 0	6 0 0	12 8 0	1877... 6 0 0	6 0 0	12 10 0
	1878... 5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0	1878... 6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
Cuddapah ...	1875... 7 8 0	6 0 0	22 8 0	1875... 7 8 0	6 0 0	22 8 0
	1876... 7 8 0	6 0 0	22 8 0	1876... 6 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
	1877... 6 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	1877... 6 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	1878... 6 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0	1878... 7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Bellary ...	1875... 4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	1875... 4 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
	1876... 4 0 0	5 0 0	11 4 0	1876... 4 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
	1877... 6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	1877... 6 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 0
	1878... 4 0 0	6 0 0	12 8 0	1878... 4 0 0	6 0 0	12 7 0
Kurnool ...	1875... 4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	1875... 4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	1876... 5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	1876... 5 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0
	1877... 5 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	1877... 5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
	1878... 5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	1878... 5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Madras ...	1875... 6 12 0	5 8 0	9 6 0	1875... 6 0 0	5 8 0	13 12 0
	1876... 6 0 0	5 8 0	13 2 0	1876... 5 0 0	4 0 0	11 4 0
	1877... 5 0 0	4 8 0	11 7 0	1877... 5 8 0	5 8 0	11 4 0
	1878... 5 6 0	5 6 0	11 4 0	1878... 6 0 0	5 0 0	13 2 0
Chingleput ...	1875... 3 0 0	5 0 0	10 5 4	1875... 3 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 8
	1876... 3 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 0	1876... 4 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 8
	1877... 4 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 8	1877... 4 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 8
	1878... 4 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 8	1878... 4 0 0	6 0 0	12 5 4
North Arcot.	1875... 4 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	1875... 4 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0
	1876... 4 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0	1876... 5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	1877... 5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1877... 5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	1878... 5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1878... 5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0

AVERAGE OF WAGES PER MONTH.						
Districts.	On 30th June.			On 31st December.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Sycee or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Sycee or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
South Arcot.	1875... 4 11 0	5 0 0	11 4 0	1875... 4 11 0	5 0 0	11 4 0
	1876... 5 10 0	5 0 0	13 2 0	1876... 4 11 0	5 0 0	11 4 0
	1877... 5 10 0	5 8 0	12 3 0	1877... 5 10 0	5 8 0	12 3 0
	1878... 5 10 0	5 4 0	13 2 0	1878... 5 0 0	5 0 0	12 3 0
Tanjore ...	1875... 4 8 0	6 0 0	11 13 4	1875... 4 8 0	6 0 0	11 13 4
	1876... 4 8 0	6 0 0	11 14 0	1876... 6 12 0	6 0 0	12 8 0
	1877... 5 0 0	6 0 0	11 14 0	1877... 5 0 0	6 0 0	14 3 4
	1878... 6 0 0	5 0 0	11 14 0	1878... 4 8 0	6 0 0	14 3 4
Trichinopoly.	1875... 4 0 0	6 8 0	9 11 0	1875... 4 0 0	6 8 0	10 0 0
	1876... 4 0 0	6 8 0	10 0 0	1876... 4 0 0	6 8 0	10 0 0
	1877... 4 0 0	6 8 0	11 0 0	1877... 4 0 0	6 8 0	11 10 8
	1878... 4 0 0	6 8 0	11 0 0	1878... 4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0
Madura ...	1875... 6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	1875... 6 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0
	1876... 6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	1876... 6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0
	1877... 7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	1877... 5 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
	1878... 7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	1878... 4 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Tinnevely ...	1875... 6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	1875... 6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
	1876... 6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	1876... 6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
	1877... 6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	1877... 6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
	1878... 6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	1878... 6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
Coimbatore ...	1875... 4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	1875... 5 8 0	6 0 0	16 0 0
	1876... 7 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	1876... 5 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0
	1877... 7 8 0	5 10 0	10 0 0	1877... 5 10 0	5 10 0	18 2 0
	1878... 5 0 0	7 8 0	18 12 0	1878... 5 0 0	5 0 0	16 0 0
Nigiris... ..	1875... 7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	1875... 7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0
	1876... 7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	1876... 7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0
	1877... 7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	1877... 8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0
	1878... 8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0	1878... 8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0
Salem	1875... 2 8 0	5 4 0	16 14 0	1875... 2 8 0	5 4 0	15 0 0
	1876... 2 8 0	5 4 0	16 12 0	1876... 2 8 0	5 4 0	16 14 0
	1877... 2 8 0	5 4 0	16 14 0	1877... 2 8 0	5 4 0	16 14 0
	1878... 2 8 0	5 4 0	16 14 0	1878... 2 8 0	5 0 0	14 8 0
South Canara.	1875... 7 8 0	6 0 0	20 10 0	1875... 7 8 0	7 0 0	20 10 0
	1876... 7 8 0	6 0 0	20 10 0	1876... 7 8 0	8 0 0	20 0 0
	1877... 7 8 0	8 0 0	19 13 4	1877... 7 8 0	7 0 0	19 13 4
	1878... 7 8 0	7 0 0	19 6 0	1878... 7 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
Malabar ...	1875... 7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	1875... 7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	1876... 7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	1876... 9 6 0	7 8 0	16 14 0
	1877... 9 6 0	8 0 0	16 14 0	1877... 9 6 0	7 8 0	16 14 0
	1878... 9 6 0	7 8 0	16 14 0	1878... 7 8 0	9 6 0	18 12 0

Agricultural laborers, who form nearly three-fourths of the entire population, may be said to be almost independent of the fluctuations of prices; grain wages regulated by custom, which seldom varies within short periods, being the rule, and money wages the exception. Horse-keepers are not a numerous class, nor of sufficient importance to require separate notice; the entries are made merely in accordance with the prescribed form. Common masons, carpenters, or blacksmiths are paid in villages partly in grain and partly in money. It is only laborers and artisans in and about towns that, as a rule, are remunerated for work by money wages. The wages of artisans rose in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nellore, Madras, Malabar, and South Canara, and fell in Bellary.

Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Salem, but the fluctuations generally are very material. Wages remained stationary in the other districts.

MINES.—Very little has been done to develop the mineral resources of the Presidency, and the proportion of the population engaged in mining operations is altogether inappreciable. In Vizagapatam mica is found in the Kurpaum and Vizianagram Zemindaris, and rock crystals and garnets at Golconda and other places. A rude kind of iron is made by smelting river sand in some places in the districts of Bellary, North Arcot, and Coimbatore; the industry nearly ceased during the famine, but is now reviving. In Madura also there are two insignificant iron mines in the Pulney Taluk. In the north-western part of the Trichinopoly District, where its borders and those of Salem meet, iron ore is found in the small spurs of the Eastern Ghauts. The iron produced has the reputation of being superior in quality, but it is stated that there is not much encouragement for its manufacture, because it cannot compete with imported iron and is too soft for hard wear. There are some insignificant diamond mines in Cuddapah and Kurnool. The latter have not been worked for the last two years; applications to work them have been made, but until a decision has been arrived at as to the rights to be reserved to the State final orders on applications for land for mining purposes have been deferred. Gold is believed to abound in South-East Wynaad, and Mr. Brough Smyth, a Mining Engineer, has been deputed by the Government of India to inspect and report on the auriferous rocks of the Nilgiris and Malabar. His investigations were not completed within the year under report.

MANUFACTURES.—Weaving is the most important manufacturing industry of the Presidency. Coarse cloths are woven in all districts, and cloth of fine texture and design in some. Of late years the weaving trade has been on the decline as country cloths have to a considerable extent been supplanted by English piece-goods. During the famine the weaving classes were the greatest sufferers among the manufacturing classes, and special advances had to be made to them to enable them to maintain themselves by their trade. Large numbers of cloths woven by these persons in the famine districts to work out these advances have had to be sold at low prices, and the consequence is that the market has become over-stocked. The condition of the workers in metals and other artisans improved during the year under report.

— **CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.**—Considering the severity of the famine and distress through which the country had passed during the preceding two years, it was not to be expected that the people would have altogether recovered from its effects in a single year, but as soon as the extreme pressure of the famine was removed, its traces began to disappear. The harvests of the last two years, though below the average, replenished the food supplies of the country. The propitious character of the north-east monsoon in the latter end of 1877 enabled the ryots to resume agricultural operations as far as their crippled resources would allow, and there was a general falling off in the numbers on Government relief works. Relief operations had, however, to be continued some time longer, as a sudden withdrawal of State aid, even with the return of better seasons, would have left persons already emaciated by sickness and in a state of destitution to die of starvation. The prospects of the Ganjam District and of parts of Kurnool were very uncertain at the beginning of the year, and the south-west monsoon was looked forward to with great anxiety throughout the Presidency. The monsoon, though late, set in with plentiful falls of rain which continued till October, and agricultural operations were in active progress, which afforded ample occupation to the laboring classes. The north-east monsoon was a comparative failure, but as a crop had been secured in most places under the south-west monsoon and prices had declined, the people were not as badly off as they would otherwise have been; and it was found possible to discontinue relief operations by the end of 1878. About February 1879 parts of Madura and Tinnevely were threatened with a revival of distress, but copious falls of rain in March in these districts averted the calamity. The continuance of the high prices of food-grains which, though lower than the rates which ruled during the period of the famine, are yet considerably higher than the standard of normal years,

and the deficiency in the breadth of cultivation amounting to nearly two millions of acres in the ryotwari tracts alone, in spite of a tolerably good season, owing to loss of agricultural stock and want of seed, show that the prejudicial effects of the famine have not yet disappeared, and this must be the case for some time to come. Nevertheless, considering the intensity and duration of the calamity it is astonishing that so much improvement should have manifested itself already. This result may in some measure no doubt be ascribed to the land-revenue system in force in this Presidency under which the revenue demand is regulated to some extent with reference to the variations of the season, remissions being granted in exceptionally unfavorable seasons; this system is suited to the circumstances of a large body of small proprietors possessed of little capital to enable them to wait for returns and tide over a season of adversity. No account of the measures undertaken by Government for the relief of distress during the year is given, as it is believed that a full account of the famine from its commencement is under preparation.

— **DISTRICT POST.**—The District Post throughout the Presidency, except in the hilly parts of Vizagapatam, continued under the management of the Imperial Postal Department, with very satisfactory results. The District Post now forms a very important auxiliary to the Imperial Post; District Post Offices are first established in villages in which the postal receipts are likely to cover expenses, and if the experiment proves successful, the offices are taken over by the Imperial Postal Department, and the funds thus set free are devoted to a further extension of postal communication. The system of village receiving-houses has been introduced into many districts, and most extensively in Godavari, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, South Canara, and Malabar, and letters are now distributed in the rural tracts much more expeditiously and regularly than was the case in former years. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred in each district on account of the District Post as compared with the previous year:—

Charges on account of the District Post for 1878-79.

	1877-78.	1878-79.		1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Ganjam	3,696	3,600	Tanjore	6,075	4,784
Vizagapatam	11,532	10,519	Trichinopoly	4,764	3,886
Godavari	8,145	7,324	Madura	10,426	8,393
Kistna	10,001	8,636	Tinnevely	5,653	4,434
Nellore	9,086	8,049	Coimbatore	4,413	3,831
Cuddapah	1,258	4,742	Salem	5,221	4,616
Bellary	9,754	8,784	South Canara	3,866	3,060
Kurnool	3,128	3,855	Malabar	5,751	4,809
Chingleput	3,731	3,190	Postmaster-General's		
North Arcot	8,825	7,840	Office	1,908	2,664
South Arcot	7,065	5,741			
			Total ...	1,24,298	1,12,757

TRADE.—*Vide* report separately submitted.

GOVERNMENT FARMS.—The report of the Superintendent of Government Farm containing a detailed account of the year's operations has been submitted to Government with Board's Proceedings, dated 28th August 1879, No. 2,475.

For several years past the importance of improving the native methods of agriculture has engaged the attention of Government, and each year has seen in some direction or other an extension of the operations of the farm, but the most important measure adopted in the interests of agriculture has been the establishment of the School of Agriculture. The farm cannot be said to be financially successful when

viewed as a commercial undertaking, but a considerable amount of useful experience has been gained by the experiments conducted, and the accumulation of such results has its importance. Much has been done in the farm towards introducing and acclimatizing both agricultural stock and various products, whilst attention has been given to subsoil drainage, improved tillage, the restoration of exhausted soils, the utilization of water, the selection of manure, &c. The question as to how far the experience gained has been made available for, and been generally disseminated among, the agricultural community or in other words how far the farm subserves its final object, viz., the improvement of indigenous agriculture, has recently been discussed. In view to making the results known the reports of the operations of the department are published annually, 500 copies being printed, and copies are distributed gratuitously to Revenue Officers, to the Press, and to persons interested in agriculture. These reports have seemingly been attracting considerable attention of late. Communications and references to Mr. Robertson and his Assistants from planters and others, Natives as well as Europeans, are said to be frequent. These are hopeful signs, but it must at the same time be admitted that, so far as the great bulk of native agriculturists is concerned, not the slightest impression has as yet been made. From the nature of the case very little of the information contained in the published reports can reach the majority of the ryots in this Presidency, and even if it did, they are too conservative and possess too little of the spirit of inquiry to be influenced by enunciations of principles or even by statements of actual results which are not practically demonstrated before their eyes. Moreover, the bulk of the cultivators are small holders, poor, and possessed of little capital, and all agricultural methods, however profitable in the end, which involve much preliminary expense are beyond their reach. The agricultural community generally in this Presidency, therefore, are not in a position to apply and profit by the lessons to be learnt from the operations of model and experimental farms, save by slow degrees, and though the dissemination of knowledge and of the results of operations and experiments should be assiduously made as likely to attract the attention of the richer and the more intelligent among the landlord class, it would seem that the best way to make a real impression on the agriculture of the country is steadily to continue and extend a practical system of scientific agricultural education such as has lately been established at the Government Agricultural School at Saidapet. The youths studying at this institution come from various parts of India, and represent various classes and castes, and as they complete their education and go out to superintend and conduct agricultural operations on their own lands or as Superintendents, it may reasonably be hoped that their influence in extending correct views will be great. Impressed with these convictions the Board some time ago submitted detailed proposals for putting the Agricultural School on a firm and stable basis, and to start smaller educational farms in the districts with trained Superintendents for the systematic diffusion of agricultural education, but Government, while fully concurring with the Board, have had to defer carrying out the suggested improvements for lack of funds.

No improvement in indigenous agriculture can be expected till the officers of the Agricultural Department have themselves thoroughly studied the conditions under which native husbandry is now practised, and with a view to afford them opportunities for doing so, they have been ordered to undertake agricultural tours in selected districts. Two such tours have been performed, one by Mr. Robertson in Coimbatore in 1876, and another in the year under report by Mr. Benson in the Trichinopoly District. The reports of these officers contain valuable and interesting information, and though further experience obtained under varying conditions may materially modify their conclusions as to the low state of agriculture in this Presidency when considered with reference to the means and the resources of the ryots, there can be no doubt that closer observation of native methods when conducted in an appreciative and unbiased spirit and free communication between the ryots of all classes and the officers of the Agricultural Department will be productive of good.

FORESTS.—*Vide* report of the Conservator of Forests separately submitted.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The receipts from all Imperial sources under the control of the Board of Revenue amounted to Rs. 781,55,637, or Rs. 201,48,404 in excess of the collections in 1877-78. This large increase is partly the result of the improvement in the prospects of the season and collection of Government dues on account of Land Revenue and Excise on Spirits and Drugs held in abeyance during the famine, and partly of additional taxation, a License Tax having been imposed under Act III of 1878 (Madras) from 1st April 1878, and the Salt duty having been enhanced from Rs. 1-13-0 per maund to Rs. 2-8-0 from the 28th December 1877. The following statements show the receipts and charges under the several heads as compared with those of the previous five years:—

RECEIPTS.

Items.	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Receipts.	Percentage to the whole Collections.	Receipts.	Percentage to the whole Collections.	Receipts.	Percentage to the whole Collections.	Receipts.	Percentage to the whole Collections.	Receipts.	Percentage to the whole Collections.	Receipts.	Percentage to the whole Collections.
Land Revenue ..	Rs. 445,14,893	62.1	Rs. 463,54,869	62.8	Rs. 454,50,128	62.0	Rs. 329,65,750	56.0	Rs. 349,48,838	60.3	Rs. 494,85,241	63.3
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ..	60,99,460	8.5	60,58,923	8.3	63,39,011	8.6	55,83,689	9.5	47,10,686	8.1	58,79,318	7.5
Assessed (Income Tax.. Taxes. { License Tax..	42,697	0.1	1,672	..	481	..	1,147	..	128	..	7,99,819	1.
Customs. { Sea Customs.	31,30,078	4.3	29,34,482	3.9	27,93,858	3.8	22,84,013	3.9	19,35,627	3.3	19,47,347	2.5
Land Customs	2,31,445	0.3	2,75,825	0.3	2,85,762	0.4	1,83,346	0.3	97,873	0.2	1,18,997	0.2
Salt ..	129,51,795	18.1	133,15,636	18.1	136,37,890	18.4	129,19,528	21.8	114,21,865	19.7	146,22,822	18.7
Stamps ..	47,14,690	6.6	49,28,778	6.6	50,19,708	6.8	49,93,366	8.5	48,92,216	8.4	53,02,093	6.8
Total ..	716,85,058	100	738,70,185	100	734,26,888	100	589,30,839	100	580,07,233	100	781,55,637	100
£ Sterling ..	7,168,506	..	7,387,018	..	7,342,683	..	5,893,084	..	5,800,723	..	78,15,563	..

Note.—The figures for 1873-79 have been taken from the statements received from the Accountant-General. The collections differ slightly from the figures given by Collectors and the Salt Commissioner. Explanation has been called for in regard to such discrepancies.

CHARGES.

Items.	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH	
	Rs.	Percentage to the whole Collections.	Rs.	Percentage to the whole Collections.	Rs.	Percentage to the whole Collections.	Rs.	Percentage to the whole Collections.	Rs.	Percentage to the whole Collections.	Rs.	Percentage to the whole Collections.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Land Revenue including the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.	Rs. 43,56,609	..	Rs. 43,66,769	..	Rs. 44,56,649	..	Rs. 44,27,665	..	Rs. 46,18,353	..	Rs. 44,66,705	..	Rs. 39,040	Rs. 1,51,648
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ..	2,27,084	..	2,31,176	..	1,97,035	..	2,24,814	..	2,64,128	..	2,08,562	..	16,252	55,866
Assessed Taxes ..	5,317	..	1,69,467	..	1,72,092	..	1,85,596	..	2,06,218	..	2,06,517	..	20,921	299
Customs { Sea Customs ..	1,59,581	..	15,004	..	15,184	..	15,999	..	20,549	..	21,259	..	5,260	710
Land Customs ..	14,916	..	14,43,358	..	18,70,376	..	15,97,935	..	13,29,594	..	14,86,413	..	1,11,522	1,56,819
Salt ..	16,70,435	..	1,35,087	..	1,36,730	..	1,40,034	..	1,46,596	..	1,46,036	..	6,002	440
Stamps ..	1,43,323	..	2,33,922	..	1,78,289	..	2,50,300	..	2,48,382	..	2,61,366	..	11,066	12,984
Administration (Board of Revenue) ..	2,41,280	..	65,94,783	..	70,26,355	..	68,42,343	..	68,33,120	..	67,96,858	..	45,485	36,262
Total ..	67,18,545	..	65,94,783	..	70,26,355	..	68,42,343	..	68,33,120	..	67,96,858	..	45,485	36,262
£ Sterling ..	671,854	..	659,478	..	702,635	..	684,234	..	683,312	..	679,086	..	4,548	3,626
Percentage of Charges to Receipts ..	9.3	..	8.9	..	9.6	..	11.6	..	11.8	..	8.7	..	..	..

Note.—These figures are taken from the statements received from the Accountant-General. The Salt charges for 1878-79 differ slightly from those given by the Salt Commissioner. Explanation has been called for.

1. LAND REVENUE.—The Land Revenue collections amounted to Rs. 494,85,241, or Rs. 145,36,403 in excess of the collections of the previous year. The following statement shows the details of the collections during the last four years:—

Items.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently settled revenue ..	53,72,149	42,47,432	45,87,715	56,77,928
Shrotriem jodi	6,31,154	4,60,049	4,98,370	6,90,680
Ryotwar	352,75,903	249,71,362	266,48,477	388,87,301
Miscellaneous	41,70,922	32,86,907	32,14,276	42,29,332
Total ..	454,50,128	329,65,750	349,48,838	494,85,241

The large increase in the collections under all items is due to the favorable character of the season in the year under report, which rendered unnecessary the granting of remissions of revenue to the extent that was found necessary in the two preceding years, and also to the realization of a large amount of arrears, the collection of which was suspended owing to the prevalence of distress and the impoverished condition of the ryots.

The subjoined statement compares the collections in the several districts for the last three years, or since the commencement of the famine with the average collections of the three years previous:—

Districts.	Average of three Years ending 1875-76.	Actual Collections of 1876-77.	Actual Collections of 1877-78.	Actual Collections of 1878-79.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	12,67,805	11,30,207	11,20,311	13,19,440
Vizagapatam	14,09,109	12,72,292	14,33,105	13,90,536
Godavari	42,50,166	44,87,125	43,15,371	45,10,555
Kistna	40,01,948	32,17,518	45,69,452	38,81,345
Nellore	22,48,446	13,84,961	7,47,090	30,02,062
Cuddapah	19,74,580	6,27,369	12,73,733	21,36,446
Bellary	24,84,165	6,72,929	8,94,279	19,94,957
Kurnool	14,83,560	4,42,670	9,33,561	16,28,419
Madras	89,297	1,49,759	86,982	79,255
Chingleput	16,43,376	6,42,589	7,51,018	17,11,178
North Arcot	24,77,646	12,15,126	13,82,343	31,14,168
South Arcot	30,51,443	20,42,048	23,21,910	35,27,552
Tanjore	41,86,004	40,30,809	42,55,311	42,05,283
Trichinopoly	15,23,155	13,51,370	14,48,376	18,54,334
Madura	25,02,488	15,19,621	13,30,349	26,74,882
Tinnevely	29,41,239	24,23,630	23,65,450	29,41,422
Coimbatore	25,18,052	18,91,372	13,45,044	32,33,471
Nilgiris	43,119	52,003	49,937	75,632
Salem	22,28,561	11,15,479	10,97,768	29,43,802
South Canara	12,64,231	12,39,645	13,18,346	12,38,482
Malabar	18,02,523	20,07,228	18,59,102	19,72,020
Mysore	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total ..	454,39,963	329,65,750	349,48,838	494,85,241

Taking the average of the three years ending 1875-76, viz., Rs. 454,39,963 as the normal revenue, the collections in the last three years fell short of it by Rs. 189,20,059. The deficiency in each district is shown below:—

Districts.	Total Collections of 3 Years from 1873-74 to 1875-76.	Total Collections of 3 Years from 1876-77 to 1878-79.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	38,03,415	35,69,958	— 2,33,457
Vizagapatam	42,27,327	40,95,933	— 1,31,394
Godavari	1,27,50,498	1,33,13,051	+ 5,62,553
Kistna	1,20,05,844	1,16,68,315	— 3,37,529
Nellore	67,45,338	51,34,113	— 16,11,225
Cuddapah	59,23,740	40,37,548	— 18,86,192
Bellary	74,52,495	35,62,165	— 38,90,330
Kurnool	44,50,680	30,04,650	— 14,46,030
Madras	2,67,891	3,15,996	+ 48,105
Chingleput	49,30,128	31,04,785	— 18,25,343
North Arcot	74,32,938	57,11,637	— 17,21,301
South Arcot	91,54,329	78,91,510	— 12,62,819
Tanjore	1,25,58,012	1,24,91,403	— 66,609
Trichinopoly	45,69,465	46,54,080	+ 84,615
Madura	75,07,464	55,24,852	— 19,82,612
Tinnevely	88,23,717	77,30,502	— 10,93,215
Coimbatore	75,54,156	64,69,887	— 10,84,269
Nilgiri	1,29,357	1,77,572	+ 48,215
Salem	66,85,683	51,57,049	— 15,28,634
South Canara	37,89,843	37,96,473	+ 6,630
Malabar	54,07,569	58,38,350	+ 4,30,781
Mysore	1,50,000	1,50,000	..
Total ..	13,63,19,889	11,73,99,829	— 1,89,20,060

Of this deficiency a considerable portion will, it is expected, be made good this year, and allowing for this, the total loss of land-revenue on account of famine will, it is estimated, amount to about 118 lakhs of rupees.

The land-revenue charges amounted to Rupees 44,66,705, being Rupees 1,51,648 less than in 1877-78. The decrease is due to the cessation of the grant of famine batta during the year under report.

The following table shows the incidence of land-revenue, exclusive of local taxes on the population of each district according to the census of 1871. This does not, however, include the rents paid by ryots to Inamdars and Zemindars to whom the revenue, or a portion of the revenue, has been alienated, nor does it take into account the loss of population owing to the famine which was considerable, no accurate information being available as to the extent of the decrease. According to the death and birth registers, the loss of population up to the end of 1878 was 1,585,085, but the actual loss must have been much larger as, owing to defective registration, deaths and births, are, as a rule, much understated.

Districts.	Population.	Actual Collections of 1878-79.	Rate per Head.
		RS.	RS. A. P.
1. Ganjam	1,520,088	13,19,440	0 13 10
2. Vizagapatam	2,296,351	13,90,536	0 9 8
3. Godavari	1,592,939	45,10,555	2 13 4
4. Kistna	1,452,374	38,81,345	2 10 9
5. Nellore	1,376,811	30,02,062	2 2 10
6. Cuddapah	1,351,194	21,36,446	1 9 3
7. Bellary	1,653,010	19,94,957	1 3 4
8. Kurnool	914,432	16,28,419	1 12 6
9. Madras	397,552	79,255	0 3 2
10. Chingleput	938,184	17,11,178	1 13 2
11. North Arcot	2,015,278	31,14,168	1 8 9
12. South Arcot	1,755,817	35,27,552	2 0 2
13. Tanjore	1,973,731	42,05,283	2 2 1
14. Trichinopoly	1,200,408	18,54,334	1 8 9
15. Madura	2,266,615	26,74,882	1 2 11
16. Tinnevelly	1,693,959	29,41,422	1 11 9
17. Coimbatore	1,763,274	32,33,471	1 13 4
18. Nilgiri	49,501	75,632	1 9 5
19. Salem	1,966,995	29,43,802	1 7 11
20. South Canara	918,362	12,38,482	1 5 7
21. Malabar	2,261,250	19,72,020	0 13 11
Total	31,358,125	4,94,35,241	1 9 3

License Tax.—With the view of providing a fund for meeting expenditure devolving on the State in connection with relief operations during famines, a license tax (Act III of 1878) was imposed by the Local Legislative Council under orders from the Government of India on trades, dealings, and industries. The tax is leviable on all net incomes above Rupees 200, agricultural and professional incomes being exempt. The tax is fixed with reference to a scale divided into twelve grades, varying from Rupees 800 to Rupees 4, and is not to exceed 2 per cent. on the net income. The Act came into force on 11th April 1878. The duty of assessing individuals in rural tracts was entrusted generally to Tahsildars in Government taluqs, and Deputy Tahsildars in Zemindari tracts under the supervision of Divisional Officers and Collectors. In Municipal towns the collection was made, with very few exceptions, by the Municipal Commissioners who were allowed a fixed percentage of the collections as remuneration for this duty.

The total collections within the official year amounted to Rupees 7,99,819. The particulars for each district are shown below:—

	RS.		RS.
Ganjam	36,581	Madura	36,076
Vizagapatam	37,001	Tinnevelly	23,304
Godavari	74,451	Coimbatore	33,371
Kistna	71,670	Nilgiri	4,581
Nellore	31,177	Salem	47,334
Cuddapah	82,759	South Canara	18,509
Bellary	62,656	Malabar	38,859
Kurnool	42,415	Presidency Payments	288
Chingleput	13,591	Commissioner of Mysore	2
North Arcot	50,308		
South Arcot	19,139		
Tanjore	60,784	Madras	7,99,819
Trichinopoly	14,468		* 65,127
			8,64,946

* This was paid after the end of the official year.

Although the tax was unpopular from its very nature, the working of the Act appears to have been satisfactory on the whole. The estimation of incomes is, of course, a matter of great difficulty, as small traders in this Presidency do not usually keep accounts. Some instances of fraudulent under-assessments came to light, and due notice was taken of the conduct of the Licensing Officers. Such cases, however, were very few. The general opinion of District Officers is that, considering that this was the first year of the operation of the Act, and that but little time was allowed to make the preliminary arrangements, and taking into account the inherent difficulties of estimating incomes, the tax has been fairly assessed both in Municipalities and rural tracts, and that there was very little evasion or oppression.

The number of appeals preferred to the Board during the official year was 204; in 107 cases the original decisions were confirmed, in 11 cases they were reversed or modified, and 86 appeals were rejected on the ground of omission to affix the proper stamps, &c.

The following statement shows the incidence of the tax on the population of each district:—

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam	0	0	5	Tanjore	0	0	6
Vizagapatam	0	0	3	Trichinopoly	0	0	2
Godavari	0	0	9	Madura	0	0	3
Kistna	0	0	9	Tinnevelly	0	0	3
Nellore	0	0	4	Coimbatore	0	0	4
Cuddapah	0	1	0	Nilgiri	0	1	6
Bellary	0	0	7	Salem	0	0	4
Kurnool	0	0	7	South Canara	0	0	4
Madras	0	2	7	Malabar	0	0	3
Chingleput	0	0	3	Average	0	0	5.3
North Arcot	0	0	5	Average excluding the Nilgiris	0	0	4.9
South Arcot	0	0	3	and Madras	0	0	4.9

ABKARI ADMINISTRATION.—The Abkari contracts, which generally run for three years, having expired early in the year under report, it became necessary to lease out the farms afresh; advantage was taken of the opportunity to introduce such changes into the conditions of the contracts as appeared necessary. The excise system, under which the monopoly of manufacture and sale of arrack in particular tracts is assigned to contractors on condition of their paying duty at fixed rates per gallon issued for consumption, of their selling to the public at regulated strengths and at prices within certain maximum or minimum limits, and of their guaranteeing that the revenue to be paid to Government during the year shall not fall below a certain amount was extended during the year to the districts of Cuddapah, Bellary, Madura, and Tinnevelly, the principal division of Kurnool and the Wynad Taluk of Malabar; whilst it was temporarily abandoned in a portion of Vizagapatam, so that portions of Vizagapatam and Kurnool, the Godavari, Kistna, and South Canara Districts and Malabar except the Wynad Taluk are the only districts which are now managed under the old farming system. In the case of the inland taluks of the Vizagapatam District, which were under excise during the last lease, the farming system was reverted to as in this tract the conditions essential to successful management of excise, viz., a dense population and a high rate of consumption of liquor of superior strength are absent. The excise system must be regarded as still in the experimental stage; its continuance will depend upon further experience of its working. In one important particular, viz., in respect of providing the necessary stimulus for the development of licit consumption, it was thought to have fallen short of success, as in many districts renters had endeavored to make the largest possible profit on the smallest number of gallons by charging high prices rather than a less certain and smaller profit on a larger consumption. This pointed to the necessity of reducing the maximum prices which had been fixed considerably in excess of the rates necessary to cover the unavoidable changes connected with manufacture and sale, and leave a fair profit to the renters; accordingly the maximum prices were lowered in settling the new contracts. Experience has shown, however, that sufficient allowance was not made to meet the enhanced cost of manufacture owing to

the high price of materials, and the difference between the duty and maximum price, though perhaps sufficient in a normal season, has proved inadequate during the year under report. Owing partly to this cause and partly to the fact that some of the renters in tendering for the new leases did not make sufficient allowance for the effects of the famine and over-estimated consumption, arrears began to accumulate, and the question whether any relief should be afforded came under discussion. It was ultimately decided that the terms of the engagements should be strictly enforced, but those who had rented more than one district were allowed to throw up any of their farms, retaining the others, on payment of the guaranteed revenue in full for the first year of the lease. The farms of Bellary, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevely were put up to sale again, but realized much lower prices.

During the last lease the separation of the arrack and toddy farms had been carried out in all districts save Chingleput. The object of the separation was the development of the consumption of toddy, which is both a cheaper and a more wholesome liquor than arrack. So long as the farms were conjoint, renters found it profitable to encourage the sale of arrack and restrict the supply of toddy, and it was thought that by leasing the farms to two independent renters with rival interests this state of things would be remedied. The result has answered expectations to a great extent. An exception had been made in the case of Chingleput, as the renter, Mr. Pritchard, had made special efforts to develop the toddy revenue; in the year under report, however, the concession was withdrawn. The result of the toddy sales was a very considerable advance on the rental of the previous triennial lease, but the sums offered have proved too high, and it has been necessary to resell a large number of the toddy farms for much lower sums. Some further changes in the system of Abkari management were carried out during the year, which will be briefly enumerated. Full details illustrated by statistics will be given in the Excise Administration Report for Fasli 1288, which will be separately issued by the Board.

(1) The experiment of levying a higher rate of duty than that imposed throughout the district upon all liquor sold in shops within the limits of large towns where the consumption of liquor is high and where the liquor-drinking classes can afford to pay a higher price than the rural population was recommended for trial. This is effected by levying a surcharge of 8 annas a gallon at 30° underproof on every gallon of liquor sold in town shops as shown by the returns, a separate guarantee being required in respect of the revenue to be derived therefrom. This system has been introduced experimentally into the towns of Vellore, Trichinopoly with Srirangan, Madura, Tinnevely with Palamcottah, and Salem.

(2) To place superior spirits manufactured in the country on the same footing with imported spirits, it was declared that under the new leases the monopoly of manufacture and vend of arrack under the renting and excise systems would be subject to the condition that liquor manufactured by the European process may be freely excised and brought into market for sale on payment of the import duty leviable on spirits under the Customs tariff, provided that this description of liquor is not sold in shops in which country liquor is sold.

(3) The tract outside the town of Madras known as the "outside limits," has been amalgamated with the rest of the Chingleput District as regards the arrack contract. The "outsidelimits" were originally intended to interpose between the high-priced and highly-taxed liquors consumed in the town of Madras and the cheap and more lightly taxed liquor sold in the surrounding district of Chingleput, a belt of country in which the prices should be lower than in the former and higher than in the latter so as to diminish the incentive to smuggle liquor into the town; but the taxation of liquor in Chingleput having in recent years been brought nearer to the level of the town duty, this precaution has been found unnecessary and has been abandoned.

During the year under report the question of the taxation of country-brewed beer, which is not included in the abkari contracts, was also reconsidered. Prior to 1872 a revenue was derived from country-brewed beer in the shape of license fees

for manufacture and retail vend. In that year a duty of one anna per gallon was substituted for a license fee for brewing; no restriction as to the places where brewing might be carried on was imposed till 1875; but, as the liquor sold under this name was found to contain noxious ingredients and was unwholesome, the permission to brew on the plains was withdrawn, the rate of excise duty was raised to four annas a gallon, and brewing was restricted to beer made of malt hops and sugar only, the proportion of sugar and hops to be used in the manufacture being defined and the alcoholic strength being limited to 8 per cent. These conditions having been found to be unduly restrictive, a relaxation has been allowed with a view to the encouragement of the production of sound beer, and the duty has been reduced to the original rate of one anna on condition of its alcoholic strength not exceeding 6 per cent.

The necessity for amending the abkari law was also under discussion during the year under report; the existing law (Act III of 1864) had proved insufficient to check illicit practices, and the renters complained in consequence of the difficulties experienced by them in working their farms. A Bill was, therefore, framed by the Board and submitted to Government early in the year; its chief features were that the mere possession of stills or other implements for the manufacture of liquor by an unlicensed person, as also of liquor illicitly manufactured, was rendered a penal offence. Heads of villages were authorized to search for and seize such instruments of manufacture and liquor and required to assist Revenue Officers and the agents of abkari renters demanding their aid; servants of Government and Municipal and Local Fund Boards were required to give notice of unlicensed manufacture and owners and occupiers of land permitting manufacture of liquor thereon otherwise than by license were subjected to heavy fine; the powers of the Police were enlarged, and provision made for granting rewards more freely to informers and officers detecting infringements of the abkari law. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to effect some other minor alterations and define more clearly expressions which had given rise to doubts. The Bill was passed and came into force from 29th May 1879.

FINANCIAL.—The abkari revenue during the year under report, which comprises the last three months of the last, and the first nine months of the present, lease, amounted to Rupees 58,79,318, and, compared with the revenue of the previous three years, stands as follows:—

	RS.
1875-76	63,39,011
1876-77	55,83,689
1877-78	47,10,686
1878-79	58,79,318

The increase in 1878-79 as compared with the last two years is due to the realization of arrears which had been kept in suspension owing to the famine. In all the distressed districts the consumption of liquor was materially affected by the impoverishment of the drinking classes, loss of population, &c., whilst the cost of working the farms increased owing to high prices of materials, &c. It became necessary, therefore, to afford some relief to the renters. In rented districts a certain proportion of the arrears due was written off the accounts, and some portion of the balance in districts where the arrears were very heavy was held in suspense for a time, orders being eventually given for its collection. In excise districts the condition requiring payment of a minimum guaranteed revenue was waived for the whole term of the lease, the demand being limited to the duty on liquor actually issued only. This concession had been granted during the currency of the lease to the renters of Coimbatore, Salem, and Tanjore, and it was extended after its expiration to all other renters of farms on the excise system; in Vizagapatam, where the loss was but partially due to the season, only half the difference between the duty on issues and guaranteed revenue was remitted. As soon as the relief to be afforded had been determined upon, stringent measures were adopted to realize the outstanding balances, and the result is shown by the large increase of revenue during the year under report.

The following statement shows the abkâri collections of each district in 1878-79 as compared with those in the previous year :—

Districts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	99,630	72,139	— 27,491
Vizagapatam	1,67,373	1,63,621	— 3,752
Godavari	2,54,735	4,02,687	+ 1,47,952
Kistna	1,85,019	2,46,779	+ 61,760
Nellore	55,555	80,013	+ 24,458
Cuddapah	1,18,466	2,35,230	+ 1,16,764
Bellary	3,07,057	6,49,382	+ 3,42,325
Kurnool	71,815	2,30,906	+ 1,59,091
Madras	12,41,957	9,98,729	— 2,43,228
Chingleput	1,20,554	2,86,039	+ 1,65,485
North Arcot	2,10,460	2,75,912	+ 65,452
South Arcot	2,51,911	2,33,399	— 18,512
Tanjore	3,94,160	4,79,686	+ 85,526
Trichinopoly	1,39,950	1,18,894	— 21,056
Madura	1,11,507	1,97,770	+ 86,263
Tinnevelly	1,83,983	1,65,985	— 17,998
Coimbatore	1,63,134	2,06,437	+ 43,303
Nilgiris	85,329	1,16,846	+ 31,517
Salem	2,17,561	2,55,572	+ 38,011
South Canara	99,870	1,78,070	+ 78,200
Malabar	2,30,660	2,85,222	+ 54,562
Total	47,10,686	58,79,318	+ 11,68,632

The improvement in the character of the season, the realization of large arrears due by the renters, and the more regular payments of rents under the new lease sufficiently account for the large increase observable in most districts. There was a decrease of nearly 2½ lakhs in Madras. This was due partly to the separation of the Madras "outside limits" already alluded to from the town of Madras and its inclusion in the Chingleput contract and partly to the consumption, which had been greatly stimulated during the famine by the abnormal activity of the grain trade and the consequent high wages obtained by the drinking classes of the population, having in the year under report resumed its ordinary level. In South Arcot the renter was allowed to withhold payment of a part of his rent pending settlement of his claim to remission on account of losses sustained by him under the old lease; hence the decrease. In the Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam Districts there was some delay on the part of renters in paying the last instalment of rent within the year.

Although the revenue realized in 1878-79 is on the whole greater than that collected in 1877-78, still, owing to the continuance of the high prices of food grains, the consumption of liquor was low, and this had its effect upon the revenue, which, but for the realization of a considerable amount of arrears, would have been much lower than in 1875-76.

The following statement shows the incidence of abkâri revenue on the population of the Presidency :—

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam	0	0	9	Cuddapah	0	2	9
Vizagapatam	0	1	1	Bellary	0	6	3
Godavari	0	4	0	Kurnool	0	4	0
Kistna	0	2	8	Madras	2	8	2
Nellore	0	0	11	Chingleput	0	4	11

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
North Arcot	0	2	2	Coimbatore	0	1	11
South Arcot	0	2	1	Nilgiris	2	5	9
Tanjore	0	3	11	Salem	0	2	1
Trichinopoly	0	1	7	South Canara	0	3	1
Madura	0	1	4	Malabar	0	2	0
Tinnevelly	0	1	7				
				Average...	0	3	0

The above figures do not include taxation on imported European liquor.

The abkâri charges amounted to Rupees 2,08,562 against Rupees 2,64,428 in 1877-78. The decrease is in Madras, where a smaller quantity of liquor was purchased on account of a decrease of consumption and the amalgamation of the outside limits with the Chingleput farm.

In connection with the abkâri administration must be mentioned the recent disturbances which have broken out in Rampa, a jungly tract in the Rajahmundry Taluk of the Godavari District. In 1872 the manufacture of toddy for domestic consumption, which had been allowed previously, was prohibited under the Abkâri Act throughout the Presidency except in certain places in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and South Canara, and the Rampa tract was not included in the exemption. The restriction was not, however, enforced by the contractor in Rampa till about three years back, when he began to demand payment for drawing toddy, and lately this demand has been increased. Simultaneously the Munsibdar or chief of the tract also imposed a tree-tax. These two circumstances combined with alleged extortion on the part of the Police are stated to have led to the rising. The matter is not noticed at greater length as it was not dealt with in the Revenue Department.

Another point requiring notice is the proposal to introduce Opium Act I of 1878. Very little is known regarding the traffic in opium in this Presidency, but it is sufficiently important to require regulation. In 1874 the value of the opium passing through one district alone (Kistna) was estimated at 7½ lakhs of rupees. The Board have submitted rules to regulate the importation, exportation, transport, and sale of the drug, and it is expected that, when the rules are sanctioned, a considerable revenue will be realized. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of the proposals as they are still under the consideration of Government.

SEA CUSTOMS.—The sea customs revenue inclusive of miscellaneous receipts, but exclusive of the import duty on salt, which is credited to the salt revenue, amounted to Rupees 19,47,347, or only Rs. 11,720 in excess of the receipts in 1877-78. The following statement shows the duty collected on the principal articles of import and export during the last four years :—

Articles.	Exports.				Articles.	Imports.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Rice not in the Husk ..	6,22,596	3,75,231	1,63,160	3,04,810	Spirits ..	3,32,225	4,07,067	4,63,826	3,72,856
Indigo ..	91,713	1,12,963	69,316	1,07,835	Cotton Piece Goods ..	4,92,830	4,77,851	4,02,368	3,88,597
Rice in the Husk (Paddy) ..	63,162	50,239	21,418	50,898	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	2,94,905	2,41,484	2,26,676	2,14,305
Lac ..	5	7	1	..	Wines and Liquors ..	1,36,708	1,36,986	1,24,337	1,38,428
All other articles ..	1,97,652	54	..	..	Metals ..	89,445	70,711	71,591	62,684
Total ..	9,75,128	5,38,494	2,53,895	4,63,543	Apparel ..	89,716	69,722	65,903	68,132
					Spices ..	34,371	34,817	31,086	26,805
					Provisions ..	28,449	18,639	26,286	25,678
					Railway Materials ..	84,008	78,475	24,843	9,412
					Hardware and Outlery ..	21,288	16,259	18,740	20,342
					Liquors, Ale, Beer, and Porter ..	12,144	11,055	13,822	12,099
					Fruits and Vegetables ..	6,183	12,153	11,800	2
					Drugs and Medicines ..	18,030	9,669	10,668	10,078
					Wool, Manufactures of Piece Goods ..	12,940	9,767	10,648	10,165
					Arms, &c. ..	6,542	5,654	10,201	7,309
					Corals, Real ..	8,814	5,856	9,286	7,521
					Seeds, Gingelly ..	51	742	8,752	3,560
					Tobacco ..	7,287	5,370	4,760	665
					Oils ..	3,684	4,706	8,169	5,986
					Stationery ..	6,728	4,698	7,035	6,576
					Glass, &c. ..	8,646	5,848	5,376	4,015
					Earthenware and Porcelain ..	3,610	3,424	3,909	6,048
					Prints & Colors & Painters' Materials ..	3,909	3,523	3,780	3,032
					Toys and Requisites for Games ..	3,611	3,007	3,570	2,510
					Instruments and Apparatus ..	3,955	2,458	3,547	5
					Leather, Manufactures of ..	5,125	4,984	3,511	1,491
					Wax, Manufactures of ..	2,619	4,517	3,496	1
					Candles ..	3,232	2,526	2,202	905
					Cabinetware ..	2,592	2,075	2,114	2,152
					Tea ..	1,266	1,004	1,150	892
					Guns ..	3,920	4,219	1,045	31,681
					Liquors, Other Sorts ..	1,514	636	944	42,127
					All other Articles ..	53,803	44,890	42,127	14,34,273
Total ..	9,75,128	5,38,494	2,53,895	4,63,543	Total ..	17,84,130	17,03,792	16,27,558	14,34,273

In the revenue from exports there was an increase owing to the comparatively favorable season during the last two years which led to larger exportation of rice and indigo to foreign countries than was possible during the famine. There was on the other hand a corresponding diminution in the duty on imports partly owing to the abolition of the duty on certain classes of piece goods, but chiefly to the diminished imports of spirits probably owing to large stocks on hand. The charges amounted to Rs. 2,06,517 against Rs. 2,06,218 in 1877-78.

The incidence of Sea Customs exclusive of import duty on salt on the total population was 11 pies per head, but taking the duty on liquors, apparel, fire-arms, and provisions as falling entirely on Europeans, the incidence of the duty on the remaining articles on the native population amounted to 8 pies per head as shown below :—

	RS.
Import duty on all articles exclusive of salt	14,34,273
Export duty	4,63,543
Total ..	18,97,816
Deduct duty on liquors, apparel, fire-arms and provisions ..	6,15,381
	12,82,435
Incidence of the above on the native population 31,317,146 ..	0 0 8
(31,358,125—40,979)	
Incidence of the duty on European liquors, &c., on European population	15 0 3

These rates cannot, however, be taken as correctly representing the burden of taxation within the Presidency, as the revenue is inclusive of the duty on articles passing into Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore, and other Native States.

LAND CUSTOMS.—The Land Customs Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,18,997 against Rs. 97,873. This is levied on the frontiers of the French Settlements of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanam in South Arcot, Tanjore, Malabar, and Godavari Districts, respectively. The duty levied in Godavari is trifling. In Malabar and South Arcot there were large imports of liquor from the French Settlements. In Tanjore and South Arcot, there were large exports of paddy, which accounts for the increase in the revenue. The receipts under Land Customs for the last four years is shown below :—

	RS.
1875-76 ..	2,85,762
1876-77 ..	1,83,346
1877-78 ..	97,873
1878-79 ..	1,18,997

The Land Custom charges amounted to Rs. 21,259 against Rs. 20,549 in 1877-78.

The incidence of the total Customs Revenue, Sea and Land, is 1 anna per head on the population of the whole Presidency.

SALT ADMINISTRATION.—During the year under report the Salt Department in the Madras Presidency was for the first time constituted a distinct and separate organization. From the year 1806, when the salt monopoly was created, it had been administered by the Collectors of Land Revenue, each in his own district. But this system was for many reasons not considered to work well. The other multifarious and important duties of the Collectors tended to prevent them from devoting to the manufacture and sale of salt the attention which the importance of those subjects to the revenue demanded; and the division of responsibility according to local areas was thought to result in a want of system, unity, and economy in the administration of the department generally. In 1876 a Commission sat under the orders of the Government of India to investigate the whole question of the administration and collection of the

salt revenue in the Madras Presidency. One of the strongest of their recommendations was that the department should be constituted a separate one under a single officer whose whole attention should be devoted to its administration. This view was accepted by the Local and Supreme Governments and by the Secretary of State; and in the month of February 1878 a Commissioner was appointed to be at the head of the distinct department thus constituted. The Collectors were not, however, relieved of their duties and responsibilities in connection with the manufacture and sale of salt until the 1st of July following, being the beginning of the fasli year 1288—a convenient date for such an administrative change, seeing that at that time the stock and revenue accounts of the department were kept according to the fasli year. In the meantime the Commissioner had been occupied in studying the laws and regulations and previous official papers relating to the subject. He paid a visit to Bombay to acquaint himself with the working of the department in that Presidency, where it had for some years been a distinct administrative unit; when returning from Bombay he took the opportunity of inspecting the districts of Malabar and South Canara, where the system of salt supply differs entirely from that in force in the rest of the Presidency; and he was employed for a considerable period in the organization of his own office and in the elaboration of a system whereby the preparation of the consolidated accounts of the department, hitherto compiled partly by the Accountant-General and partly in the office of the Board of Revenue, might be concentrated therein under his supervision and control. The Commissioner is assisted by two officers styled Deputy Commissioners for the performance of those duties of local inspection and control which the great length of coast over which the operations of the department extend renders it physically impossible that he can efficiently discharge in person, and by another styled Personal Assistant to take charge of his office during his absence on tours of inspection, and proposals for improving the position of the executive officers in charge of districts (hitherto styled Salt Deputy Collectors, but in future proposed to be called Assistant Commissioners of Salt Revenue) are under the consideration of the Government of India.

MANUFACTURE AND SALES OF SALT.—The quantity of salt manufactured and sold in each district in the year under report is shown in the following statement:—

QUANTITY IN STORE ON 31st MARCH 1878.				QUANTITY BROUGHT TO STORE IN 1878-79.						Total including Balance.
Districts.	Actual Quantity in Store.		Wastage remaining to be written off.	Total.	By Manufacture.	By Importation.	Spontaneous Salt.	Gain by Measurement, &c.	Received from other Districts.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
										11
Ganjam ..	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Vizagapatam ..	109,586	132,071	241,657	1,639,613	211	195	18	102,014	1,540,019	1,781,076
Godavari ..	16,356	70,951	86,307	288,230	42	1,211	18	301,473	477,780	477,780
Kistna ..	260,330	24,206	281,536	446,200	126	..	42	446,242	739,778	739,778
Nellore ..	729,475	76,626	805,001	357,027	1,007	..	126	615,623	1,162,164	1,162,164
Chingleput ..	579,054	33,501	614,516	2,500,778	61	..	1,007	3,256,172	3,256,172	3,256,172
South Arcot ..	639,617	707,333	410,280	418,282	207	255	207	419,558	978,078	978,078
Tanjore ..	1,235,633	67,362	1,302,995	67,361	27	..	1,270	72,337	648,001	648,001
Madura ..	659,543	16,121	675,664	524,872	41	4,919	41	624,913	2,158,450	2,158,450
Tinnevely ..	1,669,102	64,435	1,633,537	..	28,869	..	..	28,869	369,710	369,710
South Canara {	356,123	13,198	369,321	..	..	..	..	379	379	379
Excise	386,769	6,754	393,523	..	..	..	..	96	96	96
Monopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,860,368	737,407	7,597,775	7,226,018	3,491	6,580	3,491	102,014	7,338,133	14,935,908

Districts.	QUANTITY SOLD IN 1878-79.						BALANCE IN STORE ON 31st MARCH 1879.			
	Home Consumption.	Supplied for curing Fish.	Inland Consumption.	Exportation by Sea.	Sold to the French Government.	Sent to other Districts.	Wastage written off.		Actual Quantity in Store.	Total.
							18	19		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
										22
Ganjam ..	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Vizagapatam ..	164,918	294	675,173	..	..	..	840,415	106,387	731,800	834,874
Godavari ..	294,749	..	4,730	..	..	..	299,479	64,224	363,703	114,077
Kistna ..	317,380	..	1,129	..	1,080	..	319,539	13,079	338,162	58,998
Nellore ..	329,207	238	56,694	..	..	8,603	394,832	66,251	461,083	398,160
Chingleput ..	241,918	..	167,604	..	..	..	399,522	14,759	414,281	711,101
South Arcot ..	173,891	..	1,253,585	..	..	..	1,427,426	101,841	1,529,267	813,737
Tanjore ..	391,187	1,003	176,090	63,730	86,540	..	399,198	18,042	417,240	1,666,905
Madura ..	112,508	1,974	6,837	..	12,000	93,411	727,421	37,271	864,021	560,838
Tinnevely ..	374,054	951	133,375	85,170	..	..	593,550	75,656	669,206	937,561
South Canara {	13,612	..	3,418	..	..	..	17,060	..	18,478	437,289
Excise	10,116	..	11,290	..	..	..	10,146	12,398	22,544	1,159,244
Monopoly	30,280	395	11,220	..	3,800	..	45,695	6,754	346,056	11,799
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,291	347,166
Total ..	2,705,683	4,855	2,570,130	138,900	103,420	102,014	5,625,002	576,655	8,131,003	8,731,251

The increase in the manufacture was most conspicuous in the districts of Ganjam, Godavari, Nellore, and Chingleput, and was due to the favorable nature of the season in the north of the Presidency. In the southern districts the season was generally unfavorable, and the manufacturers were still so far from having recovered from the effects of the famine that in many cases they had not the means to work their pans. Many of the poorer among them, and great numbers of the laborers in the Tanjore and Madura Districts who had emigrated to Ceylon had not returned. The result was in the south a poor outturn on the whole. In South Canara the decrease in the manufacture was due to the abandonment of the monopoly and the establishment of the excise system which was in force for the first time in the year under report. Under the circumstances, an outturn of nearly 29,000 maunds was as much as could have been expected. The prices realized for this excise salt were so remunerative that the excise manufacturers must have been greatly encouraged, and in fact have since extended their operations. The causes of the decrease in the sales of salt which has tended to increase the balance in hand are more particularly noticed below. Generally speaking, the decrease is attributed to the increased use of earth-salt in which the lower classes of the people were stimulated by the recent increase in the price of the licit article, and by the state of poverty to which large numbers of them were reduced by the famine.

The subjoined statement shows the quantity of salt manufactured, imported, and sold on Government account during the last five years:—

Items.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Manufactured or im-ported	I. MDS. 5,903,097	I. MDS. 10,436,668	I. MDS. 7,752,666	I. MDS. 4,943,601	I. MDS. 7,236,119
Received from other districts	146,090	14,580	..	227,657	c 102,014
Total ..	6,049,187	10,451,248	7,752,666	5,171,258	7,338,133
Home consumption ..	3,493,154	a 3,241,025	b 3,081,302	c 2,900,113	d 2,710,538
inland do. ..	3,025,620	3,236,139	3,101,322	3,042,637	2,570,130
Total ..	6,518,774	6,477,164	6,182,624	5,942,750	5,280,668
Exportation	702,482	772,091	294,840	183,120	138,900
Sold to the French Gov-ernment	55,656	56,951	56,018	57,955	103,420
Total ..	758,138	829,042	350,858	241,075	242,320

c Includes 1,881 Indian maunds of salt supplied for curing fish.

Do.	2,667	do.	do.	do.	do.
-----	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

c	Do.	3,355	do.	do.	do.	do.
---	-----	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

d	Do.	4,855	do.	do.	do.	do.
Sent from the Tigray and Kintse Districts to Amharke.						

increased faster than the supply, and stocks had been exceedingly short at the beginning of the year owing to the heavy sales of 1877-78 which were due to short stocks in the Ganjam District in that year.

[illegible]

/ At the Ganjam Depôt.

g At the Ichapur Depôt in the Ganjam District.

At all other places

i South Canara and Malabar imported salt.

k	No.	home made salt.
---	-----	-----------------

4 The monopoly rate was raised to Rs. 2-11-0 throughout the Presidency in December 1877 by Act XVII of 1877.

m Reduced rate sanctioned in the case of inferior salt manufactured in Fasli 1250 at Chinna Ganjam in the Kistna

District in order to secure its rapid sale.

n Rates obtained at sales by tender and auction of the reserve stock of Government salt in South Canara and Malabar.

REVENUE.—The salt revenue of 1878-79, including Customs duty on salt imported

	RS.
Sales for cash	106,68,609
Value of salt sold on credit realized during the year	34,07,179
Customs duty on salt	5,17,760
Miscellaneous receipts	40,187
Total ..	146,33,735

	RS.	
Sales for cash	106,68,609	
Value of salt sold on credit realized during the year	34,07,179	
Customs duty on salt	5,17,760	
Miscellaneous receipts	40,187	
Total ..	<u>146,33,735</u>	

by sea, miscellaneous receipts, and the value realized during the year of salt issued on credit both before and during it was Rs. 146,33,735 against Rs. 114,21,967 in 1877-78 as shown in the Accountant-General's accounts for that year. In neither of these totals is included the value of salt sold on credit and not paid for during the year (*vide* Controller-General's instructions embodied in the Board's Proceedings, dated 17th June 1878, No. 1,656). It must however be observed that the figure given for 1877-78 does not show the entire amount of actual realizations in that year, but shows this revenue *minus* the value of salt sold on credit in previous years and not realized which under the system formerly prevailing used to be credited at once to the revenue. This adjustment was rendered necessary because under the present system receipts actually realized are alone credited to revenue, and overcredits in former years had to be debited to 1877-78, as the accounts of previous years could not be reopened. Any comparison between the salt revenue shown in the revenue accounts for 1877-78 and 1878-79 would therefore be misleading.

The value of salt sold during the year under report amounted to Rs. 142,24,401, of which Rs. 106,68,609 (inclusive of Rs. 28,377 in deposit at the end of the year on account of salt paid for but not issued) were that of salt sold for cash and Rs. 35,84,169 that of salt issued on credit. Rs. 34,07,179 were realized on account of salt issued on credit both in the year under report and in the preceding year. The value of salt issued on credit and not paid for at the end of 1878-79 was Rs. 17,94,253 as against Rs. 16,17,263. In other words, increasing advantage is being taken of the credit system.

The increase or decrease in the quantity and value of salt sold for cash and on credit (whether paid for or not within the year) and issued for consumption on payment of excise duty in each district in 1878-79 as compared with the previous year is shown below :—

Districts.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,020,387	840,121	— 180,346	21,88,828	22,57,825	+ 68,997
Vizagapatam	363,616	299,479	— 64,137	7,88,817	8,04,851	+ 16,034
Godavari	336,514	319,539	— 16,975	7,06,170	8,55,958	+ 1,49,788
Kistna	512,086	385,991	+ 73,905	6,82,374	10,35,779	+ 3,53,405
Nellore	461,362	399,522	— 61,840	10,22,975	10,73,715	+ 50,740
Chingleput	1,531,025	1,427,425	— 106,599	32,20,256	38,24,199	+ 6,03,943
South Arcot	400,501	399,198	— 1,303	7,74,706	8,49,243	+ 74,537
Tanjore	734,374	633,007	— 101,367	13,74,777	15,31,877	+ 1,60,100
Madura	176,168	118,745	— 27,423	3,71,518	3,99,751	+ 28,233
Tinnevely	707,295	592,599	— 114,696	13,32,340	13,93,060	+ 60,720
South Canara	39,244	27,296	— 12,038	89,322	71,218	— 18,104
Malabar	94,318	45,300	— 49,018	2,12,921	1,21,737	— 91,184
Total	6,180,470	5,518,133	— 662,337	127,65,004	142,22,213	+ 14,57,209
Salt imported on private account	112,179	199,137	+ 86,958	2,33,222	5,17,760	+ 2,79,538
License fees for the manufacture of earth-salt in Cuddapah, Bellary, and Kurnool	..	..	..	4,399	8,118	+ 3,719
Salt sold for fish-curing	3,355	4,855	+ 1,500	1,468	2,188	+ 720
Other miscellaneous revenue	..	..	..	30,137	32,069	+ 1,932
Total	..	..	..	130,39,230	147,82,348	+ 17,43,118

From the above it will be seen that though the quantity of salt sold in 1878-79 was less by 662,337 maunds, or 10·7 per cent. than in 1877-78, its value was Rs. 14,57,209, or 11·4 per cent. more. This arises from the enhancement of the duty effected under Act XVIII of 1877. There was a decrease in the quantity of salt sold in every district in the Presidency save one. It was largest in Ganjam and was due to an unusual increase in the sales of the previous year when the trade anticipated that stocks would run out and therefore laid in large reserves. There was also a large decrease in Tinnevely and Chingleput. In the former it is stated to be due partly to the use of illicit salt in the neighboring districts of Trichinopoly and Madura, and partly to the fact that much of the salt offered for sale was of a high specific gravity, and was therefore not acceptable to the trade who buy by weight and sell by measure. In the latter it was the result partly of shortness of stock at the Madras Depôt during the first five months of the year, and partly of the want of demand from the Ceded Districts caused probably by the use of earth-salt. The decreases in Vizagapatam and Tanjore were due respectively to shortness of stock at the northern factories and to the use of illicit salt in the southern taluks and in the adjoining district of Trichinopoly, where a great number of instances of the systematic manufacture and extensive use thereof have lately been discovered. The decreases in Tanjore and Tinnevely include the decreases in the exportation by sea from those districts, due to the present rules for the prepayment of full duty on salt intended for export. The decrease in Nellore was due partly to the unusual increase in the sales of the previous year caused

by shortness of stock in the Chingleput District, and partly to the use of illicit salt in the Ceded Districts, and possibly also in the Nellore District itself. The decrease in Madura was chiefly in the home sales, and was mostly due, so far as it can be ascertained, to the use of illicit salt in the district. The decrease in Godavari was small, and is said to be due to the heavy rains of November and December last. In South Arcot there was a decrease of 43,789 maunds in the sales for home consumption almost exactly counterbalanced, according to the accounts, by a larger supply to the French Government. The accounts do not, however, in this case altogether represent the real state of the case. The actual supply of salt to the French Government of Pondicherry was much the same in 1878-79 as in previous years, but about double as much as usual was adjusted in the accounts. The fact, therefore, remains that in the sales of the South Arcot District there was the heavy fall above stated. It must be attributed to the use of earth-salt and also perhaps to smuggling from French Territory. The decreases in South Canara and Malabar are due to the cessation of sales on account of Government, but were compensated for by large imports of Bombay and foreign salt.

The increase in Kistna was due to the return of the Brinjarries to the trade which they had relinquished during the famine when the scarcity of fodder and of water made it difficult for them to feed their droves of pack cattle.

The annexed statement shows the quantity of salt imported on private account during the year under report as compared with the previous two years :—

26

Districts.	1876-77.						1877-78.						1878-79.					
	Quantity imported free of Duty.	Quantity imported on which Duty was collected.	Duty at Rs. 1-13-0 per Maund.	Double Duty.	Total Duty.	Quantity imported free of Duty.	Quantity imported on which Duty was collected.	Duty at Rs. 1-13-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 per Maund.	Double Duty.	Total Duty.	Quantity imported free of Duty.	Quantity imported on which Duty was collected.	Duty at Rs. 2-8-0 per Maund.	Double Duty.	Total Duty.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Vizagapadam ..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1			
Madras ..	..	143	260	..	260	..	208	429	..	429	..	229	575	..	575			
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	48	..	48	..	129	325	..	325			
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	17	..	17			
Madura ..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
South Canara ..	18,596	72,589	1,31,567	1,322	1,32,889	66,779	71,653	1,45,927	1,574	1,47,501	90,855	116,279	2,92,174	4,782	2,96,956			
Malabar ..	83,741	48,263	87,476	..	87,476	203,243	40,293	90,201	..	90,201	402,104	81,893	2,19,886	..	2,19,886			
Total ..	102,337	120,997	2,19,307	1,322	2,20,629	270,022	112,179	2,36,605	1,574	2,38,179	492,959	199,137	5,12,978	4,782	5,17,760			
Adjustment in the Accountant-General's Office for Madras ..	..	..	..	..	178	For Malabar and South Arcot ..										..		
					2,20,807					2,38,222	504,939							

* Quantity imported from Bombay into the Malabar District on which differential duty was levied.

CHARGES.—The charges under salt amounted to Rs. 15,30,046 (exclusive of refunds) as shown below, against Rs. 13,29,594 in 1877-78 and Rs. 15,97,935 in 1876-77, and a Budget and Regular Estimate of Rs. 19,40,000 and Rs. 17,76,000 respectively:—

Items.	1877-78.			1878-79.			Difference.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
<i>Establishment and Contingencies.</i>									
1. Salaries of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Collectors.	44,959	11	6	71,993	1	1	+	27,033	5 7
2. Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	75,453	4	1	70,370	6	11	—	5,083	13 2
3. Clerks, Servants and Guards	1,09,014	9	11	1,38,252	2	0	+	29,237	8 1
4. Temporary Establishment	2,286	2	10	4,495	6	6	+	2,209	3 8
5. Preventive do.	1,90,628	2	3	1,91,338	1	11	+	709	15 8
6. Travelling and Tentage allowances	11,427	4	3	15,924	7	5	+	4,497	3 2
7. Petty Construction and Repairs and Petty Works for the manufacture and storage of Salt	1,68,810	5	8	1,21,823	13	1	—	46,986	8 7
8. Service Postage	2,699	5	0	3,394	5	0	+	695	0 0
9. Miscellaneous	1,12,618	9	7	42,052	7	2	—	70,566	2 5
Total	7,17,897	7	1	6,59,644	3	1	—	58,253	4 0
<i>Salt Purchase and Freight.</i>									
10. Purchase of Salt	4,77,457	10	11	6,72,782	5	6	+	1,95,324	10 7
11. Freight on imported Salt	25,369	12	0	20,800	9	2	—	4,489	2 10
12. Conveying and storing Salt	49,271	7	4	1,45,708	14	0	+	96,437	6 8
13. Cost and Repair of weighing machines	4,483	6	10	17,175	13	2	+	12,692	6 4
14. Cost of exporting Salt and gathering and destroying spontaneous Salt	42,389	3	4	4,669	14	6	—	37,719	4 10
15. Miscellaneous	12,725	0	6	9,183	15	1	—	3,541	1 5
Total	6,11,696	8	11	8,70,401	7	5	+	2,58,704	14 6
Grand Total	13,29,594	0	0	15,30,045	10	6	+	2,00,451	10 6

The increase occurred chiefly under the heads of payment to manufacturers on account of Kudivaram and conveying and storing salt, the quantity made and stored during the year being Maunds 7,226,048 against Maunds 4,918,587 in 1877-78. The increase under the 1st, 3rd and 6th heads was, of course, due to the establishment of the Commissioner's office.

INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.—The incidence of the net Salt Revenue (exclusive of cost price) on the population was 6 annas and 8 pies per head. This cannot, however, be taken as correctly representing the burden of taxation, as a large quantity of salt sold in this Presidency finds its way into Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and other Foreign States, while on the other hand duty is paid at Bombay on salt imported from that place into the West Coast Districts.

The year was in some ways a fortunate one and in some ways the reverse. On the whole manufacture prospered and much was done to restore to a safe level the stocks of salt held at the more important depôts which had in some cases been dangerously depleted owing to the heavy sales and the adverse season of the preceding year.

But the decrease in the sales was great almost beyond all precedent under similar circumstances of an enhancement of price. The actual loss of population due to the famine must, of course, have affected the sales injuriously, though to what precise extent it is difficult to estimate. The decrease is believed by the Commissioner to be due not so much to this cause and the impoverishment of the people as to the use of illicit earth salt. Having brought the subject of the extensive use of earth salt prominently to the notice of Government, he has been authorized to grant rewards for the detection of offences against the salt laws to an adequate extent and without delay. It has taken some time to make the rules passed on the subject generally known, but they are now working well, especially in the Southern Districts. In the north, owing to the inefficiency of some of the officers in charge of districts and to other causes, progress has been slower, except in the Vizagapatam District, where the Police Force specially entertained for the protection of the salt revenue has been greatly strengthened and is working well. Arrangements are in

Tanjore. Madura.
Trichinopoly. South Arcot.

progress for the entertainment of similar special forces in the districts noted in the margin, and the manufacture and sale of earth salt has been prohibited since 1st January 1879 in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool. On the West Coast the special coast and inland salt guards sanctioned some time back have been entertained, and have, it is confidently hoped, done fairly good work.

Further causes for the failure during the year under report of the revenue to reach the amount both of the budget and of the regular estimate are that the sales of the reserve stocks of Government salt held in Malabar and South Canara were by no means so successful as was anticipated, and that the purchasers of large quantities in Malabar failed in their contract to remove and pay for them by the 31st of March. The reasons therefor alleged by the trade are that salt can be imported from Goa at cheaper rates than the Government stocks were offered at, and that the salt now being imported on private account from Bombay is of much superior quality to that which the Government were formerly content to accept and which now fills their stores and must be eventually sold at a heavy loss. The place, however, as regards consumption by the public of the unsold and sold but uncleared stocks of Government salt having been filled; and more than filled, by increased duty-free importations from Bombay, the salt revenue of the Empire has not been affected by the local failure to realize the estimates, which for one reason is not to be regretted, viz., that the causes which have produced this result on the West Coast have also proved that private enterprise is fully adequate to the supply thereof with salt, a point on which some doubt was at one time felt.

Among minor subjects of interest which have occupied attention or have been under discussion during the year under report may be mentioned the following.

THE EXPERIMENTAL INTRODUCTION OF THE EXCISE SYSTEM OF MANUFACTURE AND SALE IN THE CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.—This question has several times been considered by the Board and Government. No final decision has yet been arrived at, and it is believed that the first factories on the East Coast to be worked on the excise system will probably be those of Vadasamanjari and Covelong to the south of Madras, and that facilities are likely to be offered to private adventurers for the opening of new salt factories on such sites as they may be able to select in the neighbourhood of that city itself. But the experiment cannot safely be tried until ample reserves have been accumulated to meet the contingency of its failure. This the Commissioner considers will certainly not be before 1881.

TESTS OF STORAGE AND SALES.—These subjects are of the greatest importance to the revenue and have occupied much attention during the year. A very great advance has been made in the tests applied to storage by the reweighment of salt heaps by Salt Deputy Collectors with the results that the common form of cheating by the overstorage of salt by subordinates has become much more difficult of perpetration, and has frequently been detected and punished, and that in one district a

continued system of most serious frauds has been brought to light. A beginning has also been made towards the establishment of a proper system to ensure the accuracy and honesty of the conduct of sales by the appointment of a well-paid and trustworthy agency at the Madras Salt Depot for the sole duty of reweighing a portion taken at hazard of every consignment of salt passed out. Steps are being taken for the extension of this system to all the salt depôts of the Presidency. Necessary preliminaries were to require that all consignments exceeding in size the capacity of a single lift of the weighing machines in use should be removed from the depôts in packages *each containing the same weight of salt*, so that by the test weighment of a few the average of the whole might be determined, and to provide all the depôts with suitable weighing machines in sufficient numbers and in good repair. The Government have approved of the proposals submitted to them as to the requirement that all consignments of salt exceeding two maunds shall be removed from the platforms in bags, and good progress has been made towards the provision of weighing machines and towards fitting them with proper means of adjustment. Those already in use have also as a rule been brought into a very fairly satisfactory state of repair.

EXPORT OF SALT BY SEA.—This was formerly allowed, where surplus stocks not required for the supply of the country itself were available, on the payment of a price for the salt which did not equal the cost of making it. This anomaly has been corrected, and loss of revenue by the possible clandestine relanding of cargoes declared for export has been prevented by the adoption of a rule that no salt shall be sold for export save at the full monopoly rate. The result up to the present has been that the export trade in salt has been destroyed. But it will probably revive at least to British Indian ports, as has before been the case under similar circumstances in the Bombay Presidency, if stimulated by the concession of an allowance to cover wastage in transit. Salt for export was formerly supplied at so cheap a rate that wastage in transit was a matter of no importance and was not complained of by the trade. It is now, of course, otherwise. The question of granting such an allowance is under consideration. In the mean time the temporary suspension of the export trade has been rather an advantage to the department than otherwise, as it has tended to raise the stocks in hand, which are still at a lower level than is expedient or perhaps even safe.

STAMPS.—The stamp revenue yielded Rupees 53,02,093 exhibiting the large increase of Rupees 4,09,877 over the revenue in 1877-78. It is in fact the highest revenue ever realized. The revenue for the last four years has been as follows :—

	RS.
1875-76	50,19,708
1876-77	49,93,366
1877-78	48,92,216
1878-79	53,02,093

The increase was in both judicial and non-judicial stamps and is ascribed to the restoration of the country to its normal state after two years of famine, to large transactions rendered necessary during the famine, and the renewal of abkâri leases during the year. The increase or decrease of revenue in each district is shown below :—

	RS.		RS.
Ganjam	+ 4,534	Trichinopoly	+ 11,698
Vizagapatam	+ 11,010	Madura	+ 32,882
Godavari	+ 20,345	Tinnevely	+ 24,769
Kistna	+ 16,853	Coimbatore	+ 8,287
Nellore	+ 25,014	Nilgiris	+ 3,637
Cuddapah	+ 23,409	Salem	+ 17,355
Bellary	+ 23,009	South Canara	+ 15,267
Kurnool	+ 34,300	Malabar	+ 24,601
Madras	+ 35,298	Superintendent of Stamps	+ 9,724
Chingleput	+ 17,964	Mysore	+ 2,731
North Arcot	+ 17,888		
South Arcot	+ 15,256	Total	+ 4,09,877
Tanjore	+ 44,580		

It will be observed that there was an increase in all districts except South Canara. The decrease in this district is under Judicial stamps, and it is attributed by the Collector to the operation of the new Civil Procedure Code which is believed to be calculated to discourage litigation in many cases. This is probably not the true cause as the same effect has not been observed elsewhere. It appears that fever was unusually prevalent in this district during the year, and this may have prevented the people from resorting to the Courts as much as usual.

The following statements show the realizations at the General Stamp Office and the receipts and issue of stamped papers during the year 1878-79 as compared with 1877-78:—

Statement showing the Realization in the Stamp Office during 1878-79 as compared with 1877-78.

	1877-78.			1878-79.			Difference.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Amount realised for impressing non-Judicial stamps on documents presented by private parties ..	90,946	9	0	27,124	15	0	— 63,821	10	0
Amount realised for affixing special adhesive stamps on documents presented by private parties ..	31,371	9	0	70,753	9	0	+ 39,382	0	0
Amount realised by sale of Court fee adhesive stamps ..	72,840	0	0	1,05,480	0	0	+ 32,640	0	0
Total ..	1,95,158	2	0	2,03,358	8	0	+ 8,200	6	0

Abstract Statement of Stamped Papers and Adhesive Stamps received and issued during 1878-79 as compared with 1877-78.

	1877-78.			1878-79.			Difference.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
<i>Receipts.</i>									
Non-Judicial stamps (impressed) ..	8,86,713	15	0	14,67,050	10	0	+ 5,80,336	11	0
Do. do. (adhesive) ..	2,30,286	0	0	1,74,460	0	0	— 55,826	0	0
Court fee stamps (impressed) ..	12,16,388	13	0	..	..	..	— 12,16,388	13	0
Do. do. (adhesive) ..	21,58,230	0	0	37,35,615	0	0	+ 15,77,385	0	0
Postage, Service Postage, and Telegraph stamps ..	21,30,677	7	0	20,00,036	3	0	— 1,30,641	4	0
Total ..	66,22,296	3	0	73,77,161	13	0	+ 7,54,865	10	0
<i>Issues.</i>									
Non-Judicial stamps (impressed) ..	18,36,385	1	0	17,07,324	4	0	— 1,29,060	13	0
Do. do. (adhesive) ..	1,65,633	0	0	1,96,430	13	0	+ 30,797	13	0
Court fee stamps (impressed) ..	65,613	4	0	26,53,943	1	0	+ 25,88,329	13	0
Do. do. (adhesive) ..	35,74,732	8	0	35,54,975	0	0	— 19,757	8	0
Postage, Service Postage, and Telegraph stamps ..	21,60,330	11	0	18,78,430	8	4	— 2,81,900	2	8
Total ..	78,02,694	8	0	99,91,103	10	4	+ 21,88,409	2	4

Owing to the discontinuance of the practice of impressing bi-color stamps on private materials from 1st July 1878 the amount realised for impressing non-Judicial stamps on documents presented at the office amounted only to Rs. 27,124-15-0 against Rupees 90,946 in the previous year. The realizations during the first quarter of the year,

when the practice of stamping was in force, were however in excess of the receipts during the corresponding period of the previous year by Rupees 6,642-4-0. The sum collected for affixing special adhesive stamps was more than double that realised in the previous year owing no doubt to the discontinuance of the practice of stamping. The Court fees adhesive stamps yielded Rupees 1,05,480 or Rupees 32,640 in excess of the previous year.

The large receipts and issues of stamps were owing to the increased demands already explained. The issues under Court fees stamps (impressed) represent stamps destroyed under the orders of the Government of India. Stamps to the value of Rupees 15,590-14-0 were destroyed by the Board of Revenue having been returned by Collectors as obsolete.

The charges on account of stamps amounted to Rupees 1,46,036 against Rupees 1,45,596 in 1877-78.

The following statement shows the incidence of Stamp duty on the population of each district:—

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam ..	0	1	4	South Arcot ..	0	1	9
Vizagapatam ..	0	1	3	Tanjore ..	0	4	10
Godavari ..	0	3	1	Trichinopoly ..	0	1	11
Kistna ..	0	1	11	Madura ..	0	2	9
Nellore ..	0	1	10	Tinnevely ..	0	3	1
Cuddapah ..	0	1	11	Coimbatore ..	0	1	7
Bellary ..	0	1	9	Nilgiris ..	0	9	5
Kurnool ..	0	1	11	Salem ..	0	1	6
Madras ..	1	6	10	South Canara ..	0	3	4
Ghingleput ..	0	1	10	Malabar ..	0	5	4
North Arcot ..	0	1	6				
				Average ..	0	2	8

The following statement shows in one view the incidence of the principal taxes on the population of this Presidency:—

	Rate per Head.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue ..	1	9	3
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ..	0	3	0
License Tax ..	0	0	5
Salt ..	0	6	8
Stamps ..	0	2	8
Customs ..	0	1	0

LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT IV OF 1871.—The following statement shows the Receipts and Charges of Local Funds under Act IV of 1871 for the year 1878-79:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Amount.	Total.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance on the 31st March 1878	...	6,50,134	1. Public Works—			
Receipts—			New Works—			
1. Allotments from General Revenues ...	3,97,106		Communications ...	6,35,835		
2. Rates and Taxes ...	42,91,597		Civil Buildings ...	33,002		
3. Fees in Schools and Training Institutions.	20,168		Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	22,924	6,91,761	
4. Contributions from Municipalities ...	24,316		Repairs—			
5. Receipts of Endowed, &c., Foundations ...	3,74,104		Communications ...	13,79,287		
6. Miscellaneous Items.	10,50,480		Civil Buildings ...	19,437		
		61,58,271	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	53,036		
			Establishment ...		14,56,760	
			Contributions ...		5,12,060	
			Tools and Plant ...		13,038	
			Miscellaneous ...		41,986	
					6,629	27,22,304
			2. Education—			
			Inspection ...		67,527	
			Local Fund Schools ...		2,03,918	
			Purchase of Books, &c. ...		17,274	
			Salary Grants ...		11,227	
			Results do. ...		83,183	
			Contributions ...		1,000	
			Miscellaneous ...		2,655	3,85,884
			3. Sanitary, Medical Services, and Charitable Institutions—			
			Hospitals and Dispensaries ...		2,21,357	
			Vaccine Establishment ...		1,12,815	
			Medical Practitioners ...		2,975	
			Sanitary Establishments, cleansing of Tanks and Wells, &c. ...		2,01,846	
			Markets ...		14,021	
			Choultries ...		2,60,891	
			Bungalow Establishments, &c. ...		18,162	
			Contributions ...		66,076	
			Miscellaneous ...		22,232	9,40,368
			4. Miscellaneous ...		1,16,337	1,16,337
			Total Charges ...			41,64,893
			Balance on the 31st March 1879 ...			26,43,512
Total ...		68,08,405	Total ...			68,08,405

The details of Local Fund Administration are given in Chapter IX.

SPECIAL LOCAL FUNDS.—The following abstract statement shows the receipts and charges of the several Special Local Funds under the control of the Board of Revenue during the year under report :—

Funds.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jungle Conservancy Fund.	59,519	2,34,560	2,94,079	1,71,264	1,22,815
2. Cattle Pound Fund ...	44,075	2,14,746	2,58,821	2,36,726	22,095
3. Endowment Fund ...	4,976	14,371	19,347	8,213	11,134
4. Village Service Fund.	9,33,697	24,09,020	33,42,717	23,51,181	9,91,536
5. Canal and Ferry Fund.	1,36,027	34,769	1,70,796	4,799	1,65,997
6. Irrigation Cess Fund.	27,195	35,657	62,852	35,807	27,045
7. Buckingham Canal do.	36,938	49,071	86,009	3,658	82,351
Total ...	12,42,427	29,92,194	42,34,621	28,11,648	14,22,973

The total receipts of all the funds including the opening balances amounted to Rs. 42,34,621 and the expenditure was Rs. 28,11,648, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,22,973.

JUNGLE CONSERVANCY FUND.—The receipts and expenditure of the Jungle Conservancy Fund in 1878-79 were Rs. 2,34,560 and Rs. 1,71,264 against Rs. 1,53,657 and Rs. 2,04,625 respectively in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 80,903 under receipts and a decrease of Rs. 33,361 under expenditure. The increase under receipts is attributable to the greater demand for firewood and timber caused by the recovery of the districts from the effects of the late famine and to large arrears of rents of the previous year having been collected during the year under report. The decrease under expenditure was less than that of the previous year owing to its having been restricted under the impression that the expected receipts would not be fully realized.

CATTLE POUND FUND.—There were 5,616 pounds at the close of 1877-78. During the year under report, twenty pounds were abolished and fifty newly constructed, thus making a total of 5,646 pounds at the end of the year under report.

VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.—The Village Service Cess Act was in force in the districts of Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Salem, and in a portion of the Chingleput District.

The receipts and charges of the Village Service Fund were Rs. 24,09,020 and Rs. 23,51,181 in 1878-79 against Rs. 20,11,481 and Rs. 18,96,752 respectively in the preceding year. The increased collections are due to the more favorable character of the season and to the collection of large arrears during the year under report. The increase under expenditure is due to arrears of salaries for 1877-78 having been disbursed during the year.

CHAPTER VI.—SANITARY AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

EMIGRATION.—There was a decrease in the number of emigrants owing to the improvement in the season, especially in the districts of Madura and Tinnevely. Moreover there was very little demand for labor in the Ceylon market, large numbers having gone there during the famine in search of employment. There was considerable increase in the emigration to British Burma, especially from the Ganjam District. The following statement shows the number of emigrants and immigrants during the last four years :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Emigrants	98,258	197,979	169,089	117,148
Immigrants	82,053	91,145	92,317	88,864

The following statement shows the countries to which emigration took place :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
To Mauritius and Bourbon ..	2,507	2,558	2,844	3,697
„ Ceylon	87,509	184,919	152,073	99,146
„ British Burma	3,118	2,628	4,018	7,337
„ West Indies	908	2,881	1,654	105
„ other places	4,216	4,993	8,500	6,863
Total	98,258	197,979	169,089	117,148

During the year under report emigration to the Fiji Islands was declared legal, but no agency has as yet been established.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS-ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS
UNDER ACT IV OF 1871.

As in the previous year, the usual Provincial Grants for roads were withheld, but a sum of Rs. 90,000* was specially sanctioned in consideration of the enhanced price of salt in the Chatterpore Circle and of the insolvent state of the funds in the Saidapet and Nilgiri Circles. The grant allowed to the Chatterpore Circle was subsequently withdrawn by Government, the salt duty having been equalized throughout the Presidency. This withdrawal reduced the grant to Rs. 70,000, which added to the grants sanctioned for old rate schools and for general purposes makes a total of Rs. 97,968† for the year.	
* Chatterpore	Rs. 20,000
Saidapet	55,000
Nilgiris	15,000
Total ...	90,000
† For Roads	
" Schools	Rs. 70,000
" General purposes	13,338
	14,630
Total ...	97,968

The total actual receipts of the year including the balance at its commencement, viz., Rs. 6,50,134, amounted to Rs. 68,08,405, of which Rs. 3,97,106 were the grants sanctioned from Provincial Funds for roads, &c., and the receipts from Special Funds, Rs. 42,91,597 were realized from rates and taxes, Rs. 20,168 were fees from schools and the remainder, Rs. 14,49,400, was composed of contributions from Municipalities, receipts from endowed institutions, refunds of Public Works expenditure and other miscellaneous items.

Rs. 42,91,597 were realized from rates and taxes against Rs. 32,06,704 in the previous year. The large increase is due to larger collections of arrears of land-cess, the season having been more favorable than in the previous year, to larger income from tolls by the opening of 26 new toll-gates, and to the arrears of contributions from Municipalities on account of the Local Fund share of tolls having been paid in the year under report.

The receipts from miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 10,50,480 against Rs. 2,33,992. The increase is attributable to a larger amount of Public Works refunds having been credited under this head subject to the adjustment of famine expenditure and to balances of Loan Funds in two circles having been drawn and credited in the year.

The total expenditure aggregated Rs. 41,64,893, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,43,512 on the 31st March 1879. Rs. 27,22,304 were spent on works by the Public Works Department and by Other Agency including cost of supervision by the Public Works Department and Tools and Plant, Rs. 3,85,884 on education, Rs. 9,40,368 on sanitary and medical purposes, and the remainder on other objects of a miscellaneous nature. Under orders from the Government of India Local Funds are charged with a fixed rate of 2½ per cent. on actual outlay on Public Works on account of tools and plant with retrospective effect from 1st April 1877 instead of the actual charges incurred on this account.

Of the sum of Rs. 27,22,304 mentioned above, the actual outlay on Public Works was Rs. 21,48,521 which is made up of Rs. 6,91,761 spent on the construction of new roads, school-houses and dispensaries, and Rs. 14,56,760 on the maintenance of existing roads and in repairing the educational and other miscellaneous buildings, &c., under the management of the Local Fund Boards. The following statement shows the number of miles of Local Fund roads constructed and maintained in the several districts and the expenditure incurred thereon :—

Districts.	NEW WORKS.		REPAIRS.	
	Number of Miles constructed.	Amount spent.	Number of Miles kept in repair.	Amount spent.
	MILES.	RS.	MILES.	RS.
1. Ganjam	15	35,545	660	1,20,609
2. Vizagapatam	30	18,829	738	48,138
3. Godavari	71	70,725	631	48,227
4. Kistna	6	23,352	536	54,978
5. Nellore	63	25,739	613	70,420
6. Cuddapah	...	1,741	1,070	61,000
7. Bellary	16	4,965	870	39,259
8. Kurnool	8	3,514	307	41,762
9. Chingleput	51	10,411	662	46,579
10. North Arcot	7	1,501	340	7,520
11. South Arcot	...	15,432	1,038	82,758
12. Tanjore	46	19,068	1,178	93,188
13. Trichinopoly	5	5,002	541	67,679
14. Madura	...	19,646	...	1,08,550
15. Tinnevely	3	2,593	705	73,517
16. Coimbatore	...	...	234	20,123
17. Nilgiris	...	...	185	19,489
18. Salem	...	...	...	1,738
19. South Canara	7	5,443	809	43,507
20. Malabar	65	14,893	1,147	1,66,493
Total ...	393	2,78,399	12,264	12,15,534

The outlay on the construction of new roads and on the up-keep of the existing roads was Rs. 2,78,399 and Rs. 12,15,534 against Rs. 4,07,184 and Rs. 13,73,766 of the previous year respectively. This diminution was caused partly by the orders of the Government of India directing restriction of all expenditure to the utmost limits compatible with efficiency in consequence of the financial pressure and partly to operations having been conducted under famine administration in distressed circles. The object of the restriction was to swell the savings by reducing the expenditure of sanctioned allotments for road works to the lowest possible limit, and even surrendering them altogether where such a measure might be found practicable in order to adjust the outlay incurred from Famine Funds. Later in the year, the order was relaxed and instructions were issued to carry out works to an extent not exceeding one-third of the available unspent balances of Local Funds remaining on the 31st December 1878 in each famine circle. With regard to non-famine circles, Superintending Engineers concerned were, in February 1879, directed to make every effort to expend as much as possible out of allotments available for works which were carried out by Public Works Agency, but it was then too late in the year to spend the full allotments.

The Educational Inspectorate cost Rs. 67,527. There were 144 Inspecting Schoolmasters at work during the year; they visited 16,331 villages and prepared 13,343 schools for inspection.

The expenditure on Local Fund Schools amounted to Rs. 2,03,018. The year opened with 1,311 schools, of which 308 were on the salaried system and the remaining 1,003 on the combined system of salary and results grants. During the year under report, the number of schools rose to 1,525, 320 being schools with salaried masters with an attendance of 9,998 pupils and 1,205 on the Combined system with 28,668 pupils. The schools on the Salary system have been reported on favorably while the working of those on the combined system has generally proved successful except in a few cases in which the schools had to be closed for want of proper masters and for want of attendance.

The number of private schools which obtained Salary and Results grants during the year was 3,487. The total amount earned was Rs. 11,227 in salary grants and Rs. 83,183 in results grants. The falling off in the number of the latter class of schools and the amount earned by them is chiefly attributable to the severity of the new Results Grants Rules.			
Salary Grant Schools	...	...	186
Results do. do.	...	...	3,301
Total	...	...	3,487

The cost of the up-keep of the Local Fund Dispensaries amounted to Rs. 2,21,357. There were at the beginning of the year 101 dispensaries including the chuttrum dispensaries of the Tanjore Circle. During the year the number increased to 107 by the opening of four new and the addition of two chuttrum dispensaries. The number of patients treated in these institutions was 533,415 against 430,179 in the previous year and 344,856 in 1876-77. This considerable and steady increase shows that these institutions are becoming more and more appreciated by the people and are freely resorted to.

The Vaccine Establishment attached to the several Local Fund Circles cost Rs. 1,12,815. Thirty-five Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 551 Vaccinators (including Probationary and Pupil Vaccinators) were at work during the year. The total number of cases operated upon by them was 364,397, of which 335,748 or 92.13 per cent. proved successful. The cost per case was Annas 4 and Pies 11. Vaccination work was much retarded by the prevalence of small-pox and fever during the year. Apart from these causes, it is reported that prejudices against vaccination still exist in some parts of the country and compulsory vaccination is suggested as a remedy. A draft bill on the subject is now under reference to the Board and to the Presidents of all Local Fund and Municipal Boards.

The outlay on Sanitation amounted to Rs. 2,01,846 made up of —

	1878-79.	1877-78.
	RS.	RS.
1. Cleansing of tanks and wells...	50,389	82,304
2. Improving village-sites ...	8,881	12,957
3. Sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals.	4,288	7,918
4. Scavenging villages and towns ...	1,33,300	1,04,312
5. Miscellaneous...	4,988	17,838
Total	2,01,846	2,25,329

Compared with the expenditure on these objects in the previous year, there was a decrease in all the items except the fourth under which head the outlay exceeded last year's figure by Rs. 28,988. The excess is due to the employment of additional Maistries, scavengers, &c., in places where they were deemed desirable.

After the introduction of Local Fund Act IV of 1871, it was found that the revenue raised under it in the Malabar District was inadequate to meet the most pressing requirements of the district. This financial difficulty was at first met for a time by means of large annual grants from Provincial Funds, but in consequence of the withdrawal of these grants it was considered absolutely necessary that some steps should be taken for the provision of additional funds, and accordingly the re-imposition of the house-tax was at first sanctioned by Government on the distinct understanding, however, that it should only be levied in amshoms (group of villages) in which full provision is made for the elementary educational requirements of the people. Before this measure was carried out it was determined to attain the object in view by raising the land-cess as the Government assessment, which under the provisions of Act IV of 1871 is taken as the annual rent value of land held on ryotwari tenure for the purpose of calculating such cess, bears a much smaller proportion to the true rent value in Malabar than in other parts of the country. Accordingly a draft bill for doubling the land-cess was introduced into the Local Legislative Council and became law a

Act I of 1878. Under this enactment the levy of two annas instead of one anna in the rupee of assessment was authorized; by this measure, which came into force from 1st July 1878, the revenue from this source has been doubled and insolvency averted.

DISTRICT PRESS.—The estimated value of the work turned out at the District Presses during the year is Rupees 1,68,085, or 6.5 per cent. higher than 1877-78. The increase is due mainly to the printing of lists of persons liable to pay the License Tax for publication in the District Gazettes. The following statement shows the value of work turned out in each district and the receipts and charges for 1878-79 as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Receipts and Charges of the District Presses for the Year 1878-79.

Districts.	1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Estimate of the Value of Work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the Value of Work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ..	9,853	904	3,021	10,497	601	6,422
Vizagapatam ..	7,290	460	2,856	8,788	918	3,269
Godavari ..	5,907	731	3,015	6,455	511	4,683
Kistna ..	5,422	390	3,205	5,588	313	3,040
Nellore ..	12,088	371	3,653	13,633	525	2,904
Cuddapah ..	6,788	522	3,305	7,788	1,153	3,364
Bellary ..	6,811	227	5,260	7,562	700	5,445
Kurnool ..	8,094	678	2,896	8,358	894	3,377
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	7,736	279	3,419	7,847	212	5,477
North Arcot ..	10,017	351	4,670	9,361	462	4,184
South Arcot ..	9,291	265	3,231	9,909	229	3,484
Tanjore ..	11,243	926	3,633	13,895	1,766	3,380
Trichinopoly ..	5,976	2,438	3,255	7,063	852	3,014
Madura ..	9,837	1,205	3,496	10,852	1,856	2,902
Tinnevely ..	6,827	907	3,848	8,553	1,207	4,123
Coimbatore ..	6,285	93	5,596	7,728	1,782	4,121
Nilgiris ..	2,719	135	4,527	..	155	5,555
Salem ..	7,798	386	5,464	7,337	445	4,169
South Canara ..	8,524	1,438	3,252	7,785	1,332	3,474
Malabar ..	9,284	1,233	5,169	9,086	704	5,205
Total ..	1,57,790	13,939	76,771	1,68,085	16,617	81,592

There was an increase both in receipts and charges. The increase in the receipts was due to enhancement of the rate levied for private work so as to correspond with the charges demanded by proprietors of private newspapers, and the increase in the charges is owing to renewal of stock in several districts and employment of temporary establishments to overtake the large amount of work entailed by the printing of License Tax Notices.

A.—Statement showing the Cultivation of Government or Ryotwar Lands in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1878-79.

Districts.	Dry.								
	Extent.			Assessment.					
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ganjam ..	Rs. 1,03,044	Rs. 1,04,114	Rs. 1,070	..	Rs. 1,23,924	Rs. 1,23,205	Rs. ..	Rs. 629	
Vizagapatam ..	49,044	50,311	1,267	..	56,097	57,515	1,418	..	
Godavari ..	2,52,502	2,19,573	..	32,929	6,05,225	5,21,457	..	83,768	
Kistna ..	12,52,890	11,80,408	..	72,482	19,22,569	17,97,892	..	1,24,677	
Nellore ..	5,58,318	5,64,885	6,567	..	7,17,856	7,31,395	13,539	..	
Cuddapah ..	8,55,613	9,35,811	80,198	..	7,70,813	7,96,641	25,828	..	
Bellary ..	16,07,826	16,62,607	54,781	..	11,78,354	11,70,329	..	8,025	
Kurnool ..	8,72,778	8,71,116	..	1,662	9,45,059	9,24,809	..	20,250	
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chingleput ..	1,30,115	1,55,118	25,003	..	2,15,692	1,92,178	..	23,514	
North Arcot ..	3,33,029	3,49,959	16,930	..	5,29,284	5,81,349	52,065	..	
South Arcot ..	7,55,472	8,09,923	54,451	..	14,47,322	15,80,680	1,33,358	..	
Tanjore ..	1,90,829	1,96,200	5,371	..	2,81,470	2,98,053	16,583	..	
Trichinopoly ..	6,57,502	6,68,752	11,250	..	6,31,285	6,37,208	5,923	..	
Madura ..	5,46,168	5,26,179	..	19,989	7,54,398	7,31,487	..	22,911	
Tinnevely ..	8,27,989	7,85,134	..	42,855	6,99,119	6,66,032	..	33,087	
Coimbatore ..	17,60,412	17,44,152	..	16,260	16,31,421	16,08,122	..	23,299	
Nilgris ..	51,116	62,814	11,698	..	25,829	46,059	20,230	..	
Salem ..	7,88,180	7,73,722	..	14,458	9,73,327	9,50,639	..	22,688	
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	6,33,718	6,27,142	..	6,576	
Total ..	1,15,92,827	1,16,60,778	2,68,586	2,00,635	1,41,42,762	1,40,42,282	2,68,944	3,69,424	
Net ..	..	..	67,951	..	..	..	..	1,00,480	

A.—Statement showing the Cultivation of Government or Ryotwar Lands in the several Districts, &c.—continued.

Districts.	Wet.								
	Extent.			Assessment.					
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Ganjam ..	Rs. 1,73,392	Rs. 1,70,881	Rs. ..	Rs. 2,511	Rs. 4,97,298	Rs. 4,82,898	Rs. ..	Rs. 14,400	
Vizagapatam ..	21,537	23,577	2,040	..	1,12,496	1,27,887	15,391	..	
Godavari ..	2,88,072	3,12,195	24,123	..	17,79,687	18,31,818	52,131	..	
Kistna ..	1,80,500	1,97,181	16,681	..	10,51,916	11,41,872	89,956	..	
Nellore ..	1,52,786	1,54,275	1,489	..	8,52,478	8,61,172	8,694	..	
Cuddapah ..	87,985	97,243	9,258	..	6,61,335	7,14,305	52,970	..	
Bellary ..	91,596	1,06,428	14,832	..	5,25,453	5,86,893	61,440	..	
Kurnool ..	23,274	25,254	1,980	..	1,63,796	1,85,243	21,447	..	
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chingleput ..	1,39,827	2,56,115	66,288	..	8,41,694	10,29,766	1,88,072	..	
North Arcot ..	1,72,746	1,90,615	17,869	..	10,07,826	11,70,755	1,62,929	..	
South Arcot ..	2,49,506	2,57,951	8,445	..	14,29,187	14,66,957	37,770	..	
Tanjore ..	7,26,854	7,30,676	3,822	..	36,86,813	37,41,919	55,106	..	
Trichinopoly ..	1,28,161	1,26,849	..	1,312	6,31,807	6,25,014	..	6,793	
Madura ..	1,24,412	1,25,582	1,170	..	5,73,013	5,72,247	..	764	
Tinnevely ..	1,71,112	1,53,595	..	17,517	15,46,400	14,39,821	..	1,06,579	
Coimbatore ..	82,829	82,803	..	26	6,17,998	6,10,035	..	7,963	
Nilgris ..	..	12,970	12,970	..	4,53,854	3,382	3,382	..	
Salem ..	77,701	81,566	3,865	..	..	4,61,917	8,063	..	
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	11,63,720	11,65,940	1,520	..	
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	29,42,290	31,06,056	1,85,132	21,366	1,76,56,771	1,82,19,141	6,98,871	1,36,591	
Net ..	..	..	1,63,766	..	..	..	5,62,370	..	

A.—Statement showing the Cultivation of Government or Ryotwar Lands in the several Districts, &c.—continued.

Total.																
Districts.	Extent.				Assessment.											
	1877-78.		1878-79.		Increase.		Decrease.		1877-78.		1878-79.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25								
Ganjam ..	Rs. 2,76,436	Rs. 2,74,995	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,441	Rs. 6,21,222	Rs. 6,06,193	Rs. ..	Rs. 15,029								
Vizagapatam ..	70,581	74,188	3,607	..	1,63,593	1,85,402	16,809	..								
Godavari ..	5,40,574	5,31,768	..	8,806	23,84,912	23,53,275	..	31,637								
Kistna ..	14,33,390	13,77,589	..	55,801	29,74,485	29,39,764	..	34,721								
Nellore ..	7,11,104	7,19,160	8,056	..	15,70,334	15,92,567	22,233	..								
Cuddapah ..	9,43,598	10,33,054	89,456	..	14,32,148	15,10,946	78,798	..								
Bellary ..	16,99,422	17,69,035	69,613	..	17,03,807	17,57,222	53,415	..								
Kurnool ..	8,96,052	8,96,370	318	..	11,08,855	11,10,052	1,197	..								
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Chingleput ..	3,19,942	4,11,233	91,291	..	10,57,386	12,21,944	1,64,558	..								
North Arcot ..	5,05,775	5,40,574	34,799	..	15,97,110	17,52,104	1,54,994	..								
South Arcot ..	10,04,978	10,67,674	62,896	..	28,76,509	30,47,637	1,71,128	..								
Tanjore ..	9,17,683	9,26,876	9,193	..	29,68,283	40,39,972	71,689	..								
Trichinopoly ..	7,85,663	7,95,601	9,938	..	12,63,092	12,62,222	..	870								
Madura ..	6,70,580	6,51,761	..	18,819	13,27,411	13,03,734	..	23,677								
Tinnevely ..	9,99,101	9,38,729	..	60,372	22,45,519	21,05,853	..	1,39,666								
Coimbatore ..	18,43,241	18,26,955	..	16,286	22,49,419	22,18,157	..	31,262								
Nilgiris ..	51,116	75,784	24,668	..	25,829	49,441	23,612	..								
Salem ..	8,65,881	8,55,288	..	10,593	14,27,131	14,12,556	..	14,625								
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	12,85,606	12,86,626	1,020	..								
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	17,97,438	17,92,382	..	5,056								
Total ..	1,45,35,117	1,47,66,834	4,03,835	1,72,118	3,30,85,139	3,35,48,049	7,59,453	2,96,543								
Net ..	..	..	2,31,717	..	..	..	4,62,910	..								

NOTE.—The extent of second crop cultivation was included last year. It has now been excluded.

B.—Statement showing the Average Number of Seers of 80 Tola of Grain and other chief Articles of Produce per Rupee, in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Official Year 1878-79.

Districts.	Rice, first sort.		Rice, second sort.		Paddy, first sort.		Paddy, second sort.		Cholum.	
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1876-77.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjam ..	16.0	9.6	8.8	18.1	10.7	9.9	31.3	19.1	18.7	34.8
2. Vizagapatam ..	12.9	7.7	7.1	15.2	8.8	8.2	25.0	15.7	14.1	26.8
3. Godavari ..	15.1	7.9	8.2	16.4	8.7	9.0	26.2	13.7	14.1	28.5
4. Kistna ..	13.2	7.1	7.3	14.5	7.9	8.4	22.4	11.8	12.5	23.8
5. Nellore ..	10.4	6.0	7.3	11.5	7.1	8.5	17.6	9.7	12.1	19.3
6. Cuddapah ..	9.1	5.9	8.5	10.1	7.3	9.7	15.5	9.7	14.3	17.2
7. Bellary ..	9.2	6.0	8.5	10.4	7.0	9.6	15.9	9.9	14.8	17.7
8. Kurnool ..	8.9	6.8	7.9	10.5	6.9	8.9	16.3	9.4	12.6	17.6
9. Madras ..	11.3	7.6	8.4	12.3	8.2	9.2	18.4	11.5	13.7	19.5
10. Chingleput ..	10.0	7.0	9.9	10.8	7.8	10.0	16.6	11.1	15.6	17.6
11. North Arcot ..	11.3	7.5	8.9	12.2	8.2	9.8	18.8	11.9	14.8	19.8
12. South Arcot ..	11.2	7.5	8.4	12.1	8.5	9.2	17.7	12.6	14.5	20.5
13. Tanjore ..	10.1	6.7	7.9	11.0	7.4	8.6	18.5	11.8	14.2	20.4
14. Trichinopoly ..	9.6	7.2	8.0	11.1	7.9	8.9	17.4	11.9	13.7	19.1
15. Madura ..	9.3	7.0	8.0	10.3	7.9	8.6	14.8	11.4	12.7	16.0
16. Tinnevely ..	7.5	5.9	6.7	8.3	6.6	7.5	14.8	11.4	13.6	16.5
17. Coimbatore ..	9.1	6.4	8.3	10.1	7.4	9.5	15.5	10.5	14.1	16.7
18. Nilgiris ..	9.9	7.7	7.3	11.5	9.5	10.0	19.0	15.5	15.3	20.5
19. Salem ..	10.1	8.5	8.5	11.0	9.3	9.2	17.4	15.2	15.5	19.0
20. South Canara ..	10.6	7.1	8.0	11.8	8.1	9.1	19.3	12.3	14.1	20.4
21. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average ..	10.6	7.1	8.0	11.8	8.1	9.1	19.3	12.3	14.1	20.4

B.—Statement showing the Average Number of Seers of 80 Totals of Grain and other chief Articles, &c.—continued.

Districts.	Cumboo.			Ragi.			Varagu.			Horse-grain.			Ulundoo.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Ganjam ..	28.4	16.8	15.4	30.5	16.1	15.3	39.8	..	..	25.9	16.9	16.2	19.9	16.4	13.8
2. Vizagapatam ..	26.4	15.7	16.7	25.1	14.3	15.9	31.6	..	..	25.5	15.4	14.9	17.5	13.9	12.6
3. Godavari ..	29.0	14.9	15.1	28.2	13.8	15.0	31.6	14.2	16.3	21.7	13.4	15.4	17.9	11.2	9.5
4. Kistna ..	22.8	10.8	11.7	24.3	11.9	13.5	27.0	13.0	13.9	20.7	10.6	12.9	16.9	10.0	8.2
5. Nellore ..	17.4	8.4	13.7	19.9	9.6	14.5	30.0	16.1	19.8	17.9	8.1	11.8	12.0	8.5	7.6
6. Cuddapah ..	15.3	9.7	15.2	16.5	9.8	15.1	26.9	16.5	24.0	16.5	7.9	12.6	11.4	8.4	8.2
7. Bellary ..	14.4	8.4	12.5	15.3	9.0	13.8	33.4	13.8	21.1	15.3	8.2	12.8	11.5	8.1	7.5
8. Kurnool ..	15.6	8.5	12.4	17.1	9.6	14.3	26.3	14.4	18.5	16.6	8.3	10.7	12.1	7.9	7.6
9. Madras ..	14.5	9.9	13.5	14.5	9.9	13.5	11.2	8.6	9.9	14.8	9.8	12.7	12.3	9.4	9.1
10. Chingleput ..	15.6	10.2	14.5	16.6	10.3	13.3	24.2	13.1	10.1	15.2	9.1	11.5	12.6	9.3	8.9
11. North Arcot ..	14.2	8.9	14.4	15.2	9.3	14.9	27.0	17.9	21.2	16.7	9.0	13.7	11.8	9.2	8.9
12. South Arcot ..	18.5	11.4	16.0	18.5	11.0	15.8	28.1	21.4	26.4	18.1	10.6	15.5	12.4	9.5	9.7
13. Tanjore ..	18.8	12.3	15.1	19.7	11.4	15.0	31.2	23.4	23.0	16.3	9.4	12.8	12.7	8.9	8.3
14. Trichinopoly ..	23.5	12.7	15.6	20.9	11.4	15.0	33.4	19.4	22.8	19.0	9.7	13.0	13.4	9.8	9.3
15. Madura ..	16.7	12.8	13.7	19.0	12.8	13.8	25.8	11.9	16.3	16.1	10.4	11.9	10.8	8.9	8.4
16. Tinnevely ..	17.2	13.0	17.3	17.1	10.9	16.4	19.3	13.8	16.6	16.3	9.1	14.9	11.8	9.1	9.0
17. Coimbatore ..	12.1	7.4	11.9	12.4	8.2	11.5	26.6	12.7	19.0	12.4	6.9	11.8	7.3	5.8	5.1
18. Nilgiris ..	15.2	9.9	15.0	15.8	9.0	14.6	26.6	12.7	19.0	12.4	7.9	13.4	12.4	8.4	9.0
19. Salem ..	..	..	..	15.2	10.7	11.2	..	..	..	12.4	8.9	11.5	12.3	13.7	9.2
20. South Canara ..	..	..	..	15.3	10.7	12.3	..	..	..	16.0	10.3	13.0	12.2	9.5	8.5
21. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average ..	18.1	11.3	14.4	19.4	11.1	14.2	28.2	15.8	19.0	17.5	9.9	13.1	13.0	10.7	8.9

B.—Statement showing the Average Number of Seers of 80 Totals of Grain and other Chief Articles, &c.—continued.

Districts.	Wheat.			Salt.			Indigo No. of Rupees per Candy.			Cotton No. of Rupees per Candy.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1. Ganjam ..	16.9	11.4	8.4	16.4	14.5	12.4	12.9	13.3	12.6	9.80	1,000	1,040
2. Vizagapatam ..	18.1	11.9	9.0	27.6	15.2	12.6	11.7	11.7	11.6	9.40	900	940
3. Godavari ..	11.8	7.8	7.1	16.1	15.3	12.6	11.0	9.9	10.2	8.20	940	800
4. Kistna ..	11.5	5.9	5.2	16.1	14.7	11.6	9.2	9.0	9.4	8.40	920	860
5. Nellore ..	9.3	5.6	5.4	17.2	15.7	12.5	11.6	13.2	10.3	9.00	920	960
6. Cuddapah ..	9.4	6.3	6.0	18.7	13.7	11.9	10.4	12.2	10.3	9.40	1,080	860
7. Bellary ..	9.3	7.1	6.8	13.3	12.0	10.9	8.7	11.1	10.0	7.80	1,120	1,180
8. Kurnool ..	9.0	6.5	5.3	14.2	12.6	11.4	9.8	12.1	9.8	9.40	1,120	1,000
9. Madras ..	10.1	7.5	7.0	18.6	15.9	13.6	9.8	11.4	11.0	9.20	1,040	1,080
10. Chingleput ..	8.2	6.4	6.7	18.1	15.1	12.1	11.1	11.0	11.6	8.20	900	620
11. North Arcot ..	8.6	6.1	6.6	16.8	15.4	12.6	14.3	13.8	12.2	5.40	540	1,320
12. South Arcot ..	7.5	4.9	5.4	17.0	15.7	12.7	11.5	9.8	9.2	1.40	140	180
13. Tanjore ..	7.6	5.1	4.6	17.1	15.3	12.2	9.1	10.1	9.2	4.40	440	480
14. Trichinopoly ..	8.3	5.5	4.8	15.7	14.4	12.2	10.0	10.1	10.0	6.00	640	640
15. Madura ..	8.3	5.0	5.1	17.6	15.1	13.1	10.7	10.8	10.8	7.20	720	720
16. Tinnevely ..	6.9	5.2	5.0	15.7	14.8	12.9	10.7	11.9	10.3	8.20	820	740
17. Coimbatore ..	8.5	5.6	5.1	14.7	13.3	11.4	10.8	11.1	11.0	7.20	900	900
18. Nilgiris ..	7.4	4.9	4.6	11.1	9.8	8.2	12.3	11.1	11.0	..	..	..
19. Salem ..	8.3	5.7	5.4	15.4	13.9	11.5	12.1	13.4	13.6	..	..	..
20. South Canara ..	8.7	6.2	5.7	14.9	G*14.6 B*14.3	10.9 + 11.7	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
21. Malabar ..	9.1	7.0	6.6	13.0	12.1	10.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average ..	9.7	6.5	5.9	15.0	14.2	11.9	11.0	11.4	10.7	752	832	842

C.—Statement showing the Collection of Chief Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1878-79 compared with 1875-76.

	LAND REVENUE.				EXCISE ON SPIRITS AND DRUGS.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganjam	RS. 11,20,311	RS. 13,19,440	RS. 1,99,130	RS. ..	RS. 99,630	RS. 72,139	RS. ..	RS. 27,491
Vizagapatam	14,33,105	13,90,536	45,10,555	42,569	1,67,373	1,63,621	..	3,752
Godavari	43,15,371	45,10,555	1,95,184	..	2,54,735	4,02,687	1,47,952	..
Kistna	45,69,452	38,81,345	..	6,88,107	1,85,019	2,46,779	61,760	..
Nellore	7,47,090	30,02,062	22,54,072	..	55,555	80,013	24,458	..
Cuddapah	12,73,733	21,36,446	8,62,713	..	1,18,466	2,35,230	1,16,764	..
Bellary	8,94,279	19,94,957	11,00,678	..	3,07,057	6,49,382	3,42,325	..
Kurnool	9,33,561	16,28,419	6,94,858	..	71,815	2,30,906	1,59,091	..
Madras	86,621	76,644	..	9,977	12,41,957	9,98,721	..	2,43,238
Chingleput	7,51,018	17,11,178	9,60,160	..	1,20,554	2,80,039	1,65,485	..
North Arcot	13,82,343	31,14,168	17,31,325	..	2,10,460	2,75,912	65,452	..
South Arcot	23,21,910	35,27,552	12,05,642	..	2,51,911	2,33,399	..	18,512
Tanjore	42,55,311	42,05,283	..	50,028	3,94,160	4,79,686	85,526	..
Trichinopoly	14,45,376	18,54,334	4,05,958	..	1,39,950	1,18,894	..	21,056
Madura	13,30,349	26,74,882	13,44,533	..	1,11,507	1,97,770	86,263	..
Tinnevely	23,65,450	29,41,422	5,75,972	..	1,83,983	1,65,985	..	17,998
Coimbatore	13,45,044	32,33,471	18,88,427	..	1,63,134	2,06,437	43,303	..
Nilgris	49,937	75,632	25,695	..	85,329	1,16,546	31,517	..
Salem	10,97,768	29,43,802	18,46,034	..	2,17,561	2,55,572	38,011	..
South Canara	13,18,346	12,38,482	..	79,864	99,870	1,78,070	78,200	..
Malabar	18,59,102	19,72,020	1,12,918	..	2,30,660	2,86,222	5,54,562	..
Presidency Payments	361	..	2,250	..	..	..	..	..
Superintendent of Stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commissioner of Mysore	50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,49,48,838	4,94,85,241	1,54,06,948	8,70,545	47,10,686	58,79,318	15,00,669	3,32,937
Net	..	..	1,45,36,403	..	..	..	11,68,632	..

C.—Statement showing the Collection of Chief Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1878-79, &c.—*contd.*

	SEA CUSTOMS.				LAND CUSTOMS.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ganjam	RS. 36,581	RS. 2,936	RS. 6,767	RS. 3,831	RS. ..	RS. ..	RS. ..	RS. ..
Vizagapatam	37,001	15,278	6,332	..	8,946	..	..	..
Godavari	74,451	13,343	10,972	..	2,371	306	213	93
Kistna	71,670	1,925	3,354	1,429	..	..	..	..
Nellore	31,177	493	913	420	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	82,759	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	62,656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	42,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	15,07,262	13,99,707	..	1,07,555	..	..	..
Chingleput	13,591	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	50,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	19,139	3,313	22,308	18,995	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	60,784	2,01,898	3,21,838	1,19,940	..	43,388	37,498	5,890
Trichinopoly	14,468	..	..	..	..	47,988	74,048	..
Madura	36,076	10,436	6,925	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely	23,304	74,186	64,119	..	3,511	..	..	..
Coimbatore	33,371	..	..	..	10,067	..	..	..
Nilgris	4,581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	47,334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	18,509	47,774	53,749	5,975	..	..	..	..
Malabar	38,854	56,783	50,363	..	6,420	6,191	7,238	1,047
Presidency Payments	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superintendent of Stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commissioner of Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resident in Travancore	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7,99,819	19,35,627	19,47,347	1,50,590	1,38,870	97,873	1,18,997	5,983
Net	..	..	..	11,720	..	..	27,107	21,124

	SALT.				STAMPS.			
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Ganjam	RS. 21,89,442	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. 1,25,446	RS. 1,29,980	RS. 4,534	RS.
Vizagapatam	7,89,657				1,76,365	1,87,375	11,010	
Godavari	7,06,296				2,92,618	3,12,963	20,345	
Kistna	5,93,623				1,62,068	1,78,861	16,833	
Nellore	10,28,446				1,36,350	1,61,364	25,014	
Cuddapah	9,227				1,44,392	1,67,801	23,409	
Bellary	1,981				1,05,576	1,88,585	23,009	
Kurnool	2,831				75,658	1,09,958	34,300	
Madras	428				3,27,873	3,63,171	35,298	
Chingleput	16,93,960				90,667	1,08,631	17,964	
North Arcot					1,76,642	1,94,530	17,888	
South Arcot	7,77,372				1,82,608	1,97,924	15,256	
Tanjore	13,74,966				5,49,310	5,93,890	44,580	
Tiruchinopoly					1,34,978	1,46,676	11,698	
Madura	3,71,458				3,46,848	3,79,730	32,882	
Tinnevely	13,41,396				3,05,395	3,30,164	24,769	
Coimbatore					1,73,494	1,81,781	8,287	
Nilgiris					25,542	29,179	3,637	
Salem					1,66,115	1,83,470	17,355	
South Canara	2,37,108				2,10,822	1,95,555	14,267	
Malabar	3,03,674				7,24,056	7,48,657	24,601	
Presidency Payments					1,95,175	2,04,899	9,724	
Superintendent of Stamps					4,218	6,949	2,731	
Commissioner of Mysore								
Resident in Travancore								
Total	1,14,21,865	1,46,22,822	32,00,957		48,92,216	53,02,093	4,25,144	15,267
Net			32,00,957				4,09,878	

36
ITCHAPORE, 17th June 1879.

No. 1,715.

From W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to C. A. GALTON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to report on the revenue and general administration of this district for the official year 1878-79, and to forward the statements prepared in the old, as well as in the new, forms prescribed by the Statistical Committee.

2. CHANGES AMONG COLLECTORS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.—Mr. Happell succeeded Mr. Grahame as Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Mr. MacCartie succeeded Major Smith as Acting Special Assistant Collector.

Mr. R. W. Frazer, the Assistant Collector, has been placed in magisterial charge of Goomsur and Surada Taluks.

3. IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES.—The important features of administration are—(1) the introduction of the License Tax Act (III of 1878) and (2) the transfer of the salt administration to the Salt Commissioner.

The License Tax Act came into force on the 1st April 1878; but, owing to delay in the receipt of the Board's instructions and other causes, the original assessment could not be completed, and two months' notice in the District Gazette could not be given until the end of December 1878.

The Salt Department was taken charge of by the Salt Commissioner on the 1st July 1878 under G.O., dated 29th April 1878, No. 627.

4. TRANSFER OF VILLAGES FROM AND TO THE VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.—By a notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 11th March 1879, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the District Magistrates of Ganjam and Vizagapatam have been altered by the transfer to the Ganjam District of Pinavatsavalasa, Singamsingavalasa Agraharam, and Akkinavalasa Agraharam of the Vizagapatam District, and by the transfer to the Vizagapatam District of Vandana-peta, Kristnasastrolapeta, and Shermuhamadpurampeta of the Ganjam District.

5. MONEY ORDER OFFICE.—A Money Order Office has been opened at Chatterpore, the Collector's head-quarters.

6. DISTRESS.—There was a certain amount of distress during the first seven months of the year. During the hot season there was a small demand for labor, and drinking water fell short. Prices rose as high as in a famine year. Rain in August benefited the paddy crop, and the outturn would have been unusually good but for the floods in December which damaged the portion of the crop not harvested. Several tanks were breached and portions of road washed away. These occurrences were fully reported by Mr. Leman and recorded in the Proceedings noted in the margin.

G.O., dated 15th August 1878, No. 1,757, Finl. Dept.

7. LOCUSTS.—A few flights of locusts were observed in some parts of the Maliahs, but no appreciable injury occurred to the crops.

8. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.—The figures given in Statements (new) Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6 represent the transactions of Fasli 1288; but all the particulars regarding holdings, &c., are not available for this report, as the fasli has not closed.

The period treated of in the report is Fasli 1287 compared with Fasli 1286.

In Fasli 1287 there were 1,579 villages in the three Government taluks against 1,573 in the preceding year, a net increase of six as shown below.

In the Goomsur Taluk three jungle villages, bought in by Government at an auction sale for arrears and erroneously removed from the accounts, have been, in consequence of resumption of cultivation, brought on the accounts again.

Three villages not numbered previously in the accounts were numbered in Fasli 1287.

Taluku.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.						Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1286.			Fasli 1287.				
	Ryotwar.	Other Villages.	Total.	Ryotwar.	Other Villages.	Total.		
Berhampore	347	81	428	347	81	428	...	...
Goomsur	764	148	912	770	148	918	6	...
Chicacole	146	87	233	146	87	233	...	...
Total ...	1,257	316	1,573	1,263	316	1,579	6	...

9. NUMBER OF PUTTAS.—There were 39,850 puttass issued against 39,543 in the preceding fasli, an increase of 307, the net result of a gross increase of 586 and a decrease of 279 as shown below :—

Faslis.	Number of Fresh Puttas.	Old Puttas modified by additional entries.	Old Puttas not altered.	Total.
1286	1,584	903	37,056	39,543
1287	586	1,128	38,136	39,850
	— 998	+ 225	+ 1,080	+ 307

10. NATURE OF RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The ryotwari settlement is made by adding to the assessment of the holdings (1) the charge on account of water-tax, if any water from a Government source is taken, and (2) the additional assessment on account of new lands cultivated and deducting therefrom if necessary (1) cowle remissions and (2) remission on wet waste land and withered crops and (3) assessment of lands relinquished.

11. NATURE OF LANDS HELD AND ASSESSMENT.—The following abstract shows ryots' holdings on ryotwari puttass in Fasli 1287. The small increase of Acres 1,204 in the total holdings over last year requires no explanation. It is the difference between the lands taken up and those given up :—

Items.	DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of Fasli 1287 ...	ACRES. 116,092	RS. 1,41,721	ACRES. 187,771	RS. 5,27,818	ACRES. 303,863	RS. 6,69,539
Deduct lands given up	2,483	3,076	3,270	8,799	5,753	11,875
Remainder ...	113,609	1,38,645	184,501	5,19,019	298,110	6,57,664
Add lands taken up	3,358	3,976	3,599	9,717	6,957	13,693
Total Holdings ...	116,967	1,42,621	188,100	5,28,736	305,067	6,71,357

The actual cultivation in Fasli 1287 was Acres 281,015 assessed at Rs. 6,27,792, that of Fasli 1286 Acres 276,303 assessed at Rs. 6,09,783, an increase of Acres 4,712 in extent and Rs. 18,009 in assessment, the net result of less waste than last year and of an increase in the holdings as above stated.

No second crop is charged in this district. Water-tax charged on dry lands was Rs. 48 against Rs. 156 in the preceding year.

Of the land in occupation, 24,052 acres assessed at Rs. 43,565 were left waste against 27,560 acres assessed at Rs. 59,756 in the preceding fasli. Of this, the waste remitted owing to

the adversity of the season was Acres 2,680 assessed at Rs. 7,053 against Acres 2,877 assessed at Rs. 2,956 in Fasli 1286. It will be seen that the extent, on which remission was granted, was smaller and the assessment remitted greater than last year, because the land affected by the remissions last year was more lightly assessed.

12. After deducting remissions and excluding Miscellaneous revenue, which will be noticed hereafter, the net ryotwari demand was as follows :—

Items.	Fasli 1286 (1876-77).		Fasli 1287 (1877-78).		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Dry	ACRES. 116,092	RS. 1,41,721	ACRES. 116,967	RS. 1,42,621	ACRES. 875	RS. 900	...	...
Wet	187,771	5,27,818	188,100	5,28,736	329	918	...	...
Total ...	303,863	6,69,539	305,067	6,71,357	1,204	1,818	...	...
Water-tax	...	156	...	48	...	...	...	108
Total ...	...	6,69,695	...	6,71,405	...	1,710	...	...
Deduct—Occasional Re-missions	...	8,318	...	80,371	...	72,553	...	...
Cowle Remissions	...	553	...	563	...	15	...	...
Total ...	...	8,871	...	81,439	...	72,568	...	...
Remainder ...	...	6,60,824	...	5,89,966	...	...	...	70,858

The decrease of Rs. 70,858 is the result of large remissions, amounting to Rs. 81,439, granted on account of loss of crop and of lands left waste against Rs. 8,871 in the preceding fasli and of a decrease (Rs. 108) in water-tax.

13. ALIENATED LANDS, &c.—The following is a comparative abstract of permanently-settled shrotriem, jodi, quit-rent, and miscellaneous items :—

Items.	Demand, 1876-77 (Fasli 1286).	Demand 1877-78 (Fasli 1287).	Increase or Decrease.
1. Peishcush on permanently-settled estates	RS. 4,37,703	RS. 4,37,703	...
2. Jodi on shrotriem and inam villages	24,766	24,766	...
3. Miscellaneous	68,921	79,354	+ 10,444
Total ...	5,31,390	5,41,834	+ 10,444

The large increase of Rs. 10,444 against miscellaneous items is the net result of a gross increase of Rs. 10,800 and a decrease of Rs. 356 fully explained in paragraph 21 of the Jama-bandhi report* of Fasli 1287.

* Dated 3rd January 1879, No. 67.

14. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The permanently-settled revenue is derived from 65 against 63 estates as detailed below; the increase (2) represents Kathingia paying a Nazarana of Rs. 50 and Devadi Sub-division† of the Urlam estate, registered in Fasli 1287 :—

2	Estates paying Rs. 50,000 and upwards and below Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.
7	Do. " 10,000 " " to Rs. 50,000.
8	Do. " 5,000 " " to " 10,000.
24	Do. " 1,000 " " to " 5,000.
7	Do. " 500 " " to " 1,000.
17	Do. below Rs. 500.
65	

15. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—The chief miscellaneous items of Land Revenue collections are noted below:—

	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi on sundry inams	50,447	50,379
2. Tax on trees on unassessed lands	23	23
3. Cess for repair of tanks	190	190
4. Land cultivated but not included in Jamabandi	869	1,582
5. Concealed cultivation	33	...
6. Cultivation of Poramboke lands... ..	254	474
7. Rent on grazing or grass	32	...
8. Rent on gardens and topes	896	999
9. Revenue from reverted inams	8	8
10. Collections from village service inams	139	50
11. Chunam shell-rent	60	36
12. Rent on fruit trees	87	67
13. Do. on roots for dyeing cloths... ..	27	27
14. Do. on islands situated in rivers	102	108
15. Commission on sale of property sold for arrears of rent due to landholders	29	95
16. Commission on private estates under Sircar management... ..	3,881	6,750
17. Tax on backyards	607	450
18. Revenue fines	204	394
19. Excess collections over the demand	14	13
20. Water-tax on zemindari and inam lands	950	959
21. Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens	283	283
22. Sale proceeds of waste lands	282	929
23. Revenue process service fees	5,914	5,958
24. Sale proceeds of receipt and putta books	19	66
25. Other items	* 3,651	9,525
Total ...	68,921	79,365

* As per Accountant-General's result statement No. 5,336, dated 16th August 1877, and adjustment Memorandum No. 1,907, of the 10th July 1878.

16. TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND.—The total Land Revenue demand including Miscellaneous was:—

	RS.
Fasli 1286... ..	11,88,658
.. 1287... ..	11,31,800

Of the ryotwari demand, Rs. 3,45,158 are due on irrigated and Rs. 2,44,808 on unirrigated lands. The same distinction cannot be made in regard to lands other than ryotwari.

17. LANDS HELD ON COWLE.—The subjoined abstract shows the particulars of land held on cowle during Fasli 1287:—

	ACRES.	RS.
Cowle as per Fasli 1286... ..	1,075	1,500
Deduct land brought to full assessment and land abandoned	187	117
Remainder ...	888	1,383
Add new cowle ...	100	100
Total...	988	1,483
Deduct cowle remission	...	568
Net Beriz... ..	...	915

18. LAND REVENUE AVERAGE ASSESSMENT PER ACRE.—The subjoined table gives the average rate of assessment per acre charged in the three Government taluks of this district for Fasli 1287:—

Taluks.	Dry.			Wet.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.
1. Berhampore... ..	ACRES. 51,524	RS. A. P. 67,996 0 0	RS. A. P. 1 5 1	ACRES. 82,383	RS. A. P. 2,17,253 0 0	RS. A. P. 2 10 2
2. Goomsur	37,357	40,962 0 0	1 1 6	56,343	1,44,091 0 0	2 8 10
3. Chicacole	26,086	33,663 0 0	1 3 2	49,374	1,67,392 0 0	3 6 3
Total ..	116,967	1,42,621 0 0	1 3 6	188,100	5,28,736 0 0	2 13 0

The average rate per acre is almost the same as in last year.

19. The details and financial results of the land revenue will be treated of further on with other subjects, such as Abkari, Sea Customs, &c., as directed by the Board in their Proceedings, dated 6th April 1877, No. 1,548.

20. COERCIVE MEASURES.—In the official year under report recourse was had to coercive process and property was attached for the collection of arrears in 12,978 against 5,308 cases in the preceding year, and the number of cases in which property was actually sold was 190 against 557. The great difference that exists between the cases of attachment and those of sale indicates that attachments were made very freely, and that before the property attached had been brought to sale the defaulters paid up the dues. Personal property worth Rs. 7,302 and lands worth Rs. 2,441 were sold against Rs. 51,910 and Rs. 4,657, respectively, in the preceding year.

21. TALUK AND VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.—The taluk accounts generally speaking are properly kept, but in Berhampore Taluk there is still room for improvement in this respect. In the matter of village accounts, this taluk has hitherto been very backward, but during the settlement of the current fasli (1288) made by Mr. Neman, the village accounts were found to have much improved.

22. LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.—The provisions of the Act have been made known in the district. Rs. 2,000 were provided in the budget for 1878-79, but no applications were received for advances under the Act. Out of the three cases in which advances had previously been made, the repayment was regular in two. In regard to the third, process was issued and the past instalments collected.

23. DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.—Rewards to the extent of Rs. 2,437 were disbursed for killing wild animals against Rs. 4,408; a decrease of Rs. 1,971.

The subjoined table compares the number of animals killed in 1878-79 with those of 1877-78:—

Animals.	Number in 1877-78.	Number in 1878-79.
Tigers	28	14
Cheetahs	196	147
Bears	65	54
Hyannas	40	29
Jackals	...	...
Wolves	...	1
Total ...	329	245

24. CATTLE SHOWS.—There are none within reach of this district.

25. WEATHER AND CROPS.—The season on the whole contrasted favorably with the preceding year (1877-78). The first three months of the south-west monsoon threatened drought, the rainfall being scanty and capricious. In June, however, the monsoon burst, and later on the rainfall became copious and assisted the crops. The rain increased gradually until the 6th December 1878 when the weather became stormy and there was a heavy downpour for three days. The rivers, especially the Langulia, flooded the country; tanks and channels breached, and the cultivation near them was swamped. Fortunately at this time the crops were nearly all harvested. There had been distress in the district, and this and the damage caused by the flood gave rise to a panic in prices of food-grain.

No remissions were found necessary except in the Itchapore Division of the Berhampore Taluk, where a small amount of assessment (Rs. 2,217) had to be remitted on account of loss of crop by inundation. The following is a rough estimate of the yield of the crops named :—

1. Paddy, chamalu, cumboo, and sugar-cane ... 12 annas and more.
2. Ragi ... Ranging from 4 to 12 annas.
3. Black, red and horse-gram; cholum and }
gingelly ... } Ranging from 4 to 8 annas.
4. Cotton and korralu ... 4 annas.

Cholera and small-pox, as also fever at intervals, prevailed throughout the year, and as the rains increased these diseases gradually decreased, though they did not entirely disappear.

The deaths from cholera were 5,540.

26. **CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.**—In May 1878, the condition of the people became so low that Rs. 5,000 were made available for relief works.

The line for the Chilka Canal was marked out and roads were repaired. The season improved in October and the works were stopped. The sum spent on these works was Rs. 16,407. Other sums, amounting in all to Rs. 2,710, were spent in distributing grain and relieving travellers.

The subjoined table compares the rainfall with that of the preceding year. It will be seen how heavy was the fall during the north-east monsoon :—

Months.		1877-78.	1878-79.
South-west monsoon ..	April ...	2.60	.3
	May ...	7.90	2.6
	June ...	3.30	1.4
	July ...	3.60	6.7
	August ...	4.80	12.8
	Total ...	22.20	23.8
North-east monsoon ...	September ...	6.40	6.9
	October ...	2.00	12.9
	November ...	.10	5.6
	December ...	...	13.0
	January ...	...	...
	February ...	.10	...
	March ...	.60	.9
	Total ...	9.20	39.3
Grand Total ...		31.40	63.1

27. **LOSS OF CROP BY WILD BEASTS.**—The value of crops reported to have been destroyed by wild beasts is Rs. 665 against Rs. 357 in the preceding year.

28. **CATTLE DISEASE.**—The mortality among cattle was greater than in 1877-78, the total deaths reported being 20,315 against 12,927. This was chiefly due to cattle disease during a greater part of the year. Of these 256 cattle were killed by wild beasts and 28 by snakes against 181 and 5, respectively, in the preceding year.

29. **CULTIVATION.**—The cultivation entered in the old Statement No. 1 shows under dry increase in extent and decrease in assessment, and under wet decrease both in extent and assessment. The former is the result of relinquishment of lands paying a higher rate of assessment and the taking up of lands paying a lighter assessment. The latter (*i.e.*, decrease in extent and assessment under wet) was due to land left waste for want of seed grain.

30. **SPECIAL PRODUCTS.**—The area under cotton during the year was 2,432 acres against 2,480 acres in the preceding year; a decrease of 48 acres. The area cultivated with this product in the Zemindari and Inam lands was 2,733 acres against 5,932 acres last year.

INDIGO.—There was no indigo cultivation in Government lands. In the Parla Kimedi Zemindari alone, 207 acres were cultivated against 973 acres in the preceding year; a decrease of 766 acres. The decrease was probably due to want of water up to June 1878 before which indigo is generally grown.

SUGAR-CANE.—In the Government taluks there were 2,335 acres under sugar-cane against 1,621 acres in the preceding year; an increase of 714 acres.

31. **CULTIVATION UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS.**—The following general statement shows the cultivation under different crops in Government and Inam villages in Fasli 1287 as compared with the preceding Fasli 1286 :—

Description of Articles.	FASLI 1286.		FASLI 1287.	
	Acres.	Percent- age.	Acres.	Percent- age.
Rice ...	236,816	...	249,023	...
Wheat ...	2	...	...	...
Cholum ...	1,073	...	5,850	...
Ragi ...	78,651	...	70,902	...
Veragoo ...	...	...	...	...
Cumboo ...	8,045	...	3,015	...
Dholl ...	4,160	...	2,697	...
Black-gram ...	2,712	...	2,303	...
Chamalu ...	893	...	...	...
Jinuguloo ...	1,256	...	...	...
Green-gram ...	459	...	1,130	...
Other food-grains ...	1,819	...	853	...
Total ...	335,886	88.03	335,773	82.42
<i>Seeds.</i>				
Oil-seeds of various sorts and nuts ...	19,765	5.18	20,361	7.01
<i>Green and Garden Crops.</i>				
Tobacco ...	694	...	1,107	...
Other products ...	6,962	...	11,474	...
Total ...	7,656	2.01	12,581	4.34
<i>Topes and Orchards.</i>				
Betel-leaf gardens ...	53	...	35	...
Areca-nut topes ...	164	...	38	...
Cocoanut do. ...	2,068	...	2,321	...
Plantain gardens ...	891	...	452	...
Mango topes ...	7,821	...	7,485	...
Total ...	10,997	2.88	10,331	3.55
<i>Special Products.</i>				
Sugar-cane ...	1,535	...	1,949	...
Cotton ...	5,735	...	5,855	...
Total ...	7,270	1.90	7,804	2.68
Grand Total ...	381,574	100.	290,504	100.

32. The wages of permanent agricultural laborers are paid generally in grain. Some agricultural work, such as reaping, threshing and the like, is paid for either in grain or money, and skilled labor is mostly paid for in money. Particulars of these wages will be found in the Statistical Return No. 7-E, No. 2. The following table shows the maximum and minimum rates of wages prevailing in the Government taluks. They are the same as in last year and vary with the age of the laborer :—

Taluk.	Maximum Wages per Annum.	Minimum Wages per Annum.
Berhampore	12 to 16 putties* of paddy and one rupee for cloth.	8 putties of paddy and 12 annas for cloth.
Chicacole	12 putties of paddy with annual increment of 10 tooms (30 seers) up to 15 putties and one rupee for cloth.	8 putties of paddy and 8 or 10 annas for cloth.
Goomsur	28 putties of paddy and Rs. 1-4-0 for cloth.	16 putties and 8 tooms and 12 annas for cloth.

* A putty is equal to 40 Madras measures.

33. **FOOD-GRAINS.**—The following table gives the average prices of the staple food-grains compared with those of the preceding year :—

Food-grains.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	SEERS.	SEERS.
1. Rice, 1st sort	9	8
2. „ 2nd „	10	10
3. Paddy, 1st sort	23	22
4. „ 2nd „	25	26
5. Horse-grain	15	15
6. Cholum	15	13
7. Cumboo	19	18
8. Veragoo	...	...
9. Ragi	16	16
10. Salt	13	11
11. Wheat	12	9
12. Oolundoo	14	13

It will be seen that the prices were very much the same as in 1877-78, a few grains being a little dearer. The cause of this has already been explained.

34. **CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.**—The condition of agricultural stock was not good owing to disease.

35. **MANUFACTURES.**—There is a sugar factory and distillery managed by Messrs. Minchin Brothers and Co. at Aska. Berhampore is celebrated for its silk cloths, and Chicacole was long famed for muslins, but the industry is dying out now. Parla Kimedi is famous for fine delicate wicker work. There are also some places of little importance noted for the manufacture of brass utensils, &c.

36. **MINERAL RESOURCES.**—There are no mines in the district. A few limestone quarries in the Sub-division are rented out. Gravel and stone quarries return no rent to Government. The particulars of these are given in the new form of Statistical Return No. 11 accompanying.

37. **DISTRICT POST.**—The district post has been transferred to the Regular Postal Department.

38. **REVENUE AND FINANCE—CURRENT, DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE.**—The estimated current demand, collection and balance under all sources of revenue up to the end of the year under report are subjoined :—

Items.	Estimated Current Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of Columns 2 and 3.	Remissions.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently settled	4,37,703	3,26,451	1,11,252	74.58	...
2. Jodi on Shrotriern and Inam villages	24,766	14,721	10,045	59.44	...
3. Ryotwar	6,86,706	5,29,120	1,57,586	77.05	2,684
4. Sale of waste lands and redemption of land-tax	711	711	...	100.00	...
5. Miscellaneous items... ..	62,053	54,080	7,973	87.15	...
Total ...	12,11,939	9,25,083	2,86,856	76.33	2,684

The demand under Item 1 includes the April instalment of Rs. 82,000, and shows the whole peishcush of Fasli 1288. Hence the large balance. The balance under Items 2, 3, and 5 is, it will be seen, about a lakh and-a-half less than that at the end of 1877-78, and is due to the crops having yielded better than in the previous year.

The figure in the last column represents the amount of assessment remitted at the last Jamabandi.

39. **ARREAR DEMAND, COLLECTION, AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE.**—The subjoined table shows the demand, collection, and balance of land revenue arrears (including Fasli 1287) outstanding at the end of the official year under report :—

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Amount remitted.	Balance.	Amount recommended for remission.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently settled	1,41,063	1,36,365	...	4,698	...
2. Shrotriern Jodi	15,336	11,406	...	3,930	...
3. Ryotwar	2,62,183	2,17,771	4,582	39,830	10,282
4. Miscellaneous	41,589	28,814	444	12,331	...
Total ...	4,60,171	3,94,356	5,026	60,789	10,282

It will be seen that under all items except the last there is an improvement in the collection of arrears.

40. **IRRECOVERABLE ARREARS.**—Rs. 10,282 in the last column represents Rs. 5,254 and Rs. 5,028 recommended in the Jamabandi Reports for Faslis 1286 and 1287 for being written off the accounts. The first sum (Rs. 5,254) was sanctioned in the G.O., dated 2nd November 1878, No. 1,708, communicated with the Board's Proceedings, 29th November 1878, No. 3,202, but not written off the accounts within the year. The latter figure has yet to be sanctioned.

41. **RECOVERABLE AND DOUBTFUL ARREARS.**—The arrears, recoverable and doubtful, under all heads of land revenue appertain to the fasli shown below, and amount to Rs. 60,789. This includes Rs. 10,282 above alluded to as recommended for being written off the accounts :—

Faslis.	Peishcush of Permanently-settled Estates.	Quit-rent on Shrotriern Villages.	Ryotwar.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1278	...	9	...	6	15
1279	...	14	64	9	87
1280	...	20	846	153	1,019
1281	...	43	827	499	1,369
1282	...	117	747	665	1,529
1283	159	83	2,041	1,061	3,344
1284	2,182	58	4,956	1,635	8,831
1285	10	107	9,346	1,286	10,749
1286	94	944	7,502	1,579	10,119
1287	2,253	2,535	13,501	5,438	23,727
Total ...	4,698	3,930	39,830	12,331	60,789

42. **COLLECTION FROM ALL SOURCES.**—The actual amount received into the Treasury during the year under notice was Rs. 15,64,907 against Rs. 35,37,778 in the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 19,72,871, owing chiefly to exclusion of salt revenue, which is now administered by the Salt Commissioner.

There was a net increase under Land Revenue, Assessed Taxes, Sea Customs, Stamps, and a net decrease under Abkari and Salt.

Items.	Collection, 1877-78.	Collection, 1878-79.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently settled	4,28,812	4,62,816	+ 34,004
2. Shrotriem Jodi	21,485	26,127	+ 4,642
3. Ryotwar	5,88,570	7,46,891	+ 1,58,321
4. Miscellaneous, including money paid in redemption of assessment	81,456	83,605	+ 2,149
Total ...	11,20,323	13,19,439	+ 1,99,116

It will be observed that there was an increase under all items, and is chiefly due to the superior paddy crop produced and high prices.

43. CURRENT BALANCES.—The current balances amount to Rs. 2,86,856 against Rs. 4,57,626 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,70,770. Rs. 1,11,252 of the above pertain to peishcush of the permanently-settled estates, and the remaining Rs. 1,75,604 to ryotwar and other heads. The peishcush balance includes, as stated in paragraph 42 *supra*, the last kist of Rs. 82,000, which fell due after the close of the official year.

Of the ryotwari balances, Rs. 2,684 were remitted at the last Jamabandi, and the remaining balance has been reduced to some extent by subsequent collections.

44. OLD ARREARS.—Old arrears amounted to Rs. 59,391 at the beginning of the year under report, and afterwards increased to Rs. 4,60,171 in consequence of the arrears of Fasli 1287. They have been reduced to Rs. 60,789 by collections during the year. Of this amount, Rs. 4,698 belong to the permanently-settled estates and the remaining Rs. 56,091 to ryotwar, &c. Of the latter, Rs. 10,282 represent remissions sanctioned and to be sanctioned as stated in paragraph 40 *supra*, and Rs. 46,809 have still to be accounted for.

45. ABKARI (TODDY INCLUDED).—During the year under report the Abkari of the district was leased out for three years, Fasli 1288 to 1290, the last lease having expired with Fasli 1287. The revenue realized during the year was Rs. 72,140 against Rs. 99,629 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 27,489, the guaranteed minimum being Rs. 87,737* per annum. The decrease is due to high prices of food preventing the consumption of liquor.

The excise system has worked satisfactorily and realized expectations to a great extent. The details of the Abkari administration will be found in the Abkari report furnished separately.

The Abkari charges during the year consisted of rewards to informers of offences against the Abkari Law, charges for registration of leases, and landing and carriage charges for hydrometers, and amounted to Rs. 107 against Rs. 83 in the preceding year.

46. SEA CUSTOMS.—The Sea Custom revenue was Rs. 6,767 against Rs. 2,937 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 3,830. This increase is mainly due to the revival of the usual trade in rice with foreign ports and to the absence of exportation of paddy to the southern districts as in the preceding year.

The following table shows the duty collected as compared with the preceding year:—

Articles.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Export duties—				
Dutiable under Act XVI of 1875.				
Rice	94	3,727	3,633	...
Paddy	54	...	...	54
Indigo	187	90	...	97
Not dutiable under Act XVI of 1875.				
Turmeric	...	...	...	...
Grain of all sorts	...	...	...	...
Gingelly seed	...	...	...	...
Other seeds, &c.	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,327	1,551	224	...
Import duties	1,275	1,399	124	...
Total ...	2,937	6,767	3,981	151

The increase in the import duty is too small to call for explanation.

The Sea Custom charges amounted to Rs. 10,048 against Rs. 9,671 in the preceding year. The increase is due to (1) the raising* of the pay of the Head and Second Clerks of the Gopalpur Sea Customs Office by Rs. 5 each, (2) the entertainment* there of a Weigher on Rs. 7 per mensem, (3) and the payment of more fees to Clerks for working out of office hours.

* G.O., 12th February 1878, No 214.

47. LAND CUSTOMS.—No Land Customs are levied in this district. The charges under this head represent a moiety of the cost of the establishment, &c., for the Traffic Registration Office at Rumbah, and amounted to Rs. 355 against Rs. 352 in the preceding year. The small increase needs no remark.

48. SALT.—The Salt Department having been withdrawn from the Collector's control and placed under the Salt Commissioner, the details of salt administration for the greater portion of the year under report are not known. The transfer came actually into effect on the 1st July 1878.

The charge of the fish-curing yard at Nowpada has also been made over to the Salt Commissioner.

49. STAMPS.—The general result of the sale of Judicial and Non-Judicial Stamps, including miscellaneous receipts, is an increase of Rs. 4,534 as compared with the preceding year.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.—The sale of Judicial or Court Fee Stamps came to Rs. 84,628 against Rs. 84,342 in the preceding year, a net increase of Rs. 286.

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.—The sale of Non-Judicial or General Stamps came to Rs. 45,352 against Rs. 41,104 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,248.

The subjoined table shows the receipts and issues of stamps, as well as the sales in 1877-78 and 1878-79:—

Items.	1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Judicial.	Non-Judicial.	Total.	Judicial.	Non-Judicial.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Value of stock remaining at the beginning of the year ...	1,17,643	97,264	2,14,907	1,60,021	58,852	2,18,873
2. Value of stock received during the year.	96,815	34,717	1,31,532	50,034	85,935	1,35,969
Total ...	2,14,458	1,31,981	3,46,439	2,10,055	1,44,787	3,54,842
3. Value of stock issued to taluks	91,613	39,699	1,31,312	82,401	44,271	1,26,672
4. Value of stock sold ...	84,307	40,442	1,24,749	84,615	43,914	1,28,529

The charges incurred under Stamps consist of discount to Vendors or Court Fee and Non-Judicial Stamps, and postage charges on stock supplied to taluks.

The charges came to Rs. 3,384 against Rs. 3,289 in the foregoing year, an increase of Rs. 95.

The value of spoiled stamps destroyed and returned to the Superintendent of Stamps for destruction was Rs. 71,807 against Rs. 2,585 in the preceding year. The large increase is due to the destruction of red and bi-colored stamps, worth Rs. 71,247, under the Board's Proceedings, dated 4th April 1878, No. 922.

Miscellaneous collections under Judicial and Non-Judicial Stamps together amounted to Rs. 1,451 against Rs. 696 in the preceding year. These collections consist of penalties and stamp-duty levied on impounded documents under the provisions of the General Stamp Act.

50. SPECIAL FUNDS.—Special Funds in this district consist of Jungle Conservancy, Pound, Surplus Pound, and Village Service Funds.

The receipts and charges under this head came to Rs. 3,682 and Rs. 4,317 against Rs. 5,296 and Rs. 4,177 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,614 under Receipts and an increase of Rs. 140 under Charges.

The following is a comparative abstract of particulars:—

Items.	BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.		RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		EXPENDITURE.		BALANCE.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jungle Conservancy Fund	492	488	215	152	707	640	219	223	488	41
2. Pound Fund	1,226	1,286	3,178	3,066	4,404	4,352	3,118	3,916	1,286	43
3. Surplus Pound Fund.	...	...	1,200	...	1,200	...	1,200	...	...	...
4. Village Service Fund.	929	1,453	703	464	1,632	1,916	180	179	1,452	1,73
Total	2,647	3,226	5,296	3,682	7,943	6,908	4,717	4,817	3,226	2,59

RECEIPTS—JUNGLE CONSERVANCY FUND.—The decrease is due chiefly to the smaller number of licenses issued to Messrs. Minchin Brothers and Co. for felling firewood for factory purposes and to decrease in the sale proceeds of withered trees—a fluctuating item.

CATTLE POUND FUND.—The decrease of Rs. 112 is the net result of a decrease of Rs. 211 in the fines levied on stray cattle and Rs. 5 in the sale proceeds of impounded cattle, and of an increase of Rs. 104 in the miscellaneous receipts.

SURPLUS POUND FUND.—This fund, which had hitherto been treated as a separate fund, was amalgamated* with the Pound Fund from the beginning of 1878-79.

* G.O., 1st June 1878, No. 827, Rev. Dept.

VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.—The decrease was chiefly in the revenue derived from the resumed Service Inams in the Chicacole Taluk, which suffered a severe loss of crop during 1878-79.

CHARGES—JUNGLE CONSERVANCY FUND.—The increase, Rs. 4, needs no explanation.

CATTLE POUND FUND.—The increase is due chiefly to the full adjustment of the available balance to the credit of Local Funds and contribution to the Government Farms at Saidapet.

51. **LICENSE TAX.**—The License Tax Act (III of 1878) came into operation on the 1st April 1878. For the working of this Act an establishment† costing Rs. 80 has been entertained from October 1878 under Board's Proceedings, dated 8th May 1878, No. 1,221. The number of persons taxed under the Act were 6,422 and the assessment amounted to Rs. 47,711; which were, on hearing objection petitions, reduced to Rs. 36,929. Of this amount, Rs. 36,519 were collected by the end of March, including sums since refunded on objections, leaving about Rs. 640 uncollected, which must be written off the accounts as irrecoverable. On the total population the incidence of taxation came to 5 pies per head. The charges came to Rs. 385 on account of establishment.

52. **VITAL STATISTICS—PUBLIC HEALTH.**—The population of the district, as calculated with reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 22nd February 1877, No. 787, was 1,629,738, and according to the Census of 1871 was 1,520,088. Of the former, 168,369 belong to the two Municipalities and the Maliahs.† The births registered in the year were 13,938 against 22,161 last year, and the deaths, as particularized below, were 26,418 against 20,787 in the preceding year:—

Census.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase or Decrease.
Cholera	4,984	5,540	+ 556
Small-pox	1,060	971	— 89
Fevers	11,181	15,348	+ 4,167
Other causes	3,562	4,559	+ 997
Total	20,787	26,418	+ 5,631

It will be observed that the excess of deaths over births was abnormally large, being 12,480, and shows that registration is defective and untrustworthy. The return of deaths is probably correct and that of births incorrect.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Public health suffered very much during the year under report. Food was very dear, especially to the lower classes who form a greater proportion of the population. Scarcity of water for drinking purposes was severely felt up to July. Subsequent heavy rains brought on unusual fever all over the district, which was the chief cause of an increase in the death-rate.

53. **VACCINATION.**—The following table compares the results of vaccination for 1877-78 and 1878-79:—

Official Years.	HILL TRACTS.		CHETTERPORE CIRCLE.		CHICACOLE CIRCLE.		TOTAL.	
	No. vaccinated.	No. successful.	No. vaccinated.	No. successful.	No. vaccinated.	No. successful.	No. vaccinated.	No. successful.
1877-78... ..	3,145	2,990	8,301	7,367	3,992	3,296	15,438	13,653
1878-79... ..	3,034	2,880	8,885	8,114	3,814	3,201	15,733	14,195
Increase	...	...	584	747	...	...	295	542
Decrease	111	110	...	...	178	95	...	...

The two municipalities have each a Vaccinator, and the result of their work was as under:—

	No. vaccinated.	No. successful.
Berhampore { 1877-78	282	230
{ 1878-79	Not available.	
Chicacole { 1877-78	247	196
{ 1878-79	Not available.	

There are one Deputy Inspector of Vaccination and six Vaccinators in the hills and two Deputy Inspectors and twenty-eight* Vaccinators in the two Local Fund Circles. The result of operations in the plains and hills is 14,195 exclusive of Municipalities.

* 18 Chatterpore Circle.
10 Chicacole do.

Two probationers on Rs. 5 each and annas 4 batta have been entertained during 1878-79.

54. **DISPENSARIES.**—There are seventy dispensaries in the district. The first two are supported by the Municipalities and the Local Fund Boards jointly. Gopalpur by Local Funds aided by contribution from residents and masters of ships frequenting the port; Parla Kimedi by Local Funds and a Rs. 1,000

yearly grant from the estate funds, and the remaining three solely from Local Funds.

55. **EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.**—During the year under report 3,620 emigrants, all to British Burmah, were registered in the district, against 951 last year, showing a large increase of 2,669 due to the high prices of food-grains. No fees were collected.

IMMIGRATION.—The number of immigrants during the year was 471 against 129 in the preceding year. They are supposed to be natives of this district.

56. **DISTRICT PRESS.**—The value of the work turned out was Rs. 10,479 against Rs. 9,852 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 627.

The actual receipts came to Rs. 587 against Rs. 881 in the year preceding. Subscriptions to the District Gazette and the collections for private work came respectively to Rs. 118 and Rs. 312 against Rs. 175 and Rs. 381 in 1877-78. The miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 157 against Rs. 325 last year. The value of office work was Rs. 3,938 against Rs. 4,325, a decrease of Rs. 387, which was more than made up by the increase in the gazette and other items.

The charges amounted to Rs. 3,193 against Rs. 3,021 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 172, chiefly the result of the purchase of stock and the value of ink and increased charges under saderward.

The issue of the District Gazette was 3,670 against 3,711 in the preceding year, a decrease of 41, the net result of an increase of 45 copies supplied to new Postal and Registration offices, and a decrease of 86 subscribers.

57. **PRIVATE PRESS.**—The private Press at Berhampore belonging to M. Ranga Ramajayya still continues.

The paper called the "Vartalahari" is supposed to be issued fortnightly; but its appearance is very irregular.

58. **PUBLIC CHARITIES.**—The public charities supported by Government are three orphanages—two in Berhampore under the superintendence of the Chaplain and Baptist Missionary, and one at Surada under the Rev. J. Dupont, a Roman Catholic Missionary.

At the end of the year under report there were 14 boys* and 22 girls* against 22 boys and 33 girls in all three institutions at the end of the preceding year. Rs. 1,701 were paid to them, against Rs. 3,068 in the preceding year. The decrease in numbers and expenditure is due to the orphans having married or having attained an age when they can provide for themselves.

	Boys.	Girls.
* Rev. Ottley	2	...
" Wood	3	...
" Dupont	9	23
	14	22

The rates of payment for boys and girls were Rs. 2-14-0 in the Baptist Mission and Rs. 2-8-0 in the other two orphanages.

There are no private charities except the ordinary choultries.

59. **INSTRUCTION—EDUCATION.**—The Government and private schools in this district with the number of pupils attending them on the 31st March 1879 are shown below. Besides these, there are 18 others in the hills for the Khonds, Sowras, and Ooriyas:—

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Schools.	Strength.
1 Provincial School, Berhampore	† 201
1 Second-class Zillah School, Chicacole	108
1 Taluk School, Tekkali	48
1 Do. Itchapore	40
1 Do. Russelkonda	53
1 Normal Class, do.	11
Total ...	461

Private.

1 Onslow Institution, Chatterpore	99
1 Zemindari School, Mandasa	45
1 Do. Kimedi	78
1 Proprietary School, Urlam	32
1 Branch Samastanam School, Srikoormam	10
1 Local Fund School, Pongali, since transferred to Moja-gada	39
1 Town School, Berhampore	131
1 Hindu Girls' School, Berhampore	36
1 Mahomedan Girls' School, do.	30
191 Combined System Schools	4,459
334 Result Grant Schools	5,037
540	Total ... 9,996

The Zillah School at Berhampore has been raised to the standard of Provincial School† and the Anglo-Vernacular School, Chicacole, to that of a second-class Zillah School.§ These two schools are now working up to the First Arts and Matriculation Examinations.

† G.O., 8th June 1878, No. 226.
" 24th March 1879, No. 98.

§ G.O., 8th July 1878, No. 332.

The Taluk School, Purushottapore, was, by an Order of Government, dated 8th June 1878, No. 226, abolished, as having long been unsuccessful. It will be observed that there is a decrease of 51|| in the number of the result system schools. This large falling off was not due to the increased tightness of the result system rules, but to the inability of parents to

	No. of Schools.
† In 1877-78	385
In 1878-79	334
	51

pay for their children's schooling owing to the increased cost of living.

† Note.—Last year's figure is given. This year's information is not available.

60. **MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.**—Nineteen boys went up from the Berhampore College for Matriculation and only one passed in the second class.

The Onslow Institution at Chatterpore has now a Matriculation class. The Inspector of Schools very properly recommends the abolition of this class and the substitution of a lower fourth class.

61. **URIYAS.**—These people are progressing in education. Fifteen boys from the Normal School at Russelkonda went up for the fifth-grade Teachers' Certificate Examination, and nine passed. The third master of the Taluk School, Russelkonda, passed the fourth grade and the Anglo-Vernacular branch of the General Test Examination, and two candidates passed the Vernacular branch.

62. **FEMALE EDUCATION.**—The number of girls receiving education in all schools is 338* against 382 in the preceding year.

* Hindu	284
Oriyas	18
Mahomedans	30
	333

Native Christians	6
	333

The following table shows the distribution of pupils, male and female, according to race:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Hindus	5,771	284
Oriyas	4,124	18
Mahomedans	131	30
Europeans	4	...
Native Christians	...	6
Pariahs	10	...
Total ...	10,040	338

63. **UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS—GENERAL TEST.**—Fifty-eight boys, of whom three are Uriyas, passed the General Test Examination, against twenty-five in the preceding year.

SPECIAL TESTS.—The following table shows the number who passed in each year in the Special Tests:—

Tests.	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
I-A—Civil, Higher Grade	1	4	3	...
I-B—Do. Lower do.	1	...	...	1
II-A—Criminal, Higher Grade	8	2	...	6
II-B—Do. Lower do.	4	3	...	1
III-A—Revenue, Higher do.	3	4	1	...
III-B—Do. Lower do.	3	3	...	...
VIII-A—Précis-Writing, Higher Grade	10	13	3	...
VIII-B—Do. Lower do.	1	1	...	...
VII-A—Translation Test, Higher Grade	1	2	1	...
VII-B—Do. Lower Grade, Telugu	5	16	11	...
Translation, Lower Grade, Uriya	3	...	...	3
Salt Test	4	1	...	3
Account Test	1	...	...	1
Sea Customs Test	...	...	...	...
IX—Pleaders' Test	1	2	1	...
Total ...	46	51	20	16
Net ...	...	...	5	...

64. **LOCAL FUNDS.**—There are two circles in this district—Chatterpore and Chicacole. The opening balances for the two circles amounted to Rs. 18,251. This figure differs from that given, as the closing balance of 1877-78 in the report for that year owing to certain adjustments subsequently made by the Accountant-General and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

The gross receipts of the two circles for 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 3,04,858 against Rs. 1,92,797 of the previous year. The increase is due to the enhanced collections of land-cess and to some adjustments made by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, amounting to Rs. 89,813. Eleven toll-gates were newly established in the Chatterpore Circle, and their receipts amounted to Rs. 6,288.

The amount available for expenditure was Rs. 3,23,109.

The gross charges came to Rs. 2,75,012 against Rs. 2,55,521 of 1877-78, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 48,097.

The charges are briefly described below. The subjoined table shows the mileage of roads constructed and repaired and the amount spent on them as compared with 1877-78 :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Number of Miles.	Expenditure.	Number of Miles.	Expenditure.
		RS.		RS.
1.— (a) New roads	...	40,149	...	31,468
(b) Masonry works	...	10,820	...	4,077
2.—Old roads	685	88,916	660	1,20,609
Total ...	685	1,39,835	660	1,56,044

The expenditure during 1878-79 under No. 1 (a) includes reformation of trunk road, on sixteen miles of which some progress was made during the year at a cost of Rs. 21,689. It will be observed that the mileage of old roads of the year 1877-78 differs from that of 1878-79. The latter is the correct figure.

The charge for supervision paid to the Public Works Department from Local Funds at 25 per cent. on the outlay incurred by that department amounted to Rs. 40,728, which includes the cost of the Local Fund Petty Establishment. The total expenditure under Grant I (Public Works) was Rs. 2,11,467.

65. EDUCATION.—There were 191 Local Fund Schools on the combined system of salaries and results grants and 334 pure results grant schools.

66. The charges incurred under education, sanitation, and medical purposes, as well as miscellaneous, are exhibited in the following table :—

		1877-78.	1878-79.
		RS.	RS.
II.—Education ...	Inspection	3,104	3,500
	Salary Grants	13,582	12,497
	Results do.	4,706	8,093
	Miscellaneous	681	1,422
	Total ...	22,073	26,112
III.—Sanitary and Medical purposes.	Sanitation	9,275	11,054
	Dispensaries	10,079	11,690
	Bungalows	678	909
	Vaccination	5,732	6,241
	Miscellaneous	2,647	3,962
		Total ...	28,411
IV.—Miscellaneous.	Establishment in the Presidency	820	257
	Do. in Collector's Office	993	1,015
	Do. in Board's do.	561	626
	Contingencies	6,403	278
	Total ...	8,777	2,176
		Grand Total ...	59,261

VIZAGAPATAM, 26th May 1879.

No. 482.

From J. LEE-WARNER, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual Administration Report of the Vizagapatam District for the official year 1878-79, accompanied by the usual statements and the statistics prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 1,460, dated 2nd June 1876.

2. ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LAND—TERRITORIAL CHARGES.—The following transfers have been made in the jurisdiction of taluks during the year under report :—

Name of Village.	From	To	Authority sanctioning the Transfer.
Penanalsavulsa	Palkonda Taluk, Vizagapatam District.	Chicacole Taluk, Ganjam District.	G.O., J.D., 10th March 1879, No. 487.
Akkinavalsa Agraharam.	Chepurupalle Taluk...	Chicacole Taluk, Ganjam District.	G.O., J.D., 10th March 1879, No. 487.
Singam Sangamvalasa Agraharam.	Do.	Chicacole Taluk, Ganjam District.	G.O., J.D., 10th March 1879, No. 487.
Vandanapeta	Chicacole Taluk, Ganjam District.	Palkonda Taluk, Vizagapatam District.	G.O., J.D., 10th March 1879, No. 487.
Kristnasastralupeta ...	Chicacole Taluk, Ganjam District.	Palkonda Taluk, Vizagapatam District.	G.O., J.D., 10th March 1879, No. 487.
Shermahomedpu r a m-peta.	Chicacole Taluk, Ganjam District.	Chipurupalle Taluk, Vizagapatam District.	G.O., J.D., 10th March 1879, No. 487.
Gottam	Golconda Taluk, Vizagapatam District.	Veeravilli Taluk, Vizagapatam District.	G.O., R.D., of 7th March 1879, No. 568.

From the above statement it will be seen that three villages of this district were transferred to Ganjam, while three were ordered from that to this district under G.O., dated 10th March 1879, No. 487; and that one village from Golconda was transferred to Veeravilli Taluk in this district under G.O., dated 7th March 1879, No. 568.

3. INAM COMMISSION.—The Service Inam lands attached to the Kotwal peons in the Anakapalle Taluk were enfranchised under G.O., No. 1,830, dated 21st December 1875. Twenty-nine title-deeds were issued, the quit-rent charged thereon being Rs. 897.

Particulars of Inam Work done during 1878-79.

Particulars.		Number of Title-Deeds issued.	Total Extent.	Assessment.	OLD QUIT-RENT.		New Quit-rent on Inam enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by Inamdar whose Inam has been subsequently been left unenfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government (columns 6 and 7).	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the Establishment.
					Payable to Govern.	Payable to Zemindar.					
Village	Service		ACRES.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Police	...	29	220	1,359 8 0	170 10 0	...	726 6 0	...	897	...	...

Eight applications presented by Inamidars for the enfranchisement of their Inams under concession granted in G.O., No. 1,344, dated 10th September 1875, were submitted to the Inam Commissioner. No title-deeds have yet been issued.

4. REVISION OF ESTABLISHMENT.—The License Tax Act III of 1878 having come into force during the course of the year, an establishment, consisting of a Gumastah on a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem for each taluk, on Rs. 35 in the Huzur Office were entertained under Board's Proceedings, No. 1,221, dated 8th May 1878. The extra establishment under the Assistant Collector referred to in the last report continued during the year. The management of the Salt Department was assumed by the Salt Commissioner from 1st July 1878, under G.O., 29th April 1878, No. 627.

5. **LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.**—No applications under this head have been received, although due publicity had been given to the provisions of this Act.

6. **CONSERVANCY OF RIVERS.**—The important rivers in this district are the Nagavali, the Sarada, and the Varaha. On the two latter, a petty Niranicum establishment is kept under the supervision of the Public Works Department, consisting of two Superintendents on salaries of Rs. 15 each per mensem, with Lascars on Rs. 7 each. The floods of December last caused great havoc along the course of these rivers and their branch channels, not only breaching the banks but causing alterations in the beds of the rivers leading to extensive inundations. It is most important where the rights of Government and of proprietors of estates are mixed up as they are in the sub-division, that the mutual duties of conservancy should be clearly defined, and that there should exist a legal means of enforcing upon parties their due performance. Not only do some proprietors lay channels off from the river-bed without taking a proper preliminary survey, or building the necessary head sluices, but almost universally the ryots of these estates are allowed, if not encouraged, to erect piccottals along the river-banks, weakening them and in time causing their erosion where these works existed. To complete a proper system of conservancy, it is absolutely necessary that the extent of such private rights having been defined and controlled, the rivers from their source down to the sea should be under one authority: and as nothing can be expected from proprietors, the authority should be vested in the Public Works Department. It remains to be seen what improvement in this respect is likely to arise out of the recent changes in the constitution of that department.

7. **III. PROTECTION—DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.**—The total amount of rewards granted for the destruction of wild animals was Rs. 4,322, or Rs. 82 less than in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of wild animals killed during the year under report as compared with the preceding year:—

Animals.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Tigers	23	26
Cheetahs... ..	133	122
Bears	35	21
Hyenas	55	24
Total ...	246	193

The loss of human life caused by wild animals was 143 and by snakes 39. The number of cattle destroyed by the former was 733 and by the latter 64. The value of the crops destroyed by wild animals was estimated at Rs. 1,589 against Rs. 1,628 in the previous year.

8. **PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—CATTLE SHOWS.**—No cattle shows were held in this district during the year under reference. Large numbers of cattle are, however, brought every week for sale to the weekly markets at Vizianagram, Kottavalva, and Tummampala. The agricultural classes of the Godavari District purchase large numbers from the above markets.

9. **WEATHER.**—The season was, on the whole, more favorable than that of the preceding year. The weather threatened very seriously at the beginning of the year, but suddenly changed for the better, and from the middle of July last it was most favorable, there having been continual and timely rains up to November last. The dry crops suffered to some extent in the beginning of the year. The wet crop promised very well, but the cyclone of December last which poured down about 18 inches of rain in four days inundated almost all the fields and cut down the expected outturn, which was not, however, on the whole unsatisfactory.

10. **CYCLONES.**—This district was visited by two cyclones,—one in the month of November and the other in December last. There was a threatening appearance of sky on the 1st November, followed by a very heavy rain and a falling barometer. The gale wrecked most of the older plantain gardens and the jonna (cholum) cultivated in patches high upon the hills. At Vizagapatam the French barque *Cambodge*, of 400 tons (wooden), struck the bar at 8-15 on the morning of the 5th, and capsized at 9-15; of the crew of sixteen hands only one man was saved. English barque *Fifeshire*, 700 tons (iron), came ashore opposite to Waltair. Of her crew, consisting of fourteen men and two apprentices, eleven perished.

The British barque *Olive Branch* was wrecked at Bimlipatam on the 4th. Four of her crew were drowned and nine saved, including the Captain. The cyclone of December was of a more severe nature; its vortex appears to have travelled from the northern mouth of the Kistna to a point a few miles north of Pentakota. It was accompanied by a deluge of rain; about 30 inches fell along the sea-board throughout the district, and about 12 inches along the foot of the ghauts; the intermediate tracts receiving quantity between these extremes proportionate to their propinquity to the coast or the mountains, respectively. The French barque *Quatre Sœurs* of about 400 tons was wrecked near Rajayyapeta. Out of fourteen of the crew four were saved. The French steamer *Coromandel* put out to sea at Vizagapatam, but was driven on shore at Watada.

Most of the tanks in the district, including nearly all the largest works, burst their banks under the strain. The Sarada river had already risen to the level of its banks on the afternoon of the 7th, when it suddenly rose to a height of 12 feet above the high level. The fine bridge at Govada near Chodavaram fell, and that near Anakapalle was only saved by its approaches on either side being carried away, and the whole valley of the Sarada was inundated, causing great damage to life and property. The Nagavali river made its way through the gap at Nandivada Agraharam and the bund erected at Ampavilli by Mr. Mackie after the floods of 1876 was carried way.

The following comparative statement shows the rainfall as registered in the accounts of the last two years:—

Months.	1877-78.	1878-79.	RAINFALL IN SEASON OF CULTIVATION.	
			1877-78.	1878-79.
April 1878	1.5	.87	20.7	46.18
May "	9.0	4.07		
June "	2.0	3.75		
July "	4.0	9.23		
August "	3.2	10.74		
September "	7.6	6.76		
October "	3.8	11.68		
November "	0.1	4.02		
December "	...	17.72	...	...
January 1879	...	...		
February "	...	.45		
March "	0.6	.52		
Total ...	31.8	69.81	...	...

11. **CULTIVATION AREA.**—The total extent of land cultivated during the year, both dry and wet, in the two Government taluks of Golconda and Sarvasiddhi was acres 74,188, paying a revenue to Government of Rs. 1,85,402 against acres 70,581 cultivated in the previous year, which yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,68,592. The increase in the acreage and assessment of land cultivated is due to the favorable character of the season. In the rice-crop a full yield was expected during the year. But the cyclone of December came just at the moment when harvest was commencing. Much of the paddy grown, however, being of a durable hardy sort, it stood the inundation well. The paddy already cut was, of course, swept out to the sea and the greatest damage done in this way was upon the wet lands under the Sarada and the Varaha rivers in Anakapalle and Sarvasiddhi Taluks, and those in Palkonda Taluk under the Nagavali river. The average outturn of wet crops all over the district was taken to be eleven annas. In dry grain horse-gram and green, red, and black-grams were greatly injured for want of rain at the commencement, and from the heavy rains at the latter period. Generally speaking, the heavy rains did much havoc to all dry grain. Sugar-cane which thrived well at the beginning was much injured by the heavy rains of December, and the yield may be estimated at half. Ragi and cumboo yielded about an average crop of 10 annas and 11 annas, respectively. The average outturn of the various kinds of crops may be estimated as follows:—

Paddy	11 annas crop.
Ragi	10 do.
Cumboo or Gantelu	11 do.
Cholum	8 do.
Sugar-cane	8 do.
Gingelli	12 do.
Horse-gram... ..	7 do.
Green-gram... ..	6 do.
Red-gram	7 do.
Tobacco	14 do.
Korralu	12 do.
Wudalu	9 do.
Black-gram	8 do.
Senna	13 do.
Lamp-oil	8 do.
Niger seed	14 do.
Cotton	14 do.

WAGES.—The rates of wages that obtained during the year are given below :—

Items.	Prevailing at the end of June 1878 per diem.	Prevailing at the end of December 1878 per diem.
Able-bodied agricultural labor	From 2 to 3 Annas.	From 2 to 3 Annas.
Syce or Horse-keeper	" 3 to 4 "	A. P. A. P. " 2 8 to 3 9
Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith	" 4 to 6 "	" 4 to 8 Annas.

FOOD PRICES.—The following comparative statement shows the prices of food-grains that prevailed during the two years :—

Items.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Second-sort rice in seers of 80 tolals per Rupee	8	8
Second-sort paddy	19	20
Cholum	12	14
Cumboo	16	20
Raggy	15	18
Varagu	...	...
Wheat	12	10
Salt	13	12

The high prices of 1877-78 continued almost throughout the year under report, as will be seen from the above statement. The cause may be attributed to the high prices prevailing in the Southern Districts, and to the small quantity of grain in store at the beginning of the year. The markets were well supplied with food-grains. The paddy crop in the low lands having been under water for some days in December, the grain became inferior in quality and is not considered to be durable.

12. CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—The condition of the agricultural stock was good for the first eight months. Though the supply of fodder was scarce in the beginning of the year, there was sufficient water and pasture during the middle and at the end of the year. Cattle murrain appeared in ten taluks and about 9,911 cattle died there against 4,300 in the preceding year. There was also a deplorable destruction of about 5,000 cattle in the cyclone of December, some dying of exposure to the wet and cold, and others being simply drowned and carried to the sea. About 25,000 sheep and goats perished. Almost every ryot suffered some loss and the agricultural stock was reduced seriously. Agricultural implements, such as ploughs and sugar-cane mills, &c., were washed away to Madras and other places.

13. MANUFACTURES.—The large Jute Factory at Chittivalsa, belonging to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., still manufactures gunny bags on an extensive scale and supplies gunnies to Calcutta and other places. The particulars of the manufacture are not known as the agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. has refused to furnish any information connected with it. Fifty-three Indigo Factories are reported to have been working during the year. Information regarding the quantity manufactured, &c., is not procurable. The weaving classes inhabiting the northern portions of this district continue their manufacture of fine as well as coarse native cloth. The punjum or coarse cloth is largely manufactured in the southern taluks. The ivory workmen of Vizagapatam continue turning out excellent fancy articles made of ivory, elk and buffalo horns and tortoise-shell. Nakkapilli still supplies its fancy lacquered ware. The best description of gold and silver jewellery is made at Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, and Parvatipore. Rajam continues its manufacture of silver utensils of good description. Brass, copper, and bronze utensils are made at Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, and Kotapad.

14. MINERAL RESOURCES.—Iron ore is found in large quantities in the Jeypore country. Mica is found in the Kurpaum and Vizianagram Zemindaris. Rock crystals and garnets can be had at Golconda and other places. There are some mines in Balighattam of Golconda Taluk, containing a sort of white earth called vibhuti, which is used by some Hindus.

15. DISTRICT POST.—The number of postal lines in this district that stood on the 31st March 1879 was seventeen as particularized below :—

Names of Lines on 31st March 1879.	Their Distance.
1. Vizianagram—Parvatipur <i>via</i> Bobbili	53
2. Do. do. <i>via</i> Palkonda	71
3. Ramhadrapur—Koraput	55
4. Parvatipur—Royaghodu	30
5. Do. Guntipur	35
6. Rajam—Chicacole	20
7. Chipurupalle—Kuppili	20
8. Vizianagram—Konada	16
9. Vizagapatam—Sringavarapucotta	32
10. Anakapalle—Narsapatam	27
11. Do. Modgole	26
12. Do. Pudimadaka	14
13. Urutla—Makarapalem	4
14. Tuni—Pentacotta	6
<i>Lines beyond Koraput.</i>	
1. Koraput—Mulkangeri	96
2. Jeypore—Kotapad	31
3. Borigumma—Nowrungapore	10

Of these the last three are in the Jeypore country and under the supervision of the Special Assistant Agent, while the others are managed by the Postal Department. The mileage of the lines under the Postal Department is 409, while that of those under the Special Assistant Agent is 137. The total expenditure from the District Post grant during the year was Rs. 10,357 against Rs. 11,532 of the preceding year as detailed below :—

Items.	1877-78.	1878-79.
District Post establishment—Salary and Contingencies	RS. 9,874	RS. 9,599
Famine batta	1,658	758
Total ...	11,532	10,357

The decrease in expenditure is due to the discontinuance of famine batta from September last. Three Post Offices were established at Bhogapuram, Kurapam, and Vaddady, during the year.

16. REVENUE AND FINANCE.—*General effects of Taxation.*—The collections from all sources of revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 17,37,959 against Rs. 17,82,629 of the previous year as shown in the subjoined comparative statement :—

Sources of Revenue.	1877-78.	Per-centage.	1878-79.	Per-centage.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Land Revenue	14,23,614	55.36	13,44,297	77.35	...	79,317
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	1,67,372	6.50	1,62,957	9.38	...	4,415
Assessed Taxes	...	...	36,997	2.13	36,997	...
Sea Customs	15,277	.59	6,334	.36	...	8,943
Stamps	1,76,366	6.85	1,87,374	10.78	11,008	...
Total ...	17,82,629	100	17,37,959	100	48,005	92,675
Net ...	...	...	...	...	...	44,670

The total charges exclusive of those connected with salt amounted to Rs. 1,45,880 against Rs. 1,43,644 as detailed below:—

Items.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Land Revenue	RS. 1,31,071	RS. 1,31,103	RS. 32	RS. ...
2. Excise on Spirits, &c....	483	564	81	...
3. Assessed Taxes	...	2,294	2,294	...
4. Sea Customs	8,254	7,744	...	510
5. Stamps	3,836	4,175	339	...
Total ...	1,43,644	1,45,880	2,746	510
Net ...	...	...	2,236	...

The subjoined statement will exhibit the incidence of taxation per head of population adopted without alteration from the Census Return for the year 1871:—

Items.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Land Revenue	AS. 8·8	AS. 8·2
Abkari	1·02	·9
Assessed Taxes	...	·2
Sea Customs	·09 of a pie.	·04 of a pie.
Stamps	1·1	1·1
Total ...	AS. 10·92 P. ·09	AS. 10·14 P. ·04

LAND REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The collections on account of Land Revenue are made up of the following items:—

Items.	1877-78.	1878-79.
1	2	3
Permanently Settled Estates	RS. 9,92,136	RS. 9,57,995
Shrotrium Jody	3,316	3,588
Ryotwar	1,97,442	1,79,906
Miscellaneous	2,30,720	2,02,808
Total ...	14,23,614	13,44,297

The decrease in the first item is due to the Zemindars of Bobbili, Pachipenta, Madgole, and Jeypore, and the mortgagee of the Uratla estate not having paid their kists within the time, and to the payment of an advance made by the Proprietor of Anakapalle in anticipation of the kists of the future year during the previous year. A great portion of the arrears has since been collected.

The increase in the second item is trifling, and calls for no remark.

The decrease under ryotwar is due to less collections in the Government taluks within the official year. Steps are being taken for the realization of the amount.

The decrease in the fourth item is owing to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. not having paid their kist of Palkonda and Honjaram estates due in March last.

16½. EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure debited to Land Revenue during the year was Rs. 1,31,103 against Rs. 1,31,071 of the previous year. The difference is slight and calls for no explanation.

17. EXCISE ON SPIRITS AND DRUGS—RECEIPTS.—The decrease is due to the arrears due by Messrs. Minchin and Co. not having been paid within the official year.

CHARGES.—The increase under this head is owing to the payment of Rs. 141 on account of fees for registering muchilkas executed by abkari renters.

18. ASSESSED TAXES.—The figures under this head exhibit the collections under the License Tax Act III of 1878, which came into force from the commencement of the year under review.

19. SEA CUSTOMS.—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 6,334 against Rs. 15,277 of the previous year. The decrease is attributable to the non-exportation of indigo as well as to the remission of duty on certain dutiable goods under the several notifications of Government.

The charges amounted to Rs. 7,744 against Rs. 8,254 of the preceding year. The decrease is due to the discontinuance of famine batta from October last and to less expenditure under contingencies. The accompanying statements will compare the particulars of imports and exports to and from this district during the past two years:—

Imports.	1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Exclusive of British Ports within the Presidency.	British Ports within the Presidency.	Total.	Exclusive of British Ports within the Presidency.	British Ports within the Presidency.	Total.
Cotton	RS. 4,99,839	RS. 4,44,976	RS. 9,44,815	RS. 4,48,257	RS. 3,10,306	RS. 7,58,563
Metals	2,46,421	71,759	3,18,180	1,41,848	42,949	1,84,797
Grain and pulse	4,19,975	1,60,089	1,80,055	8,99,835	1,67,883	10,67,718
Millinery and wearing apparel	9,310	23,002	32,312	25,609	17,000	42,609
Timber and wood	28,978	3,896	32,874	7,447	1,004	8,451
Silk	12,333	20	12,353	12,925	1,252	14,177
Spices	18,312	16,351	34,663	8,808	19,004	27,872
Liquors	13,638	1,27,539	1,41,177	9,950	1,15,149	1,25,099
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	4,984	5,936	10,920	7,610	6,502	14,112
Drugs and medicines	10,093	1,140	11,233	12,839	1,230	14,069
Paper and pasteboard	10,420	2,515	12,935	7,563	736	8,299
Wool	947	1,041	1,988	1,092	908	2,000
Seeds	16,938	24,179	41,117	21,313	71,977	93,190
Glass	7,819	5,693	13,512	5,109	5,301	10,500
Machinery	626	17,893	18,519	933	8,519	9,452
Tea	457	1,014	1,598	505	505	2,103
Corals	2,200	1,03,000	1,05,200	...	64,378	64,378
Books	1,183	3,097	4,280	1,634	1,922	3,556
Stationery	395	834	1,229	1,218	795	2,013
Earthenware and porcelain	829	1,331	2,160	1,253	813	2,066
Dyeing and coloring materials	214	2,817	3,031	775	587	1,362
Jewellery	1,500	6,000	6,500	500	...	500
Other articles	1,53,921	73,266	2,27,187	1,73,949	58,971	2,32,920
Total ..	14,61,333	10,95,922	25,57,254	17,91,715	8,97,691	26,89,406
£ ..	146,133	109,592	255,725	179,171	89,769	268,940
Government Stores ..	6,399	1,73,065	1,79,464	2,586	3,53,267	3,55,853

Exports.	1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Exclusive of British Ports within the Presidency.	British Ports within the Presidency.	Total.	Exclusive of British Ports within the Presidency.	British Ports within the Presidency.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coffee	45	...	45	860	...	860
Wool	1,79,430	2,475	1,81,905	2,03,416	39,010	3,32,456
Hides and skins	3,238	9,98,654	10,01,892	1,120	1,58,602	1,59,722
Grain and pulse	45,21,613	62,267	16,83,880	12,57,636	75,370	13,33,006
Seeds	7,28,944	73,343	8,02,287	6,84,925	50,972	6,35,897
Dyeing and coloring materials	6,189	33,818	40,307	80	798	878
Spices	10,321	44,840	55,161	4,999	44,878	49,877
Oils	33,272	1,04,455	1,37,727	62,803	79,647	1,42,455
Cotton	44,116	86,580	1,30,696	38,354	52,572	90,926
Provision and Oilman's Stores	11,46,107	859	11,46,966	7,89,681	27,370	8,17,051
Sugar and other saccharine matter	395	8	403	...	...	...
Cour	7,469	8	7,477	125	38	163
Fruits and vegetables	375	3,055	3,430	240	7,770	8,010
Timber and wood	3,338	295	3,633	1,345	470	18,151
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	37,208	21,999	59,307	36,039	28,416	64,455
Drugs and medicines	78,213	4,999	83,212	57,070	1,960	59,030
Horns	27,922	7,923	35,845	4,144	21,571	25,715
Wax	716	46	762	...	200	200
Silk, and manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	6,970	...	6,970	51,665	14,699	66,364
Hemp, and manufactures of	62	15	77	15	...	15
Mats	1,007	3,500	4,507	1,190	11,000	12,190
Jewellery	1,540	...	1,540	400	...	400
Feathers	3,190	1,659	4,849	154	...	154
Liquors	5,920	5,830	10,850	4,500	3,680	8,180
Ivory	1,63,793	59,700	2,23,493	34,515	41,087	75,602
Other articles	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40,10,893	15,16,316	55,27,209	32,25,281	6,60,140	38,85,421
£ ...	401,089	151,631	552,720	322,528	68,014	388,542
Government Stores ...	818	1,07,977	1,08,295	1,281	3,352	4,635

20. SALT.—The transactions of Salt Department for the current official year have not been shown in this report, the management thereof having been assumed by a Special Agency.

21. STAMPS.—The amount of revenue realized from the sale of stamps, both judicial and non-judicial, was Rs. 1,87,374, or Rs. 11,008 more than in the previous year. This excess is attributable to increase in litigation and stricter enforcement of the Act.

22. SPECIAL FUNDS.—The subjoined statement compares the financial results of the Special Funds of the past two years. The causes of fluctuations in the several items are explained below:—

Special Funds for 1877-78.

Items.	Balance on 1st April 1877.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance on the 1st April 1878
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jungle Conservancy	1,702	729	2,431	1,449	982
2. Pound Fund	711	3,670	4,381	3,563	818
3. Village Service Fund	...	137	137	...	137
<i>For 1878-79.</i>					
1. Jungle Conservancy Fund ...	982	455	1,437	458	979
2. Pound Fund	818	4,741	5,559	4,296	1,263
3. Village Service Fund	137	748	885	746	139

The decrease under receipts (item 1) is due to a falling off in the amount collected by Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. The increase under receipts (item 2) is attributable to large collections from fines on stray cattle. The increase under expenditure is owing to the enhanced rate of commission paid to poundkeepers under G.O., No. 1,229, dated 13th August 1875.

VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.—The increase is due to the collection of quit-rent on the Kotwal Inam lands at Anakapalle enfranchised under G.O., No. 1,830, dated 21st December 1875.

23. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES—PUBLIC HEALTH.—Public health was on the whole fair, though cholera and small-pox appeared throughout the year. The former was milder than in the previous year, while small-pox was the reverse.

The mortality from—

	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Other causes.
Was	3,768	815	16,583	6,038
Against	6,484	121	14,367	6,117

in the previous year. Cholera broke out as the after-effect of the scarcity of the previous year and of the cyclone of December last, the floods of which bringing down hosts of carcasses of all sorts which were deposited over the country among the standing crops seriously affected the quality of the grain, so that it had to be consumed before it was really fit for consumption. Every effort was made to check cholera by the free distribution of cholera pills, omum-water, and chlorodyne, and the burning of tar and sulphur. Measures were adopted for cleansing villages throughout the district. About 414 human lives are reported to have been lost in the floods. In many cases in the Anakapalle Taluk the peasants lived on trees and on housetops for three days in the floods. A family of five persons were buried in their hut near Setampeta by a land slip in the Palkonda Taluk. Vaccination is carried on very rigorously.

24. EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants during the year under review was 2,856 against 2,863 of the previous year. The number of immigrants is 5,484 against 3,404, or 2,080 more than in the preceding year. This is due to the return of large numbers to this district on account of the favorable nature of the season.

25. ARCHÆOLOGY.—The temple at Simba Chellam adorned with much excellent sculpture and containing various inscriptions of ancient date is the only building of interest in this district.

26. DISTRICT PRESS.—The number of papers printed and the value of work turned out in the District Press during the year is 648 and Rs. 8,788 against Rs. 674 and Rs. 7,290, respectively, of the previous year as detailed in the subjoined statement:—

Nature of the work.	1877-78.		1878-79.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Number of Papers.	Value.	Number of Papers.	Value.	Number of Papers.	Value.	Number of Papers.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Office work	357	1,946	294	1,511	...	...	63	435
District Gazette with Supplement	181	4,802	205	6,471	24	1,669	...	...
Other Departments	86	230	107	339	21	109	...	...
Private work	50	312	42	467	...	155	8	...
Total ...	674	7,290	648	8,788	45	1,933	71	435
Net ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,498	26	...

The increase is chiefly attributable to the large amount of work which employed the District Press in connection with the printing of the annual reports (with statements) of the Municipalities and Local Fund Boards under Board's Proceedings, No. 8,703, dated 11th October 1876, as well as lists, forms, &c., under the License Tax Act. The Press has done work for all the departments, which was not the case in the preceding year, and the work done for the Judicial, Police, Marine, and Educational Departments was greater than in 1877-78. No selections have been printed owing to the pressure of general district work, especially the publications of lists of assessment under the License Tax Act. The District Gazette is published once a fortnight. There are every now and then special supplements in addition to the ordinary issues; 1,275 copies are struck off, of which 1,198 are circulated. The number of subscribers, exclusive of Government officials as stood on the 31st March 1879, was 285, and the subscription realized

amounted to Rs. 238-10-0. The receipts of the Press amounted to Rs. 918, or Rs. 458 more than those of the previous year. The increase is attributable to the large quantity of private work executed during the year. The charges amounted to Rs. 3,219 against Rs. 4,859 in 1877-78; the decrease is owing to the omission of the value of printing paper, &c., in the year under report under Board's Proceedings, No. 3,134, dated 26th November 1878.

27. PUBLIC CHARITIES.—In the Langarkhana (i.e., poor-house) at Bimlipatam, which is endowed with a lapsed inam by the Government, about 3,113 people on the whole or nine on the daily average were fed during the year. The receipts from the endowment amounted to Rs. 478. One pound of rice and 4 pies in cash are reported to have been given a head. The poorer classes having suffered much on account of the high prices, and the south-west monsoon being unfavorable in the earlier part of the year, apprehensions of famine were entertained in the latter part of June, and relief camps were opened at Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Vizianagaram, Anakapalle, and Chipurupalle at Government expense under G.O., No. 2,847, dated 24th September 1877. Luckily the season soon altered its aspects, and the relief camps were abolished at Vizagapatam and Vizianagram on the 28th September 1878, at Bimlipatam and Anakapalle on the 21st and 24th August, respectively, and that at Chipurupalle on the 21st September 1878. The average number of poor relieved daily, as stood on the last day of each week in the relief camps at Vizagapatam, was 215, Bimlipatam 183, Vizianagram 122, Chipurupalle 82, and Anakapalle 39, and the total cost for maintaining the institutions amounted to Rs. 3,004. The relief camp at Anakapalle was supervised by the Principal Assistant, and that at Chipurupalle by the Assistant Mr. Wolfe-Murray, that at Bimlipatam by Captain Blaxland, that at Vizianagram by the Senior Assistant Collector, while the one at Vizagapatam was supervised by the Collector and his Assistant Mr. Thompson. Relief was also given by well-to-do inhabitants and rich merchants of Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram, and Anakapalle for the poor of their respective towns, while His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, the Honorable G. N. Gajapati Row, Auketam Alchayamma Garu (Mrs. A. V. Nursing Row) distributed food among the destitute poor in their estates. About the same time Rs. 500 were obtained from the Mansion House Fund by the Principal Assistant Collector to distribute cloths to needy persons in his sub-division before the cold weather. Again in December several people having been deprived of their houses by the floods further assistance of the Mansion House Fund Committee was solicited, and the Rs. 6,000 granted by that Committee further supplemented by a generous subscription of Rs. 500 by His Grace the Duke of Buckingham was distributed to the most deserving poor for the reconstruction of their houses. The proprietrix of Kassimecottah subscribed Rs. 500 to relieve some of the poor in the villages of her estate, and in the town of Anakapalle and its suburbs which suffered terribly from flood. Mr. G. L. Nursing Row assisted the same classes to the extent of Rs. 1,800.

28. There are forty charitable institutions supported by general public. Of these twenty-nine are chattrams for travellers scattered all over the district. Five are dispensaries to allow medical relief, and the remaining one is for the maintenance and education of Rajaput girls who are willing to read. Of the three institutions partly supported by Government and partly by the general public, the Catholic and Protestant Orphanages are well managed. The third institution, the chattram at Nakkapilli, which was stated in the last report as being mismanaged, has not yet been taken possession of by the Local Fund Board, the sons of the late founder not having agreed to give it up. In addition to the ten dispensaries existing for cure of sickness another has been established at Chodaveram by the Local Fund Board.

COCANADA, 23rd June 1879.

No. 155.

From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Collector of the Godavari District, to C. A. GALTON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the annual administration of the district for the past official year 1878-79, together with the usual tabular statements, Nos. 1 to 11, and the statistical returns mentioned below:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. (E. No. 5). Register of Transfers. | 5. (F). Mines and Quarries. |
| 2. (E. No. 6). Land Revenue. | 6. (G). Manufactures. |
| 3. (D. No. 2). Stocks. | 7. (G). Civil Division of British Territory. |
| 4. (E. No. 2). Labor. | |

The other returns will be forwarded shortly.

2. II. ADMINISTRATION OF LAND—INAM COMMISSION.—The concession granted to Inamdars in G.O., dated 10th September 1875, No. 1,344, permitting them to apply for the enfranchisement of their Inams having been extended to the end of 1878, seventeen cases were sent up during the official year for settlement and eight sanctioned, charged with a quit-rent of Rs. 36-2-6.

3. LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.—The rules framed under the Act having been revised during the year and circulated with G.O., dated 26th October 1878, No. 1,732, they were duly published in the District Gazette, but no applications have been received for any advances. The benefits afforded by the Act have not as yet been availed of even in a single case, and I do not see any likelihood of their being availed of in future. The district is for the most part well supplied with the means of ancient irrigation, and scarcely is there any necessity for ryots to resort to advances for the improvement of their lands.

4. LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.—A great portion of Government lands in the district has been surveyed and is held on fixed assessments, which are liable to revision after a period of thirty years from the date of the settlement, which in some cases was made in Fasli 1274, while in others in Fasli, 1276. Some unsurveyed villages are leased out either annually or for a number of years generally, not exceeding five. Some lands which were left unassessed in surveyed villages are from time to time surveyed by the three Surveyors temporarily attached to this office. The maximum and minimum rates of assessment fixed for dry and wet lands are as follow:—

	DRY.		WET.
	Delta.	Upland.	Upland.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Maximum rate for lankas ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do. do. for other lands ...	5 0 0	4 8 0	7 0 0
Minimum rate ...	0 6 0	0 4 0	1 4 0

Some tank-beds and channels which have become fertilized by alluvial deposits and which have been abandoned, not being required for the purposes for which they were originally intended, were sold by public auction on condition of paying annual assessment. In some instances the competition was great.

Several of the Godavari islands have been leased out for a term of ten years, while others are rented out annually by public sale.

5. BOUNDARY DISPUTE.—The long standing boundary dispute between the Bhadrachalam Taluk and the Bustar Territory was finished during the year under G.O., dated 6th December 1877, No. 678. The whole line of boundary between the two territories was marked out over a distance of forty miles. Marks have been put according to the practice of the Survey Department and at intervals stone and chunam benches have been erected. The settlement was approved of by Government in their Order, dated 4th July 1878, No. 355. Rs. 1,276-15-1 were spent in surveying and setting up boundary marks.

6. COLLECTION OF WATER-TAX IN NIDADAVOL AND BAHARZALLI ESTATES.—The water-tax payable in the Nidadavol and Baharzalli estates after the allowances made for usual wet lands was hitherto paid by the Zemindaris themselves with reference to the contract entered into by them with the Government. The period prescribed for composition having expired, and the Zemindaris having failed to come to a fresh reasonable agreement, the tax was collected by Government during the year. Government Curnams were employed to measure the lands irrigated in the villages of the estates, and the amount of demand fixed was proportionately collected from each ryot with reference to the area irrigated by him. The amount thus collected is Rs. 74,131-3-1 against a lump sum of Rs. 40,000 contracted by the Zemindaris till last year.

7. COURT OF WARDS.—Four estates belonging to three Minors were under the Court's management at the beginning of the year, but during the year the estate of Nallamillipadu, a small proprietary village in the Yernagudem Taluk, was made over to the proprietrix, a widow, as she had completed the term of her minority.

8. TERRITORIAL CHANGES.—No changes were made during the year either in the taluks or in the number of villages.

9. REVISION OF ESTABLISHMENT.—No permanent establishments have been revised during the year. The license-tax establishment was entertained in the year under review; it was considered undesirable to make any reductions in it.

Some of the revenue process servers under Act II of 1864 were reduced for want of sufficient funds, and I think some more reductions will be found necessary in that establishment on account of the lower rates of fees introduced for processes.

10. CONSERVANCY OF RIVERS.—The usual conditions are embodied in the rents of the lankas regarding the conservancy of rivers. The important ones are given below :—

“ All Government rights heretofore in force are reserved in their integrity, and for the purposes of conservancy the lankas are liable to be taken up at any time, compensation for the crops then standing being paid in full; among other rights thus reserved is the privilege of removing lanka grass or plants or putting down fresh plants when such course appears necessary for the proper conservancy of the river banks.”

11. DISPUTES ABOUT NEW ACCRETIONS.—During the year under report disputes arose in two cases as to the ownership of newly formed lankas. In one of these cases the dispute was between the Government village of Muggulla in the Rajahmundry Taluk and the Zemindari village of Prakkilanka in that of Yernaguden. The Sub-Collector personally inspected the locality and decided in favor of the Zemindar, as he found the lanka to be an accretion of the latter's old lanka.

In the other case, the dispute was between the Government village of Kulla and the Zemindari village of Viravillipalem. The lanka in question which was recently reformed was rented out by Government to the Government ryots of Kulla for one year. On the Zemindar claiming it as his, Mr. Kelsall, the then Sub-Collector, on inquiry formed an opinion favorable to the Zemindar's claim, but he declined to interfere in the matter. The Zemindar's people then took possession of the lanka with the crops and the Government ryots sued the Zemindar and the Government. The present Sub-Collector Mr. Johnson inspected the land in dispute and arrived at the conclusion that the greater portion of it belongs to the Government village of Kulla. An answer was therefore filed acquiescing in the claim of the Government ryots, and under the Board's instructions (*vide* Board's Proceedings, 13th January 1879, No. 56,) assistance is rendered to the ryots to uphold their right. The suit is still pending and has not yet come to a settlement.

12. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The number of processes issued during the year for the realization of arrears of revenue have considerably increased during the year under report, but they are still less than those issued in 1876-77. The following is a comparative statement showing the extent to which the measures were employed :—

—	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79
Number of defaulters against whom processes were issued...	44,850	29,331	42,406
Number of defaulters whose property was attached...	6,400	2,686	3,587
Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold...	1,173	399	548
Amount actually realized by sale	44,749	9,595	10,008

The increase under each item over that of the previous year may be ascribed—

- (1.) To the orders for the prompt realization of the current balances.
- (2.) To the prices having generally fallen during the 3rd and 4th quarters of the year when the kists fall due, and the ryots with the expectation of getting better prices delayed disposing of their produce and thus delayed Government dues.
- (3.) To the collection of water-tax in the Nidadavol and Baharzalli Estates by the Government direct, which in some cases necessitated the issue of processes.
- (4.) To the failure of the early dry crops.
- (5.) To the reduction of the rates of fees for process service which made the ryots more indifferent as to the issue of process. The amount actually realized by sale is, however, almost the same, and this goes to show that the sales were allowed by the ryots to be conducted only when they were unable to pay up their arrears by other means.

The process fees realized according to the present rates are in some instances found to be quite disproportionate to the expenses of keeping up the process servers and reductions have been made in the establishment in some taluks and will have to be made in others.

13. III. LOCAL FUNDS ADMINISTRATION.—The balance of the two circles in the district remaining at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,84,047. Rs. 3,09,908 were realized by rates against Rs. 3,44,380 in the previous year. The other receipts amounted to Rs. 35,226. The total amount available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,29,181; of this Rs. 3,42,481 were left unexpended, while only Rs. 2,86,700 were spent against Rs. 3,45,894.

The short expenditure was partly due to a misapprehension on the part of the Public Works Department officers of the instructions issued by the Government regarding the stoppage of Imperial and Provincial Works on account of the financial difficulty. The officers of the Public Works Department in many instances stopped also the Local Fund Works, though there was necessity for the repairs of some of the roads which were greatly damaged by the heavy rains, floods and cyclones, which will be noticed hereafter.

Rupees 75,022 were spent on new roads and Rs. 48,227 in repairing existing roads against Rs. 1,01,495 and Rs. 58,560 respectively during the previous year.

Thirty and one-third miles of roads were newly constructed and 628½ miles of road repaired during the year against 19 and 608 miles respectively in the previous year. There are no Local Fund toll-gates in the district. The number of schools newly opened is as follows :—

COCANADA CIRCLE.—Salary schools eight and combined system schools twenty-four.

ELLORE CIRCLE.—Combined schools two, aided schools under result system one, and unaided schools thirteen.

14. DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.—Tigers 22, Cheetahs 51, Bears 16, and Hyenas 8 were killed and rewards to the amount of Rs. 2,023-8-0 were given.

The following abstract gives a comparative view for the past three years :—

—	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Tigers	23	22	22
Cheetahs	62	74	51
Bears	21	21	16
Wolves	...	1	...
Hyenas	14	15	8
Rewards granted ...	2,498½	2,605	2,023½

Eleven persons and 450 cattle were killed by these wild animals, while only 5 persons and 272 cattle were killed during the previous year. In the year before that, as many lives as 16 were lost, though the number of cattle killed was 388.

The deaths among men and cattle by snake-bite have also increased this year as shown below on account of the heavy rains and floods :—

—	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Loss of life	71	40	105
Do. of cattle	90	37	149

No rewards are granted for the destruction of snakes, but possibly the recent instructions* of the Government of India that rewards for killing snakes in towns and large villages should be given by Municipal bodies with or without help from Government may produce better results.

* G.O., dated 11th February 1879, No. 224.

	Rs.
1876-77	8,552
1877-78	6,514
1878-79	11,273

The amount of loss of crop by wild animals has again increased this year by about double that of the previous year as shown in the margin.

15. IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—CATTLE SHOWS.—None held in this district.

16. WEATHER—The average monthly rainfall as compared with that of the two previous years is given in the annexed statement:—

Months.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	IN. CTS.	IN. CTS.	IN. CTS.
April	0 37	0 52	0 79
May	1 43	5 2	0 55
June	2 96	1 63	4 70
July	5 15	3 11	13 80
August	7 95	3 84	10 50
September	4 77	6 18	9 10
October	1 87	6 11	14 45
November	0 31	0 5	4 40
December	...	1 0	3 50
January	1 93	...	...
February	1 73	...	...
March	0 99	...	0 50
Total ...	29 46	27 46	62 29

The south-west monsoon did not actually set in until about the end of June. There was in the beginning a general want of rains and much anxiety on that account, but as the year advanced the rains became very heavy and swamped a good deal of cultivation and inundated several tracts both delta and upland. They were considerably in excess of the normal quantity as shown below, and were useless in some instances and injurious in others:—

	South-West Monsoon.	North-East Monsoon.	Total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Average of ten years previous to 1876-77	24.66	11.83	36.49
Do. do. to 1876-77	21.79	4.43	26.22
Do. do. to 1877-78	20.04	7.14	27.18
Do. do. to 1878-79	39.44	22.85	62.29

To make matters worse, there were two cyclones in the year, one on the 5th November and the other on the 5th and 6th December 1878. The former appears to have struck the coast to the north of the Cocanada port, embracing Cocanada within its circle. No injury was done to the shipping in the ports of the district, but about fifty boats were carried away into the sea by the violent wind. Many cattle and some lives were lost. Several trees, some of them very old and long standing, fell down. A number of tanks, large and small, were breached in the Rajahmundry and Peddapuram Taluks. The Cocanada and Samulcottah Canals burst in many places. Forty-one breaches occurred on the Samulcottah road; the surface of the road-way was swept away in many places and many thatched houses were destroyed. The second cyclone began with a wind a little to the east of north, shifted N.E., then veered gradually back again to N.N.W. and finally W. and W.S.W. as in the previous cyclone. It lasted much longer this time than before and it was accompanied with more rain. Telegraphic communication with the north was interrupted. It was considered that this cyclone sprang up in a lower latitude somewhere the other side of the Bay and travelled up slowly in exactly the same track of the cyclone that inundated the district some forty years ago, but fortunately the district was not struck by it and the loss was not great.

These two cyclones caused damage to the standing crops. Until the last week of June, the prospects of the district were low, and it was feared that it would be a bad season for the delta owing to the low state of the river which was much lower than it was in the previous year. The river had no material freshes until the end of June, but in the subsequent months it received unusually high freshes. On the 6th of August 1878, it rose up as high as 18 feet 5 inches. On the 16th idem when the river was 15 feet 7 inches high, at 4 P.M. the eastern arch of the head sluice of the Bobbarlanka branch of the Godavari anicut fell in and was followed by the others.

The catastrophe was so sudden and unexpected and when it occurred the rush of water was so powerful that absolutely nothing could be done at the time.

There was before the breach a difference of 11 feet between the level of the water in the river and that in the canal which filled in so rapidly that there was only a difference of about two feet between the two.

Numerous breaches were caused in both banks of the canal. A large portion of the Amalapuram Taluk was flooded. Every effort was made by the Public Works Department to stop the flow of water into the taluk; but at first this was found ineffectual as the Godavari rose very high, and it was at one time considered that people should be made to go off from the low country. Latterly it turned out that things were not so bad as were at first apprehended. There was no loss of life. There was water round some villages and some had water in them, but the danger was not sufficient to induce the people to remove from their villages. A good deal of land was submerged and it was expected that considerable damage would be caused to crops. It has however resulted in no serious loss to Government. Remissions were granted in that taluk only to the extent of Rs. 13,586. Of this Rs. 656 are estimated to be due to the cyclones of November and December; but it is doubtful whether this is correct, and I think that the two causes combined to damage the crops. I do not consider the amount large; it would have been very much larger had it not been for the exertions of the Public Works Department officers.

There was a breach in the Godavari bank and some of the villages in the Nagaram Island submerged, but the breach was closed before any noticeable damage occurred.

The Yeluru and other hill stream also received unusually high freshes. On the whole, the year has not been a favorable one.

17. CULTIVATION AREA.—The extent of Ryotwari lands cultivated during the year was 530,344 acres against 540,574 acres in the previous year. There was an increase of 23,445 acres under wet and a decrease of 33,675 acres under dry, making a net decrease of 10,230. This was chiefly owing to the unfavorable season of the previous year and the low prospects entertained of this year at the beginning, as also to the subsequent continuous heavy rains which were in many cases injurious to successful cultivation.

18. CROPS.—The state of the crops during the year was greatly affected by heavy rains and floods. Gingelly crop, which at first held out good hopes of an abundant outturn, proved in the end to be almost an utter failure on account of the unusually heavy rains of July and August, and this has affected the export trade of the district. The early dry crops, cumboo, chama, korra and the like, also suffered, and the yield was between one-fourth and three-fourths of the average. Dry paddy, such as jilama and budama, was also affected in the same manner. The wet paddy was however promising, but latterly it suffered to some extent by the heavy winds of the two cyclones, especially in the northern part of the district. Its outturn was, however, above the average on the whole. The cholam, ragi, horse-gram, green and red gram and castor-seed yielded rather below the average on account of blight and heavy rains.

19. SPECIAL PRODUCTS.—There is a decrease of 148 acres in cotton cultivation, 830 in indigo, and 2,915 in sugar-cane. The cotton cultivation has gradually fallen off, there being no great demand for exportation. The cultivation of indigo has gone down on account of too much rain. The decrease in sugar-cane cultivation is about 33 per cent., the area cultivated being 5,930 acres against 8,848 acres of last year. It chiefly occurs in the Peddapuram Taluk where it is largely cultivated by means of the Yeluru. This jungle stream received very little freshes during the previous year, and there was hardly any water left in it to wet the plants at the close of that year. It also received no freshes until about the end of June and until then there were also no rains to keep up the plants. Many sugar-cane gardens thus withered and this accounts for the decrease. The yield of the cultivated area was also much below the average. The heavy winds of the cyclones blew down the canes, and this year proved very unfavorable to the planters in the Peddapuram Taluk. The jaggery exportation has therefore fallen.

20. **CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.**—The deaths among cattle are more than those in the two previous years taken together as shown below :—

1876-77	25,538
1877-78	22,768
Total	48,306
1878-79	59,108

This is chiefly on account of the heavy rains and the two cyclones and floods. The pasture was scanty at the beginning, but as rains set in it became abundant. The agricultural stock has been materially affected this year. The decrease in the existing stock is shown below :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Buffaloes	174,637	171,864
Bullocks	277,539	258,048
Cows	244,429	202,271
Goats	145,713	110,460
Sheep	97,531	73,267

Many of the ryots had to buy fresh cattle and their prices have therefore risen high.

21. **PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.**—The average prices of food-grains during the year as compared with the previous two years are as follows :—

	SEERS PER RUPEE.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Rice, 1st sort	15.2	7.91	7.92
Do., 2nd „	16.38	8.60	8.58
Paddy, 1st sort	33.92	17.70	17.28
Do., 2nd „	37.4	18.75	18.60
Horse-gram	20.63	12.64	14.31
Cholum	28.72	13.59	14.71
Cumboo	33.24	16.79	16.98
Varagoo	35.92	18.81	18.40
Ragi	30.87	15.8	16.27
Salt	15.59	14.66	11.63
Wheat	12.99	8.71	7.41
Olundoo	17.51	10.98	8.94
(Black-gram)			

This table being for the whole year, it does not of course indicate how the prices ranged during the year. The following will show that the prices in the third quarter when the crops matured commenced to fall, and in the next quarter, i.e., after the crops were harvested, there was a marked decrease in the prices :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Rice, 1st sort	7.24	7.04	7.50	9.89
Do., 2nd „	7.61	7.53	8.37	10.80
Paddy, 1st sort	15.64	14.98	17.38	21.14
Do., 2nd „	16.64	14.64	18.96	24.16
Horse-gram	12.73	12.38	14.05	18.11
Cholum	13.83	12.99	14.30	17.73
Cumboo	15.69	15.33	17.43	19.49
Varagoo	17.46	17.47	17.92	20.75
Ragi	14.94	14.44	16.35	19.38
Salt	11.67	11.71	11.56	11.57
Wheat	8.23	7.0	7.09	7.34
Olundoo	9.16	8.82	8.31	9.46

The average prices of second sort rice in each quarter of this and the preceding four years explain the state of things more clearly :—

	SECOND SORT RICE.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
1874-75	18.1	18.4	19.0	21.0
1875-76	20.9	20.4	21.4	22.6
1876-77	20.2	19.0	11.7	9.4
1877-78	10.1	8.2	8.7	8.0
1878-79	7.61	7.53	8.37	10.80

There has never been any scarcity in the district for want of supplies. The prices are generally going down as there is very little demand for exportation. I should have expected they would go down still further had it not been for the reluctance on the part of the ryots to bring their supplies of grain into the market in hope of the prices rising high again.

22. **WAGES.**—The wages paid to a skilled laborer on an average amount to about 8 annas a day, while to an ordinary unskilled laborer only about 3 annas are given. The wages per month to an able-bodied agricultural laborer, horse-keeper, and common mason, are given below :—

		Able-bodied agricultural Laborer.			Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1875.	{ 30th June	6	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
	{ 31st December	6	0	0	7	0	0	12	0	0
1876.	{ 30th June	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	{ 31st December	5	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
1877.	{ 30th June	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	{ 31st December	5	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
1878.	{ 30th June	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	{ 31st December	5	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0

There has been no material change in the wages.

23. **MINERAL RESOURCES.**—Stones, iron, lime-stone, and white pipe-clay have been taken out of the ground in the taluks of Bhadrachalam, Ellore, Yernagudem, Peddapur, and Pajuh-mundry in large quantities. Stones weighing 500,000 lbs. were dug up during the year in the Cocanada Division. The annual produce of each kind of mineral resources in the district is given below :—

	LBS.
Stones	4,539,800
Iron	10,125
Lime-stone	623,000
White pipe-clay	100,250
Total	5,273,175

24. **MANUFACTURES.**—Carpets are manufactured in Ellore in large quantities. Narsapur and Uppada are noted for toys and laced cloths respectively. The Central Jail is the chief place for the manufacture of paper, furniture, ornaments, &c.

25. **DISTRICT POST.**—Some more Receiving-houses were established and the village distribution system introduced. A great portion of the correspondence between the village officers and the Tahsildars is now transmitted by means of this village distribution system in several taluks, and I am not as yet in a position to express an opinion how this has been working. In other respects I may fairly say the District Post has done its duty. The cost of the District Post during the year was Rs. 7,324 against Rs. 8,145 in the preceding year.

26. **V. REVENUE AND FINANCE—GENERAL EFFECTS OF TAXATION.**—License-tax was for the first time charged during the year under Act III of 1878. The total amount of demand under the Act was 78,328, of which Rs. 74,218 were collected during the year. This gives an average of Pies 9½ per head of population in the district. I have no reason to think that the tax has in any way proved an oppression to the people. They have not shown themselves to have felt it difficult to pay their tax.

The collections from all sources of revenue excluding salt amount to Rs. 53,12,197 against Rs. 48,75,649 in the preceding year. This gives an incidence of Rs. 3-5-4 to each head of population.

The cost of collections amounts to Rs. 1,85,828, or about Rs. 3½ per cent. of collections.

27. **LAND REVENUE—FINANCIAL RESULTS.**—There was an increase of Rs. 83,293 under "Permanently settled," chiefly on account of the adjustment during the year of the kists due by the Rajah of Pittapur, which had been suspended under G.O., dated 13th March 1878, No. 391, Revenue Department. The increase of Rs. 27,687 in Ryotwar and Rs. 80,766 in Miscellaneous is due to the punctual realization of the kists, and to nearly double of water-tax collected over last year in the Baharzally and Nidadavole estates.

28. **ABKARI—FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.**—An increase of Rs. 72,172 in arrack rents and Rs. 75,808 in toddy rents will be found in the collections chiefly on account of the high rents for which they were sold at the last sales owing to excessive competition. This is also partly due to the pressing demand made this year on the renters for punctual payment of their kists in consequence of the particular directions from Government.

In connection with the abkari administration I have only to allude to the disturbances which have recently broken out and which still continue in the Rumpa tract of the Rajahmundry Taluk. I need scarcely reiterate here what I have reported in separate communications. The Abkari Act was not till about three years back enforced in Rumpa with regard to toddy. Then the contractor of the Rajahmundry Taluk began to require payment for drawing toddy, and lately this payment has been increased. This is one of the chief reasons for the rising, but it would not, I think, have taken place had not the Munsuadar immediately afterwards newly imposed a tree-tax.

29. **SEA CUSTOMS.**—The decrease of Rs. 2,300 in the collections under this head is owing to the decrease in the trade and the reduction of duty on some articles of import. The amount of Rs. 823 shown under Miscellaneous is made up of the following items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Commission on Little Besses Light dues	34	2	5
Fees for Clerks and others doing duty out-of-office hours	401	12	3
Do. for granting certificates, &c.	52	0	0
Godown rent	190	14	1
Fines and forfeitures	28	6	0
Sale proceeds of smuggled goods			
Do. of unclaimed property			
Other items	115	14	6
Total	823	1	3

The process of silting up Cocanada bay appears to have been accelerated by the two cyclones that visited the district during the year. The mouth of the Cocanada river has in consequence become seriously obstructed, rendering it more difficult than before for boats to get into the sea with cargoes for shipping.

The old Cocanada Light-house was closed and in its place a new one was erected at Vakalapudi, not very far away from Cocanada.

30. **LAND CUSTOMS.**—There is a decrease of Rs. 200 in duty chiefly on account of reduction of duty on some articles of import. Under miscellaneous, which consists of sale proceeds of smuggled goods, there is an increase of nearly four times the receipts of the previous year. This was on account of a chest of opium having been seized from the renter of opium in the French territory of Yanam illicitly exporting it from Nilapally to Yanam. The frontier rules prohibit the exportation or importation of opium to and from Yanam without a pass from the Collector, but no such pass was ever obtained. The exclusive privilege of selling opium in Yanam is annually rented out by the French authorities and the renter used to get and sell opium there. The annual consumption is estimated at about Rs. 1,200 and the renter never imported it from French territory, but was smuggling it into Yanam from British territory. This was specially brought to notice during the year, and after communication with the French authorities at Yanam it was arranged that the opium renter of the place should be bound to take out a pass from the Collector of the British territory.

Eight Gumastahs on Rs. 7 each per mensem have been employed from the beginning of January 1879 to register the traffic between the French territory of Yanam and the British territory.

31. **SALT.**—This having now been placed under the supervision of a separate Commissioner the collection statement contains no entry under this head for the year under report.

32. **STAMPS.**—There was an increase of Rs. 20,352 in both the Judicial and Non-judicial stamps, apparently due to increased litigation.

33. **SPECIAL FUNDS.**—The balance at the beginning of the year under all heads was Rs. 4,05,186. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,69,512, making the available assets amount to Rs. 7,74,698. The expenditure was Rs. 3,22,822, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,51,876.

34. **JUNGLE CONSERVANCY FUND.**—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 4,957 as shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Tax on fuel, &c.	4,009	5	11
Tax on trees			
Fees from charcoal burners	1	10	0
Sale of palmyra and other trees	869	13	11
Miscellaneous receipts	75	14	8
Total	4,956	12	6

The charges which amount to Rs. 809-5-9 are made up of—

Formation of fresh plantations and topes	228	11	5
Improvement and maintenance of existing topes	417	10	4
Commission for collections	163	0	0
Establishment at the Presidency			
Miscellaneous charges			
Total	809	5	9

* The Government Casuarina topes at Rustumbada and Sitarampuram in the Narsapur Taluk are in good condition.

35. **POUND FUND.**—The total number of cattle pounds at the close of 1877-78 was 295. During 1878-79 one was newly established, so that there remain 296 pounds at the end of the year. Their expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 10,823-14-1.

36. **FORESTS.**—The receipts and charges of the Bhadrachalam forests are compared below:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.
From timber	27,516	25,601
Do. other minor produce	1,331	1,000
Confiscated drift wood	51	179
Fines and forfeitures	346	294
Total	29,244	27,074

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.
Salaries of establishment	3,146	1,347
Contingencies	233	275
Travelling allowances	1,050	
Total	4,429	1,622

In the preceding year Mr. Boileau was employed as Deputy Conservator in exploring Bhadrachalam forests. He left the district during the year finishing his work. This accounts for the decrease in the expenditure.

37. **WATER-CESS.**—The amount of water-cess collected during the year was Rs. 17,43,471-2-0 as detailed below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Water-tax on Government assessed Lands	10,76,629	10	6
Do. on Government Inams	3,68,298	3	11
Do. on Poramboke Lands	2,065	6	8
Do. on Zemindari Lands	1,88,082	15	8
Do. on Zemindari Inams	90,674	13	1
Miscellaneous Water-cess	17,720	0	2
Total ...	17,43,471	2	0

38. VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES — PUBLIC HEALTH.—The public health of the district during the year was much worse than in the preceding year. The number of deaths increased by 25,165 or 67 per cent., and the births decreased by 15 per cent. Diseases of all kinds prevailed on account of the heavy rains and floods. Cholera, small-pox, and fever were all very severe. The deaths from small-pox are much in excess and they represent nearly one third of the total deaths. The number of deaths from this epidemic in the previous two years and the year under report contrast thus :—

1876-77	80
1877-78	5,504
1878-79	15,463

Several additional Vaccinators were employed by the Local Fund Boards and the work done by the Vaccine establishment shows an increase as detailed below :—

Cocanada Circle.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Successful	5,898	13,645	17,379
Unsuccessful	809	1,148	1,074
Unknown	448	667	632
Total ...	7,155	15,460	19,085

Ellore Circle.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Successful	3,144	5,001	...
Unsuccessful	550	571	...
Unknown	387	268	...
Total ...	4,081	5,840	...
Grand Total...	11,236	21,300	...

* The information will be furnished shortly.

I still entertain the same opinion as I expressed in my last year's report that I do not trust these figures as I have always found considerable errors when I went to a village with my dress and examined the people vaccinated.

39. DISPENSARIES.—Cocanada and Rajahmundry have got dispensaries with Civil Surgeons to look after their management. There are three other dispensaries at Narsapur, Ellore, and Ramachandrapuram.

40. EMIGRATION.—The emigration to British Burmah, which was permitted hitherto at Cocanada, ceased during the year under report, and consequently there was no emigration whatever. Some people as usual go to Rangoon and other places in native crafts and steamers for work and return thence. No record is kept of these.

41. VII. INSTRUCTION—EDUCATION.—The number of candidates that have passed the University Examinations in each of the High Schools and the Rajahmundry Provincial College is as follows :—

	B. A.	F. A.	Matriculation.
Rajahmundry College	4	12	8
Cocanada High School	...	...	2
Narsapur Central and Mission Schools	...	...	...
Ellore Mission School	...	...	...

B. A. students were for the first time passed out of the Rajahmundry College this year. The Local Fund Boards have been doing their best to diffuse elementary education throughout the district. Rs. 58,122 were spent during the year from Local Funds on this account.

42. SPECIAL TESTS.—The number of candidates who passed Special Test Examinations are as follow :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
I-A.—Judicial, Civil, Higher	...	2	...
II-A.— Do. Criminal, Higher	5	5	2
III-A.—Revenue, General, do.	10	5	7
I-B.—Judicial Test, Civil, Lower	...	...	...
II-B.— Do. Test and Criminal, Lower	3	3	8
III-B.—Revenue, General, Lower	5	5	12
IV-B.— Do. Salt	...	...	...
V.— Do. Sea Customs	...	...	...
VII-A.—Translation, Higher	...	1	1
VII-B.— Do. Lower	14	14	20
VIII-A.—Prices, Higher... ..	10	12	19
VIII-B.— Do. Lower	2	...	...
IX.—Pleaders in Munsif's Courts	3	5	0
Total...	52	52	69

43. VIII. MISCELLANEOUS—DISTRICT PRESS AND DISTRICT GAZETTE.—The value of the work turned out at the District Press during the year amounted to Rs. 6,455 against Rs. 5,907 and Rs. 5,574 in the preceding year and the year before that respectively. The subscription for the District Gazette, as also the circulation of the same, have decreased as shown below on account of the subscriptions having been insisted upon to be paid in advance under Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd August 1876, No. 2,147 :—

	Subscription.	Gazette.	Village Edition.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1876-77	1,031 8 0	1,035 0 0	745 0 0
1877-78	590 9 6	712 0 0	745 0 0
1878-79	462 10 0	680 0 0	745 0 0

44. PUBLIC CHARITIES.—A small poor-house is kept up by the Local Fund Board and local subscriptions. The blind, the lame, and the weak receive support. They are fed once a day and there is also occasional distribution of cloths in the cold season. There are three tiled buildings for accommodation for the poor situated at some distance from town.

MASULIPATAM, 12th June 1879.

No. 1,281.

From T. J. MALTBY, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector in charge of the Kistna District, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to report on the administration of the Kistna District for 1878-79, enclosing the statistical returns (will follow) and the usual statements.

2. II. ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.—No noticeable changes occurred in the year under report.

3. III. PROTECTION—DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.—The following figures show the number of different animals killed for which payment of rewards was made :—

Animals.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference.
Tigers	2	9	+ 7
Bears	2	2	...
Cheetas	27	26	— 1
Wolves	5	...	— 5
Dogs	236	30	— 206
Hyenas	10	8	— 2
Snakes	...	1	+ 1

A total sum of Rs. 753-3-0 was paid as rewards as against Rs. 600 in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 153-3-0 being chiefly due to the increase in the number of tigers killed during the year under report.

The loss of human life and cattle by wild animals and snakes is given below:—

		LOSS OF LIFE.		LOSS OF CATTLE.	
		By Quad-rupeds.	By Snakes.	By Quad-rupeds.	By Snakes.
1877-78	...	12	68	51	4
1878-79	...	14	66	38	20
Increase	...	2	...	...	16
Decrease	...	...	2	13	...

The comparison shows a small increase of two in the loss of human life and a decrease of thirteen in the loss of cattle by quadrupeds, and a decrease of two in the loss of human life and an increase of sixteen in the loss of cattle by snakes. The number of human deaths by snake exceeds that by quadrupeds by fifty-two.

4. IV. WEATHER.—The monsoon burst about the 20th June 1878, but from the middle of April up to the 11th June there were occasional showers of rain, whilst from the 20th June up to the end of October the rain fell in torrents, the fall in subsequent months being scanty and occasional.

Months.	Quantity of Fall, 1877-78.	Quantity of Fall, 1878-79.
April ...	0.26	0.91
May ...	5.23	1.97
June ...	1.16	4.13
July ...	3.86	11.79
August ...	3.75	8.96
September ...	6.75	6.45
October ...	6.36	13.1
November ...	1.6	2.34
December ...	0.11	0.2
January ...	...	...
February ...	...	...
March ...	...	0.11
	28.54	49.69

The total quantity of rainfall during the whole year was 49.69 against 28.54 in the previous year, being nearly 19.42 inches more than the average of the previous ten years ending 1875-76. The rainfall was, however, unequally distributed, the highest figure being 70 inches 43 cents in the Bunder Taluk and the lowest 30 inches 77 cents in the Vinukonda Taluk, besides being excessive in other parts of the district. The upland tanks received full supplies of water.

5. The Kistna rose from the 19th June, the highest fresh being 16.50 feet over the crest of the anicut, which is 20 feet high, in the middle of August. The river continued to rise until the early part of October and then gradually subsided. The river-fed tanks in the Division of the Bunder Taluk were fully supplied. A few of them breached and were immediately repaired.

6. CULTIVATION AREA.—Annexed is an abstract comparing the extent of cultivation:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference.
Dry ...	1,252,890	1,180,408	— 72,482
Wet ...	180,500	197,181	+ 16,681

The result shows a decrease of 6 per cent. in dry and an increase of 9 per cent. in wet, the former owing to some dry lands having been left waste in consequence of excessive rains and the latter to the extended cultivation of wet.

	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference.
Cotton ...	183,308	183,008	— 20,600
Indigo ...	27,989	27,506	— 483

There was a considerable falling off in the cultivation of cotton owing to the excessive rains and to the attention of the agricultural population having been attracted more to the growth of food-grains in consequence of high prices.

The decrease in indigo cultivation is but trifling. No sugar-cane cultivation is carried on in this district.

7. CROPS.—The Poonasa or early crops suffered seriously from the unusual rainfall of the season, but the loss was partly made good by the favorable outturn of later crops in spite of the petty damage done to them by blight, insects, and rats in some taluks. A large flight of locusts visited five taluks and the Vissannapet Zernindari Division in November, and was dispersed by the people by beating of tom-toms and other ways. The injury caused by locusts was therefore but trifling.

8. Of dry crops jonna (cholum), which is one of the staple food-grains of the district, met with general failure, the outturn being below a 4-anna crop. The outturn of black paddy as well as pulse grains varied from one-fourth to three-fourths, that of sazza from one-eighth to three-fourths, and that of korra and later maize from one-half to three-fourths, whilst "ragi" and "variga" gave respectively an 8-anna and a 12-anna crop.

9. In the upland taluks the outturn of wet paddy was above the average, whilst that in the delta taluks reached the average. In the delta taluks, however, the crop in lowlying tracts was completely lost by submersion, more especially in the Gudivada Taluk.

10. WAGES.—Wages show a slight fall.

11. PRICES.—The prices of the chief food-grains in contrast with those of the previous year are given below:—

Months.	RICE.		CHOLUM.		RAGI.		CUMBOO.		HORSE-GRAM.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
April ...	8.44	6.49	11.19	11.75	14.12	13.31	10.39	11.35	11.21	10.87
May ...	8.49	7.26	11.21	11.74	13.53	13.94	10.58	11.63	11.16	11.13
June ...	8.56	7.03	11.14	10.89	13.00	12.77	10.28	10.90	11.08	10.87
July ...	7.78	7.06	9.86	10.47	13.06	12.02	8.48	10.37	10.29	10.50
August ...	7.04	7.17	8.43	10.87	8.38	12.45	7.51	10.54	9.06	10.62
September ...	6.58	6.75	8.83	9.92	9.25	11.49	10.80	10.24	8.18	11.37
October ...	7.23	6.53	10.90	10.11	11.85	11.54	14.88	12.27	8.07	10.63
November ...	7.18	6.48	11.76	11.60	11.94	12.61	13.73	12.53	7.77	11.00
December ...	7.17	7.65	12.79	15.54	13.03	15.38	13.54	15.67	8.51	13.38
January ...	7.47	8.74	13.85	15.74	14.01	16.49	14.24	15.35	10.11	12.57
February ...	7.34	10.79	12.53	15.69	14.05	17.69	13.37	15.18	11.21	13.57
March ...	6.95	11.39	11.45	15.45	12.41	17.80	11.86	14.70	11.18	17.00

12. The prices of rice, cholum, and cumboo show, in comparison with the previous year, a continual decline from December, and those of ragi and horsegram from November and July respectively. Prices were, however, nearly double what they were in ordinary past years and pressed severely on the poor, though not so much so as to render State aid necessary.

13. CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—A comparison of the mortality amongst the agricultural stock exhibits a large decrease in the deaths of cattle and a very large increase in those of sheep and goats. The cattle were unusually healthy, but the cold and damp resulting from the excessive rains produced concomitant diseases which proved very disastrous to goats and sheep, a very large number of which perished, whilst many of those that survived were sold to butchers for unusually low prices.

14. MANUFACTURE—SILK.—The manufacture of silk has not extended beyond Jaggayyapet, where the work is carried on on a limited scale, only sixteen looms being at work.

15. COTTON.—There were eleven cotton screws as in the preceding year, ten at Guntur and one at Jaggayyapet, whilst the number of cotton looms was 14,415, or 553 in excess of those of the previous year. The manufacture of carpets did not fluctuate, their manufacture being carried on, as in the previous year, at twelve different places in the town of Masulipatam.

16. INDIGO MANUFACTORIES.—No improvement was made in the manufacture of indigo, which is in a gradual state of decline.

17. MINERAL RESOURCES.—No valuable mines exist in the district.

18. DISTRICT POST.—The District Post was worked in a satisfactory manner.

19. V. REVENUE AND FINANCE—GENERAL EFFECTS OF TAXATION.—In consequence of the remunerative prices prevailing for food-grains the agricultural population did not feel any undue pressure from land and ordinary taxes.

20. LAND REVENUE—FINANCIAL RESULTS.—The subjoined figures show a comparison of the collections and charges of 1877-78 with those of 1878-79 :—

	Collections.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
1877-78	45,69,452	2,09,482
1878-79	38,81,345	2,03,698
Decrease ...	6,88,107	5,784

The decrease in the collection is attributable to the smaller amount of arrears left for collection at the beginning of the year under report as compared with that at the beginning of the previous year. The decrease in the charges is the net result of the discontinuance of the payment of famine batta and extra charges incurred for the special establishment entertained for the settlement of Service Inams throughout the district.

21. ABKARI, FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.—The toddy farm was let out under the sub-renting system as in the previous year, whilst the arrack farm was, for the first three months of the year, partly under sub-renters and partly under the Amani system. From July 1878 when the current triennial lease commenced the arrack farm was entirely under the Amani system.

	Collections.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
1877-78.. ..	1,35,018	427
1878-79.. ..	2,46,778	427
Increase ..	61,760	—

22. The realization of a large portion of the heavy abkari arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year and the prompt collections of the current kists account for the increase in the collections.

The increase in the charges is chiefly due to the fees paid for the registration of leases commencing from Fasli 1288.

23. ASSESSED TAX—LICENSE TAX, ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL.—The Madras License Act was brought into force during the year. The collections amounted to Rs. 71,709 and the charges to Rs. 1,880 incurred on account of the establishment.

24. SEA CUSTOMS, FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.—The increase in the collection was chiefly in consequence of the exportation of a larger quantity of paddy and rice to Jaffna.

	Collections.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
1877-78	1,924	3,681
1878-79	3,354	3,518
Increase ..	1,430	163

The decrease in the charges is chiefly due to the discontinuance of famine batta and to the decreased collections of fees for overtime.

25. LAND CUSTOMS.—The district has no Land Customs.

	Collections.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
1877-78	1,62,008	3,669
1878-79	1,78,861	3,971
Increase ..	16,853	302

26. STAMPS.—The increased sales of Judicial and Non-Judicial stamps account for the increase in the collections and charges.

27. LOCAL FUNDS.—The total receipts of the year including the opening balance of Rs. 2,62,560 amounted to Rs. 5,18,209, of which Rs. 1,81,840 were expended as specified below, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 3,36,369 :—

Head of Charges.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.
Grant I.—Public Works	2,12,760	1,21,031
Grant II.—Education	18,088	14,915
Grant III.—Sanitation	36,469	42,264
Grant IV.—Miscellaneous	5,805	2,982
Miscellaneous Debt Account	2,781	648
Total ...	2,75,903	1,81,840

28. SPECIAL FUNDS—JUNGLE CONSERVANCY.—The collections amounted to Rs. 10,178 which, added to the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 10,753. Deducting the expenditure of Rs. 8,836 incurred on account of the maintenance of existing plantations and fuel reserves, there remained at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 1,917.

	RS.	A.	P.
on account of establishment for pounds ..	17,688	13	5
or the construction and repairs of pounds..	600	1	2
Miscellaneous Charges	77	8	0
transferred to Government Experimental Farm and to Local Funds, &c. ..	11,284	12	4
famine batta to establishments	100	11	2
Total ..	29,751	14	1

29. POUND FUND.—The receipts together with the closing balance of the previous year were Rs. 33,283, whereof Rs. 29,752 were spent as noted in the margin, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,531.

30. CANAL AND FERRY FUND.—The total income of the year together with the opening balance amounted to Rs. 17,875. No expenditure was incurred.

31. VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.—The total receipts of the year were Rs. 1,94,511 which, together with the opening balance, make Rs. 2,52,251, of which Rs. 1,61,344 were disbursed to village officials, leaving a balance of Rs. 90,907.

Cause.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference.
cholera	7,110	7,439	+ 329
small-pox	3,507	3,428	— 79
fever	11,073	18,492	+ 7,419
other causes	11,647	15,221	+ 3,574
Total ..	83,337	44,580	+ 11,243

32. VI. PUBLIC HEALTH OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.—The figures noted in the margin exhibit a comparison of the deaths of 1877-78 with those in 1878-79. The result shows a net increase of 11,243 in the number of deaths over the preceding year. There were more deaths by fever than by any other cause. It prevailed throughout the district, proving fatal in the majority of cases.

33. EMIGRANTS.—No emigrants were registered in the district.

34. VII. ARCHÆOLOGY.—The archaeological exploration of the district was entrusted to Mr. Sewell now on furlough. His operations as far as they have gone are reported in his letters to Government, dated 24th December 1876 and 7th April 1879. The former communication is devoted solely to the Undavalli caves, the antiquities at Bezvada, and the Buddhist remains on the neighbourhood. Mr. Sewell left the question of Amaravati for a future occasion chiefly for want of skilled Draftsmen to illustrate his report. In the second of the two reports the remains at Mogalrazapuram and others at Bezvada are described. These two reports are calculated to form a very instructive introduction to the archæology of the district.

The expenditure of the year under report amounted to Rs. 126-1-9.

35. VIII. MISCELLANEOUS DISTRICT PRESS AND GAZETTE.—The subjoined statement affords the necessary information on the working of the Press Department during the year under report :—

VALUE OF WORK TURNED OUT.			FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.			
Department.	Number of Papers.	Value.	Receipts.	Amount.	Charges.	Amount.
Office work	66	RS. A. P. 345 8 0	Subscriptions to District Gazettes.	RS. A. P. 151 4 0	Establishment	RS. A. P. 2,242 6 8
District Gazettes...	36	5,000 12 0	Value received for private work.	18 13 0	Temporary establishment.	79 10 3
Other departmental.	...	314 6 0	Miscellaneous receipts.	18 15 0	Famine batta	63 12 11
Private work	115	18 13 0			Saderward	183 0 6
Selections	5	9 0 0			Value of printing ink..	105 0 0
	1				Repairs of press materials.	21 14 6
					Purchase of stock	29 12 0
					Total ...	2,724 8 10
					Postage Service Labels.	* 400 0 0
Total ...	223	5,588 7 0	Total ...	189 0 0	Total ...	3,133 8 10

* This item was not included in last year's return.

There appears a large decrease of 114 papers and an increase of Rs. 167 in the value of work turned out as compared with the preceding year.

36. The receipts of the year under report were Rs. 189 against Rs. 227 in 1877-78, showing a net decrease of Rs. 38 owing to the decline both in the number of subscribers to the District Gazette and private work.

37. The charges of the year, excluding the value of postage service labels, amounted to Rs. 2,725 against Rs. 2,620 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 105 resulted from the entertainment of extra establishment, repairs of press materials, and purchase of stock besides the increased expenditure under saderward and printing ink.

38. PUBLIC CHARITIES.—No charitable institutions are maintained at the Government expense to feed the poor. There are fifty-five choultries in the district, both endowed and unendowed.

39. EDUCATION.—The expenditure under this head for 1877-78 and 1878-79 is compared below:—

	1877-78.				1878-79.				Increase.	Decrease.
	Results.	Salary Grants.	Local Fund Schools.	Total.	Results.	Salary Grants.	Local Fund Schools.	Total.		
Provincial Funds ...	RS. 1,793	RS. 3,668	RS. 340	RS. 5,801	RS. 3,236	RS. 3,911	RS. 340	RS. 7,487	RS. 1,686	...
Local Funds—										
Masulipatam Circle.	3,830	432	1,525	5,787	2,492	246	1,527	4,265	...	1,522
Guntoor Circle ..	6,463	...	506	6,969	3,414	...	612	4,026	...	2,943
Total ...	12,086	4,100	2,371	18,557	9,142	4,157	2,479	15,778	...	2,779

There is an increase of Rs. 1,686 under Provincial Funds and a decrease of Rs. 4,465 under Local Funds, or a net decrease of Rs. 2,779 in the expenditure.

40. The remarks of the Director of Public Instruction on all the important schools except the American Mission School at Guntoor, upon which up to date no report* has been received are quoted below:—

* Since received.

THE NOBLE HIGH SCHOOL.—“From this report on the Noble High School it appears that only one out of thirteen candidates passed the First Arts Examination, and three out of twenty the Matriculation Examination.

“The result of Mr. Fortey’s examination of the classes was on the whole only moderately satisfactory.

“The branch school passed a fair examination.

“Such an institution as the Noble High School ought to have four or five graduates on its staff. Mr. Hodges has for Assistants three First Arts men, three Matriculates, and two Pundits. Some of these men receive salaries which elsewhere would be considered sufficient to secure the services of graduates.

“If the Committee of the Church Missionary Society are willing to adopt Mr. Fortey’s proposals, the Director is prepared to give effect to them by redistributing the grants.

HINDU HIGH SCHOOL.—“This report shows that the Hindu High School, Masulipatam, is on the whole in a satisfactory state.

“The scheme of study does not seem altogether judicious. It is impossible that such a book as the Moral class book can be a suitable reading book for every class from the first up to the lower fourth, and the result is shown in the very small amount of English which the pupils succeed in getting through. Translation from Telugu into English also needs special attention.

CHURCH MISSION ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, BEZWADA.—“The Director of Public Instruction regrets to observe that the Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Bezwada, viewed as a High School, is still a failure.

HINDU SCHOOL, BEZWADA.—“The Director regrets to observe that the Hindu School, Bezwada, still continues in an unsatisfactory state, owing to the inferior qualifications of the masters employed.

“Special attention was drawn to this point last year, but no reply has been received from the Managers to the Director’s Proceedings, No. 849, of the 4th March 1878.

“The grant of Rs. 20 now drawn by the Head Master Manchalla Jagannadham will accordingly be stopped from the 1st August.

“In the event of a competent Head Master being appointed in his place, the other grants may be redistributed with a view to retaining M. Jagannadham as an Assistant Master.

GOVERNMENT MIDDLE SCHOOL, GUNTOOR.—“The Director of Public Instruction notices with pleasure the improvement which has taken place in the strength and standard of the Government Middle School, Guntoor, and trusts that the Head Master and his Assistants will succeed this year in bringing this institution up to the prescribed standard of efficiency.

CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY’S TRAINING INSTITUTION.—“This report on the Church Mission Training Institution, Masulipatam, is on the whole satisfactory, but it seems desirable that the teaching of Arithmetic should be entrusted to some other teacher.

“The classification of the Practising School does not seem a good one. The Director suggests for consideration whether a classification based on the results standard might not be substituted for it. It seems also a matter for consideration whether, considering the large grants which can now be obtained in Vernacular Results Schools for History, Hygiene and Agriculture, instruction in these subjects should not form part of the curriculum both of the Normal and Practising Departments.”

“One-third of the maximum number of marks is sufficient for a pass in the case of ordinary 5th Grade students. In Government Normal Schools certain columns are assigned for marks under heads marked various. These have not been filled up. As all the students have, so far as the report on teaching power goes, received one-third marks, certificates are forwarded for them.

“Mr. Padfield does not receive a grant.

CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY’S MAHOMEDAN SCHOOL.—“This report on the Church Mission Society’s Mahomedan School at Masulipatam is on the whole very satisfactory.”

CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY’S GIRLS’ SCHOOL.—“This report on the Church Mission Society’s Girls’ School, Bezwada, shows that the discipline of the school has greatly improved. The Director trusts that the standard of the school will rise by degrees.”

41. VACCINATION.—In the year under report 18,006 persons were vaccinated as against 24,987 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 6,981 attributable to the people not having freely availed themselves of vaccination in consequence of the prevalence of fatal fever combined with the limited spread of small-pox. Hence an increase in the cost of vaccinating a person, which was 6 Annas 8 Pies against 3 Annas 4 Pies in the previous year.

42. DISPENSARIES.—The only noticeable change that occurred in the year is the re-establishment of the Branch Dispensary to the Masulipatam Hospital.

There is, as detailed in the margin, a decrease of 777 in the number of patients treated in the Masulipatam Hospital including the Branch Dispensary, and an increase of 2,120 in those treated in the Guntoor Hospital. The working of the five minor Dispensaries has been satisfactory and proved of the greatest advantage to the people during the prevalence of fever.

43. MUNICIPALITIES.—In the statement shown below are exhibited the receipts and expenditure in the two Municipalities of Masulipatam and Guntoor during the year under report:—

Municipalities.	RECEIPTS, 1878-79.			Charges.	Closing Balance.
	Opening Balance.	Actual Receipts.	Total.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Masulipatam	47 4 9	26,458 10 11	26,505 15 8	26,315 8 10	160 6 10
Guntoor	5,594 14 4	15,569 12 7	21,164 10 11	20,789 2 6	375 8 5

44. No new works appear to have been carried out in the Masulipatam Municipality, whilst in the Guntoor Municipality two latrines with bricks, a slaughter-house, and a sluice to the black tank to let out the surplus water during the rainy season were newly constructed.

45. MONEY ORDERS.—The figures entered below show in a comparative view the transactions of the three existing Money Order stations in the district:—

Stations.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
<i>Issued.</i>				
Masulipatam	406	Rs. 11,063	484	Rs. 17,179
Guntoor	179	3,464	233	4,224
Bezwada	192	6,206	215	6,979
Total ...	777	20,733	932	28,382
<i>Paid.</i>				
Masulipatam	1,389	40,351	1,469	50,547
Guntoor	370	16,282	307	10,071
Bezwada	253	6,716	248	7,916
Total ...	2,012	63,349	2,024	68,534

In the amount issued there is an increase of Rs. 7,649 distributed over all the stations, whilst in the amount paid the increase of Rs. 5,185 is the net result of an increase of Rs. 11,396 distributed over Masulipatam and Bezwada and a decrease of Rs. 6,211 in Guntoor. For these fluctuations the cessation of famine was the chief cause.

46. TELEGRAPH.—The receipts of the year from the three existing telegraph stations* in the district show a decrease of Rs. 3,718 as compared with the preceding year in which, owing to the prevalence of famine distress

until the gathering of the harvest, the wire was more frequently resorted to both by the State and people than in the year under report. Its utility has been well appreciated by the merchants, and the want of a station at Jaggayapet, which is one of the most important places of trade in the district, is much felt.

47. FESTIVALS.—The notable shrines are at Kotappakonda, Mangalagiri, Bezwada, Kallepalli and Sivaganga in the town of Masulipatam. The festivals passed off without mishap, and the number of pilgrims was much greater than in the previous year.

48. BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—There is a small decrease in the number of births and a vast increase in the number of deaths. The latter is accounted for in paragraph 32.

	Births.	Deaths.
1877-78	21,909	33,337
1878-79	21,789	44,580
	— 120	+ 11,243

	Number of Persons.	Number of Cattle.
1877-78	80	55
1878-79	80	58
Increase ...	—	3

49. LOSS OF LIFE.—The necessary information on the deaths caused by wild beasts and snakes is given in paragraph 3.

There is but a small increase in the loss of cattle.

50. ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.—In the Masulipatam Circle, a road was formed through the principal streets of Repalle village. Some work was done on the Hyderabad road, and the Kottapalem road was completed up to 14 miles. Improvements and repairs were also effected on twenty-one of the existing or old roads. The expenditure incurred on the new roads was Rs. 12,267 against Rs. 28,560 in the previous year, and that on the old roads amounted to Rs. 30,513 against Rs. 42,828 in the preceding year.

51. In the Guntoor Circle the new works on which some progress was made are the road from Guntoor to Amravati, the road from Narsaraopet to Chinapalakalur, Chilakalurpett road, Pidugurela road, Trunk Road No. 7 and the road from Vinukonda to Cumbum. The expenditure incurred on these roads during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,084 against Rs. 36,986 in the previous year.

Improvements and repairs were also effected to twenty-one of the existing or old roads to an extent of Rs. 24,464 against Rs. 31,043 in 1877-78.

52. REGISTRATION.—There was no change in the number of Registration offices.

53. The following table exhibits in a comparative view the number of documents registered:—

Books.	1877-78.			1878-79.			Difference.
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	
Book I	2,960	790	3,750	3,568	1,070	4,638	+ 888
Do. III	...	18	18	...	14	14	— 4
Do. IV	...	174	174	...	349	349	+ 175
Total ...	2,960	982	3,942	3,568	1,433	5,001	+ 1,059

There is an increase of 1,063 registrations—888 in Book I and 175 in Book IV—owing (1) to the natural growth of registration; (2) to the consequences of the late famine which reduced several persons to the state of debtors; (3) to the operation of Section 50 of the Registration Act; and (4), lastly, to the renewals of the triennial Abkari leases that are registered in Book IV.

54. The decrease of four in the registrations in Book III occurs in the number of open wills presented and is attributed by the District Registrar to the fact of the registration of this class of instruments not being binding upon the public.

55. MARINE.—Nothing of importance remains to be noticed under this head.

56. BOUNDARY MARKS.—In the delta tracts, the boundary marks consisting of stones mounds of earth and palmyra stakes are generally out of order in consequence of the excessive rains during the year under report. The boundary marks in the upland tracts, being chiefly of stone, are generally in good order.

Some of the boundary marks injured were replaced by the ryots.

57. TERRITORIAL CHANGES.—None occurred.

NELLORE, 4th June 1879.

No. 1,997.

From J. GROSE, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Administration Report for the official year 1878-79, with the usual statements and the new statements prescribed in the Board's Proceedings, No. 1,460, dated 2nd June 1876.

2. PART II. ADMINISTRATION LAND.—INAM COMMISSION.—During the year only one Inam was enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner, title-deed No. 1,708 having been issued for a Kuttubadi Inam to Shiek Bahdur in the village of Seddhavaram in the Rapur Taluk. The Inam is 3-84 acres in extent assessed at Rs. 0-15-0 and the quit-rent fixed is Rs. 0-8-0.

3. WARD'S ESTATE.—Chundi is the only estate in the district under the management of the Court of Wards.

The following statement shows the condition of the estate in Fasli 1287:—

ANNUAL REVENUE				BALANCE ON HAND		AGE OF THE PROPRIETOR		Period for which the Estate was under Court's management.	Remarks as to the qualifications, &c., of the Proprietor.
When the Estate came under the management.	In Fasli 1287.	When the Estate came under management.	At the end of Fasli 1287.	When the Estate came under management.	His present Age.				
Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.	When the Estate came under management.	At the end of Fasli 1287.	When the Estate came under management.	His present Age.	Period for which the Estate was under Court's management.	Remarks as to the qualifications, &c., of the Proprietor.
RS. 55,206	RS. 46,292	RS. 50,592	RS. 35,069	RS. 43,999	RS. 61,542	YRS. 12½	YRS. 20½	YRS. 8	The progress made by the Wards is satisfactory.

The demand and collection of the revenue during Fasli 1287 were Rs. 50,592 and Rs. 35,069 respectively against Rs. 41,067 and Rs. 7,115 of the previous year, showing a large increase under both heads, due of course to the change in the season.

4. CULTIVATION.—The estate comprises forty-seven villages of different tenures as shown

Ryotwar	...	...	...	...	...	40
Rented	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inam	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	...	...	47

in the margin. The total extent of the holdings was 17,346 acres assessed at Rs. 35,493 against 17,708 acres assessed at Rs. 35,998 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 362 acres in the area and Rs. 505 in the assessment. This fluctuation is attributed partly to the indulgence allowed to the ryots of relinquishing lands and partly to the demise of ryots without heirs. The manager of the estate does not give any idea as to the extent of decrease caused by the later circumstance. The area cultivated was 13,869 acres assessed at Rs. 29,349 against 8,231 acres assessed at Rs. 19,361 cultivated in the previous year, the large increase being due to the favorable season.

5. CURRENT DEMAND AND COLLECTION.—The demand for Fasli 1287 was Rs. 50,592 against Rs. 41,067 in the previous year, while the collections within the the fasli were Rs. 35,069 against Rs. 7,115 in the year before. It will thus be observed that the percentage of collections in Fasli 1287 was 69 against 19 in the previous year.

6. COLLECTIONS OF ARREARS.—From the details given in the margin, it would appear that

Arrear Demand of Fasli 1286.	Arrear Demand of Fasli 1287.	Arrear Collections in Fasli 1286.	Arrear Collections in Fasli 1287.
Rs. 30,978	Rs. 50,129	Rs. 2,190	Rs. 29,135

the arrears due at the beginning of Fasli 1287 were Rs. 50,129, and the collections during the fasli were Rs. 29,135, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,994, out of which Rs. 2,944 have been since remitted under the Court's sanction accorded in their Proceedings, No. 15,388, dated 6th November 1877. The net balance at the end of Fasli 1287 on account of arrears was thus reduced to Rs. 18,050, which added to the current balance of Rs. 15,523 gives a total balance of Rs. 33,573 at the end of Fasli 1287. A further remission to the extent of Rs. 2,064 having been sanctioned subsequently in the Court's Proceedings, No. 8,831, dated 28th August 1878, the balance is reduced to Rs. 31,509, of which Rs. 6,484 were collected up to 30th November 1878; and the Acting Sub-Collector has already recommended a further remission of Rs. 7,603 as irrecoverable. The amount which has to be recovered is therefore Rs. 17,422. The manager of the estate is actively engaged in collecting this balance.

7. TOTAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The subjoined abstract gives the details of receipts and charges of the estate for Fasli 1287 as compared with similar details for the preceding year :—

Estate.	RECEIPTS.			CHARGES.			PERCENTAGE OF CHARGES TO RECEIPTS.	
	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Percentage of Decrease or Increase.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Percentage of Decrease or Increase.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chundi	11,479	66,920	483	38,546	64,889	68	336	96

The reason for the large increase under the head of receipts has been already explained. The charges during the year were Rs. 64,889 against Rs. 38,546 in the year before, showing an increase of Rs. 26,342 due to various causes as explained in the Sub-Collector's Report, No. 54, dated 8th February 1879, submitted to the Court of Wards with foot-note, No. 633, of the 20th idem.

8. PUBLIC WORKS.—The amount spent on irrigation in Fasli 1287 was Rs. 9,353 against Rs. 3,955 laid out in the year before. The following statement shows the financial condition of the estate on the 30th June 1878 :—

Estate.	Balance at the beginning of Fasli 1287.	Increase during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	BALANCE.			Debts due to the Estate at the end of Fasli.	Debts due by the Estate at the end of Fasli.
					In Government Paper.	In Cash.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chundi	59,511	66,920	1,26,431	64,889	50,000	11,542	61,542	2,744	..

9. EDUCATION.—The two Minors are being educated in the Free Church Mission School at Nellore. They are both in the highest class. Their progress is reported as tolerably pretty satisfactory. A private teacher on a salary of Rs. 30 attends on them at home. To make them take exercise; a gymnastic teacher has been employed under the Court's sanction contained in their Proceedings, No. 5,824, dated 13th June 1878.

10. ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT LAND.—The information under this head given below relates also to Fasli 1287.

The following are the talukwar details of the number of Government and Inam villages in the district :—

Taluks.	Ryotwar.	Shrotriem.	Total
Gadur	81	44	125
Rapur	52	65	117
Nellore	104	45	149
Atmakur	74	32	106
Kavali	37	18	55
Udayagiri	34	18	52
Kandukur	85	37	122
Kanyagiri	34	22	56
Ongole	95	22	117
Total	596	303	899

There were no variations in the tenure of these villages in Fasli 1287.

11. NUMBER OF PUTTAS.—The total number of puttas issued during the year was 94,244 against 75,902 in the previous fasli, the increase being 18,342 as detailed below :—

Fasli.	Number of fresh Puttas.	Old Puttas modified by additional entries.	Old Puttas not altered.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1286	17,080	58,822	...	75,902
1287	9,629	7,899	76,716	94,244
	Decrease. 7,451	Decrease. 50,923	Increase. 76,716	Increase. 18,342

12. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The details of the ryots' holdings or lands held under the ordinary Ryotwar tenure are shown in the following abstract :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of Fasli 1287	778,750	9,01,692	193,040	10,24,733	966,790	19,26,425
Deduct lands relinquished	15,009	11,854	1,534	7,370	16,543	19,224
Remainder	753,741	8,89,838	191,506	10,17,363	950,247	19,07,201
Add lands taken up	20,361	16,209	3,293	15,566	23,659	31,775
Occupation for Fasli 1287	779,102	9,06,047	194,804	10,32,929	973,906	19,38,976

There was an increase of 7,161 acres assessed at Rs. 12,551 in the ryots' holdings in Fasli 1287 over those of the previous fasli. The net demand was Rs. 18,03,412 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Taram assessment on the holdings of Fasli 1287 ...	19,38,976
Deduct—	
Waste remitted ...	1,45,427
Remainder ...	17,93,549
Add—	
Second crop assessment ...	84,288
Tirwajasti and water-rate ...	21,219
Total ...	18,99,086
Deduct—	
Remissions granted ...	95,674
Net total ...	18,03,412

The demand under the same head for the previous Fasli (1286) was Rs. 7,89,288; the large increase in the year under report was of course due to the fact that famine prevailed during the preceding year.

13. RYOTWAR LANDS BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION.—Out of the holding shown in paragraph 12 *ante*, 79 per cent. was cultivated and the percentages of wet and dry cultivation were 78 and 71 respectively. The details of cultivation are given below:—

	ACRES.
Dry holdings...	779,102
Actual cultivation ...	557,821
Percentage of cultivation ...	71
Wet holdings...	194,804
Actual cultivation ...	153,045
Percentage, &c. ...	78
Total holdings ...	973,906
Total actual cultivation ...	710,866
Percentage ...	79

The following are the comparative details of actual cultivation for Faslis 1286 and 1287

	Area.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.
Fasli 1286 ...	496,244	10,25,561
„ 1287 ...	710,866	15,43,101
Increase ...	214,622	5,17,540

14. SECOND CROP OR FASALJASTI.—The amount charged under this head was Rs. 84,288 against 6,630 in the previous year, the large increase of Rs. 77,658 being due to the abundance of the water-supply.

The following is a comparative abstract showing the details for each taluk:—

Taluks.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Nellore ...	584	18,601	+ 18,017
Gudur ...	2,310	24,563	+ 22,253
Rapur ...	2,081	4,340	+ 2,259
Atmakur ...	828	12,897	+ 12,069
Kavali ...	11	13,318	+ 13,307
Udayagiri...	115	2,116	+ 2,001
Ongole ...	174	2,583	+ 2,409
Kandukur ...	162	4,926	+ 4,764
Kanyagiri...	365	944	+ 579
Total ...	6,630	84,288	+ 77,658

15. TIRWAJASTI.—The talukwar details of tirwajasti charged during the year as compared with the previous year are given in the following statement:—

Taluka.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Nellore ...	485	2,895	+ 2,410
Gudur ...	48	2,410	+ 2,362
Rapur ...	759	1,173	+ 414
Atmakur ...	2,331	5,845	+ 3,514
Kavali ...	...	1,795	+ 1,795
Udayagiri...	1,472	2,405	+ 933
Ongole ...	19	632	+ 613
Kandukur ...	...	2,589	+ 2,589
Kanyagiri...	77	1,505	+ 1,428
Total ...	5,191	21,249	+ 16,058

16. REMISSIONS.—The several kinds of remissions granted in Fasli 1287 are explained below:—

WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The following statement shows the area of waste charged and remitted for both dry and wet in the several taluks:—

Taluka.	WASTE ENTIRE AND PARTIAL CHARGED.			WASTE ENTIRE AND PARTIAL REMITTED.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
Gudur ..	36,419	30,398	2,029	10,409	38,448	40,807
Rapur ..	8,584	6,524	238	1,332	8,872	7,956
Nellore ..	37,926	33,150	4,848	29,567	42,774	62,717
Atmakur ..	19,619	13,478	394	2,213	20,013	15,690
Kavali ..	20,803	11,514	1,199	6,367	22,002	16,881
Udayagiri ..	5,987	2,793	243	990	6,230	2,783
Kandukur ..	38,149	39,877	531	2,754	36,680	42,631
Kanyagiri ..	11,640	6,520	38	234	11,678	5,754
Ongole ..	42,721	50,874	746	3,455	43,467	54,329
Total ..	219,848	194,128	10,316	56,320	230,164	250,443
	1,433	928	31,143	144,499	32,876	145,427

Out of the total occupied area 973,906 acres, assessed at Rs. 19,38,976, an extent measuring 263,040 acres, assessed at Rs. 3,95,875, was left waste; of which 230,164 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,50,448, were charged and 32,876 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,45,427, were remitted. Of Rs. 1,44,499 remitted on wet lands left waste, Rs. 4,383 relate to part waste as detailed in paragraph 10 of the Jamabandi Report for Fasli 1287.

17. OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—The following items come under the head of "Occasional Remissions":—

Items.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	RS.	RS.
1. Land flooded ...	...	85
2. Occasional remission allowed on account of the gradual introduction of the new settlement—vide G.O., No. 1,333, dated 16th October 1877 ...	92,840	52,554
3. Shavi or withered crop ...	2,93,464	21,053
4. Tirwakammi or the difference between the wet and dry assessment remitted on wet lands cultivated with dry crops...	93,194	12,451
5. Remission on fields damaged by the flood of 1874 ...	2,141	309
6. Remission on lands damaged by locusts ...	...	121
Total ...	5,81,639	86,573

18. FIXED REMISSIONS.—The following are the details of fixed remissions :—

Items.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	RS.	RS.
1. Allowance to heads of villages	116	106
2. Lift remission at one rupee per acre	7,651	8,218
3. Tope Rules	692	749
4. Cowle remission	28	28
Total ..	8,487	9,101

19. RYOTWAR LAND REVENUE.—The following statement shows at a glance the Ryotwar Land Revenue after deducting remissions granted at the Jamabandi :—

Items.	FASLI 1286.		FASLI 1287.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Dry	773,750	9,01,692	779,102	9,06,047	5,352	4,355	...	...
Wet	193,940	10,24,783	194,804	10,32,929	1,764	8,196	...	...
Total ...	966,790	19,26,425	973,906	19,38,976	7,116	12,551	...	...
Second crop assessment	...	6,630	...	84,288	...	77,658	...	...
Water-tax	...	5,191	...	21,249	...	16,058	...	...
Total ...	...	10,38,246	...	20,44,513	...	93,666	...	...
Deduct waste remission	...	5,58,832	...	1,45,427	...	...	...	4,13,405
Other do.	...	5,90,126	...	95,674	...	...	...	4,94,453
Total ...	...	11,48,958	...	2,41,101	...	...	...	9,07,857
Remainder ...	...	7,89,288	...	18,03,412	...	10,14,124	...	...

The following abstract gives the details of revenue realized from Permanently settled Estates, Shrotriem Jodi or Quit-rent and Miscellaneous items :—

Items.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peishcush on permanently settled estates	4,00,304	4,00,304	...
2. Jodi and quit-rent on Shrotriems	84,672	84,639	— 33
3. Miscellaneous	1,52,304	1,84,131	+ 31,827
Total ...	6,37,280	6,69,074	+ 31,794

20. PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES.—There are three permanently settled estates which pay peishcush in the Nellore Treasury, viz, Venkatagiri, Chundi and Mutialpad. The peishcush of the Kalahasti Zamindari, a portion of which lies in this district, is paid into the North Arcot Treasury. The following statement gives the area paying revenue to Government, the revenue realized by the Zemindars, and the peishcush paid by them to Government :—

Zemindaris.	Area paying Revenue to Government.	Revenue realized by Zemindars.	Peishcush payable to Government.	Remarks.
		RS.	RS.	
Venkatagiri ...	1,345,920	9,57,000	3,77,085	The figures entered in Column 3 represent the rent value.
Chundi	78,043	55,924	21,219	The Zemindars of Venkatagiri and Mutialpad having failed to furnish the rent value accounts for Fasli 1287; the figures in Column 3 have been taken from previous year's accounts.
Mutialpad ...	13,151	12,620	2,000	
Total ...	1,437,114	10,25,544	4,00,304	

21. SHROTRIEM AND INAM VILLAGES.—There are 303 Shrotriem and Inam villages in this district paying an annual revenue of Rs. 84,639 in the shape of quit-rent and jodi.

22. LAND REVENUE, MISCELLANEOUS.—The revenue derived under this head for Fasli 1287 was Rs. 1,84,131 against Rs. 1,52,304 in the previous fasli, which shows an increase of Rs. 31,827 as detailed in the following statement :—

Items.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Sundry Inams Jodi	82,643	82,569	...	74
2. Survey excess on Inams	22,391	22,161	...	230
3. Cultivation not included in Jamabandi ...	292	3,266	2,974	...
4. Concealed cultivation	78	2,828	2,750	...
5. Poramboke cultivation	7,586	2,899	...	4,687
6. Grazing tax	1,103	7,642	6,539	...
7. Revenue from reverted Inams	108	...	...	108
8. Revenue from sequestered Inams	82	10	...	72
9. Shell-rent	5,410	4,355	...	1,055
10. Sale Commission	27	102	75	...
11. Revenue fines	517	466	...	51
12. Excess collection	342	1,159	817	...
13. Water-tax on Zemindari lands	770	19,355	18,585	...
14. Bungalow quit-rent	157	157	...	...
15. Russums collected from Zemindars	10,294	10,294	...	...
16. Process Service fees	3,736	8,069	4,333	...
17. Commission for the management of the Chundi Estate	...	3,718	3,718	...
18. Stala Curnam Russums, &c.	675	674	...	1
19. Sale proceeds of trees	6,319	2,120	...	4,199
20. Cultivation without permission	6,942	8,586	1,644	...
21. Cowle puttass	2,411	3,177	766	...
22. Cultivation after Jamabandi	198	7	...	191
23. Sale of service books	6	...	...	6
24. Merahs of village servants resumed	...	20	20	...
25. Amount paid for boundary stones	28	36	8	...
26. Advances recovered	174	446	272	...
27. Excess Inams	15	15	...	...
Total ...	1,52,304	1,84,131	42,501	10,674
Net ...	...	...	31,827	...

23. TOTAL LAND REVENUE INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS.—The total Land Revenue demand including Miscellaneous items was for—

	RS.
Fasli 1286	14,26,568
Do. 1287	24,72,486
Increase ...	10,45,918

The following details show how much of the revenue was derived from wet land, how much from dry, and how much from other causes :—

	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	RS.	RS.
Revenue derived from lands charged as wet ...	78,995	8,96,893
Do. do. do. as dry ...	7,10,293	9,06,519
Do. do. with regard to which it cannot be ascertained how much is due to dry and how much to wet	6,37,280	6,69,074
Total...	14,26,568	24,72,486

24. LANDS HELD ON COWLE TENURE.—There are no lands held on cowle tenure in this district.

25. CURRENT DEMAND, COLLECTION, AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE.—The entire demand, collections, and balance of land revenue are shown in the subjoined abstract :—

R
X72-2118 M78
M79

Items.	Current Demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Subsequent Collections, &c., up to November 1878.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently settled	4,00,304	3,96,346	3,958	...	3,958
Shrotriem Jodi	84,639	31,471	53,168	23,945	29,223
Ryotwar	18,03,412	4,69,289	13,34,123	8,61,533	4,72,590
Miscellaneous	1,84,314	50,284	1,34,030	52,773	81,257
Total ...	24,72,669	9,47,390	15,25,279	9,38,251	5,87,028

A large portion of the balances shown in Column 6 has been since collected and strenuous efforts are being made for the collection of the remainder. Much property is already under attachment for current arrears as well as for those of the past years.

26. ARREARS DEMAND, COLLECTION, AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE.—The following statement shows the demand, collection, and balance of arrears of land revenue up to November 1878.

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.	Subsequent Collection and Remission.	BALANCE.				Total.
						Recoverable and Doubtful.	Amount already sanctioned but not written off.	Recommended to be written off in Fasli 1287.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Peishench	15,419	5,336	...	10,083	...	10,083	...	...	...	10,083
Shrotriem	88,116	31,779	1,052	55,285	15,222	40,031	...	32	40,063	40,063
Ryotwar	9,09,015	5,89,493	7,136	3,12,387	1,63,861	1,40,555	1,314	6,657	1,48,526	1,48,526
Miscellaneous	2,26,643	59,216	5,140	1,62,287	33,546	1,01,390	21,967	5,484	1,23,741	1,23,741
Total ...	12,39,193	6,85,823	13,328	5,40,042	2,12,629	2,92,059	23,181	12,173	3,27,413	3,27,413

The amount in Column 8, viz., Rs. 23,181, has been entered as irrecoverable under sanction of the Board accorded in their Proceedings, No. 3,202, dated 29th September 1878; and sanction has been requested to enter a further sum of Rs. 12,173 as irrecoverable—*vide* Jamabandi Report for Fasli 1287.

The following abstract gives the Fasalwar details of arrears recoverable and doubtful:—

	ITEMS.				
	Peishench.	Jodi and Quit-rent.	Ryotwar.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1278	...	...	59	17	76
Do. 1279	...	...	53	24	77
Do. 1280	...	276	90	428	794
Do. 1281	...	285	209	9,047	9,541
Do. 1282	...	277	1,808	12,182	14,267
Do. 1283	...	390	4,499	12,164	17,053
Do. 1284	4,167	283	11,402	17,274	33,126
Do. 1285	...	6,464	53,612	26,070	86,146
Do. 1286	5,916	32,088	76,793	51,536	1,66,333
Total ...	10,083	40,063	1,48,525	1,28,742	3,27,413

Much of the old arrears relate to the charge made on survey excess discovered in minor Inams. The Tahsildars have been directed to complete the inquiry and dispose of the balance without any further delay.

27. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF COLLECTIONS OF LAND REVENUE, CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The following is a comparative statement of collections of land revenue, current and arrears, under all sources. The result shows an increase of Rs. 7,69,736:—

Items.	FASLI 1286.			FASLI 1287.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Current.	Arrears.	Total.	Current.	Arrears.	Total.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Peishench	8,89,053	725	8,89,778	3,96,346	5,336	4,01,682	11,904	...
Shrotriem	6,701	11,306	18,007	31,471	31,779	63,250	45,243	...
Ryotwar	3,415	3,67,737	3,71,152	4,69,389	5,89,492	10,58,781	6,87,629	...
Miscellaneous	22,365	62,175	84,540	50,284	59,216	1,09,500	24,960	...
Total ...	4,21,534	4,41,943	8,63,477	9,47,390	6,85,823	16,33,213	7,69,736	...

28. EXTENT OF COERCIVE MEASURES USED IN REALIZING LAND REVENUE.—The subjoined statement shows at a glance the extent to which coercive measures were used in the realization of land revenue:—

Taluk.	Number of Defaulters against whom coercive processes were issued.	Amount of Arrears for which processes were issued.	Number of Defaulters whose personal or real property was attached.	Arrears for which the personal or real property was attached.	Number of Defaulters whose property was actually sold.	Amount of Arrears for which the property was sold.	VALUE OF PROPERTY SOLD.					
							Real Property.		Personal Property.		Total.	
							Estimated Value.	Amount actually realized.	Estimated Value.	Amount actually realized.	Estimated Value.	Amount actually realized.
		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gudur	4,608	94,953	1,584	48,037	164	4,866	5,007	192	43,030	4,090	48,037	4,232
Rapur	2,436	38,037	202	7,298	145	434	...	...	450	434	450	434
Neilore	7,740	3,30,438	4,885	1,47,150	346	9,341	...	...	8,452	5,871	9,452	5,871
Atmakur	9,704	1,31,491	3,505	60,709	231	7,494	462	273	4,500	2,717	4,962	2,990
Kavali	11,845	1,82,731	2,667	59,831	236	7,455	309	339	7,046	2,388	7,455	2,727
Udayagiri	5,108	37,366	1,346	8,102	198	1,135	468	3	5,090	1,137	5,558	1,140
Kandukur	7,521	1,33,399	1,065	31,295	104	1,734	...	...	1,800	1,734	1,800	1,734
Kanyagiri	6,351	31,190	967	10,631	84	1,170	120	84	710	566	830	650
Ongole	65,924	52,292	41,924	92,715	3,983	53,274	...	...	30,403	29,220	30,403	29,220
Total ...	121,287	10,36,397	58,145	4,85,767	5,491	36,903	6,466	891	1,01,481	48,157	1,07,947	49,048

29. THE VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts are as usual satisfactorily kept.

30. DEMARCATION MARKS.—The total number of boundary stones is given at 1,295,204, of which 1,247,934 are in good order, 33,004 need repairs, and 14,266 are missing.

31. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.—The following statement shows the advances made in this district under the Land Improvement Act up to the end of the official year 1878-79:—

Taluk.	Amount advanced.			Amount recovered.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Gudur	21,995	0	0	11,311	13	5	10,683	2	7
Rapur	21,607	0	0	3,598	5	5	18,008	10	7
Neilore	2,516	0	0	434	8	4	2,081	7	8
Atmakur	45,945	0	0	14,696	2	2	31,248	13	10
Kavali	16,425	0	0	4,044	2	9	12,380	13	3
Udayagiri	10,232	10	6	1,693	5	8	8,539	4	10
Kandukur	8,434	0	0	2,568	6	0	5,865	10	0
Kanyagiri	650	0	0	450	0	0	200	0	0
Ongole	40,633	0	0	6,257	0	0	34,376	0	0
Iskapalli	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...	...
Total ...	1,68,537	10	6	45,153	11	9	1,23,383	14	9

A portion of the amount advanced has not been properly expended on the works proposed. I have issued stringent orders for immediate collections in such cases.

32. **ADVANCES OF SEED-GRAIN.**—The following table gives the details of the advances made for the purchase of seed-grain during the famine under instructions of the Board issued in their Proceedings, dated 27th September 1877, No. 4,156:—

Taluk.	Amount advanced.	Amount recovered.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gudur	4,200	945	3,255
Rapur	1,510	1,269	241
Nellore	12,142	1,425	10,717
Kavali	5,499	240	5,259
Udayagiri	200	1,206	— 1,006
Kandukur	4,162	260	3,902
Kanyagiri	...	38	— 38
Ongole	1,500	1,539	— 39
Total ...	29,213	6,922	22,291

It will be observed that the amount actually advanced as finally adjusted is Rs. 29,213 and not Rs. 31,922 as given in my last report, which was not correct in consequence of the accounts not being then finally adjusted in the taluks. Out of the Rs. 29,213 advanced, Rs. 6,922 have been recovered and Rs. 22,291 are still due, and steps are being taken to collect it.

33. **III. LOCAL FUNDS ADMINISTRATION.**—The accompanying statement gives the names and cost of the Local Fund roads constructed and repaired during the year 1878-79. It will be observed that the amount spent was Rs. 25,739 on new works and Rs. 70,420 on repairs.

34. **PROTECTION—AGRICULTURAL—DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.**—The following is a comparative statement showing the number of wild beasts killed and the rewards paid:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Tigers	6	10
Cheetas	1	7
Bears	3	1
Wolves	4	10
Hyenas	2	4
Total ...	16	32
Total reward disbursed ...	180	267

There are only a few wild beasts which now and then appear in the Veligondas.

35. **WEATHER AND CROPS—RAINFALL.**—The following is a comparative statement showing the rainfall during each month of the year:—

Months.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Months.	1877-78.	1878-79.
April	0.16	0.54	November	4.74	2.64
May	6.67	1.13	December	2.61	2.87
June	1.38	0.70	January	...	0.90
July	0.96	4.95	February	...	0.22
August	0.88	5.65	March	...	0.42
September	5.42	5.22			
October	11.18	4.85		34.0	30.09

In the last report the entry of 6.83 against April 1877 was a mistake, and it should be only .16, so that the total rainfall of the year 1877-78 was 34 or 3.91 more than in 1878-79.

36. **SEASON.**—The season of the south-west monsoon was a very good one; that of the north-east monsoon was better for dry crops than wet crops. The rain came late, and was not so plentiful as usual.

37. **CATTLE DISEASE.**—The number of deaths of cattle in the year under report was 24,201 against 55,978 in the previous famine year.

38. **PRICES OF FOOD-GRAIN.**—The various causes given in my last report as having tended to raise the markets in 1877-78 ceased to exist in 1878-79 and the prices were in consequence much lower.

39. The following is a comparative statement showing the prices of the several food-grains:—

Items.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Items.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Rice, 1st sort	6.11	7.36	Ragi	10.62	16.25
" 2nd "	6.97	8.54	Horsegram	9.69	11.21
Paddy, 1st "	12.50	15.72	Ulundu	7.90	7.43
" 2nd "	14.7	18.49	Wheat	6.11	6.0
Jonna	9.1	14.90	Gingelly-oil seed	7.17	6.42
Sazza	9.52	15.79	Lamp-oil	9.31	14.25
Variga	18.26	27.7	Salt	14.81	11.82

40. The Public Works having been stopped suddenly during the latter part of the year, the coolies who thus lost their employment were in distress for a time, but they soon found occupation as cultivating laborers or otherwise.

41. **CULTIVATION.**—The following is a comparative statement showing the extent of ryot-war cultivation during the official year:—

Item.	1877-78.		1878-79.		DIFFERENCE.	
	Extent.	Sist.	Extent.	Sist.	Extent.	Sist.
Dry	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Wet	558,318	7,17,856	564,885	7,31,895	+ 6,567	13,539
	102,786	8,52,478	154,275	8,61,172	+ 1,489	8,691
Total ...	711,104	15,70,334	719,160	15,92,567	+ 8,056	22,233

The increase is due to the improved condition of the season throughout the year and of the people.

42. **OUTTURN.**—The outturn of crops was fair during the year. Special information on this point was called for from the Tahsildars, but only four of them have submitted it. In the Rapur Taluk the dry crop yielded a good outturn, and a portion of the wet cultivation withered for want of water and the rest yielded well. The outturn of dry crops in the Kandukur Taluk was As. 12, and as regards the wet cultivation the case was similar to Rapur. In the Kanyagiri Taluk there was wet cultivation under five out of nine tanks and the outturn was good. The yield of the dry crops was fair, and in some cases three crops were raised under wells. In the Ongole Taluk the average yield of both dry and wet crops was As. 12. The Tahsildars of Gudur, Nellore, Atmakur, Kavali, and Udayagiri have not furnished any information on the subject.

43. **AREA UNDER THE SEVERAL CROPS.**—Statement No. 2 in the old form and D No. 1 in the new form give full particulars of the several crops sown.

44. **SPECIAL PRODUCTS.**—The following abstract gives the extent to which indigo, cotton, and sugar-cane were cultivated in the year under report as compared with its predecessor:—

Products.	1877-78.		1878-79.		DIFFERENCE.	
	Extent.	Sist.	Extent.	Sist.	Extent.	Sist.
Cotton	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Indigo	12,414	11,433	14,105	12,195	+ 1,721	+ 762
Sugar-cane	12,343	28,904	31,864	59,817	+ 19,516	+ 32,913
	1	6	1	2	...	4
Total ...	24,793	80,343	46,030	72,014	21,237	33,671

45. **TRADE.**—The exports and imports for the last ten years are given in the following table, which shows the sudden but temporary increase in imports caused by the famine:—

Years.	Imports.		Exports.		Re-exports.		Duties.
	Goods.	Cash.	Goods.	Cash.	Goods.	Cash.	
1869-70 ...	16,623	...	39,201	5,100	...	...	25
1870-71 ...	39,552	...	797	200	...	...	4
1871-72 ...	...	8,200	31,303	1,000	...	...	17
1872-73 ...	43,593	...	33,538	12,500	...	...	17
1873-74 ...	58,445	...	1,613	1,000	...	...	95
1874-75 ...	12,750	...	675	...	...	...	40
1875-76 ...	264,245	66,400	455,261	23,160	...	...	87
1876-77 ...	1,637,545	2,22,000	664,720	2,07,950	...	...	419
1877-78 ...	1,923,043	9,500	154,166	2,82,587	...	...	492
1878-79 ...	140,523	7,000	44,517	36,800	...	...	783

46. V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.—The following table shows the receipts from all sources during the year under report as compared with the four years preceding it :—

Items.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Results of 1878-79 as compared with 1877-78.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	23,69,799	20,94,731	13,84,959	7,47,044	30,02,061	+22,55,017
Abkari	82,968	80,966	70,613	55,552	80,013	+ 24,361
Sea Customs	40	87	419	491	913	+ 422
Salt	13,47,202	11,42,305	8,32,550	10,28,447	...	-10,28,447
Stamps... ..	1,33,538	1,27,103	1,21,209	1,86,350	1,61,863	+ 25,018
License Tax... ..	...	...	...	...	31,200	+ 31,200
Total ...	39,38,543	34,45,192	24,09,760	19,67,884	32,75,550	{ +23,86,113 -10,28,447

The administration of the Salt Revenue was transferred from my charge to that of the Salt Commissioner in the course of the year.

The License Tax was introduced in the year for the first time and is therefore a novel item. A separate Administration Report is to be written with reference to it, and full information is not available at present so it will not be noticed further here.

47. LAND REVENUE.—The collections under Land Revenue amount to Rs. 30,02,061 under all the heads as detailed below :—

					In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.
1. Permanently Settled	...	...	...	...	3,59,646	4,87,737
2. Shrotriems	...	...	...	...	25,066	1,10,748
3. Ryotwar	...	...	...	...	3,15,968	21,91,843
4. Redemption	...	...	...	...	183	...
5. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	46,181	2,11,733
				Total ...	7,47,044	30,02,061

48. **ABKARI.**—The subjoined statement shows the demand, collection, and balance of the Abkari revenue for Fasli 1287:—

Items.	Arrears at the beginning of Fasil 1887.	Current Demand.	Total.	COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCE.			Population.	Collection per head.
				Arrears.	Current.	Total.		Arrears.	Current.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Excise	RS. 6,895	RS. 61,000	RS. 69,895	RS. 8,895	RS. 46,797	RS. 55,692	RS. ...	RS. ...	RS. 14,203	RS. 14,203	} 13,75,911	8 pies.
Today	9,108	17,775	26,883	942	1,584	2,526	...	8,166	16,191	24,357		
Miscellaneous ...	...	219	219	...	219	219	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	18,003	78,994	96,997	9,837	48,600	58,437	...	8,166	30,394	38,560	...	...

The amount of the last Abkari lease, which expired on the 30th June 1878, was Rs. 61,000 per annum. In G.O., No. 636, dated 11th March 1879, Government sanctioned a remission of Rs. 6,078 to the late arrack renters. The total amount of the last toddy leases, which also expired last fasli, was Rs. 17,970 per annum. In their Proceedings, No. 2,447, dated 3rd September 1878, the Board of Revenue sanctioned a remission of 30 per cent. to the late toddy renters. The present Abkari lease, which commenced 1st July 1878, is for Rs. 1,01,550; and the collections under it up to the 31st March were Rs. 52,125. The present toddy leases commenced at the same time and the total rent is Rs. 15,818, of which Rs. 6,683 were collected up to the 31st March.

49. SEA CUSTOMS.—The Sea Custom duties amounted to Rs. 913 against Rs. 492 in the preceding year. The increase is Rs. 321.

50. STAMPS.—The Stamp Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,61,363 against Rs. 1,36,350 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 1,07,864 relate to Judicial and Rs. 52,665 to Non-Judicial Stamps, and Rs. 834 to Miscellaneous collections.

51. SALT.—I have no information to submit on this head.

52. LOCAL FUNDS.—The following statement shows the receipts and charges on account of Local Funds in 1878-79:—

	RS.		Charges.
Balance up to 31st March 1878	...	1. Public Works—	
		New Works—	
<i>Receipts.</i>		Communications	30,824
1. Allotment from General Revenue.	10,999	Educational	...
2. Rates and Taxes and Tolls	2,52,741	Sanitary and Miscellaneous	4,342
3. Fees in Schools and Training Institutions	617	Repairs—	
4. Receipts from Endowments, Contributions, and Donations...	590	Communications	74,276
5. Miscellaneous Receipts	20,646	Educational	...
		Sanitary and Miscellaneous	235
		Establishments	27,419
		Tools and Plant	2,742
		Contingencies	2,822
		Total	1,42,660
		2. Educational	19,888
		3. Sanitation, &c.	25,312
		4. Miscellaneous	3,300
		Total	48,500
Total	2,85,593	Grand Total	1,91,160
Total including Balance	2,85,593	Balance on 31st March 1879	94,433

53. SPECIAL FUNDS.—The following abstract shows the receipts and disbursements of the Special Funds for the year 1878-79:—

Funds.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance at the end of the year.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Jungle Conservancy Fund ...	— 5,408 4 6	77,303 5 4	71,895 0 10	68,854 9 7	3,040 7 3
Pound Fund	4,999 6 0	17,822 0 7	22,821 6 7	20,248 1 2	2,673 5 5
Surplus Pound Fund under Act I of 1871	...	...	...	...	...
Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund	— 10,453 3 10	10,169 4 1	— 288 15 9	1,402 3 0	— 1,686 2 9
Total ...	— 10,862 2 4	1,05,294 10 0	94,432 7 8	90,504 13 9	3,927 9 11

54. VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The number of births in the year was 4,930 against 6,685 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 25,680 against 55,682 during the year before. The severe famine and mortality which accompanied it having gradually disappeared the deaths were about 30,000 less than in the year before, or 4,886 less than the average of the former years.

55. VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.—DISTRICT PRESS.—The following is a comparative statement showing the work of the District Press:—

Year.	Value of Office Work.	Gazette.	Value of Work of other Departments.	Value of Private Work.	Total.
1877-78... ..	RS. 7,176	RS. 3,994	RS. 723	RS. 195	RS. 12,088
1878-79... ..	6,065	5,553	1,688	327	13,633
	Decrease. 1,111	Increase. 1,559	Increase. 965	Increase. 132	Increase. 1,545

The total increase in the value of the work turned out was Rs. 1,545. It will be seen from Statement No. 8 (old form) that the total receipts were Rs. 513 and the expenditure Rs. 2,798.

56. EMIGRATION.—There was no emigration during the year under report.

57. ADMINISTRATION CHANGES.—The revision of village establishments sanctioned in G.O., No. 1,916, dated 26th November 1878, on the scheme proposed by the Director of Revenue Settlement will come into operation from 1st July next; but steps were taken during the Jamabandy to make the selection of the new village officers.

CUDDAPAH, 30th May 1879.

No. 172.

From J. D. B. GRIBBLE, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of this District for the official year 1878-79, together with the usual accompanying statements.

2. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.—The long existing famine ceased from the month of November 1878. The survey areas are being introduced into the taluks of the Sub-Division, and the Badvel Taluk has been settled according to the new rates of the Settlement Department.

The transfer of the village of Chintalacheruvu from Proddutur to Kurnool District has come into effect, and no territorial changes have taken place during the year.

Number of Advance.	Amount Advanced.	AMOUNT COLLECTED.				Balance.
		Last Year, 1877-78.		During the Year, 1878-79.		
1,477	RS. A. P. 1,47,391 8 0	RS. A. P. 31,350 2 0	RS. A. P. 40,251 13 8	RS. A. P. 69,789 8 4		

4. DISTRICT BOUNDARY MARKS.—I have every reason to believe that many demarcation marks have been lost, either being covered by earth or washed away by floods. An application was received from some of the ryots in the Sub-Division, stating that they would pay the cost if a redemarcation was made to identify the boundaries of their fields. The Deputy Director did not consider that this should be done by his department, and I shall therefore request sanction for the permanent classifiers proposed by the Board for each Collectorate. The boundary pillars between this district and Mysore, already reported to have been destroyed, will have to be replaced by this establishment.

5. DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.—Statement No. 7 gives particulars as to the destruction of wild animals and the rewards paid for them during the official year. The total animals killed were 83 and the reward paid for them was Rs. 450, of which Rs. 65 were awarded for the destruction of two tigers.

6. CATTLE SHOWS.—No cattle shows were held during the year under report.

3. LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.—No applications were received during the year for advances according to the terms of this Act. The amount of advance up to the end of last year according to the statement in the margin was Rs. 1,47,391-8-0, a part of which was immediately realized for not having been properly expended.

Months.	RAINFALL.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.
April 1878 ...	...	39	...	40
May " ...	3	15	1	20
June " ...	3	70	3	10
July " ...	1	5	7	83
August " ...	1	64	7	7
September " ...	7	36	8	34
October " ...	7	1	4	85
November " ...	2	15	3	19
December " ...	...	39	...	70
January 1879 ...	...	...	...	14
February " ...	...	...	...	72
March " ...	...	40	...	29
Total ...	27	24	37	83

7. WEATHER.—The statement in the margin shows the rainfall during each month of the official year as compared with its predecessor. The total rainfall during the year was nearly 37 inches. This shows that the season was more favorable than that of the former year. There were high freshes in the main rivers of the district, viz., Pennair, Papaghni, Cheyair, Cundu and Chitravati. The largest tanks also received a full supply of water; the monsoon rains commenced in the month of May and lasted till the end of November.

8. CULTIVATION AREA.—The total extent of dry and wet cultivation was 1,033,054 acres as exhibited in the Statement No. 1 against 943,598 acres of the previous year. This is chiefly due to the timely rains received during the year and to the improved state of the country.

9. CROPS.—The outturn of wet crops under the river and spring channels and irrigation canal was about 12 annas in the rupee; the crops under wells and tanks yielded fairly throughout the district. The rains were rather earlier than usual, and the season favorable for dry crops, especially cholam and cumboo, the outturn of which may be estimated at more than 10 annas in the rupee. Crops were to some extent destroyed by locusts and other insects, but the loss under this head was not heavy. It will be observed from the accompanying statement that the area cultivated during the year with special products was 118,073 acres. This shows an increase of 39,878 as compared with the previous year. The cultivation under sugar-cane seems to be far less than what it ought to be in the ordinary years. This is due to the reduced circumstances of the Sub-Division ryots (where this product is extensively cultivated) in consequence of the loss of cattle and plant during the last famine, and to their consequent inability to carry on this expensive cultivation; also to their desire to sow what lands they are able to bring under cultivation with food grains.

10. WAGES.—The condition of the laboring classes was good. There was ample occupation for them in the service of cultivating ryots and the usual wages as in ordinary years were paid for them. There is, however, and especially in the Sub-Division, a large falling off in numbers.

11. FOOD GRAINS.—As the season improved the prices of food grains gradually fell, though they still stand high owing to the desire of the cultivators to replenish their stocks which the scarcity of the last two years has very much reduced, and to the large demands received from the other districts.

12. CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—The cattle were in good condition during the year. Fodder was plentiful and green grass was obtainable everywhere. There was no sickness in the district, and the deaths among the sheep and goats were attributable to the heavy rains.

13. MANUFACTURES.—The only manufacture that is carried on in this district is that of cotton, regarding which a special report will be submitted to the Board.

14. MINERALS.—An application from Mr. Lavelle to rent the diamond fields near Cuddapah for one year was received, and the matter has been submitted to the Government for orders.

15. DISTRICT POST.—The district post is under the direct superintendence of the Imperial Postal Department, and is in a proper working order.

16. The new License Tax Act came into force in this district from the commencement of the official year. The amount assessed under this Act was Rs. 62,848, and Rs. 57,880-5-4 were collected up to the end of December 1878-79, the details of which will be given in a separate report to the Board.

17. LAND REVENUE—FINANCIAL RESULTS.—The collections under this head during the year under report amounted to Rs. 21,36,445 against Rs. 12,73,718 of the previous year as detailed in the enclosed Statement No. 4. The increase is due to the realization of heavy arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year and to the prompt collection of the current kists. Statement No. 5 shows that processes were issued against 92,079 defaulters and Rs. 1,040-13-3 were collected by attachment of real, and Rs. 13,498-10-3 of personal, property. The increase in the latter is attributable to the improved nature of the season and to the cessation of collection on account of distress in the previous year.

18. **ARKARI—FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.**—The collections under this head show an increase of Rs. 1,16,537 when compared with the past year. This is due to the stoppage of collections in the former year on account of famine. The Excise system was brought into operation from Fas 1288, the amount of guaranteed revenue for three faslis ending with 1290 being Rs. 3,75,000. The kists have been punctually collected from the contractors. The consumption of liquor under the present system is less than it used to be, and the new liquor is by no means so much like as the former liquor was. Its price is higher and strengthless.

19. **EARTH SALT.**—The revenue under this item show a decrease of Rs. 5,816. This is owing to the prohibition of manufacture from January 1879.

20. **STAMPS.**—The total stamp revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 1,67,803, giving an increase of Rs. 24,093 under Judicial and Non-Judicial Stamps as compared with the previous year. This is chiefly caused by the increased litigation.

21. **SPECIAL FUNDS.**—Statement No. 10 exhibits the collections and charges of the official year under report.

22. **PUBLIC HEALTH.**—The season was healthier than the previous year. The death during the year numbered only 41,691, while in the past year the figure was exceedingly high. There was in general less sickness in the district. The six Dispensaries were in good working order.

23. **EMIGRATION.**—There was neither emigration nor immigration during the year under report.

24. **ARCHÆOLOGY.**—Nothing is worthy of notice in this district.

25. **DISTRICT PRESS AND GAZETTE.**—Statement No. 8 shows the value of work done and the financial transactions in connection therewith. The value of work done was Rs. 7,841-15- against the charges amounting to Rs. 3,358-9-11.

26. The statistical returns are under compilation, and will be forwarded to the Board as soon as possible.

BELLARY, 21st June 1879.

No. 203.

From H. P. GORDON, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Report on the Revenue Administration of this District during the past official year 1878-79. The statements prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 1,460 dated 2nd June 1876, with the exception only of Nos. A-I and A-II, the information for compiling which has not as yet been received from certain taluks. These will be submitted as soon as possible.

2. **GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**—Famine relief operations were entirely closed on the 31st December. Since that date recourse has been made to Mansion House Funds for the relief of distressed persons, the relics of the famine in the north of the district. This relief has been mostly afforded by way of grants to Municipal Dispensaries, which suffered great pressure on the closing of camps. The operations of the Revenue Survey Party during the year under report included the taluks of Adoni, Allur, Tadpatri, and Penukonda. In the latter two taluks the work is commencing.

3. **LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.**—No advances were made during the year under report. Recoveries of former advances proceeded successfully, but the loans cannot be said to have done much for the permanent improvement of the ryots.

4. **COERCIVE PROCESS—RECOURSE TO COERCION IN THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.**—Processes were during the year under report issued against 141,199 ryots for the recovery of Rs. 21,02,051 as compared with 56,126 defaulters in 1877-78 and 45,174 defaulters in 1875-76 for the recovery of Rs. 52,093 and Rs. 3,00,145, respectively, but only Rs. 19,876 were in 1878-79 recovered by the sale of personal and landed property. Great discrimination was necessary in having recourse to this process of collection as the district was just emerging from a most disastrous famine, and pressure would in a large number of instances have had the effect of crippling cultivation in the year under report.

5. **PROTECTION—DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.**—A sum of Rs. 251 was paid as rewards for the destruction of the wild animals specified in the margin against Rs. 190 paid in the previous year. Several deaths and woundings of children in the vicinity of the town of

24 Cheetahs and 1 Wolf.

Bellary by wolves occurred during the past year—a very unusual occurrence in this district. A wolf, which is believed to have committed this mischief, was shot while devouring a child which it had killed.

6. **SEASON.**—The season on the whole was much more favorable than that of the previous year, especially in the southern portion of the district. In the western taluks there was no considerable fall of rain until the end of July and sowings for the Mungari were very late. In Adoni excessive rain fell in the later months of 1878 and did some damage.

The average rain fall during the year for the whole district amounted to 33.41 against 26.95 inches of the previous year as shown in the margin. January 1879, it will be

	Inches		Inches
April 1878	0.57	Nov. 1878	2.06
May	2.12	Dec. "	0.7
June	3.11	Feb. 1879	0.40
July	4.74	March "	0.17
Aug.	6.97		
Sep.	6.52	Total	33.41
Oct.	6.05		

7. **CULTIVATION AREA.**—Notwithstanding the generally very favorable nature of the season the dry crops, especially the winter crops

in the northern portion of the district, did not afford an abundant harvest. The ryots in this more distressed part were unable to attend properly to the ploughing and weeding of their lands. The ill-cultivated fields were subjected to the attacks of rats, which appeared in abnormal numbers and did much damage both to cholum and cotton. In the early part of the year and again late in the year portions of the district were visited by flights of locusts. Young locusts were hatched in the western portions of the district and did much damage to the sprouting crops, which in many instances had to be replaced by fresh sowings. The damage done by the mature flights in the end of the year was confined to a few fields, the villagers being generally successful in driving them off. It does not seem that any of the measures adopted for dealing with the insect in its pupa form met with a success commensurate with the evil to be combated.

No previous invasion of locusts in this district has been recorded.

The wet crops gave a very satisfactory outturn.

The general propitious character of the season and the abatement of distress led to a considerable increase in the cultivation area. Dry lands to the extent of 1,662,607 acres, assessed at Rs. 11,70,329, were cultivated during the period under report, or 54,781 acres in excess of the area cultivated in the previous year; but, owing probably to the crippled state of the ryots, lands of light assessment were selected. The result was a decrease of Rs. 8,025 in the assessment. Under wet lands a total area of acres 99,906, assessed at Rs. 5,86,893, has been irrigated, showing an increase of 14,832 acres, assessed at Rs. 61,440, over the area of the previous year. The season was peculiarly favorable to crops of this description.

8. The area cultivated with special products was 268,719 acres, assessed at Rs. 3,26,273, against 207,478 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,59,653 cultivated in the previous year. There was thus a total increase of 61,241 acres planted with special products and assessed at Rs. 66,620. Of the area cultivated during the year under report 3,713 acres, assessed at Rs. 4,125, were cultivated with indigo; 258,570 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,62,474, were planted with cotton; and 6,436 acres, assessed at Rs. 59,674, were under sugar-cane. There is an increase of 61,241 acres* in the area cultivated with these staples, which is assessed at Rs. 66,620.

9. The average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labor do not present any remarkable difference when compared with those of the previous year.

The difference between the wages of skilled and unskilled labor as shown in the statistical returns, and the entries in the half-yearly returns, is due to the former, being the average of the whole district; while the latter are the rates which prevailed at the Cusbah station of Bellary on the last month of the half-year. The rise in the hire of bullocks (which is 6 annas this year against 9 annas in 1877-78) is probably attributable to the scarcity of bullocks, large numbers of which died during the famine.

10. **CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.**—The condition of the existing agricultural stock in this district is on the whole excellent. The reported deaths from disease were but 8 against 375 of the previous year.

11. Silk and cotton women's cloths of highly artistic design and color are woven in the taluks of Hospet, Dharmavaram, and Adoni, but their use is confined by native fashion to this district and its surroundings. There is not generally any considerable export of this article, and at present the market is drugged with cloths woven for Government. The ordinary male attire is manufactured in the district. Fine woollen cumblies manufactured in the western taluks are exported. Cotton carpets of generally good color and design are manufactured in Adoni, and in consequence of the recent state of trade have been in considerable demand for export to England. Carpets are also made in Bellary, both of wool and cotton.

12. There are no mineral production of any note in this district. A very inferior description of iron is produced in the taluks of Hospet and Madaksira. The manufacture carried on in the latter taluk was not in operation during the period under review.

13. **LAND REVENUE.**—The demand for the year cannot be ascertained until the settlement accounts are closed. The collections of the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,94,957 against Rs. 8,92,125 of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 11,03,026 is due to the improvement in the condition of the people.

14. **ANKARI.**—The Excise system has been introduced in the Abkari farms of the district. The forming of this contract has proved a loss to the contractors who have proposed to relinquish the same. Many of the toddy contractors having been unable to fulfil their engagements the resale of their farms has been sanctioned.

15. **EARTH-SALT.**—The manufacture of this article of commerce has been prohibited since January 1879. The supervision of the manufacture under the old system having been necessarily lax the introduction of Excise sea salt may be anticipated to afford a considerable increase of revenue.

16. There is an increase of Rs. 18,319 in the sale of stamps owing to the revival of suits consequent on the improved state of the country and to the schedule of the Stamp Act prescribing enhanced rates for certain descriptions of documents. The total revenue amounts to Rs. 23,98,057 against 13,66,730 of the previous year or a net increase of Rs. 15,31,327.

17. The Special Funds in this district under the management of the Revenue Department are the Jungle Conservancy Fund, the Pound Fund, the Endowment Fund, the Village Service Fund, and the Surplus Pound Fund. The total receipts of these Special Funds amount to Rs. 19,156-11-1, which, with the balance of Rs. 6,722-3-2, makes the aggregate total of Rs. 25,878-14-3; the charges amount to Rs. 19,644-15-1, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,233-15-2 at the close of the official year. As these funds will be reported on specially their transactions are not noticed in this report.

18. The working of the Munro Dispensary and Chuttrum at Gooty will also be specially reported on.

19. There is a decrease of 7,558 births during this year as compared with 1877-78—a result probably of the decreased fecundity and abnormal mortality consequent upon the existence of famine.

20. There is a great disparity in the number of deaths as registered in 1877-78 and in that registered in 1878-79. The abatement of famine offers an explanation of the variation. Cholera too was less virulent in the year under report than in the previous year.

21. The number of deaths among cattle from disease is reported to be eight—an unprecedentedly small number.

22. The District Press office is in good working order; and the value of the work turned out during the year under report is estimated at Rs. 7,562-2-8.

23. The operation of the Vaccination Department will be noticed in my report on the working of the Local Fund Act in the three Circles of this district.

24. The Municipalities are on the whole doing good service, as well as those of the Local Fund Boards.

Their Dispensaries were of great service in mitigating the hardship necessarily consequent upon the closing of famine hospital camps.

25. In conclusion I have to express my regret that the submission of this report has been delayed beyond the period fixed by the Board.

26. I returned from leave only on the 17th instant, and Mr. Knox, who had been in charge of the district for a very short time, thought it better that a report of this nature should be prepared by me possessing experience of the period reported upon.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Notes on Sundur to accompany the Revenue Administration Report.

The feudatory Native State of Sundur is bounded by the taluks of Hospet, Kudligi, and Malkalmuru of the Mysore territory, and is situated in the western portion of this district and has a population now estimated at about 10,000 souls.

2. The late Rajah died on the 3rd May 1878, and was succeeded by his brother Vittal Row Sahib, who was recognized by Government on the 5th February 1879. The reigning chief belongs to the Gorpada, a Mahratta family.

3. The gross revenues of this State are estimated at Rs. 34,500 per annum. All its products are common to this district. A detailed report on its resources and administration will

shortly be submitted to Government. The territory of Sundur forms the chief source of supply of firewood, bamboos, &c., to the town of Bellary.

(Signed) H. P. GORDON,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

B.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1.—Native States.

Name of State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Population.	Supposed Gross Revenues.	Military Force.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
Sundur Territory	Feudatory.	None.	10,000. Present approximate estimate according to last census 14,999.	34,500	None.	Transit Duties are not now levied.	Cholam, Tobacco, Sugar-cane, Betel leaves, Plantains, and Iron.

(Signed) H. P. GORDON,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

B.

2.—Native Chief and Principal Male Members and their Families.

Name of Individual and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Does Sansad authorise adoption or not?	Family follows Pri-rogative or not?	Has male heirs or not?
1. Vittal Row Sahib of Sundur territory— Founder of family Malloji Row Ghorepara, an Officer in the Army of the Bijapur State.	Rajah.	Mahratta.	30	Privately.	...	Adoption allowed under Lord Canning's Sansad.	...	...
2. Kunde Row Baba Sahib. {	Eldest Brother.	Do.	28	Do.	...	...	...	...
3. Anna Sahib ... {	Brother.	Do.	25	Do.	...	...	...	...
4. Bala Sahib ... {	Do.	Do.	21	Do.	...	...	...	...

(Signed) H. P. GORDON,
Acting Collector.

KURNOOL, 28th May 1879.

No. 214.

From A. L. LISTER, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Kurnool District for 1878-79 together with the statistical returns prescribed in the Board's Proceedings, No. 1,400, dated 2nd June 1876, and the usual statements.

2. II. ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.—INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW SETTLEMENT.—The new rates of assessment were introduced in the two taluks of Cumbum and Markapur during the year under report with the following results:—In Cumbum there is an increase in area of Acres 7,773 and a decrease in assessment of Rs. 17,272, while Markapur shows an increase in area of Acres 7,328

and a decrease in assessment of Rs. 3,845 on the figures for Fasli 1286. The following table compares their area and assessment as now settled with the former figures :—

Taluks.	TOTAL AYACUT AS PER REVENUE ACCOUNT.		TOTAL AYACUT AS PER SURVEY ACCOUNT.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Cumbum	74,338	1,19,587	82,111	1,02,315
Markapur	66,078	46,710	73,406	42,865

3. With these two taluks the revision of the Settlement in this district is complete.

4. REVISION OF VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENTS.—The revision of village establishments sanctioned in G.O., No. 1,619, dated 11th November 1875, has been reported by Divisional Officers to have worked satisfactorily during the year. But a separate report will be submitted shortly on the subject.

5. LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.—Rs. 2,250 were granted as advances to eight ryots under the Land Improvement Act for digging wells during the year. The rules and subsidiary instructions issued by Government in their Order, No. 1,732, dated 26th October 1878, had been duly published in the District Gazette, and the Tahsildars were directed to explain to the ryots the concessions therein granted. Of the advances granted during the previous years Rs. 11,067 were recovered from the ryots during the year.

6. INAM COMMISSION.—No new Inams were enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner in this district during the year. As instructions have not yet been issued by him on the subject the enfranchisement of the Narganti Inams ordered by the Board in their Proceedings, No. 2,798, dated 15th October 1878, remains in abeyance.

7. BOUNDARY PILLARS.—All the boundary pillars on the boundary line between the Native State of Banaganapally and the Nandial, Sirvail, Pattikonda, and Koilkuntla Taluks of this district have been maintained in good order. The Acting Head Assistant Collector in his letter, No. 193, dated 21st April 1879, reports that all the boundary pillars defining the boundary between the Kalahasti and Venkatagiri Zemindaries in the Nellore District and the Government villages in the Cumbum and Markapur Taluks of this district have been maintained in good order. They had been replaced during the official year at a cost of Rs. 290.

8. TERRITORIAL CHANGES.—There is an increase of three Government villages in Cumbum Taluk and a decrease of one in Markapur. These changes are due to the transfer of three independent villages of Magatur, Gamiepalli, and Velagalapaya from Markapur to Cumbum on account of their inaccessibility to Markapur Tahsildar and the formation of Duvali and Rajapalli, formerly hamlets in Markapur Taluk, into independent villages (Monjahs) by the

Vide G.O., No. 900, dated 12th June 1878.

Settlement Department (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 2,798, dated 15th October 1878). Also the village of Chintalacheruvu, with its hamlets, Kalamalapalli and Maddaralla, was transferred from Proddutur Taluk of the Cuddapah District to the Sirvail Taluk of this district, the said village being surrounded on all sides by the villages of the latter taluk (*vide* G.O., No. 1,231, dated 3rd August 1878). Thus there is a net increase of three villages in this district during the official year.

9. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The subjoined statement shows the extent to which coercive measures were employed in the realization of revenue :—

	1878-79.	1877-78.
1. Number of defaulters against whom coercive processes were issued	48,371	14,290
2. Number of defaulters whose property, personal or real, was attached	8,046	1,567
3. Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold	1,371	321
4. Estimated value of property sold	27,809	12,026
5. Amount actually realized	19,401	4,944

The increase was due to the large amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the official year and the absence of coercive measures during last official year in all cases in which the distrains of the ryots' property were productive of hardship.

10. PROTECTION—DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.—The marginally-noted abstract compares the number of the various wild animals killed in 1877-78 and 1878-79 for which rewards were granted. The amount of rewards paid during the year under report was Rs. 531-8-0 against Rs. 773-8-0 in 1877-78. An abstract comparing the loss of human life and cattle by wild beasts and snakes with that of the preceding year is subjoined :—

Description of Animals.	1877-78.	1878-79.	LOSS OF LIFE		LOSS OF CATTLE	
			By Wild Animals.	By Snakes.	By Wild Animals.	By Snakes.
Tigers	5	10				
Cheetahs	21	15				
Bears	3	..				
Wolves	1	..				
Hyenas	16	5				
Total	46	30				
Official Year.						
1877-78			6	14	69	..
1878-79			4	9	35	..

The voluntary destruction of snakes is not encouraged in this district, no rewards being offered for it.

11. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season embracing the period under report contrasts favorably with that immediately preceding it. The average rainfall in the district for the whole year was 42·85 against 22·30 in 1877-78. But in some taluks the fall was either unequal or unreasonable.

12. In Pattikonda, Ramallakota, and Nandikotkur the rains in June and July were so very scanty that yellow cholera could not be sown in time, whereas in August (after the sowing season was over) they were very heavy. In Koilkuntla, Nandial, Sirvail, and Nandikotkur there were heavy rains in August and September the heaviest being in August, the figures for which month are given in the margin. The white cholera was consequently a bumper crop in these taluks.

13. All the tanks in the district received a good supply of water during the year, and the large tank of Cumbum was overflowing its calingulah for some days, so much so that passenger and goods traffic into Cumbum was seriously impeded. The subjoined table shows the average rainfall in the district during the several months of the year as compared with the preceding year :—

	1878-79.	1877-78.
April	1·21	0·27
May	1·40	2·32
June	2·30	2·19
July	8·98	0·81
August	12·23	2·34
September	7·59	7·96
October	7·14	5·15
November	1·63	0·56
December	0·03	0·09
January	..	..
February	·34	..
March	..	·34
Total	42·85	22·03

Increase 20·82 inches.

14. FLOODS.—All the rivers in the district were in freshes during the rainy season. There was an extraordinary flood in Hindri river on the morning of the 5th October 1878, the flood being 5 feet higher than any known before. The Bellary road and all the bungalows including the Chief Engineer's between the road and the river were under water. A portion of the Hindri aqueduct was also damaged by the flood.

15. CULTIVATION AREA.—The enclosed Statement No. 1 shows that the area of land under cultivation during the year under report has slightly exceeded that of the preceding year by 318 acres assessed at Rs. 1,197. In the four taluks of Pattikonda, Ramallakota, Nandial, and Koilkuntla there has been a decrease to the extent of Acres 29,560 assessed at Rs. 12,865, while in Nandikotkur, Cumbum, and Markapur there was an increase of Acres 29,912 assessed at Rs. 13,389 as shown below:—

No.	Taluku.	TOTAL CULTIVATION IN 1878-79.		TOTAL CULTIVATION IN 1877-78.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
		ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1	Pattikonda	169,658	1,55,218	163,183	1,64,634	..	..	13,525	9,416
2	Ramallakota	134,866	1,26,426	140,631	1,20,900	..	5,526	5,765	..
3	Nandikotkur	124,548	1,56,614	113,043	1,46,629	11,505	9,985	..	..
4	Nandial	115,096	1,64,146	116,690	1,64,296	..	..	1,594	150
5	Koilkuntla	115,061	1,96,482	123,737	2,05,307	..	..	8,678	8,825
6	Sirvail	98,637	1,36,394	98,671	1,35,721	..	673	34	..
7	Cumbum	69,664	1,12,284	60,249	1,11,994	9,415	290	..	..
8	Markapur	68,840	62,488	59,848	59,374	8,992	3,114	..	..
	Total ..	896,370	11,10,052	896,052	11,08,855	29,912	19,558	29,596	18,391

The decrease in the former mentioned four taluks is attributed to the scantiness of the rains in June and the first half of July and the consequent relinquishment by ryots of unfertile lands. The increase in Nandikotkur is due to the great proportion of waste lands newly brought under cultivation during the year, while that in Cumbum and Markapur is owing to the introduction of the new settlement rates in those taluks.

16. CROPS.—There was a very good crop of paddy under all the tanks in the district. Owing to the timely rains in May, June, and July, yellow cholam, cumbu, and early sown korra yielded good crops in Markapur, Cumbum, Nandikotkur, Sirvail, and Nandial. White cholam yielded abundantly in black soil. All the lands watered by the irrigation canal yielded a fair rice crop. The second crop paddy was extensively cultivated under a great portion of the tanks in the district. The yellow cholam and cumbu were a total failure in some places during the year, the rains in July and August having generally been very heavy.

17. SPECIAL PRODUCTS—COTTON.—The area cultivated with cotton was 134,749 acres assessed at Rs. 1,79,278 against 122,053 acres assessed at Rs. 1,54,773 in the previous year. This is 10 per cent. more than the area sown with cotton in 1877-78. The increase is due to the north-east monsoon being more copious and the great demand for cotton after the famine years. The crop was on the whole successful, the yield being about the average.

18. INDIGO.—There is a large increase of 15,781 acres assessed at Rs. 27,569 in the area of land cultivated with this crop, the area sown being 24,200 acres assessed at Rs. 41,475 against 8,419 acres assessed at Rs. 13,906 in the previous year and 16,902 acres assessed at Rs. 32,218 in the official year 1876-77. The increase is visible in all the taluks and is in the ratio of about 3 to 1. The increase is due to the seasonable rains and to a large portion of indigo-producing lands being left waste last year on account of the impoverished state of the ryots.

19. SUGAR-CANE.—There is a slight decrease of 7 acres assessed at Rs. 277 in the area of land cultivated with sugar-cane, the area sown being 232 acres assessed at Rs. 2,135 against 239 acres assessed at Rs. 2,412 in the previous year. The decrease is slight and is attributable to the reduced circumstances of the ryots. The crop was on the whole successful. This is chiefly cultivated in Kalwa, Nandial, and Cumbum.

20. WAGES.—The condition of the laboring classes during the year under report was very good. In this district as in others the wages of agricultural laborers are paid in kind, the ordinary wages of an adult being 2 measures for males and 1½ measures for females. The daily wages of artisans were as follows:—

				Skilled.		Unskilled.
Goldsmith	..	..	..	As. 8 to Rs. 1		As. 4 to As. 8
Carpenter ..	..	..	..	„ 6 to As. 12		„ 4 to „ 6
Blacksmith	..	..	..	„ 8 to „ 12		„ 3 to „ 8
Mason ..	..	..	..	„ 6 to „ 10		„ 3 to „ 6

The maximum rates above mentioned are paid in large towns where labor is in great demand and the minimum rates in rural villages.

21. FOOD-GRAINS AND PRICES.—As compared with the previous year the prices of all food-grains have fallen. This is due to the great improvement in the character of the season. The subjoined table exhibits the average prices of the principal grains in the year 1878-79 as compared with the previous year:—

Description of Grains.	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
	RS.	RS.		
1st Sort Rice per garce	597	830	— 233	28.07
2nd do. do.	512	746	— 234	31.36
1st Sort Paddy	278	403	— 125	31.01
2nd do.	240	358	— 118	32.96
Cholum	355	550	— 195	35.44
Cumbu	350	520	— 170	51.92
Ragi	322	496	— 174	35.08
Varagu	242	328	— 86	26.22
Horse-gram	447	633	— 186	29.38
Ulundoo	612	612	..	..
Wheat	750	796	— 46	5.78

From the above statement it will be seen that the prices of all articles have fallen considerably during the year.

22. CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—There was a great improvement in the condition of the cattle this year as compared with the previous year. The mortality among cattle, sheep and goats is infinitely less this year. Cattle suffered from no disease during the year, and fodder and water were more than what were required.

The subjoined table shows their mortality as compared with that of the year 1877-78:—

	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase or Decrease.
Cattle	21,400	36,477	— 15,077
Sheep and Goats	12,500	41,435	— 28,935

23. MANUFACTURES.—Manufactures are not carried out on any large scale in this district. Cotton goods of a coarse texture are generally manufactured at Gudur, Kodumur, Pattikonda, and Atmakur. Coarse woollen blankets are manufactured in certain villages of Nandikotkur and Ramallakota Taluks. Nosam and Nandial are reputed for their lacquer-ware. Coarse cotton carpets are manufactured at Cumbum.

24. There were 7,228 cotton looms and 215 woollen looms in the district; 586,352 lbs. of cotton and 57,542 lbs. of woollen goods are reported to have been manufactured in the district during the year under report against 514,820 lbs. of cotton and 56,726 lbs. of woollen goods manufactured in the previous year. Thus there was an increase of 71,532 lbs. of cotton goods and 816 lbs. of woollen goods manufactured this year. The increase is very little as compared with the large number of weavers residing in the district.

25. There are some insignificant diamond mines in this district as enumerated below:—

<i>Minerals.</i>					
Names of Villages where Mines are situated.					Taluks.
Muddaveram	..	..	..	..	Nandial.
Karnamadakala	..	..	..	..	Nandikotkur.
Munimadugu	..	..	..	..	Pattikonda.
Ramallakotta	..	..	..	..	Ramallakota.
Boyanapalli	..	..	..	..	
Kosnapalli	..	..	..	..	
Pendekallu	..	..	..	..	
Sarafrazpuram	..	..	..	..	

But owing to the advent of famine these mines have not been worked during the last two years except those in Ramallakota which have been rented to one Lakkaje for Rs. 16 in 1878-79. There are also some soap-stone (balapam) quarries in Pendekallu of Ramallakota Taluk, and Muddaveram, Ambavaram, and Balapalapalli of Nandial Taluk.

26. TAXES.—The new License Tax Act (III of 1878) was introduced in the district during the official year under report. The amount of assessments made under the Act was Rs. 40,085, out of which Rs. 39,598 were collected by the end of March 1879. But a separate

report will be submitted with the prescribed statements on this subject, noticing also the amount of irrecoverable balance to be written off the accounts.

27. **LAND REVENUE—FINANCIAL RESULTS.**—The land revenue demand for the official year is not known, as the settlement of all the taluks was not completed before the end of March 1879. I also think it unnecessary to touch upon the figures of Fasli 1287, as all the necessary information on this subject has been given in detail in the Jamabandy Report despatched from this office on the 1st February 1879.

28. **COLLECTIONS.**—The amount of collections for the year were Rs. 16,28,419 against Rs. 9,33,559 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 6,94,860 is due to the large amount of arrears outstanding at the end of the last official year having been collected in this year, and to the collections having been vigorously pushed on by Tahsildars and Divisional Officers consequent upon the improved condition of the ryots.

29. **ARKARI.**—The excise system of arrack was introduced into six taluks of this district during the official year, the amount guaranteed being Rs. 60,750 (for nine months, from July 1878 to March 1879). The toddy renters of all the taluks excepting Cumbum having allowed large amounts of their rents to fall hopelessly into arrears, the farms were taken under Government management and the licenses issued to them were cancelled. Subsequently, on the 22nd March 1879, the farms of the marginally-noted six taluks were sold by auction, the amount of bids having amounted to Rs. 47,030, or Rs. 36,425 less than those previously secured; and the taluk of Markapur was restored to the former contractor—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 932, dated 8th April 1879.

30. The total of collections under this head amount to Rs. 2,30,631 against Rs. 71,815, showing an increase of Rs. 1,58,816. The increase is due to the endeavors made to collect the large amount of balances left uncollected during the last official year.

31. **EARTH SALT.**—There was a decrease of Rs. 1,114 under this head during the year, the collections being Rs. 1,716 against Rs. 2,830 last year. The decrease is due to the prohibition of the manufacture of this article under the orders of Government—*vide* G.O., No. 1,691, dated 19th October 1878. No collections will appear under this head hereafter, as fresh licenses have not been granted this year.

32. **STAMPS.**—The receipts of the stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 1,09,252 against Rs. 75,135 during the last official year and Rs. 83,874 in 1876-77. The increase is visible in judicial and non-judicial stamps, and is attributable to the execution of a large number of documents by the public and the increase of litigation after the last two years of famine. The old red and blue bi-color stamps, amounting to Rs. 2,74,149-14-0, have been destroyed during the year under the orders of the Board—*vide* their Proceedings, No. 922, dated 4th April 1878. Miscellaneous collections under judicial and non-judicial stamps together amounted to Rs. 706 against Rs. 532 in the preceding year; they consist of penalty and stamp-duty levied on impounded documents dealt with under the provisions of the General Stamp Act.

33. **SPECIAL FUNDS.**—The different descriptions of the Special Funds under the management of the Board of Revenue in this district are enumerated below :—

- (1.) Jungle Conservancy Fund.
- (2.) Pound Fund.
- (3.) Endowment Fund.
- (4.) Village Service Fund.
- (5.) Surplus Pound Fund.

34. **JUNGLE CONSERVANCY FUND.**—There was a deficit balance of Rs. 3,483 at the beginning of the year under report. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 5,838-4-0, including the contribution of Rs. 2,120 sanctioned by Government in their Order, No. 228, dated 14th February 1878, and Rs. 2,351-8-3—*vide* G.O., No. 398, dated 14th March 1878, from the Pound Fund. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,355. Thus the year closed with no balance. The expenditure was laid down at the lowest possible limits without affecting the efficiency of the establishment. No new topes were formed during the year in the district.

35. **POUND FUND.**—The receipts under this fund, which consists of fines levied from impounded cattle and the sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle, amounted to Rs. 4,495 against Rs. 5,990, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,495. This with the balance of Rs. 4,551 at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 9,046. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,667, leaving balance of Rupees 379 available for the next year.

36. **ENDOWMENT FUND.**—This item consists of an annual grant of Rs. 360 by Government for the maintenance of indigent persons in a Lungerkhana at Kurnool, and the whole of it was expended during the year.

37. **VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.**—The year opened with a deficit balance of Rs. 11,309. The receipts under this item amounted to Rs. 3,90,646 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,89,697, the

year having closed with a debit balance of Rs. 10,360. There is a slight increase of Rs. 10,274 over the collections of last year. The increase is due to the collections of the arrears and to the more favorable character of the season.

38. **SURPLUS POUND FUND.**—The Surplus Pound Fund has been abolished from the commencement of the current official year—*vide* G.O., No. 827, dated 1st June 1878.

39. **PUBLIC HEALTH—FEVER.**—The public health was on the whole good, and the total number of deaths registered in the year under report is 37,624 against 82,384 in the previous year, which shows a large decrease of 44,760 deaths. The deaths were chiefly from fever, which appears to be the prevailing complaint in the district; the taluks mostly affected by it being Pattikonda, Koilkuntla, and Ramallakota, for which the figures are given in the margin.

Pattikonda	6,682
Koilkuntla	3,569
Ramallakota	3,142
Total.. .. .	13,393

40. **CHOLERA.**—Cholera appeared in the district in May 1878 and was most virulent in the months of June, July, and August 1878. The taluks mostly affected by the epidemic were Pattikonda, Cumbum, and the town of Kurnool.

41. **SMALL-POX.**—It is satisfactory to find that the deaths from small-pox were infinitely less than in the last year, the number registered being 68 against 1,103.

42. The subjoined table exhibits in one view the total number of deaths registered during the year from different diseases as compared with that of the preceding year :—

Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Other Causes.	Total.
1878-79	1,898	68	26,198	9,460	37,624
1877-78	4,993	1,103	60,547	15,741	82,384
Decrease.. .. .	3,095	1,035	34,349	6,281	44,760

43. **BIRTHS.**—The number of births registered in the district was 3,743, whereof 1,961 were males and 1,782 females. The ratio of births to population (912,563, exclusive of Banaganapally) was about 4.11 per mille. As compared with the previous year the birth-rate exhibits a decrease of 4.59 per mille.

44. **DISPENSARIES.**—There are three dispensaries in the district as enumerated in the margin. The first is supported by the Kurnool Municipality, and the other two by the Local Funds.

45. **VACCINATION.**—The number of operations performed during the year was 3,690 against 4,347 in the preceding year. Of the former 3,067 were successful and 616 unsuccessful, the result not being known in the other cases.

46. **MISCELLANEOUS—DISTRICT PRESS.**—The accompanying Statement No. 8 exhibits particulars regarding the working of the District Press. From this statement it is satisfactory to find that the Press Department has done very fair work during the year, the value of work turned out being Rupees 8,358 against Rupees 8,094 in the previous year and Rupees 7,094 in 1876-77. Of the sum of Rupees 8,358, Rupees 4,109 represent the value of work done in 25 issues of the District Gazette, Rupees 2,945 office work, Rupees 1,199 work done on account of other departments, and Rupees 105 private works. There is an increase under "Gazette" and a decrease under "office work" and work done for other departments.

47. The increase under "Gazette" is due to the large number of License Tax Assessment lists published as supplements to the District Gazette in diglot, and the decrease under office work and work done for other departments is owing to the small number of forms, &c., printed during the year.

48. The total amount of receipts and charges on account of the District Press amounted to Rupees 897 and Rupees 3,345, respectively, against Rupees 678 and Rupees 2,836 in 1877-78. The increase under receipts is due to the collection of the arrears of the previous year, and the decrease under expenditure is the result of the non-entertainment of extra establishment this year.

49. Deducting the press charges from the total of receipts and the value of work done, the net profits to Government from the District Press amounted to Rupees 5,910.

MADRAS, 3rd May 1879.

No. 150.

From R. J. MELVILLE, Esq., Collector of Madras, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Madras District during 1878-79 accompanied by the usual explanatory statements.

2. The statistical returns prescribed by Board's Proceedings, No. 1,460, dated the 2nd June 1876, also accompany.

C. Civil Division of the British Territory, No. 2.
K. Charitable Institutions, No. 13.

3. The marginally-noted returns require some notice.

No. 2.—In column 12 of this return the cost of officials in the marginally-specified offices has to be shown (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 8,519, dated 6th October 1876). The figure entered does not include the cost of the establishment in the offices of the Advocate-General, Government Pleader, Government Solicitor, and Sheriff, which form a part of the

High Court.
Court of Small Causes.
Collector's Office.
Deputy Collector's Office.
City Magistrates.
Commissioner of Police (including the Constabulary).

High Court, as also the salaries of the Judges of the High Court. Information regarding these offices and the salaries of the Judges was applied for from the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Side, but that officer under the orders of the Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court decline to give it, and stated that the High Court were bound to furnish returns only at the requisition of Government. I then applied to the Accountant-General for the information, but that officer referred me to the heads of the respective departments concerned. Under these circumstances, I request that Government may be asked to order the High Court or Accountant-General to furnish the requisite information to this office.

No. 13.—For the purposes of this return the marginally-noted officers were asked to forward statistics, but the Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department has not as yet forwarded the return for Government Hospitals and Dispensaries. These are not therefore shown in the return. If that officer forwards a return hereafter it will be separately submitted.

REPORT.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.—The Buckingham Canal, the excavation of which was commenced in 1876-77, was completed in 1878-79. The work was carried out under the superintendence of the Public Works Department, the Revenue Department merely acquiring the requisite land. All the land required for the canal was acquired previous to the commencement of 1878-79, but there still remained to be made payments of compensation in a few cases to the owners of the land taken up. The amount so disbursed in 1878-79 was Rs. 2,536-15-9, and there yet remain claims to the amount of about Rupees 41,500 to be satisfied. Disputes as to the rate of compensation allowed and also as to rights to ownership stand in the way of an early settlement of the outstanding claims. In all cases the parties have been referred to Court.

2. A sum of Rupees 8,480-3-2 was disbursed on account of compensation on account of the South Indian Railway works; Rupees 827-3-3 were paid under G.O., No. 5,661, Revenue Department, dated 22nd September 1877, in connection with the extension of the South Indian Railway line to the beach for the Harbour Works; and Rupees 3,035-15-11 were paid into Court under advice from the Government Solicitor on account of compensation for land taken up for the Railway line in 1875. The parties in this case could not agree as to their respective shares in the land taken for the Railway line and they were referred to Court. The remaining sum of Rupees 4,617 was expended on the construction of a compound wall to the playground of the Civil Orphan Asylum, the old playground having been taken up by the South Indian Railway Company. The work was carried out under G.O., No. 3,423, dated 14th December 1876.

3. In G.O., No. 2,635, dated 4th September 1877, this office was directed to acquire land in Poodooppett for Native Infantry Lines, but before the whole land required was taken up, Government in their Order, No. 619, Revenue Department, dated 8th March 1878, directed the acquisition to be stopped, owing to the Military Department having proposed to remove the Native Regiment to a spot near Pallavaram, in the Chingleput District. No land was therefore acquired during the year under review, but Rupees 24,639-3-0 were paid as compensation during 1878-79 on account of land taken in 1877-78. The land is in charge of the District Engineer, but steps have been taken to ensure that private individuals do not encroach upon the property already purchased for Government.

4. The sum paid to the Municipality on account of assessment on Government property during 1878-79 was Rupees 38,048, or Rupees 445 less than in 1877-78. The small difference needs no explanation. The higher rate of assessment paid under the new Municipal Act V of 1878 for the first-half of the year 1879 appears in the accounts of 1879-80.

5. *Land Improvement Act.*—No fresh advances under the Land Improvement Act were made during the year under review. Out of the sum of Rupees 300 advanced in 1877-78, under Board's Proceedings, No. 2,697, dated 9th June 1877, one instalment of Rupees 50 was repaid during November 1878.

6. *Revision of Establishment.*—The necessity for some increase to the establishment of the Abkari Department had been brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue and recognised by them in their Proceedings, No. 4,880, dated 31st October 1877. Opportunity was taken to strengthen the department without additional cost when the transfer of the arrack rent of the outside limits to Chingleput set free a portion of the establishment costing Rupees 124 a-month. The proposal was sanctioned in G.O., No. 969, dated 26th June 1878.

7. IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.—*Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall during 1878-79 was 31.34 inches or less than half of that during the previous year. The rainfall was very scanty, and in consequence the large tanks did not get their usual supply of water. No cultivation accounts are kept in the Madras District owing to the land being assessed at fixed rates of quit-rent irrespective of cultivation.

Madras Measures per Rupee.

		1878-79.	1877-78.
Rice, 1st sort	..	5.29	4.70
Do. 2nd sort	..	5.65	5.42
Paddy, 1st sort	..	12.00	11.06
Do. 2nd sort	..	12.82	11.98
Horse gram	..	8.18	6.46
Cholum	..	6.88	7.28
Cumboo	..	7.26	7.09
Ragi	..	9.60	7.48
Salt	..	9.01	10.91

8. The prices of the principal food-grains and of salt during the year under notice as compared with those of 1877-78 are shown in the margin. Except in the case of cholum and salt prices show a decrease. This is chiefly attributable to the season of 1878-79 having been more favorable in the Presidency than that of 1877-78 which was a famine year. It must at the same time be noted that prices are far from having fallen to the rates prevailing before the famine.

	RS.
Land Revenue Department	 438
Abkari	 1,088
Sea Customs	 670
Stamp	 28
Stamping Weights and Measures Department	 42
Total..	2,266

9. Under the orders of Government, No. 2,341, Revenue Department, dated 24th September 1878, famine batta was stopped from and after October 1878. The amount paid during the year under report was Rupees 2,266, as shown in the margin.

10. V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.—The subjoined table shows the Imperial Revenue of the district in comparison with that of 1877-78:—

	1878-79.	1877-78.
	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	 76,644	86,622
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	 9,98,729	12,41,957
Sea Customs	 13,99,706	15,07,262
Salt	 575	427
Stamps	 3,63,169	3,27,870

11. Under Land Revenue there is a decrease of Rupees 9,978, of which Rupees 4,431 appear under Arrears and the remainder under Current Collections. The decrease under arrear collections is due to the smaller amount of arrears left to be collected during the year under review. The decrease in current collections calls for no special notices.

12. Under Excise on Spirits and Drugs there is a large falling off, amounting to Rupees 2,43,228, compared with 1877-78. Leaving out of consideration the arrack revenue in the outside limits which during the year under report was transferred to the Chingleput District there is a decrease of Rupees 1,91,169 in the other items. Of this no less than Rupees 1,70,081 is the decrease due to reduced demand for consumption. The average daily sale of arrack exclusive of the outside limits in 1877-78 was 510 Imperial gallons, whereas in 1878-79 it was only 431 Imperial gallons. As stated in the Administration Report for last year the sales of that year were abnormally large owing to the extraordinary activity of the grain trade and the high wages obtained by the drinking classes of the population. During the year under

report, not only was the trade in grain comparatively dull, but at the same time prices of food-grains had not decreased to a sufficient extent to allow the lower classes to indulge in drink. Owing to the smaller consumption the arrack shopkeepers have not been able to pay the ordinary Government demand against them in full. The arrears due by them though they do not exceed the amount of their deposits are large, and this has to some extent caused a decrease in actual collections. The balance outstanding under

On the 31st March 1878 Rs. 8,863
Do. 1879 38,321
" Abkari " at the end of 1877-78 and 1878-79 are shown in the margin.

13. The revenue under Sea Customs shows a decrease of Rupees 1,07,556. As a separate report on the administration of the Sea Customs Department is to be submitted to the Board I shall pass over this branch of revenue.

14. *Salt*.—The transactions in salt are confined to receipts of Customs duty on imported salt which are credited to this head of revenue. The receipts are small and call for no special notice.

15. *Stamps*.—Under Stamps there is an increase of Rupees 35,299, of which Rupees 13,763 appertain to Court fee stamps and Rupees 21,536 to non-Judicial stamps. No special reason can be assigned for the increase.

16. *License Tax*.—During the year under review Government determined to increase the Provincial revenue in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in British India. To this end they proposed to tax persons carrying on trades, dealings, and industries, and passed the Madras License Act, 1878. Government having ordered that in Municipal towns the work of assessing and collecting the tax should be undertaken by the Municipal officers, the work in Madras was undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners of Madras, they being allowed 10 per cent. of the collections as remuneration. The amount collected by the Municipality for the year 1878 was Rupees 74,792-10-0, but the portion payable to Government has not yet been paid to this office. The President has been written to on the subject.

17. *CHARGES*.—The charges during the year under notice as compared with those of 1877-78 are shown in the margin. The only item calling for explanation is the decreased expenditure under Abkari. This is due to the purchase of less arrack by Government owing to the smaller demand for consumption by shopkeepers.

	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds and Drawbacks	59,457	53,181
Land Revenue	22,849	23,045
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,03,333	2,61,042
Sea Customs	97,695	95,597
Stamps	6,237	5,905
Office Rent and Municipal rates and Taxes	40,556	41,001
Stamping weights and measures	1,236	1,240

18. *Coercive Processes*.—Statement No. 5 shows the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to during 1878-79 in comparison with 1877-78. Processes were issued against 6,629 defaulters on account of arrears amounting to Rupees 14,485, whereas in 1877-78 processes were taken against 9,224 defaulters with arrears amounting to Rupees 25,280. The number of defaulters whose property was

actually sold was 77 against 84 in the previous year.

19. *Stamping Weights and Measures*.—The receipts in this department amounted to Rupees 1,828 against Rupees 2,108 in 1877-78. This small decrease is due to the higher scale of fee having been in operation from April to October in the preceding year. The charges were Rupees 1,236.

20. I must not omit to mention in connection with this department that the capacities of the Madras Measure and the Standard viss weight were changed by the Tahsildar of Madras in July 1878 owing to a mistaken interpretation put upon the orders of the Deputy Collector. The changes were subsequently cancelled on orders passed by the Board (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 2,280, dated 14th August 1878, and No. 2,609, dated 21st September 1878).

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Cholera	90	3,021
Small-pox	538	4,178
Fever	4,254	6,406
Other causes	11,122	26,098
Total	16,004	39,730

21. Statement No. 10 shows the transaction under Special Funds and calls for no remark. The Customs Consolidated Fund was abolished during the year under review (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 8,932, dated 29th August 1878).

22. VI. VITAL STATISTICS.—An abstract of the mortuary returns published by the Madras Municipality is shown in the margin. It is satisfactory to note that the mortality in 1878-79 was smaller than in 1877-78. The ratio of deaths per mille was 40 against 99 in the preceding year.

From the Mauritius	444
From Natal	16
Total	460

23. *Emigration*.—During the year under review 2,427 emigrants embarked from Madras to the Mauritius and 2,718 to Natal. Emigrants for other colonies do not embark at Madras. Four hundred and sixty emigrants returned during the year from both the above colonies.

SAIDAPET, 16TH JUNE 1879.

No. 389.

From J. F. PRICE, Esq., Collector of the Chingleput District, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit, accompanied by the usual statements, the Administration Report of this district for the year 1878-79, and with these the statistical returns prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 1,460, dated 2nd June 1876.

2. *ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND—SURVEY*.—The general survey and demarcation of the district was fully completed in 1875-76; but a very large area of land in the village of Alamadi, in the Ponneri Taluk, having become submerged by the waterspread of the Cholaveram tank subsequent to demarcation, and lands having been also set apart for pasturage for Commissariat cattle, fresh assignments were made to the ryots out of Poramboke; and as the extent of the alterations involved was large, this village was redemarcated and resurveyed by the Settlement Department during the current year as a preliminary to the introduction of the new settlement.

3. *REVENUE SETTLEMENT*.—During the year under review settlement operations were completed in this district. As noticed in previous reports, the new rates were introduced in sixty-nine villages of the Saidapet Taluk in 1875-76 (Fasli 1285). In the remaining villages of the district, with the exception of Alamadi, they were brought into force in Fasli 1287, and during the current fasli, but before the close of the official year, this village was also brought under the operation of the new rates.

4. *GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LAND*.—There were no transfers of villages made during the year under report either from or to the district, but the following changes occurred in the number and tenure of villages:—

Description of Villages.	Number in 1877-78.	Number in 1878-79.	Decrease.
Ryotwar	1,570	1,463	107
Amani	3	1	2
Shrotriem	326	323	3

The decrease in the first and third of the abovementioned items was due to the clubbing by the Settlement Department of villages which had previously borne separate numbers and to corrections of errors in numbering, whilst that in the second item arose from the Amani villages of Koramandel and Venbakam having been converted into Ryotwar. There were no changes in the tenures or number of permanently-settled estates.

5. *MINOR ESTATES*.—The Soranjeri Muttah, consisting of six villages in the Saidapet Taluk, and some property at and near Conjeveram belonging to Raja Vasireddi Venkatanarasimha Naidu continued to be the only estates under the management of the Court of Wards, and a separate report on the affairs of the former has already been submitted in letter, No. 375, of the 13th November last, reviewed in the Board's Proceedings, dated 13th February 1879, No. 395. The Soranjeri Estate was placed under the management of the Assistant Collector towards the close of the official year.

6. *COERCIVE PROCESS*.—Statement No. 5 shows a considerable increase over the past year in the extent to which coercive measures were employed in the realization of revenue. The famine having abated, the restrictions which it had been found necessary to place upon the adoption of compulsory measures were to a large extent withdrawn, and instructions were issued to press on with collections in the case of those defaulters who could without difficulty pay their dues but who would not. It was also found that owing to want of proper supervision arrears of revenue had been allowed to accumulate for many years, and it was ascertained on careful inquiry that by the use of coercive processes alone could these be collected. The check caused by the failure of the north-east monsoon prevented the collection of the revenue by compulsory means being carried out to a still greater extent than it was during the year under report.

7. LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.—No advances were made to ryots under the Land Improvement Act during the past year. The total sum advanced up to the end of 1877-78 was Rs. 1,66,557, of which the recoveries up to the 31st March last amounted to Rs. 40,930, leaving still a balance of Rs. 1,25,627 to be collected. The subjoined statement shows talukwar particulars of the amount advanced, collected, and still remaining to be realized. Stringent orders have been issued to, in view to the realization of these outstandings, enforce the provisions of the Act and the terms of the engagements. I have repeatedly gone into the accounts connected with the advances under the Land Improvement Act, and am now satisfied of the correctness of the view expressed by me last year, viz., that very much of what was granted was taken by the recipients without any present intention of digging wells. Recoveries have been very much retarded by the careless way in which accounts were kept and the supineness of the officers concerned. Matters have now, however, been put into proper working order, and large recoveries will be effected during the current year:—

	Madhuran- takam.	Conjeve- ram.	Chingleput.	Saidapet.	Tiruvallur.	Ponneri.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Amount advanced in 1876-77	..	..	..	1,600 0 0	9,200 0 0	..	10,800 0 0
Amount realized in 1876-77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance on the 31st March 1877	..	..	..	1,600 0 0	9,200 0 0	..	10,800 0 0
Amount advanced in 1877-78	14,231 0 0	23,465 0 0	30,701 0 0	40,256 0 0	12,990 0 0	34,114 0 0	1,55,757 0 0
Amount realized in 1877-78	14,231 0 0	23,465 0 0	30,701 0 0	41,856 0 0	22,190 0 0	34,114 0 0	1,66,557 0 0
Amount realized in 1877-78	260 0 0	352 0 0	70 0 0	105 0 0	..	975 12 8	1,762 12 9
Balance on the 31st March 1878	13,971 0 0	23,113 0 0	30,631 0 0	41,751 0 0	22,190 0 0	33,138 3 3	1,64,794 3 3
Amount advanced in 1878-79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount realized in 1878-79	13,971 0 0	23,113 0 0	30,631 0 0	41,751 0 0	22,190 0 0	33,138 3 3	1,64,794 3 3
Amount realized in 1878-79	4,937 15 5	9,934 4 3	7,228 7 7	8,598 3 11	2,446 14 6	6,021 4 8	39,167 2 4
Balance on the 31st March 1879	9,033 0 7	13,178 11 9	23,402 8 5	33,152 12 1	19,743 1 6	27,116 14 7	1,25,627 0 11

8. ADVANCES FOR SEED-GRAIN AND TO WEAVERS.—Large portions of the amounts advanced

<i>Advances for Seed-grain.</i>		RS.
Total amount advanced	..	22,904
Amount realized in 1877-78	..	3
Do. in 1878-79	..	9,077
Total..	9,080	
Balance ..	13,824	
<i>Advances to Weavers.</i>		
Total amount advanced	..	4,203
Do. realized in 1878-79	..	2,313
Balance ..	1,390	

9. REVISION OF VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENT.—The scheme for the revision of village establishments submitted by the Director of Revenue Settlement was approved by Government in G.O., No. 1,319, dated 17th August 1878, and sanction was given for the introduction of the Village Cess Act from Fasli 1288, but owing to the non-publication of the Notification required by Section 11 of the Act, it has been found necessary to defer the measure until Fasli 1289 (*vide* G.O., No. 746, dated 28th March 1879).

10. CONSERVANCY OF RIVERS.—No work relating to this branch of administration was executed during the year under review.

11. III. PROTECTION.—STATEMENT No. 7.—There was but one loss of life lost through wild beast, and the number of deaths from snake-bite was also small. There was a decrease of Rs. 13 in the amount of rewards granted.

12. IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—CATTLE SHOWS.—No shows were held.

13. WEATHER.—The season of the year under report was at its commencement as promising as it could be. In May cyclonic storms occurred in different parts of the district; there was subsequently an interval of hot weather, and the south-west monsoon came on with prolonged and abundant rain. Everything indicated a bumper year as the north-east monsoon appeared to be drawing up in the most satisfactory manner, and the ryots were proportionately active in ploughing and sowing their fields. The hopes of having a thoroughly good season at last were, however, completely destroyed by the failure of the monsoon. This district appears to have been in this respect singularly unfortunate, for whilst the provinces both north and south of it (Nellore and South Arcot) had good rains, the only spot here which had a decent fall was the southern portion of the Madhurantakam Taluk which adjoins the South Arcot District. The consequence of the failure of the north-east rains was a considerable failure of the cold weather crops throughout the district, excepting under the large tanks supplied from rivers and lands under river and spring channels. Had it not been for the excellence of the rains of the south-west monsoon there would no doubt have been a marked renewal of distress. Subjoined is a monthly statement of the rainfall as compared with the previous year. From this it will be seen that whilst there was in either year exactly the same amount of rain from April to September, there was a difference of nearly 11 inches as against last year in the fall for the remainder of the two annual periods:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	IN.	IN.
April	...	52
May	9.62	1.53
June	2.73	1.98
July	1	4.12
August	3.18	8.29
September	7.35	6.88
October	8.1	4.22
November	9.22	2.28
December	2.74	1.44
January	24	97
February	...	...
March	...	1.38
Total	44.18	33.61

14. CULTIVATION AREA.—STATEMENT No. 1.—A much larger area of land both dry and wet was brought under cultivation than in the previous year, the increase being 91,291 acres or 28 per cent. This was chiefly due to the abatement of the pressure caused by the famine to the very promising nature of the early part of the season, and to the stimulus to cultivation arising from this latter cause and the still prevailing high prices.

DRY RATES.			
Old.			
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
6 0 0	3 1 0	2 3 0	1 0 0
5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 14 0
4 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	0 12 0
4 8 0	2 10 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
4 0 0	2 8 0	1 5 0	0 7 0
3 8 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	...
New.			
4 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
3 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0
2 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 0

15. There was, however, a decrease in the total assessment of dry lands cultivated, amounting to Rs. 23,514, resulting from the introduction of the settlement rates, which are on the whole lower than those previously prevailing, as will be seen from a reference to the comparison instituted in the margin.

CROPS.—The outturn of the crops dependent on the south-west monsoon was very fair, but owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon the later crops, especially on wet lands, suffered to a very large extent.

The general yield, except under the large river-fed tanks and channels where it was very good, was much below the average, ranging from one-fourth to three-fourths of a full crop.

16. SPECIAL PRODUCTS.—STATEMENT No. 2.—The area under cotton and sugar-cane was insignificant, and calls for no remarks. The extent of indigo cultivation showed an increase of 1,171 acres, or nearly 70 per cent. as compared with the previous year. What the true cause of this was it is difficult to say. There was, I believe, no increase in the price of the product, but as indigo is a crop largely raised by means of the south-west monsoon, the favorable rains of that period and the decrease, though this was for some time not very marked, in the prices of food-grains may have induced the increase.

17. WAGES.—The rates of wages were nearly the same as in the previous year. The following statement shows those for ordinary and skilled labor which prevailed at the end of the past year as compared with that preceding it:—

	Average Wages per Month					
	On the 31st Dec. 1877.			On the 31st Dec. 1878.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Able-bodied agricultural laborer ...	4	0	0	4	0	0
Syce or horsekeeper ...	6	0	0	6	0	0
Common mason, carpenter, or blacksmith ...	13	10	8	12	5	4

The decrease in the price of skilled labor was no doubt due to the falling off of building and kindred work, arising from the stagnation of trade and the curtailment of expenditure on the part of Government.

18. **FOOD PRICES.**—The prices both of wet and dry grains fell considerably below the rates

	Average Price at the end of 1877-78.	Average Price at the end of 1878-79.
Second-sort rice, seers per rupee	8-77	11-61
Ragi, seers per rupee	10-33	18-06

which ruled in the previous year, the fall being more marked in the case of the latter. The average prices of second-sort rice and ragi at the end of the year under review are compared in the margin with those which prevailed at the close of the previous year. The fall in the price of rice would certainly have been greater had it not been for the failure of the north-east monsoon. The very marked decline in the price of ragi is attributable to the fact that a very large quantity of this class of grain was raised under wells, which had there been a good fall of rain in the latter part of the year would have been used to mature a second crop of rice.

19. **CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.**—(LAST COLUMN OF STATEMENT No. 6).—Cattle suffered from disease of various kinds, but their general condition was much better than in the previous year, and mortality among them was considerably less, being 13,510 against 39,183 in 1877-78. Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease were the most prevalent, and though medicines were supplied gratis, it was almost impossible to persuade the ryots to use them or even to observe the very simple precaution of segregation.

20. **MANUFACTURES.**—The only manufactures of any importance in this district are weaving, which is carried on in Conjeveram, Ponneri, and Saidapet, and dyeing in Saidapet and Ponneri. The famine and the introduction of fabrics of English manufacture have pretty nearly put an end to the production of the beautiful and expensive Arni muslins. I very recently, when in the neighbourhood of the village, attempted to obtain some of these for a gentleman in England and was told by the head weaver that none are now made except to special order, and that the industry was dying out and being supplanted by the weaving of coarse cloths, which pay better as they have a more ready sale. The large number of cloths thrown into the market by the stocks woven for Government during the famine has rendered this class of manufacture cheap; but although the Natives seem to use English longcloth very largely, the rustic and poorer classes still adhere to the country article, which is stronger and more durable; and I observed during the year at the larger weaving centres in various parts of the district that the weavers were actively at work.

21. **MINERAL RESOURCES.**—There are no mines in this district, but large stone quarries exist at Pallavaram and Ambathur in the Saidapet Taluk, which were extensively worked in connection with the Madras Harbour Works.

22. **DISTRICT POST.**—The District Post was transferred to the management of the Imperial branch in the year 1876. The system of receiving-houses and village letter carriers having had due trial in the Madhurantakam Taluk, and having been found to pay expenses, the establishment was transferred to the Imperial Post, and the funds thus released were devoted to the introduction in the Ponneri Taluk of the plan of receiving-houses. So far it has worked well, and it is probable that if it continues to do so the extension of a great boon to the public will be gradually effected. There is, however, only money enough to work one taluk at a time, so that a complete system of Imperial Post throughout the district cannot be looked for until the expiry of some four or five years more. There are now twenty-two receiving-houses in the Ponneri Taluk located in the larger villages.

23. **V. REVENUE AND FINANCE—GENERAL EFFECT OF TAXATION.**—The following statement exhibits the incidence of taxation under each item of revenue per head of population according to the census of 1871:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	1	13	2
Abkari	0	4	10
License Tax	0	0	2-8
Stamps	0	1	10

It appears to me desirable to explain that the large difference between the figures now presented and those embodied in my last report is due to two causes—1st, that in striking the average the increment of 1 per cent. per annum, which was added last year to the population according to the census of 1871, has, following the course adopted by the Board in their General

Report, been omitted; 2nd, and chiefly, that the collections of 1878-79, excluding in either case salt, exceeded those of 1877-78 by Rs. 11,42,822. Thus the figure of population is considerably lower and that of revenue much higher than it was in the previous year.

The calculations now made do not include the tax paid by ryots to Zemindars, &c. For these I have no reliable data, and I do not understand the basis upon which the Board's estimate in regard to this item is framed.

The salt revenue having passed from my hands during the early portion of the year under report, and there being only accounts for three months in this office, no calculation of the incidence of taxation under this head of revenue is possible, and it has therefore been omitted. Even if available, the information would be of little or no value, for, as pointed out in my report last year, the people of Chingleput pay but a small proportion of the revenue derived from salt, it being really borne by the inhabitants of the districts to which export takes place.

24. **LAND REVENUE—FINANCIAL RESULTS.**—The total collections of Land Revenue exceeded those of 1877-78 by Rs. 9,60,191. This was due partly to the increase in the demand of the period reported upon and the large balance which remained uncollected at the end of the previous year, and partly to the work of collection having, in consequence of the improvement in the condition of the country, been pushed on with greater vigor than was possible during the famine.

25. **ABKARI—FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.**—The former Abkari lease under which the same renter held both the arrack and toddy farms having expired with Fasli 1287, the two were, as directed in G.O., dated 22nd January 1878, No. 113, communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 31st idem, No. 258, separated during the past year, the toddy farm having been leased out by taluks and the arrack farm for the whole district being left in the hands of Mr. Pritchard under a new agreement. The result was a considerable increase of revenue under this head. The aggregate of the toddy rentals and the guarantee on arrack under the new leases was higher than the amount guaranteed under the former lease by Rs. 99,100, and this added to the large balance, which remained uncollected at the end of the previous year, brought about a net increase in the collections under this item of revenue, amounting to Rs. 1,65,483.

The famine which prevailed during the greater part of the currency of the last lease having materially diminished the sales of arrack and toddy, the renter was unable to make up the amount of his guarantee, and the Government in their Order, No. 214, dated 28th January last, communicated in Board's Proceedings, No. 247, dated 30th idem, directed that only the duty on actual issues should be levied for the last lease and the excess remitted. Although the famine has now ceased, complaints still continue to be received from the renter of the low consumption of arrack and of the impossibility of effecting sales to an amount sufficient to enable him to meet the guarantee under his new lease. It is difficult to say whether the separation of the toddy and arrack rents worked well or not. The country has not yet recovered from the severe depression induced by the famine, and the past year was not a good one for either class of renter. The arrack renter had great difficulty in meeting his obligations, and of the toddy renters, one has been frequently in arrears, probably owing to his having paid too much for the lease, having taken too many taluks and not knowing how to manage the business properly. The relations between the arrack and toddy renters were the reverse of cordial, and there can be no doubt that during the year each tried to make his speculation pay and carefully watched the other side.

26. **ASSESSED TAXES—LICENSE TAX.**—The collections under the License Act which was introduced during the past official year amounted to Rs. 13,591. This sum was, however, exclusive of the amount collected and paid by the Conjeveram Municipality which was not adjusted in the accounts until after the close of the official year, and of some other payments which were made subsequent to the 31st March last. The actual collections for the year 1878 under this head up to the end of April last amounted to Rs. 15,330.

As last year was the first during which the Act was in force, and as it was introduced at the time that the Tahsildars and other Revenue officers were busily engaged with a particularly heavy Jamabandi, which was prolonged far into the year, there can be no doubt, as has been ascertained by subsequent careful inquiry, that the tax did not reach the limit of which it is capable. The amount collected, however, was some 25 per cent. in excess of the estimate.

27. **SEA CUSTOMS—LAND CUSTOMS.**—These items of Revenue do not exist in the district.

28. **SALT.**—The administration of the Salt Revenue was transferred to the Salt Commissioner from the 1st July last under G.O., No. 627, Revenue Department, dated 29th April 1878. The figures under this head given in Statement No. 4 relate only to the first three months of the official year. I presume that under the circumstances stated above no further mention of this subject is required of me.

29. **STAMPS.**—The revenue derived from stamps exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 17,148. The increase appears both under judicial and non-judicial stamps, and is attributable to the disappearance of famine and the gradual restoration of the normal condition of affairs.

30. LOCAL FUNDS.—There were two circles in this district and their receipts were made up of—

	RS.
(a.) Allotments from General Revenue	61,089
(b.) Collection of Land-cess and Tolls	1,38,826
(c.) School fees	443
(d.) Contributions	793
(e.) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	41,926
(f.) Loan Funds of the Cortelliar Bridge	47,197
Total	2,90,274

Deducting from the above amount Rs. 69,757, which was the deficit at the close of 1877-78, the assets available for expenditure were reduced to Rs. 2,20,517. The large increase in the receipts over the actuals of the past official year was chiefly attributable to the collection of a great portion of the arrears of land-cess as well as to the drawing from the Cortelliar Loan Fund during the year under notice of a much larger sum than was taken from that source during that preceding it. The figures were Rs. 47,197 as against Rs. 12,800.

The total expenditure under the heads of—

	RS.
(1.) Public Works	76,317
(2.) Education	9,738
(3.) Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public and Charitable Institutions	20,869
(4.) Miscellaneous and Debt Accounts	32,747
Amounted to	1,39,671

out of an allotment of Rs. 2,05,743.

The unutilized balance at the close of the year was Rs. 66,072, which was due to short outlay under Grant I. This small expenditure arose from the following causes :—

- (1.) The late date at which the list showing the distribution of the allotment made for the repairs of the roads in the Saidapet Circle was received.
- (2.) The stoppage of Public Works for some time and the drafting of labor to the Buckingham Canal.
- (3.) The normal value of the outlay from Famine Funds on the repairs of roads in both circles not being debited to Local Funds during the year.
- (4.) And, lastly, the sum of Rs. 17,200 referred to in G.O., No. 1,634, dated 13th September 1878, not having been brought to account in the books of the Public Works Department during the year, although the amount was actually disbursed to Mr. Maylor, the Contractor for the Cortelliar Bridge.

GENERAL STATE OF COMMUNICATIONS.—As the budget grants were, for the reasons above set forth, not utilized in full, the condition of the roads in the district was far from satisfactory. I annex below an extract from the Local Fund Report of the Saidapet Circle in which my opinion on the general state of the roads in the district is fully given :—

“During the year as well as recently whilst the Jamabandy was in progress, I personally inspected a very considerable proportion of the roads of the circle, and speaking of them generally I consider them in very bad order, particularly those belonging to what was lately the Sirulur Range. That the condition of the roads was to a very appreciable extent due to lax and ineffective supervision is, I consider, evinced by the contrast between the roads in the Sub-division, which forms another circle, and the state of which was as creditable to the officer in charge as that of those of the Sirulur Range was discreditable to the Assistant Engineer.”

“From a considerable practical experience of making and repairing roads, I feel convinced that for several years past the annual allotments for repairs, which are in many cases liberal, have not been spent on the roads and that they have gone elsewhere.”

“I have addressed the Executive Engineer specially as to the state of some roads and have personally drawn his attention to the general condition of the communications of the circle, and it is to be hoped that in the report for next year I shall be able to speak more favorably on this subject than I at present can.”

I would now add to these remarks that the roads of the Sub-division are as a rule in excellent order, the main roads particularly so. Some of the branch lines and those of more recent construction are not quite so good, but still I have not seen in the Chingleput Circle a single bad fair-weather road. I could indicate some in the Principal Division which are vile.

GRANT II, EDUCATION.—The particulars of educational expenditure are given below :—

	RS.
Pay and travelling allowance of Inspecting Schoolmasters... ..	3,730
Local Fund Primary School at Saidapet	1,028
Salary Grants to the Free Church Mission Schools at Wallajabad, Rajampet, &c., in the Chingleput Circle	504
Results Grants	3,732
Purchase of Books	612
Commission on sale of Books	132
Total	9,738

GRANT III, SANITATION, &c.—There were five dispensaries in the district in the following places :—

1. Saidapet.
2. Sembem.
3. Chingleput.
4. Madhurantakam.
5. Conjeveram.

These institutions are all steadily gaining in popularity and were of much use to the people during the year under report, though, as might naturally be expected, their figures as regards patients treated were not so high as when the famine was raging. The expenditure on their account from Local Funds was Rs. 7,736.

The charges for vaccination were Rs. 3,188. The scavenging of large villages and small towns, the improvement of water-supply and the sanitary arrangements at the important festivals cost Rs. 5,467. The number of travellers' bungalows maintained during the year were six, of which four are on the Southern Trunk Road in the Chingleput Circle, and two on the Great Northern Trunk Road in the Saidapet Circle. Rs. 746 were spent on account of payment to the establishment of the above institutions, supply of furniture, and execution of petty repairs to them. The payments made to Government on account of the cost of maintenance, &c., of lunatics sent by the Magistracy to the Asylum at Madras were Rs. 1,067.

31. SPECIAL LOCAL FUNDS.—The following constitute the Special Funds of this district :—

1. Jungle Conservancy Fund.
2. Cattle Pound Fund.
3. Village Service Fund.
4. Buckingham (Cochrane's and Sadras) Canal Fund.

32. JUNGLE CONSERVANCY FUND.—This fund opened with a balance of Rs. 328, which, added to the receipts (Rs. 19,854), gave a total of Rs. 20,182. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,345 and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 12,837. Compared with the receipts of 1877-78 there was an increase of Rs. 15,173, which was partly owing to the financial effect of G.O., No. 844, dated 23rd June 1876, and partly to the collections during the year of arrears from the renters of jungles in the northern parts of the Tiruvallur Taluk.

The expenditure may be classified as follows :—

1. Jungles—	
Erecting a shed on the Kambakum Hill	70
2. Plantations and Topes—	
9 Salt topes	154
17 Village topes	1,484
2 Firewood plantations	2,510
	4,148
3. Maintenance of Topes	149
4. Establishment for watching and inspecting the jungles	823
5. Advances and other charges	2,155
Total	7,345

33. CATTLE POUND FUND.—The receipts of this fund amounted to Rs. 6,231 against Rs. 8,945 in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly due to the large falling off in the collection of cattle fines in consequence of the favorable nature of the season affording pasture. The above-mentioned receipts together with the opening balance, Rs. 1,307, made a total of Rs. 7,538, of which Rs. 2,927 were paid to pound-keepers and Gumastas, Rs. 89 spent in repairing pounds, and Rs. 402 disbursed for refunds made to owners of cattle impounded and sold, as well as for supplying printed forms of registers, &c., to pound-keepers. Besides these charges,

Rs. 1,754 were transferred to the Government Experimental Farm at Saidapet, and an equal sum to the Local and Municipal Funds conjointly. The balance reserved in favor of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 612.

34. **VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.**—The Village Service Cess Act was not introduced into any part of the district during the year under report; it remained in force only in the sixty-nine villages of the Saidapet Taluk which were previously brought under its provisions. The amount of cess collected was Rs. 7,179, and the deductions from Land Revenue credited to this fund for payment to village establishments were Rs. 14,445. These items as well as the balance of Rs. 7,558 at the beginning of the year aggregated Rs. 29,182, of which Rs. 11,116 were disbursed, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,066 unutilized at the end of the year. Steps have been taken to reduce this amount by paying off to the village servants the arrears due to them for previous years.

35. **BUCKINGHAM (COCHINANE'S AND SADRAS) CANAL FUND.**—The opening balance of this fund was Rs. 36,938, and the tolls levied on the Northern Canal and the license fees collected on the Southern Branch were respectively Rs. 48,211 and Rs. 860. Thus the total assets were Rs. 86,009, whilst the amount spent was only Rs. 3,658. This last mentioned figure was due to all outlay incurred in the improvement of the canal having been debited to "Famine Relief" instead of to "Special Funds." The normal value of the work executed will be debited to the Canal Fund as soon as the correct amount is determined by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

About 92 miles of canal were open in this district during the year. The opening of the canal through the Nellore District into this has been of great benefit, and during the latter part of the year numerous boats laden with produce, &c., passed along it from the Godavari, Kistna, and Nellore Districts to Madras and back. The impetus given to boat-building and canal traffic was most marked, and though the undertaking cannot be yet called anything like a financial success, an appreciable increase in revenue took place, and there can, even if it never pays, be no doubt of its great usefulness and of the beneficial effect which it has already had upon this district.

It remains for the future to show whether the same can be said of the Junction Canal which has not yet been brought into regular use.

36. **VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.—PUBLIC HEALTH.**—There was a marked improvement in public health. The deaths registered were 15,819 or 70 per cent. less, and the births 18,069 or 67 per cent. higher, than in the previous year. Fever was the most prevalent disease and 37 per cent. of the total mortality arose from this cause. The deaths from cholera and small-pox were very few, being respectively 4 and 3.6 per cent. of the total mortality, while 59 per cent. of the total deaths were entered under "all other causes." I ascertained by a personal examination of the accounts of the three taluks of the district settled by me this year that there is considerable room for improvement in registration work, and every opportunity has been taken of ensuring more correct results.

The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 10,945 against 22,789 in the preceding year. The relief camps, which in 1877-78 afforded opportunities for very numerous operations, were reduced and gradually closed during the year under report, and vaccination was therefore confined to a more limited extent than it had previously been. There was no opposition to the work of vaccination which is steadily taking a firm hold upon the people.

37. **EMIGRATION.**—A hundred and one emigrants to Mauritius and Bourbon were registered during the year under review.

38. **VII. INSTRUCTION.—ARCHAEOLOGY.**—The only statistics available as regards education relate to schools maintained or aided from Local Funds. Of these, there were at the end of the past official year one primary school under the salary system, three salary grant schools, and 209 results grant schools, educating 5,036 pupils in all.

The Seven Pagodas at Mahabalipuram, the temples of Conjevaram and the numerous graves of the ancient inhabitants, which are to be found thickly strewn over many parts of the country and concerning which no history or tradition is to be traced, are the only objects of archaeological interest in the district. I visited the Seven Pagodas during the year in the hope of being able to induce the Zemindar to make some arrangement by which the exceedingly curious and perfect sculptures to be found there might be preserved from risk by quarrying. He, however, managed to be ill and absent, and the undertaking must stand over until I can find time to obtain an interview with him.

39. **VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.—DISTRICT PRESSES AND DISTRICT GAZETTES.—STATEMENT No. 8.**—The total value of work turned out by the Collectorate Press during the year was Rs. 7,850 against Rs. 7,736 in 1877-78. Office work decreased by Rs. 1,072 as the business connected with the District Gazette became too heavy to admit of all the usual forms and returns being struck off at the local Press; in consequence of this a good deal of the latter had to be transferred to the Penitentiary. On the other hand, the value of gazette work increased by Rs. 1,346 owing (1) to the improvements effected in its get-up by the introduction of much additional matter of general interest and utility; (2) to the lists and notices which had to be published under the

License Tax Act; and (3) to the increase in the number of attachment notices under Act II of 1864, caused by the resumption of coercive measures which had been suspended during the previous year. The fluctuation in the value of work turned out for other departments was very slight and calls for no remark.

There was a falling off in the value of private work done by the Press amounting to Rs. 117. A considerable portion of this description of work turned out in 1877-78 consisted in the printing of the Proceedings of the Mansion House Relief Committee, the operations of which ceased some time ago.

The total receipts were Rs. 65 less than those of last year, owing chiefly to the falling off in work done for private parties.

There was also a decrease of Rs. 392 in the charges incurred on account of the Press. This was due to the discontinuance of famine batta during the year and to the fact that in the previous year the charges rose to a higher figure than usual, owing to the payment of arrears of salary to the Foreman under G.O., dated 21st May 1877, No. 1,705, Revenue Department.

40. **PUBLIC CHARITIES.**—There are no institutions deserving of the name of public charities in this district.

41. **FAMINE.**—The year under report saw the termination of the famine, which for two years had pressed so heavily upon the people of this district. All works for the relief of the distressed were discontinued and all relief camps closed on the 31st December last. Those who were left orphans in the hands of Government have all since been returned to their friends or have since been taken by charitably-disposed persons. From an official point of view the famine is, except as regards the adjustment of a very small amount of expenditure, over. Its effects are, however, still to be seen in a marked degree in almost everything. It will be years before the people will have fully recovered from this calamity, and I doubt whether we shall ever know to the full the misery and horrors which it entailed.

CHITTUR, 20th June 1879.

No. 217.

From D. BUICK, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to report on the Revenue Administration of this district during the official year 1878-79, and, in doing so, to forward the statements noted in the margin.

Statements Nos. 1 to 10.

Do. No. 5-A.

Do. No. 11.

Do. showing rainfall.

Do. do. water-tax realized.

A. No. 1. Showing the areas cultivated and uncultivated and communications.

C. No. 2. Civil Divisions of British Territories.

E. No. 3. Varieties of tenures held direct from Government.

E. No. 5. Register of transfers.

E. No. 6. Land Revenue.

D. No. 1. Total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products.

D. No. 2. Average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labor, &c.

D. No. 3. Rates of rent and produce.

E. No. 1. Price of produce and labor.

E. No. 2. Number of live and dead stock.

F. Mines and quarries.

G. Manufactures.

H. Charitable Institutions.

2. **ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.—WARDS' ESTATE.**—The only estate under the management of the Court of Wards was the Naragunti Polliem, the annual peishush of which is Rs. 6,553. The Polliem, in common with the rest of the district, may be said to have fairly recovered from the effects of the famine. The Minor Poligar, Venkatachallapathi Nayanivaru, is an intelligent youth with fair abilities, but wanting of late in application to his studies. He receives his education privately under a graduate of the Madras University. A separate report is submitted to the Court of Wards at the close of every fasli on the administration of this estate.

3. In the year 1878 two suits were filed in the District Court, one by Achammagaru and one by Gopal Nayanivaru, members of the family, to assert their title to the Polliem as against the minor. The suits were defended by the Court of Wards on behalf of the minor, and judgment was delivered by the District Judge after the close of the official year. The suit brought by Achammagaru was dismissed, but that brought by Gopal Nayanivaru was decided in his favor. The effect of this decision is that on the plaintiff applying for execution of the decree the administration of the estate by the Court of Wards on behalf of the minor will terminate.

4. **ALIENATED LAND.**—The area of land alienated, whether under the name of Zemindari, Moottah, Polliem, Shrotriem or Inam, is acres 1,775,954, and the total revenue derived therefrom by Government Rs. 5,10,475, distributed as shown below:—

Items.	Demand, Fasli 1286.	Demand, Fasli 1287.
	RS.	RS.
Great Zemindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue	4,24,144	4,24,144
Large Zemindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue	51,835	51,835
Small Zemindaris, Moottahs, &c.	10,745	10,745
Jodi and quit-rent on Shrotriem and Inam villages	23,751	23,751
Total ...	5,10,475	5,10,475

5. Of the remaining 2,552,362 acres held direct from the State on ryotwari tenure, or under the management or at the disposal of the State, Acres 190,615 were under wet cultivation and 349,959 under dry; 364,953 acres were cultivated but waste, 527,223 acres were lying as pasture and forest lands, and 777,451 acres were waste lands unfit for cultivation. The length of railway passing through the district which was maintained during the year was 154 miles and the road mileage 1,152.

6. **ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.**—The annual settlement of the district was conducted by the district officers for Fasli 1288 as shown in the margin, but as the fasli year has not yet closed, the settlement accounts are at present incomplete. The figures for Faslis 1286 and 1287 are therefore adopted for comparison in this report.

Chittur	Collector.
Chandragiri	
Palmanair	
Wandiwash	
Vellore	Sub-Collector.
Arcot	
Gudiyatam	
Wallajapet	
Polur	Head Assistant Collector.
Naraguntti Polliem	General Duty Deputy Collector.
	Assistant Collector.

7. **NUMBER OF VILLAGES.**—From the following comparative statement may be gathered the number of ryotwari and alienated villages situated in the Government taluks. It will be observed that there was no increase or decrease under either head during the year:—

Taluku.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.						In-crease.	De-crease.
	Fasli 1286.			Fasli 1287.				
	Ryot-wari.	Other Villages.	Total.	Ryot-wari.	Other Villages.	Total.		
Chittur	466	} 125		466	} 125			
Chandragiri	195			195				
Palmanair	531			531				
Gudiyatam	270			270				
Vellore	188			188				
Polur	231			231				
Wandiwash	420			420				
Arcot	348	} 285		348	} 285			
Wallajapet	285			285				
Total ...	2,934	125	3,059	2,934	125	3,059	...	...

8. **NUMBER OF PUTTAS.**—The following statement shows the number of puttas issued in Fasli 1287 as compared with the number issued in Fasli 1286. It will be seen that the number issued was 200,813 as against 196,424 in Fasli 1286. The number of fresh puttas and the number of old puttas modified by additional entries decreased as was naturally to be expected, seeing that the latter fasli opened in the worst of the famine. Under old puttas not altered there

was an increase of 17,565, due also to the effects of the famine which paralyzed cultivation and made the poorer landholders indifferent regarding the correction of their puttas:—

Fasli.	Number of Fresh Puttas issued.	Old Puttas modified by additional entries.	Old Puttas not altered.	Total.
1286	10,332	51,216	134,876	196,424
1287	4,729	43,643	152,441	200,813
	— 5,603	— 7,573	+ 17,565	+ 4,389

9. **RYOTS' HOLDINGS AND THEIR ASSESSMENT.**—To admit of comparison between the actual extent of land held under ryotwari puttas in Fasli 1287 with the extent held on the same tenure in the past year the following abstract is exhibited:—

Items.	FASLI 1286.		FASLI 1287.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Actual ryots' holdings at beginning of the fasli.	652,925	17,92,964	649,959	17,89,473
Lands given up during the fasli	24,881	50,188	8,327	21,334
Do. taken up during the fasli	21,915	46,697	10,482	26,049
Actual ryots' holdings at close of the fasli ...	649,959	17,89,473	652,114	17,94,188

There was a large decrease in the extent of "land taken up" for cultivation, but on the other hand there was a still larger decrease under the head of "lands given up," and the result on the whole was a net increase of Acres 2,155 assessed at Rs. 4,715. Thus at the close of Fasli 1287 the extent of land held on putta was only 811 acres less than the extent held at the opening of 1286.

10. **RYOTWARI DEMAND.**—The total ryotwari demands of Faslis 1286 and 1287 after deducting remission on account of waste and shavi are compared in the following statement. It will be observed that the demand for Fasli 1287 exceeded that for Fasli 1286 by no less than Rs. 5,27,566:—

Items.	FASLI 1286.		FASLI 1287.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Dry	443,899	6,16,465	445,676	6,19,167	1,777	2,072	...	...
Wet	206,060	11,73,093	206,148	11,75,018	388	2,010	...	...
Total ...	649,959	17,89,473	652,124	17,94,185	2,165	4,082	...	...
Water-tax	...	15,765	...	49,059	...	33,294	...	...
Fasaljasti	...	24,921	...	55,405	...	30,484	...	...
Total ...	...	18,30,159	...	18,98,649	...	67,860	...	...
Deduct,								
Occasional remission for waste and shavi, &c.	...	5,67,612	...	1,08,536	...	...	...	4,59,076
Remainder ...	...	12,62,547	...	17,90,113	...	5,27,566	...	...

11. **II. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—WEATHER AND CROPS.**—The season of 1878-79 showed a very marked improvement on the seasons of the two preceding years.

Rainfall Account.

Months.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
April	0.20	0.60	0.90
May	2.00	3.40	1.60
June	3.00	2.50	2.80
July	3.10	1.00	5.60
August	2.50	2.60	10.90
September	3.80	10.60	5.60
October	0.70	8.70	4.80
November	1.60	4.10	3.70
December	...	1.40	1.30
January	...	...	1.50
February	0.2	...	0.70
March	0.50	...	1.40
Total ...	17.60	34.90	40.80

Not a month passed by without rain in some part of the district, and the total rainfall during the year amounted to 40.80 inches, and slightly exceeded the average rainfall for the six years from 1870-71 to 1875-76. From April to March the rain was general throughout the district except in the month of February 1879, when there was none in some taluks and divisions. The heavy rains which fell from May to December 1878 kept the great majority of the tanks and wells fully supplied, and caused a few small tanks to breach. There were freshes during several months in the Palar, Cheyar, and Ponney rivers, and the tanks connected with the anicuts of these rivers were kept constantly full. There was thus a very considerable increase of cultivation, both dry and wet, in the course of the year, amounting to the close of March 1879 to an acreage of 34,799 acres assessed at Rs. 1,54,994. The increase under the head of wet cultivation would probably have been greater than it was had the north-east monsoon been more favorable.

12. CULTIVATION.—Statement No. 1 exhibits the area cultivated in 1877-78 and 1878-79 respectively. In the latter year the area under

Average Outturn in the several Taluks during the year 1878-79.

Chittur	11
Chandragiri	12
Palmanair	12
Gudiyatam	12
Vellore	12
Polur	12
Wandiwash	12
Arcot	12
Wallajapet	12

was anticipated; and the outturn, in spite of blight and other diseases and the ravages of occasional flights of locusts, was, as shown in the margin, greater everywhere than the majority of ryots expected.

13. Relief-camps, distribution of gratuitous relief, and relief-works were all in progress in 1878. All relief-works were stopped on the 14th December 1878, the distribution of gratuitous relief ceased on the same date, and all relief-camps with the exception of that at Chittur were closed before the 31st December 1878. The camp at Chittur was kept open till the 20th March 1879 to receive the paupers from the other camps that could not support themselves. All operations connected with the famine were discontinued on the 31st March 1879, and the establishments therewith connected which had not previously been broken up, finally dispensed with from that date. The famine accounts of the district have since undergone a final and searching audit, and have been passed by Government.

14. COTTON, INDIGO, AND SUGAR-CANE CULTIVATION.—From Statement No. 2 it will be seen that there was a marked increase in the cultivation of indigo and a slight increase in the cultivation of cotton and sugar-cane. The former advanced in a very remarkable manner, and the area under indigo now exceeds by 2,594 acres, the area under the same crop in 1876-77. This is probably due to the comparative cheapness of the seed. For a few annas a man can sow a cavity of land with indigo, whereas it would cost him perhaps Rs. 15 or 16 to plant the same area with sugar-cane. The cane crop will, it is true, be ultimately worth ten or twelve times the value of the indigo, but the ryot cannot, after the depletion of the famine, afford the initial expense of its cultivation. Another reason, no doubt, is the fact that indigo is far less dependent on the rainfall, and is therefore, when the seasons are uncertain, a safer crop than sugar-cane.

The cultivation of cotton was very much the same as in 1876-77, and may be taken to have reached its normal extent, which even in the best of years is trifling. The area under sugar-cane still falls considerably short of what it was two years ago, but during the year there was an improvement in the extent cultivated, and the prospects of the crop resuming its former position are hopeful.

15. LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.—No applications for and consequently no advances were made under the Land Improvement Act during the year, which in this respect resembled that which preceded it. During the year recoveries to the amount of Rs 24,605-5-7 were effected, and the balances outstanding are now as follow:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Chittur	410	0	0
Gudiyatam	432	9	4
Vellore	902	12	0
Polur	7,571	8	0
Wandiwash	39,263	7	9
Arcot	12,593	7	8
Wallajapet	18,939	3	4
Total ...	80,113	0	1

16. COWLE TOPES.—Only two cowles were granted during the year for the planting of private topes. These are situated in the Vellore and Gudiyatam Taluks respectively.

17. CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—During the first half of the official year local outbreaks of contagious cattle disease were by no means unfrequent. Segregation was always enforced as far as possible and medicines freely distributed.

The heavy rain in July and August was followed by abundant forage and the symptoms of disease gradually disappeared. Statement No. 6 showed that only 11,691 head of cattle died during the year as against 18,647 in 1877-78. The number is still apparently in excess of that (8,271) reported for 1876-77. This excess, however, is due to the incompleteness of the returns for the latter year, as it appears that in 1876-77 four Tahsildars sent in returns to show that no deaths among cattle had occurred during the year—a circumstance which could not possibly be calculated on as within the bounds of probability.

18. WAGES.—The rate of wages may be considered to now correspond with that ruling prior to the famine, when men were glad to work on the State relief works for an anna or two a day. The taluk returns represent great variations in the rates of skilled and unskilled labor. No doubt much of this is due to vague ideas on the part of subordinate officers regarding the meaning of the terms skilled and unskilled labor. There are instances of skilled labor earning as much as one rupee a day, whilst the remuneration for unskilled may fall as low as a few pies. I have given the average rates of the district, the rates which an employer going into the market would have to pay for ordinary skilled and unskilled labor. As regards the other particulars to be given in Statement D-2, I may point out that bullocks and carts are alone usually hired. Only Koravers, the customary carriers of wood and grain in this district, use donkeys in droves, and ordinarily they are purchased not hired. Horses are only let on hire at Vellore and in its neighbourhood. Country ponies may be hired for eight annas a day. Camels and elephants do not exist in the district, and boats are not to be found as it possesses no navigable river.

19. PRICES.—Statement E No. I exhibits the prices of all articles of ordinary consumption throughout the district. The variations are considerable. Food-grain of all sorts fell in price to the extent of 20 or 30 per cent., and with the exceptions of salt and sugar all articles of domestic consumption became cheaper to a greater or less extent. The rise in the price of sugar is probably due to the comparatively limited area of cane cultivation during the past two years, while the fact that salt is still dear is no doubt due to the raising of the Government monopoly price.

20. Although the outturn of each crop was greater than originally anticipated, food prices in many places remained almost stationary for months together owing to the severe distress which continued for the time in the province of Mysore and which induced the exportation of a good deal of the grain of the district. The export trade in food-grains, more especially in the article of rice of North Arcot contributes at all times a respectable portion of the traffic of the Madras Railway, and this trade during the year under report assumed very considerable proportions.

21. EMIGRATION.—Emigration was not very brisk during the year. For the Mauritius 62 emigrants were registered and for Natal and Penang 182. Not a single person has yet come forward as an emigrant to Burmah, and emigration to Ceylon is not in favor.

22. MINERALS.—No important steps have as yet been taken to turn to account the mineral wealth of the country. The local practice of extracting coarse iron by smelting the black river sand, which was abandoned in 1877-78 for want of rain has been resumed in the Polur Taluk, but appears to have died out elsewhere. Nothing has come as yet of the prospecting of the Company referred to in last year's report.

23. MANUFACTURES.—Manufacturing industries in all branches suffered severely during the famine of Fasli 1286, and they could not be expected to recover at a bound from the depression of trade then brought about. They can only assume their former position when the masses have regained something like their former affluence. The artisan population have however very generally returned to their former avocations, and many persons who, as long as the drought lasted, were bricklayers, carpenters, or weavers in name only now carry on their customary business as usual. The result is observable in the increased outturn shown for the year.

24. III. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION—COLLECTION.—Statement No. 4 is a comparative return of collections from all sources of revenue. The following abstract shows the demand, collection, and balance of Land Revenue during the year under report as compared with its predecessor :—

Years.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION.			BALANCE.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1877-78..	RS. 15,03,590	RS. 17,22,321	RS. 32,25,911	RS. 7,14,259	RS. 6,68,081	RS. 13,82,340	RS. 7,89,331	RS. 10,54,240	RS. 18,43,571
1878-79..	RS. 19,20,605	RS. 26,94,106	RS. 46,14,711	RS. 12,09,468	RS. 19,05,596	RS. 31,14,064	RS. 7,12,137	RS. 7,88,510	RS. 15,00,647

As the demand of Land Revenue is fixed for the fasli and not for the official year, and as the amounts shown under "collection" and "balance" arrears and current are correct according to the demand, collection, and balance statements submitted to the Board of Revenue for March 1878 and March 1879, the sum total of the collections and balance has been taken to represent the demand for the official year. It will be observed that the total collections during the year 1878-79 were more than double those of the previous year, and that the large balances at the commencement of the year were reduced to a figure lower even than that with which the year opened in 1877-78. In order, however, to secure these results it was necessary to resort to compulsory measures to a much larger extent than usual. Nearly every individual ryot was in arrears more or less, and so far from wishing to liquidate their debt to Government, one and all were anxious to put off the day of settlement as long as possible, lest another famine should come upon them and find them unprepared. Process was therefore issued in 265,249 cases as against 127,577 last year. The great majority of the ryots concerned, however, at once paid up the demand in full, and it was only in 49,735 cases that the real or personal property of the defaulter had to be attached. Ultimately it became necessary to sell the personal property of 16,001, and the real property of 147 defaulters in satisfaction of the arrears due by them. The accompanying Statement No. 5-A shows in detail the coercive operations resorted to in each taluk during the year. It will be observed that considerably more than half the defaulters, whose property had to be sold, were ryots of the Arcot Taluks.

25. ZEMINDARIES, POLLIEMS, &c.—The deplorable state of indebtedness in which many of the landed proprietors of the district were placed by the calamitous season of Fasli 1286 is now mitigated to a considerable extent. The estates themselves have fairly recovered their normal prosperity, with the exception perhaps of the Zemindari of Kalahasti, and the instalments of kistbundy peishcush are now paid in with reasonable punctuality. The following abstract shows the demand, collection, and balance of kistbundy peishcush for Fasli 1288 up to the 30th March :—

DEMAND.			COLLECTION.			BALANCE.		
Arrears at the beginning of Fasli 1288.	Current up to 30th March.	Total to 30th March.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
RS. A. P. 4,92,114 12 1	RS. A. P. 3,19,051 5 7	RS. A. P. 8,11,166 1 8	RS. A. P. 1,41,172 7 8	RS. A. P. 85,245 9 11	RS. A. P. 2,26,418 1 7	RS. A. P. 3,50,942 4 5	RS. A. P. 2,33,805 11 8	RS. 5,84,7

Between the 31st March and the 30th April, further payments were received amounting to Rs. 2,23,053-8-10. The total collection up to that date was therefore Rs. 4,48,071-10-5. The amount due under "balance arrears" is however swollen to a considerable extent by the arrears of peishcush due by the Zemindar of Punganur and the Rajah of Kalahasti for Fasli 1286, for the liquidation of which Government have been pleased to allow a period of not less than three years in each case. The collection of the balances due by these estates is progressing satisfactorily as will be seen from the annexed statement calculated up to 31st May :—

Particulars.	Fasli 1286.			Fasli 1287.			Total.		
<i>Kalahasti Zemindari.</i>									
Demand	RS. 1,76,790	A. 2	P. 9	RS. 1,76,790	A. 2	P. 9	RS. 3,53,580	A. 5	P. 6
Collection	55,465	0	5	1,76,790	2	9	2,32,255	3	2
Balance...	1,21,325	2	4	...			1,21,325	2	4
<i>Punganoor Zemindari.</i>									
Demand	66,859	6	10	66,859	6	10	1,33,718	13	8
Collection	25,072	4	6	66,859	6	10	91,931	11	4
Balance...	41,787	2	4	...			41,787	2	4

26. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF LAND REVENUE.—The items noted below constitute the Land Revenue collections under the head "Miscellaneous," and the collections for the year are contrasted with those for Fasli 1286 :—

	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.
	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi on Sundry Inams { Personal	32,212	32,177
{ Service... ..	8,229	8,364
{ Dasabundam	2,470	3,528
2. Tax on trees on assessed lands	2,470	12,705
3. Revenue from rented villages	100	100
4. Land cultivated but not included in the Jamabandi.	24,854	27,511
5. Cultivation of lands belonging to pagodas where there is no worship	5	14
6. Cultivation of lands belonging to Chattram Inams.	107	38
7. Rent of gardens and topes	4,867	4,393
8. Inam tafferick	1	3
9. Revenue from reverted Inams	...	75
10. Collection from Village Service Inam for offices vacant	2	93
11. Revenue from Sequestered Inam	926	890
12. Do. from hill villages	1,452	1,383
13. Do. from lands on the sides and slopes of hills.	321	151
14. Do. from lands assessed at favorable rates ...	1,276	1,276
15. Rent on palmyra trees	2,164	2,399
16. Do. on fruit trees	2,276	2,205
17. Sale of Durby grass	10	...
18. Commission on the sale of distrained property attached for arrears of Land Revenue	185	501
19. Commission on private estates under Sircar management	212	255
20. Revenue fines	1,321	1,412
21. Savings and refunds	6	4
22. Excess collection over the demand	666	111
23. Charge for water on Zemindari Inams	5,944	14,202
24. Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens	1,395	1,394
25. Sale proceeds of waste lands	3,718	...
26. Revenue process service fees	5,928	13,602
27. Stala Curnams and Russams	476	476
28. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	5	135
29. Revenue deposits forfeited	90	...
30. Sale proceeds of receipt and putta books ...	128	145
31. Do. of trees	26	...
32. Other items	1,237	1,650
Total...	1,16,126	1,31,192

27. REMISSION.—The remission for the year granted on account of Nunja Waste, Bhoganastiti, Terwacamm Shavi, Stalakamm, &c., amounted to Rs. 35,909. The details connected with this remission will be found in the annual Settlement Report.

28. **ARKARI.**—The collections of revenue under abkari amounted to Rs. 2,75,912 as against Rs. 2,10,461 in 1876-77. The increase of Rs. 65,451 was due in part to the collection of arrears of the preceding fasli and partly to the punctual realization of current kists owing to the more favorable character of the season. The arrack farm of the district was managed under the excise system by Messrs. Corbett and Morison, who guaranteed a maximum excise revenue of Rs. 2,42,000, while the toddy monopoly was separately leased out talukwar to native capitalists. A separate report regarding the administration of the abkari revenue which is submitted for the fasli year will furnish all the necessary information regarding this source of revenue.

29. **ASSESSED TAXES—LICENSE TAX.**—The principal event of the year from the administrative point of view was the introduction of the License Tax Act "in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred, or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in British India." This Act took effect on the 13th April 1878, and in the following month the preparation was begun of the lists of taxpayers prescribed by Section 10. Their publication in the District Gazette in accordance with the orders of the Board of Revenue proceeded *pari passu* with their preparation and was finally completed in the issue of the 24th January 1879. The total demand and collection including Municipalities and Zemindari tracts is exhibited talukwar in the margin. The total original demand for the district was, it will be observed, Rs. 52,334, and the total gross revenue derived from the tax Rs. 50,861. Sums, however, to the amount of Rs. 1,268 having been refunded on objection or appeal, this amount must, of course, be deducted from the original demand. The actual difference therefore between the demand for the year as finally struck and the revenue realized amounted to no more than Rs. 205. It will be observed from Statement 4 that in the sum of Rs. 50,861 shown under collections are included "Miscellaneous items" in the shape of fines and penalties amounting to Rs. 1,643, the actual amount paid on account of the tax being Rs. 49,218. According to the lists prepared in the first instance for the Vellore Municipality the amount payable by that corporation was Rs. 5,516 which was reduced by objections and appeals to Rs. 5,141 and was paid by the Municipality. In the Wallajapet Municipality the whole demand, amounting to Rs. 1,696, was realized. The Municipal collections are, as already remarked, included in the talukwar statement.

	Demand.	Collection.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Chittur	2,658	2,603
2. Chandragiri (including Kalahasti and Narayanam Division)	11,765	11,719
3. Palmanair (including Punganur)	3,750	3,750
4. Gudiyatam (including Kangundi)	5,169	5,093
5. Vellore	7,592	7,506
6. Polur (including Arcot)	2,993	2,993
7. Wandiwash	943	943
8. Arcot	4,722	4,342
9. Wallajapet (including Maderpak and Tiruani)	12,442	11,907
Total original demand	52,334	50,861
Amount refunded on objection or appeal	1,268	...
True demand	51,066	...
Deduct collections	50,861	...
Remainder uncollected on 31st March 1879	205	...

30. **STAMPS.**—The total receipts under "Stamps" amounted to Rs. 1,94,531 as against Rs. 1,76,641 last year. Under the head of "Judicial Stamps" there was a large increase of Rs. 21,269 due to increased litigation, the natural consequence of improved circumstances. The revenue under this head exceeded by Rs. 8,422 that for 1876-77. Under "Non-Judicial Stamps" there was a slight decrease due no doubt to the large increase which took place last year owing to exceptional circumstances.

31. **SPECIAL FUNDS.**—Statement No. 10 which accompanies this report exhibits the receipts and disbursements under each of these heads. The receipts of the Jungle Conservancy Fund, it will be seen, amounted to Rs. 13,861 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,391 as against Rs. 7,807 and Rs. 23,269 in the previous year.

Although the receipts under the Village Service Fund amounted to Rs. 1,34,566 including the balance of Rs. 10,643 with which the year opened, yet the expenditure, viz., Rs. 1,43,118, exceeded the receipts by Rs. 8,552. This result was due to the disbursement during the year under report of arrears of Merah allowances due for the previous year in which the collections were not sufficient to meet the charge.

32. **LOCAL FUNDS.**—The receipts and charges under Local Funds will be found exhibited in Statement 9. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 3,67,069 as against Rs. 2,20,662 in the previous year, the actual charges incurred during the year being Rs. 1,05,594 as against Rs. 2,08,840. There was thus an apparent excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,61,475, of which however Rs. 63,414 was neutralized by the deficit with which the year opened, leaving a nominal surplus of Rs. 1,98,061. The apparently large decrease under charges was entirely due to the fact that the major portion of the allotments for communications remained unexpended at the end of the year being reserved in order to meet the charge for "normal value of famine outlay," the amount of which has not as yet been adjusted by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. The nominal balance remaining to the credit of the fund will therefore be almost, if not wholly, absorbed as soon as this adjustment has been effected. The increase under the head of receipts is chiefly attributable to the facilities afforded by the favorable season for the collection of large arrears of land-cess.

33. **CHITTUR CIRCLE.**—In the Chittur Circle there was a decrease of Rs. 51,214 in the receipts as compared with the budget estimate, a result due for the most part to a falling off in the land-cess of the Kalahasti and Karvetnagar Zemindaris. The Local Fund Board having seen reason to doubt the accuracy of the returns furnished by the Zemindars, the matter is now under inquiry.

A sum of Rs. 350 was all that was spent in this circle on "New Works, Communications," and Rs. 2,606 on "Repairs." The total expenditure on education was Rs. 13,470. There are thirty-three Local Fund Schools in the circle, of which thirty are on the combined and three on the salary system. The number of village schools to which grants were paid was 105. It is now in contemplation to establish a Normal School at Chittur for the training of competent Village Schoolmasters.

		Rs.	The expenditure under Grant III, Sanitation and Medical Relief, &c., was Rs. 43,569 as specified in the margin. The actual charges incurred under the head Miscellaneous amounted to no more than Rs. 2,622.
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	27,914	
Vaccination	...	3,867	
Scavenging	...	8,570	
Choultries	...	1,142	
Bungalows	...	270	
Miscellaneous	...	1,806	
Total	...	43,569	

34. **VELLORE CIRCLE.**—In the Vellore Circle the gross receipts were Rs. 47,602 in excess of the budget estimate. The increase was due to the realization of a considerable amount of arrears under land-cess. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 29,496 against a budget grant of Rs. 77,140. The sum spent on "New Works, Communications" was only Rs. 1,151 and on Repairs Rs. 4,913.

The educational charges amounted to Rs. 9,986. There were fifty-three Local Fund Schools in the Circle all on the combined system, and seventy-seven village schools received grants during the year.

Under Grant III, "Sanitation, Medical Relief, &c.," Rs. 9,675 was expended.

35. A Statement, No. 11, showing the cost of roads constructed and repaired during the year in both circles is enclosed. Large sums having been spent on them from Famine Funds, the state of the roads in both circles was very satisfactory.

36. **SANITATION.**—As regards sanitation little can be attempted at present except in the larger towns. In these the usual scavenging establishments are maintained, and so far as funds are available, in proportion to the legitimate requirements of the population. The two Municipalities of course form no part of the burden on Local Funds since they pay their own sanitary expenses, but large towns such as Tripatty which have not as yet been made self-governing and self-supporting must for the present look to the Local Funds for support.

37. **MUNICIPALITIES.**—There are only two Municipalities in this district; one at Vellore, which is under the management of the Sub-Collector, and the other at Wallajapet, of which a public-spirited native gentleman, who is also Diwan of the Karvetnagar Zemindar, is Vice-President. The gross receipts and charges connected with the Municipalities during the year under report are given below:—

Name of Municipality.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Vellore	47,014	41,587
Wallajapet	12,731	12,353

Both Municipalities worked satisfactorily during the year and the sanitary requirements of both towns were attended to in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

38. **IV. MEDICAL RELIEF.**—There are six dispensaries in the district inclusive of that at head-quarters which is under the direct charge of the Zillah Surgeon. The Vellore Dispensary is in the charge of the Civil Surgeon of that station, that at Palmanair under an Assistant Apothecary, that at Tripatty under a 1st-Class Native Hospital Assistant, and those at Ranipett and Wallajapet under Dr. H. M. Scudder of the Arcot American Mission. The Dispensaries at Chittur and Palmanair are maintained by the Chittur Local Fund Board, that at Vellore by the Municipality receiving a contribution from the Vellore Local Fund Board, that at Tripatty wholly at the expense of the Tripatty Mahant, and that at Ranipett from the Arcot Langerkhana Funds supplemented by contributions from the Chittur Local Fund Board and the Arcot American Mission. The dispensary at Wallajapet was opened in January last by Dr. Scudder and is maintained from Mission funds, a sum of Rs. 500 being contributed by the Municipality for the purchase of the medicines required for the institution. Besides the dispen-

sary, there is at Ranipett a lying-in hospital which has proved of great benefit to the neighboring population. The cases treated during the year numbered 215.

The following statement shows the number of in and out-patients treated in each of the above dispensaries during the year under report:—

Dispensaries.	Number of In-patients.	Number of Out-patients.	Average daily Attendance.
Chittur Civil Dispensary	1,424	10,630	33
Vellore do.	1,269	9,994	31
Ranipett do.	768	8,741	26
Palmanair do.	518	6,226	18
Tripatty Devasthanam Dispensary	419	7,795	22
Total ...	4,398	43,386	130

39. VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.—The principal diseases treated were fever, ague, anæmia, dropsy, rheumatic affections, venereal complaints, ulcers, skin diseases, general debility, dysentery, diarrhoea and leprosy. Fever was reported as prevailing in every part of the district. A virulent form of malarial fever is stated by Dr. Scudder to have been raging for many months as an epidemic in the southern part of the district. It is said that fever has never before been known to be so universal or so fatal. The disease has generally been of an intermittent type, but it has often assumed a remittent and sometimes a violent and fatal form. In a large majority of cases the fever has been followed by great debility and often by dropsy. Large quantities of Chinchona bark and powder were distributed throughout the district with excellent results.

The Officer in charge of the Chittur Civil Dispensary observes in his report that “the abundant fall of rain, although a great blessing to the ryots after two years of continued drought, had a very prejudicial effect on public health. The moisture with the aid of heat acting on decaying vegetable and animal matters that were collected in a soil left uncultivated for two years generated malaria. The result of the generation of this poison was a great prevalence of intermittent fever throughout the district, and the poor who had just recovered from the terrible blow of famine suffered much from the disease.”

Public health was nevertheless immeasurably better on the whole than in the preceding year. There was not a single death from cholera, while the number of fatal cases of small-pox fell from 5,903 to 956. Statement No. 6 shows the total number of deaths to have been 36,804 as against 145,906 in 1877-78. The comparison of births on the other hand is scarcely as satisfactory as will be seen from the following abstract:—

1876-77	40,505
1877-78	21,327
1878-79	16,339

This enormous falling off in the reproductive powers of the community is chiefly but not entirely due to sterility superinduced by famine suffering and decrease in the population caused by pestilence and want. For two years past marriage has been a comparatively rare event among the poorer classes.

40. VACCINATION.—Twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy persons were vaccinated during the year, and of these 23,800 cases were reported successful.

41. DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.—The number of wild animals destroyed during the year, and for which rewards were given on behalf of Government, was, as will be observed from Statement No. 7, forty as against forty-four in the preceding year. No tiger has been killed since 1876-77, and the number of cheetahs destroyed has fallen from sixty-four in that year and forty in 1877-78 to thirty-six in the year under report. The amount expended on rewards shows a corresponding decrease, amounting to Rs. 942 as against Rs. 1,090 in 1877-78.

Two human beings and 202 head of cattle died from wounds inflicted by wild beasts. The deaths from snake-bite were not reported.

42. V. OTHER DEPARTMENTS—PUBLIC WORKS.—The separation of the district into two Public Works Divisions in accordance with the reorganization scheme of the department commenced from the 1st December 1878.

43. VELLORE DIVISION.—The total allotment and expenditure of Imperial Funds in the Vellore Division is given below:—

—	GRANTS.		Outlay.
	Original.	Revised.	
<i>New Works.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.
Military	1,758	1,758	1,254
Civil Buildings	184	184	179
Irrigation	3,517	3,175	3,087
<i>Repairs.</i>			
Military	2,282	2,282	2,274
Civil Buildings... ..	11,388	10,968	11,420
Irrigation			

Under the head of Provincial Buildings a sum of Rs. 124 was spent on New Works and Rs. 2,228 on Repairs. No new works were carried out by this department under the head of “Local Communications,” such works having been for the most part utilized for famine labor. Under “Repairs” a certain amount of road mending was effected from Famine Funds, but this work closed in November 1878. In the latter part of the year repairs were carried out to some extent from Local Funds.

44. CHITTUR DIVISION.—The grants and outlay in the Chittur Division were as follows:—

	Imperial.	Grants. Outlay.	
		RS.	RS.
Minor New Works		1,161	1,069
Repairs		2,242	1,713
<i>Provincial.</i>			
Civil Buildings—			
New Works		1,772	753
Repairs		3,655	3,334
<i>Local.</i>			
Civil Buildings—			
New Works		4,586	25
Repairs			
<i>Communications.</i>			
New Works		549	539
Repairs		187	
<i>Agricultural Repairs.</i>			
Tanks			6,694
Spring Channel			1,480
Tank supply Channels			414

The most important works carried out during the year were—

1. The Thundapalli tank, the largest tank in the Palmanair Taluk, which breached last year and was restored during the year under report.
2. Ganganiri river channel constructed from Famine Funds to supply the Ganganiri tank at Chittur.

The most important original work in progress under local communications was the construction of a bridge of five arches across the Chittur river. The foundations of this work were laid.

45. EDUCATION, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL.—Besides the schools under the management of the Local Fund Board, there were in the Chittur Circle six Government and two Municipal schools. The number of pupils educated in the Government schools in 1878-79 was 616, and in the Municipal schools at Wallajapet 153. There is only one High School in the Circle, viz., the Zillah school at Chittur, the students of which are educated up to the Matriculation Standard. Twenty-one students appeared as candidates at the Matriculation Examination held in December last, but only three succeeded in passing the test. The head master has since been transferred to Madura, and a graduate of the Madras University has been sent in his stead, so a marked improvement may be hoped for at the next examination. The want of proper accommodation for the school

being severely felt steps are being taken for the construction of a new school building. In addition to the two Municipal Schools already mentioned there is a Primary Municipal Girls' School at Wallajapet, in which twenty-nine pupils were educated during the year.

46. In the Vellore Circle there were six Government Schools, four Municipal, and eight Mission Schools in addition to the Local Fund Board Schools. The most important school in the Circle was that of the Free Church of Scotland Mission at Vellore in which 256 pupils were educated during the year. The highest class in this school corresponds with the 5th Class in the Zillah School at Chittur. At Arcot there was a Primary Mahomedan School, the progress of which is stated to have been unsatisfactory. There were six Result Grant Girls' Schools in the Circle as noted in the margin. The progress of these and of the Local Fund Normal School at Vellore is described as having been satisfactory.

47. SPECIAL TEST.—In August last the annual Special Test Examinations were held at Chittur. The number of candidates who passed the several Special Tests is given below:—

DURING the year 1878-79.

	Number of Candidates who appeared.	Number of Candidates who passed.
Judicial, Civil, Higher Grade ...	3	...
Do. Criminal Grade ...	14	2
Revenue Test Grade ...	7	...
Judicial Test, Civil, Lower Grade ...	...	...
Do. Criminal Grade ...	19	7
Revenue Test Grade ...	18	9
Account Test ...	1	1
Translation, Lower ...	22	10
Precis Writing, Higher ...	30	8
District Munsif, Court Pleader ...	9	7
Total...	85	44

48. FOREST DEPARTMENT.—The only reserve in this district is that at Mamundur in the Chandragiri Taluk. Its general condition was reported to be good though a certain number of trees died during the drought. The right of felling the dead trees was leased out on contract and about 100 bandy-loads were felled and removed. The number of trees planted out, as well as the percentage lost in the Tiruvallam, Virinjipuram, and Kilminnel Casuarina plantations, will be found noted in the margin.

There are plenty of young trees ready in the nurseries to make good the losses of the last few years and complete the plantations.

49. JUNGLE CONSERVANCY PLANTATIONS.—The Casuarina plantations at Nagamangalam, Tiruvallam and Peduguvvari, and the Neem and Mathi plantations at Venkatagerikota, as well as the mixed plantations at Arkonam, are reported to have thriven well. On the other hand the sandalwood plantations at Oodugalapalli and Palmanair are stated to have suffered severely from drought.

The Eucalyptus experiment at Baireddipalle has proved a failure, only three trees having survived out of about 1,000 planted.

The receipts and expenditure connected with Imperial Forests and Jungle Conservancy during the year are given below:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Imperial ...	24,000	23,542
Local Jungle alone ...	11,000	6,278

50. TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY STATIONS.—There are twenty-four Great Trigonometrical Survey stations in this district, all of which are reported to be in good condition. They vary in height as shown in the following list from 338·38 feet to 2908·32 feet above the mean sea level:—

Great Trigonometrical Stations.		Height above Sea level.
		FEET.
Kurrongala ...	...	S. 338·38
Mamundur ...	...	H. S. 431·17
Anandamalu ...	...	H. S. 925·78
Puttur ...	...	H. S. 1915·16
Naggirivose ...	...	H. S. 2824·11
Zerpet ...	...	H. S. 2235·39
Pillimer ...	...	H. S. 499·41
Tripatty Temple, large Gopuram ...	...	634·7
Kailasguruh ...	...	H. S. 2742·97
Vellore (Fort Pagoda) ...	...	791·03
Battinkonda ...	...	H. S. 1906·22
Murruhathora ...	...	H. S. 1785·72
Mugali ...	...	H. S. 2461·36
Satgharhi ...	...	H. S. 2317·38
Denarakonda ...	...	H. S. 2731·53
Pattikonda ...	...	H. S. 2908·32
Palmanair ...	...	2247·19
Kistnamakonda ...	...	H. S. 2768·13

51. REVENUE SURVEY.—The following brief statement shows the operations of No. 5 Revenue Survey Party during the year under report:—

Taluks.	SURVEYED		Survey Expenditure.		
	In Boundaries.	In Fields.			
	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	A.	P.
Chandragiri ...	...	17	10,739	11	11
Chittur ...	3	16	4,545	0	0
Kangundi Zemindari ...	36	...	4,237	3	6
Total ...	39	33	19,521	15	5

52. REVENUE SETTLEMENT.—In the Settlement Department operations were resumed in September last, the party being transferred from Cuddapah. For the preparation as ordered by Government of a scheme of settlement on the basis of the Telugu Taluks, which should also be applicable to the Southern or Tamil Taluks of the district, it was found necessary to revise the classification of the Chittur and Chandragiri Taluks in order to conform with the modified standard adopted throughout Gudiyatam and Palmanair. This operation therefore was first carried out, the area actually operated on being as follows:—

	Villages.	Area.
Chittur ...	137	169,878
Chandragiri ...	53	54,117
Total ...	190	223,995

Subsequently in order to include in the settlement proposals villages under the anicut irrigation system of the Ponney and Palar rivers the classification of the Wallajapet Taluk was undertaken in December. Up to the close of the official year the classification of eighty-two villages in the taluk had been commenced, of which sixty-eight were completed, the area actually classified amounting to 86,013 acres.

53. REGISTRATION.—The following abstract statement shows the number of documents registered during the year as compared with that for the preceding year:—

Year.	Documents, the registration of which is compulsory.	Documents, the registration of which is optional.	Total.
1877-78 ...	6,470	2,417	8,887
1878-79 ...	7,012	4,337	11,349

The increase is chiefly attributable to the famine which occasioned a large increase of private transactions.

54. **MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.**—The following statement shows the transactions for the year at the three Money Order Agencies in this district. There has been a slight decrease in the inland issues at Chittur, and the payments at Vellore respectively. In other respects there has been a slight improvement. This stationary condition of affairs is probably attributable to the greater facilities now afforded to inland remitters by the Post Office Department. A person can now insure a letter containing currency notes at one-quarter the cost he would incur by remitting through the Money Order Department. The same work is thus done by two different departments and the more the public perceive the advantage of dealing with the Post Office the more the business of the Money Order Department may be expected to diminish. It may fairly be doubted whether, in the face of so successful an opposition, it is worth while for the accommodation of a very small section of the public to maintain a department which entails as this does the entertainment of a separate writer in every office of account:—

Statement showing the number of Money Orders issued and paid, as well as the Commission realized, by the three Agencies of Chittur, Vellore, and Palmanair during the official year 1878-79.

Station.	ISSUED.						PAID.			
	Money Orders Payable.			Overland Money Orders Payable.			Money Orders Payable.		Overland Money Orders Payable.	
	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount of Orders in	Amount of Orders in	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		£ s. d.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
1 Chittur...	337	7,069 10 0	* 95 10 0	30	195 10 8	2,381 4 0	212	5,662 9 0	...	...
2 Vellore...	1,032	20,919 13 0	279 10 0	3	16 16 10	192 8 0	1,663	33,602 12 0	14	1,460 9 0
3 Palmanair	232	7,941 9 0	* 100 0 0	...	...	...	61	958 14 0	...	...

* Includes second Commission. { Chittur. Rs. 0-4-0.
Palmanair. „ 3-0-0.

55. **VI. MISCELLANEOUS—DISTRICT PRESS AND DISTRICT GAZETTE.**—Statement No. 8 exhibits the working of the District Press during the year under report. From this statement it will be observed that the work turned out amounted in value to Rs. 9,361. The receipts and charges during 1877-78 and 1878-79 are compared in the annexed table:—

Year.		Receipts.	Expenditure.
1877-78	...	RS. 344	RS. 3,968
1878-79	...	461	3,607
Increase	...	117	...
Decrease	...	...	361

The increase under the head "Receipts" is attributable to increased circulation of the District Gazette, resulting from its being supplied free of postage, and to the increased quantity of private work done during the year. There were forty-one issues of the Gazette.

56. **PRIVATE PRESS.**—The only private Press in this district is a Lithographic Press in the Carvetnugger Zemindari belonging to the Zemindar himself. This Press is used for printing puttas, muchilkas, &c., connected with the estate. An annual return is sent to Government regarding it.

57. **PUBLIC CHARITIES.**—Statement K exhibits the details connected with the several charitable institutions of the district. In the Arcot and Vellore Langerkhanas a dole of a quarter measure of raw-rice is given daily to each pauper. The Annadana Chuttrum, founded by the Dewan of the late Nabob of Arcot, has an endowment of Rs. 1,281, which is expended in feeding Brahmin travellers when visiting the temple on Sholinghur hill. No new private Chuttrums were constructed during the year.

58. **FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.**—Fairs are held weekly in almost all the chief towns of the district, the most important being those held at Rancepett and Gudiyatam. Cattle, cloths, cumblies and articles of food form as usual the chief articles of trade.

The most important local festivals celebrated in the district are the following:—

Chittur Taluk	...	at Gramspett, Subramanea Swami Festival.	
	...	at Yadamari, Varadaraya Swami	do.
	...	at Vallimalai, Subramane Swami	do.
	...	at Moghull, Moghuliswara Swami and Siverathri	do.
Chandragiri Taluk.		at Tripatty, Venkateswara Swami	do.
Gudiyatam Taluk...		at Trichanoor Alamulumunganmal	do.
Vellore Taluk	...	at Tiruvallam, Belivanada Swami	do.
	...	at Pallikonda, Ranganada Swami	do.
Arcot Taluk	...	at Veringepuram, Margabunda Swami	do.
	...	at Pettambur, Nagiswara Swami	do.
Wallaajapet Taluk..		at Trivattoor, Vedapureswara Swami	do.
Karvetnugger Zemindari	...	at Sholinghur, Narasimha Swami	do.
	...	at Narainvaram, Kalyana Venketeswara Swami	do.
	...	at Trivelengadu, Nateswara Swami	do.
Kalahasti Zemindari.		at Tirutani, Subramaneya Swami	do.
Punganur do.		at Kalahasti, Siverathri	do.
		at Punganur, Easwara Swami	do.

CUDDALORE, 4th July 1879.

No. 256.

From A. CRUICKSHANK, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the Revenue Administration of this district for the past official year 1878-79, together with the prescribed statements.*

* Statements Nos. 1 to 10, old series, in book form, and Statistical Statements Nos. 1, 2, IV, V, VI, VII, and XI are sent separately, and the rest will follow.

2. ADMINISTRATION OF LAND—INAMS.—

There are very few cases of Inams in this district, which were left undisposed of by the Inam Deputy Collectors. Two of these were settled this year and registers submitted to the Inam Commissioner. Title-deeds were issued by him for both of them, but no additional revenue accrued to Government from the settlement of these Inams, as they were held for religious and charitable purposes, and continued on the existing tenure.

3. **NEW SURVEY.**—The Revenue Survey operations were in progress in the taluks of Tindivanam, Villupuram, and Cuddalore. The survey of the Tindivanam Taluk commenced about four years ago, and the progress made in it from the beginning up to the end of April last is reported to have been as follows:—

Number of villages demarcated in fields	...	343
Do. surveyed in fields	...	390
Do. of which the field areas were computed	...	182
Do. in which survey was completed in every respect.	...	75

There are 547 villages in the taluk, and the work already accomplished may be said to be more than half of that to be done. The taluks of Villupuram and Cuddalore were taken up for survey only in the year under report. Thirty-two villages of the Cuddalore Taluk had been already surveyed by the Professional Department in 1853; but as it was found difficult to identify the fields as then demarcated, it was resolved to resurvey them along with the other villages of the taluk—vide G.O., No. 1,374, of 28th August 1878, Revenue Department.

4. A special officer of the Survey Department was employed for the purpose of demarcating the boundary line between the French territory of Pondicherry and the adjoining British territory in conjunction with an officer deputed by French Government—vide G.O., dated 27th May 1878, No. 797, Revenue Department.

5. **NEW SETTLEMENT.**—No settlement operations were carried on in the district during the year. The question of introducing an intermediate provisional settlement into the resumed jaghire of Senkarapuram in the Kallakurchi Taluk was decided by Government in the negative, as there was a prospect of an early commencement of the survey and settlement operations

in the taluk, and as the terms of the provisional settlement were so far disadvantageous to the ryots in most of the villages of the jaghire, that its introduction was likely to result in large relinquishments of land out of existing holdings, and in loss of revenue to Government in consequence. It was also the wish of the majority of the ryots that the present rates of assessment should be left as they are till the introduction of the new settlement rates—*vide* G.O., dated 22nd October 1878, No. 1,710.

6. LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.—The Land Revenue demand settled for the past revenue year, Fasli 1287, as compared with the results of the preceding year, was as shown below. The settlement being for the Fasli year the results of the past two fasli years are compared:—

Item.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently settled estates	8,599	8,599	...	...
Shrotriem and Inam	22,661	22,661	...	...
Ryotwar	24,97,939	29,50,092	4,52,153	...
Miscellaneous	1,13,624	1,32,156	18,532	...
Redemption of Land Revenue... ..	...	107	107	...
Total ...	26,42,823	31,13,615	4,70,792	...

7. The increase realized was the result of a better season in 1877-78, but the demand of the year was still Rs. 3,48,916 short of that of Fasli 1284, the last good year this district has had.

8. III. LOCAL FUND ADMINISTRATION.—*Vide* separate report submitted under date 30th June 1879.

9. DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.—The number of wild animals killed was only nine against twenty-four in the preceding year.

10. WARDS' ESTATES.—No estates were under the management of the Court of Wards in this district during the year.

11. LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.—No advances were made to ryots under this Act.

12. IV. TRADE.—*Vide* paragraphs 38 to 40, and also Trade Report for the year, dated 30th May 1879, No. 208.

13. WEATHER AND CROPS.—This is the first year since 1874-75 in which the season proved favorable both to dry and wet crops, though it was not quite as good as that of 1874-75 for all the crops and in all parts of the district.

14. There was a great difference in the quantity of rain that fell in the different villages of the Tindivanam, Trinomalai, Tirukoilur, and Kallakurchi Taluks, in consequence of which many tanks there which were entirely dependent on local rain were either dry or little better than dry, and the ryots had not sufficient confidence even to prepare the soil for wet cultivation. A good deal of the nunjah ayacut under these tanks was cultivated with punjah crops.

	1874.	1878.
Chilambaram	11.95	1.35
Cuddalore	9.10	4.62
Kallakurchi	6.95	10.70
Tindivanam	10.70	3.75
Tirukoilur	7.73	5.81
Trinomalai	18.35	5.46
Vilupuram	8.50	6.03
Virudachalam	5.55	4.90

* This fall was confined to a small number of villages while the remoter villages had no rain or much less rain.

less than usual, and the outturn was also not so good as was anticipated owing to the rainfall having been somewhat excessive at the time of the crop coming into ear which checked the filling of the ears. The general yield of the crop was only half the average. It may be stated here that the extent of land usually cultivated with this crop in this district is a third of the dry holdings, and a large portion of the population lives upon this grain, so that any failure in its yield affects a great number and increases the consumption of other grains and raises their prices.

15. The rainfall during the first three months of the year was not sufficient for the sowing of the earlier dry crops, and is compared in the margin with that of 1874-75 during the same months.

CUMBOO.—The result was that the cultivation of cumboo was commenced much later than usual, and the progress made in it up to the end of July last was 81,161 acres against 252,067 up to the same date in 1874-75. The total area cultivated with this crop during the year was

16. RAGI.—The cultivation of ragi was also commenced later than usual, but the rainfall was timely and copious for it after the sowing commenced. The yield of the crop was abundant and may be said to have been full or almost full throughout the district. There was also an increase in the area cultivated with this crop compared with that of the preceding year.

17. GROUND-NUT AND VARAGU.—The season was likewise very favorable to ground-nut and varagu, both of which yielded more than the average.

18. INDIGO.—The sowing of indigo was affected to a large extent by the failure of rain in the month of December.

PADDY.—As to wet crops the north-east monsoon commenced later than usual, viz., on the 22nd November,* and the average rainfall after that date and up to the end of February was only 4.38 against 9.69 in the preceding year, but this did not affect the maturing of the crops to any serious extent, as the supply acquired by the tanks from previous rainfall was in the majority of cases sufficient for the purpose. The outturn of the wet crops is said to have been between half and three-fourths of the average.

19. The floods in the Ponnar were lower and less continuous than in the previous year, but the supply available for irrigation at the anicut was sufficient for cultivation purposes. The freshes in the other rivers were also sufficient.

20. A statement comparing the monthly rainfall in the district during the past two years is subjoined:—

	Months.	Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
	April	1877	0.11	1878	0.75
	May	"	6.59	"	2.23
	June	"	1.36	"	2.35
	July	"	1.38	"	2.97
	August	"	1.29	"	6.67
	September	"	8.49	"	8.4
	October	"	9.85	"	2.81
	November	"	8.52	"	7.47
	December	"	7.59	"	1.27
	January	1878	0.32	1879	0.92
	February	"	"	"	...
	March	"	"	"	1.57
	Total ...	...	45.50	...	37.05

21. CULTIVATION.—There was an increase in the extent of cultivation to the extent of 63,000 acres, or nearly 6 per cent. on the area cultivated in the previous year, and the assessment on this area amounts to about 1½ lakhs. The extent of cultivation this year, however, fell short of that of Fasli 1284 by 108,148 acres. The increase reported for this year in the area cultivated with the principal food-grains and ground-nut is as follows:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Paddy	323,609	358,876
Cumbu	346,063	269,254
Ragi	141,963	152,561
Varagu	163,245	306,397
Ground-nut	8,156	20,819

22. OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AREA.—There is a very large extent of assessed land still unoccupied in the district as will be seen from the following statement. A portion of this is under Jungle Conservancy, but the exact extent thereof is not known. The total area under Jungle Conservancy, including assessed and unassessed land, is shown in juxtaposition in the statement:—

Taluks.	Holding in Fasli 1287.	Area of assessed Waste unoccupied exclusive of Forest and Poramboke.	Area under Jungle Conservancy.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Tindivanam	218,844	140,081	39,119
Trinomalai	124,366	261,592	430
Villupuram	169,438	48,671	38,300
Cuddalore... ..	129,392	60,684	36,120
Tirukoilur	142,292	81,873	64,213
Kallakurchi	117,663	153,195	305
Virudachalam	149,477	98,832	17,280
Chilambaram	174,830	22,825	7,238
Total ...	1,226,302	867,753	203,005 317 square miles and 125 acres.

23. LOCUSTS.—During this year the crops were damaged by locusts in several places in the district, but the damage was not of much consequence. Large flights of these insects were seen in all the taluks except Villupuram and at different times of the year. The following statement shows the dates of their visits, and the particulars of the damage done by them:—

Taluks.	Date or Month of visit.	Number of Villages in which they lighted and caused damage.	Nature of damage reported.	Area on which the crop affected stood.
Chilambaram.	Unknown	Unknown.	Bit off the ears of the ஆம் ணக்கு, காபாமணி, மொச்சைக்கொட்டை and பனிப் பயிர் crops.	Not stated.
Virudachalam	31st October 1878.	7	Twelve cawnies punja crops were eaten up in Endal.	12 cawnies.
Tindivanam	26th June 1878 ...	1	Nil.	.....
	27th do. ...	1	.....	.....
	26th Sept. 1878 ...	3	Damaged the paddy crops, the cumboo and tenai produce.	Not stated.
	28th and 29th Sept. 1878.	2	Do. ...	Do.
Trinomalai.	.....	4	Damaged the cumboo and gingelly crops.	Do.
	4th July 1878 ...	2	.....	.....
Cuddalore ...	20th October 1878.	Jungle ...	None	None.
Tirukoilur ...	.....	2	Destroyed the tender ears of cumboo and paddy.	.....
Tirukoilur ...	Not stated	1	Damaged the paddy crops in about 30 cawnies of land and bit off the gingelly and tobacco plants.	More than thirty cawnies.
Tirukoilur ...	27th June 1878 ...	6	Damaged some cumboo and sugar-cane plants.	More than seven cawnies.
Kallakurchi...	26th Sept. 1878 ...	3	Destroyed the varagu and other crops.	Not stated.

24. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES AND TOOLS.—ENGLISH PLOUGHS.—An English plough was applied for by Savariappa in the Trinomalai Taluk and furnished to him under the sanction of Government—vide G.O., dated 29th July 1878, No. 1,191.

25. THE DOUBLE MHOTE.—The advantages of adopting this means of water lift for purposes of irrigation in supersession of the common picottah and of that known as Kabilai Yettam were explained to the ryots by the Divisional officers as well as Tahsildars at the last Jamabandi. A notice explaining its construction and use was also published in the District Gazette, and it was also printed in separate sheets and circulated to the principal ryots. The result was that two ryots, one in the Trinomalai and the other in the Kallakurchi Taluk, have each attempted to construct one for the irrigation of their lands. The one constructed by the latter is not in working order and he has applied for help in setting it right.

26. COTTON.—The area cultivated with this crop was 5,550 acres against 5,173 in the previous year, showing an increase of 377 acres, but the cultivation of this crop has declined considerably after Fasli 1283 in which year the area cultivated was 25,672 acres or five times as much. Cotton is not an article of trade in this district. None of the crop is exported from it by land or sea, and the local demand for it for weaving purposes has been steadily declining. The chief causes of this are that cloths of European manufacture are superseding those of local as they are cheaper, and the local weavers make use of European thread to a larger extent than before for weaving purposes. The cotton grown in the district is now restricted to what is required for manufacturing coarse cloth used for screens and sheets, lamp thread, sowing thread, beds, ropes for bullocks, and other purposes for which the quantity required is not large. It is also a fact that now-a-days the cultivation of cotton or indigo is not so profitable in this district as that of other crops.

27. INDIGO.—The area cultivated with this crop was 18,752 acres against 35,102 in the preceding year and against 90,957 in 1873-74. The decrease is attributed partly to the failure of rain in the month of December in which this crop is sown, and partly to a falling off in the demand for the article in Europe, and partly to the necessity for growing food crops to a larger extent than usual on account of the famine. The value of indigo exported by sea has fallen from Rs. 9,571 in 1873-74 to Rs. 3,087 this year.

28. CATTLE DISEASE.—The health of cattle was generally good during the year. No cases of cattle disease were reported and the number of deaths among bullocks, cows, and buffaloes was only 25,728 against 68,357 in the preceding year. The total number of such cattle in the whole district is reported to be about 605,086, and the number of deaths reported for the year is about 4½ per cent. thereof.

29. PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.—The prices of food-grains were much lower at the end of this year than at that of the previous one, and indicate a decided improvement of the season. The prices were lowest in the month of February but were never so low this year as they were in 1874-75, the reason being that the supply in the markets was not as abundant as in the year 1874-75, first in consequence of the area of cultivation being smaller; secondly, in consequence of the ryots having stored up, after the experience of the recent famine, a larger stock of grain than usual for their own private consumption; and, thirdly, in consequence of the exports by sea and land having revived. There is no chance of the prices going down to what they were in 1874-75 unless the outturn of the cumboo and ragi cultivation of this season proves very abundant.

30. The following statement shows the prices which ruled in the month of March of the past two years and of 1874-75:—

Taluks.	RICE.			CUMBOO.			RAGI.			VARAGOO.			CHOLUM.		
	1875.	1878.	1879.	1875.	1878.	1879.	1875.	1878.	1879.	1875.	1878.	1879.	1875.	1878.	1879.
Tirukoilur	13	6.25	7.75	24.00	7.50	15.00	24.25	8.00	14.00	..	15.00	25.00	..	8.25	..
Villupuram	12.25	5.50	6.75	20.00	7.00	13.50	21.75	7.50	12.00	..	..	..	..	7.50	..
Cuddalore	11.00	4.50	5.25	18.25	8.25	11.75	18.50	7.50	11.00	..	16.00	16.50	16.00	8.00	10.75
Virudachalam ..	10.50	6.25	6.25	20.25	9.25	13.75	24.00	8.75	13.75	..	19.25	24.00	..	10.50	12.25
Kallakurchi	12.50	4.25	6.75	23.50	12.75	14.00	22.50	9.00	14.00	35.75	19.50	24.75	24.00	..	..
Trinomalai	13.00	5.25	7.50	20.25	8.25	14.50	20.25	7.25	12.50	..	16.00	18.00	22.00	7.50	13.75
Tindivanam	13.00	5.75	7.50	..	7.50	12.75	20.00	7.25	11.75	4.8	..	..	..	7.25	13.00
Chilambaram	10.50	5.00	5.75	17.00	10.00	11.75	18.00	8.25	11.25	..	..	..	..	8.00	..

31. WAGES OF LABOR.—No comparison can be instituted between the year under report and the preceding one as to wages of labor; as in the latter very few able-bodied laborers were available on account of the famine, and the few that were available worked for whatever they could get to keep themselves alive. The rates which prevailed during the year were not extraordinary. The rate per diem for an unskilled laborer and an adult varied from 2 to 3 annas and 4 annas on the Railway works, and that for a similar skilled laborer from 6 to 12 annas as usual. The working classes found sufficient employment in agricultural labor in the Public Works and in the Branch Railway Line from Villupuram to Pondicherry; the large diminution in emigration shows that this was so.

32. **DISTRICT POST.**—The District Post continues under the management of the Imperial Postal Department. The system of village receiving-houses having been found to work satisfactorily in Cuddalore Taluk and to fulfil the conditions of self-support, the Director-General of Post Offices has accorded sanction to the establishments in this taluk hitherto paid from District Post Funds being taken over by the Imperial Department. This was done from 1st November 1878, and the funds liberated were in consultation with the Postmaster-General employed in extending the District Post scheme to Chilambaram Taluk. Fourteen village receiving-houses were accordingly newly opened in this taluk during the year under report, which with the three already in existence were considered sufficient as an experimental measure; also the cost of seven rural delivery peons in Cuddalore Taluk taken over by the Imperial Department was utilized in employing the same number of such peons in Chilambaram.

The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 5,741 only against Rs. 7,065 in 1877-78. The smaller expenditure was chiefly in the amount of famine batta paid to the District Post employes, the same having been discontinued from 1st October 1878, and paid for some months previous at the lower rate, while in 1877-78 the full batta was paid all the year round.

33. **V. LAND REVENUE—REVENUE AND FINANCE.**—The receipts under this head show an increase of 12 lakhs over the preceding year which is the result of vigorous measures adopted for the collection of revenue and to the general improvement in the circumstances of the ryots consequent on a favorable season.

34. **ABKARI.**—The leases of both the arrack and toddy renters expired at the end of June, and the fresh leases which commenced on the 1st July were also advertized for three years and tenders were invited for the arrack rent for the whole district, while the toddy farm was put up to auction taluk by taluk. The successful parties in both cases were the previous renters, Messrs. Parry and Co., and M. Ponnusami Pillai. The result was that the guaranteed revenue for arrack rose from Rs. 1,24,000 to Rs. 1,36,000 per annum, and the amount of the toddy rent from Rs. 1,30,000 to Rs. 1,85,795. Under the terms of the new lease the toddy kists were made payable after the close of the month instead of in the middle of it as before. The kists which fell due in the year under the terms of the respective leases, old and new, were Rs. 2,88,003-5-4 against Rs. 2,54,000 in the preceding year, or Rs. 34,003-5-4 more; but the actual collections were less than in the preceding year, partly because the collection of the arrack kists was suspended in the latter part of the year for the purpose of adjusting certain remissions sanctioned by Government in their Order, dated 28th October 1878, No. 1,735, and partly because the toddy renter did not pay until after the close of the year a portion of the kist which fell due within it.

35. **LICENSE TAX.**—The proceeds of this tax were Rs. 19,138, and this was all that could be realized, as the people were just recovering from the effects of famine, which told considerably on all trade, dealing, and industry in the district. Every possible effort was used to see that no persons who were liable to the tax escaped from the charge.

36. **SEA CUSTOMS.**—The collections under this head were Rs. 22,309 against Rs. 3,313 in the preceding year and against Rs. 73,238 in 1874-75. The transactions, which were almost nil in the preceding year in consequence of the famine, revived in this year to the extent of 30-4 per cent. of what they were in the last good year 1874-75.

37. The import traffic is ordinarily very small in this district. The chief articles of import are betel-nut and spices, and the duty realized on all imports was Rs. 1,715 against Rs. 1,658 in the preceding year.

38. The chief articles of export in this district are paddy and rice, and the duty realized thereon was Rs. 20,198 against Rs. 1,106 in the preceding year.

	1877-78.			1878-79.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Import duty	35,947	2	6	30,941	4	3
Export do.	7,195	6	0	5,065	6	4
Miscellaneous	245	3	5	490	12	8
	43,387	11	11	37,497	7	3
	37,497	7	3			
Decrease	5,890	4	8			

39. **LAND CUSTOM.**—There was a decrease of Rs. 5,890 in the collections under this head, which was caused by the abolition of import duty on certain articles, oil-seed, &c., under the Resolution of the Government of India published in notification, see page 209, dated 2nd April 1878, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th March 1878, No. 43, and by the reduction of duty on all still wines to 1 rupee per gallon—vide Board's Proceedings, No. 2,533, of 13th September 1878. The charges against the revenue of this year amounted to Rs. 16,540, or 44 per cent. of it as shown below:—

	RS.
Establishment	7,988
Moiety of the salary of the British Consular Agent, chargeable to this head	6,503
Contingencies	639
Saderward	485
Petty Construction and Repairs	925
Total	16,540

40. The duty collected on articles of export and import through the Land Custom Stations was as follows:—

Articles.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Imports.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Liquor	15,204	16,209	1,005	...
Cloths	2,453	2,393	...	60
Betel-nut	288	440	152	...
Indigo	177	54	...	122
Thread	967	379	...	588
Oil	117	...	...	117
Copper	2,300	4,138	1,838	...
Composition metal	209	505	296	...
Iron	747	511	...	236
Lead	533	269	...	264
Gingelly	37	...	...	37
Brass	16	31	15	...
<i>Export.</i>				
Indigo	2,465	3,086	621	...
Sundries	2,167	2,205	38	...

There was a large increase in the import of European liquor at the Sayer Station Morattandi Chavadi where the duty realized was Rs. 5,093 against Rs. 2,278 in the preceding year. This is attributed to large consignments of liquor having been taken from Pondicherry to Bangalore. There was decrease in the liquor imported at the other stations chiefly because a good deal of the European liquors sold in this district is now imported direct from Madras by rail instead of being imported from Pondicherry.

41. The value of exports of paddy and other grains both by land to Pondicherry and by sea to foreign ports during the past two years were as below. There were no imports of paddy either by sea or through the Land Custom Stations in this year:—

	BY SEA.		BY LAND.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy	15,680	2,31,819	1,76,150	6,58,913
Rice	1,128	64,152	26,729	47,597
Cumboo	...	...	3,070	52,069
Ragi	...	...	4,468	19,428
Horse-grain	...	...	3,737	13,657
Other grains	...	...	13,626	25,179
Total	16,808	2,95,971	2,27,780	8,16,843

There are no accounts to show how much grain passed into, or was brought from, the neighbouring districts by land by the ordinary roads or by rail, but with regard to the quantity of paddy and rice exported by land to Pondicherry and by sea to other places in 1878-79 it may be interest-

185691

ing to note that it represents the produce of about 25,600 acres or 8½ per cent. of the area cultivated with wet crops in the whole district in 1877-78. This calculation is based on the data given in the margin. There was also a considerable increase in the exports of ground-nut in the shape of seed and oil.

Average produce per acre, 15 kalam of 36 measures each.
Average price, 13 measures per rupee.
Area cultivated with wet crops in 1877-78, 290,361 acres.

42. **STAMP, JUDICIAL.**—There was an increase of Rs. 17,029 in the value of the Court Fee Stamps sold during the year, which was due to the increasing litigation in Courts, the improved season having rendered more funds available for this purpose.

43. **STAMPS, NON-JUDICIAL.**—The sales of these stamps fell off by Rs. 2,290. This is apparently due to more property having been mortgaged or sold in the preceding year on account of the famine than in the year under report.

44. **SALT.**—The administration of this branch of revenue was transferred to the Salt Commissioner on the 1st July last. The season was favorable for the manufacture of salt during the first half of 1878, and for further particulars on the subject I would refer the Board to my letter, No. 330, dated 29th July last, recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th August, No. 2,284.

45. **PROCESS FOR THE COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.**—The amount of arrears for which coercive processes of all descriptions were issued during the year was Rs. 22,66,917, which is 42 per cent. of the amount of revenue, arrears and current, which had to be collected within the year.

46. The amount of arrears for which property, real or personal, was attached was Rs. 6,99,586 against Rs. 2,65,361 in the preceding year, and that for which property attached was sold was Rs. 1,31,881 against 18,962 in the preceding year.

The village officers were in a majority of cases lax in the work of collection, as they themselves kept a good deal of arrears against their own puttas, and this was one cause which necessitated the issue of such a large number of processes.

47. **INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.**—The average revenue per head of population, taking Land Revenue and Land-cess together, was Rs. 1-12-10 against Rs. 1-8-8 in the preceding year.

The average revenue per head of population, taking collections under all items of revenue was Rs. 2-9-11 against Rs. 2-5-11 in the preceding year.

The average revenue per putta was Rs. 9-11-3 against Rs. 8-4-7 in the preceding year.

The average rate of assessment per acre, taking the holding alone, was Rs. 2-8-8.

48. **SPECIAL FUNDS—CATTLE POUND FUND.**—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 374 and ended with one of Rs. 376. The receipts during the year were Rs. 11,309 against Rs. 14,748 in the preceding one, and against Rs. 10,049 in 1874-75, a good year. The receipts of the preceding year were unusually high, because owing to the utter failure of rain in that year pasture became scarce and cattle were left to take care of themselves and to stray into cultivated fields, which increased the number of offences under the Act.

49. The expenditure out of the fund during the year was Rs. 21,230 against Rs. 11,562 in the preceding year and against Rs. 9,266 in 1874-75. This increase occurred in the following two items:—

	In 1877-78.		In 1878-79.	
	RS.	P.	RS.	P.
Contributions towards the expenditure on Government and other agricultural sources as per G.O., dated 1st July 1878, No. 827	1,500		6,914	
Amount transferred to Local Funds as per G.O., dated 1st July 1878, No. 827	1,373		7,274	

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Opening balance	4,324	9 11	2,342	8 0
Receipts	6,627	9 11	10,397	3 8
Total	10,952	3 10	12,739	11 8
Expenditure	8,609	11 10	9,684	4 0
Closing balance	2,342	8 0	3,055	7 8

50. **JUNGLE CONSERVANCY FUND.**—There was an improvement in the condition of this fund. The receipts exceeded the expenditure this year by Rs. 715 while in the preceding year the former fell short of the latter by Rs. 1,981.

51. The receipts of the year were greatly augmented by the sale of the large quantity* of firewood to Messrs. Parry and Co. for their sugar factories in the district from the casuarina plantations in the Cuddalore Taluk.
* 612 tons, valued at Rs. 3,219.

52. The area of jungle, reserved and open, and of the jungle conservancy plantations and village topes as reported by the Deputy Conservator is 317½ square miles.

The following statement shows talukwar particulars of the same:—

Taluku.	JUNGLE.				
	Open Jungle.	Reserve Jungle.	Plantation.	Village Topes.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Tindivanam	32,000	7,000	...	119	39,119
Trinomalai	...	300	...	130	430
Villupuram	30,080	8,140	...	80	38,300
Cuddalore	19,840	14,678	1,590	12	36,120
Tirukoilur	55,680	8,500	...	33	64,213
Kallakurichi	...	225	...	80	303
Virudachalam	10,240	7,000	...	40	17,280
Chilambaram	5,120	1,100	1,000	18	7,238
	153,960 or 239 sq. miles.	46,943 or 73 sq. miles.	2,590 or 4 sq. miles.	512 or ¾ sq. mile.	203,005 or 317 sq. miles and 125 acres.

53. **VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.**—The credits to this fund in the year were Rs. 2,72,316 against Rs. 1,61,259 in the preceding year. This increase is the result of increased collections of land revenue during the year, the fees paid to the village officers being a percentage on the collections. The same fact accounts for the increase in the disbursements from the fund.

54. **FEES DUE TO NOTAGARS.**—The office of Notagar (Village Shroff) was declared superfluous, and ordered to be abolished as vacancies occurred among the incumbents by death, dismissal, or resignation—*Vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 5th June 1878, No. 1,498.

55. **REVENUE PROCESS SERVICE FUND.**—The opening balance of the year was Rs. 48,402; the receipts during the year added to fund Rs. 56,967, and the cost of the establishment diminished it by Rs. 24,685, so that the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 80,684, which is more than three times the cost of the establishment for the year. The propriety of reducing the rates has been already reported upon to the Board.

56. **V. PART II. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES—PUBLIC HEALTH.**—This was good for the first nine months of the year, but in the months of January, February, and March fever of a severe type prevailed throughout the district and caused the following mortality in each taluk:—

Taluku.	January.	February.	March.	Total for the three months.	Total for the preceding nine months.	Total for the year.
Cuddalore	195	119	187	451	1,649	2,100
Tindivanam	376	345	283	1,007	2,959	1,966
Villupuram	383	227	160	760	1,211	1,971
Trinomalai	478	302	302	1,080	711	1,791
Tirukoilur	216	211	222	679	1,147	1,826
Kallakurichi	682	509	316	1,507	1,612	3,149
Virudachalam	221	122	114	457	1,573	2,030
Chilambaram	150	95	62	307	1,186	1,493
Cuddalore (Municipality)	20	30	64	114	209	323
Chilambaram (do.)	7	30	24	61	111	172
Total	2,756	1,990	1,677	6,423	10,398	16,821

Several of the village officers were completely prostrated by fever in these months, and were in consequence unable to prepare the Jamabandi accounts in time. The taluks in which the largest number of persons died of fever were Trinomalai, Kallakurichi, and Tindivanam, and the services of a special Hospital Assistant were applied for and obtained for the purpose of treating the cases in the Trinomalai Taluk.

57. Taking the extent of mortality from all causes together in the district there was a considerable improvement upon the preceding year. The deaths in the year numbered 36,197 against 100,172 in the previous year and against 27,311 in 1874-75.

58. The number of births in the year was only 19,188 against 28,384 in the preceding one and against 32,574 in 1874-75. The correctness of these figures may, I think, well be doubted, even though it may be true that the effects of famine had not entirely disappeared.

59. VACCINATION.—For statistics of vaccination, *vide* separate report on Local Fund Administration.

60. EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.—Emigration decreased considerably and immigration increased at the same time, a fact showing that times had changed for the better—*Vide* statement below :—

Years.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.						Number of Immigrants.
	To Mauritius and Bourbon.	To Ceylon.	To British Burmah.	To the West Indies.	To other Places.	Total.	
1877-78	843	...	...	1,408	...	2,251	135
1878-79	155	...	...	105	77	337	570

61. VIII. MISCELLANEOUS—DISTRICT PRESS.—The value of the work done shows an increase again in the year under report. In 1877-78 it amounted to Rs. 9,291, or Rs. 1,698 in excess of the previous year, and in the year under report there was a further increase as shown in the margin, which is satisfactory. The increase was chiefly in District Gazette, and was the result of more tabular matter in connection with attachment notices for arrears of revenue having

1877-78	Rs. 9,291
1878-79	9,903
	618

been published in the year under report. More work was done for Municipal and Local Fund Boards also. The publication of the notices, schedules, and lists of persons assessed under Act III of 1878 was a new item of work done in the year under report.

62. In consequence of the increased work which devolved on the Press Establishment nothing was done in the way of printing selections from records.

63. In the first month of the year the number of subscribers, including public officers to whom the Gazette was supplied gratis, was 328, which rose to 335 towards the end of the year. Of these 210 were public officers, 35 were private individuals who paid full subscriptions, and 90 were village officers and public servants drawing under Rs. 25 salary, who paid reduced subscriptions.

64. The limited circulation of the Gazette among village officers was the necessary consequence of the supply of "Village Supplements," free of charge, to every village, inasmuch as the supplement contains all the information which it is necessary for village officers to know.

65. The value of work done to private individuals was Rs. 85-15-0, which was realized in full.

66. ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES OF IMPORTANCE ENTERED AS REQUIRED BY PARAGRAPH 7 OF BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS, DATED 29TH JANUARY 1879, No. 237—APPEALS AGAINST SALES OF LAND FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—To avoid civil suits against informal and fraudulent sales of land for arrears of revenue, a condition was ordered to be inserted in the advertisements of the sales empowering Collectors to revise such sales on appeal—*Vide* G.O., No. 848, dated 6th June 1878.

67. RAIN-GAUGES.—The data of rainfall now available for localities other than taluk cusbahs are the Village Account No. 2, Enclosure No. 2. The Curnams who keep it have no idea of an inch of rain, and the record of rainfall kept by them is in consequence always more or less unreliable and useless for purposes of Jamabandi, Settlement or other purpose. Rain-gauges were therefore applied for for the purpose of being kept at all the Deputy Tahsildars' stations and Police stations in the district, but Government observed that it would not be practicable to supply every Police station with a rain-gauge. Five instruments only were available at the Public Works Workshop, and these on being received were distributed to the Deputy Tahsildars' stations at Vanur, Tittagudi, Chengam, Gingee, and Ulundurpett—*Vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 3,223, dated 2nd December 1878.

68. RATES OF PROCESS SERVICE BATTAs.—The following revision was made in these rates :—

Nature of Process.	Distance from Cusbah Station.	Rates in force in 1877-78.	Rates in force in 1878-79.
Demand Notices, Forms Nos. 1-4 of S.O. No. 277.	Up to 5 miles	Rs. 2	Rs. 2
	Between 5 and 10 miles ...	3	2
	Do. 10 and 15 "	4	3
	Do. 15 and 20 "	5	3
	Do. 20 and 25 "	6	4
	Do. 25 and 30 "	7	4
	Distrainments of movable and immovable property.	As. 8 per diem.	As. 8 per diem.

69. INTEREST ON RYOTWARI ARREARS OF FASLI 1286.—The Collectors were vested with discretion to remit this item in tracts seriously affected by the famine—*Vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 616, dated 8th March 1878 (received 1st April 1878).

This indulgence was extended to the taluks of Tirukoilur, Kallakurchi, and a portion of the Trinomalai Taluk.

70. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PUTTAS.—The Revenue Inspectors were authorized to receive these applications with a view to relieve Tahsildars of this tedious task, which prevented their paying due attention to their more important work, and also with a view to save trouble and expense to ryots—*Vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 4,717, dated 12th October 1877, Standing Order No. 26, new edition.

TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF DECEASED PUTTADARS IN THE NAMES OF THEIR HEIRS.—These cases were ordered to be reported to the Divisional Officers concerned for orders as the deaths occurred, and not to be allowed to accumulate for disposal at the time of Jamabandi, when the Settlement Officer cannot afford to devote so much time as would admit of a fair hearing of the rival claims. (Collector's Circular, dated 11th May 1878, No. 688.)

71. RELINQUISHMENTS OF LAND.—Ryots were allowed to relinquish lands irrespective of arrears of revenue that might be due thereon at the time of relinquishment (*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 31st March 1879, No. 851). In previous years applications for relinquishments were rejected when arrears were due against the putta from which lands were wished to be given up.

72. TANDAL AND VILLAGE ACCOUNT.—Several sums collected by Monigars were misappropriated for a long time and then credited by them in this account. As a check against this irregular practice Monigars were directed to give a serial number to all payments made to them in each fasli, and enter this serial number both in the tandal, and in the ryot's katchat in each year. (Collector's District Circular, dated 4th May 1878.)

73. HYDROMETERS.—All arrack shops were grouped together and 208 hydrometers were supplied, one for each group, for the purpose of preventing the shopkeepers from pleading ignorance of the strength of liquor sold by them, and also with a view to facilitate the testing of the liquor by the inspecting officers.

74. CUSTOMS DUTY ON STILL WINES.—The import duty on all still wines was reduced by the Government of India to 1 rupee per Imperial Gallon (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 2,533, of 13th September 1878). The undermentioned wines were declared to come under the category of still wines in Board's Proceedings, No. 2,704, of 4th October following :—

Sherry.	Madeira.
Port.	Marsalla.
Vermouth.	Ginger, &c.

VEDARNIEM, 4th June 1879.

No. 2,051.

From E. F. WEBSTER, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the administration of this district for the past official year 1878-79, together with the usual statements and the statistical returns.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF LAND SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.—The operations of the scientific Survey and Settlement Departments were not extended to this district. The "Pymaish," or the last Native survey made, was commenced and completed between the years 1826 and 1830.

INAM COMMISSION.—No lands were settled under the Inam Rules during the year under report.

WARDS' ESTATE.—The only estates which remain under the management of the Court of Wards in this district are Vettangudi and Mannargudi. Their financial condition is exhibited in the marginal abstract. Of the two proprietors of the Vettangudi Estate, the eldest, Nallanayaga Ravutha Munda Nayinar, attained his majority in September 1877, but will continue under the Court's wardship till his brother Subbaroya Ravutha Munda Nayinar comes of age in March 1880. The former can read and write Tamil, but it has been decided not to teach him English. The latter who was reading in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Shiyali, having made no progress there, was in September 1878 sent to the Town School at Combaconum, where he has been improving a little. The proprietrix of the Mannargudi Estate, one Guruvammal, is a young widow, now aged twenty. She can read and write Tamil and Telugu. The liabilities of the two estates are shown below:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	
	RS.	RS.	
Vettangudi	18,987	11,171	
Mannargudi	5,325	4,549	

	Debts due by	Debts due to
	RS.	RS.
Vettangudi	1,45,115	16,379
Mannargudi	7,993	2,086

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LAND.—LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.—No advances were made under the provisions of this Act during the year under report.

III. PROTECTION—LOCAL FUNDS ADMINISTRATION.—The working of the Local Fund Boards of the Tanjore and Negapatam Circles has been generally satisfactory. The total number of meetings held during the year in each of them, the number of members that attended, and the average attendance for each meeting are shown in the marginal table. In G.O., 2nd April 1878, No. 619, the Government suggested that a third circle comprising the Mayaveram and Shiyali Taluks should be constituted, but the creation of more circles in a single district was considered by the Board of Revenue as undesirable, inasmuch as the measure "only ends in meetings being generally unattended by experienced Government officers, Revenue or Engineering, and expenditure being delegated to persons who are uneducated in the administration of funds and who are unadvised therein." The Government have signified their approval of the Board's views by recording the papers (*vide* G.O., dated 17th October 1878, No. 1,854).

The transactions of the year under report under Local Funds are given under "Chapter V, Revenue and Finance." The total number of miles of roads constructed and maintained during the year is respectively 46 and 1,178½, and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 19,069 and Rs. 93,188.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.—There are no wild animals in this district.

CATTLE SHOWS.—There have been no cattle shows during the year.

IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—WEATHER AND CROPS.—The season when compared with that of the previous year was on the whole favorable. In the low land or the deltaic parts of the district the agricultural operations were commenced with the freshes brought down the Cauvery and its branches by the south-west monsoon. The freshes though not so high as in the preceding year, were yet regular and seasonable. Owing to their steadiness and the fair supply of rainfall during the months of May to September 1878 the nunjah crops fared well and promised a good yield, but the north-east monsoon not having proved as favorable as was expected the standing crops suffered a little, and consequently the outturn fell below the average. In the upland parts of the district the rainfall of the five months above referred to helped in a great measure the cultivation of both the dry and wet crops in the former half of the year and the yield was moderately good; but owing to the meagre showers during the latter half the dry crops withered and their yield was next to nothing. The general outturn of the district, both dry and wet, was on the whole larger than that of the previous year, though below the average. The subjoined table shows the aggregate rainfall during the year as compared with that of the previous:—

Months.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	...	58
May	3.50	1.63
June	1.28	1.42
July	1.81	1.63
August	1.23	5.79
September	5.64	5.95
October	10.31	4.02
November	12.59	5.56
December	13.54	2.00
January	3.15	22
February	...	...
March	13	2.30
	53.18	31.10

CATTLE-DISEASE.—The condition of the cattle during the year was generally healthy. They had sufficient pasture for their food. But they suffered as usual from mouth and foot diseases. The mortality among them during the year was 44,694 against 44,521 in the previous year.

Madras Measures per Rupee.			
	1877-78.	1878-79.	
Rice { 1st Sort	4.46	4.97	
{ 2nd "	5.02	5.33	
Paddy { 1st "	9.64	11.01	
{ 2nd "	11.00	12.00	
Cumbu	8.75	9.50	
Ragi	8.25	10.00	
Varagu	15.47	16.89	
Cholun	7.42	8.59	
Horse-grain	5.40	7.21	

PRICES.—From the marginal comparative table it will be seen that the prices of all grains, both wet and dry, have fallen in the year under report owing partly to the outturn of the year having been larger than that of the previous year as already stated and partly to the absence of special demands from other districts.

WAGES.—The condition of the laboring classes in Tanjore has been fairly prosperous throughout the year. Agriculture, Public Works, and the Railway have all contributed to provide them with employment. The rates of wages of ordinary and skilled laborers as obtained in June and December 1878 are given in the margin, and those of agricultural laborers as obtaining in the rural parts of the district are shown in the Statistical Return No. 7.

CULTIVATION.—The cultivated area and the revenue therefrom for both the past and the preceding years are given in the following comparative abstract, from which it will be seen that there is an increase of 9,193 acres in area and Rs. 71,689 in revenue above the area and revenue of the previous year, due to the favorable character of the season:—

Items.	1877-78.		1878-79.		INCREASE.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Dry	190,829	2,81,470	196,200	2,93,053	5,371	16,583
Wet	726,854	36,86,813	730,676	37,41,919	3,822	55,106
Total ...	917,683	39,68,283	926,876	40,39,972	9,193	71,689

SPECIAL PRODUCTS.—The limited extent to which these products (cotton, indigo, and sugarcane) are grown in Tanjore is given in the following table. The increase of 535 acres in the cultivated area under these products is due also to the favorable aspects of the season :—

—	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Cotton	3,689	4,051	362	...
Indigo	542	707	165	...
Sugarcane	144	152	8	...
Total ...	4,375	4,910	535	...

MINERAL RESOURCES.—There are none.

TRADE.—The import trade was dull owing to the demand for betelnuts having been less in consequence of the previous year's stock having remained unsold and the merchants of Negapatam having found it advantageous to import foreign cotton piece-goods and twists at Tuticorin instead of at Negapatam, and thence carry them by rail to the latter place; but, on the other hand, the export trade was active as dyed goods were extensively exported to Acheen and Penang; and the price of grain in the Ceylon market having been somewhat high, indents were made on the Tanjore granary, and rice and paddy to the extent of 1,128,668 cwt. valued at Rs. 6,27,84,623 were exported during the year against 499,553 cwt. valued at Rs. 29,07,979 in the preceding year.

DISTRICT POST.—The District Post grant for the year under report is Rs. 431-2-8 per mensem, or Rs. 5,174 per annum as shown below :—

	Per Mensem.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1. For 50 district delivery peons at Rs. 6-8-0 each	325	0	0
2. For 8 " " at " 5-0-0 "	40	0	0
3. Allowance to Pattamanigars and others in charge of twenty-six village receiving-houses in the Tanjore Taluk at Rs. 2 each	52	0	0
Contingencies	14	2	8
Total ...	431	2	8

The above establishment is as reorganized by the Postmaster-General. The twenty-six receiving-houses which were opened (on 1st October 1878) in certain villages of the Tanjore Taluk as an experimental measure, in lieu of the same number of houses incorporated with the Imperial Post in the Combaconum Taluk, have worked satisfactorily. The number of bearing and paid covers was respectively 1,860 and 5,367, and the value of postage labels affixed on the paid covers (5,367) amounted to Rs. 246-8-0. Out of the total grant of Rs. 5,174 above referred to, only Rs. 4,784* were actually spent in the working of the District Post System.

	RS.
* Establishment	4,714
Famine Batta	63
Contingencies	7
Total ...	4,784

V. REVENUE AND FINANCE—GENERAL EFFECTS OF TAXATION.—The Madras License Tax Act III of 1878 was brought into operation on 1st April 1878. The number that was subjected to this new enactment was 6,797, and the amount collected during the year Rs. 60,784. The number of appeals which were preferred to the Collector under Section 16 of the Act was forty, of which seventeen were for reduction of assessment and twenty-three for exemption from any assessment whatever. The tax is punctually paid. The following table shows the extent to which the payment of this tax as well as that of land revenue and land cess has affected per head of the population and of the tax-payers :—

—	Amount of Collections.	Per Head of Population (1,973,731).	Per Head of Tax-payers.	Number of Tax-payers.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Land Revenue	42,03,883 0 0	2 2 1	30 5 2	138,644
Land Cess	3,01,182 0 0	0 2 5	2 2 9	
License Tax	60,784 0 0	0 0 6	8 15 1	

IMPERIAL SOURCES.—The revenue from all sources during the year amounted, as shown below, to Rs. 57,34,106 (Salt Revenue being excluded as per Board's Proceedings, 29th January 1879, No. 237). This amount is in excess of the previous year's revenue by Rs. 2,85,440, which is the net result of a gross increase of Rs. 3,36,869 under all the heads except Land Revenue, and a decrease of Rs. 51,429 under the latter head. The variations under each head will be noticed below :—

—	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue	42,55,312	42,03,883	...	51,429
2. Abkari	3,94,161	4,79,685	85,524	...
3. License Tax	...	60,784	60,784	...
4. Sea Customs	2,01,896	3,21,829	1,19,933	...
5. Land Customs	47,987	74,038	26,051	...
6. Stamps ... { Judicial	3,48,809	3,71,408	22,599	...
Non-Judicial	2,00,501	2,22,479	21,978	...
Total ...	54,48,666	57,34,106	2,85,440	...

LAND REVENUE.—Under this head there is a decrease of Rs. 51,429, which is the net result of an increase of Rs. 16,171 in the current collections, due to increased cultivation, and of a decrease of Rs. 67,600 in the arrear collections, due to there having been less arrears to be collected at the beginning of the current fasli. The extent to which coercive processes were issued in the collection of revenue is shown below :—

—	1877-78.	1878-79.
Number of defaulters whose property was attached ... No.	4,972	7,398
Arrears for which the property was attached ... Rs.	1,39,938	1,92,773
Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold No.	938	1,172
Arrears for which the property was sold ... Rs.	32,098	41,017
Value of property sold ... { Real property	10,638	12,237
Personal do.	12,414	17,418
Total Rs. ...	23,052	29,655

ABKARI.—This item of revenue has been leased out for three years as shown in the margin for an annual rental of Rs. 4,92,000. The increase of Rs. 85,524 under this head is due to the increased rental of the toddy and arrack farms.

LICENSE TAX.—This is a new source of income introduced in the year by the License Tax Act III of 1878.

SEA CUSTOMS.—The increase of Rs. 1,19,933 under this head is the result in the net of—

- A decrease of Rs. 25,977 in the import duty.
- Do. do. 205 in miscellaneous items.
- An increase of Rs. 1,46,115 in the export duty.

The increase under *c* is due to increased exportation of rice and paddy to Ceylon, and the decrease under *a* is due to less importation of Foreign betelnut and cotton piece-goods and twists and other articles. The decrease under *b* being small calls for no particular remark.

LAND CUSTOMS.—The increase of Rs. 26,051 under this head is the net result of—

- (a). An increase of Rs. 31,097 in the Karikal grain duty.
- (b). A decrease of Rs. 5,761 in the import duty.

The fluctuations are due to the same causes as explained under Sea Customs.

STAMPS, JUDICIAL.—The increase of Rs. 2,259 under this head is due to increased litigation.

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.—The increase of Rs. 21,978 under this head is due to active operations in trade.

LOCAL FUNDS.—The transactions of the Local Funds constituted under Act IV of 1871 are shown in the following abstract. From this it will be seen that the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,57,798, which, with the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, aggregated Rs. 9,86,127. The expenditure during the year, which amounted to Rs. 5,05,112, leaves a balance of Rs. 4,81,015 at its close:—

Receipts.		RS.
1. Allotments from General Revenue	...	30,787
2. Proceeds from Land-cess	...	3,01,182
3. Revenue from Charitable Endowments	...	2,96,896
4. Miscellaneous items	...	28,933
		<u>6,57,798</u>
Add balance on 1st April 1878	...	3,28,329
	Total	<u>9,86,127</u>
Expenditure.		
1. Public Works	...	1,64,275
2. Education	...	30,767
3. Sanitation and Medical Services	...	3,05,433
4. Miscellaneous and Debt Accounts	...	4,637
		<u>5,05,112</u>
Balance on 1st April 1879	...	<u>4,81,015</u>

The expenditure of Rs. 1,64,275 under Public Works is distributed as follows:—

	RS.
Communications	1,16,161
Public Works Supervision	28,141
Repairs of Chuttrums, &c.	7,261
Conservancy of Avenues and Tools and Plant	12,337
Contribution to the Mayaveram Municipality for the construction of a road from within the limits of the town to the Railway Station	375

The expenditure of Rs. 30,767 under Education is made up of Rs. 16,407, the cost of schools established by the Local Fund Boards:—

	RS.
Cost of Schools attached to Rajah's Chuttrums	2,540
Cost of Educational Inspection	3,826
Salary and Results Grants to Village Schools	7,994

The expenditure of Rs. 3,05,433 under Sanitation and Medical Services consists of the charge under:—

	RS.
1. Public and Chuttrum Dispensaries under the superintendence of Local Fund Boards	16,976
2. Vaccination Establishment	6,396
3. Scavenging Establishment and Improving water-supply	39,513
4. Up-keep of Chuttrums and Bungalows	2,35,184
5. Contributions to Municipalities and other Miscellaneous charges	7,364

SPECIAL FUNDS.—The various items, of which this main head is composed of, are—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| I. Jungle Conservancy Fund. | V. Canal and Ferry Fund. |
| II. Pound Fund. | VI. Village Service Fund. |
| III. Surplus Pound Fund. | VII. Irrigation Cess Fund. |
| IV. Endowment Fund. | |

The transactions under each of these will be noticed *seriatim*.

Jungle Conservancy Fund.—The chief sources from which the revenue under this head is derived are the Kodikarai and Shealli jungles. The receipts and charges under this head are as shown below:—

	RS.
Balance on 1st April 1878	6,165
Receipts during the year	4,902
	<u>11,067</u>
Expenditure during the year	4,956
	<u>6,111</u>
Balance on 1st April 1879	

Pound Fund.—The total number of cattle impounded during the year in the 155 pounds is 147,923. The receipts and charges are as shown below:—

	RS.
Balance on 1st April 1878	4,140
Receipts during the year	27,176
	<u>31,316</u>
Expenditure during the year	28,075
	<u>3,241</u>
Balance	

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 28,075, Rs. 12,337 represent the actual charges incurred on account of the up-keep of the 155 cattle pounds above referred to and of the remainder (Rs. 15,738) Rs. 7,869 represent the contributions for agricultural services in the Chingleput District, Rs. 7,869 to Local and Municipal Funds for application to purposes of general utility.

Surplus Pound Fund.—This branch of the Special Funds was abolished under G.O., 1st June 1878, No. 827, communicated in Board's Proceedings, 3rd July following, Miscellaneous No. 6,511; the transactions under it being included under Cattle Pound Fund. The sum of Rs. 4,140, which appears under receipts and expenditure in Statement No. 10 of the old forms, is the balance left on 1st April 1878 under Cattle Pound Fund, but transferred to Surplus Pound Fund previous to the receipt of the above orders.

Endowment Fund.—There are no transactions under this head during the year, except the balance of Rs. 195 which remained in hand at the beginning of the year, and which was credited to the Local Funds owing to the six chuttrums which were under private management during 1877-78, having been transferred to the Local Boards (under G.O., 8th December 1878, No. 247) only in April 1879.

Canal and Ferry Fund.—The transactions under this fund are as follow:—

	RS.
Balance on 1st April 1878	23,806
Receipts during the year	6,828
	<u>30,634</u>
Expenditure during the year	2,701
	<u>27,932</u>
Balance	

The large balance which is being left year after year under this fund attracted the attention of Government in February 1878, and proposals were called for for utilizing it. In August 1878 it was proposed that the Road No. 63 between Kallimodu and Pamani in the Tiruturaipundi Taluk, which was in very bad order, should be reformed and an estimate for Rs. 17,600 was submitted

In G.O., dated 20th November 1878, No. 1,859, and sanctioned; but the necessary allotment of funds not having been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department the work was not commenced within the year under report.

Village Service Fund.—The transactions under this fund which are shown below call for no particular remark, inasmuch as the fund consists of a deduction from the gross collections of land revenue for the remuneration of the village establishment :—

	RS.
Balance on 1st April 1878	—22,401
Receipts during the year	2,99,777
Total Receipts	2,77,376
Expenditure during the year	2,72,278
Balance	5,098

Irrigation Cess Fund.—This fund is formed by a voluntary cess paid by Mirassidars for the establishment entertained to regulate the distribution of water to their irrigating channels. Its transactions are shown below and call for no remark :—

	RS.
Balance on 1st April 1878	5
Receipts during the year	312
Total Receipts	317
Expenditure during the year	247
Balance	70

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.—PUBLIC HEALTH.—The public health during the year under report was good. From the subjoined abstract it will be seen that the mortality from cholera, small-pox, fever, and other diseases was small when compared with that of the past two years :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Cholera	9,753	9,455	2,273
Small-pox	1,647	14,239	5,722
Fever	4,743	6,183	5,792
Other diseases	38,082	47,307	37,432
Total	54,225	77,184	51,219

EMIGRATION.—The emigration registered to the different colonies during the year is noted in the margin. Of the total number of emigrants (1,731) 536 embarked from the French port of Karikal and the rest from Negapatam, the destination of the former being Mauritius and Martinique and of the latter the Straits Settlements.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.—DISTRICT PRESS.—The working of the District Press has been fairly satisfactory, and it has maintained its usefulness and efficiency. From the figures given in the margin it will be seen that there is an increase in the value of work turned out during the year, which is due chiefly to the additional employment given by the working of the License Tax Act; the increase in the cash receipts is due to the enhanced rate charged for private work under G.O., 27th February 1879, No. 489,* and the decrease in the charges is due to the absence of payment of famine batta to the Press establishment. Deducting the charges from the value of work turned out a clear net profit of Rs. 10,607 has accrued to Government, of which Rs. 1,752 represent the actual cash receipts, and the rest the value of Government work not paid for.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.—The Rajah's Chattrams under the management of the Local Fund Board have as usual continued to afford relief to the indigent poor and distressed travellers of this and the adjoining districts. The number that was relieved during the year was 1,798,210 against 1,702,357 in the preceding year, the increase of 95,853 in the former being very probably due to the closing of Government relief houses that existed in the previous year. The wealthy Mirassidars have also contributed to the relief of the poor.

* Communicated in Board's Proceedings, 14th March 1879, Miscellaneous No. 2,445.

TRICHINOPOLY, 18th June 1879.

No. 202.

From C. A. BIRD, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of the district for the official year 1878-79, together with the usual returns, as also the new statistical returns prepared in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the several Proceedings of the Board on the subject.

2. In obedience to the directions contained in Board's Proceedings, dated 6th April 1877, No. 1,548, I shall dwell on the subjects in the order pointed out therein, numbering consecutively all the subjects ranged under each of the major heads.

PART II.

CHAPTER II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.—SUBJECT NO. I. ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.—There has been no change in the number of villages in the year. The marginal memorandum shows the number of Government and Zemindari and entire Inam villages in each of the five taluks in the district. The following statement shows the number of

	Government Villages.	Zemindari Villages.	Entire Inam Villages.	Total.
Trichinopoly	386	...	50	436
Meseri	189	22	23	234
Kulitalai	99	93	55	247
Perambalur	217	22	9	248
Udiarpolliem	364	96	19	479

Puttas issued in Fasli 1287, distinguishing the fresh from old puttas, and the latter into those which were modified by additional entries and those which remained unaltered. The increase in the number of fresh puttas arose chiefly from the ryots having largely taken up lands which were relinquished during the late famine :—

Faslis.	Number of Fresh Puttas.	Old Puttas modified by additional entries.	Old Puttas not altered.	Total.
1287	2,956	35,249	102,913	141,118
1288	4,547	27,992	111,225	143,764
	Increase. 1,591	Decrease. 7,257	Increase. 8,312	Net Increase. 2,646

	Total Ayacut inclusive of Poramboke. ACRES.
Udiarpolliem	119,179
Aryalur	38,450
Tunaiyur	26,802
Marganapuri	124,813
Kadaiyur	91,242
Kattupatur	6,714
Entire Inams	148,751
Sundry do.	84,535

4. The total cultivable area of the permanently-settled estates (zemindaris) and of the entire and sundry Inams in the district is given in the margin. The total area that was actually cultivated in the entire Inam villages and in sundry Inams was 108,947 acres. Of this 23,476 were irrigated and 85,471 unirrigated. The cultivated area of the zemindaris I have not been able to ascertain.

143 acres Government land bought in at the sale for arrears of revenue and resold.

5. The marginal entry shows the total extent of Government lands alienated during the year.

6. **SUBJECT NO. II. LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.**—All possible efforts were made to give effect to the intention of Government for improving private farms. The ryots were at first afraid to avail themselves of the benefit the Act offered in consequence of the tedious processes which borrowing under the Act involved. When these difficulties were removed in anticipation of famine, and the benevolent intention of Government made known widely among the ryots, nearly 400 applications were received in 1877-78; and while inspection reports and recommendations were being received from the Tahsildars and Divisional Officers, in consequence of the orders conveyed in G.O., No. 2,137-A, Famine Relief, dated 5th October 1877, that advances should not be made in cases where, from the fact of the famine pressing heavily, the money lent was more likely to be spent for the necessities of life than for the improvement of land, no payment was made. Since then there has been no application under the Act, although printed forms are available in every taluk, and the Tahsildars are directed to afford every facility for ryots applying, and this state of things will probably continue until a few intelligent ryots set the example and benefit by the Act, when the generality of the ryots, who more or less are illiterate, will come forward and then more favorable results may be expected.

7. SUBJECT No. III. CONSERVANCY OF RIVERS.—The conservancy of the Cauvery and the Coleroon are entirely in the hands of the Public Works Department. There occurred no breaches in the river embankments during the year. The supply in the rivers has been fair throughout the year. The items of expenditure on account of the conservancy of the rivers are—(1) repair of embankment; (2) planting and rooting out nanal; (3) construction and repair of stone groynes, modasals, &c.; (4) construction and repair of sluices. The total expenditure under all these heads during the year amounted to Rs. 37,148-0-5. The following statement shows the expenditure under each item. In thirty-one different places the embankments were repaired; in twenty the repairs have been completed. Out of eight nanal plantations seven have been completed. The construction and repair of eight stone groynes and two sluices were commenced, and the whole were completed with the exception of one groyne:—

REPAIR OF EMBANKMENT.		PLANTING AND ROOTING OUT NANAL.		CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF GROYNES.		CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF SLUICES.	
No. of Works.	Amount expended.	No. of Works.	Amount expended.	No. of Works.	Amount expended.	No. of Works.	Amount expended.
31	RS. 23,416	8	RS. 8,378	8	RS. 4,986	2	RS. 366

8. The subjoined statement shows the important irrigating channels from the Cauvery and the Coleroon and the revenue under them arranged them talukwar:—

Name of Irrigating Channels.		IRRIGABLE AREA.		CULTIVATED.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment inclusive of that levied on 2nd Crop.
Trichinopoly	Wyakondan	ACS. 25,154	RS. 1,15,193	ACS. 24,775	RS. 1,27,058
	Ramavoitalai	1,426	5,938	1,426	6,576
	Yellandovoitalai	1,925	10,091	1,925	11,779
	Pudu Iyenvoikal	3,498	17,439	3,495	21,073
	Vadakienvoikal	3,807	21,959	3,693	28,460
	Terku Iyenvoikal	3,081	16,901	3,077	21,224
	Peruvalaivoikal	8,960	37,508	8,950	43,046
	Nattuvoikal	3,464	18,920	3,462	20,018
	Malatarvoikal	2,698	11,233	2,697	13,228
	Pangunivoikal	6,105	22,442	6,096	26,120
Total		60,118	2,77,624	59,596	3,18,582
Musiri	Musiri Nattuvoikal	1,939	11,651	1,939	11,651
	Tottum Periyavoikal	1,349	8,504	1,349	8,504
	Do. Sinnuavoikal	1,649	10,812	1,634	10,728
	Ayaur	32	160	32	160
Total		4,969	31,127	4,954	31,043
Kulitalai	Marudur Nattuvoikal	5,689	38,574	5,679	38,516
	Kistnarayapuramvoikal	1,278	7,844	1,259	7,779
	Nangupuramvoikal	2,355	11,995	2,352	11,981
	Ambravatti	2,438	6,241	2,433	6,231
Total		11,760	64,654	11,723	64,507
Udiarpolliem	Ponnary Channel	4,003	14,907	3,730	14,107
Grand Total		80,850	3,88,312	80,003	4,28,239

In the Trichinopoly Taluk alone the customary labor, which the ryots had formerly been contributing towards the conservancy of the channels, has, at their own request, been converted into a money payment. This voluntary cess forms the fund from which the establishment for the conservancy of the channel heads and for the distribution of water is maintained. In the other taluks the channel conservancy is kept up entirely by the labor furnished by the ryots. The ryots under some of these channels are desirous of getting the customary labor commuted into money payment. The ryots under the Srinivasanallur channel in the Musiri Taluk have offered to pay in money instead of, as hitherto, contributing labor for the conservancy of the channel, and their application has been submitted to Board for sanction. This voluntary cess fund has been of the greatest use in the Trichinopoly Taluk, the savings having been utilized in providing shutters with lock and key, and even for removing silt occasionally in the bed of the channels whenever the emergency of the work did not permit the delay attending its being included in the Public Works Department Irrigation Budget and sanctioned. In 1869 new shutters were provided with lock and key to all the sluices under the Wyakurondan, the Aiyar and the Peruvalai channels from this fund, as the Public Works Department officers put off this work year after year. A sum of Rs. 8,000 of this fund is invested in Government loans, so that it may serve as a resource to fall back on in any year in which the receipts may not be sufficient for the maintenance of the conservancy establishment and for the construction of the necessary corambeos or mud dams for the diversion of water into the irrigating channels. The advantage of this voluntary cess over the old system of contribution of labor in the present time appears evident, the reasons being that the village heads do not now possess the same influence over the ryots so as to enable them to collect and send laborers to the work as their ancestors did, nor do they show the same interest in this work.

9. Thus, where this system is not in vogue there is a short supply of water in the channel except during the freshes. This state of things continues in the Musiri and Kulitalai Taluks. But the ryots are beginning to feel the necessity for some Government officer being directly made responsible for the efficient working of the channel, and are coming forward to get their contribution of customary labor commuted into a money cess as noticed above.

10. CHAPTER III. PROTECTION—SUBJECT No. IV. DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.—The only jungle worth mentioning in the district lies on the Patchamalai Hills. Tigers, cheetahs, and bears are found there, but are rare. The hill people are said to have learnt the use of, and to have provided themselves with, fire-arms for protection against these wild beasts, and thus loss of life from this cause has for many years past been reduced to a minimum. Three tigers were killed during the year; the sum of Rs. 94 has been disbursed on that account in rewards.

The total number of deaths by snake-bite during the year is 156 against 154 in the previous year. Nine hundred and seven dogs have been killed in the two Municipalities, and the sum of Rs. 129 expended in rewards for the same.

11. CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—SUBJECT No. V. CATTLE SHOWS.—There have been no cattle shows in this district for the last twenty years. One or two exhibitions appear to have been held in this district prior to that in which agricultural products, cattle, &c., were exhibited.

Months.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
April	0.19	3.27	3.08	..
May	3.92	3.15	..	0.77
June	0.89	1.21	0.32	..
July	0.48	4.72	4.24	..
August	1.19	4.25	3.06	..
September	7.58	5.09	..	2.49
October	11.46	4.91	..	6.55
November	5.26	2.99	..	2.27
December	5.46	0.93	..	4.53
January	1.46	0.25	..	1.21
February	..	..	..	..
March	..	2.29	2.29	..
Total	37.89	33.66	4.23	17.22
Net	..	..	..	4.23

12. SUBJECT No. VI. WEATHER.—The marginal entry shows the quantity of rain that fell during the year under review as compared with the previous year. The total quantity this year has been 33.66 inches against 37.89 in the preceding year. For the first half-year, i.e., from April to September, the south-west monsoon continued steady, and the rains were general and fairly distributed over the district, and the ryots entertained hopes of plentiful harvest. But since the month of October, although the north-east monsoon then burst, the rains fell neither frequently nor generally. This failure was a great disappointment to the agriculturists, as nearly two-thirds of the dry cultivation generally depend on the north-east monsoon as far as this district is concerned. In October and November the rains were not only scanty, but partial also. In December, January, and February the rains failed

altogether. There were here and there a few drizzling showers not worth mentioning. The dry crops which the north-east monsoon used to bring to maturity were either entirely lost or yielded a very small return. The ryots in this district cannot afford to cultivate all their putta lands at once; some of them are cultivated in the south-west monsoon, and some during north-east monsoon. In some cases two crops also are secured, but such instances are very rare. According to the cultivation returns of the year 15 per cent. of the dry cultivation was both sown and harvested during

		Dry Acres.	Wet Acres.
April 1878	...	717	1,819
May	...	975	1,740
June	...	8,952	6,854
July	...	87,247	21,150
August	...	131,734	15,850
September	...	184,748	34,678
October	...	111,395	24,573
November	...	68,866	8,754
December	...	36,569	4,694
January 1879	...	13,976	1,577
February	...	17,778	703
March	...	5,885	1,457
Total	...	668,752	126,849

want of supply to the tanks, and in some cases only was remission granted as the ryots similarly failed to apply for it in time in expectation of rain. The wet crops under the river channels yielded a fair average except under one channel in the Kulitalai Taluk, wherein the supply was small in consequence of the head of the channel having become silted up, and the attempts to direct the supply through a new cut made at the expense of the ryots proved of very little avail.

13. **SUBJECT No. VII. CULTIVATION AREA.**—The total cultivable area of Government lands in the district is 1,320,787 acres; of this 313,650 acres are waste, the rest 1,007,137 acres are held under putta. An extent of 817,372 acres, both irrigated and unirrigated, were actually cultivated during the year; the rest 189,765 acres were left fallow and paid for by the ryots. Of the 817,372 acres that were actually cultivated 173,026 acres were irrigated lands, i.e., wet and permanently improved dry, the rest 644,346 acres were unirrigated. The total cultivated area bears a percentage of 81.16 and the waste 18.84 to the whole putta holdings.

14. The total remission granted on account of wet waste and shavy during the year amounted to Rs. 11,265 (wet waste Rs. 5,534 and shavy Rs. 5,731). Although the crops failed more or less at the end of one important channel in the Kulitalai Taluk, no remission was granted for lands under the river channels, but for wet waste and shavy under rain-fed tanks alone. The failure of crops was mostly in the Mannalparai, part of the Kulitalai Taluk, in the Illuppur, part of the Trichinopoly Taluk, and in the south-west portion of the Udiarpolliem Taluk. A comparative statement showing the extent of cultivation during the year under report and in the preceding year is given below. The increase of 11,250 acres in the extent of dry cultivation is due to the good showers at the sowing season. The decrease of 1,312 acres in the extent of wet cultivation is due to want of supply to the rain-fed tanks in the latter part of the year:—

Items.	1877-78.		1878-79.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Dry	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Wet	657,502	6,31,285	668,752	6,37,208	11,250	5,923	...	...
	128,161	6,31,807	126,849	6,25,014	..	..	1,312	6,793
Total	785,663	12,63,092	795,601	12,62,222	11,250	5,923	1,312	6,793

Item.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Cotton	36,713	42,031	41,986
Indigo	424	803	934
Sugar-cane	1,761	1,187	1,931

15. **SPECIAL PRODUCTS.**—There has been a gradual falling off in the extents of cotton, indigo, and sugar-cane cultivation for some years, but there was a little improvement this year as a reference to the marginal entry will show.

The high prices of food grains for the past twelve or thirteen years appear to have dissuaded the ryots from extending the cultivation of the special products to any great degree.

Food Grains.	Area.	Average Outturn per Acre in Lbs.
Paddy	169,329	1,836
Cumbu	193,657	449
Cholum	140,427	449
Varagu	107,401	760
Ragi	105,553	740
Dholl	27,971	376
Samai	19,541	294
Mochai pulse	5,269	271
Black gram (Oolunda)	2,157	316
Green gram	2,093	321
Tinsi (Italian millet)	1,787	314
Horse gram	25,814	402
Oil-seeds	26,095	395

16. **SUBJECT No. VIII. CROPS.**—The principal food crops arranged according to the area covered by them as also horse gram and oil seeds are given in the margin with the average outturn of each crop per acre during the year.

17. **SUBJECT No. IX. WAGES.**—The new Statistical Return No. VII shows the wages for skilled and unskilled labor and the hire of cattle, &c., for each taluk. Skilled labor and hire for draft bullocks are dearest in the Udiarpolliem Taluk. The return shows the general rates of wages which, however, may fluctuate a little according to the circumstances of demand and supply.

18. **SUBJECT No. X. FOOD PRICES.**—The new Statistical Return No. IX shows the value of food grains and other products in the district, as also ploughing bullocks, sheep, &c. The prices are as they prevailed at the end of the official year. The calculations have been correctly made from the price currents received from the taluks. The quantities are represented in maunds of 80 lbs. The marginal statement shows the prices of all food grains during the year as compared with the preceding year. It cannot be said that the prices in the year came down to their normal state. The food grains have been selling dearer than in ordinary years, although not at the famine rates. If the north-east monsoon had not failed, prices would, without doubt, have improved. A statement showing the highest and lowest prices that prevailed in the year at the Tahsildars' and Sub-Magistrates' stations is given

	1877-78. Madras Mea- sures per Rupee.	1878-79. Madras Mea- sures per Rupee.
Rice, 1st sort	4.52	5.56
Do. 2nd "	4.99	5.95
Paddy, 1st sort	9.76	12.02
Do. 2nd "	11.31	13.42
Horse gram	6.19	8.51
Cholum	10.34	11.20
Cumbu	9.64	12.57
Ragi	8.68	11.99
Varagu	20.76	19.46
Salt	8.66	7.61
Wheat	4.09	3.89
Oolunda	5.55	5.93

Name of the Station.	Highest or Lowest.	RICE.				PADDY.				HOUSE GRAM.		CHOUDAM.	
		1st Sort.		2nd Sort.		1st Sort.		2nd Sort.		Month.	Local Measures per Rupee.	Month.	Local Measures per Rupee.
		Month.	Local Measures per Rupee.	Month.	Local Measures per Rupee.	Month.	Local Measures per Rupee.	Month.	Local Measures per Rupee.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Trichinopoly	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	March .. November.	7-10 5-19	March .. July ..	7-30 6-43	March .. July ..	14-54 10-53	March .. July ..	14-86 11-02	March .. July ..	12-46 7-42	October .. July ..	10-59 6-32
2. Lalgudi	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	.. ..	.. ..	March .. July ..	7-81 4-52	.. ..	.. ..	October .. July ..	16-20 10-64	March .. August ..	11-87 6-50	.. ..	.. ..
3. Musiri	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	March ..	7-75 6-09	March .. July ..	8-00 6-25	March .. July ..	16-25 10-09	March .. July ..	16-50 11-05	March .. August ..	12-00 6-76	.. ..	.. ..
4. Kulitalai	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	March ..	7-15 5-00	March .. June ..	7-53 6-02	March .. July ..	16-75 10-50	February .. July ..	11-05 11-06	March .. July ..	12-00 7-00	September .. July and August.	7-25 7-00
5. Mannalparai	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	March ..	5-66	March ..	6-03	March ..	13-32	March ..	14-32	March ..	11-00	January ..	16-00
6. Perambalur	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	September.	5-00	July ..	5-03	August and December.	10-50	August ..	11-00	July ..	6-87	July and August.	7-00
7. Turaiyur	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	February and March.	6-50	February and March.	7-09	May, February, and March.	14-00	February and March.	16-00	February, March, April, and June.	10-00	January ..	8-66
8. Udiarpolliem	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	July ..	4-16	July ..	4-51	July ..	9-25	July ..	10-12	April to September.	7-00	June ..	4-50
9. Kelapalur	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	April ..	5-58	March ..	7-70	April ..	14-48	February ..	16-01	March ..	11-38	December and March.	24-83
		July ..	5-23	July ..	5-69	July ..	11-38	July ..	11-89	April to September.	7-24	July and August.	7-24
		.. ..	.. ..	March ..	6-22	.. ..	.. ..	March ..	14-83	March ..	15-26	.. ..	.. ..
		.. ..	.. ..	July ..	4-76	.. ..	.. ..	July ..	11-20	July, October and November.	9-00	.. ..	.. ..
		January and February.	5-04	February and March.	6-16	January and February.	11-77	February ..	15-41	February ..	11-20	February and March.	26-89
		.. ..	.. ..	July and August.	4-43	.. ..	.. ..	July ..	10-64	November.	5-89	Dec. and January.	11-20

Name of the Station.	Highest or Lowest.	CUMBU.		VARAGOO.		RAGI.		SALT.		WHEAT.		ULUNDU.	
		Month.		Month.		Month.		Month.		Month.		Month.	
		Local Measures per Rupee.	Local Measures per Rupee.	Local Measures per Rupee.	Local Measures per Rupee.	Local Measures per Rupee.	Local Measures per Rupee.	Local Measures per Rupee.	Local Measures per Rupee.	Local Measures per Rupee.	Local Measures per Rupee.	Local Measures per Rupee.	Local Measures per Rupee.
1. Trichinopoly	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	February ..	12-08 7-08	March ..	18-00 12-31	October ..	12-91 7-33	December to March.	8-00 7-50	March ..	4-85 4-25	June ..	6-83 5-59
2. Lalgudi	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	December to March.	7-50 7-00	April, May, July, August, and October.	3-75 3-25	May ..	6-10 5-00
3. Musiri	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	November ..	16-70 12-00	October ..	24-00 24-00	October ..	15-50 9-00	December to March.	8-00 7-60	March ..	4-50 3-95	June ..	6-37 5-00
4. Kulitalai	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	December ..	14-09 12-94	January ..	.. ..	May ..	14-84 12-00	April to November.	8-03 8-00	October ..	3-84 3-84	December ..	6-50 6-25
5. Mannalparai	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	March ..	14-00	January to March.	13-33	October ..	13-50	April to February.	8-00	November ..	5-00	June ..	7-00
6. Perambalur	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	January ..	7-00	In April only.	13-33	July ..	7-37	May, June, and September to March.	8-00	May ..	4-00	March ..	5-00
7. Turaiyur	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	March ..	14-00	February ..	28-00	February and March.	14-00	July and August.	8-00	April ..	3-50	February and March.	6-25
8. Udiarpolliem	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	August ..	8-00	June ..	7-71	June ..	4-82	April to June.	8-27	Uniform rate.	3-50	December ..	4-62
9. Kelapalur	{ Highest.. Lowest.. }	November ..	15-52	January to March.	24-83	October ..	16-55	August to November.	7-24	April ..	4-65	March ..	6-72
		July ..	8-79	April and May.	20-69	July ..	8-79	April, May, November and December.	8-96	June to March.	4-14	January ..	5-17
		October ..	17-67	February ..	35-86	January and February.	17-93	March ..	7-68	April ..	3-38	January ..	8-96
		September ..	11-63	September ..	15-69	September.	8-96	March ..	6-72	July and January.	2-94	March ..	6-84
		April, May, October, January, & February.	13-44	February ..	26-88	January ..	15-33	April, May, December, February, and March.	6-02	April to October, December, to March.	3-36	April and May.	6-72
		August ..	9-00	July to September.	13-44	August ..	8-40	September ..	6-02	November ..	3-23	October to December.	6-04

19. **SUBJECT No. XI. CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.**—The new Statistical Return No. X shows the number of live and dead agricultural stock in the year. The Tahsildars have reported that the figures are approximately correct. The total population of the district according to the census is 1,200,408. The marginal entry shows the population and live and dead agricultural stock per square mile.

20. **SUBJECT No. XII. MANUFACTURES.**—Statement No. XII of the new statistical returns shows the manufactures in the district with number of individuals engaged in it. Under the item "number of workmen in small works or independent artisans" are entered those workmen whose houses are their workshops and by whom the people get their works executed. In the Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd March 1879, No. 760, it is stated (under G, Manufactures) that laborers and artisans who do not work in factories or workshops need not appear in the statement. If this is insisted upon, I fear I shall have no figures to enter in this statement. The only workshops and factory in the district are those kept up by the Railway Company and by the Abkari renters. The number of hands engaged in them all cannot exceed 500 at the outside. The looms are all in the weavers' own houses and all the members of the family, young and old, male and female, are engaged at them. The Board's order seems to imply the exclusion of these workmen also. I have however entered these figures as they give an idea of the number of people that depend upon manufactures for their subsistence. I find it difficult to express the denomination of the estimated outturn of all works as is required by the Board (*vide* their Proceedings, dated 22nd March 1879, No. 760,) because the number of workmen include ironsmiths, goldsmiths, carpenters, stonecutters, sculptors, sawers, bricklayers, &c., and I have therefore expressed the annual outturn of all works in rupees.

In connection with manufactures it may not be out of place to detail here how they manufacture earthen bangles which the native females wear, and which is in consequence largely purchased in the country and which provides work for a class of people who but for this would have none.

There is a particular kind of earth found in parts of the district which serves for making bangles. The earth is scraped and soaked in water and this water is allowed to drip through a chatty perforated in order to let the water escape.

A well-beaten and hardened bed of clay about three inches deep is prepared by the side, and in this bed the impregnated water falls and is allowed to dry. Before it is perfectly dry it is cut with a knife into cakes 3 or 4 inches square and taken off the field when quite dry. These cakes when put over a fire melt, and are manufactured into bangles with very simple iron instruments.

I have not had time to discover the chemical properties of the soil from which these bangles are made.

21. **SUBJECT No. XIII. MINERAL RESOURCES.**—There are no mines in this district worth mentioning. In the north-west part where the borders of this and Salem District meet iron ores are found in the small spurs of the Eastern Ghats. A few ironsmiths employ themselves in smelting this. There does not, however, appear to be much encouragement for this trade, either because the manufacture is expensive or because there is little demand for this kind of iron, although the natives say that the iron produced is superior in quality and is more malleable than what is generally imported from other countries. About twenty families live upon the work.

22. **SUBJECT No. XIV. DISTRICT POST.**—Under G.O., No. 639, dated the 19th March 1867, all the District Post Offices in the district were made over to the Postmaster-General from April 1867. The system since introduced for despatch and delivery of letters in the villages is working well. There has been a decided improvement and all villages are visited once or twice in the week by postmen who deliver letters and take the letters found in the letter-boxes for despatch. The delay and the uncertainty of the delivery of village letters are to a great extent avoided. The District Post arrangements may therefore be said to be satisfactory.

There are eleven District Post Offices and thirteen Village Receiving Houses in the district. The total number of covers received for delivery and despatch by the District Postmen during 1878-79.

	Amount.	
Receipts	Rs. 3,395	
Expenditure	Rs. 3,330	

the year under report was 61,491. The total value of postage labels sold in the District Post Offices was Rs. 1,560-7-6. The marginal memorandum shows the total receipts and expenditure on account of the District Post during the year.

23. **V. REVENUE AND FINANCE—SUBJECT No. XV. GENERAL EFFECT OF TAXATION.**—Having long been accustomed to pay the land-tax alone, people are generally averse to the new kinds of taxes lately introduced. The road-cess, the village-cess, the numerous Municipal taxes, &c., are not relished by the people. The license-tax the people complain of as a great hardship,

although the total amount of the tax for 1878 did not exceed Rs. 14,468 for the whole district including the two Municipalities. Notwithstanding this, they do not seem averse to making contributions for special objects from which they hope to reap direct and appreciable benefits.

24. **SUBJECT No. XVI. LAND REVENUE—FINANCIAL RESULTS.**—The total collections of revenue, exclusive of Abkari and stamp duty, during the official year under review amounted to Rs. 18,51,334; the amount spent on account of establishments, &c., was Rs. 1,23,874. Thus the net revenue amounted to Rs. 17,30,460—*vide* new Statistical Return No. 5.

The increase* of Rs. 4,465 under the item "Permanently settled Estates," of Rs. 3,78,215 under "Ryotwar," and of Rs. 22,781 under "Land Revenue, Miscellaneous," is due to the arrears and current demand having been vigorously collected. The Zemindars and ryots have been enabled by their comparatively good harvests in the year to pay their dues to Government more punctually. The decrease of Rs. 21,589 under "Abkari" arose from the renters, Messrs. Parry and Co., having withheld payment pending the disposal of their application for remission. The total collections under the License Tax Act No. III of 1878 amounted to Rs. 14,468 only for the whole district inclusive of the two Municipalities.

The total number of defaulters† whose property either personal or real has been sold for arrears of revenue is 2,282 against 270 in the preceding year. The arrears for which such property was sold amounted to Rs. 67,987 against Rs. 16,053 in the preceding year.

25. **SUBJECT No. XVII. ABKARI—FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.**—The Abkari excise system was introduced in this district in Fasli 1285, which was the first year in which toddy was separately rented. The toddy farms were sold by taluks, while the Abkari was leased out for the whole district. Messrs. Parry and Co. rented the Abkari on a guaranteed minimum of Rs. 1,10,000 per annum for three years. The Abkari and toddy farms were leased out for another three years from Fasli 1288. The marginal entry shows the guaranteed Abkari revenue as also the rent of the toddy farms per annum under the current lease as compared with those of the preceding lease. The Abkari renters have been allowed a remission of Rs. 53,997-5-3 on account of loss sustained by them in the previous lease.

26. **SUBJECT No. XVIII. SALT.**—Government salt is not manufactured in this district. Illicit manufacture of earth-salt has been going on more or less in remote parts of the district and in parts adjoining the Pudukota country in spite of the punishments often administered by the Magistracy. Measures have however been lately adopted to put down this practice effectually.

Year.	Judicial.	Non-Judicial.	Total.
1877-78	77,448	57,528	1,34,976
1878-79	87,364	59,311	1,46,675
*Increase	9,916	1,783	11,699
Decrease	...	...	...

27. **SUBJECT No. XIX. STAMPS.**—The marginal memorandum shows the total receipts on account of stamps both judicial and non-judicial as compared with the receipts of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 11,699 under this head is due to increased trade and litigation.

28. **SUBJECT No. XX. LOCAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS.**—The marginal entry shows the total receipts and disbursements on account of the Local Funds. The large decrease in expenditure is due to several works having been stopped under G.O., No. 2,128, of 29th November 1878. The total length of the roads completed in the district up to the end of the year under report is 538½ miles, of which five miles have been constructed in this year. The total cost of the maintenance of 533½ miles of road finished up to the end of the preceding year has been Rs. 84,117. The average cost of maintenance per mile amounted to Rs. 157. Full particulars will be found in the Local Fund report separately submitted.

The Special Funds in this district are composed of the Jungle Conservancy Funds, Pound Fund, Village Service Fund, and Irrigation or Voluntary Cess Fund. The total receipts under the

Special Funds for the year amounted to Rs. 3,54,059-10-10, inclusive of the balance, against 3,24,828 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,02,518 against Rs. 2,11,478. Detailed information as regards all items will be found in the special report on account of the funds.

29. CHAPTER VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES—SUBJECT No. XXI. PUBLIC HEALTH.—The health of the people this year may, on the whole, be said to have been more satisfactory than in either of the two preceding years. The total number of deaths from all causes was only 24,502 against 68,438 in the preceding year and 32,787 in the year before last.

	1877-78.	1878-79
Cholera	11,893	81
Small-pox	5,940	716
Fever	15,557	9,182
Other causes	35,048	14,361

The number of deaths from cholera, small-pox, fever, and other causes during the year is given in the margin as compared with the preceding year. The reason for this decrease is to be found in the fact that famine left us entirely in the year. We had no cholera in the year. The eighty-one cases reported probably are those of diarrhoea which the village officials mistook for cholera. The deaths from small-pox are about one-eighth of the number in the preceding year. The loss from fever and other causes was two-fifths of that in the previous year.

30. BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The birth and death-rates this year were respectively 14.43

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Deaths	68,438	24,502
Births	26,470	18,579
Birth-rate per mille	20.90	14.43
Death-rate do.	54.26	19.04

and 19.04 against 20.90 and 54.26 per mille in the preceding year. The birth-rate was 6 and death-rate about 34 per mille lower than last year. The birth-rate is about one-half the normal rate, and the only reason that occurs to me is that the people were just recovering from the pressure of famine. These registers are receiving greater attention from the revenue officials and their importance is becoming generally better known. The figures of these vital statistics can therefore be relied upon to some extent.

31. HEALTH OF CATTLE.—The loss of cattle and sheep, which had been on the increase

Years.	Bulls, Cows, Buffaloes, &c.	Sheep.	Total.
1874-75	4,776	14,636	19,412
1875-76	4,765	22,972	27,737
1876-77	5,111	29,012	34,123
1877-78	6,834	117,460	124,294
1878-79	6,423	15,227	21,650

ever since 1873-74, has been comparatively less in the year under report, being only 21,650 against 124,294 in the preceding year. The loss in the number of bullocks, cows, &c., has been almost the same as in the preceding year, being 6,423 against 6,834. In almost all the taluks epidemic broke out among the cattle notwithstanding the fact that pasture was not wanting generally in the district.

Years.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
1877-78	12,721	2,894	15,615
1878-79	12,371	584	12,955
Increase	350	2,310	2,660
Decrease			

Years.	Municipalities.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
1877-78	Trichinopoly ..	2,269	413	2,682
	Srirangam			
1878-79	Trichinopoly ..	1,896	206	2,102
	Srirangam	352	131	483

32. VACCINATION.—The marginal entries show the result of vaccination in the Local Fund Circle and in the Trichinopoly and Srirangam Municipalities as compared with that of the preceding year. In the Local Fund Circle there has been a fall of about one-third the number of subjects vaccinated both in 1877-78 and 1878-79 as compared with that of 1876-77. As all the causes given for the decrease in the preceding year were absent in the year under report I am inclined to believe that this is the effect of the present rule which limits the number to 100 for each Vaccinator per mensem. The work turned out in the Municipalities is not bad.

Years.	Municipalities.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
1877-78	Trichinopoly ..	2,269	413	2,682
	Srirangam			
1878-79	Trichinopoly ..	1,896	206	2,102
	Srirangam	352	131	483

33. SUBJECT No. XXII. EMIGRATION.—Total number of emigrants according to the register kept in the office is only 150, but according to the entries in the villages the total number for the year is 3,722. The emigrants avail themselves of the facility afforded by the Railway and go direct to sea-port towns to be shipped off from there. The number of emigrants from each taluk is given in the margin.

Years.	Municipalities.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
1877-78	Trichinopoly ..	2,269	413	2,682
	Srirangam			
1878-79	Trichinopoly ..	1,896	206	2,102
	Srirangam	352	131	483

34. CHAPTER VIII. MISCELLANEOUS—SUBJECT No. XXIII. DISTRICT PRESS AND DISTRICT GAZETTE.—The value of both private and Government work turned out in the District Press during the year amounted to Rs. 7,062-12-0 against Rs. 5,976 in the previous year. The increase shows an improvement in the working of the District Press. The receipts on account

of District Gazettes and for private work done amounted to Rs. 765-11-6 against Rs. 545-8-0 in the previous year, and the charges amounted to Rs. 2,969-6-9 against Rs. 3,131-2-8. Details of the causes of these fluctuations will be found in the special report on the District Press.

35. SUBJECT No. XXIV. MUNICIPALITIES.—The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure in the two Municipalities of Srirangam and Trichinopoly:—

Stations.	Years.	Balance at beginning of the year	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Trichinopoly ..	1877-78	1,218 10 3	68,105 15 6	69,324 9 9	65,818 14 10	3,505 10 11
	1878-79	3,505 10 11	71,771 7 2	75,277 2 1	72,614 1 4	2,663 0 9
	Increase	2,287 0 8	3,665 7 8	5,952 8 4	6,795 10 6	842 9 2
	Decrease .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Srirangam	1877-78	39 8 2	12,571 12 8	12,611 4 10	12,558 7 0	52 13 10
	1878-79	52 13 10	15,813 7 3	15,866 5 1	15,832 14 4	33 6 9
	Increase	13 5 8	3,241 10 7	3,255 0 3	3,274 7 4	19 7 1
	Decrease .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

There has been an increase both in the receipts and expenditure in both towns. The hospitals both in Trichinopoly and Srirangam are becoming more and more popular, and the tendency to adopt European treatment is gaining ground among all classes of people. The receipts and charges of both these dispensaries and the number of in and out-patients are given in the following statements:—

Stations.	Years.	Last year's balance.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Trichinopoly ..	1877-78	20,195 0 0	9,871 4 0	30,066 4 0	9,871 4 0	20,195 0 0
	1878-79	20,195 0 0	17,498 3 7	37,693 3 7	17,498 3 7	20,195 0 0
	Increase .. ..	.. ..	7,626 15 7	7,626 15 7	7,626 15 7	.. ..
	Decrease .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Srirangam	1877-78	568 3 6	2,735 0 0	2,735 0 0	2,166 12 6	568 3 6
	1878-79	568 3 6	5,575 0 0	6,143 3 6	5,165 4 3	977 15 3
	Increase .. ..	.. ..	2,840 0 0	3,408 3 6	2,998 7 9	409 11 9
	Decrease .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

Years.	Stations.	IN AND OUT-PATIENTS.									
		Balance.		Admitted.		Total.		Cured.		Died.	
		European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
1877-78 ..	Trichinopoly ..	9	283	712	18,789	721	19,077	711	18,674	2	313
	Srirangam	..	..	..	12,824	..	12,824	..	12,596	..	128
	Total	9	283	712	31,513	721	31,801	711	31,270	2	441
1878-79 ..	Trichinopoly ..	8	90	793	31,476	801	31,566	790	31,318	3	158
	Srirangam	..	..	..	13,701	..	13,701	..	13,578	..	26
	Total	8	90	793	45,177	801	45,267	790	44,896	3	184

Years.	DISPENSARIES.		
	Erungalore.	Musiri.	Aryalur.
1877-78	4,219	4,160	3,290
1878-79	4,927	7,207	5,127

The number of patients treated in the Local Fund Dispensaries in Musiri and Aryalur and in the aided dispensary at Erungalore is given in the margin.

36. SUBJECT No. XXV. MONEY ORDER.—The statement given below shows the number of money orders issued during the year and the amount received into the treasury as also the amount disbursed from the treasury on account

of orders received from other districts. The decrease of Rs. 6,949 in the receipts is due to the absence of the native regiments, and the increase of Rs. 11,630 in the disbursement arose from remittances made chiefly by sepoys and others from other countries to their friends and relations here :—

Years.	RECEIVED OR ISSUED.						PAID.					
	Local.		Overland.		Ceylon.		Local.		Overland.		Ceylon.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1877-78	2,033	51,203	51	2,412	..	..	2,157	75,422	6	215	8	718
1878-79	1,827	44,961	37	1,705	..	..	2,921	83,862	6	243	41	3,889
Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..	664	8,440	..	28	33	3,162
Decrease	206	6,242	14	707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

37. SUBJECT No. XXVI. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—There are no charitable institutions in the district which are entirely maintained by Government. The total number of chuttrums or poor houses which afford accommodation to travellers and also feed paupers is 113. There are two chuttrums besides which simply accommodate travellers. During the hot season temporary sheds are put up for travellers to rest awhile and water is distributed to all classes of passengers. There were sixty-nine such sheds during the year. All the above institutions are maintained by private individuals. There are two hospitals and one leper hospital in the Municipalities, and two Local Fund Dispensaries. The Statement K has been prepared with due regard to the instructions conveyed in Board's Proceedings, No. 328, dated 27th January 1877.

KODAIKANAL, 9th June 1879.

No. 242.

From G. TURNER, Esq., Special Assistant Collector in charge, Madura, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit with the usual statements the Administration Report for the district for the official year 1878-79 in the forms prescribed in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 1,548, dated 6th April 1877, as far as possible.

2. II, ADMINISTRATION AND LAND—*Inam Commission*.—During the year only one inam was enfranchised, and title-deed No. 1,940 was issued for a personal inam measuring 93.61 acres assessed at Rs. 108-1-7 and paying quit-rent as per margin in favor of Puttayakhan, &c., in Naryanendal village in Shivagangah Zemindari. Two title-deeds, Nos. 1,940 and 1,942, have also been issued for the two Devadayam Inams* of Kalcolam and Pudukolam registered long ago. The Inam Commissioner fully assessed these inams as the proceeds thereof were not appropriated for the purpose for which they were assigned. He has however issued the above title-deeds in the year under report on the recommendation of the Collector and on the condition that the holders of the title-deed should carry on the objects for which the inams were granted.

3. The estates now under the management of the Court of Wards are five in number, as shown in the margin, and another Doddappanayakanur will shortly be added to the number, while Oothappanayakanur has to be handed over to the minor in June current and Bodinayakanur in October next. The administration of these estates for Fasli 1287 has already

		RS.	A.	P.
Old quit-rent or Jodi payable to Zemindar ..		32	15	6
New quit-rent payable to Government ..		9	8	0
• Extent. Assessment. Jodi to Zemindar.				
	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.
Kalcolam ..	100.32	313	13	11
Pudukolam ..	58.3	192	10	6
		24	8	7

1. Ramnad.
2. Bodinayakanur.
3. Guntamanayakanur.
4. Oothappanayakanur.
5. Sundayur.

been reported on in this office letter, No. 205, dated 20th December 1878, and their financial results at the end of the fasli are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Estates.	Balance at the beginning of the Fasli 1287.	Income during the Year.	Total.	Deduct Expenditure during the Year.	BALANCE.			Debts due to the Estates at the end of the Year.	Debts due by the Estates at the end of the Year.
					In Cash.	In Government Paper.	Total.		
Ramnad	RS. 1,72,642	RS. 5,88,700	RS. 7,61,342	RS. 5,57,951	RS. 1,92,382	RS. 10,409	RS. 2,03,291	RS. 1,903	RS. 13,95,904
Bodinayakanur ..	2,25,927	69,600	2,95,527	80,612	19,815	1,95,100	2,14,915	..	..
Guntamanayakanur ..	1,29,811	52,534	1,82,345	42,088	22,957	1,10,300	1,40,257	..	..
Oothappanayakanur ..	8,106	5,805	13,911	10,336	675	2,900	3,575	11,177	..
Sundayur	1,225	8,219	9,474	8,717	757	..	757	..	..

The irrigation works of the estates are not in good order. In order therefore to carry out the works efficiently, two Engineers have been appointed—one in charge of the Ramnad Estate works, and the other in charge of the works of the remaining estates. A sum of Rs. 65,275 was spent in Ramnad chiefly in executing emergent repairs to tanks which breached during the floods of December 1877. A loan of Rs. 2,00,000 has been sanctioned for improving the irrigational capabilities of the Ramnad Estate, and an Assistant Engineer for the other estates has been specially appointed with a view to utilize as much of the surplus revenue as possible for the same purpose.

The Ramnad and Guntamanayakanur Minors are shortly to be sent to Madras for tuition under a European gentleman (Mr. Gell). The Court of Wards have sanctioned the substitution of Tirvapatoos system or money assessment in the Ramnad Estate in the place of Warapatoos system or division in kind. The system has accordingly been introduced in five villages of the Zemindari.

4. ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT LAND—*Territorial Changes*.—There was no change in the number of taluks in the district nor in their extent. The number of Ryotwary villages in each of them is shown in the margin. It will be observed that there is a decrease of two villages in the number in Dindigul Taluk, due to the amalgamation of villages on survey as sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 646, dated 18th January 1877. No variation in the total number resulted from the amalgamation, and division of certain villages in Melur Taluk sanctioned in the Board's Proceedings, No. 1,024, dated 21st April 1879. The Survey and Demarcation has been completed in the Periyakulam, Dindigul, and Pulney Taluks and is now in progress in Melur and a few parts of Madura Taluk. The settlement of the district has not yet commenced.

5. RYOTWARY SETTLEMENT.—The total Ryotwari holdings at the end of Fasli 1287 was 888,843 acres assessed at Rs. 15,99,192; of which the dry portion consisted of 731,397 acres assessed at Rs. 9,47,154, and wet 157,446 acres assessed at Rs. 6,52,038. Of the above holdings the 72 per cent. of the dry and 80 of the wet have been cultivated during the year under report, the actual extent of dry and wet cultivation being 526,179 acres and 125,582 acres, respectively. The proportion of the extent of cultivation to the holdings remains therefore the same as in last year.

	RS.
Dry	7,31,187
Wet	5,72,247
Total ..	13,03,734

The assessment of the cultivated area is Rs. 13,03,734 and the gross Ryotwari demand including waste charged at Rs. 2,64,266, is Rs. 15,68,000. This includes also second-crop assessment and water tax.

Second-crop Assessment—*Fasaljasti*.—Second crop was raised on 15,196 acres assessed at Rs. 38,875. Talukwar details were given below :—

Taluks.	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Madura	7,371	22,122	1,047	2,983	8,418	25,105
Tirumangalam	2,766	6,530	259	652	3,025	7,182
Melur	3,548	6,201	178	323	3,726	6,524
Dindigul	27	64	...	...	27	64
Total ...	13,712	34,917	1,484	3,958	15,196	38,875

Teerwajasti or Water Tax.—The details of Teerwajasti are given in the subjoined statement:—

	Iyen.		Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Dry	250	385	603	1,373	5	11	858	1,769
Wet	434	920	974	2,574	...	...	1,408	3,494
Total ...	684	1,305	1,577	3,947	5	11	2,266	5,263

Deducting from the gross Ryotwari demand, viz., Rupees 15,68,000, remission on account of nanjah shavi or withered crop estimated at Rupees 38,000, and fixed remission amounting to Rs. 12,000, and also Rs. 8,000 on account of "tastick" ("allowance" to Devastanams), the approximate nett ryotwari demand for the year is Rs. 15,10,000. (This sum of Rs. 8,000 includes the Beriz deductions on account of Devastanams from February last as sanctioned in the Board's Proceedings marginally noted).

25th November 1878, No. 3,136.

The demand for Fasli 1287 was Rs. 14,32,121, and it will be observed that there will be no punjah remissions this year, which item in last year amounted to Rs. 93,381, and which accounts for the difference between the last year's demand and this year's probable demand.

6. *ESTATES—Permanently Settled.*—There are twenty-eight estates in the district paying to Government an annual peishcush of Rs. 7,99,555; nearly three-fourths of the income is derived from the Ramnad and Shivaganga Zemindaris. Of the remaining estates, twelve pay between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 50,000, and the remaining fourteen below Rs. 5,000. The Shivaganga estate was attached for arrears of peishcush on the 22nd January 1879, and is

kept under Government management. The estates of Kannivady and Pulienecolum which had been under attachment last year were released.

7. *Quit-rent.*—There are 2040¹¹/₁₆ inam villages in the district, of which 1834¹¹/₁₆ are

* Rent free.

situated in Shivaganga and Ramnad Zemindaris, and eight* in the petty estates in the taluks; the quit-rent of those in Ramnad and Shivaganga Zemindaris is included in the peishcush of those Zemindaris. The remaining 198 villages are situated in the Ayan taluks and yield an annual quit-rent of Rs. 11,136. There were only 2,039¹¹/₁₆ villages classed as inam in last year, and the increase in this year is due to the enfranchisement of Naryenendal (*vide* paragraph 2 *supra*) which was included in the Ayan villages of the Shivaganga Zemindari up to the last year.

8. *LAND REVENUE—Miscellaneous.*—The receipts under miscellaneous items are estimated at Rs. 66,937 for the year. In this is included the income of the 44 Government Amani villages in the Ramnad Zemindari. It has been proposed to have these villages surveyed and settled.

	Current.	Fasli 1287.
	RS.	RS.
Ryotwari	15,10,000	14,32,121
Peishcush	7,99,555	7,99,555
Quit-rent	11,136	11,136
Miscellaneous	66,937	66,937
	23,87,628	23,09,749

9. The total current Land Revenue demand - of the district amounts to Rs. 23,87,628 according to the above calculations, and exceeds the demand for Fasli 1287 by Rs. 77,879.

10. *Lands held on Cowle.*—There are 145 acres of land held on perpetual cowle in this district, paying an annual assessment of Rs. 790. The cowle remissions amount to Rs. 345, and the net demand is therefore Rs. 445, and it is included in the demand of Ryotwari Revenue.

11. *Coercive Process.*—The number of defaulters against whom coercive processes were issued is 209,302, the increase over the last year being 117,581, or 130 per cent. of the number for that year. It was found necessary to have recourse to this measure largely to prevent the arrears which had been accumulating for the last two years on account of the famine from increasing to a very large extent.

	Amount realized.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.
	RS.	
* 1878-79	18,739	4,696
1877-78	4,327	1,156

The amount* realized by the sale of the defaulters' property is four times what was realized in the previous year.

12. *Land Improvement Act.*—No advance was made during the year under report to

	Amount recovered.	Balance still due.
	RS.	RS.
Madura	1,910	6,678
Tirumangalam	673	5,925
Melur	8,231	7,001
Dindigul	11,029	11,032
Pulney	2,989	24,124
Periyakulam	3,757	3,913
Shivaganga	16,582	10,438
	45,174	69,411

cultivators under the Land Improvement Act. Two applications were received, one of which was referred to the Sub-Collector for disposal under the revised rules. The other was only lately received and rejected in consequence of the recent orders of Government to restrict expenditure and to sanction no private loan. Steps were taken to recover the amounts advanced to ryots during the famine, and the figures noted in the margin show the recovery effected in each of the taluks.

A loan of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned* under the Act for carrying out the irrigation repairs of the Shivaganga Zemindari, and Rs. 53,000 have hitherto been advanced to the Zemindar for the purpose. Rs. 1,50,000 have been advanced up to date, out of the loan sanctioned for the Ramnad Estate alluded to in paragraph 3 of this report.

* *Vide* G.O., No. 1,594, dated 2nd October 1878.

13. *Advances for Seed-grains.*—An allotment of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned in the Gov-

* G.O., F.R. No. 2,391, dated 17th October 1877.

" " No. 2,356, " 15th " "

	Advance.	Recovery.
	RS.	RS.
† Madura	2,000	142
Tirumangalam	2,233	56
Melur	2,253	...
Dindigul	2,938	404
Pulney	11,936	2,403
Periyakulam	1,995	1,580
Narikudi, &c.	2,231	1,032
	26,426	5,607

ernment orders marginally noted* for making advances to ryots to enable them to purchase ploughing cattle and seed-grains during the famine. Of this sum, Rs. 26,426 alone were expended, and the ryots allowed to repay in two years. The sums recovered during the year are shown in the margin,† and there is a balance of Rs. 20,759 still remaining to be recovered.

14. *Advance to Weavers.*—Out of the amount advanced to pauper weavers during the famine, the balance to be accounted for at the end of the previous year was Rs. 31,022, mainly in the shape of cloths manufactured by the weavers and purchased on behalf of Government. The sum realized by sale during the year is Rs. 12,389, and there are yet 7,355 cloths stored in the Huzur Treasury at the disposal of Messrs. McDowell and Co., under the orders of Government, their value is estimated at Rs. 14,171. The loss in the sale of cloths is Rs. 2,023, and the value of cloths sent as sample is Rs. 772. The balance is still due, and sanction of Government has been requested for writing off the sum of Rs. 399 as irrecoverable (*vide* Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 4,675, 23rd May 1879.)

15. *III. Protection and Destruction of Wild Animals.*—The loss of cattle by quadrupeds during the year is 561, or 638 less than in the previous year; this reduction is owing to the improvement in the season in the low country, and the cattle on this account have not gone to the hills for pasture to so great an extent as in last year.

Reward granted during the year for destroying wild animals amounted to Rs. 87 or Rupees 20½ more than last year, although the total number of animals killed is less by three (*vide* Statement 7).

16. IV, PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.—*Cattle Shows*.—There were no cattle shows in the district during the year under report.

17. WEATHER.

Rain-fall.

Months.	Madura.	Tirumangalam.	Melur.	Dindigul.	Periyakulam.	Pulney.	Shivaganga.	Ramnad.	Average.
April 1878	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	04
May "	6.50	3.30	5.80	3.48	8.13	3.65	5.80	4.74	5.20
June "	1.10	2.70	5.15	1.80	.82	.25	3.	.55	1.92
July "	1.52	4.20	5.57	4.	3.30	2.	3.90	1.24	3.22
August "	7.55	4.45	11.36	2.78	4.35	6.57	6.90	1.50	5.68
September "	5.25	3.70	1.97	3.56	3.	1.10	1.50	.54	2.59
October "	6.30	1.80	2.79	1.98	4.60	3.55	1.70	1.50	3.03
November "	4.50	3.40	2.27	2.53	6.40	4.50	2.20	5.66	3.92
December "	.25	.75	2.27	.65	.67	.70	.70	1.57	.94
January 1879	.09	...	.06	...	...	...	...	...	.02
February "	...	.45	...	.06	3.90	...	...	...	.55
March "	4.31	1.85	2.41	2.18	1.90	5.70	2.75	4.84	3.24
	37.37	26.60	40.00	23.02	37.07	28.02	28.45	22.14	30.35

The statement above recorded shows the rain-fall gauged during the year in each of the eight principal stations of the district. It will be observed that there was a good fall in May, while in June and July, the rainfall was very limited and partial. The north-east monsoon proved quite insufficient for wet cultivation, as is manifest by comparison with the fall in 1875-76, a favorable year :—

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.
1875-76	3.7	3.8	2.37	1.18	2.35	2.28	12.80	2.63	.85	.3	...	1.5	31.50
1877-78	1.34	2.29	1.35	1.10	.49	6.70	13.31	9.28	10.24	.88	...	.04	47.04
1878-79	.04	5.20	1.92	3.22	5.68	2.59	3.03	3.92	.94	.02	.55	3.24	30.35

The result was that the yield of punjah crops was indifferent for want of rain, and that of nunjah crops was but moderate at best, and very poor in some localities. There may, therefore, be some need for the grant of remission on account of nunjah shavi. The Revenue Board have directed that there ought to be no punjah remissions for the year (Proceedings, No. 3,465, dated 20th December 1878).

There were apprehensions of famine in parts of Pulney, Shivaganga, and Ramnad, but the timely fall of rain in March 1879 has so far averted the danger. A good south-west monsoon, however, is anxiously looked for and required.

18. CULTIVATION AREA.—The actual extent of dry cultivation during the year shows a decrease of 19,989 acres as compared with the previous year, and is only four-fifths of the cultivation of the year 1875-76. The decrease is attributed to want of rain, and is observable chiefly in Tirumangalam and Dindigul Taluks.

There is a falling off in wet cultivation in Tirumangalam and Dindigul as compared with the results of last year, which is, however, compensated by increased cultivation in Madura and second crop cultivation in some of the taluks.

19. SPECIAL PRODUCTS.—The decrease in cotton cultivation is due to insufficient rain during the north-east monsoon.

20. CROPS.—Although cultivation cannot be said to have been limited, the outturn has been far from satisfactory. Owing to the early commencement of the monsoon the ryots were able to begin agricultural operations on a large scale, but as the rains subsequently proved insufficient the crops withered, and the yield was poor both of nunjah and punjah crops. It may be observed that only in localities irrigated by river-fed tanks did the crops give a satisfactory outturn.

21. WAGES.—All famine relief operations were closed by the beginning of the year, and the people found sufficient labor in the fields, and many returned to their former occupations. The Tahsildar's report that 10 and 12 annas are the daily wages paid for skilled labor and 4 or 5 annas for unskilled labor I think that this is not accurate. In fields the usual rate varies from 2 annas paid in ordinary seasons to 4 annas paid during harvest time. Smiths, masons, carpenters, &c., earn from 6 to 12 annas per diem, and bricklayers get from 4 to 6 annas.

22. FOOD PRICES.—The principal food grains of the district are rice, raggy, cumbu, and cholam. They sold dear at the commencement of the year when compared with the prices of an ordinary year (1875-76). Prices continued to rise and reached the climax in August and September when second sort rice sold at 7 or 8 Government seers a rupee, and then began to fall. The fluctuations have been very slight since January 1879, and the tendency of late is to rise. Annexed is a comparative statement of the prices of the previous year and the present description :—

Description of Grain.	PRICE PER GARCE.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1877-78.	1878-79.		
Rice, first sort	737	695	...	42
Do. second sort	663	589	...	74
Cholam	577	431	...	146
Cumbu	393	301	...	82
Raggy	448	335	...	113
Horse gram	580	411	...	169
Black gram	539	592	53	...
Wheat	1,019	887	...	132

The above statement shows that the grains sold cheaper, but the falling off is not very remarkable.

23. CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—Cattle were generally in good condition. No cattle disease was reported during the year. The loss of cattle under the several heads is given in the margin.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
By natural death	12,884	18,825
By snake-bite	111	153
By quadrupeds	256	305
By other causes	4,642	13,234
	17,893	32,517
	50,410	

The total loss is 50,410, or 28 per cent. of the loss during the previous year, the decrease being due partly to the improvement in the prospects of the district, and partly to the destruction of a large number of weakly animals during the famine.

24. MANUFACTURES.—Cotton cloths, iron, brass, copper vessels, and carpentry are the principal manufactures of the district. No great public building was constructed during the year. Tirumal Naick's Palace is still under repair. The once celebrated lace manufacture is now carried on to a very small extent.

25. MINERAL RESOURCES, &c.—There are no great mineral resources in the district. There are only a few stone quarries in Tirupparankundrum in Madura Taluk, in Paumben, and in Tirupatur. It is reported that there are two iron mines in Sithrarevo in Pulney Taluk, but they appear to be very insignificant.

26. DISTRICT POST.—The District Post has been amalgamated with the Imperial Postal Department. The total cost of establishment during the year is Rs. 8,382.

27. V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.—*General effects of Taxation*.—The total receipts from all sources of Imperial Revenue, excluding salt, amounted to Rs. 32,95,209 against Rs. 17,99,123 in the previous year, or Rs. 34,64,219 in 1875-76. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and charges under the several heads as compared with those of 1875-76, 1877-78, and 1878-79 :—

Receipt.

Item.	Collection in 1875-76.	Percent-age.	Collection in 1877-78.	Percent-age.	Collection in 1878-79.	Percent-age.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue including (Miscellaneous).	28,00,651	81	13,30,340	74	26,74,874	81
Abkari	2,72,414	8	1,11,508	6.3	1,97,626	6
Assessed taxes	9,873	...	10,435	7	6,925	...
Sea Custom	3,81,181	11	3,46,840	19	3,79,730	12
Stamps						
Total ...	34,64,119	100	17,99,123	100	32,95,209	100

Charges.

Item.	1875-76.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	1,63,463	1,70,261	1,64,296
Abkari	417	27	136
Assessed taxes	...	...	2,014
Sea Customs	4,654	5,718	5,305
Stamps	7,681	8,239	8,163
Total ...	1,79,215	1,84,245	1,79,914

28. A new tax (License Tax) has been introduced this year commencing from July 1878 on all trade, dealings, and industry, regulated by the net earnings of each individual. This taxation is purely Provincial, and its object is to collect money to meet famine expenditure in future years from local resources. The sum collected in the year is Rs. 36,054, and the cost of collection is Rs. 1,775. The incidence of the net collection on the population of the district is, therefore, nearly 3 pies per head.

29. LAND REVENUE AND FINANCIAL RESULTS.—The details of land revenue collections of 1878-79 are compared with the details of 1875-76 and 1877-78 in the annexed statement:—

Items.	1875-76.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently settled	9,22,653	4,58,637	11,20,165
Shrotriam, jodi, &c.	15,838	8,404	9,036
Ryotwar	17,47,609	8,21,801	14,82,860
Miscellaneous	1,14,551	41,144	62,677
Total ...	28,00,651	13,29,986	26,74,738

It is gratifying to observe that the collections during the year only slightly differ from the collections of 1875-76. The difference is mainly under the head of Miscellaneous. The decrease under Ryotwar has been compensated by corresponding increase under Peishcush. The results by comparison with the previous year's collections are remarkable, the two being in the ratio of 2 to 1. The increase is chiefly attributable to the collection of large arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year and improvement in the prospects of the district. The increase in Peishcush is 150 per cent. in excess of last year's collections. The Peishcush of Ramnad and Shivaganga had been postponed last year, whereas in the year under report not only were current collections realized but also a portion of the arrears were collected. This accounts for the increase. The large increase under Ryotwar Revenue is due to the improved character of the season and to the collection of large arrears due at the end of last year. The arrear

Ryotwar Revenue Rs. 6,51,059.

collections are four-fifths greater than in last year, and the current collections are also satisfactory. On the whole nearly 14 lakhs of arrears of land revenue and 12 lakhs of current kists have been realized.

The incidence of land revenue on the population of the district is Rs. 1-8-10.

30. ABKARI.—*Financial and Administrative.*—The triennial lease of fasli 1288 commenced from 1st July 1878. The arrack farm is worked under the excise system, and the Renter, Saravanamoothu Pillay, pays an excise duty of 172 rupees on all liquor (which is 30° under proof) issued for consumption in Madura District and has also guaranteed that the minimum excise duty shall amount to Rs. 1,32,000 a year; if it becomes less, he is bound to make up the deficiency. The country not having as yet recovered from the effects of famine, the consumption was low and the excise duty fell below the guaranteed minimum. The Revenue Board recommended to Government to relax the rules so far as to allow the renter to pay merely the excise duty for the present. The Government declined to sanction the proposal and directed the terms of the contract be strictly enforced. The arrears against the Renter were very large, and he had been unpunctual in the payment of his kists. On the recommendation of the Collector, the Revenue Board sanctioned the resale of the farm in their Proceedings, dated 27th May 1879, and the notices inviting fresh tenders has been ordered to be published.

The current triennial leases of the eight toddy farms of the district have been sold for the annual rents noted in the margin.

	RS.
Madura	10,400
Tirumangulam	500
Melur	6,700
Periyakulam	1,800
Dindigul	3,150
Pulney	1,100
Ramnad	14,000
Shivaganga	24,800
Total ..	61,950

Turning to the financial results, the sum realized during the year is Rs. 1,97,626 or Rs. 86,301 more than in the previous year. The increase is due to sums realized by crediting to accounts the deposit of the old renters and to the prompt collection of current kists. The incidence of abkari revenue per head of population is Annas 1-5.

31. SEA CUSTOM.—The decrease of Rs. 3,510 in the Sea Custom Revenue of the year is attributed to the introduction of the new Tariff Act by which many articles were rendered free of duty.

The administration of the Sea Customs was originally with the Salt Deputy Collector, and since July 1878 it has changed hands more than once, and, lastly, it was entrusted to the Head Assistant Collector. The Revenue Board have however recently directed that all routine work should be taken from him and attended to by the establishment under the Collector.

32. STAMPS.—The net increase of stamp revenue is Rs. 32,890, and the increase is in the sale of judicial stamps which is ascribed to less sale in 1877-78 on account of famine.

33. SALT.—The administration of salt revenue remained with the Collector during the first three months of the year, but has since been transferred to the Salt Commissioner, who will submit his report for the year.

34. LOCAL FUND.—The year commenced with an opening balance of Rupees 38,675, and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,66,423, making a total of Rs. 3,05,098. The charges for the year amounted to Rs. 2,41,675, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 63,423.

The receipts from rates and taxes were Rs. 2,06,694, and provincial grants, receipts from endowments, &c., miscellaneous receipts form the remaining sources.

The total receipts of the previous year amounted to Rupees 169,114, and the increase is chiefly observable in rates and taxes and miscellaneous receipts (*Vide* Statement 9).

	RS.		RS.
New Works	20,368	New Works	1,33,283
Repairs	112,915	Repairs	1,35,105
	33,283		year.

35. SPECIAL FUNDS.—*Vide Statement 10.*—The receipts under all the special funds exclusive of the opening balances amounted to Rs. 17,857, and the expenditure was Rs. 17,547. The year commenced with a balance of Rs. 11,448 and closed with a balance of Rs. 11,758.

36. VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.—*Public Health.*—Fever of a very bad type was prevalent in many parts of the districts, and the mortality caused thereby is nearly 74 per cent. of the total* deaths for the year, and in fact it is two-thirds of the mortality of

last year caused by fever. There were no epidemics in the year under report, and the casualties under cholera, small-pox and other causes were small.—(*Vide* Statement 6.) There were no Hospital Assistants available to distribute medicines in the fever-stricken localities, and consequently some of the pupils of Dr. Chester at Dindigul were entrusted with the duty with a stipendiary allowance. The total births registered during the year amounted to 10,956, or 5,877 less than in the previous year.

1877-78 111,426
1878-79 64,741

Decrease .. 46,685

37. EMIGRATION.—There is a decrease of 46,685 in the number of emigrants.

38. VIII—MISCELLANEOUS DISTRICT PRESS.—The working of the District Press is illustrated in Statement No. 8.

39. PUBLIC CHARITIES.—Many endowed chattrams are scattered over the district, in some of which travellers are fed, while the rest simply afford shelter. Many of these are managed by the Local Fund Board, but some are under private management. The details will be furnished in statistical returns.

No. 409.

TINNEVELLY, 24th June 1878

From J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the Revenue Administration of this district for the official year 1878-79 together with the usual statements.

2. II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND—TERRITORIAL CHANGES.—The divisional changes finally sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings, No. 2,338, dated the 18th July 1877, were carried into effect on the 1st April 1878 when the Sub-Collector and the Head Assistant Collector changed places, the former having at present the charge of the taluks of Tenkarai and Ottapudaram, and the latter the Nanguneri, Ambasamudram, and Tenkasi Taluks. The taluk Sankaranainarkoil was transferred from the Collector's to the General Charge Deputy Collector's range under the authority conveyed in G.O., No. 2,183, dated 26th October 1878. The work of the taluk of Tenkarai having long been known to be more than the Tahsildar could satisfactorily deal with, the magisterial charge of six villages of that taluk was transferred to the Sub-Magistrate of Tuticorin and ten villages to the Sub-Magistrate of Palamcottah (*vide* G.O., No. 57 dated 18th March 1879). The Tahsildar, however, is not of opinion that the change has benefited him very much, and no doubt he (especially his establishment) requires much more effectual relief. I am awaiting the Sub-Collector's proposals on the subject.

3. The transfer of the salt to other agency was a great relief to the overburdened Revenue Department, but was almost neutralized by the imposition of the License tax which added sensibly to the work of all the offices with a very slight corresponding advantage in the way of revenue.

4. DISTRICT BOUNDARY.—The most important miscellaneous work in progress is the boundary between Tinnevely and Travancore. This work which was sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings, No. 1,068, dated the 25th August 1874, was commenced by Mr. Puckle on the 1st October 1874. Since then a distance of nearly 80 miles from Mahendragiri peak to Courtallam has been demarcated with the exception of about 5 miles above Alwarkurchi which is under dispute, and is to be settled once for all, with other disputes that may arise hereafter, after the whole boundary has been completed. The line to the north of Courtallam has now been taken and made considerable progress in the year under report. The boundary southwards from Mahendragiri peak to near Cape Comorin was long ago surveyed and permanently marked.

5. REVISION OF ESTABLISHMENT.—The scheme for the reorganization of village establishments of the four dry taluks as sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings, No. 676, dated 7th May 1878, was carried into effect, and the revision throughout the district was completed the year under report. The subjoined statement shows the strength and cost of the present establishment as compared with the former:—

Rank.	FORMER		PRESENT	
	Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
Village Munsifs	589	RS.	850	RS.
Monigars	1,675	...	164	48,284
Curuams	773	...	727	10,716
Talariars	1,259	...	1,568	71,016
Vetties		...	1,455	53,004
Nirgantis	424	...	170	49,524
Total ..	4,720	65,605	4,934	6,120

There is some difference of opinion as to the effect of the revision, and it is too soon to form an opinion; but no doubt it has caused considerable disturbance of village life, especially among the Maravar Kavalgars.

Nil.

6. REVENUE SETTLEMENT.—The number of survey maps received is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Talaks.	Number of Villages in the Taluk.	Number of Villages for which maps have been received up to date.
Tinnevely	103	103
Tenkasi	40	40
Ambasamudram	90	90
Nanguneri	213	189
Tenkarai	133	127
Ottapudaram	76	70
Satur	84	84
Srivilliputtur	89	86
Sankaranainarkoil	58	58

7. WARDS' ESTATES.—The following estates were under the management of the Court of Wards:—

1. Maniyachi.
2. Singampatti.
3. Urkad.
4. Urkad Partible Estate.
5. Sundrapachayapuram.
6. Ettiyapuram.

The administration of these estates for Fashi 1287 has been reported on in my letter to the Court of Wards, No. 890, dated the 6th December 1878, and their financial position on the 30th June 1878 is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Names of Estates.	Balance at the beginning of the Fashi.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	In Government Revenue.	In Cash.	Total.	Debits due to the Estates at the end of the Fashi.	Debits due by the Estates at the end of the Fashi.
Maniyachi	RS. 8,146	RS. 6,543	RS. 14,689	RS. 6,834	RS. 5,000	RS. 2,855	RS. 7,855	...	...
Sundrapachayapuram	3,664	8,953	12,617	3,883	...	8,664	8,664	13,694	...
Singampatti	13,763	15,022	28,785	21,878	...	6,907	6,907	...	...
Urkad	35,955	38,004	74,959	29,156	1,532	44,261	45,793	10	4,420
Do. Partible Property	45,200	2,936	48,136	1,893	40,300	5,943	46,243	...	...
Ettiyapuram	3,72,656	3,19,141	6,91,797	3,60,004	2,26,800	1,04,893	3,31,693	8,787	...

8. The minor Zemindar of Ettiyapuram and the proprietor of one-third share of the Urkad Partible Estate having attained their majority during the year under report, their estates were made over to them on the 1st August and 1st July 1878 respectively.

9. III. PROTECTION—DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.—The rewards granted for destroying wild animals amounted to Rs. 219 against Rs. 191 in the previous year, and the following statement shows the number and description of animals killed as compared with the past year:—

Animals.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Cheetahs	11	13
Bears	3	1
Total ..	14	14

10. IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—SEASON AND RAINFALL—WEATHER AND CROPS.—The following statement shows the rainfall during the year under report and the previous two years:—

Month.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	2.69	1.34	3.48
May	0.82	1.05	2.01
June	0.59	2.10	1.92
July	0.64	0.18	0.85
August	0.25	0.83	1.07
September	0.65	1.68	1.44
October	4.66	7.04	2.92
November	4.10	13.01	3.23
December	1.42	17.64	2.04
January	0.03	2.25	0.01
February	0.25	...	0.72
March	2.53	0.20	5.41
Total ..	18.63	47.32	25.15

11. The season during the year under report contrasts very unfavorably with that of the previous year. Fortunately, however, the south-west monsoon set in opportunely and was extremely favorable. There was heavy rain on the hills, and the rivers were constantly in fresh. The quantity of rain that fell was 10.77 inches against 7.18 in the preceding year. In the Tenkasi Taluk station the rainfall in June alone was 6½ inches. The kar cultivation so far as the Tambrapurni valley is concerned was seldom more successful, and the outturn was generally good. The north-east monsoon may be said to have completely failed, the rainfall having been less than in the famine year. In fact there was no real monsoon rain at all in any part of the district, and there was no fresh in the river until the end of November, and even that was slight and temporary. The rainfall was so scanty and partial that the rain-fed tanks almost universally and a considerable number of the minor channel-fed tanks got no supply, and failed to produce any thing except dry crops. The little rain that fell was, however, (except in some parts of the Ottapidaram Taluk) peculiarly well distributed and sufficed to bring to maturity the cumboo crop, the principal article of food in the northern taluks of the district. The outturn of the rice crop was in some cases below the average and in some cases fair. The yield of cumboo was generally bad, but the outturn of other dry crops was in some cases fair and in others below the average; well crops were, I think, generally very good. The tract that was most affected by long-continued drought was that which lies to the east of the Vaipar bordering the Ramnad territory where the lands were ploughed and sown several times without any result whatever; and there was so much fear of distress at one time that it was proposed to open relief-works again in March, but it was soon found that no one would come to them. The drought attended with abnormal intensity of heat continued until March, when a sudden burst of unusually heavy rain coming, as it were, to supply the deficiency of the monsoon, entirely changed the prospects of the season. The rain, though untimely, was nevertheless extremely encouraging to the disappointed ryots, and enabled them in many cases to snatch a crop where otherwise they would have had none, though very often these catch crops ended in further disappointment and loss. The standing crops, however, especially cotton, regarding which the ryots felt the greatest anxiety, at once revived, whilst all fear of a failure of drinking water and pasture was finally removed.

12. CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.—The ryots of the river valley are well-to-do and benefit greatly by the high prices still prevailing. The agriculturists of the taluks distressed by famine have not yet regained their normal condition. The year under report was characterized by great drought, and the preceding year was remarkable for excessive rain which injured their crops, so that the produce of their fields was again very scanty, and the condition of the ryots still far from satisfactory. Every thing that could be done, short of foregoing the revenue altogether, was done to help them. They were permitted to raise dry crops at dry rates on wet lands which had received no adequate supply of water; the collection of their kists was suspended for a time; and they were also allowed to grow cucumbers, &c., in the beds of tanks free of charge. It is said that the proprietors of palmyras did not do so well towards the end of the year, as the demand for jaggery fell off when the cane sugar again became available; but on the whole the jaggery season was certainly a good one, and prices were generally very high.

13. CULTIVATION.—The area of ryotwari land cultivated was—

	Acres.	Assessment. Rs.
Unirrigated	785,421	6,66,032
Irrigated	153,595	10,69,237
1st Crop	92,690	3,70,584
2nd Crop	...	...
Total ...	1,031,706	21,05,853

14. Statement No. 1 gives the particulars of cultivation as compared with those of the previous year. There is a decrease in the extent of both the wet and dry cultivation, which is entirely due to the failure of the north-east monsoon.

15. CROPS.—Out of the wet crops raised on an area of 246,235, the crops on 15,960 acres withered from scarcity of water in most of the rain-fed and minor channel-fed tanks. This failure is conspicuous when compared with that of the previous year, in which the crops on only 2,600 acres withered.

16. COTTON.—The extent of land cultivated with cotton was 258,874 acres, or 10,049 acres more than in the previous year. The increase occurs in all the taluks except Sankaranainarkoil, Satur, and Srivilliputtur, and is due to the rainfall being favorable for the cultivation of this crop and to the general recovery of the country from the effect of famine. The decrease in the other taluks is reported to be owing to the want of seasonable rain, the north-east monsoon having been very partial. The area cultivated in each taluk is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

Taluks.	1877-78.	1878-79.	COMPARISON.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Tenkasi	12,556	15,240	2,684	...
Tinnevely	4,332	5,686	1,354	...
Sankaranainarkoil	29,729	26,775	...	2,954
Srivilliputtur	30,617	28,056	...	2,561
Satur	56,394	55,253	...	1,141
Ottapidaram	95,506	104,674	9,168	...
Nanguneri	14,491	16,784	2,293	...
Ambasamudram	1,903	2,680	777	...
Tenkasi	3,297	3,726	429	...
Total ...	248,825	258,874	16,705	6,656
Net ...	...	...	10,049	...

17. This crop was seriously injured by continued drought after sowing, but fortunately the rain that fell in March revived the withering plants and a good yield is anticipated. The crop of the year 1877-78, which was to some extent injuriously affected by the heavy and continuous rain of 1877, having been greatly benefited by the later rain, turned out well, and the yield was abundant while the quality was unusually good.

18. INDIGO.—The area cultivated with indigo is shown in the subjoined statement. The cultivation is as usual trifling, and the increase of 130 acres is not worthy of particular notice:—

Taluks.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase	Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Tenkasi	7	5	...	2
Tinnevely	49	59	10	...
Sankaranainarkoil	...	...	...	...
Srivilliputtur	7	8	1	...
Satur	...	...	...	...
Ottapidaram	48	124	76	...
Nanguneri	90	135	45	...
Ambasamudram	...	...	...	...
Tenkasi	...	...	...	...
Total ...	201	331	132	2
Net ...	...	...	130	...

19. SUGAR-CANE.—The area cultivated with this product was very limited as usual, though it was somewhat greater than in the previous year.

20. **SORGHUM SACCHARATUM AND PLANTER'S FRIEND.**—The seeds of these grains obtained from the Saidapet Farm were distributed for experimental cultivation, and the result is shown in the following table:—

Where cultivated.	Description of Seed.	Quantity sown.	YIELD.		YIELD PER LB.	
			Seed.	Straw.	Seed.	Straw.
Srivilliputtur Taluk ...	Sorghum Saccharatum	2	114	1,256	57	628
Ambasamudram Taluk.	Sorghum Saccharatum	1	1	8	1	8
	Planter's Friend	14	8	17	5	11
Saidapet Farm	Sorghum Saccharatum	14	1,468	11,648	104	832
	Planter's Friend	10	992	5,020	99	502

21. Naturally the results do not compare favorably with those obtained at Saidapet, and in my opinion such experimental cultivation is worse than useless, as tending only to throw discredit on the crops, though the result in Srivilliputtur can hardly be considered altogether discouraging. Unfortunately the Tahsildar does not give any information as to the opinion formed by the ryots of the crop. He has been called upon to do so, and further experiments are proposed this year.

22. **CONDITION OF CATTLE.**—The death-rate among cattle shows a marked decrease of 214,044, the number of deaths being only 93,493 against 307,537 in the preceding year. The decrease is of course due to the fact that the year under report, unlike its predecessor, a famine year, was free from the diseases naturally attendant on famine. The number of the cattle has increased, and their health was on the whole good. Pasture and drinking water were abundant, though the area available for pasture is considered in some taluks to be insufficient. It is observed by one of the Tahsildars that "in villages where there are fuel reserves shepherds complain that they have lost their communal rights to graze their sheep on the fruits of the babul (*Acacia Arabica*)," and he adds that "this is one of the causes for the increase in the value of sheep," but the cause is too insignificant and partial to produce so great and general an effect.

23. **PRICES.**—The average prices of the principal articles of food are shown below:—

Items.	1877-78. Number of Seers of 80 Tolaks per Rupee.	1878-79. Number of Seers of 80 Tolaks per Rupee.
Price of rice, second sort, per rupee.	8.4	8.4
" paddy, do. do. ...	17.7	18.3
" cholam, do. do. ...	11.1	14.4
" cumboo, do. do. ...	14.7	15.4
" ragi, do. do. ...	13.9	15.3
" varagu, do. do. ...	12.4	18.4
" wheat, do. do. ...	5.8	5.5
" salt, do. do. ...	14.2	11.8
" cotton per candy, Rs. ...	169	108

24. It will be observed that on the average of the two years there has been almost no fall in prices, and that all through the year under report they have been about a hundred per cent. above the rates of a few years ago. The marked decrease in the price of varagu is due to the abundant yield of that crop in the Radapuram Division of the Nanguneri Taluk, where in the month of April 1878 it was sold at 25 measures a rupee. Probably sales were forced to pay assessment, and so the market was glutted. I am inclined to believe that the same cause produces the same effect during the harvest of other dry crops also.

25. **STATE OF WAGES AND MARKETS.**—The markets were well supplied, though prices ruled high throughout the year. Imports by sea and by rail have rendered the actual scarcity of food-grains and other articles of consumption unknown. The cooly classes find an abundant market for their labor in the coffee estates, in the cotton presses, and in the cotton fields, to say

nothing of the steady demand for labor in Ceylon. It may not be out of place to draw attention here to the condition of some of the handicraftsmen. The large import of piece-goods annually from Europe has seriously affected the weavers as is well known. What is perhaps not so well known is that the increased supply of brass and copper (wrought), combined with the extensive use of glass and chinaware, has checked the trade of the braziers and is said to have reduced their wages. England has in this country a legitimate and practically unbounded market for the sale of glass and chinaware if they come into general use.

26. **LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.**—No advances were made under this Act, as no applications were received from the ryots, though the provisions of the Act and the procedure had the widest possible publicity given them.

27. **AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.**—A model of the double mhothe water-lift, which has been found so successful in the Coimbatore District, was obtained and exhibited at my cutcherry, and copies of the plan of it were distributed. It has attracted the attention of the ryots, and I have great hopes that it will become general in this district in the course of time. It has already been tried in several places, and the results are encouraging. The following is an extract from the report of the Srivilliputtur Tahsildar on the subject:—"The new 'Kamalai' machine, or water-lift drawn by one bullock, was under my orders made by Kondam Aiyangur, Village Munsif of Achandavilvan, agreeably to the muster supplied by the Collector and now being used by him. I personally tried this machine and found it irrigating 75 cents of land in four hours, and on comparing it with the old-fashioned machine drawn by two bullocks, I found the latter is only capable of irrigating the above extent in sixteen hours.

"The cost of making this amounts to Rs. 40 and that of making the old one comes to Rs. 10; so the difference is not much in consideration of the amount required for the purchase of a second bullock and the three times the quantity of water lifted up by the new muster machine. I believe that in course of time the new machine will be introduced in all the villages of the taluk."

28. **DISTRICT POST.**—The district post is under the management of the Imperial Postal Department, and is working on the whole satisfactorily, though I am constrained to observe that there is a great want of punctuality in up-country stations. The village or rural delivery scheme has been introduced in the taluks of Tinnevely, Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, Nanguneri, and Tenkarai. The establishment of the first two taluks is paid by the Imperial Department and that of the other three by the Revenue Department. Village receiving-houses have been opened in all these five taluks, but the Village Munsifs in charge of them are not remunerated, and the Tahsildar of Tinnevely thinks it a pity they should not be encouraged in this way.

29. **V. REVENUE AND FINANCE—RECEIPTS.**—The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 39,00,929, or Rs. 3,69,479 less than those of the preceding year. In the following statement are compared the receipts under the several heads for the year 1878-79 with those for the previous four years, from which it will be seen that the gross decrease is entirely due to salt, and is only nominal, the control of the Salt Department having been transferred to a separate agency during the year:—

Items.	1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		RECEIPTS OF 1878-79 COMPARED WITH 1877-78.	
	Receipts.	Percentage.	Receipts.	Percentage.	Receipts.	Percentage.	Receipts.	Percentage.	Receipts.	Percentage.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue	Rs. 30,07,449	64.0	Rs. 27,03,307	61.3	Rs. 24,23,629	58.2	Rs. 23,65,450	55.4	Rs. 29,44,264	75.5	Rs. 5,78,814	...
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	1,84,496	5.9	2,20,637	4.7	1,64,089	3.9	1,83,283	4.3	1,65,994	4.3	...	17,999
Assessed Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
License Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,804	.6	23,301	...
Sea Customs	1,14,087	3.1	1,28,486	2.8	91,104	2.3	74,184	1.7	64,118	1.6	...	10,066
Land Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	10,41,373	22.1	11,43,876	24.4	11,56,221	27.8	13,41,396	31.4	3,73,095	9.6	...	9,68,301
Stamps	3,25,514	6.9	3,19,297	6.8	3,26,505	7.9	3,05,395	7.2	3,30,164	8.4	24,769	...
Total	47,02,949	100	46,83,093	100	41,61,548	100	42,70,408	100	39,00,929	100	6,26,837	9,96,366
Net	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,69,479
£ Sterling	4,70,295	...	4,68,309	...	4,16,155	...	4,27,041	...	3,90,093	...	...	...

30. CHARGES.—The charges amounted to Rs. 2,35,274, or Rs. 2,07,658 less than those of the previous year. The decrease is due to no expenditure having been incurred in the year under report on account of the Settlement Department which left this district at the end of 1877-78 and also to the transfer of the Salt Department to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue in July 1878.

31. The subjoined statement exhibits the charges for the last five years and the percentage on the gross receipts :—

Items.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Land Revenue including Settlement Office and Revenue Survey.	2,51,087	2,38,859	2,44,108	2,84,648	2,01,899
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	...	302	...	29	80
Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	...	1,566
Sea Customs	4,101	5,343	4,774	5,855	4,753
Land Customs	...	...	...	82	...
Salt	1,10,381	1,31,657	1,54,063	1,44,744	18,790
Stamps	7,018	7,070	7,703	7,574	8,186
Administration (Board of Revenue)	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,72,587	3,83,231	4,10,648	4,42,932	2,35,274
£ Sterlings	37,259	38,323	41,065	44,293	23,527
Percentage	7.92	8.18	9.86	10.37	6.03

Items.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Receipts	47,02,949	46,83,093	41,61,548	42,70,408	39,00,929
Charges	3,72,587	3,83,231	4,10,648	4,42,932	2,35,274
Balance	43,30,362	42,99,862	37,50,900	38,27,476	36,65,655
Percentage of Charges	7.92	8.18	9.86	10.37	6.03

32. LAND REVENUE.—The collections of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 29,44,264 particularized below :—

Items.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Permanently settled	Rs. 3,63,416	Rs. 3,13,963
Shrotriem jodi and quit-rent on Inam villages	55,394	54,665
Ryotwar	17,63,934	23,43,866
Miscellaneous	1,82,706	2,31,770
Total	23,65,450	29,44,264

The increase is due to the collection in the year under report of a large amount of arrear outstanding at the end of the previous famine year and to the amount of remission grante being less than in the preceding year.

33. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Processes were issued against 688,879 persons for Rs. 26,94,941. The property of 27,694 defaulters was attached for arrears amounting to Rs. 3,77,421. The number of defaulters whose property was actually sold was 5,214 for arrears amounting to Rs. 1,08,138. The sum realized by sale was Rs. 99,243. The value of real and personal property sold as compared with that sold in the previous year is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Taluka.	1877-78.				1878-79.			
	Number of Defaulters.	Value realized by sale of Property.			Number of Defaulters.	Value realized by sale of Property.		
		Per-sonal.	Real.	Total.		Per-sonal.	Real.	Total.
Tenkarai	1,145	Rs. 3,025	Rs. 10,936	Rs. 13,961	2,354	Rs. 11,641	Rs. 28,753	Rs. 40,394
Tinnevely	128	1,396	6,403	7,799	153	907	4,520	5,427
Sankarapainarkovil	192	4,139	4,135	8,334	452	1,139	9,422	10,561
Srivilliputtur	86	349	104	453	571	658	5,919	6,507
Satur	57	1,965	342	2,307	546	640	5,792	6,432
Ottapidaram	296	445	6,139	6,584	438	1,648	10,608	12,256
Nanguneri	438	919	7,483	8,403	546	5,529	5,318	10,847
Ambasamudram	169	178	3,109	3,286	108	168	2,477	2,645
Tenkasi	44	328	523	851	46	507	267	774
Total	2,555	12,804	39,174	51,978	5,214	26,137	73,106	99,243

34. The large increase in the issue of processes may fairly be accounted for by the fact that the unusually large arrears of the year 1877-78 had almost all to be collected by the adoption of coercive measures. The value of property sold is small, however, in comparison with the value of that distrained; this is because the ryots either paid their arrears before the sale or some indulgence was shown to them by way of suspension of proceedings.

35. ABKARI.—The total collection under this head amounted to Rs. 1,65,984 against Rs. 1,83,983 in the previous year. The decrease is owing to the payment of kists quarterly instead of monthly as in the preceding year, the kist due for the last quarter of the official year 1878-79 not having been collected within that year.

36. SEA CUSTOMS.—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 64,118 against Rs. 74,184 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 10,066 is due to the abolition of duty on certain articles of import which were dutiable in the previous year.

37. The following statement shows the import and export duty and other miscellaneous receipts in the several ports during the year under report :—

Ports.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
Tuticorin	Rs. 61,193	Rs. 842	Rs. 62,035	Rs. 1,118	Rs. 63,153
Kulasegarapatam	566	...	566	61	627
Kayalpatam	323	...	323	15	338
Total	62,082	842	62,924	1,194	64,118

38. The Customs Duty collected during the last fifteen years is shown below :—

Years.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Years.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
1864-65	Rs. 44,262	Rs. 14,678	1872-73	Rs. 1,04,726	Rs. 23,843
1865-66	34,036	19,081	1873-74	1,17,439	26,307
1866-67	23,029	40,633	1874-75	1,19,982	22,629
1867-68	51,729	27,581	1875-76	1,18,256	8,980
1868-69	74,292	17,307	1876-77	89,488	108
1869-70	71,942	18,690	1877-78	65,866	5,674
1870-71	98,540	21,437	1878-79	62,082	842
1871-72	1,04,141	31,557			

39. The charges on account of Sea Customs amounted to Rs. 4,753 against Rs. 5,855 in the preceding year.

40. STAMPS.—The Stamp Revenue during the year realized Rs. 3,30,164 against Rs. 3,05,395 in the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 1,87,450 was raised by the sale of judicial and Rs. 1,42,714 from non-judicial stamps. The increase is in the sale of both judicial and non-judicial stamps, and may be attributed in the case of the former to the small number of suits instituted in the previous year within which two adjournments of the Courts happened to fall, and in the case of the latter to the decrease in sales in the previous year owing to the pressure of famine, and also to the sale in the year under report of a large quantity of stamps for the execution of licenses and engagements under the abkari excise system introduced on the expiration of the old lease which had existed for a term of three years. The charges amounted to Rs. 8,186 and show an increase of Rs. 612.

41. LOCAL FUNDS.—The subjoined statement shows the receipts and charges of Local Funds raised under Act IV of 1871 :—

Items.	Amount.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance on the 31st March 1878	...			—	941	14 1
<i>Receipts.</i>						
Allotment from General Revenue	20,677	2	4	...		
Rates and Taxes	1,94,589	9	1	...		
Fees in Schools, &c.	...			...		
Contributions for other Circles and Municipalities	...			...		
Receipts of endowed foundation	20,308	2	6	...		
Miscellaneous	6,493	3	10	...		
Miscellaneous Debt Account	321	5	4	2,42,389	7	1
Total including Balance	...			2,41,447	9	0
<i>CHARGES.</i>						
	RS.	A.	P.			
<i>Public Works.</i>						
New Works. {	Communications	3,983	2 4	6,528	2	4
	Civil Buildings	1,575	0 0			
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	970	0 0			
	Repairs ... {	Communications	1,04,064				11 0
	Civil Buildings	908	0 3	1,09,523	12	8
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,551	1 5			
Establishments, &c.	22,876	6 3				
Contributions	150	0 0	25,754	15	7	
Tools and Plant	2,488	9 4				
Contingencies	...					
Tolls and Ferries	240	0 0	25,339	5	3	
Education	...					
Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public and Charitable Institutions	47,177	14 5				
Miscellaneous	6,203	7 4	47,177	14	5	
Miscellaneous Debt Account	4,336	5 4				
Total Charges	...		2,24,863	14	11	
Balance on the 31st March 1879	...		16,583	10	1	

42. The receipts and charges for the year under report are less than those of the previous year by Rs. 12,746 and 5,302, respectively. The decrease in the receipts is attributable to the failure of the anticipated receipts from the land-cess. The decrease in expenditure is due to

the restriction imposed during the latter part of the year to the effect that only one-third of the available balance of allotments in each month should be spent, and also to the introduction of the Results Grants rules prescribing a revised scale of grants.

43. The following statement shows the number of miles of roads constructed and maintained with the amount spent during the year 1878-79 :—

Circles.	NEW WORKS.		REPAIRS.	
	Number of Miles constructed.	Amount spent.	Number of Miles kept in repair.	Amount spent.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Tinnevely ... { Public Works Department	3	2,493 6 11	341½	37,756 7 4
Other Agency	0½	100 0 0	213½	15,538 14 3
Shermadevi ... { Public Works Department	...	...	263½	24,270 12 9
Other Agency	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3½	2,593 6 11	819	77,566 2 4

44. SPECIAL FUNDS.—The receipts and charges of the Special Funds during the year under report are shown below :—

Items.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts.	Total including balance.	Expenditure.	Balance at the close of the year.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Jungle Conservancy Fund	9,955 11 3	9,557 13 6	19,513 8 9	7,682 1 1	11,831 7 8
Pound Fund	1,070 6 8	12,093 3 6	13,168 10 2	11,332 10 6	1,835 15 8
Endowment Fund	296 8 3	9,483 12 8	9,780 4 11	2,126 4 2	7,654 0 9
Village Service Fund	2,85,779 7 3	1,41,314 4 4	4,27,093 11 7	1,70,909 13 4	2,56,183 14 3
Bungalow Fee Fund	—93 0 9	62 1 10	—30 14 11	131 8 0	—162 6 11
Total ...	2,97,009 0 8	1,72,516 3 10	4,69,525 4 6	1,92,182 5 1	2,77,342 15 5

45. VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.—PUBLIC HEALTH.—Compared with the preceding year, which was remarkable for the prevalence of diseases of various kinds, the health of the people during the year under report was exceedingly good throughout, though small-pox (not epidemic) and fever prevailed to some extent with slight mortality. Cholera was almost unheard of and the few cases reported were quite sporadic. The number of deaths decreased by more than 43 per cent., and in fact the district reverted to its ordinary death-rate, so corroborating the opinion already expressed that about 40,000 deaths were due to famine.

46. The following statement shows the mortality of the year under report as compared with that of the previous year :—

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.		DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX.		DEATHS FROM FEVER.		DEATHS FROM OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL.	
1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
9,457	10	2,201	458	13,101	9,475	45,945	20,819	70,704	30,792

47. EMIGRATION.—The number of persons who emigrated to Ceylon amounted to 34,083 against 43,321 in the previous year. The immigrants were 40,435 against 45,113 last year. The decrease in the number of emigrants may be attributed to the labor market of Ceylon being well supplied with coolies who went over during the previous year of famine. The falling off in the immigrants is of course owing to the fact that there were fewer emigrants. Proportionately the number of immigrants is greater, which is a good sign.

48. The following statement shows the emigration and immigration as compared with that of the preceding year :—

Year.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.						Number of Immigrants.
	To Mauritius and Bourbon.	To Ceylon.	To British Burmah.	To the West Indies.	To other places.	Total.	
1877-78 ...	...	43,321½	...	...	...	43,321½	45,113½
1878-79 ...	...	34,083½	...	...	...	34,083½	40,435

49. VACCINATION.—A comparative statement of vaccine operations during the year is sub-joined:—

Items.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total number vaccinated ...	22,853	29,413	6,560	...
Successful ...	20,407	26,364	5,959	...
Unsuccessful and unknown...	2,446	3,049	603	...

The increase must be largely due to the orders of Government making the vaccination of all village officials compulsory; multitudes got themselves vaccinated as the first stepping-stone to an improvement.

50. VIII. ARCHAEOLOGY—EXCAVATIONS.—In 1876 some interesting discoveries were made by the then Acting Collector, Mr. Stuart, and the details of his report are embodied in the Presidency Administration Report for 1876-77. Since then the Budh image found at Nagalapuran and removed to Tuticorin by Mr. Boyle was sent to the Madras Museum in February 1878 in accordance with the Order of Government, No. 63, dated 14th February 1878. In the year under report the Government sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 100 for making further discoveries, and the Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Rees, made some excavations at Shermadevi and the relics found by him have been forwarded to the Madras Museum. His detailed report on the subject was submitted to Government with my letter, No. 55, dated 28th January 1879.

51. IX. MISCELLANEOUS—DISTRICT PRESS.—The receipts and charges of the year under report as compared with the figures of the preceding year are shown in the following statement:—

Item.	1877-78.			1878-79.*		
	Estimate of the value of Work done.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Estimate of the value of Work done.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
<i>Receipts.</i>	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Subscription to District Gazettes ...	...	559 8 0	...	...	394 5 0	...
Private work ...	...	121 7 6	...	...	406 7 0	...
Sundry receipts ...	...	226 3 2	...	...	406 2 3	...
<i>Charges.</i>						
Fixed Establishment ...	...	...	2,254 8 0	...	...	2,254 5 6
Saderward including official postage ...	...	...	754 3 3	...	...	1,237 12 5
Charges for packing printed forms at Madras, &c. ...	...	...	12 0 0	...	...	...
Purchase of stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of printing ink ...	...	...	91 14 0	...	...	153 2 0
Famine batta of establishment ...	...	...	151 15 7	...	...	9 0 0
	6,827	907 2 8	3,264 8 10	8,553	1,206 14 3	3,654 3 11

52. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—There are fifteen dispensaries and thirty-nine chuttrums in the district. Five of the dispensaries are maintained by the Local Fund Boards, three by the Municipalities, and seven by private individuals aided by grants from Local Funds. Two of the Local Fund Board's Dispensaries were established during the year under report. Some of these dispensaries are due to the liberality of the people who have subscribed liberally towards the construction of buildings and endowment of the institutions, thus evidencing the fact that the natives really appreciate European medical treatment. Of the chuttrums twenty-five are endowed and fourteen unendowed. A chuttrum specially intended for the accommodation and convenience of the railway travellers was in course of construction from public subscription in close proximity to the Railway Station, Tinnevely, and is to be taken charge of by the Local Fund Board at the request of the subscribers.

53. Notwithstanding every exertion it has again been found impossible to submit this report by the prescribed date owing to the non-receipt of accurate information in time, but in future the course prescribed by Government will be followed and the report will be forwarded whether the information has been completely received or not. Even yet the statistical statements are not quite ready, but they are under active preparation and will be forwarded before the end of this month.

COIMBATORE, 3rd June 1879.

No. 85.

From G. MCWATTERS, Esq., Acting Collector of Coimbatore, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

PRELIMINARY.—I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Coimbatore District for the official year 1878-79 accompanied by the prescribed statements.

2. II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LAND.—The number and area of Government, Inam, and Zemindari villages in the district are noted below:—

Heads.	No.	Extent in Acres as per Census Return No. IV.	Extent in Acres as per Statistical Return A, No. I.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5
Government Villages ...	1,519	Government. 3,673,504	3,672,881	—623
Shrotriem ...	10	Minor Inams. 290,242	290,242	...
Zemindari ...	56	24,556	24,556	...
		94,086	94,086	...
Total ...	1,579	4,082,388	4,081,765	—623

The difference is due to the introduction of new survey areas in five of the ten taluks of this district, as also to the transfer of villages from this to other districts and vice versa.

Of the extent of Government lands, Acres 2,610,432 are cultivable, of which Acres 2,316,779, assessed at Rs. 26,39,441, are under ryots' holdings (as per Jamabandi of Fasli 1287), and Acres 1,826,955,* assessed at Rs. 22,18,157, are under cultivation.

* Exclusive of Acres 10,885 under "Miscellaneous."

Under Minor Inams and Shrotriems the extent of cultivable land is Acres 301,586, of which Acres 225,787 are under cultivation.

There are altogether thirteen zemindaries in the district, of which Samattoor and Kottamputti, which were under wardship up to the 4th of August 1878, were restored to the Poligar, who attained his majority on the above date. The financial condition of the estate at the time of its restoration as contrasted with that at its assumption may be said to be satisfactory as shown below. The estate when taken under the management of the Court on the 1st of October 1866 was involved in a debt of Rs. 9,046, and, when restored to the proprietor on the 5th August last, there was an investment of Rs. 6,800 in Government promissory notes and Rs. 1,795 in cash, making a total of Rs. 8,595 to the credit of the Poliput.

It will be observed that the affairs of the estate during the time it remained under the wardship were successfully managed, though the minor, who is otherwise reported to be of good behaviour, did not make such satisfactory progress in education as was expected. He can read and write Tamil well, and has some knowledge of English.

There were three casualties amongst the zemindars in the district during the year under report, viz., (1) Nundagopala Yerrappa Gounder, Zemindar of Ramapatnam; (2) Ponnmalay Comara Gopana Mandradyar, Zemindar of Poravipolliem; and (3) Immoody Balakrishna Lunda Bomma Naiker, Zemindar of Andipatti.

The former poliput has been registered in the name of the eldest son (Malayandi Yerrappa Gounder) of the deceased poligar (*vide* G.O., dated 31st January 1879, No. 237, Revenue Department); the second estate, owing to the large amount of debt in which it is involved, has been recommended by my predecessor to be taken over under the management of the Court of Wards (*vide* his letter, dated 18th December 1878, No. 250, printed in the Court's Proceedings, dated 6th February 1879, No. 324).

As regards the Andipatti Poliput, the Acting Sub-Collector recommends that the estate should be registered in the name of Komara Periatumby Bomma Naicker, son of the step-brother of the deceased poligar. But, as the widow claims the registry in her own name, I have issued a notice inviting parties having claims or title to the registry of the estate in their own names. I shall, after the necessary formalities have been gone through in ascertaining their relative claims, register the estate in the name of the individual who may be found to have the best *prima facie* title.

Out of the total area of the zemindari lands in the district, viz., Acres 94,086, the cultivable extent is Acres 85,972, of which Acres 74,115 are reported to have been actually brought under cultivation.

3. TERRITORIAL CHANGES.—During the year under report the following transfers of villages were effected:—

1. Portions of Avakode and Kokode which hitherto belonged to the Nilgiris were transferred to the Coimbatore Taluk of this district under the orders of the Madras Government, dated 19th February 1878, No. 260, Revenue Department, communicated with the Revenue Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 2,198, of 4th March 1878.
2. The Kadinamallah village of the Satyamangalam Taluk was added to the Coimbatore Taluk under the same authority.
3. Portions of Soondaputty and Nellithorai villages of the Coimbatore Taluk of this District were transferred to the Nilgiris in G.O., dated 12th January 1877, No. 102, Revenue Department.

4. DEMARCATION AND SURVEY.—The survey is now in progress in the Collegial Taluk. The new survey areas have as yet been introduced only in the five taluks of Coimbatore, Satyamangalam, Bhavani, Palladam, and Erode.

5. SETTLEMENT.—The Government have in their Orders noted in the margin sanctioned the new scheme proposed by Mr. Puckle for the settlement of the above five taluks, as also his recommendation for the settlement, on the same basis, of the remaining taluks (except Collegial) of the district, but have abandoned his proposal for enhancing the rates on old well lands.

As regards the Collegial Taluk, the Government have called upon the Director to prepare, after full local inquiry, separate proposals for its settlement, as the taluk differs in many particulars from those below the ghats.

The new settlement rates have been introduced into the taluk of Bhavani, and are proposed to be introduced, if possible, in some other taluks also, during the current Fasli.

6. REVISION OF VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENT.—The revision of village establishment will take place after the introduction of the new settlement.

7. UNASSESSED WASTE LAND RULES.—There has been no sale of lands under this head during the year.

8. COERCIVE MEASURES.—Compulsory measures in the realization of Land Revenue arrears in the year under report were resorted to in 126,476 cases involving an arrear of Rs. 13,85,365, or nearly cent. per cent. in excess of the cases in the preceding year. An unusually large number of processes had to be issued during the year owing, as the Board are aware, to a large amount of arrears withheld by the ryots. Property was attached only in the case of 1.16 per cent. of the defaulters and in .07 per cent. sold. The arrears for which property, both movable and immovable, actually came to be sold amounted Rs. 2,080, of which Rs. 1,024 only were actually realized by the sale, which after all was not so unsatisfactory as compared with the results of the previous year. No defaulters were imprisoned during the year.

9. PLANTATION.—During the year under a report three new public topes were formed, viz., two in the Palladam and one in the Pollachi Taluks. No lands were taken up for private topes.

10. LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.—The Land Improvement Act was not availed of by the ryots during the year under report probably owing to most of them who were in need of money for deepening and otherwise improving their wells having received advances to the extent of Rs. 96,000 in 1877-78.

The number of private wells both in the Government and Poliput villages of the district are 56,952,* of which 46,951 are old and 10,001 new.

The new wells are those constructed since the reduction in 1854 of the assessment on garden lands. Thus the average number of wells sunk during the last twenty-five years stands at 400 a-year.

In addition to the above there are 1,962 Government wells, *i.e.*, wells probably originally constructed from private funds, but which had lapsed to the Sirkar in olden times, making a total of 58,914 wells in the district.

11. III, PROTECTION—DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.—The loss of human lives by quadrupeds during the year under report amounted to thirteen in all, of which—

One was by a wild elephant; the circumstances attending the death appear to be that while a girl named Papy of twelve years of age together with some other people were watering cattle from a well in the jungle to the west of Ramay Goundenhully, hamlet of Ponachi in Collegial Taluk, they saw the elephant approaching them, when they all fled leaving the unfortunate girl alone; that on their return some time afterwards to the well they found the girl lying dead, having been trodden upon by the animal.

Of the seven individuals that fell victims to tigers, five men and a woman were attacked while tending cattle in the jungles of Thennan, Kombay, Kalampolliem, Thalampolliem, and Naickenpolliem villages of the Coimbatore Taluk, and one woman of the Polyar caste who was residing at the foot of the Hills near Kulypetty in Udampalpetai Taluk, was carried off by a tiger while gathering roots in the jungle.

The remaining five deaths were caused by cheetahs, hyenas, and a wolf.

Speedy measures appear to have been taken to trace out these depredators and to either poison or shoot them, but the results have not been reported except in one case in which, from the fact of the animal not having returned again to the scene, the Deputy Tahsildar of the place surmises that it must have met its death by poison.

The following is a memorandum of the loss of human lives and of cattle by snake-bite during the past eight years:—

Years.	Loss by Life by Snake.	Loss of Cattle by Snake.
1871-72	143	140
1872-73	116	66
1873-74	125	26
1874-75	122	1
1875-76	96	1
1876-77	77	...
1877-78	33	...
1878-79	32	...

From the above it will be observed that there has been a steady decrease in the loss of human lives and cattle from this cause.

There was a suggestion made by the Government of India (*vide* G.O., No. 224, of 10th February 1879, Financial Department,) for the grant of rewards by Municipal bodies, with or without help from the Local Government, for killing venomous snakes. The opinion of all Municipalities was called for on the suggestion, and the Municipal bodies in this district were unanimously of opinion that it was unnecessary to offer any reward.

Of the loss of cattle by quadrupeds (*viz.*, 449,) 397 are sheep and goats. The loss of fifty head of cattle was due to tigers and cheetahs and two to other wild animals.

It is satisfactory to note that the loss of cattle due to tigers and choetahs diminished from 245 in 1874-75 to 50 in 1878-79.

Twenty-one tigers, 31 cheetahs, 3 bears, and 6 hyenas were destroyed during the year under report.

The amount of rewards paid during the year for the destruction of wild animals amounted to Rs. 1,307, or Rs. 373-8-0 more than that paid in the previous year.

12. IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—WEATHER.—The subjoined statement shows the district average rainfall during the year as compared with that in the previous two years:—

Months.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Months.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	IN.	IN.	IN.		IN.	IN.	IN.
April	1-25	0-98	2-03	October	2-09	9-77	4-94
May	5-12	2-46	3-52	November	0-88	3-97	2-46
June	0-56	2-43	1-58	December	0-13	3-55	0-67
July	1-56	0-39	2-76	January	...	0-14	0-15
August	3-16	0-57	3-96	February	0-01	...	0-36
September	2-74	5-85	3-15	March	0-59	0-01	1-87
	14-39	12-68	17-00		3-70	17-44	10-45
				Total ...	18-09	30-12	27-45

On the whole the season of 1878-79 may be said to have been an improvement on that of 1877-78; the total rainfall during the first six months was 17 inches against 12-68 in the year preceding, but the "car" rains were rather late. This was especially the case in the Palladam and Udampalpetai Taluks, and the rains that fell in April, May, and June were not properly distributed. The extent

Years.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1871-72	1,864,977	16,99,860	80,933	5,87,822	1,945,910	22,87,682
1872-73	1,996,311	17,99,655	81,295	6,12,723	2,067,606	24,12,378
1873-74	2,017,290	18,07,430	85,862	6,37,327	2,103,152	24,44,757
1874-75	1,969,723	17,85,936	85,409	6,34,299	2,055,132	24,20,235
1875-76	1,973,706	17,90,313	81,587	5,92,314	2,055,293	23,82,687
Total ...	9,812,007	88,83,224	415,056	30,64,515	10,227,093	119,47,739
Average ...	1,962,401	17,76,644	83,017	6,12,903	2,045,418	23,89,547
1876-77	1,783,937	16,19,988	75,396	5,79,029	1,859,333	21,99,017
1877-78	1,760,412	16,31,421	82,829	6,17,998	1,843,241	22,49,419
1878-79	1,803,238	16,51,320	85,931	6,25,534	1,888,869	22,76,854

that in 1877-78 was marked by an overabundant fall of rain which damaged the crop, that in the year under report was almost a total failure. This told seriously on the cultivation as has been previously brought to the Board's notice in the Collector's special cultivation returns submitted monthly to the Board. Thus the district had not during the year under report entirely recovered from the effects of the late famine. In consequence of the absence of the north-east monsoon, the cultivation was backward, the dry outturn poor (it was almost nil in the Palladam Taluk), and consequently the prices ruled high and had not attained their normal rates. The lands under wells, however, which had sufficient water for garden cultivation, as well as wet lands under rivers, did better.

13. CULTIVATION AREA.—There has been an improvement under cultivation during the year under report in comparison with that of the previous one. Under "Dry" the increase is Acres 42,826 assessed at Rs. 19,899 and under "Wet" Acres 2,802 assessed at Rs. 7,536. The increase is due to the season embracing the period under report contrasting favorably with the one immediately preceding it, though not with the years ending 1875-76 as already noticed in paragraph 12 above.

The total extent of the first crop cultivation under Ryotwar lands in 1878-79 as given in Statement No. I of the Administration Report is Acres 1,888,869, and that shown in the Statistical Return (A No. I) is Acres 1,837,840, showing a difference of decrease of Acres 51,029 in the latter.

In paragraph 2 (under A No. I) of the Board's Review of the District Administration Reports and Accounts for 1877-78, communicated with their Proceedings, dated 22nd March 1879, No. 760, it is directed that the extent of the first crop cultivation of Ryotwari lands entered in the Statistical Return A No. I should correspond with that given in Statement No. 1 accompanying the Administration Report, and that explanation should be submitted where any difference between the two statements is unavoidable.

The Board are aware that the extent entered in the two statements will not agree with each other so far as the extent under "Miscellaneous" (of which there are 10,885 acres in 1878-79) is concerned, which is included in the Statistical Return A No. I as per instructions contained in the memorandum communicated with their Proceedings, dated 28th January 1878, No. 231, while the converse is the case with Statement No. I accompanying the Administration Report.

As regards the extent* shown in the supplemental Cultivation Return for March 1878, which the Statistical Return excludes and Statement No. 1 includes, that extent comprises mostly cultivation which was omitted by the Curnams from their monthly Cultivation Reports for the year 1877-78, as also the extent of cultivation (if any) harvested before 30th June 1878. Even in this case the two statements will differ so far as the former item is concerned, which will have to be omitted in the Statistical Return.

As the Board's Proceedings of the 22nd March 1879, No. 760, quoted above, was only received on the 28th May, and as there is not sufficient time to await further orders of the Board on the above points, the Statistical Return A No. I, prepared on the same principle which guided the preparation of the one (the first of its kind) for 1877-78, is herewith forwarded. A revised return will, if approved, be prepared and forwarded to the Board after obtaining the needful information from the Tahsildars concerned.

14. CROPS.—Statement No. 6 (D No. 1) gives the details of cultivation of the chief products in each taluk exclusive of the Zemindari villages.

The extent under each major head of crops during the year under report compared with the previous one is exhibited in the following abstract:—

Major Head.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Cereals	1,661,543	1,745,314	+ 83,771
2. Pulses	207,365	189,660	— 17,705
3. Orchard and Garden Produce.	7,849	8,014	+ 165
4. Drugs and Narcotics	13,720	14,838	+ 1,118
5. Condiments and Spices	11,013	11,771	+ 758
6. Starches	1,157	2,415	+ 1,258
7. Sugars	2,781	3,974	+ 1,193
8. Oil-seeds (not Forest)	51,679	34,868	— 16,811
9. Fibres	149,700	167,254	+ 17,554
10. Miscellaneous	665	717	+ 52
Total ...	2,107,472	2,178,825	+ 71,353

Of the extent of Acres 1,745,314 under the head of "Cereals" which comprises the following staple grains, the proportion which the extent under each description of grain bears to the total is given below:—

	Proportion.
1. Cumboo (spike millet)	41-29
2. Cholum (great millet)	34-41
3. Ragi	12-36
4. Paddy	5-01
5. Samai	4-72
6. Tenai (Italian millet)	1-88
7. Varagoo (common or little millet)	2-23
8. Wheat	1-10
	100-00

Of the extent under "Pulses," viz., Acres 189,660, that under "Horse-gram" alone amounts to Acres 154,258, or 81 per cent. of the total extent.

Of the special products, viz., indigo, sugar-cane, and cotton, there is no cultivation of indigo in this district; the extent under sugar-cane, major head "Sugars," is Acres 2,195, or double that of the preceding year.

"Cotton" under the head "Fibres" represents Acres 166,716 against Acres 149,167 in the preceding year.

The crops having suffered from attacks of insect and disease, the outturn cannot be stated to have been satisfactory.

15. WAGES.—The average wages of skilled and unskilled laborers which prevailed in the past, compared with the preceding year, are as follows:—

Heads.		1877-78.	1878-79.
Skilled	Towns	6 to 12	6 to 10
	Villages	5 to 8	4 to 7
Unskilled.	Towns	2 to 6	2 to 4
	Villages	1½ to 4	1½ to 4

On looking over the Talukwar details, it will be observed that wages have decreased in some cases and increased in the others. The variations have to be ascribed partly to favorable season and partly to a more correct entry in the year under report than in the previous one when some of the Tahsildars do not appear to have clearly understood the distinction between "skilled" and "unskilled."

The agricultural wages which are generally paid in kind are two measures (a measure being equal to 144 tolabs in weight) per man per diem, one measure for a woman, and half a measure for a boy, the equivalent money value being 3 annas to 6 pies on the average.

With reference to paragraph 1 (under E. No. 2) of the Board's Review communicated with their Proceedings, No. 760, of 22nd March 1879,

		Total of 10 Taluks.	Average.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In Towns	..	5 14 0	0 9 5
In Villages	..	4 0 6	0 6 5
		9 14 6	0 15 10
Average of Towns and Villages..		4 15 3	..
Average of the District..		0 7 11	0 7 11

the whole district both in "Towns" and "Villages" as noted in the margin.

Similar variation occurs in 1878-79 also.

In the Statement No. 7 (E No. 2) showing the average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labor, and of hire for live and dead stock, no rate of hire has been entered against certain "Live Stock" in some of the taluks, though such live stock have actually been in existence in these taluks (*vide* Statement No. 10, D No. 2). The reason is that where no rate is entered, the live stock in question were not let on hire.

In reference to paragraph 5 (under E No. 2) of the Board's Review quoted above, I have to state that the rate given in the Statistical Return is for carts including hire of bullocks. As the particulars of rates for cart alone in the several taluks of this district are not now available in this office, the information will be communicated to the Board on its receipt from the Tahsildars who have now been called upon to furnish the same at an early date; but as a rule it is next to impossible to hire a cart without bullocks anywhere in the district.

16. Food Prices.—The average prices of food-grains and other articles of consumption, &c., which ruled during the year under report as compared with those of the previous three years are noted below:—

Grain, &c.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH PRICES IN		
					1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rice, 1st sort, per garce ...	423	588	704	602	+ 42	+ 2	— 14
Do. 2nd " " ...	375	509	604	528	+ 40	+ 3	— 13
Paddy, 1st sort, " " ...	194	272	340	276	+ 42	+ 1	— 19
Do. 2nd " " ...	175	241	291	245	+ 40	+ 1	— 16
Cholum, " " ...	223	340	506	347	+ 55	+ 2	— 31
Cumboo, " " ...	176	272	348	250	+ 42	— 8	— 28
Ragi, " " ...	176	284	413	277	+ 57	— 2	— 33
Varagoo, " " ...	169	240	293	293	+ 73	+ 22	...
Horse-gram, " " ...	210	346	569	347	+ 65	...	— 39
Oolundoo, " " ...	349	456	562	582	+ 66	+ 27	+ 4
Wheat, " " ...	408	578	782	853	+ 109	+ 47	+ 9
Gingelly-oil seed, " " ...	386	609	757	669	+ 73	+ 9	— 12
Castor-oil seed, " " ...	287	404	473	301	+ 4	— 25	— 36
Salt, " " ...	377	377	403	466	+ 23	+ 23	+ 16
Cotton, per candy of 500 lb.	27	31	34	28	+ 3	— 9	— 18
Indigo, per maund of 25 " "	35	39	41	38	+ 8	— 2	— 7
Sugar, per candy of 500 " "	33	35	54	57	+ 72	+ 62	+ 6

It is satisfactory to note that the prices of all articles, except wheat, oolundoo, sugar, and salt, have fallen since last year owing to the favorableness of the season; but on comparison with the year 1875-76 it will be observed that the prices had not attained their normal rates.

17. CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—The condition of cattle was satisfactory during the year under report owing to the sufficiency of fodder and pasture. Foot-and-mouth disease prevailed to a small extent in Pollachi, Dharapuram, Satyamangalam, and Udumalpetai Taluks. Sheep in Palladam Taluk were suffering from a disease termed Vairu Obal, or swelling of the belly.

The following table shows the number of live and dead stock in the district at the end of the past compared with those at the end of the preceding year:—

Particulars.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference.
Buffaloes ...	35,355	38,779	+ 3,424
Bullocks ...	255,074	278,625	+ 23,551
Cows ...	184,424	203,504	+ 19,080
Camels ...	2	2	...
Donkeys ...	17,527	16,056	— 1,471
Elephants ...	8	8	...
Goats ...	163,076	201,867	+ 38,791
Sheep ...	373,182	414,769	+ 41,587
Horses ...	267	267	...
Ponies ...	3,439	3,409	— 30
Pigs ...	13,127	12,258	— 869
Dead Stock.			
Carts ...	16,408	13,638	— 2,770
Ploughs ...	162,787	159,221	— 3,566

There is a fall of 43 per cent. in the casualties amongst the agricultural stock during the year under report compared with those in the preceding year and an increase of 17 per cent. over those of 1876-77 as shown below. We cannot, for ascertainment of the average deaths in a year, compare the results of the past year with those of the previous one, the adverse nature of which swelled the mortality under this head out of all proportion:—

Name of Cattle.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	DIFFERENCE	
				Between 1876-77 and 1878-79.	Between 1877-78 and 1878-79.
Bullocks	16,773	35,594	19,511	+ 2,738	— 16,083
Cows	24,972	38,734	17,672	— 7,300	— 21,062
Buffaloes	5,433	8,282	4,976	— 457	— 3,306
Sheep and Goats	35,233	86,545	54,818	+ 19,585	— 31,727
Total	82,411	169,155	96,977	+ 14,566	— 72,178

Of the total number of deaths under cattle (viz., 96,977), those in the three taluks of Coimbatore, Satyamangalam, and Palladam alone amount to 64,858, or two-thirds of the mortality in the whole district. Losses under sheep and goats alone bear a proportion of 56 per cent. to the total deaths. The proportion of losses to the estimated stock (1,143,534 as per last quinquennial return) was 85 per mille, of which 48 per mille was under sheep and goats alone and 37 per mille under other cattle.

18. MANUFACTURES.—Statement No. 12 (G, Manufactures) shows the different classes of manufactures in the district. The chief manufacture in the district is cotton-weaving and silk cultivation and weaving on a small scale in the Collegal Taluk.

In the year under report 13 silk looms are reported to have been introduced into the Udampalpetai Taluk, and the estimated value of work turned out was Rs. 4,780.

There are 5 cotton presses in the district, whence pressed cotton is exported to Madras, Calicut, and other places. The estimated outturn and value thereof during the year under report are stated to be 3,150,512 lb. and Rs. 6,45,342 respectively.

8,737 cotton and 23 silk looms were at work during the year under report against 8,828 and 12 in 1877-78 respectively.

There is a coffee-cleaning machine at work by Messrs. Stanes and Co. in the Coimbatore Town; the estimated outturn and value thereof in 1878-79 were 3,300,000 lb. and Rs. 21,29,900 respectively, against 2,355,000 lb. and Rs. 15,20,000 in the preceding year.

The cotton-cleaning and bone-powdering machines which were at work in 1877-78 appear to have been idle in the year under report.

19. MINERAL RESOURCES.—During the year 1878-79 a quantity of 103,675 lb. of iron valued at Rs. 2,108 is reported to have been manufactured by the people in the Satyamangalam and Bhavani Taluks out of the iron-sand deposited on the banks of rivers and jungle streams in the taluks which they collect and smelt.

20. DISTRICT POST.—The subjoined statement shows the amount sanctioned and the expenditure incurred in maintaining the District Postal Establishment in the district during the year under report:—

Particulars.	As SANCTIONED.			As ACTUALLY EMPLOYED.		
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	
Gumastah at Rs. 10 a-month	1	Rs. 120	A. 0 P. 0	1	Rs. 121	A. 0 P. 0
Runners at Rs. 5 each	8	480	0 0	8	488	0 0
Overseer at Rs. 10 a-month	1	120	0 0	1	121	0 0
District Post Peons at Rs. 5 and 6½ each a-month...	41	2,658	0 0	41	2,730	8 11
Village Receiving House Clerks at Rs. 2 each a-month	30	720	0 0	14	349	0 6
Miscellaneous and Contingencies	...	68	0 0	...	21	2 0
Total	...	4,166	0 0	...	3,830	11 5

* Include famine batta.

The only district postal communication now on the list is the one from Satyamangalam to Talavady. It continues to work well, and is of great benefit to the public. So also is the system of rural messengers and village receiving-houses.

21. V. REVENUE AND FINANCE—GENERAL EFFECTS OF TAXATION.—The License Tax Act III of 1878 came into force on the 13th April 1878.

From the accompanying Statement No. 4 (old form) it will be observed that the License Tax collections during the year under report amounted to Rs. 33,372, but from the Monthly Statement F (an abstract of which is given below) submitted to the Board the collections represent Rs. 33,833, comprised of Rs. 31,817 being the License Tax proper and Rs. 2,016 fines, &c. The difference, viz., Rs. 461, between the total collections shown in the two accounts referred to above is accounted for as follows:—Rs. 477 were collected by the Coimbatore and Erode Municipalities during the year under report and entered in their Monthly Statements F submitted to this office, but the amount was not actually paid into the Treasury to the credit of the tax, and therefore not included in the Statement No. 4, while Rs. 16 collected and paid into the Treasury by the Karur Municipality and included in Statement No. 4 have not been shown in Statement F; hence the net difference of Rs. 461.

Similarly there occurs difference between the entries under the head of "Assessed Taxes" in Statement No. 4 and those in the annexed abstract of Statement F.

This is accounted partly by the fact that certain sums aggregating Rs. 695, which ought to have been credited in the Treasury accounts under "Miscellaneous" (Fines, &c.) were erroneously credited under License Tax proper in the absence of clear information from the parties who collected the amount, and partly to a sum of Rs. 36 collected by the Coimbatore Municipality and included in Statement F not having been included in Statement No. 4, the amount not having been paid into the Treasury up to 31st March 1879.

The charges during the year on account of establishment, &c., under "License Tax" amounted to Rs. 1,630-3-10. The establishment consisted of a Gumastah on Rs. 15 for each taluk and of a Clerk on Rs. 35 in the Collector's office. As the continuance of the Taluk Gumastahs was considered needless, their services were dispensed with from the 1st of April 1879.

No final orders having been received in respect to the remuneration payable to the Municipalities on account of the duties imposed upon them under Section 25 of the Act in collecting the tax from persons resident within the limits of the respective Municipalities, no payment was made on that account during the year under report.

The working of the License Act will be noticed in detail in a separate report.

Abstract of F Statement of License Tax Collections during the Year 1878-79.

Class in the Schedule.	Number of Persons taxed	Amount fixed by the Licensing Officer after hearing objections.	Reductions on appeal by Collector.	Net Amount charged.	Amount collected.	Fine collected.	Total Amount collected.	Balance uncollected (difference between Columns 5 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1878. DISTRICT COLLECTIONS (EXCLUSIVE OF MUNICIPALITIES).								
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
II	1	700	..	700	700 0 0	..	700 0 0	..
VIII	4	400	..	400	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	..
IX	31	1,550	..	1,550	1,550 0 0	..	1,550 0 0	..
X	93	2,325	..	2,325	2,325 0 0	1,207 8 0	3,532 8 0	..
XI	501	5,010	6	5,004	5,004 0 0	..	5,004 0 0	..
XII	2,435	9,740	4	9,736	9,733 7 0	..	9,733 7 0	2 9 0
	3,065	19,725	10	19,715	19,712 7 0	1,207 8 0	20,919 15 0	2 9 0
COLLECTIONS IN MUNICIPALITIES.								
III	2	1,200	..	1,200	1,200 0 0	..	1,200 0 0	..
VII	1	200	..	200	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	..
VIII	1	100	..	100	100 0 0	646 0 0	746 0 0	..
IX	8	400	..	400	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	..
X	24	600	..	600	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	..
XI	160	1,600	..	1,600	1,590 0 0	..	1,590 0 0	10 0 0
XII	598	2,392	..	2,392	2,292 0 0	..	2,292 0 0	100 0 0
	794	6,492	..	6,492	6,392 0 0	646 0 0	7,038 0 0	110 0 0
Total for 1878..	3,859	26,217	10	26,207	26,094 7 0	1,853 8 0	27,947 15 0	112 9 0
1879. DISTRICT COLLECTIONS (EXCLUSIVE OF MUNICIPALITIES) TO END OF MARCH 1879.								
VIII	1	100	..	100	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	50 0 0
IX	15	750	..	750	475 0 0	..	475 0 0	275 0 0
X	42	1,035	..	1,035	672 8 0	..	672 8 0	362 8 0
XI	225	2,250	..	2,250	1,570 0 0	162 8 0	1,732 8 0	680 0 0
XII	1,013	4,052	..	4,052	2,562 0 0	..	2,562 0 0	1,490 0 0
	1,296	8,187	..	8,187	5,329 8 0	162 8 0	5,492 0 0	2,857 8 0
COLLECTIONS IN MUNICIPALITIES.								
IX	2	100	..	100	75 0 0	..	75 0 0	25 0 0
X	3	75	..	75	37 8 0	..	37 8 0	37 8 0
XI	10	100	..	100	95 0 0	..	95 0 0	5 0 0
XII	47	188	..	188	185 0 0	..	185 0 0	2 0 0
	62	463	..	463	393 8 0	..	393 8 0	69 8 0
Total for 1879 ..	1,358	8,650	..	8,650	5,723 0 0	162 8 0	5,885 8 0	2,927 0 0
Grand Total ..	5,217	34,867	10	34,857	31,817 7 0	2,016 0 0	33,833 7 0	3,039 9 0

* Rupees 2-9-0 cannot be recovered from the party, as he has no other property than that already sold.

† Rupees 110 remain uncollected in the Coimbatore Municipality.

22. LAND REVENUE—FINANCIAL RESULTS.—The Land Revenue collections during the year both under arrears and current amounted to Rs. 32,33,470 or Rs. 18,88,425 more than in the previous year. The increase is attributable to the favorable nature of the season, coupled with the active measures taken by the Tahsildars in the collection of kists.

The collections during the year under the various heads compared with those of the previous one stand as follows :—

Heads.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently settled estates ...	22,680	35,573	+ 12,893
Shrotriem Jodi ...	3,419	3,421	+ 2
Ryotwar ...	12,98,308	31,36,513	+ 18,38,205
Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax.	65	..	— 65
Miscellaneous ...	20,573	57,963	+ 37,390
	13,45,045	32,33,470	+ 18,88,425

The water-tax during the year amounted to Rs. 21,076 against Rs. 19,422 in 1877-78, showing an increase of Rs. 1,655 as shown below :—

Particulars.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
On Ryotwari land ...	15,328	16,626	+ 1,298
On Inam land ...	4,093	4,450	+ 357
Total ...	19,421	21,076	+ 1,655

The Zemindari lands in the district are not irrigated by Government sources of irrigation.

The charges during the year under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,77,964.

23. ABBARI—FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.—The collections during the year under Abkari, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 2,06,438, showing an increase of Rs. 43,306 over the collections of the previous year, due to prompt measures taken for the recovery of the kists.

The arrack farm of the district for the three faslis ending 30th June 1881 has been rented out to S. Saravanamuthoo Pillai, who was also the renter of the farm for the previous three faslis. The minimum amount guaranteed by the renter under the current lease is Rs. 1,50,000 a year against Rs. 2,70,000 of the previous lease, which latter had, however, since been modified by allowing the Contractor the concession of paying duty on actual issues only.

The toddy rents of the different taluks were sold separately for the same period as the arrack from Fasli 1288 to 1290. The rents are compared below with those of the previous contract :—

No.	Taluks.	Highest bids for each of the three Faslis ending Fasli 1287.	Highest bids for each of the three Faslis ending Fasli 1290.
		RS.	RS.
1	Coimbatore ...	34,050	42,000
2	Pollachi ...	3,000	7,800
3	Udamalpetai ...	320	1,500
4	Dharapuram ...	4,060	3,500
5	Palladam ...	5,700	12,700
6	Satyamangalam ...	14,000	14,000
7	Collegal ...	7,550	4,600
8	Erode ...	16,150	15,100
9	Karur ...	3,050	4,800
10	Bhavani ...	3,020	3,500
	Total ...	90,900	1,09,500

The arrears due by the arrack renter of the district and by the toddy contractors of the different taluks are noted below :—

Taluks.	BALANCE.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arrack for the whole district ...	...	20,153	20,153
Toddy—			
Coimbatore Taluk	...	7,000	7,000
Pollachi "	...	934	934
Udamalpetai "	...	250	250
Dharapuram "	...	48	48
Palladam "	...	2,060	2,060
Satyamangalam Taluk	9,799	7,839	17,638
Collegal Taluk	7,250	766	8,016
Erode "	...	...	...
Karur "	...	800	800
Bhavani "	...	686	686
Total ...	17,049	20,383	37,432

The amount of Rs. 20,153 shown as balance due by the arrack renter at the end of March 1879 comprises the excess duty due by him for January payable in February and for February payable in March last, the duty for March being due only on the 25th of April 1879. Of the above amount Rs. 16,340 have since been collected. Notwithstanding the notices of demand issued to the renter for the prompt payment of his kists, he was slow in his payment, probably pending the result of his application to the Board for the extension of the indulgence of paying duty only on actual issues during the current lease also. The Board however having recommended to Government the grant of the renter's request, he was not pressed to pay up anything but the duty on actual issues.

Of the sum of Rs. 25,654 shown above as balance on account of the toddy contracts of Collegal and Satyamangalam Taluks, Rs. 24,888 is the amount due by Sumpunghsee Naidu, the late contractor of those taluks, in connection with his lease of the above two taluks for the three faslis ending 30th June 1878 and of Satyamangalam for the three ending 30th June 1881. The contractor not having paid up his arrears, the farm was resold at his risk and loss, and was knocked down to the highest bidder, Annamalai Moodelliar, for Rs. 9,000, and the movable and immovable property of the late contractor (Sumpunghsee Naidu) has been attached and sold; the details in connection with the sale will form the subject of a separate report.

Of the balances shown against the toddy contractors of the remaining taluks, a sum of Rs. 11,195 has since been realized.

24. STAMPS—FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.—The total collections under this head during the year under report, and those of the preceding year, compare as follows:—

Heads.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Judicial	87,084	97,096	+10,012
Non-Judicial	86,411	84,684	— 1,727
Total ...	1,73,495	1,81,780	+ 8,285

The increase under judicial may be ascribed to increase under litigation. The decrease under non-judicial is probably due to fewer private transactions.

25. SPECIAL FUNDS—FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.—The total collections during the year under this head amounted to Rs. 38,281-5-1, of which deducting the deficit balance of Rs. 330-4-0 at the commencement of the year, the net collections stand at Rs. 37,951-1-1. The several funds comprised under this head, viz., (1) Jungle Conservancy Fund, (2) Cattle Pound Fund, (3) Village Service Fund, and (4) Irrigation Cess Fund, will be noticed below *seriatim*.

(1.) JUNGLE CONSERVANCY.—The year commenced with a deficit balance of Rs. 2,381-1-5, the gross collections and the expenditure during the year were Rs. 18,482-15-11 and Rs. 13,230-7-3 respectively, leaving a net balance of Rs. 2,871-7-3 at the end of the year to the credit of the fund. The total number of topes in the district at the end of 1877-78 inclusive of the planta-

tions of palmyrahs on the banks of the Thadapully and Arakancottah channels in the Satyamangalam Taluk and Seneperetty channel in the Karur Taluk was 123, to which should be added the 3 topes newly formed during the year, viz., 2 in the Palladam and one in the Pollachi Taluks, thus raising the total number of topes at the end of 1878-79 to 126, of which 74 topes including the plantations on the banks of the Thadapully and Arakancottah channels were maintained during the year.

Of the remaining 52 topes, 6 topes have been and some more are proposed to be leased out, the rest were left to themselves as their condition, owing to the unsuitable soil on which they were formed, did not justify any further expenditure of public money towards their maintenance.

With the view of placing fuel within the easy reach of each village not bordering on forests or jungles, a lump sum of Rs. 7,000 has been provided in the budget for 1879-80* for formation of fuel reserves on sites to be decided on by the Collector in consultation with the Division officers.

The Board having in their Proceedings, dated 15th February 1879, No. 1,879, called for the opinion of Collectors regarding the present system of administering the Village Conservancy Fund and any modification that will secure the ends for which the fund was constituted, the same will form the subject of a separate communication on receipt of the reports from all the Division officers on the subject.

(2.) POUND FUND.—During the year under report the total receipts under this head, including the opening balance of Rs. 873-8-7, amounted to Rs. 9,464-10-6, of which Rs. 4,882-9-1 represent the outlay on the construction and maintenance of Cattle Pounds, and Rs. 3,784-14-7, the amount debited to the Surplus Pound Fund. The fund thus closes with a balance of Rs. 797-2-10.

There were 551 cattle pounds on the list at the end of 1878-79, of which 16 pounds were repaired during the year and one newly constructed.

In proof of the importance the people attach to the system of cattle pounds they have up to date constructed 169 cattle pounds at their own cost and made them over to Government.

(3.) VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 468-15-2, and the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 144-12-2. There was no debit under this head during the year.

(4.) IRRIGATION CESS FUND.—The receipts during the year, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 7,985-14-2, and the outlay to Rs. 6,935-7-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,050-6-11 at the close of the year.

The outlay shown above is made up of the pay of the Irrigation establishment employed on the channels, on behalf of which the cess is paid by the ryots concerned, and of other miscellaneous expenses as shown below:—

No.	Particulars.	Establishment.	Miscellaneous.
<i>Coimbatore Taluk.</i>			
1	Nellithoray channel	RS. 78	RS. ...
2	Odanthoray do.	79	...
<i>Erode Taluk.</i>			
3	Calingaroyen channel	2,749	...
<i>Satyamangalam Taluk.</i>			
4	Thadapully channel	2,693	...
5	Arakenkottah do.	894	...
6	Erecting a temporary dam over the Codively anicut	...	150
<i>Karur Taluk.</i>			
7	Pogaloro channel	230	...
8	Repairing the above channel	...	24
9	Pay of the establishment in the Collector's office	38	...
Total ...		6,761	174
		...	6,935

26. VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.—PUBLIC HEALTH OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.—There was a marked decline in the mortality under all heads in 1878-79 as compared with the previous year, which was extremely unhealthy and one of terrible mortality, and the figures of which cannot therefore be taken for purposes of comparison. The deaths during the year, viz., 27,541, were less by 66,674 as compared with the mortality in 1877-78, and by 10,314 with the average of the two previous years :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
<i>Deaths.</i>				
Cholera	13,939	13,160	26,639	233
Small-pox	346	361	3,126	739
Fever	11,942	10,729	23,510	15,691
Other causes	13,164	12,069	40,940	10,878
Total ...	39,391	36,319	94,215	27,541
Births ...	32,714	32,100	16,945	14,425

The ratio of births to population is 8 per mille, and that of the deaths 16 per mille. These are much below what are considered the proper rates and point to deficient registration.

The deaths under small-pox and fever in 1878-79 compared with the average of the two years, 1875-76 and 1876-77, show an increase of nearly double and one-third respectively. The greatest mortality under fever was in Palladam, Coimbatore, Pollachi, and Satyamangalam, aggregating 8,061, and bears a proportion of 51 per cent. to the total deaths in the district under this head.

The deaths from fever were 770 in April 1878, and steadily increased until they reached 2,210 in February 1879. In March the mortality began to decline.

A new type of fever accompanied by "boils" or abscesses having been reported to have been prevalent in the Talavady Division of the Satyamangalam Taluk the Hospital Assistant of the Collector's establishment was deputed to make a local inquiry into the matter, but the inquiry goes to show that the fever that was prevalent there cannot be considered to have been either very general or of an unusually fatal type.

27. EMIGRATION.—There were no emigrants either to the English or French Colonies.

28. ARCHEOLOGY.—There is none of any interest in the district except some ancient pottery found in some Cairns or Tumuli locally called "Pandavarkuly" or "Mandavarkuly." Some specimens of the pottery, such as a large vase and some other different sorts of small earthen pots and cups were sent some two years ago to the Madras Central Museum, the Superintendent of which (Surgeon-Major G. Bidie, M. B.) considered them to be "very valuable collections." The officers of the Revenue Department in the district have been directed to see that none of these Cairns is opened without the Collector's special orders.

29. DISTRICT PRESSES AND DISTRICT GAZETTES.—The following abstract shows the work turned out, the receipts and expenditure incurred in the Press Department during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Particulars.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference.
	NO.	NO.	NO.
Papers printed	449	567	+ 118
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Value of work turned out	6,285 3 6	7,727 14 0	+ 1,442 10 6
Actual cash receipts	93 10 6	367 11 11	+ 274 1 5
Expenditure	5,261 8 8	4,034 13 7	- 1,226 11 1

The increase under papers printed and value of work turned out is partly due to a large number of account and other forms in connection with the License Tax Act having had to be printed for distribution to the Division and Taluk Offices in addition to their publication in the District Gazette, and partly to a larger number of papers having had to be struck off for other Public Departments. There is an improvement in collections during the year. Out of the demand (arrear and current) of the subscriptions for the District Gazette for the year 1878-79, Rs. 302-15-6 remained uncollected on the 31st March 1879. Prompt measures are being taken for recovery of the arrears.

The fall under Charges is accounted for partly by the fact that in 1877-78 Press materials, to the extent of Rs 1,595, were purchased; whereas in the year under report only about half this amount was incurred on that account, and partly by the decrease under Service Postage stamps due to the underweight of the Gazette in comparison with the previous year, and to the discontinuance of its supply to the several Special Famine Officers, &c., employed in the district.

The expenditure of Rs. 4,034-13-7 shown above includes a sum of Rs. 281-8-0, being pay of the extra establishment entertained under the sanction of the Board of Revenue conveyed in their Proceedings, dated 7th August 1878, Miscellaneous No. 8,099, for working off the arrears which had accumulated in the Press during the previous years. These arrears have been brought up, and the extra hands who were at the request of the Board spared by the Superintendent from the Government Press, Madras, have returned to their own duties.

30. PUBLIC CHARITIES.—Statement No. 13 (K) gives the details of the several charitable institutions maintained in the district, viz., those supported (1) by Government, (2) by the general public, (3) partly by Government and partly by the general public, and (4) either wholly or in part from local taxation.

There are 11 which fall under the first head, of which 10 merely serve as places of halt for travellers and the other is a Lunkerhanna in the town of Coimbatore, where the blind, lame, and infirm are fed.

Two more institutions were added in 1878-79 to those maintained by the general public, making a total of 35 to end of 1878-79. In six of these distribution of rice to travellers takes place, and in three the travellers are fed by the owners; the remaining twenty-six being used as places of halt.

There are none which fall under the third head.

As directed in paragraph 1 (under K, Charitable institutions) of the Revenue Board's review, communicated with their Proceedings, dated 22nd March 1879, No. 760, the institutions maintained by the Local Fund Board and Municipalities have been transferred from the head of those "supported by Government" to that "supported either wholly or in part from local taxation." Thus the total number of institutions under this head will now stand at sixty-five. Of these fifty-two Chuttrums and seven Civil Dispensaries are maintained by the Local Fund Board, and three Chuttrums and three Dispensaries by the Municipalities. These fifty-five Chuttrums merely serve as halting places for travellers.

No. 105.

COONOR, 28th June 1879.

From R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Commissioner of the Nilgiris, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to forward, herewith, the Report on the Administration of the Nilgiri District for the official year 1878-79, accompanied by the prescribed statements.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NILGIRI DISTRICT DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1878-79.

PART II.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.—There have been no territorial changes during the year.

Waste lands in the district are granted under the Waste Land and Durkhast Rules. The former are in force on the Nilgiris proper and South-East Wynad, and the latter on the lower lying plateau of Sigur and in South-East Wynad.

Lands granted under the Waste Land Rules are assessed at As. 8 per acre if grass and Rs. 2 per acre if forest. Where forest lands are taken up for coffee cultivation no assessment is levied on the Nilgiris until the sixth year, and in the South-East Wynad until the fourth year. Both forest and grass lands are also exempted from tax for the above periods, according as they are situate in the Nilgiris or Wynad, when taken up for tea planting.

5. The system in force for assessing lands acquired under the Durkhast Rules is very obscure, more especially so in the division of South-East Wynad. It is remarkable that, under the practice obtaining in Wynad for many years, wet lands which are admitted to yield a better return than dry only pay at lower rates than the latter. Moreover, lands in Wynad are assessed on actual cultivation and not on putta holding—a practice which entails periodical inspection by Revenue Officers and gives great room for fraud. On this subject I will address the Board separately. As soon as the south-west monsoon is over I propose to make a lengthened stay in the Wynad to investigate thoroughly the land tenures generally, and those in the locality of gold reefs in particular.

• *Vide* G.O., No. 1,852, dated 20th November 1878.

[illegible]

								1877-78.						1878-79.							
								Ootacamund.	Coonoor.	Kaity.	Kodanad.	Mailkundah.	Wellington.	Gudalur.	Ootacamund.	Coonoor.	Kaity.	Kodanad.	Mailkundah.	Wellington.	Gudalur.
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.88	4.65	2.96	..	..	3.09	3.05	2.21	7.77	4.37	1.04	..	8.86	0.30
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.15	2.70	4.75	5.27	3.00	2.47	1.65	4.95	6.88	4.71	5.00	..	5.69	6.87
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.48	2.60	4.81	3.88	3.15	3.39	36.45	2.68	2.33	3.21	4.87	2.15	4.65	7.50
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.72	1.45	3.43	0.87	0.75	1.81	3.41	5.97	1.89	7.62	6.17	1.65	3.56	7.10
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.83	2.72	1.94	1.86	3.20	1.83	16.70	10.01	5.29	10.37	6.66	6.25	4.60	16.60
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.91	9.95	16.19	11.45	7.35	8.20	4.35	5.12	7.11	7.05	4.87	6.50	11.60	7.60
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.13	18.80	12.63	18.00	18.25	13.19	4.35	3.53	5.42	3.92	7.88	6.25	4.57	7.80
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	13.96	9.70	8.49	16.10	13.16	1.20	2.33	8.45	3.30	4.21	7.55	1.80	0.60
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.18	13.70	8.20	11.34	..	10.03	1.85	1.27	9.16	3.53	4.33	7.40	3.92	0.75
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.27	1.60	0.37	2.53	..	0.92	..	..	0.17	..	0.03	0.20	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.21	4.20	0.97	4.55	0.70	1.93	0.50
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.67	2.31	3.41	4.40	..	2.15	0.15	1.13	2.34	2.24	1.22	2.65	1.90	1.50
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.47	30.44	68.39	63.08	57.70	60.24	73.15	39.41	61.01	51.79	50.88	42.05	54.78	61.12

WAGES.—There was as usual a large demand for labor on the European estates. The coolies come chiefly from Mysore and Coimbatore, and a large body of the indigenous tribes, mostly Badagas, are also employed. The rates of wages were the same as last year as follow :—

								Per Month.		
	RS.	A.	P.							
Able-bodied agricultural laborer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0
Horse-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0
Common Mason	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4	0
Carpenter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4	0
Blacksmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0

	1877-78. Seers of 80 Tolals per Rupee.	1878-79. Seers of 80 Tolals per Rupee.
Rice, 1st sort	...	6·83
„ 2nd „	7·52	7·64
Horse-gram	8·36	11·64
Cholum	8·41	12·30
Cumboo	9·23	13·68
Ragi	10·60	12·91
Salt	8·75	7·34
Wheat	5·74	5·30
Oolundu	...	5·95

The price of 2nd sort rice, which is the staple grain in the case of the majority of the population, during each quarter of the year under report is shown below in comparison with the previous two years. It will be observed that prices have not yet resumed their normal rates since the famine:—

		1876-77. Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee.	1877-78. Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee.	1878-79 Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee.
1st Quarter	...	10	7.34	6.98
2nd do.	...	9.10	6.66	7.02
3rd do.	...	6.90	7.26	7.67
4th do.	...	7.40	7.81	8.89

MINERAL RESOURCES.—The only mineral worked in this district is gold which abounds in South-East Wynad. The majority of the gold reefs run on private estates according to the plan received from Mr. R. Brough Smyth, the Mining Engineer, specially deputed by the Government of India during the year, to inspect and report upon the auriferous rocks of Wynad. This officer has recently completed his investigations, and his report will shortly be placed before Government.

Mr. Brough Smyth is now engaged in the examination of the country in the Nunjanad valley and in the Kundah Division.

DISTRICT POST.—There is no District Post in this district.

V. REVENUE AND FINANCE—GENERAL EFFECTS OF TAXATION.—The total holdings in the district amount to 93,496 acres, paying a revenue of Rs. 63,613, including Land-cess and Jenmahbogum. The average land rate is thus about 11 annas per acre, which is very light. The lowest rate is 2 annas and the highest is Rs. 2 an acre.

LAND REVENUE.—The actual credits into the Treasury during the official year amounted to Rs. 75,524 against Rs. 55,622 in 1877-78. The large collections were due to the realization of the arrears outstanding at the commencement of the official year and to the high prices realized by waste lands at public auctions and paid into the Treasury.

ABKARI.—The receipt under Abkari Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,16,845, which includes Rs. 14,442, being the sum paid by the contractors for the Malabar portion of the Wynad. The above figures also include the excise duty paid on country-brewed beer. The receipts in 1877-78 under this head were Rs. 85,330. The large increase under Abkari is due to the enlargement of the district by the annexation of South-East Wynad and to the consequent increased revenue, viz., Rs. 1,00,500 guaranteed by the arrack contractors, while in 1877-78 the guaranteed revenue was only Rs. 80,500.

SEA CUSTOMS.—Nil.

LAND CUSTOMS.—Nil.

SALT.—Nil.

STAMPS.—The sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 29,179 against Rs. 25,542 in 1877-78. Of the sum of Rs. 29,179, Judicial or Court Fees Stamps, realized Rs. 15,410, and Non-judicial Rs. 12,926. The remainder was made up of duty levied on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.

SPECIAL FUNDS.—The total receipts under the several items composing the "Special Funds," the particulars of which are shown in the printed statement accompanying this report, amounted to Rs. 2,891-12-1, to which must be added the sum of Rs. 863-6-5, being the opening balance under the "Pound Fund." The expenditure during the year under all the items was Rs. 3,603-4-3, leaving a balance under "Pound Fund" of Rs. 151-14-3.

There were no receipts proper under "Endowment Fund" and "Village Service Fund," and the sums set opposite to them as such represent in the former case a fixed charge on Government for the maintenance of the Brahmin Chattram at Ootacamund, and in the latter case deductions made from the Land Revenue collections for payment to village officers.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES — PUBLIC HEALTH OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.—The general health of the rural population during the official year was good. Some cases of small-pox occurred, a few proving fatal. The rural population, which is chiefly composed of the hill tribes, are uncleanly in their habits, so that it has always been found difficult to stamp out epidemic diseases when they break out, but I am glad to see marked improvements of late especially in the hamlets in and around the principal stations on the hills where the people are gradually becoming alive to the importance of village sanitation and vaccination; their houses too show substantial construction and the presence of capital.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The total births registered during the year were 512 males and 485 females against 663 males and 581 females in 1877-78.

The total deaths registered were 999 males and 783 females against 2,084 males and 1,484 females in the previous year.

The decrease in these figures was due to the fact that the previous year was one of drought and scarcity, and many people died from hunger, want of clothing, and diarrhoea.

A statement accompanying this report shows these statistics classified according to class and nature of disease.

EMIGRATION.—Nil.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS—DISTRICT PRESS AND GAZETTE.—The Nilgiri District Gazette is printed by the Nilgiri Press Company at contract rates under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner.

The receipts on account of subscription amounted to Rs. 54. The charges were Rs. 3,431-4-0 for printing the Gazette and Rs. 90 for service labels. The average number of officials supplied with the District Gazette during the year was 79 against 78 in 1877-78. The number of full rate subscribers at the close of the year was 63 against 59 in the previous year.

SALEM, 21st June 1879.

No. 183.

From C. D. MACLEAN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector in charge, Salem District, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit as follows the information and statistics for this district required for the Board's official year Administration Report 1878-79.

2. II. VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENTS.—The revision of village establishment having been completely effected in the previous year the establishment remained unaltered, except in the case of some unsettled villages for which proposals are now before the Board. No charge was made on account of Village Service Fund, the expenses being fully met from the accumulated balance to the credit of the fund.

3. III. PROTECTION — ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT AND FOR SEED GRAIN.—No advances were given either under the Land Improvement Act or for seed grain. The following statement exhibits the particulars of recoveries out of those granted in the previous year:—

Items.	Total Advances.	Amount of Advance within ten years.	Amount collected.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Act	1,40,644	62,850	43,082	19,768
Seed Grain... ..	71,168	62,907	22,514	40,393
Total ...	2,11,812	1,25,757	65,596	60,161

4. DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.—Rs. 109 were distributed as rewards for the destruction of wild beasts, chiefly cheetahs, as shown in the subjoined statement. There was a very large decrease from the previous year in the number of cattle killed by wild beasts and snakes; previous year 1,653, this year 486. There was an increase in loss of human life by wild beasts, and a slight increase in similar deaths by snake-bite:—

Wild Beasts, &c.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Tigers	1	...
Cheetahs	33	37
Bears... ..	9	5
Hyenas	...	5
Snakes	...	...
Wolves	...	1
Total ...	43	48

5. IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—WEATHER.—Anxiety was felt regarding the season at the beginning of the official year, but this did not last. The south-west monsoon appeared in due course in some places earlier than usual, and the rainfall in May, June, and July was unusually plentiful. Rain also fell in August and September making up for a comparatively scanty north-east monsoon. The latter ceased early, and the rainfall in November and December was less than usual.

6. CULTIVATION AREA.—The cultivation area as compared with the previous year may be seen from the subjoined statement. In Namkal there was a large increase of wet cultivation, almost proportionate to the increased favorableness of the season. The ryots in that neighbourhood had not been seriously impoverished by the famine. The net decrease in area for all taluks may be set down in a small measure to reduced stocks and capital and in a large measure to the diminution in the numbers of the laboring class, and the apathy of the superior agricultural class. There was nothing wanting on the part of the season, and there is no evidence to show that there is any recent deterioration in the soil:—

		1877-78.	1878-79.
Dry		788,180	773,722
Wet		77,701	81,566
Total ..		865,881	855,288

7. CROPS GENERALLY.—Good crops were harvested throughout on the area cultivated. Recent events have caused many irrigation works to go into disrepair, but the paddy crop may be estimated as having been 12 annas in the rupee. The crops in Trichengode, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Utankarai suffered somewhat from the ravages of the locusts. The ragi crop in the Sub-Division was an unusually fine one, being set down in Oosoor and the Pennagara Division of Dharmapuri Taluk as a 16-anna crop. The outturn in millet was from 6 to 12 annas in the rupee. The influence of locusts was most felt in cumboo and oil-seed. Cumboo and grain crops were also somewhat injured by excess of rain in August and September. Dry crops altogether averaged about a 10-anna crop, but distribution of success was very unequal.

8. COTTON.—In the subjoined statement the cultivation of cotton is shown :—

Item.	1877-78.		1878-79.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Cotton	ACS. 8,235	RS. 12,533	ACS. 13,936	RS. 17,693	ACS. 5,701	RS. 5,160	..	..

INDIGO.—In the subjoined statement the cultivation of indigo is shown. The decrease was caused by indigo lands being used for paddy in consequence of high prices for the latter :—

Item.	1877-78.		1878-79.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Indigo	ACS. 2,005	RS. 10,835	ACS. 779	RS. 2,974	..	..	ACS. 1,226	RS. 7,861

SUGAR-CANE.—In the subjoined statement the cultivation of sugar-cane is shown :—

Item.	1877-78.		1878-79.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Sugar-cane ..	ACS. 689	RS. 8,913	ACS. 929	RS. 5,088	ACS. 240	RS. 1,175	..	..

9. WAGES.—The rates of skilled and unskilled labor are shown in statement head "Division 3, Statistics of Production, &c.," No. 10-2, appended. The daily wages of an agricultural laborer in this district average ordinarily about three Government seers of dry grain for a man and two Government seers similarly for a woman. This calculation, however, is very rough, for the Government seer is not the seer in use between master and man, and the measures actually used are various. During the famine wages paid in grain went down, and wages paid in money went up. For the most part this tendency has now righted itself in either case.

10. PRICES.—The plentiful harvests of the year caused a fall of prices of nearly one-half in the case of dry grains. Ragi in Oosoor even fell from Rs. 20 per kandagam in April 1878 to Rs. 7 per kandagam in March 1879. Rice did not fall to the same extent as dry grains owing

to a demand in other districts and large exportation. Holders of wet lands derived much benefit from the ruling prices. The following is a comparative statement of prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tola weight :—

Grains.	YEARS.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Rice	13.95	9.92	6.66	9.40
Ragi	23.24	14.98	8.26	14.68
Cholum	22.64	14.45	7.74	13.03
Cumboo	22.98	14.82	7.07	14.68
Horse-grass ...	22.86	15.13	7.88	12.70
Salt	17.48	15.99	14.13	10.89

11. CONDITION OF CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—Live stock, though much diminished by the drought of 1877 had already recovered its condition by the beginning of the official year, and an abundance of water, pasturage, and dry fodder caused subsequently a continued improvement. The reproductive increase of herds and flocks was unusually great throughout the season. Among sheep there was a disease resembling small-pox in the Oosoor Taluk, but generally speaking cattle disease was not prevalent. The injury done by the famine to agricultural dead stock was not a considerable-enough item to affect agricultural operations subsequently.

12. MINERAL RESOURCES.—Particulars relating to this are shown in Statement 11. Some auriferous quartz was found in the Krishnagiri Taluk, but its value has not yet been ascertained.

13. CATTLE SHOWS.—No cattle shows or exhibitions were held.

14. INLAND TRADE.—Neither the Board nor Government have opened a head for inland trade in the body of their Administration Reports, perhaps because there is no statistical information available. I put the following remarks, however, on record as being of interest within the district. The principal trade in the district is that in agricultural and forest produce and in hides manufactured and raw. The grain trade of Salem town was brisk, this centre playing an important part in distribution. There was a very large demand for paddy in Madurai, Dindigul, Avanashi and Coimbatore, also on the Bangalore Branch Railway; much paddy was in consequence exported from Salem town. There were imports of paddy into Salem town by road from Atur, Namkal, and Dharmapuri, amounting to 1,100 bandy-loads in one month. To other railway stations of the district paddy was carried from interior parts of the district and from South Arcot, and thence exported by rail. Among dry grains millet was carried into Salem town in considerable quantities from Atur and Dharmapuri, some also being brought by rail from Bangalore; of this a large quantity was exported to Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Virudupatty, and Madurai. Grain and other pulses were brought to Salem town from the neighbouring villages at the rate of 500 bandies a month during harvest time, and three-fourths of this amount was sent off by rail. Castor-oil seed was distributed in large quantities by the merchants of Salem town. At Vaniambadi there was a large trade in gingelly. The coffee season was a good one and extremely profitable to the planters. The yield of the year is estimated at 1,292,825 lbs.; most of this was sent direct from the Shervaroy Hills to the Agents at Coimbatore or Madras; about 100,000 lbs., however, mainly from native estates was distributed from Salem to the neighbouring districts. The yield of tamarind was unusually good, occurring chiefly in the northern taluks. The local consumption of tamarind was large, but there was also a large exportation to Madras and to the south of the Presidency. Chillies grown in Namkal were brought to Salem in large quantities and exported to Bangalore and the north of the district. The indigo trade decreased for reasons already given. The sales of forest produce by the Forest Department was small, especially in sandalwood. The trade in timber was as usual. The demand for myrabolams was dull, especially in the latter part of the year. The trade in hides suffered as a natural consequence of the large exports made during the famine. The importation of cattle was small. The fairs in the early part of the year were not well supplied. That at Mechari was better attended than the others. The demand for jewellery improved. Credit was hard to obtain. The interest was as usual extravagant, varying from 1 to 2½, or even 3 per cent. per month.

15. MANUFACTURES.—Remarks may be inserted here similarly for manufactures, though there is not much to mention. The chief manufacture of the district is that of cotton cloths, and this mainly at Vaniambadi. Most of the cloth manufactories were closed; one or two were, however, re-opened before end of the year. The large stock of cloth in the hands of Government, offered at a cheap rate, naturally operated to glut the market. The demand also fell off owing

to the impoverishment of the people in this and other customer districts. There are silk weavers in the district, an industry requiring considerable skill. Their operation diminished similarly.

16. **V. REVENUE AND FAMINE RECEIPTS.**—The receipt from all sources are shown in the subjoined statement. An increase occurs in all items. In ryotwar the collection was treble that of 1877-78. This was due to the large accumulation of arrears during the famine, the improved state of the season and crops in the year under report, and the vigorous measures adopted for the clearance of outstandings:—

Items.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	11,14,728	10,97,767	29,43,803
Excise on spirits and drugs	2,70,604	2,17,560	2,55,371
Stamps, including Miscellaneous	1,79,097	1,66,113	1,83,472
Total ...	15,64,429	14,81,440	33,82,646

17. **CHARGES.**—The charges were as follow:—

Charges.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	1,75,445	1,85,200	1,84,651
Excise on spirits and drugs	429	479	117
Stamps	4,189	3,782	3,797
Total ...	1,80,063	1,89,461	1,88,565

18. **LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.**—The Land Revenue collections were as at foot. On the basis of the census of 1871 the incidence of the land-tax was 1-3-7 per head, the profit enjoyed by the Inamdars and Zemindars out of the assessments collected by them after paying peishcush or jodi not entering into this calculation.

	RS.
Permanently settled	5,44,510
Shrotriem Jodi	50,579
Ryotwar	22,35,264
Miscellaneous	1,13,450
Total ...	29,43,803

19. **ABKARI.**—The Abkari collections are shown below: both excise spirits and toddy showed increase attributable both to the improved condition of the population and to the rigorous collection of arrears. The new lease of arrack excise and toddy farms for another three years up to end of Fasli 1290 commenced this year. The arrack excise was rented out to Messrs. Wilson and Co., the renters of the previous three faslis. The rent realized was 50 per cent. less than before, the minimum guarantee being Rs. 1,72,504 per annum against Rs. 3,41,000 of the last lease. This large decrease was attributable both to miscalculation of income under the old lease, and to reduction in the number and purchasing power of the arrack consuming population. As regards toddy the reduction was not so large as in arrack, the rent under the old and current leases being respectively Rs. 1,27,730 the previous year and Rs. 1,25,000 this year. There was considerable difficulty in realizing the toddy revenue. The incidence of this revenue was As. 1-3 under arrack and Pies 10 under toddy:—

Demand.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Excise on spirits ...	1,36,417	1,36,417	1,53,832	1,53,832
Toddy	1,27,730	81,143	1,25,000	1,01,539

20. **STAMPS.**—The subjoined statement gives particulars of revenue from stamps. The increase in Judicial stamps from Rs. 1,04,400 to Rs. 1,23,828 is attributable to the improvement of the condition of the population which has to a certain extent revived litigation. The slight decrease shown in sales of general stamps is due to the same causes, operating in reduction of the necessity of land transfers, mortgages, &c.:—

Stamps.	RS.	RS.
Non-Judicial—		
General	55,430	
Bills of Exchange	352	
Total impressed		56,782
Miscellaneous		2,862
		59,644
Judicial—		
Judicial		1,23,828
Adhesive		
Total ...		1,83,472

21. **SPECIAL FUNDS.**—Statement 10-A exhibits the various funds constituting the Special Funds of this district and the receipts and charges belonging thereto. Receipts and disbursements both show an advance over the previous year.

22. **LICENSE TAX.**—This tax was introduced into the district from 1st April 1878. The preparation of the lists of tax-payers under Section 10 took some time, so that it was late in the year before licenses were issued. The number of persons to whom licenses were issued for 1878 was 4,998, and the amount collected was Rs. 36,377 up to 31st March 1879. The total collections of the tax both for 1878 and 1879 was Rs. 46,656. The charges consisting of salary of establishments entertained for work connected with the tax amounted to Rs. 1,489.

23. **LOCAL FUNDS.**—ACT IV OF 1871.—The transactions connected with the Local Funds are given in Statement No. 9. Receipts amounted to Rs. 2,85,048, but deducting former deficit of Rs. 22,201 this is reduced to Rs. 2,62,847. The expenditure was Rs. 70,734. This is of course nominal under the arrangements made for construction and repair of roads by the Famine Department. The balance to the credit of these funds on 31st March 1879 was Rs. 1,92,113.

24. **VI. EMIGRATION.**—Emigration was small as compared with 1877-78, the numbers being 83 against 200.

25. **VIII. ARCHAEOLOGY.**—Nothing occurred.

26. **IX. DISTRICT PRESS.**—Statement No. 8 gives particulars of printing work turned out and its value. When compared with 1877-78 there is a small decrease due to the cessation of the famine work. The receipts amounted to Rs. 445 and expenditure to Rs. 3,389-5-1. The increase in the receipts over the year 1877-78 is due to the recovery of arrears due on account of private work, whilst the decrease in expenditure is the result of the discontinuance of the additional establishments and diminished postage.

27. The statistical tables are appended, prepared in accordance with the most recent instructions.

MANGALORE, 9th June 1879.

No. 1,020.

From W. H. COMYN, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit, with the usual statements, my Annual Report on the Revenue Administration of this district for the past official year 1878-79.

2. **II. ADMINISTRATION OF LAND—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES AND SETTLEMENT.**—A brief notice of the character of land tenures and settlement of this district is given in paragraph 3 of my report for 1876-77. There is nothing new to be reported under this head.

3. **SURVEY.**—The district continues unsurveyed as in the previous year.

4. **INAMS.**—The assignments of land revenue in lieu of ready-money payments formerly made to religious institutions in this district amounted at the close of Fasli 1286 to Rs. 1,26,275-7-9. Of this amount, the small sum of Rs. 4-6-5 was resumed by Government on account of lapses during Fasli 1287, and the balance, viz., Rs. 1,26,271-1-4, continues as a permanent remission of the land revenue of the district.

No less than 2,428 title-deeds had to be issued to the holders of these assignments. Out of this number 2,406 title-deeds have already been distributed, the number remaining to be disposed of being only 22.

5. **WARDS' ESTATES.**—There have been no accessions to the number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards in this district, which remains the same as in the previous year, viz., two. The financial position of these two estates during the past Fasli 1287 was as follows:—

Name of Estate.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Balance.	Percentage of Charges to Receipts.
Brahmawar Sar-vothum Rao. } Fasli 1286 ...	RS. 851	RS. 6,285	RS. 7,136	RS. 4,819	RS. 2,317	76.6
" } " 1287 ...	2,317	5,433	7,750	6,050	1,700	111.3
Kanangi Shrini-vas Rao. } " 1286 ...	3,137	2,330	5,467	817	4,650	35.0
" } " 1287 ...	4,650	2,689	7,339	3,946	3,393	146.7

Both the above estates are in a satisfactory condition. The somewhat large amount of expenditure in the case of the first estate is accounted for by the discharge of certain debts standing against it, and also by the performance of the Minor's Upanayanam ceremony and the redemption of certain vows, items which absorbed nearly half (Rs. 2,820) of the total expenditure. By far the greater part of the expenditure connected with the second estate also is represented by the payment of debts due by the estate, the clearance of which in both cases has now reduced their respective liabilities to comparatively insignificant sums which will be paid off before long.

PUBLIC WORKS.—No public works were executed in either of the above estates during the year under report.

EDUCATION OF THE MINORS.—Minor Sarvothum Rao, who is about eight years old, studied at home under a private tutor until the close of the fasli, when he was sent to a private school. The minor is a well-behaved, intelligent, and promising lad, and has made satisfactory progress with his studies.

Minor Shrinivas Rao is sixteen years and ten months old. He had been prosecuting his studies in the Local Fund School at Udipi, but having failed to give satisfaction, and being of a truant disposition requiring closer surveillance, has been brought to Mangalore and placed under a new guardian under my own direct supervision. Later accounts of him were more favorable.

6. (1.) **ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LAND.**—The following remarks relating to the administration of the land revenue necessarily refer to the fasli year 1287, the last for which complete information is available.

(2.) **TERRITORIAL CHANGES.**—As in the previous year, there are no changes to be reported during the year under review either in the number or extent of the taluks and villages into which the district is divided for administrative purposes. Including the Laccadive Islands the population of the district amounts, according to the last census, to 918,362 souls, giving a ratio of 235 per square mile.

(3.) **PUTTAS.**—There was a net increase of 363 puttass during the year as shown in the margin, representing so many landed holdings newly brought under cultivation and included in the settlement. The figures, however, do not include all that was newly cultivated and assessed during the year, as a number of such holdings, though newly taken up and assessed, still remained under "Shivai Kist" (miscellaneous revenue) pending the execution of the usual muchilkas, &c., by the holders of such lands or their representatives.

(4.) **RYOTS' HOLDINGS AND ASSESSMENT.**—In the absence of a survey the extent of the ryots' holdings cannot be given. The approximate extent (according to the agricultural statistics) is, however, estimated at acres 428,809, or about one-sixth of the gross area of the district. The total assessment on these holdings amounted to Rs. 12,86,217, or Rs. 2,401 more than the assessment of the previous year.

Fasli	No. of Puttas.
1286	39,082
1287	39,445
Increase	363

Fasli	RS.
1286	12,83,916
1287	12,86,217
Increase	2,401

(5.) **REMISSIONS.**—It is a satisfactory feature of this district that no such remissions as are allowed elsewhere on account of vicissitudes of the season, &c., are found necessary here. Remissions irrespective of the character of the season and of a more or less fixed character, but subject to periodical revision, are, however, annually allowed under the different heads specified below, and these amounted during the past fasli to Rs. 70,531 or a little less than the amount abated in Fasli 1286. Of this amount again, Rs. 33,975 have to be excluded, not being actual remissions of revenue, but deductions made from the gross collections for payment of the salaries of the village establishment (which in this district is not remunerated by a village-cess, but is paid from a lump sum annually deducted from the assessment and credited to "Village Service Fund" for the purpose), when the net remissions will be found to amount to only Rs. 36,556, the component items of which are detailed below compared with the figures of the preceding year and showing but slight variations:—

Fasli 1286	RS. 70,694
" 1287	70,531
Decrease	163

of the salaries of the village establishment (which in this district is not remunerated by a village-cess, but is paid from a lump sum annually deducted from the assessment and credited to "Village Service Fund" for the purpose), when the net remissions will be found to amount to only Rs. 36,556, the component items of which are detailed below compared with the figures of the preceding year and showing but slight variations:—

Items.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Board shifaras	RS. 9,531	RS. 9,531	RS.	RS.
2. Lands unoccupied	8,297	8,047	...	250
3. Deficiency of land and over-assessment	9,458	9,435	...	23
4. Waste salt-pans	3,091	3,091	...	...
5. Shamilat banjar or portions of fields left uncultivated	3,554	3,658	104	...
6. Pany boodthy or land flooded or land injured by water and other minor items below Rs. 3,000	2,788	2,794	6	...
Total	36,719	36,556	110	273
Net Decrease	...	...	...	163

(6.) **NET RYOTWARI DEMAND.**—The net settled demand, exclusive of the above remissions and the miscellaneous revenue, amounted to Rs. 12,15,686, or Rs. 2,564 more than the demand of the previous year. The increase consists partly of the assessment of land newly brought under cultivation and partly of the beriz of salt-pans hitherto under remission, but re-imposed under instructions from the Board of Revenue in consequence of the introduction of the Salt Excise Act in this district in 1877.

(7.) **MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.**—As shown in the margin, there was a decrease of Rs. 16,194 in the demand on account of miscellaneous items of land revenue as compared with the demand of the previous year. This was the result of a falling off in the revenue derived from two items which usually contribute more than any others to swell the revenue from miscellaneous sources, viz., cultivation of kumeri and sale proceeds of Laccadive coir.

(8.) **KUMERI CULTIVATION.**—There was a considerable falling off both in the extent of, and the assessment levied on, kumeri cultivation, the same showing a decrease of 802 acres in the area cultivated, while the assessment was less than half of what it was in Fasli 1286. This decrease is attributable chiefly to the repressive measures adopted to check the indiscriminate cultivation of *Sivcar* kumeri which, through a misapprehension of the existing orders, had assumed undue dimensions in one taluk, but has since been reduced to a minimum; while the previous year's revenue was also swelled to a large extent by the penal rates of assessment levied on unauthorized cultivation carried on in that year.

	Acres.	Assessment.
Fasli 1286	ACRES. 10,615	RS. 19,398
" 1287	9,813	9,643
Decrease	802	9,755

(9.) REVENUE DERIVED FROM AMINDIVI COIR.—The quantity of coir yarn available for sale during the year and the average prices realized for it were almost the same as those in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 6,901 appearing nevertheless in the collections is, however, owing to the value of a quantity of coir (133 candies) supplied to the Bengal Government at the end of Fasli 1285 having been adjusted in the accounts of Fasli 1286.

	Quantity sold.	Rate.	Value.
Fasli 1286	CANDIES. 973	RS. A. P. 53 5 5	Rs. 51,667
" 1287	840	53 5 8	44,766
Decrease ...	133	...	6,901

(10.) TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND.—The total land revenue demand, including miscellaneous items, was as follows:—

Fasli 1286	RS. 12,95,294
" 1287	12,81,664
Decrease ...	13,630

(11.) LAND HELD ON COWLE.—The extent of land held on cowle at the end of the year was 747 acres assessed at Rs. 1,043; 739 acres assessed at Rs. 959 were brought to the full assessment and included in the settlement during the year under review.

(12.) CURRENT DEMAND, COLLECTION, AND BALANCE UNDER LAND REVENUE.—The entire demand, collection, and balance under all sources of land revenue are exhibited in the following statement:—

Items.	Current Demand.	Collections within the Fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent Collections up to March 1879.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ryotwar	12,15,686	11,43,113	72,573	70,262	2,311
Miscellaneous	65,978	57,899	8,079	7,324	755
Total ...	12,81,664	12,01,012	80,652	77,586	3,066

The collections of the kist during the fasli year were as forward as possible, and the balance of the demand which remained uncollected at the end of the year was about as much as had not been paid at the end of the previous year. It will be seen that almost all the balance has since been collected, leaving only Rs. 3,066, which will appear as an "arrear" in the accounts of the next year.

(13.) ARREAR DEMAND, COLLECTION, AND BALANCE.—The following abstract shows the demand, collection, and balance of arrears of land revenue and miscellaneous items during the year:—

Items.	Demand.	Collections.	Remission.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	65,601	60,792	174	4,635
Miscellaneous	15,526	8,403	4,018	3,105
Total ...	81,127	69,195	4,192	7,740

Of the above balance of Rs. 7,740, a sum of Rs. 2,654 was subsequently realized and Rs. 806 remitted, reducing the actual outstanding balance to Rs. 4,280. Of this amount Rs. 670 were found to be irrecoverable, and have accordingly been recommended for remission in my last Settlement Report. The recoverable balance is in course of collection.

(14.) COERCIVE MEASURES USED.—The extent to which coercive measures were employed in the realization of arrears of revenue is shown below in comparison with the measures adopted in the preceding year:—

	Fasli 1287.	Fasli 1286.
The number of defaulters against whom processes were issued was	4,366	4,332
The number of defaulters whose property, real or personal, was attached	107	129
The number of defaulters whose property was actually sold	31	41

The amount of arrears in respect of which the provisions of the law were resorted to was as follows:—

	Fasli 1287.	Fasli 1286.
	RS.	RS.
Total amount in regard to which default was made...	1,26,652	89,777
Amount for which property was attached	45,752	5,812
Do. do. was actually sold	40,247	1,471

The amount actually realized by sale of property was —

	Fasli 1287.	Fasli 1286.
	RS.	RS.
Landed property	7,325	327
Moveables	581	806
Total ...	7,906	1,133

The increase is due to Abkari arrears, of which a large portion has proved irrecoverable as already reported to the Board.

(15.) TALUK AND VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.—The village accounts which are now prepared in the revised forms introduced in Fasli 1286 were kept on the whole in fairly good order, and as the Shanbagues (Village Accountants) have become better acquainted with these forms, fewer mistakes have been noticed. All the Taluk Treasuries were examined during the year either by myself, the Divisional Officers, or the Treasury Deputy Collector, and the accounts were on the whole found to have been correctly kept.

7. LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.—No advances were made during the year under report under the Land Improvement Act. The total absence of applications for loans under this Act, the provisions of which no pains have been spared to make as widely known throughout the district as possible may, in a great measure, be attributed to the fact of the very large majority of the Wargs or landed estates with their kumaki and other privileges in this district having passed into the hands of landlords able, if they choose, to carry out any improvements which may be necessary to be effected to the lands, or which the lands may be capable of, and to the few Government waste lands available here and there being of a character not likely to be remunerative in proportion to the outlay that will have to be incurred before any perceptible improvement therein takes place. At the same time it is probable that the extremely conservative habits of the people operate in a measure towards preventing the ryots from availing themselves of the benefits of the Act where a resort thereto may be necessary and is likely to improve their position. As a rule but little exertion is made, and no substantial improvements are attempted beyond what is necessary to ensure the annual and customary crop.

8. CONSERVANCY OF RIVERS.—Nothing was done during the year under report towards this object.

9. REVISION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.—There has been no revision of establishments during the year beyond the addition of a Clerk on Rs. 15 to each taluk and one on Rs. 35 to the Collector's Office to attend to the work connected with the new License Tax. This establishment was sanctioned by Government in their Order, dated 4th May 1878, No. 664, Revenue Department.

10. III. PROTECTION—AGRICULTURAL.—The amount of rewards disbursed for the destruction of wild animals during the year under report was less than that paid in the previous year consequent on the smaller number of animals killed, the payments made having amounted to Rs. 1,651 against Rs. 1,844 disbursed in 1877-78. The number and description of the animals for which rewards were paid in the two years are shown below:—

	1877-78, 1878-79.	
Elephants	...	...
Tigers	6	15
Cheetahs	68	45
Bears	...	...
Wolves	1	...
Hyenas	...	3
	75	63

The fifteen tigers and forty-five cheetahs killed included three and one cubs respectively.

The loss of human life and cattle during the year under report is compared in the margin with the figures of the preceding three years.

	Loss of Human Life.	Loss of Cattle.	
1875-76	8	2,626	It will be seen that the loss of human life shows an increase as compared with that of 1877-78, but is still low when contrasted with the loss inflicted in the preceding two years. The three cases reported in the year under review consisted of a man killed by an elephant and two persons by tigers, which latter animals were destroyed in greater number during 1878-79 than in 1877-78. No special measures were adopted for the extermination of these beasts besides the prompt disbursement of the authorized rewards for their destruction. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of cattle destroyed by wild beasts shows a continuous decrease for the last four years, the damage done in the year under report being less than half of that of the year 1875-76.
1876-77	7	1,834	
1877-78	1	1,558	
1878-79	3	1,287	

The following figures show the loss of human life by snake-bites:—

1877-78	66
1878-79	48
Decrease	18

11. IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—AGRICULTURE.—There is nothing to be reported in the way of improvements under this head. The Saidapet Agricultural School, however, continues to attract a number of scholars from among the natives of this district, from whose return, after the completion of their studies, much practical good may be expected.

12. CATTLE SHOWS.—None were held during the year under report.

13. WEATHER AND CROPS.—The season was generally very favorable to cultivation, the rainfall having been seasonable, well distributed, and more copious than in the previous three years, the registered fall having, as will be seen from the subjoined comparative statement, risen to inches 178.90 during the year under report. The effects of the drought which prevailed during 1875-76 and 1876-77 may therefore be said to have been neutralized by the favorable character of the season during the last two years:—

		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April 1878...	...	0.98	1.51	1.29	1.70
May " ...	...	2.13	1.18	1.20	6.05
June " ...	...	31.07	34.89	41.28	45.21
July " ...	...	40.17	49.04	23.71	31.52
August " ...	...	25.15	20.81	33.91	48.12
September " ...	...	10.79	7.33	19.20	31.95
October " ...	...	3.58	1.26	11.97	10.67
November " ...	...	0.79	0.73	1.48	1.87
December " ...	...	0.96	0.25	...	1.47
January 1879...	...	...	...	...	...
February " ...	...	...	0.03	...	...
March " ...	...	0.98	...	0.02	.34
Total ...		116.60	117.03	134.06	178.90
Average ...		122.56			

Owing to the ample and timely rainfall the rice crops enjoyed an unusual immunity from the attacks of insects and other drawbacks during the year, and the outturn of all the three crops was on the whole satisfactory throughout the district. In the case of "Yenel" or the first rice

crop, however, it fell short of the yield which the favorable character of the season had led the agriculturists to expect. This is attributed in some measure to the excessively luxurious growth of the rice plants, in which state it is said they do not put forth as rich ears of corn as when the plants are of proper growth. The cocoanut and other plantations appear to have specially benefited by the copious rainfall, and have recovered from the effects of the long drought from which they suffered two years ago.

14. CULTIVATION AREA.—The district not having been surveyed, the actual area under cultivation is unknown. The approximate area is, according to the Statistical Returns, 379,728 acres.

15. WAGES.—The average rates of wages which prevailed during the year are shown in the subjoined statement compared with those which obtained during the previous year. The rise of wages in the case of unskilled or agricultural labor is mainly attributable to the continuous prevalence of fever in the district and the consequent difficulty of getting workmen for farm and other labor, while the increase in the rate for skilled labor which is not entirely indigenous (the district being rather poor in this respect and the employes being men from Malabar, Goa, and other places) is due to a greater demand for the same caused evidently by the prosperous condition of the people both during the current and past official year. As stated in my last report there is no lack of employment for the working classes of the district. The usual agricultural operations, road repairs, execution of public and private works in the district, coffee-curing establishments and brick and tile manufactories in the town of Mangalore and coffee estates and public works above the ghats furnish ample employment for all hands:—

	Unskilled.		Skilled.	
	Per diem.		Per diem.	
	In Towns.	In Villages.	In Towns.	In Villages.
1877-78	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1878-79	0 3 9	0 2 11	0 7 7	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 3 1	0 8 0	0 6 5
Increase ...	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 5
Decrease ...	...	..	...	...

16. FOOD PRICES.—The following statement shows the average prices of food grains which prevailed during the year under report, compared with the prices which obtained during the preceding two years:—

Articles.	SEERS OF 80 TOLANS PER RUPEE.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Rice, 1st sort	10.25	8.00	7.50
Do. 2nd "	11.75	9.75	10.25
Paddy, 1st sort	26.25	21.50	21.25
Do. 2nd "	28.25	23.75	24.75
Horse gram	12.25	8.75	11.50
Ragi	16.75	12.00	13.00
Wheat	10.00	7.25	6.50
Ulundu	12.25	9.25	9.00
Salt... { Bombay	13.75	12.75	9.75
{ Goa	15.00	15.00	12.00

Of the several food grains enumerated above, rice alone is the article, the market price of which affects more or less the condition and prosperity of the people. Of the 1st-sort rice (superior table rice) which is rather an article of luxury than otherwise, but a very limited quantity is produced, and any fluctuation in its price is therefore immaterial to the bulk of the producers. The 2nd-sort rice is what enters largely into trade, and upon the prices of this article the agriculturists are mostly dependent for a favorable return to their labor. In the year under report the price derived from the produce of the land was favorable to the cultivators. Though slightly lower than in the previous year, the price of 2nd-sort rice was considerably above the average, and remained sufficiently high to weigh heavily on the poorer classes of cou-

sumers. The above remarks are also applicable to paddy. But a small quantity of horse gram and ragi are produced in the district, and the comparative cheapness of these articles is due to the revival of the usual importations from above the ghats. Wheat is entirely an article of import trade, and its price is dependent on the fluctuations of other markets.

The prices of both descriptions of salt (Bombay and Goa) show a considerable rise over those which prevailed in 1877-78. This is owing to the fact of the average prices of 1877-78 having been affected by the enhancement of the duty on the article under Act XVIII of 1877 (which came into operation in December 1877 and January 1878) for only three months of the year, while the prices of the year under report were affected throughout. The prices noted are, however, the retail prices of the bazaar. The wholesale prices were lower.

17. **CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.**—Notwithstanding that good pasture was available in plenty, the cattle suffered more or less during the whole year from foot and mouth diseases and rinderpest in many parts of the district. Hence the number of deaths in 1878-79 was higher than in 1877-78, though considerably lower than in 1876-77. The diseases are said to have been communicated by the cattle and draught bullocks coming from above the ghats. Notwithstanding impressive advice to the contrary, the people continue to follow native prescriptions for cattle diseases and seem to have little confidence in the remedies laid down by Dr. Thacker.

18. **MANUFACTURES.**—The only manufactures worthy of the name in this district are the machine-made tiles and bricks, turned out at the establishment opened for this purpose by the Industrial Branch of the Basel Mission some years ago and since imitated by others. The industry has gradually developed itself into five separate establishments of the kind, two of which are worked by Europeans and the rest by Natives. All of these are said to be driving a prosperous trade; the demand for machine-made tiles gradually increasing as their superiority to country hand-made tiles becomes better known along the coast.

19. **MINERAL RESOURCES.**—Nothing was done during the year under review in the way of exploring the mineral resources of this district, of which, therefore, little or nothing is known. The Government were pleased towards the close of the year to authorize the scientific inspection of the reputed gold fields of Myar and Karkal by Mr. Brough Smyth, whose visit to the district is awaited.

20. **DISTRICT POST.**—The District Post which has been under the management of the Postmaster-General for some years past, continues to work well. Its total cost is Rs. 255 per mensem, or Rs. 3,060 a year. The new village postal scheme introduced by the Postmaster-General would seem to be appreciated by the people. One of the two taluks (Udipi) in which the new system was in operation having fulfilled the conditions of self-support it has been wholly taken up by the Imperial Department, and the savings thereby effected utilized in the extension of the system to the next promising taluk of the district, Cassergode.

21. **V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.—GENERAL EFFECTS OF TAXATION.**—The following statement shows the incidence on each head of the population of the several taxes, Imperial, Provincial, and Local for the year under review compared with that of the previous year:—

Popula- tion.	Heads of Taxation.	Amount collected.	RATE PER HEAD.			DIFFERENCE.	
			For 1878-79.	For 1877-78.		Increase.	Decrease.
918,302.	Imperial.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Land Revenue	12,38,482 0 0	1 5 6	1 6 11		0 1 5	
	Excise on Spirits .. .	1,78,070 0 0	0 3 1	0 1 8		0 1 5	
	Sea Customs .. .	53,749 0 0	0 0 11	0 0 10		0 0 1	
	Stamps .. .	1,95,556 0 0	0 3 5	0 3 8		0 0 3	
	License Tax .. .	18,509 0 0	0 0 4			0 0 4	
	Total ..	16,94,365 0 0	1 13 3	1 13 1		0 1 10	0 1 8
	Net Increase ..	..	..	..		0 0 2	..
	Provincial.						
	Registration .. .	26,924 0 0	0 0 6	0 0 5		0 0 1	
	Local including Land-cess, Tolls, and Ferry Rents ..	1,09,195 0 0	0 1 10	0 2 2		..	0 0 4
	Total ..	18,20,484 0 0	1 15 7	1 15 8		0 1 11	0 2 0
	Net Decrease ..	..	..	..		..	0 0 1

In calculating the above incidence the collections from salt revenue have been omitted as these will probably be reported on by the Salt Commissioner. Taking the other items together the total incidence of the taxes falls at almost the same rate as that of the past year (excluding salt), viz., Rs. 1-15-7 per head of the population, in spite of the addition of the License Tax to the other heads of taxation during the year under report. This is the result of a falling off in the actual collections from Land Revenue, Stamps, and Local Cesses, and an increase in the collections on account of Excise on Spirits, Sea Customs and Registration, supplemented by the License Tax collections.

As previously stated by me the taxation does not weigh heavily on the people. It will be seen that the incidence of the new impost, the License Tax, on each head of the population is only 4 pies.

22. (1). **RECEIPTS.**—The total amount of revenue collected during the year under report under the different heads, including both arrears and current revenue, amounted to Rs. 16,84,365, the details of which are given below in comparison with the figures of the previous year:—

	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS.		DIFFERENCE.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ryotwari .. .	12,55,542	11,83,247	..	72,295
Miscellaneous .. .	62,805	55,235	..	7,570
Total ..	13,18,347	12,38,482	..	79,865
Abkari .. .	99,869	1,78,070	78,201	..
License Tax .. .	..	18,509	18,509	..
Customs .. .	47,775	53,748	5,973	..
Salt .. .	2,37,107	..	..	2,37,107
Stamps, Judicial .. .	1,56,362	1,36,398	..	19,964
Do. Non-Judicial .. .	54,459	59,158	4,699	..
	2,10,821	1,95,556	4,699	19,964
Total ..	19,13,919	16,84,365	1,07,382	3,36,936
Net Decrease ..	..	..	..	2,29,554

The result of the comparison is an increase of Rs. 1,07,382 and a decrease of Rs. 3,36,936 in the total collections. Of the latter amount, however, Rs. 2,37,107 are to be deducted as the nominal decrease under salt collections, the receipts of which for the year under report will appear in the accounts of the Salt Commissioner. This reduces the decrease to Rs. 99,829, and hence it will be seen that the collections show instead of a decrease a net increase of Rs. 7,533. This is the result of a falling off in the collections on account of land revenue and stamps, and an increase in all other items.

(2). **LAND REVENUE—RYOTWAR AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.**—The decrease of Rs. 79,865 in the collections of land revenue is made up partly of a falling off in the collections of the land revenue kists and partly of a small decrease in miscellaneous items of land revenue.

The former amounts to Rs. 72,295, and is chiefly due to the outstanding balance at the beginning of the year under report having been considerably less than that at the commencement of the previous official year as shown in the margin. It is also attributable partly to the collection of the kists of the current Fasil

Balance on 1st April 1877	Rs. 2,67,822
Do. do. 1878	2,24,784
Decrease ...	43,038

taken to ensure the collections being made with greater punctuality before the fasli year comes to a close.

* 1877-78...	Rs. 62,805
1878-79...	55,235
Decrease ...	7,570

to less favorable prices obtained at the auction sales of the surplus stock.

(3.) **ABKARI.**—Unlike the realizations of the preceding year the collections of the Abkari revenue for the year under report show a marked improvement, being Rs. 78,201 in advance of those of 1877-78. This is attributable partly to the resale of the farms during the year under report for sums considerably higher than those for which the farms were

leased at the previous sales, and partly also to the punctual collection of the monthly instalments of the rent.

The results of the last sales of the farms are shown below:—

Taluks.	Annual rent of each Farm (old lease) Fasli 1287.	Annual rent of each Farm under new lease. Fasli 1288.	DIFFERENCE.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
<i>Arrack.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Mangalore ...	40,000	40,000	...	...	
Cassergode ...	10,000	13,200	3,200	350	
Uppinangadi ...	6,850	6,500	...	...	
Udipi ...	12,700	13,150	450	...	
Kundapur ...	10,700	18,100	7,400	...	
Total ...	80,250	90,950	11,050	350	Net increase Rs. 10,700
<i>Toddy.</i>					
Mangalore ...	22,000	25,350	3,350	...	
Cassergode ...	11,000	13,500	2,500	...	
Uppinangadi ...	5,300	6,300	1,000	...	
Udipi ...	16,000	8,575	...	7,425	
Kundapur ...	5,500	7,050	1,550	...	
Total ...	59,800	60,775	8,400	7,425	Net increase Rs. 975.
Grand Total ...	1,40,050	1,51,725	19,450	7,775	
	...	...	...	11,675	Total Net Increase.

The separation of the toddy and arrack farms has not been found to work well in this district in which arrack is exclusively manufactured from toddy, and facilities are therefore offered for the renters of either farm to sell clandestinely liquor which properly belongs to the other farm. This led to dissensions and jealousies among them, tending to their mutual loss during the term of the last leases, but the practical experience gained of the working of the farms under the old leases appears to have convinced the new renters that their best interests and success lie in their acting in unison with, instead of in opposition to each other, and the last leases appear to have been more or less influenced by such an understanding between them.

1288 having been somewhat backward, specially in the Cassergode Taluk where the village servants were occupied with the Jammabundy work at the time of collecting the kist for the last month of the official year. Steps have been

The falling off in miscellaneous revenue* is due to the quantity of Amindivi coir yarn sold and the value of which was adjusted during the year under report having been less than that disposed of in the previous year and also

(4) **LICENSE TAX.**—The Madras License Tax Act III of 1878 came into force at the

Original Assessment.		Persons.	Amount.
		No.	Rs.
In the Municipality ...	...	466	9,455
Do. Taluks ...	...	2,193	13,164
		2,658	22,619
Deduct.		Persons.	Amount.
		No.	Rs.
Exemptions made on hearing objections and intermediate application for relief—			
In the Municipality ...	...	46	1,966
Do. Taluks ...	...	1,397	3,363
		2,423	19,256
Do. to Firms, &c., having their principal place of business elsewhere ...	...	3	1,400
		Net ...	17,856

the Municipal Town of Mangalore which is the centre of trade in the district which in other parts has comparatively little trade, the inhabitants being chiefly landlords and farmers who are not liable to be taxed under the Act. The highest class under which any person or firm was assessed was Class VI paying an assessment of Rs. 400, and the lowest and most numerous Class XII paying Rs. 4. Two important European firms and the branch of the Madras Bank at Mangalore, the aggregate amount of tax chargeable to which was estimated at Rs. 3,366, were exempted from liability to be assessed in this district, their principal place of business being situated elsewhere.

The total number of persons affected by the Act was in the ratio of '008 to the whole adult male population of the district and '21 to the trading class.

Very few appeals were received from the assessment of the licensing officers, and great moderation was shown in enforcing the penalties provided by the Act, as fines were limited to half the amount of tax leviable, and on the whole the Act was worked with as little hardship to the people as possible.

	Import duty.	Export duty.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1877-78 ...	11,523	24,626	46,149
1878-79 ...	9,253	41,963	51,216
Increase ...	...	7,337	5,067
Decrease ...	2,270	...	...

	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.	
	Imported.	Exported.
	RS.	RS.
* 1877-78 ...	39,60,342	82,52,990
1878-79 ...	41,37,381	78,99,376
Increase ...	1,77,039	...
Decrease ...	...	3,63,604

† 1878-79 to 1877-78—Average imports ... Rs. 83,65,453

	EXPORTS OF COPPER.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.
* 1877-78 ...	76,511	34,72,333
1878-79 ...	69,346	30,25,206
Decrease ...	7,165	4,47,627

beginning of the year under report. The duty of assessment and issuing licenses under the Act was assigned in the town of Mangalore to the Vice-President of the Municipality and in the taluks to the respective Tahsildars. The original assessment extended to 2,658 persons and reached the figure of Rs. 22,619 as the aggregate amount of the tax payable by them. The hearing of objections and intermediate applications for relief and other causes reduced the figures to 2,420 persons and 17,856 Rs. as shown in the margin.

It will be seen from the above figures that more than one-third of the amount of the tax is levied within

(5.) **SEA CUSTOMS.**—The Sea Customs revenue of the year shows an increase of Rs. 5,973 over the collections of the previous year. This is the result of a falling off in the collections on account of import duty and an increase in the amount levied as duty on exports as shown in the margin. The former occurs chiefly in the duty levied on "liquors" and some other items, while there is an increase in the duty levied on "provisions." The increase in the export duty is entirely due to increased exportations of rice and paddy to foreign ports during the year, the total exports having amounted to cwts. 1,59,821, valued at Rs. 8,30,380, against cwts. 1,41,969, valued at Rs. 6,41,425 in the preceding year.

The general trade* of the district shows that as regards imports it was much more active than in any of the preceding five years,† but that in exports it fell off to the extent of some Rs. 3,63,604. This falling off is however almost entirely due to a decrease in the usual exportations of coffee; consequent on, it is said, short crops in the plantations above the ghats.

(6.) **STAMPS.**—The collections of stamp revenue exhibit an increase of Rs. 4,699 in the sale of "Non-Judicial" and a decrease of Rs. 19,964 in the sale of "Judicial" stamps. The former is attributable to increased pecuniary dealings and transactions among the people, but chiefly to the renewal of the Abkari leases in the course of the year which necessitated the execution of numerous muchilkas and pecuni-

any engagements on the part of the renters and their sub-renters. The decrease in the sale of judicial stamps is due to a falling off in litigation popularly ascribed to the operation of the new Civil Procedure Code, the provisions of which are considered to be calculated to discourage litigation in many cases. However this may be, there can be no denying the fact that fever was unusually prevalent throughout the district during the year, and this may have prevented the people from resorting to the Courts as much as they used to do.

23. CHARGES.—The following statement shows the charges of the Revenue Department during the past year as compared with those of the previous year 1877-78:—

Items.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	1,37,975	1,38,539	564	...
Abkari	...	290	290	...
Customs	13,921	19,371	5,450	...
Stamps	4,226	4,134	...	92
License Tax	...	874	874	...
Total ..	1,56,122	1,63,208	7,178	92
Net Increase ...	...	...	7,086	...

The slight differences observable in Land Revenue, Abkari and Stamp charges are due to ordinary fluctuations in those items. The increase in Customs charges is owing to the fact of the previous year's expenditure not representing in full the cost of the revised customs establishment which was reorganized in October 1877, while the figures for the year under review include the cost of the remodelled establishment for full twelve months.

24. SPECIAL LOCAL FUNDS.—The transactions relating to the three Special Local Funds appertaining to this district are shown below, and call for no special remark beyond that the receipts and charges connected with these funds for the year under report are usual except in the case of the Pound Fund out of which the long pending claims of the potails for arrears of remuneration for their services as poundkeepers were discharged during the year under report in four out of the five taluks by the distribution of a sum of Rs. 825-13-5 among the different pound-keepers; and Rs. 949-6-9 and 887-0-2 were contributed to the "Agricultural Service" and "Local Funds" respectively, besides a sum of Rs. 62-6-6 transferred to the Municipality of Mangalore:—

Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Jungle Conservancy Fund	681	769	1,450	513	937
Pound Fund	1,699	1,274	2,973	2,973	...
Village Service Fund	9,781	36,907	46,688	32,845	13,843

25. VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.—(1.) BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The registered births for the year under report show a decrease of 2,067 births as compared with the numbers recorded in 1877-78 which was itself lower than the number returned in 1876-77 as will be seen from the figures given in the margin. The comparatively high prices at which food-grains were sold during the greater part of the preceding year combined with the prevalence of disease had naturally the effect of reducing the number of births in that year, and while the prices have not very sensibly decreased during the year under report, the extensive prevalence of fever in the district and the consequent prostration of a large portion of the rural population appears to have been the main cause of still further reducing the births.

	Total Births.	Total Deaths.
1876-77	19,716	21,154
1877-78	17,673	31,354
1878-79	15,606	33,527
Decrease	2,067	Increase 2,173

(2.) PUBLIC HEALTH.—The year under review cannot be said to have been favorable to public health. Although there was no outbreak of cholera, and the small-pox which existed in a sporadic form was of a mild type, and deaths from "other causes" (excluding fever) also show a decrease, the district suffered grievously from fever of a severe type which has latterly assumed an epidemic form. In previous years the disease was generally confined to the forest-clad portion of the district and prevailed for the most part during the earlier months of the year. Since 1877-78, however, it has continued to prevail in all parts of the district and in every season of the year. Its exact causes are unknown, but the fact that two heavy monsoons followed in the wake of a severe drought of considerable duration may have had something to do in aggravating the disease and extending it to parts of the district which were hitherto considered exempt from malarious fever. As in the previous year all possible help was given to the affected localities in the shape of deputing medical subordinates and distributing fever medicines which appear to have produced good results in the majority of cases.

	Deaths from Cholera.	Small-pox.
1877-78	3,179	3,593
1878-79	11	370
Decrease	3,168	3,223
	Deaths from "Other Causes."	
1877-78	...	16,656
1878-79	...	14,918
Decrease	...	1,738
	Deaths from Fever.	
1877-78	...	7,926
1878-79	...	18,223
Increase	...	10,302

26. VACCINATION.—The operations of the Vaccine Department during the year under report are compared in the subjoined table with those carried on in the previous year:—

Years.	Numerical Strength of Establishment employed.	OPERATIONS PERFORMED.			
		Total Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
1877-78	*37	45,282	40,365	1,816	3,101
1878-79	21	12,451	10,493	789	1,169
Decrease	16	32,831	29,872	1,027	1,932

* Including temporary establishment and Pupil Vaccinators.

The result of the above comparison is a considerable decrease in the total number of cases vaccinated, which does not even amount to one-third of the work done in the previous year. This is owing to the fact that the operations of the Vaccine Department in the latter year were exceptionally high and successful. In the early part of 1877-78 and also in the previous year 1876-77 small-pox of a virulent type broke out in the district necessitating the employment of extra Vaccinators, and the dread of the disease induced many to come forward voluntarily and get themselves vaccinated in those years, while in the year under report no such incentive existed; and hence matters reverted to their normal state. Making due allowance to this circumstance, the operations performed are still lower than those of 1875-76, in which year, though there was no violent outbreak of small-pox, 13,281 persons were vaccinated. Better results might therefore have been expected during the year under report, and it is specially remarkable that infantine vaccination was almost nil as shown by the very poor contrast it bears to the registered number of births. This is no doubt due to the unwillingness of the people to submit children of tender age to the operation. It is observed however that the Government have in contemplation an Act for making vaccination compulsory.

27. MEDICAL RELIEF.—The number of dispensaries in the district was the same as that in the previous year, viz., five or one at the head-quarter station of each taluk. Two more have been sanctioned to be located at Bantwal in the Mangalore Taluk and Karkal in Udipi Taluk, respectively, but these institutions could not be opened for want of medical subordinates to be placed in charge of them.

Of the existing dispensaries, that at Mangalore, which is the most important, is maintained by the Municipality, while the other four are under the Local Fund Board. The following table shows their working in the year under report as compared with the previous year. The result of the comparison is very satisfactory, the total number of both in and out-patients treated being considerably larger than in the preceding year. It will be observed that the increase in the

number of out-patients is so high as 5,369 which is chiefly attributable to the prevalence of fever throughout the district:—

Names of Dispensaries.	1877-78.				1878-79.			
	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.	Expenditure.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.	Expenditure.
Mangalore	286	9,865	10,151	RS. 4,534 3 3	335	9,758	10,093	RS. 4,154 5 6
Kandapur	98	3,118	3,216	1,184 10 2	84	4,367	4,451	1,187 9 2
Udipi	26	2,716	2,742	1,338 13 4	47	4,413	4,460	1,428 8 6
Uppinangadi	72	1,782	1,854	675 8 0	86	1,721	1,807	1,153 11 0
Cassergode	46	1,296	1,342	978 12 10	68	3,887	3,955	1,425 0 9
Total ..	528	18,777	19,305	8,711 15 7	620	24,146	24,766	9,349 3 11
Increase over 1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	92	5,369	5,461	637 4 4

28. VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.—DISTRICT PRESS AND DISTRICT GAZETTE.—The working of the District Press and the receipts and charges in connection with it are given below in comparison with those of the previous year:—

Years.	Value of work done	Receipts.	Charges.
1877-78	RS. 8,524	RS. 1,436	RS. 3,252
1878-79	7,785	1,331	3,374
Increase ..	..	..	122
Decrease ..	739	105	..

There was a decrease both in the value of work done and the cash receipts. The former is due chiefly to a smaller number of forms having been printed during the year for office use in consequence of the requisite supply of the forms of vital statistics, and those required for Jarnabandi purposes having been struck off in the previous year, the figures of which were thereby raised.

The falling off under receipts is caused partly by the reduced circulation of the District Gazette consequent on strict enforcement of prepayment of subscription and partly by the amount of arrears collected during the year being less than that realized in the previous one:—

	On full payment.	On reduced payment.	Total.
Subscriptions on 31st March 1878 ..	RS. 212	RS. 212	RS. 424
Do. do. 1879 ..	110	125	235
Decrease ..	..	..	189

A small addition was made to the Press stock by the purchase of some new type, &c., at a cost of Rs. 122.

29. PUBLIC CHARITIES.—There are no public charitable institutions, endowed or unendowed, in this district.

30. STATISTICAL RETURNS.—Out of the twelve statistical returns prescribed, the marginally-

1. C.—Civil Division.
2. E.—No. 6, Land Revenue.
3. D.—No. 2, Number of Live and Dead Stock.
4. E.—No. 1, Prices of Produce and Labor.
5. E.—No. 2, Rates of Wages and Hire.
6. F.—No. 11, Mines and Quarries.

soon as the information required for its completion, which has been called for from the taluk, has been received.

noted six are herewith forwarded. The remaining six are being revised with reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd March 1879, No. 760 (received only on the 7th instant). Five of these I hope to be able to submit by the end of this week, and the remaining one as

CALICUT, 16th June 1879.

No. 1,036.

From G. McWATTERS, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report on the Revenue Administration of this district for the official year 1878-79, accompanied by the usual statements as well as the statistical returns prescribed in the Board's Proceedings, No. 1,460, dated 2nd June 1876.

2. As directed in the last paragraph of the Board's Proceedings of the 22nd February 1877, No. 787, I beg to transmit herewith, the statement showing the trade during the past year. Compared with the previous year the import trade exhibits a net decrease of Rs. 74,50,751; it must, however, be remembered that the importations in 1877-78 were abnormal, owing to the famine in parts of this Presidency and the distress experienced thereby in this district. The prevalence of famine in Cutch in the year under report also contributed to decrease the imports, as that State could ill-afford to send out the usually large supplies of cereals. Under exports a net increase of Rs. 25,62,353 is observable, which is due to the fact that unusually large exportations were made of rice, seeds, and saccharine produce to Cutch and the neighbouring States where the pressure of famine was much felt.

3. II. ADMINISTRATION OF LAND—WARDS' ESTATES.—The estates under the management of the Court of Wards were two in number, and consisted of the Kavalapara Estate, which was taken under wardship in 1872, and the Mangara Estate, the control of which devolved upon the Court in the latter part of 1877.

4. The administration of these estates for the past Fasli year 1287 has been reported to the Court in my letters, Nos. 318 and 751, dated 15th November 1878 and 13th May 1879, respectively.

5. The subjoined statement represents their financial position at the close of that year:—

Names of Estates.	Balance at the beginning of the Year.	Income during the Year.	Total.	Expenditure during the Year.	In Government Paper.	In Cash.	Total.	Debts due to the Estate at end of Fasli.	Debts due by Estate at end of Fasli.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Kavalapara	5,199	38,823	44,022	36,638	..	7,384	7,384	..	11,000
Mangara	..	7,316	7,316	1,106	..	6,210	6,210	481	6,536

6. ESCHEATS.—Escheat lands approximating 99 acres in extent were sold during the year for a sum of Rs. 6,165. The sales compare very favorably with those of the preceding year, the extent sold being 55 acres more than in 1877-78, while the sale proceeds show a comparative increase of Rs. 1,525. The collections, both current and arrear, aggregated Rs. 29,139, and exhibit an increase of Rs. 3,999 over those of the previous year.

7. The special establishment maintained in connection with the work of settling and selling escheat lands in this district cost Rs. 2,755 per annum.

8. LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.—Two applications, one for a loan of Rs. 20,000 received in 1877-78 and the other for Rs. 5,000 received in the following year, were both inquired into during the period under report, but before the negotiations were fully completed the applicants died, thus rendering further action in the matter unnecessary.

9. SALES OF LAND UNDER THE WASTE LAND RULES.—Five applications for land in Wynad were received during the year, of which four were for land under the Waste Land Rules and the remaining one on putta tenure. None of these have been disposed of, as they are all pending inspection and report by the Divisional and Forest Officers concerned.

10. III. PROTECTION—DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.—The loss of human life by wild beasts and snakes was heavier than in the preceding year, the increase being twenty-one by the former and sixty-five by the latter, as will be perceived from Statement No. 7. The number of cattle destroyed by wild beasts and snakes is stated to be 815 and 227 respectively, and considered with reference to the figures of 1877-78 the casualties show no remarkable variation.

11. The number of wild animals killed consisted of thirty-one tigers, for which rewards were granted amounting to Rs. 322 against Rs. 430 disbursed in 1877-78. Exclusive of this

amount a sum of Rs. 13 was under the Board's orders spent as rewards for the destruction of locusts which at one time threatened to lay waste existing cultivation in some parts of the Ernad and Walluvanad Taluks.

12. IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.—CATTLE SHOWS.—No cattle shows were held in this district during the period under notice.

13. WEATHER AND CROPS.—The season was very favorable for agricultural operation. The rainfall, though heavy, was seasonable and pretty well distributed; it was heavier than in the preceding year by 23.50 inches, and exceeded the average fall for the past four years. The result was that both the Kanni and Magarom crops yielded a very satisfactory outturn. The garden cultivation, and especially cocoanut trees, were benefited to a remarkable extent by the copious showers.

14. The following statement exhibits the average district rainfall in the year under review as well as that of each of the past four years :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
April	3.25	2.98	1.90	2.71	3.63
May	20.60	4.80	2.46	5.00	7.70
June	44.25	34.15	22.27	38.12	36.28
July	30.45	29.65	35.64	10.93	22.19
August	12.69	11.59	11.82	24.26	32.83
September	8.93	4.73	5.07	15.10	23.71
October	10.23	6.29	2.25	20.14	12.61
November	2.56	1.99	1.18	4.23	4.48
December	1.09	0.43	0.08	2.15	1.54
January	0.06	...	...	0.01	0.17
February	...	0.08	0.15	...	0.30
March	0.46	1.81	0.61	0.82	1.53
Total ...	134.58	98.50	83.43	123.47	146.97

15. CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—The number of deaths among cattle during the year amounted to 23,199, and contrasted with that of the preceding year exhibits a slight decrease of 1,806. The fact that owing to the exceptionally good character of the season forage was to be had in abundance in a manner explains the cause of the decreased mortality, but the casualties would have been still fewer had not cattle disease of a mild description appeared on different occasions in the taluks of Ernad, Walluvanad, and Ponani.

16. The mortality for the past five years is as noted below :—

1874-75	28,766
1875-76	24,804
1876-77	23,045
1877-78	25,005
1878-79	23,199

17. PRICES.—The rates at which the principal articles of food were sold during the last two years are as noted hereunder :—

Items.	1877-78. Indian Seers of 80 Tolas.	1878-79. Indian Seers of 80 Tolas.
Rice, 2nd sort, per rupee...	9.40	9.10
Paddy, per rupee	13.98	20.19
Gram, "	9.46	11.81
Ragi, "	11.97	12.35
Salt, "	10.85	9.27
Wheat, "	1.70	7.23
Ulundu "	9.04	9.73

18. The following is a comparative statement of the prices of the principal food-grains in the district for the past two Fasli years, 1286 and 1287. It also exhibits the average prices for the last ten years :—

	Average Price per Garce for ten years from Fasli 1277 to 1286.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Increase or Decrease in Fasli 1287 as compared with the Average.	Per- centage.	Increase or Decrease in Fasli 1286 as compared with Fasli 1285.	Per- centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Paddy, first sort	RS. 206	RS. 251	RS. 272	RS. + 66	RS. 32	RS. + 21	RS. 8
Do. second sort	186	230	247	+ 61	33	+ 17	7
Raggi	238	351	435	+ 197	83	+ 84	24
Horse-gram	312	429	507	+ 195	62	+ 78	19

19. Appended is a statement of prices of second-sort paddy for a series of years, beginning with Fasli 1273 :—

PRICE PER GARCE.								
Average of five years from			Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Increase or Decrease as compared with			
Fasli 1273-77.	Fasli 1278-82.	Fasli 1283-87.			Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RS. 212	RS. 172	RS. 200	RS. 230	RS. 247	RS. + 35	RS. + 75	RS. + 47	RS. + 17

20. CULTIVATION, AREA AND CROPS.—The actual area of cultivation in this district is unknown, as no regular survey has yet been made.

21. MANUFACTURES.—None extensive enough to call for notice.

22. DISTRICT POST.—During the year the District Post Establishment attached to the Calicut Taluk was transferred to the Imperial Department, and the funds so freed were utilized to introduce the village post scheme into the taluks of Kurambranad and Palghat. This arrangement has greatly accelerated the delivery of correspondence at all the villages in those two taluks, for prior to December last about 30 per cent. of the villages were visited bi-weekly, while the remainder had to be content with only a weekly service.

23. The improvement in the delivery of letters in these two taluks will be found on reference to the subjoined table :—

	NO. OF VILLAGES SERVED.		
	Bi-weekly.	Tri-weekly.	Four times a week.
Palghat	16	16	32
Kurambranad	35	13	9

24. The amount of district post grant sanctioned was Rs. 391-8-0 per mensem, and the whole of this sum has been expended on establishments detailed below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
49 District Post Peons, at Rs. 6-8-0 each	318	8	0
1 Do. do.	7	0	0
3 Do. do. at Rs 10 each... ..	30	0	0
1 Do. do.	12	0	0
12 Village Receiving-house Clerks, at Rs. 2 each	24	0	0
Total ...	391	8	0

25. **V. REVENUE AND FINANCE—GENERAL EFFECTS OF TAXATION.**—The collected more promptly during the year under report than in the previous year, and the people had undergone great improvement by the favorable character of the year.

26. In the year under report the Land-cess was increased from 1 t and the license tax was brought into operation for the first time.

27. **LAND REVENUE.**—The collections of the year under the different heads of Land Revenue aggregated Rs. 19,72,019 and compared with the receipts of the year preceding it exhibits a net increase of Rs. 1,12,908. The largest increase, viz., Rs. 68,147, occurs under the head "Ryotwar," and is no doubt attributable to the favorable character of the season as well as to the active and stringent measures adopted to check the tendency towards the accumulation of arrears. A large increase of Rs. 39,000 is also observable under the head "Permanently Settled." This is owing to the peishchush in arrears due by Sultan Ali Rajah having been reduced by the payment during the year of a sum of Rs. 50,000 from the net collections of the Rajah's Laccadive Islands which are now under the direct control and management of Government.

28. The charges amounted to Rs. 2,12,517, and are in excess of the previous year's disbursements by Rs. 9,125. The increased expenditure is ascribable to the fact that the salary of the Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, usually drawn from the Coimbatore District Treasury, having for the last seven months of the year under report been paid from this district. The item batta to establishment also shows a considerable increase over a similar expenditure incurred in the previous year. Another cause was that a higher-paid Deputy Collector was attached to this district all throughout the year, his connection with the district in 1877-78 having commenced only with its latter half.

29. **COERCIVE PROCESS.**—It will be seen on reference to Statement No. 5 that the number of processes issued during the year exceeded that of the previous year by 14,254. But it must be borne in mind that the collections in the latter year were very slack owing to the impoverished condition of the people, and processes were therefore generally restricted to cases where the defaulter was known to be in a position to pay up. The year under report being a more favorable one, there appeared to be no necessity whatever for continuing the indulgence. Hence, with the issue of a larger number of processes, a marked increase in the collections has been the result.

30. **SEA CUSTOMS.**—The collections under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 50,338 against Rs. 56,786, in the preceding year, and show a falling off of Rs. 6,448 which is chiefly due to the notification of the Government of India issued in March 1878 freeing certain articles from import duty.

31. The year's charges come up to Rs. 32,839 and exceed those of the previous year by Rs. 3,738. This is due to the amalgamation of the Sea Custom and Salt Departments in this district.

32. **LAND CUSTOMS.**—Under Land Customs there is observable a slight increase of Rs. 1,047 during the year over the collections of the one prior to it. This is due to the fact of a larger quantity of liquor having been passed over the British frontier from Mahé than in the year preceding. The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 1,132, and are below those of 1877-78 by Rs. 33, a variation which is too trifling to merit notice.

33. **ABKARI.**—The Abkari Revenue for the year shows an increase of Rs. 79,498 when compared with that of 1877-78. This is partly due to the improved state of cocoanut trees from which toddy is drawn, but is mainly attributable to the stringent measures adopted for the payment of the kists as they fell due.

34. **LICENSE TAX.**—The collections under the License Tax Act made for the first time in the year under review amounted to Rs. 38,854. The charges aggregated Rs. 3,217, of which Rs. 1,639 represent the pay of the establishment maintained at the Huzur and in the taluks, while a sum of Rs. 1,354 was paid as remuneration to the Municipalities of Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, and Palghat.

35. **STAMPS.**—The revenue under stamps has been steadily rising except in 1877-78 when it received a slight check owing probably to the effects of the late famine. The collections for the past four years are as noted in the margin. The increase of Rs. 24,601 perceptible between the receipts of the past two years is no doubt due to the development of monetary transactions.

36. The year's charges amounted to Rs. 15,889 against Rs. 15,389 of the preceding year. The difference is such as to call for no special remark.

s and issues of the several descriptions of stamps are subjoined:—

	Receipts.			Issues.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Non-judicial Stamps (impressed) ...	2,44,092	2	0	2,61,478	14	0
Do. do. (adhesive) ...	4,550	0	0	3,826	1	0
Court fees do. ...	4,40,150	0	0	4,83,343	9	0
Postage, Service postage, and Telegraph Stamps ...	84,310	0	0	1,62,933	2	7
Total ...	7,73,102	2	0	9,11,581	10	7

38. **SPECIAL FUNDS.**—The receipts under Special Funds amounted in all to Rs. 99,548 during the year under report against Rs. 94,418 in the previous year, and the charges to Rs. 0,149 against Rs. 90,135 of 1877-78.

39. A detailed report on the administration of these funds for the year was lately* submitted. Their financial position for the period under review is exhibited in the subjoined statement:—

* Dated 4th June 1879, No. 896.

Items.	Balance brought forward.			Receipts.			Total.			Expenditure.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Found Fund ...	268	13	5	4,053	12	9	4,322	10	2	3,775	7	10	547	2	4
Village Service Fund ...	51,295	10	1	95,482	15	1	1,46,728	9	2	86,373	0	3	60,355	8	11
Single Conservancy Fund ...	11	2	0	11	11	9	22	13	9	...	...	...	22	13	9
Total ...	51,525	9	6	99,548	7	7	1,51,074	1	1	90,148	8	1	60,925	9	0

40. The following statement shows the value of currency notes in circulation on the last day of each month of the past two official years, from which it will be seen that the year's circulation had fallen off greatly when considered with that of 1877-78. The reason for this is that the circulation during 1877-78 was abnormally high owing to the unusual activity displayed in the trade carried on in rice in that year. Another cause for the falling off being larger than in the preceding few years is the low Treasury balances which the Accountant-General permits to be retained, which prevents the supply of notes to the taluks and Coimbatore up to the extent of their requirements:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
April ...	21,86,585	18,21,560
May ...	30,03,695	19,30,570
June ...	36,22,255	23,53,340
July ...	40,63,515	25,65,250
August ...	38,29,245	26,81,665
September ...	33,37,975	27,78,570
October ...	35,73,565	24,65,385
November ...	30,82,205	19,97,385
December ...	27,09,625	20,63,570
January ...	29,68,820	17,59,980
February ...	27,30,000	17,02,680
March ...	18,89,320	17,14,000
Total ...	369,96,805	258,33,955
Average ...	30,83,067	21,52,829

41. **MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.**—In addition to the eight offices in ex year, one was opened at Vyetri in March 1879, while none were closed d report. The transactions of the last two years are embodied in the followin

	1877-78.							
	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Number and amount of orders issued.	4,703	1,78,069	3	0	3,934	1,38,756	13	0
Do. do. paid...	2,043	1,06,496	0	0	1,997	71,129	8	0
Do. do. Overland do. issued.	150	6,155	13	9	97	5,460	10	9
Do. do. do. do. paid ..	26	670	0	0	22	729	2	3
Commission realized on local orders...	...	2,052	12	0	...	1,627	14	0
Do. do. Overland do. ...	...	141	8	0	...	101	0	0
Post Office charges and Service postage Labels	...	135	0	0	...	153	0	0

The great increase which took place in the previous years has not been maintained. The preceding year was in fact an abnormal one on account of the immense grain trade occasioned by the famine, which was carried on in all the Western Coast ports. The state of the exchange has probably caused the falling off noticeable in the Overland money orders.

42. **VI. VITAL STATISTICS.**—The number of births registered during the year was 32,173 and shows a decrease of 5,784 when compared with that of 1877-78. The mortality from all causes exhibits a decrease of 11,714 over that of the preceding year. The casualties for each of the past five years are noted.

43. The public health may be said to have been on the whole ordinarily good.

44. Cholera in a sporadic form appeared in the district, but the deaths from it amounted to only 742, while in the preceding three years the average exceeded 8,000.

45. The deaths from small-pox for the last two years show no remarkable variation and the same may be said also of deaths from fever. The Palghat Taluk seems to have suffered the most from small-pox, while fever appears to have clung obstinately to the taluks of Ernad, Valuvanad, and Palghat.

46. The subjoined statement exhibits the mortality from cholera, small-pox, and fevers during each of the past eight years:—

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.
1871-72	70	375	10,459
1872-73	37	3,239	12,898
1873-74	20	11,889	11,240
1874-75	18	9,700	13,655
1875-76	8,973	7,059	14,818
1876-77	7,215	2,210	12,995
1877-78	8,986	4,135	18,609
1878-79	742	4,500	18,143

47. **EMIGRATION.**—There was no emigration from this district during the year.

48. **VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.—DISTRICT PRESS.**—The value of work turned out by the Collector Press during the year is estimated at Rs. 9,086 and exhibits a slight decrease of Rs. 197 when compared with the work performed in the preceding year. This is mainly due to the fact that in most cases work tendered by other departments had to be declined owing to the pressure of work more immediately connected with the Revenue Department.

49. The Press earned a sum of Rs. 701 during the year against Rs. 1,230 in the year preceding it. The charges came up to Rs. 5,209, and, contrasted with the expenditure of the previous year, exhibit a trifling decrease of Rs. 39.

off in the collections occurs both under "subscription to the gazette" and particular reason can, however, be assigned to the decrease, especially that after head, which is always fluctuating.

ng figures show the working of the District Press during the past two

	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
Estimated value of work done.	9,283	9,086	...	197
Receipts	1,230	701	...	529
Charges	5,248	5,209	...	39

52. The issues of the gazette have decreased largely during the year under report, the number having fallen off from fifty in 1877-78 to thirty in 1878-79. This is due to the weekly publication of the District Gazette having been discontinued in August last and a fortnightly one substituted as in other districts. The total number of copies actually struck off during the year amounted to 11,160.

53. No selections from the ancient records of the district were published during the period under notice.

OOTACAMUND, 28th June 1879.

No. 5,257.

From H. W. BLISS, Esq., Commissioner of Salt Revenue, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

WITH reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 1,439, dated 27th May last, I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report on the administration of the Salt Department during the official year 1878-79.

2. **ADMINISTRATION.**—During the year under report the Salt Department in the Madras Presidency has for the first time been constituted a distinct and separate organization. From the year 1805, when the salt monopoly was created, it had been administered by the Collectors of Land Revenue, each in his own district. But this system was for many reasons not considered to work well. The other multifarious and important duties of the Collectors tended to prevent them from devoting to the manufacture and sale of salt the attention which the importance of those subjects to the revenue demanded; and the division of responsibility according to local areas was thought to result in a want of system, unity, and economy in the administration of the department generally. In 1876 a Commission sat under the orders of the Government of India to investigate the whole question of the administration and collection of the salt revenue in the Madras Presidency. One of the strongest of their recommendations was that the department should be constituted a separate one under a single officer whose whole attention should be devoted to its administration. This view was accepted by the Local and Supreme Governments and by the Secretary of State; and in the month of February 1878 I had the honor of being appointed head of the distinct department thus constituted. The Collectors were not, however, relieved of their duties and responsibilities in connection with the manufacture and sale of salt until the 1st of July following, being the beginning of the fasli year 1288—a convenient date for such an administrative change, seeing that at that time the stock and revenue accounts of the department were kept according to the fasli year. In the mean time I had been occupied in studying the laws and regulations and previous official papers relating to the subject. I paid a visit to Bombay to acquaint myself with the working of the department in that Presidency, where it had for some years been a distinct administrative unit; when returning from Bombay I took the opportunity of inspecting the districts of Malabar and South Canara, where the system of salt supply differs entirely from that in force in the rest of the Presidency; and I was employed for a considerable period in the organization of my own office and in the elaboration of a system whereby the preparation of the consolidated accounts of the department, hitherto compiled partly by the Accountant-General and partly in the office of the Board of Revenue, might be concentrated therein under my supervision and control.

3 Other important subjects which engaged my attention thus early and which affected the general administration of the department were the appointment of a subordinate adminis-

trative agency to assist me in the supervision and control of the execution of the measures to be taken for the improvement of the officers themselves.

4. Upon the first of those subjects the Government decided, accepted by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State, to be styled Deputy Commissioners of Salt Revenue, should be placed at my disposal for the performance of those duties of local inspection and control which the great length of coast over which the operations of the department extend renders it physically impossible that I can efficiently discharge in person. One of these officers was appointed during the year to the charge of the districts noted in the margin. The selection of an officer to fill the corresponding appointment in the south of the Presidency is still under consideration.

Ganjam.
Vizagapatam.
Godavari.

Kistna.
Nellore.

5. In the same despatch as the Secretary of State sanctioned the creation of the two appointments of Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue he sanctioned also the appointment of a gazetted officer to take charge of my office during my absence on tours of inspection, under the designation of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue; and he further sanctioned my office establishment itself, the cost of which is Rs. 1,228 rising to Rs. 1,328 per mensem.

6. As regards the improvement to be effected in the position of the executive officers in charge of districts (hitherto styled Salt Deputy Collectors, but in future proposed to be called Assistant Commissioners of Salt Revenue), the Government were pleased substantially to accept my proposals, which had also met with the approval of the Board of Revenue, and to submit them for the orders of the Government of India, which are still awaited.

7. MANUFACTURE AND SALES OF SALT.—The quantity of salt manufactured and sold in each district in the year under report is shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	QUANTITY IN STORE ON 31st MARCH 1878.				QUANTITY BROUGHT TO STORE IN 1878-79.							Total including Balance.
	Actual Quantity in Store.	Wastage re- maining to be written off.	Total.	•	By Manuf- turers.	By Impor- tation.	Spontaneous Salt.	Gain by Mea- surement, &c.	Received from other Districts.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Ganjam	MDS. 109,586	MDS. 182,071	MDS. 241,657	MDS. 1,539,613	MDS. ...	MDS. 195	MDS. 211	MDS. ...	MDS. 101,273	MDS. 1,540,019	MDS. 1,781,676	
Vizagapatam	16,356	70,651	85,397	288,230	...	1,311	280	...	...	390,994	477,307	
Godavari	260,330	24,206	284,536	446,200	...	...	42	...	...	446,242	730,773	
Kistna	729,475	75,626	805,001	357,927	...	...	126	...	...	357,153	1,092,154	
Nellore	579,654	33,501	612,555	814,516	...	...	1,007	...	...	610,523	1,228,008	
Chingapat	553,617	201,716	755,333	2,800,778	...	...	61	...	...	2,800,839	3,536,112	
South Arcot	505,770	31,566	537,336	440,280	...	255	207	...	...	440,742	578,078	
Tanjore	1,235,633	67,863	1,302,995	418,932	...	4,919	1,376	...	...	419,568	1,722,553	
Madura	635,543	16,121	651,664	67,391	...	...	27	...	...	72,337	648,001	
Tinnevely	1,569,102	64,435	1,633,537	624,872	...	...	41	...	...	624,913	2,158,450	
South Canara...	...	...	...	28,869	...	...	...	...	...	28,859	28,559	
Excise	350,133	13,198	363,331	...	...	...	379	...	...	370	369,710	
Moucpoly	356,769	6,754	363,523	...	...	...	90	...	...	96	393,619	
Malabar	...	...	...	7,226,048	...	6,530	8,753	...	101,273	7,337,654	14,035,429	
Total	6,560,363	737,407	7,597,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Districts.	QUANTITY SOLD IN 1878-79.										BALANCE IN STORE ON 31st MARCH 1879.		
	Home Consumption.	Supplied for curing fish.	Inland Consumption.	Exportation by Sea.	Sold to the French Government.	Sent to other Districts.	Total.	Wastage written off.	Actual Quantity in Store.	Wastage re-making to be written off.	Total.		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Ganjam...	Mds. 104,948	Mds. 294	Mds. 675,173	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. 810,415	Mds. 106,387	Mds. 731,860	Mds. 102,984	Mds. 834,874		
Vizagapatam	294,749	...	4,740	...	...	...	299,479	64,254	89,598	25,000	114,598		
Godavari	317,550	...	1,129	...	1,080	...	318,639	13,079	338,103	59,598	398,100		
Kistna	329,297	238	56,694	...	...	8,603	394,532	66,251	662,063	42,002	711,071		
Nellore	241,918	...	157,604	...	...	...	399,522	14,769	782,898	30,809	813,797		
Chingleput	173,591	...	1,293,535	...	...	...	1,427,426	161,841	1,576,447	90,458	1,666,905		
South Arcot	231,323	...	21,323	...	...	...	399,193	18,042	523,741	32,027	560,838		
Tanjore	291,187	1,003	176,090	53,730	88,840	93,411	727,421	87,271	893,021	64,340	957,861		
Madura	142,808	1,974	5,837	...	12,000	...	150,719	9,993	469,562	17,727	487,289		
Tinnevely	374,054	951	133,375	85,170	...	...	693,550	75,656	1,358,518	139,726	1,498,244		
South Canara...	13,642	...	3,418	...	...	...	17,060	...	11,162	637	11,799		
Mahabar...	10,146	...	...	...	...	...	10,146	12,298	346,056	1,110	347,166		
Monopoly	30,280	395	11,220	...	3,800	...	45,695	6,754	339,879	1,291	341,170		
Total...	2,705,683	4,855	2,570,130	138,900	103,420	102,014	5,656,002	576,655	8,134,003	592,789	8,726,792		

130

ove it will be seen that 8,134,003 maunds of salt were in store at the end of 1877-78, in which year the monopoly system was abandoned therein thereof thrown open to private enterprise by manufacture under the excise by (Madras) Act VI of 1871 and by import from Bombay and foreign countries. Such as the increase is, it is due to two causes: first, that the manufacture of the year (7,236,381 maunds) was far larger than that of 1877-78 (4,943,601 maunds) which, owing principally to the cyclone of May 1877, was a most unfortunate one for the salt ryots; and, secondly, to the considerable decrease in the sales of 1878-79 as compared with the preceding year.

9. The increase in the manufacture was most conspicuous in the districts of Ganjam, Godavari, Nellore and Chingleput, and was due to the favorable nature of the season in the north of the Presidency. In the southern districts the season was generally unfavorable, and the manufacturers were still so far from having recovered from the effects of the famine that in many cases they had not the means to work their pans. Many of the poorer among them, and great numbers of the laborers in the Tanjore and Madura Districts who had emigrated to Ceylon had not returned. The result was in the south a poor outturn on the whole. In South Canara the decrease in the manufacture was due to the abandonment of the monopoly and the establishment of the excise system which was in force for the first time in the year under report. Under the circumstances, an outturn of nearly 29,000 maunds was as much as could have been expected. The prices realized for this excise salt were, I may mention, so remunerative that the excise manufacturers must have been greatly encouraged, and in fact have since extended their operations. The causes of the decrease in the sales of salt which has tended to increase the balance in hand are more particularly considered in paragraph 14 below. Generally speaking, the decrease may be attributed to the increased use of earth-salt to which the populace were stimulated by the recent increase in the price of the licit article and by the state of poverty to which large numbers of them were reduced by the famine.

10. The subjoined statement shows the quantity of salt manufactured on Government account during the last five years:—

Items.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.		
	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.
Manufactured or imported	5,903,097	10,436,668	7,752,666	4,943,601	7,236,381
Received from other districts	146,020	14,580	...	227,657	101,273
Total ...	6,049,117	10,451,248	7,752,666	5,171,258	7,337,654
Home consumption	3,493,154	a 3,241,025	b 3,081,302	c 2,900,113	d 2,710,538
Inland do.	3,025,620	3,236,139	3,101,322	3,042,637	2,570,130
Total ...	6,518,774	6,477,164	6,182,624	5,942,750	5,280,668
Exportation	702,482	772,091	294,840	163,120	138,900
Sold to the French Government	55,656	56,951	56,018	57,955	103,420
Total ...	758,138	829,042	350,858	221,075	242,320
Sent to other districts	160,670	...	...	228,512	e 102,014
Grand Total ...	7,437,582	7,306,206	6,533,482	6,412,337	5,625,002
Price of Government Salt per Indian maund	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
f 2 4 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 11 0
g 2 3 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
h 2 0 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 15 0
...	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 14 10
...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 14 9
...	...	...	...	...	2 14 3
...	...	...	...	...	2 13 6
...	...	...	...	...	2 13 4
...	...	...	...	...	2 13 3
...	...	...	...	...	2 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	2 11 3
...	...	...	...	...	2 10 9
...	...	...	...	...	2 10 8
...	...	...	...	...	2 11 0
...	...	...	...	...	2 10 10
...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6
...	...	...	...	...	2 10 3
...	...	...	...	...	2 14 6
...	...	...	...	...	2 14 3
...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0

- a Includes 1,881 Indian maunds of salt supplied for curing fish.
b Do. 2,667 do. do. do. do.
c Do. 3,355 do. do. do. do.
d Do. 4,855 do. do. do. do.
e Sent from the Tanjore and Kistna Districts to supplement the stock in Vizagapatam, where the demand had increased faster than the supply and stocks had been exceedingly short at the beginning of the year owing to the heavy sales of 1877-78 which were due to short stocks in the Ganjam District in that year.
f At the Ganjam Depot.
g At the Ichapur Depot in the Ganjam District.
h At all other places.
i South Canara and Malabar imported salt.
k Do. home-made salt.
l The monopoly rate was raised to Rs. 2-11-0 throughout the Presidency in December 1877 by Act XVIII of 1877.
m Reduced rate sanctioned in the case of inferior salt manufactured in Fasli 1280 at Chinna Ganjam in the Kistna District in order to secure its rapid sale.
n Rates obtained at sales by tender and auction of the reserve stock of Government salt in South Canara.
o Do. do. do. in Malabar.

11. REVENUE.—The salt revenue of 1878-79 including customs duty on salt imported by sea, miscellaneous receipts and the value realized during the year of salt issued on credit both before and during it was Rs. 146,33,735 against Rs. 114,21,967 in 1877-78 as shown in the margin. In neither of these totals is included the value of salt sold on credit and not paid for during the year (*vide* Controller-General's instructions embodied in the Board's Proceedings, dated 17th June 1878, No. 1,656).

Sales for cash	Rs.
Value of salt sold on credit realized during the year	34,07,179
Customs duty on salt	5,17,760
Miscellaneous Receipts	40,187
Total ...	146,33,735

12. The value of salt sold during the year under report amounted to Rs. 142,24,401, of which Rs. 106,68,609 (inclusive of Rs. 26,377 in deposit at the end of the year on account of salt paid for but not issued) were that of salt sold for cash and Rs. 35,84,169 that of salt issued on credit. Rs. 34,07,179 were realized on account of salt issued on credit both in the year under

ling year. The value of salt issued on credit and not paid for at the end of 1878 as against Rs. 16,17,263. In other words, increasing advantage is at system.

or decrease in the quantity and value of salt sold for cash and on credit (whether or not within the year) and issued for consumption on payment of excise duty in each district in 1878-79 as compared with the previous year is shown below:—

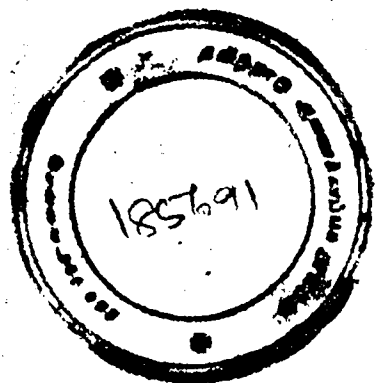
Districts.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,020,967	840,121	— 180,846	21,88,828	22,57,825	+ 68,997
Vizagapatam	363,616	299,479	— 64,137	7,88,817	8,04,851	+ 16,034
Godavari	336,514	319,539	— 16,975	7,06,170	8,55,958	+ 1,49,788
Kistna	312,086	385,991	+ 73,905	6,82,374	10,35,779	+ 3,53,405
Nellore	461,362	399,522	— 61,840	10,22,975	10,73,715	+ 50,740
Chingleput	1,534,925	1,427,426	— 107,499	32,20,256	38,24,199	+ 6,03,943
South Arcot	400,501	399,198	— 1,303	7,74,706	8,49,243	+ 74,537
Tanjore	734,374	633,007	— 101,367	13,74,777	15,34,877	+ 1,60,100
Madura	176,168	148,745	— 27,423	3,71,518	3,99,751	+ 28,233
Tinnevely	707,295	592,599	— 114,696	13,32,340	13,93,060	+ 60,720
South Canara	30,244	27,206	— 3,038	89,322	71,218	— 18,104
Malabar	94,318	45,300	— 49,018	2,12,921	1,21,737	— 91,184
Total ...	6,180,470	5,518,133	— 662,337	127,65,004	142,22,213	+ 14,57,209
Salt imported on private account	112,179	199,137	+ 86,958	2,38,222	5,17,760	+ 2,79,538
License fees for the manufacture of earth-salt in Cuddapah, Bellary, and Kurnool	...	...	...	4,399	8,118	+ 3,719
Salt sold for fish-curing	3,355	4,855	+ 1,500	1,468	2,198	+ 720
Other miscellaneous revenue	...	...	...	30,137	32,069	+ 1,932
Total ...	...	...	...	130,39,230	147,82,348	+ 17,43,118

14. From the above it will be seen that though the quantity of salt sold in 1878-79 was less by 662,337 maunds, or 10·7 per cent. than in 1877-78, its value was Rs. 14,57,209, or 11·4 per cent. more. This arises from the enhancement of the duty effected under Act XVIII of 1877. There was a decrease in the quantity of salt sold in every district in the Presidency save one. It was largest in Ganjam and was due to an unusual increase in the sales of the previous year when the trade anticipated that stocks would run out and therefore laid in large reserves. There was also a large decrease in Tinnevely and Chingleput. In the former it was due partly to the use of illicit salt in the neighbouring districts of Trichinopoly and Madura and partly to the fact that much of the salt offered for sale was of a high specific gravity, and was therefore not acceptable to the trade who buy by weight and sell by measure. In the latter it was the result partly of shortness of stock at the Madras depot during the first five months of the year and partly of the want of demand from the Ceded Districts caused by the use of earth-salt. The decreases in Vizagapatam and Tanjore were due respectively to shortness of stock at salt. The decreases in Trichinopoly, where a great number of instances of the systematic manufacture and district of Trichinopoly, where a great number of instances of the systematic manufacture and extensive use thereof have lately been discovered. The decreases in Tanjore and Tinnevely include the decreases in the exportation by sea from those districts, due to the present rules for the prepayment of full duty on salt intended for export. The decrease in Nellore was due partly to the unusual increase in the sales of the previous year caused by shortness of stock in the Chingleput District and partly to the use of illicit salt in the Ceded Districts, and, I fear, also in the Nellore District itself. The decrease in Madura was chiefly in the home sales, and was mostly due, so far as I can ascertain, to the use of illicit salt in the district. The decrease in Godavari was small and is said to be due to the heavy rains of November and December last. In South Arcot there was a decrease of 43,789 maunds in the sales for home consumption almost exactly counterbalanced, according to the accounts, by a larger supply to the French Government. The accounts do not, however, in this case altogether represent the real state of the case. The annual supply of salt to the French Government of Pondicherry was much the same in 1878-79 as in previous years, but about double as much as usual was adjusted in the accounts. The fact is that in the sales of the South Arcot District there was the heavy fall in the sales of earth-salt and I fear to smuggling from the authorities neglected to give notice until the Act of 1877, just six months before. At that date something like 25 per cent.

lower than it could be procured for from our stores, and no doubt villages contiguous to, and mixed up with, French territory were not this difference in price to the prejudice of our Salt Revenue. There is in doing this as the prevention of smuggling across the intricate French and British villages in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry is almost in seems to have produced the same result in Godavari and in Malabar, the French settlements, though not to the same serious extent. The decrease in Malabar are due to the cessation of sales on account of Government, but large imports of Bombay and foreign salt.

15. The increase in Kistna was due to the return of the Brinjarri. they had relinquished during the famine when the scarcity of fodder was difficult for them to feed their droves of pack cattle.

16. The annexed statement shows the quantity of salt imported on private the year under report as compared with the previous two years :—



X72-2118 M78
M79