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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

MADRAS
LAND REVENUE REPORTS
FOR
FASLI 1299 -
1889-90.

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REPORTS

ON

THE SETTLEMENT

OF

THE LAND REVENUE

OF

THE PROVINCES UNDER THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1299 (1889-90).

M A D R A S :

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture):—

Submitting to Government report on the settlement of Land Revenue for Fasli 1299 (1889-90). (Here enter 14th April 1890, No. 212.)

ORDER—dated 4th September 1891, No. 827, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No. 67.

With the Proceedings read above, the Board of Revenue submits its report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the

Presidency for fasli 1299 (1889-90). The Board's Resolution is dated 14th April last, and was received in the Government office on the 17th May, or more than two and half months after the prescribed date. The delay is stated to be due to want of punctuality on the part of some Collectors in the submission of their reports and to numerous references to Collectors found necessary for the rectification of errors noticed in many of the district reports. There was excessive delay on the part of the Collectors of South Arcot and Salem who submitted their reports only towards the end of December, or about three months after the prescribed date. The Board should issue strict instructions to ensure greater punctuality on the part of District officers and see that its own report is submitted to Government by the prescribed date, viz., 1st April—*vide* G.O., dated 26th June 1891, No. 586.

2. *Season and crops.*—The season * was favorable for agricultural operations in the four northern districts of the Presidency, in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, in the two West Coast districts and in Coimbatore, but unfavorable in the other half of the Presidency in which the outturn of crops, both wet and dry, fell considerably below the average owing to more or less serious failure of the north-east monsoon on which these latter districts are largely dependent.

* Years.	Rainfall in inches.
Average of 5 years before famine	45.96
1883-84	46.77
1884-85	47.51
1885-86	44.38
1886-87	46.97
1887-88	47.53
1888-89	40.70
1889-90	47.04

In Chingleput the rains of both the monsoons were scanty, and in parts of this district and in North Arcot hardly any rain fell from the middle of October to the middle of December. Prices consequently rose in these two districts, and scarcity was apprehended, but a copious rainfall soon after, removed all cause for serious anxiety, although the rain was too late to save more than a portion of the crops. In Ganjam, the pressure of the previous year's famine continued to be felt until November 1889, and though the crops promised good harvests owing to a very favorable south-west monsoon, the outturn was but moderate owing to excessive rains during the north-east monsoon. Much damage was also done by a cyclonic storm which burst over the northern part of the district about the middle of November and by heavy floods in the Rushikulya river which not only affected the crops, but injured several irrigation works and caused some loss of cattle and human life.

The total area cropped has been steadily increasing during the last eight years † (excluding fasli 1294 which was an unusually bad year for agricultural operations) and amounted to 26.1 millions of

† Faslis.	Area cropped in millions of acres.
1292	22.9
1293	23.6
1294	22.7
1295	24.0
1296	24.6
1297	25.1
1298	25.3
1299	26.1

acres during the year under review, being an advance of 4 per cent. on the previous year and of 18 per cent. on fasli 1292. The increase, as compared with the previous fasli, occurred both under food and non-food crops, that in respect of the former being 16 per cent. and that in

respect of the latter 8 per cent. The increase in non-food crops occurred under all heads

except indigo under which there was a decrease which seems to have been due partly to a fall in the price of the dye and partly to the system of rotation obtaining in some districts under which ryots cultivate cotton and indigo in alternate years. The increase under cotton is ascribed partly to the latter cause and partly to the favorable character of the season in some districts and, in Kurnool, to the great demand for and consequent high price of this commodity.

3. *Sanitary condition.*—The total deaths registered numbered 667,620,* representing a mortality of 23·5 per mille of the population against 21·9 in the previous year. Some of this increase must doubtless be due to improved registration. As regards the “causes of death,” the classification cannot be accepted as accurate as it depends to a large extent on unprofessional opinion for the facts. But taking the figures as reported, it is observed that, as compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the deaths from cholera and small-pox and an increase in those from fever and other diseases. The increase under fever was apparently due to

* Faslis.	Number of deaths from disease.	Death-rate per mille of the population.
1290	467,422	16·2
1291	469,421	16·3
1292	501,016	17·2
1293	603,591	21·3
1294	663,033	23·5
1295	547,736	19·4
1296	578,200	20·3
1297	631,230	22·6
1298	613,097	21·9
1299	667,620	23·5

the heavy rainfall in some districts during the first half of the year, “producing,” as remarked by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1889, “a water-logged condition of the country which is well known to be a most common cause of malarial diseases.” Of the mortality from small-pox, more than one-fourth is returned for South Arcot alone.

4. *Condition of Cattle.*—Pasture and fodder were generally sufficient, and the condition of cattle was on the whole fair. There was a large decrease† in the mortality as compared with the previous year, which, considering that registration is becoming more and more accurate

† Faslis.	Cattle mortality.
1297	293,000
1298	358,000
1299	316,000

every year, must be regarded as very satisfactory.

It was stated in the previous year’s report that the Government had decided to suspend the operations of the cattle-disease department, as, owing to the general apathy of the ryots and consequent want of co-operation on their part, the department was found to be doing little practical good, and as inquiry showed that the mortality from disease of ploughing cattle or the more valuable animals was not so serious as was generally represented. Since then the orders above referred to have been somewhat modified. The Government, though still of opinion that measures of prevention have not yet reached a stage of recognized practical utility, has, in deference to the views of the Government of India, decided to continue this department for purposes of *investigation*, and it is hoped that when the spread of education has effected a change in the attitude of the ryots and the department itself has acquired the knowledge necessary for the prevention of cattle diseases in India, it will be possible to protect the working cattle of the agricultural classes from destructive epidemics to a greater extent than now.

5. *Prices.*—The high prices of grain which had ruled during the previous year rose even ‡ higher during the year under review owing to the generally unfavorable character of the season and consequent deficient harvests. The increase in the case of second-sort paddy was particularly noticeable, being nearly 9 per cent. as compared with the previous year and

† Faslis.	Paddy, second sort, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.
Average of 3 years before the famine ..	27·8
1296	27·0
1297	28·0
1298	25·8
1299	23·5

general throughout the Presidency except in the three northern districts; but the bulk of the population were not much affected by this rise, as dry grains form the staple food of the people in most districts and the rise in the price of them was not great.

In the Kistna and Malabar districts, notwithstanding a very favorable season, prices showed a slight increase owing, it is stated, to large exports to other districts. The increase in the case of second-sort paddy was highest in the Chingleput district, being nearly 16 per cent., but the Collector states that it was due not to want of local supplies, but to merchants having withheld their stock in anticipation of higher prices. It is, however, observed that there has been a still more serious rise in prices since owing to the deficient rainfall of the north-east monsoon in the year following that under review, consequently there is considerable distress both in this district and in parts of the adjoining district of North Arcot. The relation of wages to prices is an interesting question, and it is particularly important in a country where the bulk of the laboring classes engage in pursuits connected with agriculture and where, owing mainly to the reluctance of the people to migrate, wages are determined more by custom than by competition. The Government accordingly desires that the Board will arrange to furnish in its future reports reliable information on this important subject in regard specially to the wages of agricultural laborers. A report regarding the wages of these laborers was called for so far back as 1885—*vide* G.O., dated 6th July 1885, No. 3462. In connection with this report, which should be expedited, the Board should consider the question how far the wages of agricultural labour have kept pace with the general rise of prices.

It is satisfactory to observe that in all settled districts, except in the two cases

District or tract.	Wholesale price of cholera during the fasli in Rs. per garce.	Commutation rate in Rs. per garce.
Cuddapah district	130	139
Koilkuntla taluk, Kurnool district	130	139

noted on the margin, the ryots’ selling prices were well above the commutation rates adopted at the settlement. As regards the Koilkuntla taluk of the Kurnool district, it was remarked in the previous year’s report that the selling prices had been above the commutation rate in five out of the ten years ending with fasli 1298 and that consequently no change in the settlement rates was called for. The Board of Revenue was at the same time requested to furnish a statement showing the occupied area of the taluk since the time of settlement. The information furnished by the Board was to the effect that since fasli 1284, when the assessment was revised, prices had ruled higher than the commutation rate in 10 out of the 16 years, and that as regards occupation, there was a decrease in the area, but an increase in the average assessment. This decrease in occupation was surmised to be due to exchange of large areas of poor and lowly-assessed land for smaller areas of good and comparatively highly-assessed land. The Board has, however, directed further inquiry to be made on the subject and the result is awaited. The Board should cause a similar inquiry to be made in regard to the taluks of the main division of the Cuddapah district which were settled on the same lines as the Koilkuntla taluk and report whether the rates of assessment adopted at the settlement are, in its opinion, at all calculated to deter extension of cultivation in these tracts, or whether the chief factor which affects the extension or diminution of the area brought under cultivation is not rather the market price of the produce.

6. *Extent of Ryotwari Holdings.*—The ryots’ holdings which at the beginning of the fasli amounted to nearly 20½ mil-

* Excluding South Canara which has not been surveyed. lions * of acres, assessed at about Rs. 389½ lakhs, increased towards the close of the fasli to a little over 21 millions * of acres, assessed at about Rs. 394 lakhs, or by nearly 1·5 per cent. in area and 1·1 per cent. in assessment. The lands relinquished during the fasli were nearly 35 per cent. less than those given up during the previous fasli and amounted to only about 1·4 per cent. of the total holdings. Of the increase in the holdings as compared with the previous year, about 82 per cent. was due to a larger extent of land having been taken up for cultivation than was relinquished, and about 14 per cent. to survey excess brought to account on the introduction of the new settlement into the districts of Vizagapatam, Godavari, South Arcot and Nilgiris.

As compared with fasli 1285, the year before the famine, the increase in the

* Faslis.	Percentage of holdings as compared with fasli 1285.
1285	100
1291	94
1292	95
1293	96
1294	97
1295	99
1296	101
1297	102.4
1298	103.5
1299	105

the pre-famine year, that the decrease in Cuddapah is small, and that Kurnool is the only district which has not yet recovered fully from the effects of the famine. The

† Faslis.	Occupied area in acres excluding miscellaneous.	Cultivation in acres.
1285	1,254,436	1,203,242
1290	962,123	887,519
1291	963,475	887,140
1292	1,001,620	944,441
1293	1,042,910	988,161
1294	1,049,641	983,885
1295	1,100,970	1,051,571
1296	1,134,760	1,070,199
1297	1,151,543	1,080,128
1298	1,137,087	1,063,252
1299	1,160,224	1,092,224

7. Ryotwar—Actual Cultivation.—Notwithstanding the deficiency in the rainfall

† Faslis.	Percentage of cultivation to average before the famine in fasli 1286.	Percentage of cultivation to holdings.
Average before famine.	100	88.1
1286	80.38	70.9
1287	89.48	78.7
1288	89.52	79.2
1289	88.47	81.2
1290	89.98	83.6
1291	89.69	84.1
1292	93.54	86.2
1293	94.91	86.3
1294	92.98	84.2
1295	97.10	86.0
1296	98.58	85.3
1297	99.88	85.7
1298	99.82	84.8
1299	101	85

§ Districts.	Decrease of cultivation as compared with fasli 1285 in acres.
Kistna	144,512
Cuddapah	46,903
Anantapur and Bellary	124,117
Kurnool	111,018
Coimbatore	78,637
Salem	19,404

last 6 districts is evidently due to the severity of the famine of 1877-78, but there is no apparent reason why Kistna should show so large a falling off. The Board is requested to report on the point.

holdings* was nearly 5 per cent. and was distributed over all the districts except the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, in which there was still a decrease of nearly 309,000 acres. This comparison, however, does not take account of the extent shown under miscellaneous. When this extent is included in the holdings, it is observed, as the Board points out, that the occupied area in the Bellary and Anantapur districts shows an increase as compared with the pre-famine year, that the decrease in Cuddapah is small, and that Kurnool is the only district which has not yet recovered fully from the effects of the famine. The marginal † figures show, however, that the holdings in this district have been steadily increasing since fasli 1291; that the ground lost in fasli 1298 owing to the unfavorable character of the season has been more than regained during the fasli under review; and that only 7 per cent. remains yet to be made up as compared with fasli 1285. The increase in cultivation has, however, not kept pace with that in the holdings, but it is hoped that the district will ere long fully recover the lost ground. It is gratifying to note that the Salem district shows for the first time a large increase over the figures of fasli 1285.

His Excellency the Governor in Council notes with pleasure that, for the first time, the acreage of cultivation shows an increase as compared with the year before the famine. The increase was spread over 13 districts, while in the marginally-noted § 7 districts there was still a decrease to the extent shown against each. The backwardness of the

From the accompanying diagram, which shows the occupied and the cultivated area during the last 25 years, it will be seen that during recent years the occupied area has been steadily increasing, that the acreage of cultivation has kept pace with the holdings, and that the cultivated area during the year under report was nearly equal to the highest figure reached before the famine.

The marginal statement * compares the average area cultivated during the 7 quinquennial periods comprised between fasli 1265 and the year under review, in all districts except Malabar and South Canara, and it shows that the average of 5 years ending fasli 1299, which includes two unfavorable years, was only less than that of the quinquennial period ending fasli 1284, the years comprised in which were all exceptionally favorable for agricultural operations.

It is gratifying to find that, as compared † with the previous year, the area left

† Faslis.	Extent left waste in acres.	Extent on which remission was granted in acres.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
1294	3,069,133	397,439	13
1295	2,781,680	98,059	4
1296	2,969,275	71,832	3
1297	2,915,632	54,648	2
1298	3,150,650	102,040	3
1299	3,131,643	87,437	2

waste decreased by 19,000 acres and the extent on which remission was granted by 15,000 acres, or by more than 14 per cent., in spite of the unfavorable character of the season in several districts. Remissions were granted only in the case of wet lands left waste, the amount shown as dry remissions (Rs. 598) being comprised of Rs. 192 remitted in the Nellore and Chingleput districts on lands taken up for public purposes, and of Rs. 406 remitted in the Malabar-Wynaad on uncultivated portions of blocks of scrub jungles assigned at the time of the settlement for temporary cultivation under the condition of the new settlement rules that only the cultivated portion would be charged.

8. *Second-crop assessment and charge for water.*—Under this head there was an increase in 11 districts to the extent of Rs. 1,11,519 and a decrease in 7 others amounting to Rs. 1,69,337, the net result being a decrease of Rs. 57,818 as compared with the previous year. Nearly 85 per cent. of the increase appertained to the districts of Godáviri, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool and Madura, and was due mainly to the favorable character of the season in those districts and partly to the transfer to this head of second-crop water-rate on delta wet lands in Godáviri which in previous faslis had been incorrectly shown under consolidated wet assessment. The bulk of the decrease was in the South Arcot district, being attributable to the failure of the north-east monsoon; the decrease was large also in the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput and Tinnevely, and was owing to the same cause.

9. *Remissions and deductions from the beriz.*—The remissions dependent on the state of the season (including those granted on lands left waste) amounted to Rs. 7,53,461, being a decrease of nearly 24 per cent. as compared with the previous year. There was an increase in 7 districts and a decrease in 11 others, the largest decrease being in the Ganjam district (Rs. 2½ lakhs) owing to the exceptionally large remissions of the previous fasli, and the largest increase in Tinnevely (Rs. 1,20,765) and Chingleput (Rs. 1,16,942). Large remissions were granted also in the districts of South Arcot, Madura, North Arcot and Tanjore. The "fixed remissions" do not present any noticeable variation except under the head of so-called "increment remissions," being those granted in newly-settled districts, in the case of lands of which the new assessment exceeds the old by more than a certain proportion. In such cases the increase over the old assessment is levied by gradual annual increments and the difference between the assessment actually levied and the full new assessment is treated as remission. The largest decrease under this head was in Malabar-Wynaad. The only item under "deductions from the beriz" which presents considerable variation is "fees and salaries to village servants," under which there was an increase of over one lakh of rupees, due mainly to the payment in arrears of Government contribution to

the Village Service Fund in the newly-settled taluks of the South Arcot district, in which, pending orders of the Government of India, the contribution had not been paid in the previous year.

10. *Net Ryotwar demand*.—The net ryotwar demand after adding the second-

* Items.	1298.	1299.
	RS.	RS.
Assessment on holdings ..	3,89,70,066	3,94,08,181
Deduct—		
Season remissions	9,90,316	7,53,461
Other do.	19,63,312	20,91,316
Total, Remissions ..	29,53,628	28,44,777
Remainder	3,60,16,438	3,65,63,404
Add—		
Water-rate	16,48,678	15,90,860
Net ryotwar demand ..	3,76,65,116	3,81,54,264

crop assessment and charge for water and deducting therefrom the remissions noticed in the preceding paragraph amounted to a little over Rs. 381½ lakhs,* being an advance of nearly 5 lakhs on the previous year. This increase was the net result of an increase of about Rs. 4½ lakhs due to extension of holdings, of a saving of one lakh in remissions, and of a decrease of half a lakh in second-crop assessment.

11. *Peshkash, Shrotriem Jodi and Miscellaneous revenue*.—There was a decrease under peishkash of Rs. 35,295, more than 95 per cent. of which was due to the transfer of the June kist of the Sivagiri

zemindari, in the Tinnevely district, to the following month of July when alone it became due. The variations under shrotriem jodi were small and call for no remark. Under “Miscellaneous revenue,” there was a decrease of nearly Rs. 1.20 lakhs which was chiefly due to decrease of about Rs. 1.6 lakhs under chank and pearl fishery rents. Most of the large increase under “quit-rent and jodi on minor inams” and of the heavy decrease under “charge for water in zemindari and inam villages” was only nominal, being due to the transfer to the former head of water-tax on minor inams which in the previous year had been wrongly included in the latter head. There was an increase of nearly Rs. 38,000 under “assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in the jamabandi.” This is an item which should continually diminish; and the Government concurs in the Board’s remarks that the explanation furnished for the large increase in Kistna and South Arcot is hardly satisfactory.

12. *Demand, Collection and Balance*.—The land revenue current demand of the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 484.54 lakhs exceeding that of the previous year, which till then was the highest on record, by Rs. 3.31 lakhs or .68 per cent., and that of the average of the five years preceding the famine by Rs. 34¾ lakhs or 8 per cent. The increase, as compared with fasli 1298, was solely due to the large increase under ryotwar demand noticed in paragraph 10 *supra*.

The demand under *cesses* amounted to Rs. 68,14,059, being an advance of more than Rs. 5½ lakhs on the previous year. The increase occurred under all the three heads of zemindaris, shrotriems and ryotwar villages, that under the first head (Rs. 66,000) being due to fluctuations in zemindari rents, while that under the last (Rs. 4,84,363) was due mainly to the introduction of the Cess Act for the first time in the districts of Madura, Bellary and North Arcot, and to levy of cess for the whole year in the Coimbatore district instead of only for a portion of the year as in fasli 1298. Including cesses the total *current* demand amounted to Rs. 552¾ lakhs, being an increase of nearly 9 lakhs as compared with the previous year, and it is satisfactory to note that of this large demand Rs. 534¾ lakhs were collected during the year, leaving a balance of only about Rs. 18 lakhs or 3.2 per cent. at the close of the year against 3.6 per cent. outstanding at the end of the previous fasli. The *arrears* demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 23.70 lakhs, of which only Rs. 3¾ lakhs remained outstanding at the end of the year. The total balance of arrears and current at the end of the year was thus only about Rs. 21¾ lakhs or 3.8 per cent. of the total demand, and this balance was by subsequent collections and remissions reduced to less than Rs. 3¼ lakhs or .6 per cent. of the demand by the end of February following. The Board has not compared the above figures of collections with the treasury accounts and the figures in the Accountant-General’s books, and it states that the omission is owing to explanations of variations not having been received from several Collectors. The

Board’s attention will be invited in this connection to the instructions contained in paragraph 12 of the previous year’s review. The due reconciliation of these accounts is of great importance.

13. *Coercive Processes*.—The total number of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue amounts to 4,413,404, being an increase of a little over one per cent. as compared with the previous year, but as observed in the previous report these figures are no index to the amount of real coercion used for the realization of the revenue. In more than 95 per cent. of these cases arrears were paid upon presentation of notices of demand which, as the name implies, are merely intimations to the persons concerned of the fact of non-payment and of the consequences which will follow if default be continued. The tests of the extent of real coercion are the figures which show the number of defaulters whose property was actually sold and the amount of arrears for the recovery of which property had to be sold. Judged by these figures it will be seen that in the year under review there was a decrease of nearly 35 per cent. in the number of defaulters whose property was sold and of nearly 13 per cent. in the amount of arrears for which property was sold. These results are very gratifying. The marginal statement * gives for a series of years the

* Faslis.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Amount realized by sale of property.
		RS.
1290	112,203	11,29,550
1291	126,704	10,11,041
1292	103,667	9,53,932
1293	130,714	7,58,278
1294	63,610	4,77,071
1295	41,833	4,58,839
1296	30,915	3,75,821
1297	35,750	2,88,840
1298	17,346	2,58,466
1299	11,339	2,10,804

total demand, and the number of pattadars concerned was only 11,339 or 1 in 250 of the total number. These results, which evidence the ease and regularity with which a large revenue is collected from a numerous body of peasant proprietors, are highly satisfactory and indicate very creditable progress in district administration. They also point to the general moderation of the land assessment of which further

† Faslis.	Total extent of land sold in acres.	Extent bought in by Government for nominal sums in acres.
1294	70,990	34,552
1295	68,638	28,455
1296	37,402	17,986
1297	31,824	15,639
1298	31,675	13,786
1299	23,615	12,429

evidence is afforded by the marginal statement † which gives for a series of years the total extent of lands brought to sale and the extent which, for want of bidders, was bought in by Government for nominal sums. The acreage of the lands actually sold during the year under review was only 23,615 against a total holding of over 21 millions, or only a little over .1 per cent., or about one acre in every thousand. That a large proportion of the lands brought to sale had to be bought in by Government for want of

bidders only shows that the lands were on the very margin of cultivation and therefore not worth taking up.

It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage of processes served by village

‡ Faslis.	Percentage served by village agency.
1295	86
1296	91
1297	92
1298	93
1299	95

agency has been steadily increasing ‡ and that during the year under review processes served by special establishments were only 5 per cent. of the total number against 7 per cent. in the previous year. The Government notes that while no special agency was employed in the districts of Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and South Canara, a large proportion of processes was served by

such agency in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godáviri and Cuddapah. The Collector of Vizagapatam states that the control exercised by the Revenue authorities over village officers in zemindaris is not sufficient to allow of the employment of village agency to a larger extent than at present for the realization of Government dues therein. It is hoped that the Proprietary Estates Village Cess Bill which is now before the Legislative Council will soon be passed into law and that the difficulty referred to by the Collector will thus be removed.

The Collector of Cuddapah remarks that as in many cases the village officers are either themselves defaulters or are interested in, or are related to, defaulters, paid agency has to be employed to ensure prompt collection in all such cases. The Government doubts the need for the employment of paid process servers in all such cases. The Collector should endeavour to reduce the number as much as possible. The Collectors of the other two districts (Ganjam and Godáviri) should be called upon to explain the large increase in the paid agency employed in their districts.

14. *Agricultural advances.*—As the Board's report on these advances during the official year 1889-90 has been separately reviewed in detail (G.O., dated 1st May 1891, No. 390, Revenue), the Government will here notice only the more salient points. The advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act showed a decrease of more than 3 per cent. as compared with the previous fasli, but this appears to have been due chiefly to the greater care exercised in the grant of loans. The extension of well irrigation is a subject which should receive the continuous attention of Revenue officers in districts and parts of districts which are liable to draught and they should use every opportunity of pressing on the attention of the ryots the advantages offered by the special well rules now declared applicable throughout the Presidency and the concessions allowed by the well rules of 1884, which, though originally introduced only as an experimental measure, have since, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, been made permanent (the Secretary of State's despatch, No. 71, Revenue, dated 4th September 1890, communicated with G.O., dated 18th October 1890, No. 816, Revenue). His Excellency the Governor in Council has no doubt that if only district officers exert themselves properly it will be possible to give such an impetus to well construction as will materially diminish the risk of distress arising from extensive loss of crops in bad years.

Under the Agriculturists Loans Act the amount advanced during the year was nearly two and a half times the amount advanced during the preceding year, but the bulk of the increase was in Ganjam and was due mainly to the famine. The total advances under both Acts made during the year, together with those outstanding at the close of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 5,50,717, of which Rs. 1,30,734 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,19,983 at the close of the year.

15. *Application for transfer of registry of holdings.*—The steady increase noticed in the previous year's report in the number of these applications received through registration officers was maintained during the year under review,* though the percentage of disposal of such applications fell to 92 from 95 in the previous year, due presumably to the receipt of a larger proportion of these applications during the last quarter of the year. It is observed that in the margin of paragraph 54 the number of applications received through registration officers is given as 46,676 during 1889-90, which appears to be the figure for the fasli year, as the report of the Inspector-General of Registration shows that such applications during the official year amounted to 46,732. In view of the growing popularity of the measure, the Inspector-General of Registration has suggested "that registering officers may be authorised to receive applications for transfer of revenue registry even in cases where no documents are brought for registration, subject to the condition that the parties concerned

* Years.	Number of applications received through registration offices.
1885-86	21,806
1886-87	34,701
1887-88	38,805
1888-89	42,914
1889-90	46,676

of applications received through registration officers is given as 46,676 during 1889-90, which appears to be the figure for the fasli year, as the report of the Inspector-General of Registration shows that such applications during the official year amounted to 46,732. In view of the growing popularity of the measure, the Inspector-General of Registration has suggested "that registering officers may be authorised to receive applications for transfer of revenue registry even in cases where no documents are brought for registration, subject to the condition that the parties concerned

should produce the patta for the land, the registry of which is sought to be transferred." The suggestion has been referred for remarks to the Board of Revenue which will now be requested to expedite its report.

16. *Village and Taluk accounts.*—The Government is glad to learn that these accounts are being very carefully scrutinized by District officers, that the necessary steps have been taken by them to correct defects and irregularities brought to light, and that the Board has specially reviewed the reports submitted by Collectors on this subject.

17. *Inspection of boundary and field marks.*—Proper attention does not appear to have been paid to this important matter, except in the Tinnevely district, where it is stated that about one-fourth of the number of stones found missing was replaced during the year under review. The progress reported in the other districts is not satisfactory, and it is hoped that, as observed by the Board, the recent addition to the staff of Revenue Inspectors will enable Collectors to show better results in future. The Collectors of Ganjam, Chingleput, Madura and Salem should now be called upon to submit the statement which they have failed to submit in proper time.

18. *Irrigation works.*—Excluding the Malabar and Nilgiri districts, where there are no irrigation works properly so called, and excluding also South Canara district, where the returns of works are stated to be so defective as to be practically worthless, the total number of irrigation sources has been returned as 352,622 or 32 per cent. less than the number reported for the previous fasli (1298). Nearly the whole of the decrease is under "wells" and is stated to be due to the exclusion of wells used for purposes other than irrigation and of wells in wet lands used solely for supplementing the irrigation from Government works. As stated in the previous year's review, neither the enumeration nor the classification of works as in and out of repair can be regarded as accurate. The numbers of Government, dasabandam and private wells

* Faslis.	Government wells.	Dasabandam wells.	Private wells.	Total.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
1281 ..	42,052	9,656	339,204	390,922
1286 ..	51,350	10,445	372,483	434,278
1291 ..	12,373	10,392	435,051	457,816
1296 ..	914	9,398	477,271	487,583
1297 ..	1,742	9,015	460,823	471,580
1298 ..	985	8,944	462,339	472,268
1299 ..	632	8,788	292,926	302,346

returned during the last three faslis are compared in the marginal statement* with the numbers reported in the four previous quinquennial statements. The fluctuations under Government and private wells are, however, so uneven and the district figures on examination present such remarkable anomalies as to indicate that the figures are altogether untrustworthy. For example, it seems incredible that there are no irrigation wells at all in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tanjore and that the numbers in South Arcot and Madura are only 32 and 12, respectively. In the previous year's report the Board stated that it hoped to be able to publish a correct list of irrigation works before the end of that year, but no such list has as yet reached Government. The Board will now be requested to take the matter in hand and arrange to publish a list which will have some pretensions to accuracy. Taking the figures as now reported, it is observed that, as compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of more than 35 per cent. under private wells, nearly 95 per cent. of the decrease being due to

	Number of wells out of repair.
† Kistna	1
Nellore	10
Cuddapah	13
Kurnool	36
Chingleput	16
North Arcot	2
South Arcot	9
Total	87

The variations under other sources of irrigation are small and are stated to be due mainly to more accurate enumeration.

[x]

19. *Rent Roll*.—There was an increase in the total number of pattas* of nearly 2 per cent. as compared with fasli 1298 and of 19 and 13 per cent., respectively, as compared with faslis 1281 and 1291.

* Faslis.	Single pattas.	Joint pattas.	Total.
	NO.	NO.	NO.
1281	1,946,929	445,135	2,392,064
1291	1,924,307	593,466	2,517,773
1298	2,047,643	753,548	2,801,191
1299	2,074,575	779,512	2,854,087

The percentage of increase in the holdings has been comparatively smaller, thus showing that the average extent of a holding has diminished during recent years, due evidently to sub-division of holdings.

Joint pattas have increased in a greater proportion than single pattas, and this confirms the view advanced by the Board last year, that there is a growing desire on the part of the ryots to secure documentary evidence of their joint rights.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 14TH APRIL 1891, No. 212.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

MR. BLISS.
MR. CLOGSTOUN.
MR. MCWATERS.

RESOLUTION—dated 14th April 1891, No. 212.

The Board resolves to submit to Government its report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1299 (1889-90), together with the prescribed statements. There was inordinate delay in the receipt of the reports from South Arcot, Salem, Anantapur and Ganjam, the first two being nearly 3 months late and the last two $2\frac{1}{2}$ months overdue. In the accounts relating to miscellaneous revenue, several mistakes in the classification of the items were noticed in many districts and corrections have been reported up to within a few days ago and explanations are still due from a few districts.

2. *Season*.—As stated in the Administration report for 1889-90, the season was favourable in the four Northern districts, in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool in the centre, in the two West Coast districts and in Coimbatore; but in the remaining half of the Presidency there was a serious failure of the north-east monsoon which largely reduced the outturn of both the irrigated and the later dry crops and rendered large remissions necessary for waste and for withered crops. The total rainfall for the Presidency amounted to 47·04 inches against 40·70 inches in the previous year, and 45·42 inches, the average of five years ending 1888-89. The quantity registered in the early or the south-west monsoon was above the average, 32·37 inches against 26·50 inches, but the north-east monsoon registered only 14·67 inches against 18·92 inches, the average for the five years ending 1888-89. The deficiency in the rainfall of the north-east monsoon

was most marked in the districts noted on the margin. In portions of Chingleput and North Arcot there was little or no rain from the middle of October to the middle of December. Prices began to rise and a general scarcity was apprehended. Fortunately, however, rain fell in the latter part of December and removed all cause for anxiety.

3. In Ganjam, though the season was favourable, the pressure of the famine caused by the failure of crops in the previous year, continued to be felt until the new crops came in with November 1889. There was a copious rainfall throughout

	Average of 5 years.	In 1889-90.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
Nellore	26·29	15·95
Chingleput	36·40	21·37
North Arcot	23·52	16·46
South Arcot	33·04	12·32
Tanjore	37·44	17·38
Trichinopoly	* 18·92	14·29
Madura	20·88	11·56
Tinnevely	24·13	12·95

* Includes three bad years.

the new crops came in with November 1889. There was a copious rainfall throughout

the district during the last four months of the south-west monsoon and the crops both wet and dry promised to be bumpers; but the north-east monsoon, followed with excessive rain, culminating in a cyclone which burst over the northern part of the district on the 19th of November, causing great damage to the standing crops. There were heavy floods in the Rushikulya river which rose two feet higher than the highest recorded flood level and completely submerged the low-lying paddy lands along its banks which lay under water for two whole days. Some 2,000 cattle were drowned or died from exposure during the cyclone; low-lying portions of roads were seriously damaged and about 162 minor irrigation works irrigating acres 12,126, assessed at Rs. 30,341, and some major irrigation works, breached in the three Government taluks of the district.

4. In the Godáviri district the Godáviri river began to rise in June and attained the maximum height of 16' 8" on the 19th August 1889, but no damage to crops was caused by floods. The tanks as well as the canals received a good supply of water; a few tanks in the Rajahmundry taluk breached in September, but the breaches were soon repaired. The Kistna had good freshes and was 8.30 feet over the crest of the anicut on the 30th September.

5. *Crops—Condition.*—The following is the account given by Collectors of the condition and outturn of crops in each district:—

Ganjam.—The average outturn of all crops was but moderate, that of dry crops being between 8 and 9 annas and that of wet crops between 11 and 12 annas.

Vizagapatam.—Both wet and dry crops yielded well. The average outturn of paddy is stated to have been 14 annas, while that of dry food-crops was returned at a little more than 8 annas. The latter estimate is considered by the Collector to be much too low.

Godáviri.—Nine per cent. of the paddy harvested yielded a bumper crop, 35 per cent. an average crop, the rest being either middling or bad. In the case of dry grains, 3 per cent. was bumper, 22 per cent. average and the rest middling or bad.

Kistna.—The outturn both under dry and wet was generally good owing to timely and sufficient rains.

Nellore.—The condition of dry and wet crops was indifferent, and the average outturn was 7 annas for dry and 9 annas for wet.

Cuddapah.—The yield of paddy was somewhat below the average and that of dry crops was from 8 to 12 annas in the rupee.

Anantapur.—The yield of wet crops was good in three taluks and normal in the remaining four. The early dry crops were generally poor, except in Hindupur and Tadpatri, but the outturn of the later dry crops was generally good.

Bellary.—The yield of all crops was good except in parts of Bellary and Alúr, where the early crops suffered slightly from unseasonable rains. The yield of paddy, cholam, cumboo and ragi varied from 8 to 16 annas.

Kurnool.—The outturn of all crops was better than in the previous year. The average yield of food-grains being 3.40 per cent. bumper, 48.47 average and 38.82 middling, and that of other crops, 4.81 per cent. bumper, 34.85 average and 40.19 middling.

Chingleput.—Of the total extent of crops harvested, 1 per cent. yielded a 20-anna crop, 15 per cent. a 16-anna crop, 40 per cent. an 8-anna crop and 44 per cent. a bad crop. The outturn of paddy was poor, half of the cultivation being under 4-anna crops.

North Arcot.—The outturn was below the average. About half per cent. yielded a 20-anna crop, 16 per cent. an average crop, and 60 per cent. a middling crop, while the rest (23 per cent.) was bad.

South Arcot.—Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, only 77 per cent. of the cultivated extent bore a crop of 8 annas and upwards against 88 in the previous year. The outturn of paddy, cumboo, ground-nut and ragi was above 8 annas on 58, 76, 65 and 77 per cent., respectively, of the area under each.

Tanjore.—The crops suffered from want of timely rains and freshes in the rivers. The outturn was generally below the average.

Trichinopoly.—More than 40 per cent. of the area under ragi, about a third of that under paddy and cumboo, and a fourth under cholam yielded an average crop; but the general outturn of food-crops was less than in the previous year owing to the unfavourable character of the season.

Madura.—The outturn of crops both wet and dry was poor throughout the district owing to deficiency of rain in November and December.

Tinnevely.—The want of timely rains and freshes in the Kar season affected the outturn of paddy. Only the taluks of Tinnevely, Ambásamudram and portions of Tenkarai and Tenkási had an average outturn. The yield in the river-irrigated lands of Nángunéri and Srivilliputur was very poor, and in many places the crops withered. The outturn of cereals and pulses was also very insignificant in some places owing to want of rain in the south-west monsoon, while in other places these crops entirely failed. Cotton and cumbu yielded fairly in the northern black soil taluks. The crops on lands under rain-fed tanks throughout the district entirely failed.

Coimbatore.—Wet and garden crops yielded a fair outturn, from 8 to 12 annas. Dry crops yielded from 8 to 12 annas in all the taluks except in Polláchi and Coimbatore. In Polláchi the outturn ranged from 4 to 12 annas and in Coimbatore it did not exceed 4 annas.

Nilgiris.—Coffee suffered from leaf disease in South-East Wynaad and in parts of Merkunád and Paranginád. The outturn of all other crops was very good, being above the average.

Salem.—The early crops both wet and dry yielded about the average, but the later crops gave a poor outturn owing to the deficient rains of the north-east monsoon. On the whole, the dry crops may be said to have yielded about 8 to 12 annas and the wet about 12 annas.

South Canara.—The outturn of crops was good, being above the average.

Malabar.—The condition of the crops was generally fair. The gingelly crop in Calicut suffered much from excessive rain. In the Wynaad, coffee suffered partially from want of rain. In the Ernád taluk, both the first and second crops suffered from insufficient and untimely rains.

6. *Particulars of crops.*—The total area of Government and Inam lands cultivated with different crops during the year amounted to 26½ million acres as against 25½ million acres in 1888-89 as shown below. Full particulars are given in statement H₂ submitted with the statistical returns:—

Crops.	AREA CULTIVATED.		PERCENTAGE OF THE AREA UNDER EACH CROP TO THE TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
	ACS.	ACS.		
Rice	6,285,806	6,458,668	24.8	24.7
Other food-grains	13,947,629	14,121,167	55.1	54.1
Total	20,233,435	20,579,835	79.9	78.8
<i>Other crops.</i>				
Cotton	1,507,556	1,640,843	5.9	6.3
Seeds (chiefly oil)	1,668,314	1,984,790	6.6	7.6
Trees and orchards	647,352	679,142	2.6	2.6
Indigo	509,290	447,343	2.0	1.7
Green and garden crops	474,049	484,879	1.9	1.9
Sugar-cane	59,358	59,975	0.2	0.2
Miscellaneous crops including tobaccos, tea, coffee and cinchona	234,777	242,245	0.9	0.9
Grand Total	25,334,131	26,119,052	100.0	100.0

Over 20½ million acres or 78.8 per cent. of the total cultivated area were under food-grains, showing an increase of over one-third of a million acres over the figures of the preceding year. Under non-food crops, the increase amounted to over 1¼ of a million acres (over 5½ million acres as against 5¼ in 1888-89). The increase appears

under all heads except indigo. Seeds of all sorts—oil-seeds being the most important—covered nearly two million acres or 7·6 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Cotton followed with 1½ million acres or 6·3 per cent., while the area under indigo and sugar-cane amounted to less than 450,000 and 60,000 acres, respectively. The area under the last three products is compared below with the cultivation in the preceding year:—

					1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage.
					ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Cotton	..	..	..	..	1,507,556	1,640,843	+ 133,287	+ 8·8
Indigo	..	..	..	..	509,290	447,343	- 61,947	- 12·2
Sugar-cane	..	..	..	..	59,358	59,975	+ 617	+ 1·0
Total ..					2,076,204	2,148,161	+ 71,957	+ 3·5

7. *Cotton*.—There was a net increase of 133,300 acres or nearly 9 per cent. in the area under cotton, resulting from an increase of 152,000 acres in eight districts and a decrease of 18,700 acres in ten others. The largest increase occurred in Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah. The increase in Kistna is ascribed partly to correction of errors in the area given for 1888-89, and partly to the favourable season. The latter cause also accounts for the increase in the Bellary district. In Kurnool, it is attributed to the great demand and high prices for this commodity, and in Cuddapah to the system of rotation under which ryots cultivate cotton and indigo in alternate years. The decrease was large in Madura and Godávári, due in the former district to the unfavourable season, and in the latter to the rains having been more favourable for wet crops.

8. *Indigo*.—The area under this crop shows a decrease of nearly 62,000 acres or 12·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year, which showed an increase of 7,500 acres or 1·5 per cent. over the figures of 1887-88. More than two-thirds of the decrease (44,200 acres) occurred in the Kistna district and is attributed to the fall in the price of the dye during the year under report. There was a decrease of 18,000 acres in the Nellore district which is not explained, but was probably due partly to the same cause and partly to the unfavourable character of the season. The variations in other districts are small.

9. *Sugar-cane*.—The cultivation of sugar-cane shows a small increase of acres 617 or 1 per cent., resulting from a gross increase of acres 4,539 in twelve districts and a decrease of acres 3,922 in six others. The increase was largest in the Vizagapatam district (1,780 acres) and is ascribed to seasonable rains. In Ganjam and South Arcot, the decrease amounts to acres 1,352 and 2,089, respectively, and was due in the latter district to deficient supply in the irrigation works under which the crop is raised.

10. *Sanitary condition*.—The public health during the year was far from satisfactory. The mortality from diseases was greater than in the three preceding years and amounted to 23·59 per mille against 21·9 in fasli 1298 (1888-89) and 22·6 in fasli 1297 (1887-88):—

Diseases.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.				PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.			
	1296.	1297.	1298.	1299.	1296.	1297.	1298.	1299.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Cholera	11,638	61,847	63,289	52,960	2·0	9·8	10·3	7·9
Small-pox	17,825	22,316	28,421	24,935	3·1	3·5	4·6	3·7
Fever	237,201	228,543	205,596	267,510	41·0	36·2	33·6	40·1
Other diseases	311,536	318,524	315,791	322,215	53·9	50·5	51·5	48·3
Total ..	578,200	631,230	613,097	667,620	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

As usual, the Presidency Town shows the highest mortality, 38·35 per mille against an average of 23·59 for the Presidency. The death-rate was, however, less than in the previous year when it amounted to 41·7 per mille. In Kurnool the death-rate was 30·41 per mille and in Anantapur and Bellary 29. In the remaining districts excepting Malabar and Nellore it ranged from 26 to 22 per mille, while in the excepted districts it was less than 17 per mille. Of the total number of deaths, 7·9 per cent. were from cholera, 3·7 per cent. from small-pox, 40·1 from fever and 48·3 from other diseases. Compared with the previous year, the deaths from cholera and small-pox exhibit a large decrease, 10,329 and 3,486, respectively, while those from fever increased by 61,914 or 30·1 per cent. Under "other diseases" the increase was only 6,424. Cholera was prevalent in a sporadic form in all the districts except South Canara and carried off 52,960 victims. The mortality from small-pox was large in South Arcot (6,908), North Arcot (2,518), Tanjore (1,943) and Cuddapah (1,804), which contributed more than half the total number of deaths in the Presidency from this cause. The deaths from fever exhibit a general increase throughout the Presidency and amounted to 267,510, or 1 in 128 of the population as approximately calculated in the present census, or 61,914 (30·1 per cent.) more than in the previous year. In Vizagapatam and Anantapur, the number of deaths was nearly double that of the previous year. The increase was also large in the four northern districts and Salem and Coimbatore. The deaths from other diseases amounted to 322,215 or 1 in 106 of the population as given above.

11. *Condition of cattle*.—The condition of cattle was on the whole fair and the mortality was less than in the preceding year, the number of deaths from all causes being 316,000 against 358,000 in fasli 1298 (1888-89). Rinderpest accounted for 32,700 deaths, diarrhoea 28,000, and anthrax 20,000. Under rinderpest and diarrhoea there is a marked falling off as compared with the previous year. The

Kurnool	11,763	Ganjam	7,806
South Arcot	10,534	Nellore	7,158
North Arcot	10,387	Chingleput	6,965
Kistna	9,514	Trichinopoly	6,116
Cuddapah	8,017		
Tanjore	8,417	Total	86,677

largest number of deaths from diseases occurred in the districts noted on the margin, where it amounted to 86,700 or nearly three-fourths of the total mortality (116,500) from diseases. There was an increase of 25,600 or 14·7 per cent. in the number of deaths returned under

natural decay, accidents and other causes, but much of this was probably due to more correct registration. An analysis of the district returns shows that the mortality from all causes is still largely under-stated in several districts. The number of sheep and goats reported to have died during the year was about 99,500, of which 38,500 died of diseases and the rest from other causes.

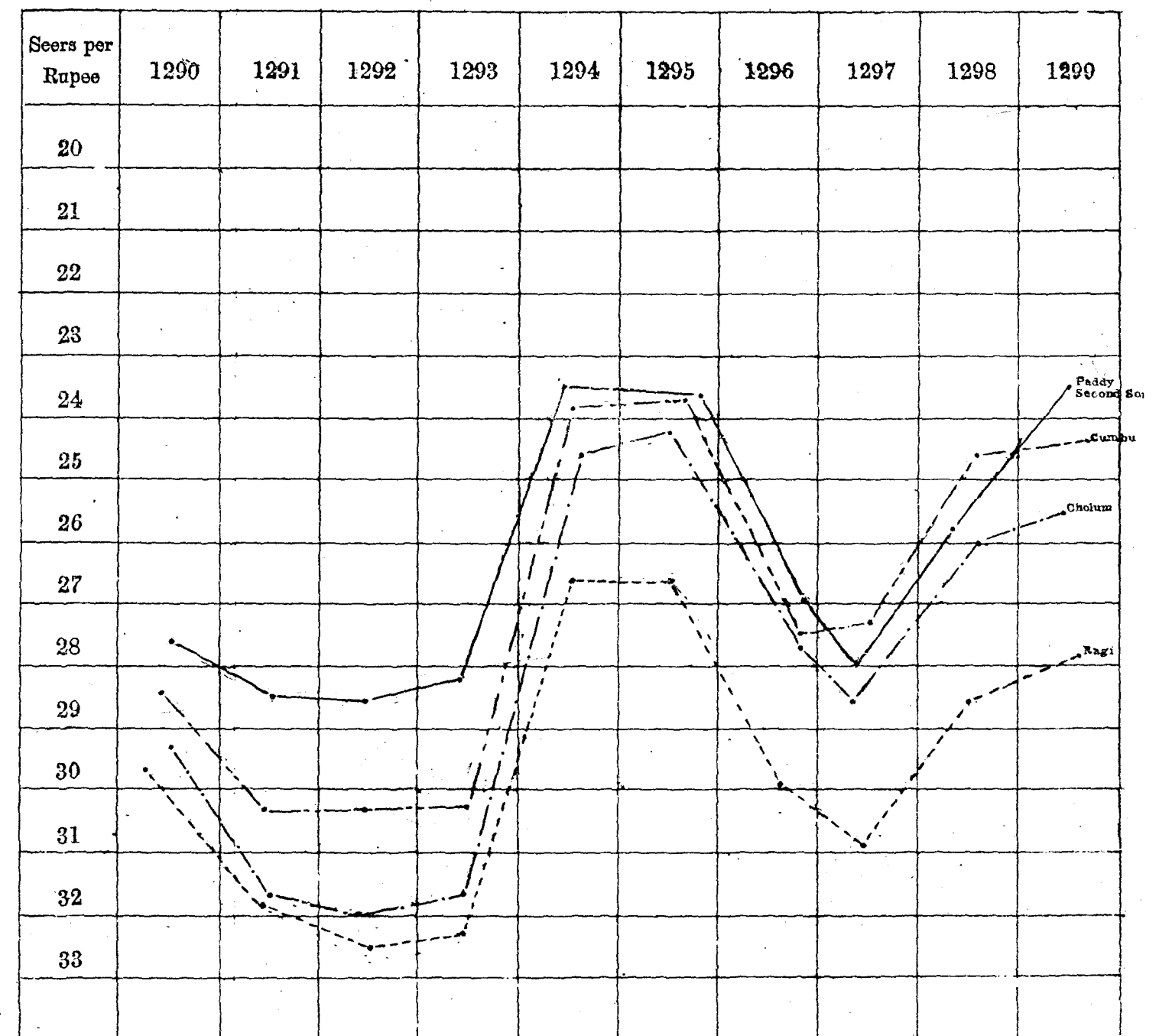
12. *Prices*.—In fasli 1298 (1888-89) there was a general rise in the prices of all

	NUMBER OF SEERS PER RUPEE.			
	Average of 5 years ending fasli 1298.	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
Paddy, 1st sort ..	23·6	25·7	23·7	21·6
Do. 2nd ..	25·6	28·0	25·8	23·5
Cholum ..	26·2	28·6	25·9	25·6
Cumbu ..	25·4	27·3	24·6	24·4
Ragi ..	28·5	30·9	28·6	27·9
Horse-gram ..	25·7	27·8	23·8	20·7

the dry grains, ragi, cholum and cumbu, being only 2·4, 1·2 and ·8 per cent., respectively. The rise in the price of second-sort paddy occurred in all districts except the three northern, viz., Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávári, and was most marked in the southern districts. In Kistna and Malabar, notwithstanding the excellent prospects of the season, prices rose in consequence of large exports made to other districts.

Horse-gram was dearer in all the districts except Vizagapatam, Kistna and Nellore. Cholum fell in all the northern and central districts except Kistna and Bellary and in Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Salem, but rose in nine other districts. Very nearly the same remarks apply to cumbu and ragi. Compared with the average of five years ending fasli 1298 (1888-89), the prices of paddy (second sort) in the year under report exhibit a general increase in all the districts except Anantapur where there was a slight fall of 8 per cent. The increase was high in Ganjam and in many of the southern districts including North Arcot, Chingleput and Salem. In most of these districts there was an increase also in the prices of the dry grains. The price of horse-gram ranged from 13 to 29 per cent, above the average of the last five years throughout the Presidency except in Tinnevely where the increase was only 7 per cent. The following diagram shows in one view the price of paddy (second sort), cholum, cumbu and ragi for the past ten years :—

RETAIL PRICES



13. The average retail prices of food-grains for the Presidency in terms of the Madras garce as deduced from the monthly returns are shown on the margin. The

	Fasli 1298 (1888-89).	Fasli 1299 (1889-90).
	RS.	RS.
Paddy 1st sort	151	166
Do. 2nd	139	152
Horse-gram	209	241
Cholum	176	179
Cumbu	171	172
Ragi	152	156
Varagu	122	130

details for each district are given in statement No. 4. For purposes of comparison, however, with the commutation rate fixed at the settlement, it is necessary to ascertain the ryots' selling prices. These are not separately recorded in the accounts, but may be deduced with fair accuracy by applying to the retail or market prices the rates of deduction on account of cartage and merchants' profits adopted at the settlement. The result of this deduction shows that, in the year

under report, the ryots' selling prices were well above the commutation rate in all the settled districts except in the cases noted below, thus showing a fair margin generally in favour of the ryot—*vide* statement No. 5. In the main division of Cuddapah and in the Koilkuntla taluk of the Kurnool district which was included in the Cuddapah district for purposes of settlement, the market price of cholum, less a deduction of 15 per cent. for merchants' profits, amounts to only Rs. 130 or 6·5 per cent. below the commutation rate of Rs. 139 per garce adopted for these taluks. In the preceding year the ryots' selling prices were lower than the commutation rate by 4·3 per cent. in the main division of Cuddapah and 1·4 per cent. in Koilkuntla. In the previous year the ryots' selling prices in both these tracts were 11·5 per cent. below the commutation rate. In North Arcot and Chingleput, the price of ragi, which was about 5 per cent. below the commutation rate in the previous year, is now 3 per cent. in North Arcot and 2 per cent. in Chingleput above the rate. Similarly varagu in South Arcot was 5 per cent. above the commutation rate, while in the previous year it was 11 per cent. below it.

14. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources:—

- Peisheush or revenue from permanently-settled estates.
- Shrotriern jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure.
- Assessment levied on lands held under the ryotwar system.
- Miscellaneous revenue.

15. *Peisheush or Revenue from Permanently-settled Estates.*—The permanently-settled estates cover an area of 19 millions of acres; their annual rental was Rupees 1,60,86,812, and the peisheush or revenue payable to Government Rs. 50,40,575. Compared with the previous year,* there was a decrease of Rs. 35,295 in the peisheush as shown below:—

* The correct figure was Rs. 50,75,870. The difference between this and that shown in the previous report is due to the correction of an error in the Kistna district.

	RS.	A.	P.
Due to the June kist payable by the Sivagiri zemindar, Tinnevely district, being excluded from the demand of June 1890 (fasli 1299) and included in that of July 1890 (fasli 1300) as it became due only in the latter month ...	34,544	0	0
Due to the reduction of peisheush on lands taken up for public purposes	344	0	0
Due to the relinquishment of certain minor inams in zemindaris, the quit-rent on which was being collected by the zemindars	392	4	7
Due to the reduction of kattubadi in Pamuleru mitta, Godavari district	25	0	0
Due to the deduction of quit-rent on a certain minor inam in Sivagiri zemindari hitherto collected by the zemindar, but now collected direct by Government	16	0	0
Reduction, nominal only, owing to the peisheush of fasli 1298 having been increased by the addition of a portion of the peisheush of fasli 1297 omitted in that fasli ..	8	9	6

	RS.	A.	P.
Due to the purchase by Government of a minor inam in Koruprolu estate in Vizagapatam district at a sale for arrears of quit-rent and the reduction of peisheush allowed in consequence of the jodi previously paid by the inamdar to the zemindar	6	14	0
Erroneous demand in fasli 1298 in Rajahmundry estate ..	1	0	0
Total decrease ..	35,337	12	1
Increase due to addition made to the peisheush of Kakkuru mitta, Godavari district, with reference to G.O., No. 118, dated 21st January 1881	2	0	0
Addition of assessment on certain lands in Pattisam estate, Godavari district, lapsed to Government and transferred to the zemindar	19	13	4
Due to the transfer of minor inams to zemindars with an addition to peisheush	21	1	7
Total increase ..	42	14	11
Net decrease ..	35,294	13	2

16. *Shrotriern Jodi.*—The quit-rent, &c., payable to Government in the villages held on shrotriern (or favourable) tenure was Rs. 6,66,732 against Rs. 6,67,641 in the preceding year. The variations are explained in statement No. 8.

17. *Ryotwar revenue.*—This is the most important item of land revenue and comprises the assessment paid direct to Government by peasant proprietors on account of their holdings. The number of ryotwar villages was 25,373, or 119 less than in the previous year. The reduction is due chiefly to clubbing of villages during the new settlement and partly to the other causes mentioned below:—

	Increase.
Conversion of certain hamlets into principal villages by the Settlement Department (Vizagapatam and Madura) ..	+ 6
Transfer to Anantapur of certain villages from the Bellary district	+ 5
The issue of pattas for certain Arthamaniern inam villages (Tanjore)	+ 4
Transfer to the head of ryotwar of certain rented and shrotriern villages (Chingleput)	+ 2
Correction of errors	+ 1
	Decrease.
Clubbing of villages (South Arcot) during the new settlement.	— 130
Transfer from the Rayadrug taluk of the Bellary district of certain villages to Anantapur	— 5
Transfer of a ryotwar village to the head of whole inam for the maintenance of a temple in that village under G.O., dated 8th August 1889 No. 680 (Coimbatore)	— 1
Amalgamation of a village in the Periyakulam taluk of the Madura district with other villages	— 1
Total ..	— 119

18. The following abstract shows the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings as compared with the previous year:—

Items.	DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the year.	ACS. 16,664,130	RS. 17,274,125	ACS. 4,059,099	RS. 2,03,20,072	ACS. 20,723,229	RS. 3,75,94,197
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	13,77,252
Total ..	16,664,130	17,274,125	4,059,099	2,03,20,072	20,723,229	3,89,71,449
Deduct—						
1. Lands resigned	268,560	1,89,536	17,217	69,021	285,777	2,58,557
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government†.	8,922	9,005	1,731	5,706	10,653	14,711
3. Deficiency by survey	5,493	25,194	536	1,298	6,029	26,492
4. Lands transferred by private sale.	267,885	2,84,615	90,621	4,73,920	358,506	7,58,535
5. Other transfers, &c.	77,312	85,967	21,025	1,39,363	98,337	2,25,330
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	992
Total ..	628,172	5,94,317	131,130	6,89,308	759,302	12,84,617
Remainder ..	16,035,958	1,66,79,808	3,927,969	1,96,30,764	19,963,927	3,76,86,832
Add.—						
1. Lands newly taken up on darkast	515,477	4,08,786	31,831	1,49,943	547,308	5,58,729
2. Excess by survey	40,208	10,762	19,422	58,488	59,630	69,250
3. Lands transferred by private sale.	267,885	2,84,615	90,621	4,73,920	358,506	7,58,535
4. Other transfers, &c.	76,694	75,081	45,985	2,56,674	122,679	3,31,755
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	3,080
Total ..	900,264	7,79,244	178,859	9,39,025	1,079,123	17,21,349
Total holdings ..	16,936,222	1,74,59,052	4,106,828	2,05,69,789	21,043,050	3,94,08,181
Increase compared with fasli 1298 ..	272,092	1,84,927	47,729	2,49,717	319,821	4,36,732
Increase per cent ..	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1

19. Excluding the South Canara district which has not been surveyed, the total area under occupation amounted to over 21 millions of acres, being an increase of 319,800 acres, or 1.5 per cent. over that of fasli 1298 (1888-89), which was till then the highest on record. Including South Canara, the assessment on the holdings amounted to over 394 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 4,36,700, or 1.1 per cent., which is spread over all the districts. The increase in area was large in Bellary (50,700 acres) and in Kurnool, Salem and South Arcot (from 23,000 to 24,600 acres each), and was due in the first three districts to increase in cultivation following a favourable season and in South Arcot chiefly to the introduction of the survey areas at the time of the new settlement. The latter cause also accounts for the increase in the

Nilgiris* and Vizagapatam † districts. Of the increase in assessment, amounting to about Rs. 4,36,700, nearly three lakhs comes from the seven districts noted on the margin.† The increase in Kistna and Godavari was due chiefly to extension of canal irrigation, which has been steadily advancing during the past few years in consequence of improvements that have been carried out to the distributary works.

The irrigated area under the two anicuts during the past ten years has increased by 48 and 19 per cent., respectively, as shown below :—

	Anicut.	
	Kistna.	Godavari.
In 1880-81	ACS. 291,791	ACS. 563,719
In 1889-90	433,975	672,239
	+ 142,184	+ 108,520

In the Kistna district, there was again a large amount of concealed cultivation in zemindaris which was brought to account during the year. In Nellore the increase is attributed partly to the introduction of the anicut rates of assessment in villages brought under irrigation under the Sangam anicut and partly to a large extent of land newly taken up for cultivation owing to the early rains having been favourable. In Vizagapatam and South Arcot, the bulk of the increase is due to the introduction of the new settlement. In several of the other districts, the increase is in a great measure due to the prompt disposal of applications for land, by which a large extent of cultivation which used formerly to appear under "miscellaneous" is now included in the holdings. The net increase of 319,800 acres in the area and of Rs. 4,36,700 in the assessment above referred to is made up as follows :—

	ACS.	RS.
(1) Increase due to a larger extent of lands having been taken up for cultivation than was relinquished ...	261,531	3,00,172
(2) Increase due to the introduction of survey areas and the new settlement rates in Vizagapatam, Godavari, South Arcot, and Nilgiris ...	44,601	42,758
(3) Increase due to resale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue chiefly in Cuddapah, Bellary, Chingleput and Coimbatore .	9,358	11,294
(4) Increase due to the transfer of lands from dry to wet and vice versa ...	..	55,138
Total ...	315,490	4,09,362

Deduct—

(1) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government ...	10,653	14,711
(2) Lands which have become useless or have been taken up for public purposes ...	3,035	6,522
Total ...	13,688	21,233
Net increase ...	301,802	3,88,129
Increase due to other causes ...	18,019	46,515
Increase in South Canara ...	..	2,088
Total ...	319,821	4,36,732

* Years.	Occupied area in thousands.	Percentage as compared with the area of fasli 1285.
Fasli 1285	ACS. 20,021	100
" 1291	18,772	93.7
" 1292	19,095	95.3
" 1293	19,320	96.5
" 1294	19,438	97.0
" 1295	19,875	99.2
" 1296	20,324	101.5
" 1297	20,499	102.4
" 1298	20,723	103.5
" 1299	21,043	105.1

† In another year before this (1886-87), there was an increase, but it was only 880 acres.

District.	Area.	Percent-ago.
South Arcot	ACS. 161,678	13.09
North Arcot	140,799	21.56
Nilgiris	126,783	158.59
Godavari	113,788	15.94
Malabar	106,712	13.53
Tinnevely	102,801	7.64
Chingleput	102,585	19.93
Kistna	95,002	5.36
Madura	85,702	9.40
Ganjau	70,128	23.95
Trichinopoly	66,486	6.96
Coimbatore	57,663	2.49
Tanjore	35,542	3.41
Vizagapatam	28,102	35.80
Nellore	19,617	2.04
Salem	14,272	1.17
Madras	35	..
Total	(a) 1,330,705	8.92

District.	Decrease.	ACS.
Cuddapah		58,250
Anantapur		126,556
Bellary		30,023
Kurnool		94,212
Total	(a) 309,041	

(a) Exclusive of cultivation shown under miscellaneous.

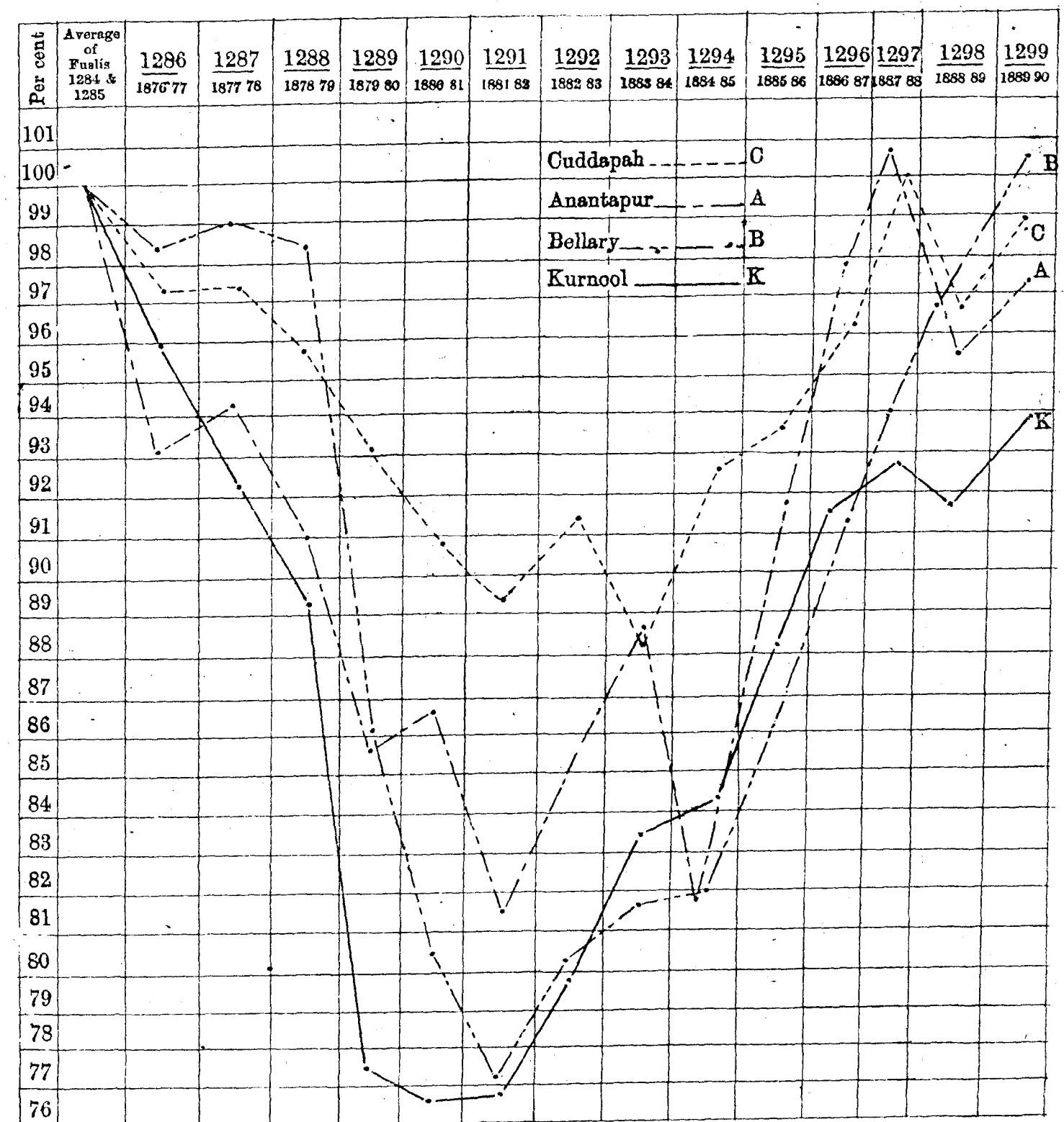
OCCUPIED AREA, INCLUDING CULTIVATION SHOWN UNDER MISCELLANEOUS.								
Districts.	Fasli 1285 (1875-76) before the famine.	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference between columns 2 and 5.	Difference between columns 4 and 5.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Column 6 on 2.	Column 7 on 4.
Bellary	ACS. 2,575,784	ACS. 1,410,579	ACS. 1,450,919	ACS. 1,506,236	ACS. + 3,707	ACS. + 55,317	0.1	3.8
Anantapur .. .. .	.. .. .	1,109,874	1,053,428	1,073,255	.. .. .	+ 19,827	.. .. .	1.9
Kurnool .. .. .	.. .. .	1,172,350	1,155,169	1,185,132	.. .. .	+ 29,963	5.0	2.6
Cuddapah .. .. .	.. .. .	1,283,958	1,300,935	1,250,118	.. .. .	+ 30,016	0.3	2.4

21. The following diagram shows the effects of the famine on the occupied area in the four districts referred to above and the extent to which they have recovered :—

The details for the several districts are given in Appendix A as directed in G.O., dated 8th November 1886, No. 968, Revenue Department.

20. Compared with the area occupied in fasli 1285 (1875-76), which was the highest on record prior to the famine, the holdings in the year under report exhibit an increase of over one million acres (10,21,664 acres), or 5 per cent. as shown on the margin.* The figures are as usual exclusive of South Canara for which statistics of occupied area are not available. There was a gross increase of $1\frac{1}{3}$ million acres in 17 districts and a gross decrease of 309,000 acres in four others, viz., the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, which suffered most during the famine of 1876—78. For the first time since the famine, Salem † shows a large increase of 14,272 acres, or 1.17 per cent. over the figures of 1875-76. Taking into account the extent shown under "miscellaneous" and not included in the holdings, the total area in occupation in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur, which formed one district up to 1882, also shows a small increase as compared with the pre-famine year. In Cuddapah the decrease is small, being only .3 per cent. Kurnool is the only district which has not yet recovered from the effects of the famine, its occupied area being still 75,000 acres below that of 1875-76, as shown below :—

OCCUPIED AREA



NOTE—In this Diagram the average occupation for two years before the famine has been taken to represent 100 and the occupation in subsequent years is compared with this standard. The Board has taken both the extent entered in putta & the area shown under miscellaneous. Otherwise the Diagram will not show the true extent to which the districts have improved.

22. *Holdings and cultivation.*—Statement No. 10 shows particulars of holdings at the beginning of the year with the subsequent changes and the extent cultivated and charged. More than 85 per cent. of the holdings was actually cropped against 84·8 per cent. in the preceding year. The total area cultivated (acres 17,911,400) shows an increase of nearly 339,000 acres or 1·9 per cent. as compared with fasli 1298 (1888-89), the increase in the area in *occupation* being acres 319,800 or 1·5 per cent. The bulk of the increase in the cultivated area was in Bellary (49,500), Cuddapah (35,700), Godávári (34,600) and Anantapur (31,000), and was due to the favourable character of the season in those districts. Tinnevely was the only district where there was a large falling off in the cultivation (over 12,000 acres out of a total decrease of 18,000 acres). This was due to the failure of the north-east monsoon.

23. *Waste remitted and waste charged.*—The following table shows the extent of occupied land left waste, the area of waste charged and that on which remission was granted :—

		Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
		ACS.	ACS.
Total extent left waste	{ Dry .. Wet ..	2,877,557 273,093	2,874,920 256,723
	Total ..	3,150,650	3,131,643
Extent on which remission was granted	{ Dry .. Wet ..	3,331 98,709	448 86,989
	Total ..	102,040	87,437
Remainder charged	{ Dry .. Wet ..	2,874,226 174,384	2,874,472 169,734
	Total ..	3,048,610	3,044,206

24. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease both in the area left waste (19,000 acres) and in that on which remission was granted (15,000 acres). The area of wet waste on which remission was granted amounted to about 87,000 acres or 33·9 per cent. of the total area of wet waste against 98,700 acres or 36·1 per cent. in the previous year and against 54,500 acres or 23·9 per cent. in fasli 1297 (1887-88). The total amount remitted on account of wet waste was Rs. 3,77,812 or 1·8 per cent. of the assessment of the total wet area in occupation and over Rs. 28,400 less than the remission granted in the previous year. There was a gross decrease of over 2·2 lakhs

	Increase.
	Extent. Assessment.
	ACS. RS.
Chingleput	16,452 56,575
North Arcot	3,348 14,029
South Arcot	13,434 66,587
Tinnevely	11,265 57,075

The increase referred to occurred chiefly in the districts noted on the margin, where there was a serious failure of the north-east monsoon on which these districts are mainly dependent for the success of the wet cultivation.

25. As usual no remissions were granted on dry lands left waste. The small amount of Rs. 598 shown under this head is made up of Rs. 192 remitted in two districts (Nellore and Chingleput) on lands

	RS.
Nellore	71
Chingleput	121
Malabar	406
Total	598

taken up for public purposes and of Rs. 406 remitted in the Malabar-Wynaad on blocks of scrub jungles assigned at the time of the settlement for "ponam" or temporary cultivation. Previous to the settlement, this temporary or shifting cultivation was entirely unrestricted and, being carried on in jungles, it was seldom fully brought to account by the village officers. During the settlement a block of land equal to five times the extent of cultivation then discovered was separately marked off and entered in the cultivator's name, and as an inducement to him to confine the cultivation within these limits, he was allowed the option of paying the assessment on the portion actually cultivated during the year, the balance being treated as a remission. Excluding these small areas, the remainder of the

dry lands left waste (2,874,000 acres) consisted chiefly of lands reserved for pasturage or allowed to lie fallow. Their area in the districts noted on the margin amounted to over 1½ millions of acres or 61·5 per cent. of the total extent of dry waste in the Presidency. The proportion of waste charged to the total waste in the Presidency is given below in comparison with the figures of the two preceding years :—

	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
Percentage of dry (unirrigated) waste charged to total dry waste	99·9	99·9	99·9
Percentage of wet waste charged to total wet waste	76·1	63·9	66·1
Percentage of both dry and wet	98·1	96·8	97·2

26. *Remissions and deductions.*—Remissions and deductions fall under two main heads: (1) those which are dependent on the state of the season, and (2) those which are not. The former comprise remissions on lands left waste already noticed above amounting to Rs. 3,84,700 and those granted on account of loss of crops or on wet lands on which dry crops were grown owing to failure of water-supply which amounted to over 3·6 lakhs (Rs. 3,68,800) or about 2 lakhs less than in the year preceding. Including those granted on lands left waste, the total remissions amounted to Rs. 7,53,500 against Rs. 9,90,300 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 2,36,800 or 23·9 per cent. as shown below :—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Remissions on lands left waste	4,16,247	3,84,687
(2) Remissions for withered crops or loss of produce	4,37,012	2,69,294
(3) Remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment on lands cultivated with dry crops owing to the failure of water-supply	99,279	57,744
(4) Remission of water-rate and second-crop charge.	17,350	7,678
(5) Other items	20,428	34,058
Total	9,90,316	7,53,461

In Ganjam alone, where the famine necessitated the grant of exceptionally heavy remissions in 1888-89, there was a decrease of over 2½ lakhs in the year under report. The decrease was large also in the districts noted on the margin where the season was better than in the previous year. On the other hand, the partial failure of the north-east monsoon in North Arcot, Chingleput, Madura, Tinnevely, South Arcot and Tanjore led to an increase in the wet remissions to the amount of Rs. 3,90,000 over those of the year preceding.

27. The other remissions and deductions not dependent on the season are detailed below :—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment	20,997	20,979
(2) Increment remission in the newly-settled districts	1,03,482	93,971
(3) Remissions granted under the tope rules and on account of cowle	7,292	7,146

	Fasli 1298. RS.	Fasli 1299. RS.
(4) Dasabandan remission granted for maintaining irrigation works in repair	12,897	12,754
(5) Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift	88,084	89,771
(6) Other items	13,632	14,650
Total ..	2,46,384	2,39,271

Deductions from the Demand.

(7) Allowances to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments formerly made direct from the treasury, &c.	7,29,974	7,40,369
(8) Fees (merahs) and salaries to village servants and village-cess included in the land assessment	8,69,432	9,77,833
(9) Land-cess included in the assessment	88,913	88,443
(10) Miscellaneous	28,609	45,400
Total ...	17,16,928	18,52,045

The nature of these remissions has been fully explained in previous reports. Under fixed remissions there is a decrease of Rs. 7,100 which relates entirely to item (2). In districts recently settled, all the increases over the old assessment exceeding 25 per cent. are imposed by gradual increments, the difference between the new assessment and the increment actually levied being treated as remission. In the year under report the new settlement rates were introduced into the Vizagapatam district into four villages of the Tuni division in the Godávári district, into the Tiruvannamalai taluk of the South Arcot district, and into the Ouchterlony valley in the Nilgiri district. The increment remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 93,971 or Rs. 9,500 less than in 1888-89 as shown on the margin. A sum of Rs. 5,900 was remitted under the tope rules and Rs. 1,240 on lands held on cowle. The total extent of cowle land amounted to 24,137 acres, made up of 21,443 acres cultivated free of tax in Malabar, the assessment thereon being excluded from the demand, and of 2,694 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 3,543, of which Rs. 1,276 were remitted under the terms of the cowle as detailed below :—

Districts.	Fasli 1298. RS.	Fasli 1299. RS.
Malabar (Wynaad)	53,742	34,408
Vizagapatam	...	23,792
South Arcot	21,060	20,660
Madura	19,011	12,339
North Arcot	4,104	1,978
Nellore	1,776	498
Godávári	...	267
Nilgiris	2,655	...
Cuddapah	1,093	...
Other districts	41	29
Total ...	1,03,482	93,971

For cowle	RS. 1,243
On account of road and village cesses included in the land assessment of certain cowle lands	33
Total ...	1,276

Item (6), other items, includes Rs. 4,993 remitted on waste salt-pans in the South Canara district and on the salt-pans in the Coondapoor taluk of the same district ordered to be closed (G.O., dated 11th February 1885, No. 175), Rs. 1,824 remitted on lands in the Nilgiri district devoted to plantations (G.O., dated 22nd September 1871, No. 1656) or to cinchona cultivation (G.O., dated 30th October 1883, No. 1349) and Rs. 1,916 remitted on lands assigned to village artisans and to certain privileged classes in four taluks of the South Arcot district. The last item will disappear on the introduction of the new settlement.

28. *Deductions from the beriz or demand.*—These generally comprise assignments made in favour of religious institutions and payments to village officers. There was an increase under item 7 which occurred chiefly in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tinnevely. In Ganjam it was due to the payment of arrears which were withheld in the previous year owing to the suspension of collections ordered in consequence of the famine, and in Vizagapatam it was due partly to payments of arrear allowances and partly to the renewal of money allowances to certain religious institutions on the resumption of the lands assigned to them. The increase in Tinnevely is attributed to the prompt adjustment of beriz deductions which have been ordered to be paid in two equal instalments. In the deductions in favour of village officers (item 8), there was an increase of over one lakh of rupees which is confined almost entirely to the South Arcot district where it is due to the payment in arrears of the Government contribution to the Village Service Fund—a contribution which, pending the orders of the Government of India, was not made in the previous year in those taluks in which the revised settlement was introduced.

29. The total remissions and deductions detailed above amounted to over 28·4 lakhs or 6·9 per cent. of the total ryotwar demand and one lakh less than in the previous year.

30. *Net ryotwar demand.*—Adding the second-crop assessment and charge for water and deducting the remissions mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, the net ryotwar demand amounted to over 381·5 lakhs of rupees or 4·8 lakhs more than in the previous year. This increase is made up of a gross increase of Rs. 10,74,700 in sixteen districts and a gross decrease of Rs. 5,86,900 in five others. As already stated, the above result is due to increase in the extent of holdings and to diminution in the amount of remissions granted during the year owing to the comparatively more favourable character of the season in several districts than in the previous year. The variations are shown below :—

Increase.

(1) By extension of holdings	RS. 4,36,732
(2) By decrease under waste remissions	31,560
(3) Do. under remissions for withered crop and other seasonal remissions	2,05,295
(4) Do. under fixed remissions	7,113
Total ...	6,80,700

Decrease.

(1) By decrease in the second-crop assessment and charge for water	57,818
(2) By increase in the deduction on account of village establishments, &c.	1,35,117
Total ...	1,92,935
Net increase ...	4,87,765

31. *The second-crop assessment and charge for water.*—Under this head there was a decrease of Rs. 57,818, resulting from a gross decrease of Rs. 1,69,337 in seven districts and an increase of Rs. 1,11,519 in eleven others. The decrease amounted to over Rs. 1,07,000 in South Arcot and to about Rs. 59,000 in Chingleput, North Arcot and Tinnevely and was due to the serious failure of the north-east monsoon rains in these districts. On the other hand, there was an increase of over Rs. 23,000 each in Godávári and Anantapur, nearly Rs. 17,400 in Kurnool and about Rs. 15,000 each in Cuddapah and Madura. In Godávári the increase was due partly to the entry under this head of the second-crop water-rate on delta wet lands, which was erroneously included in the previous year in the consolidated wet assessment leviable in

the upland taluks, and partly to the more extended irrigation of dry lands. In most of the other districts the increase was due to the favourable season. There was a small increase in Coimbatore (Rs. 7,600) which was mainly due to the fact that full wet assessment was charged during the year for gingelly cultivated as a first crop on single-crop wet lands and half the single-crop assessment for paddy raised as second crop on the same land, whereas in previous years such lands were erroneously charged with wet assessment *plus* Rs. 2 an acre.

32. Statement No. 15 shows the average rate of assessment for each district in fasli 1299 (1889-90). The average for the Presidency was Re. 1-0-6 per acre for dry (unirrigated) and Rs. 5-0-4 for wet (irrigated) lands. In some districts, however, the average rate given for wet lands includes the charge for a second crop over large areas where the double crop charge has been consolidated, while in other districts the charge is for a single crop only or includes a double crop charge over very small areas.

33. *Miscellaneous*.—The “Miscellaneous” revenue comprising quit-rent on minor inams, cultivation after jamabandi or annual settlement, water-rate on lands irrigated in zemindari and inam villages and sundry other items not included in the holdings, amounted to nearly 46 lakhs of rupees or about 1·2 lakhs less than in the preceding fasli as particularized below:—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams	18,64,142	21,32,644	+ 2,68,502
2. Tax on trees on unassessed waste lands and rent of palmyras and fruit trees, gardens and topes	2,37,614	2,05,050	— 32,564
3. Revenue from rented and hill villages	2,04,344	2,04,645	+ 301
4. Assessment on lands cultivated with or without applications and not included in the jamabandi	4,81,830	5,20,309	+ 38,479
5. Revenue from cultivation of Poramboke lands	1,43,520	1,71,807	+ 28,287
6. Rent of islands situated in rivers	1,48,626	1,48,533	— 93
7. Commission on private estate under Government management.	34,536	33,354	— 1,182
8. Excess collection	22,125	21,188	— 937
9. Charge for water on lands irrigated in zemindari and inam villages	8,03,129	6,17,214	— 1,85,915
10. Quit-rent and ground-rent in the town of Madras	68,691	69,699	+ 1,008
11. Revenue derived from coir	27,968	33,323	+ 5,355
12. Process service fees	29,429	32,899	+ 3,470
13. Chank and pearl fishery rent	1,96,253	26,466	— 1,69,787
14. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands, &c.	1,28,687	66,215	— 62,472
15. Other miscellaneous items detailed in No. 16	3,23,665	3,10,810	— 12,855
Total	47,14,559	45,94,156	— 1,20,403

Item No. 1.—Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams amounted to about 21·3 lakhs or

Districts.	Increase.
	RS.
Kistna	1,31,658
Nellore	16,556
Cuddapah	37,718
Anantapur	14,555
Kurnool	24,079
Tanjore	13,594
Trichinopoly	7,993
Madura	9,653
Coimbatore	7,603

Rs. 2,68,500 more than in the previous year. Much of this increase, however, is nominal and was due to the transfer to this head, chiefly in the districts noted on the margin, of the water-tax on minor inams which was wrongly included in previous years under item 9, “Charge for water supplied to zemindari and inam lands.” The increase in Cuddapah was

in part due also to the increased revenue under water-rate on minor inam lands on account of the favourable character of the season. In Godáviri the increase (Rs. 10,250) was the result of extension of wet cultivation under the anicut, and in North Arcot it was due principally to the charge imposed on account of excess discovered in village service inams which were enfranchised during the year (Rs. 3,182). On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 14,000 under this head in Bellary which was due (1) to the relinquishment of a large extent of service inam lands in consequence of the imposition of quit-rent during the year, (2) to the transfer to the head of quit-rent payable to Village Service fund of jodi hitherto credited to “Land

Revenue, Miscellaneous” in cases in which it was equal to the assessment, and (3) to the transfer of service inams, resumed or relinquished, to ryotwari whereby the jodi is merged in the assessment on ryotwar holdings instead of appearing under *miscellaneous*.

Item No. 2.—The decrease of Rs. 32,600 is due to the credit of a large portion of tree tax to “Forest” instead of to “Land Revenue.”

Item No. 3.—The revenue derived from rented and hill villages includes the rent of the Pálkonda and Honjeram estates in the Vizagapatam district which have been held on lease by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. since July 1846. The new settlement rates which were introduced into the district during the year under report have resulted in an increase of revenue to the extent of about Rs. 24,000 in the estates mentioned. According to the accounts rendered by the renters the settled demand of the estates amounted to Rs. 1,60,298 against Rs. 1,54,039* in the previous year. The district authorities appear to have overlooked the provision in the lease regarding the enhancement of the rental with reference to the results of the new settlement. The Collector has since taken the necessary steps to rectify the omission. Of the above demand, Rs. 1,49,098 were collected within the fasli. In the year under report the agent of the firm reports that Rs. 6,492 were expended on the repair of irrigation works, but that the long-projected improvement to the river channels in the estates has not been carried out as yet. The matter is, however, under correspondence in connection with the question of the renewal of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.’s lease which expires on the 30th June 1891. Some villages in the Godáviri, Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem districts continued to be rented out as usual, the annual rental amounting to Rs. 28,854 against Rs. 29,146 in the year preceding.

Item No. 4.—*Lands cultivated with or without application, but not included in the Jamabandi*.—The fluctuations under this head depend chiefly on the promptitude with which applications for land and cultivation without formal permission are dealt with in the taluks and the time at which the jamabandi is commenced. If the settlement is begun sufficiently late to admit of all cultivation being checked and brought to account, the revenue to be shown under “Miscellaneous” instead of under “Holdings” will generally be small. In fasli 1298 (1888-89) there was a decrease of Rs. 73,500 under this head as compared with 1297 (1887-88), but in the year under report there

	Increase.
	RS.
Kistna	23,299
Nellore	10,518
Bellary	1,968
Kurnool	6,558
North Arcot	6,704
South Arcot	18,157
Trichinopoly	4,016
Madura	4,992

was an increase of nearly Rs. 38,500 over the figures of 1888-89. The increase occurred chiefly in the eight districts noted on the margin, and was very large in Kistna (Rs. 23,300) and South Arcot (Rs. 18,150), for which the explanation furnished is hardly satisfactory. In Kistna the increase was practically due to delay in making subdivisions of the portions applied for for cultivation; in South Arcot it is ascribed to heavy work in connection with inspection of wet lands left waste and of crops withered which left little or no time for the taluk officials to dispose of cases of cultivation without application. The increase in Nellore, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Madura is generally attributed to the fact that pattas had to be refused in cases where the ryots failed to pay the value of the trees or to erect durable boundary marks for sub-divisions of fields. Some Collectors also point out that the leniency with which unauthorized cultivation is dealt with, that is to say, the absence of all powers to impose punitive assessment on the cultivation of lands not specially reserved for public purposes, acts as a direct encouragement to such cultivation. The question was fully discussed in 1874, and it was decided by the Government that, in the absence of a legal enactment, prohibitory assessment could not be imposed in such cases (G.Os., dated 3rd February 1875, No. 180, and 15th March 1875, No. 424). But Collectors have apparently overlooked the fact that ryots cultivating lands without permission can be compelled to pay the assessment within thirty days from the date on which the

* Since corrected.

assessment is determined. If this order is rigorously enforced, and if all new cultivation is properly checked *each month* as it takes place, as directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 1st September 1886, No. 1943, and Board's Proceedings, dated 15th June 1888, No. 275, the Board is convinced that a very material reduction can be made in the area of land occupied without the grant of a formal patta and the possibilities of fraudulent practices on the part of the karnams largely reduced. Now that the Revenue Inspector's staff has been increased and placed on a satisfactory basis, it is hoped that the current year's results will exhibit a very substantial improvement.

Item No. 5—Cultivation of Poramboke lands.—There was an increase of over Rs. 28,000 under this head against only Rs. 6,000 in the previous year. It was large in South Arcot (Rs. 7,970), Kistna (Rs. 5,760) and Ganjam (Rs. 5,110) and was due to the imposition of heavy penal assessment in cases of actual encroachment.

Item No. 9.—Under charge for water in zemindari and inam villages there was a decrease of Rs. 2,08,930 in sixteen districts and an increase of Rs. 23,015 in two others, resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 1,85,915. The increase was large in Godáviri (Rs. 19,977) and was due to extension of wet cultivation under the anicut channels. In Kistna, Cuddapah, Nellore, Anantapur, Kurnool, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Coimbatore, however, there were large decreases due principally to the transfer of the water-rate charged on minor inams to item 1 (Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams).

Item No. 13.—The pearl fishery, which was held in fasli 1298 (1889), after an interval of 27 years, brought in a revenue of nearly Rs. 1,90,000 in that year. In the year under report the receipts from this source amounted to only Rs. 24,400, being a decrease of about Rs. 1,65,600. The revenue from chank-rent amounted to about Rs. 2,000 against over Rs. 6,200 in the previous year.

Item No. 14.—Large decreases occurred under this head in Kistna and Coimbatore, which must be attributed to the decrease in the sale of tank-bed lands in these districts.

Item No. 15.—Some of the more important items which are included under "Other items" are mentioned below:—

- (1) Chumam-shell rent (Rs. 19,000).
- (2) Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens (Rs. 17,195).
- (3) Double water-tax charged on land irrigated without permission (Rs. 35,000).
- (4) Rent on salt-pans (Rs. 16,600).
- (5) Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold (Rs. 20,400).
- (6) Sale of waste lands under the waste land rules (Nilgiris), (Rs. 1,800).
- (7) Rs. 1,091 revenue from amani village, *i.e.*, villages settled on the basis of a division of the produce between the Government and the cultivator. These consist of four villages and a fourth share in another held on this tenure in the Ramnad zemindari in the Madura district. The revenue derived from this head in fasli 1298 was Rs. 2,710. The decrease was due to the unfavourable character of the season.

34. *Total Land Revenue Demand (Current).*—The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 4,84,54,344 against Rs. 4,81,23,136 in fasli 1298 (1888-89). The increase of Rs. 3,31,208 or about 68 per cent. was under ryotwar and miscellaneous as shown below:—

	Fasli 1298. Rs.	Fasli 1299. Rs.
Permanently settled	50,75,820	50,40,575
Shrotriem jodi	6,67,641	6,66,732
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	4,23,79,675	4,27,47,037
Total	4,81,23,136	4,84,54,344

The increase as compared with the average (Rs. 4,49,76,435) of the five years preceding the famine was about 34½ lakhs or 8 per cent.

35. *Cesses (Current).*—The current demand under cesses in permanently-settled, entire inam, and ryotwar, villages amounted to Rs. 68,14,959 against Rs. 62,55,659 in fasli 1298, giving an increase of Rs. 5,58,400. The increase appears under each of the items. Under the first head (permanently-settled), it amounts to Rs. 66,080 and occurred chiefly in Ganjam and Godáviri. In the former it was due to revision of rent values and to fluctuations in zemindari rents. The increase in the latter is not explained. The increase in shrotriems is only Rs. 7,957 and does not call for any special remarks. In ryotwari villages, it amounted to Rs. 4,84,363 and occurred chiefly in the marginally-noted districts. In Madura, Bellary and North Arcot, the increase was due to the introduction of the Village Cess Act. In Coimbatore,

	Rs.
Madura	1,24,584
Coimbatore	97,644
Bellary	53,587
Godáviri	86,240
North Arcot	52,245
Kistna	18,536
Total	4,72,836

the Act was in force throughout fasli 1299, while in the preceding fasli, it was in force only for a portion of the year. The increases in the other two cases are not explained.

36. The total current demand under both land revenue and cesses therefore amounted to Rs. 5,52,68,403. The collections amounted to Rs. 5,34,74,359 or 96·8 per cent. of the demand against 96·4 per cent. in the preceding year. Rs. 26 were remitted leaving an uncollected balance at the end of the year of Rs. 17,94,018 or 3·2 per cent. of the demand.

37. *Arrears.*—The total arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 23,69,971. The collections amounted to Rs. 19,32,817 and remissions to Rs. 63,958. The arrear balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,73,196.

38. *Total Current and Arrears.*—Statement No. 17 shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses under current and arrears up to the end of June 1890. The total demand amounted to Rs. 5,76,38,374, of which Rs. 5,54,07,176 or 96·1 per cent. were collected and Rs. 63,984 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,67,214 or 3·8 per cent. at the end of the fasli. Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of February last amounted to Rs. 17,94,442, so that the balance on the 1st March amounted to Rs. 3,72,772 or 6 per cent. of the total demand. Rs. 86,885 of this have, however, been recommended to be written off as irrecoverable, so that the recoverable balance on the above date was Rs. 2,85,887.

The statements explaining differences in collections between (1) the jamabandi demand, collection and balance statement and the monthly treasury accounts of Collectors, and (2) the Collector's treasury accounts and the Accountant-General's accounts have not yet been received from several Collectors to whom reminders have been sent.

39. *Coercive processes.*—Statement No. 18 gives particulars of the number of processes issued for the realization of arrears of revenue, the extent of property sold and the amount realized, &c.

The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 4,413,404 against 4,368,761 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 44,643. About 94 per cent. of this increase was under demand notices, and it has already been pointed out that this is no test of difficulty being felt in the *payment* of revenue, but that it merely indicates greater promptness on the part of the Revenue officers. The number of

other processes increased by 2,742 as compared with the previous year, being the net result of a decrease of 787 in the number of attachment notices and an increase of 3,529 in sale notices. The decrease under attachment notices is satisfactory. There was also a large decrease in the number of defaulters* whose property was attached. The amount of arrears for which attachment was made did not, however, differ much in the two years :—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
* Number of defaulters whose personal property was attached ..	2,91,753	1,86,482
Number of defaulters whose real property was attached ..	38,723	30,908
Arrears for which personal property was attached ..	17,25,048	17,96,108
Do. real do ...	4,43,615	3,99,679

The increase in the number of sale notices is noteworthy, as showing a disposition on the part of owners of attached property not to pay up until the last moment. No information is available as to the number of sales actually conducted, but looking to the number of defaulters whose property was sold, it will be seen that the number of cases in which it was necessary to sell property was less than in the preceding year. This is satisfactory. The same result will appear also by comparing the arrears for which property was sold :—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
Arrears for which personal property was sold ...	1,21,882	1,47,945
Do. real do ...	1,62,848	98,630

The marginal statement shows the districts in which the largest number of processes was issued, together with the difference as compared with the previous year. South Arcot heads the list as usual, but it shows a large decrease on the preceding year, which the Collector attributes to the alteration in the kistbandi; Tinnevelly comes next, the decrease in which is explained to be due to the demands having been issued on the 10th of the month, instead of on the 1st as in the previous year. The increase in Coimbatore is confined to the demand notices, which is explained by the Collector to be due to promptness in collection work. The decrease in North Arcot is stated to be due to more systematic method adopted by the Collector for the realization of the revenue, and has been continuous for the last three years in spite of bad seasons. The increase in Trichinopoly and Salem is attributed to greater promptness in making collections, and that in Chingleput to the unfavourable season. In the remaining districts, the differences are not large.

40. The following statement shows by districts the amount of arrears for which property was attached and those for the recovery of which it was eventually found necessary to sell the defaulters' property.

Districts.	Arrears for which property was attached.	Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.
	RS.	RS.	
1. Ganjam ..	5,33,399	22,928	4.30
2. Vizagapatam ..	33,751	2,347	6.95
3. Godavari ..	1,69,058	17,281	10.22
4. Kistna ..	1,04,486	12,567	12.03
5. Nellore ..	2,32,328	11,401	4.91
6. Cuddapah ..	31,766	13,733	43.23
7. Anantapur ..	29,007	2,027	6.99
8. Bellary ..	24,997	2,707	10.83
9. Kurnool ..	17,647	3,859	21.87
10. Madras ..	1,126	128	11.37
11. Chingleput ..	1,64,945	9,018	5.47
12. North Arcot ..	49,859	3,061	6.14
13. South Arcot ..	2,31,106	13,208	5.71
14. Tanjore ..	2,24,932	55,561	24.71
15. Trichinopoly ..	40,697	1,913	4.70
16. Madura ..	23,273	2,829	12.15
17. Tinnevelly ..	1,35,871	11,259	8.29
18. Coimbatore ..	22,615	2,097	6.43
19. Nilgiris ..	8,314	1,284	15.44
20. Salem ..	69,602	40,049	57.54
21. South Canara ..	5,042	1,464	29.04
22. Malabar ..	41,966	13,854	33.01
Total ..	21,95,787	2,44,575	11.14

More than 88 per cent. of the arrears for which property was attached was therefore realised without recourse to actual sale, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 86. Taking individual districts, the percentage of arrears for which property was sold was large in Salem (57.5), Cuddapah (43.2), Malabar (33), South Canara (29), Tanjore (24.7), and Kurnool (21.9).

41. The following statement shows the total extent of lands sold and the extent of lands purchased by Government for want of bidders, &c. :—

Districts.	Total extent of lands sold.	Total extent bought in by Government.	Percentage.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Ganjam ..	59	14	23.73
Vizagapatam ..	178	116	65.17
Godavari ..	366	156	42.62
Kistna ..	400	165	41.25
Nellore ..	1,379	625	45.32
Cuddapah ..	1,570	962	61.27
Anantapur ..	1,188	737	62.04
Bellary ..	1,726	760	44.03
Kurnool ..	1,053	546	51.85
Madras ..	9.35	0.35	3.74
Chingleput ..	1,250	282	22.56
North Arcot ..	443	240	54.18
South Arcot ..	1,065	561	52.68
Tanjore ..	2,190	393	17.94
Trichinopoly ..	530	237	44.72
Madura ..	895	401	44.80
Tinnevelly ..	1,015	42	4.14
Coimbatore ..	1,478	877	69.33
Nilgiris ..	352	243	69.03
Salem ..	2,096	1,486	70.89
South Canara ..	102	68	66.67
Malabar ..	4,271	3,513	82.25
Total ..	23,615.35	12,424.35	52.61

The total extent of lands sold was acres 23,615 against 31,675 in the preceding year. Of this, 12,424 acres or 52 per cent. were purchased on behalf of Government against 43 per cent. in the preceding year for the nominal sum of Rs. 1,378, and the remainder, acres 11,191, by private individuals for Rs. 74,476. The percentage of lands for which no bidders were found exceeded 50 in 11 districts, the highest being in Malabar showing that in the majority of cases only such land was actually sold as was held to be almost worthless. The results are on the whole satisfactory.

42. Statement No. 19 shows the number of coercive processes served by the ordinary village agency and that served by the special-paid establishments. Nearly 95 per cent. of the processes was served by the former agency against 93 in the preceding year and there has been steady improvement in this direction since fasli 1295, as shown in the margin. It is satisfactory to note that in Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and South Canara, no specially-paid agency was required. The proportion of processes served through the special agency was large in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godáviri and Cuddapah, but in the second and fourth of these districts, there was a decrease as compared with the preceding year, and the Collectors report that the employment of special agency was absolutely necessary. The other two Collectors offer no explanation.

43. The receipts on account of process fees and the charges incurred for the special establishments in the year under report compare with those in the preceding year as shown below:—

		Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
		RS.	RS.
Receipts ...	...	27,279	31,139
Charge ...	...	23,342	23,018
Surplus ...		3,937	8,121

The rates of fees varied from 1 to 8 annas.

44. *Civil suits*—Statement No. 20.—According to the statements furnished by Collectors, the balance of costs awarded to Government at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 6,816-2-8. In the three districts marginally noted, the balance has been erroneously reduced by the amounts of irrecoverable arrears written off during the fasli under report, but the necessary correction has been made in statement No. 20. In two other districts—Tanjore and Nilgiris—the figure in column 2 of this statement differs from that in column 8 of the statement for the preceding fasli. In the first district, the difference is due to the exclusion of Rs. 25, being the costs awarded to a third party and incorrectly included in the accounts of fasli 1298. In the latter, it is due to the exclusion of stamp duty awarded to Government.

45. The amount of costs awarded to Government during the year under report in suits instituted or defended by Government was Rs. 6,737-15-10,* which, added to the opening balance of Rs. 6,939-2-10, makes a total demand of Rs. 13,677-2-8. Out of this amount, Rs. 3,365-6-3 were collected and Rs. 2,512-6-3 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,799-6-2 at the end of the year. Of this latter figure, Rs. 1,191-2-0 are reported to be irrecoverable in the districts noted on the margin. Of the amount shown against Godáviri, Rs. 150 have been disallowed by the Court (apparently on appeal) and Rs. 198-4-0 have to be set off against costs payable by Government. In the remaining districts, the costs cannot be recovered owing to the poverty of the parties concerned. In Malabar, a sum of Rs. 7-13-2 is recommended to be written off on the ground that the decree awarding it has since been reversed on appeal. Sanction will be

		RS.	A.	P.
Godáviri ..	..	348	4	0
Tanjore ..	..	680	1	10
Coimbatore ..	..	3	2	5
Salem ..	..	24	0	9
Malabar ..	..	135	9	0
Total ..		1,191	2	0

* Exclusive of Rs. 697-4-0 relating to Nilgiris, which apparently represents the stamp duty awarded to Government in pauper suits.

accorded in separate Proceedings for writing off these amounts from the accounts. The remaining balances are large in the districts noted on the margin. In Madura, where the balance is largest, Rs. 1,079-2-4 are outstanding pending the decision of an appeal preferred to the Privy Council, Rs. 1,074-2-8 have since been collected and steps are being taken for the recovery of the remainder. In South Canara

Rs. 972-11-9 are covered by execution proceedings, and Rs. 7 are pending appeal. The Collector of Malabar reports that the necessary steps have been taken for the collection of the balance. In South Arcot, Rs. 164-4-8 have since been collected, and of the balance, the collection of Rs. 188-11-0 has been stayed pending decision of an appeal preferred by the parties. The Collector of Coimbatore reports that Rs. 85-5-0 have since been collected, that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of a party who owes Rs. 139-14-0, and that Rs. 78-4-9 are pending execution. In Tanjore, Rs. 267-8-0 have since been collected. In Godáviri, Rs. 231 have since been collected, and Rs. 1-4-9 are pending appeal. The Collector of Anantapur reports that Rs. 202-11-3 are outstanding pending appeal, and that the Government Pleader has been addressed for the recovery of the remainder.

46. *Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts*.—The working of the Acts during the official year 1889-90 was reported in detail in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th November 1890, No. 693. The amount advanced during the fasli under report under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 1,35,177 against Rs. 1,39,894 in the preceding year. It was distributed among the several districts as shown in the margin. The following abstract shows the amount of advances outstanding and the amount collected and remitted during the year:—

	Famine.	Ordinary.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	30	2,17,759	2,17,789
Amount advanced during the year	..	1,35,177	1,35,177
Total ..	30	3,52,936	3,52,966
Advances the repayment of which fell due within the year	30	39,482	39,512
Amount { Actually recovered ..	..	75,681	75,681
{ Written off ..	..	..	..
Balance ..	30	2,77,255	2,77,285

47. *Interest*.—Rupees 3,682 were outstanding at the beginning of the year. Adding to this Rs. 12,391 which accrued during the year, the total sum under this head amounted to Rs. 16,073, of which Rs. 11,667 were collected and Rs. 18 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,388. Of this amount, Rs. 253, belonging to the Chingleput district, are irrecoverable and sanction for writing it off the accounts has been applied for.

48. *Agriculturists Loans Act*.—Rupees 57,202 were outstanding at the beginning of the year and Rs. 1,40,549 were advanced during the year as detailed in the margin, making a total of Rs. 1,97,751. The large amount advanced in Ganjam was mainly due to famine. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 55,053 and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,42,698.

	RS.		RS.
Ganjam ..	* 1,09,044	South Arcot ..	2,310
Vizagapatam ..	2,855	Tanjore ..	786
Kistna ..	800	Trichinopoly ..	2,325
Cuddapah ..	180	Madura ..	370
Anantapur ..	370	Tinnevely ..	100
Kurnool ..	5,010	Coimbatore ..	710
Chingleput ..	5,619	Salem ..	9,820
North Arcot ..	250		

* Excludes Rs. 4,02,823 advanced for gratuitous relief.

49. *Interest*.—Rupees 1,387 were outstanding at the beginning of the year. Adding to this Rs. 3,236, which accrued in the year, the total amount came to Rs. 4,623, of which Rs. 3,443 were collected in the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,180.

50. *Interest on arrears of land revenue*.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,00,734, of which Rs. 61,506 were collected and Rs. 12,852 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,376 against Rs. 74,139 at the end of the previous year. Rs. 166 are reported to be irrecoverable in Cuddapah, Anantapur and Coimbatore districts.

51. *Sale of lands under Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34 and 110*.—Acres 1,195 were sold for Rs. 1,689 under Standing Order No. 30, 2 acres for Rs. 3 under Standing Order No. 34, and 14,780 acres for Rs. 21,459 under Standing Order No. 110—*vide* statement No. 24.

52. *Sub-division of quit-rent on whole inam villages under Board's Standing Order No. 119*.—Only one application was made during the year in the Rámachandrapuram taluk of the Godávári district, and steps were being taken to comply with it.

53. *Applications for transfer of registry of holdings presented to Registration officers*.—Of these, 2,814 applications were pending at the beginning of the year, and 46,676 were received during the year, making a total of 49,490: 45,318 of these were disposed of, leaving 4,172 or 8·4 per cent. pending at the end of the year; 467 cases included in the balance are reported to have since been disposed of. The number of applications received through Registration officers is shown below in comparison with that presented direct to Revenue officers:—

	Number of pending cases at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending cases.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
Applications received through Registration officers	2,814	46,676	49,490	45,318	4,172	8·4
Applications presented direct to Revenue officers	3,423	85,322	88,745	85,736	3,009	3·4

54. The total number received through Registration officers during the year was about 4,000 more than in the previous year, and the steady increase noticed in the

last report has thus continued—*vide* the marginal statement. The disposals were not, however, so good as in the previous year, being only 92 per cent. against 95 per cent. in that year. The number of pending cases is largest in South Arcot

(1,641 cases or 22·5 per cent.), but the Collector has furnished no explanation on the point. It is possible that many of them were received during the last quarter of the year. Collectors will be requested to specify the number of such cases in future reports. A similar remark applies to South Canara also. The Collectors of Ganjam, Godávári, Nellore, Nílگیرis and Malabar explain that some of the pending cases have since been disposed of, and that as regards the rest, information from village officers was awaited. The Collectors of Nellore and Malabar add that the applications were received in the last quarter of the year. In the case of applications received direct by Revenue officers, the percentage of disposal was as good as in the previous year; in Nílگیرis, Madras and South Canara it was bad in both years. With reference to paragraph 16 of G.O., dated 6th September 1889, No. 759, the number of cases in which the provisions of paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 were put into

Godávári ..	162	Trichinopoly ..	33
Cuddapah ..	62	Madura ..	2
Anantapur ..	2	Tinnevely ..	79
Bellary ..	73	Coimbatore ..	342
Chingleput ..	18	Nílگیرis ..	1
North Arcot ..	4,303	South Canara ..	474
Tanjore ..	16		

force during the year was as noted in the margin. In the remaining districts, nothing has been done in this direction. The Collectors of North Arcot, Tanjore and South Canara have explained that strict orders have been issued to the Tahsildars to find out the number of cases of the sort

referred to in paragraph 6 of the Standing Order and dispose of them. The Collector of South Canara adds that he gets half-yearly returns of the progress made and reviews them. The attention of the other Collectors will be drawn to the matter, but the Board has already ordered in its Proceedings, dated 13th February-1891, No. 97, that action should be taken gradually and not in too wholesale a fashion.

55. *Lands acquired by public servants*.—(G.O., dated 24th August 1881, No. 2212, and Board's Proceedings, dated 18th October 1881, No. 2352).—Lands to the extent of acres 1,279, assessed at Rs. 5,265, were acquired by public servants during the year against acres 1,737, assessed at Rs. 4,415, in fasli 1298. South Canara being an unsurveyed district, the Collector has reported only the assessment and not the extent of lands. Of this extent, 210 acres, assessed at Rs. 852, were acquired by Deputy Collectors by purchase or mortgage. Acres 124 of land, assessed at Rs. 470, were acquired in the Tanjore district by M.R.Ry. V. Rajagopala Chariar Avargal, Deputy Collector of Trichinopoly, for himself and his father, and 63 acres, assessed at Rs. 279, were hypothecated to M.R.Ry. T. V. Narayanasami Iyer Avargal, Deputy Collector, Salem, for money lent. In neither of these cases, however, are the lands situated in the districts where the officers are employed. The Huzur Sheristadars of Bellary and Madras acquired 33 acres of land by inheritance, but the lands are situated in other districts.

56. *Ruined Tanks*.—During the year under report a dasabandam tank in the North Arcot district with an ayacut of about 5 acres, which had been resumed for neglect of the dasabandamdar to repair it, was made over at the settlement wet assessment, viz., Rs. 20 to the original dasabandamdars. As it was found that the whole ayacut was under cultivation in the previous fasli (1298), the Collector has been called on to explain why the tank was thus made over.

57. With reference to G.O., dated 26th July 1886, No. 628, requiring Collectors to conduct the settlement of each taluk in their districts personally at least once in five years, the following statement shows the taluks that were not settled by the Collectors during the past five years and more:—

Districts.	Taluks.	Districts.	Taluks.
Ganjam ..	Goomsúr.	South Arcot ..	Villupuram.
Vizagapatam ..	{Golgonda.	Tanjore ..	Tiruturaipúndi.
	{Sarvasiddhi.	Madura ..	Melúr.
	{Amalápuram.	Tinnevely ..	Srívilliputur.
Godávári ..	{Ellore.	Coimbatore ..	{Karúr.
	{Tanuku.		{Udamalpet.
	{Bhímavaram.	Salem ..	Atúr.
Kistna ..	Guntúr.	Malabar ..	Wynaad.
Nellore ..	{Kávali.		
	{Kanigiri.		

The Board trusts that the Collectors concerned will arrange to settle these taluks themselves during the current fasli or as early as possible.

58. *Revision of Assessment*.—The new settlement was introduced during the year into the Vizagapatam district, into four villages of the Tuni division in the Godávári district, into the Tiruvannámalai taluk of the South Arcot district and the Ouchterlony valley of the Nílگیرis.

59. *Inspection of boundary and field marks*.—The statement prescribed in paragraph 60 of the Board's jamabandi report for fasli 1298 (1888-89), dated 6th May 1890, No. 128, showing the number of demarcation stones planted during the survey and settlement, the number found to be missing and the number replaced has not been received as yet from Ganjam, Chingleput, Madura and Salem. The following abstract gives the information furnished for the other districts, except Godávári, Kistna and Trichinopoly, where the earthen mounds erected several years ago have all long since disappeared.

Districts.	Total number of stones according to settlement registers.	Number found to be missing.	Number replaced.
Vizagapatam	194,121	66	..
Nellore	1,299,796	130,526	..
Cuddapah	3,917,028	69,053	4,171
Anantapur	586,462	2,412	153
Bellary	1,009,626	3,791	379
Kurnool	1,720,696	219,044	18,146
North Arcot	2,518,842	5,191	1,027
South Arcot	1,990,663	52,363	2,160
Tanjore	1,275,591	2,778	337
Tinnevely	1,230,782	251,941	44,519
Coimbatore	1,301,385	21,171	40
Nilgiris	173,877	..	..

60. Except in Tinnevely the progress made in the inspection and replacement of the missing marks has not been satisfactory. In Tinnevely about 44,500 stones have been replaced out of a total of 251,941 stones found to be missing. In Chingleput and South Arcot progress was impeded by other pressing work caused by the unfavourable season. In Cuddapah the Collector reports that the number of missing stones is very large in the Cuddapah, Proddutur and Jammalamadugu taluks. Now that the staff of Revenue Inspectors has been considerably improved, all Collectors should be able to report satisfactory progress in future in regard to the inspection of the marks and their replacement wherever necessary.

61. *Examination of village and taluk accounts.*—In paragraph 62 of the last jama-bandi report all officers conducting the annual settlement were required to submit a full report on the results of their examination of the several village and taluk accounts in each taluk, and it was directed that these reports and the orders passed on them by the Collector should be forwarded for the Board's information. All Collectors have complied with this requisition with the exception of the Collectors of the districts noted on the margin. The omission in some cases is ascribed to the late receipt of the Board's order on the subject.

Ganjam.	Nellore.
Vizagapatam.	Cuddapah.
Kistna.	South Canara.

The reports furnished show that the village and taluk accounts were on the whole very carefully scrutinized and that the necessary steps have been taken to correct the defects and irregularities brought to light. These reports have been separately reviewed by the Board and it will be sufficient here to state generally that there is still considerable room for improvement in the matter of recording the monthly cultivation as it takes place; of preparing the adangal accounts in time for inspection of the Revenue Inspectors instead of putting it off till the annual settlement and of the speedy disposal of applications for land, of relinquishments and of transfers. In a few districts the remittance lists were neither checked nor initialled by the Taluk Sheristadar before money was received into the treasury. The Collectors concerned have been requested to take severe notice of this serious neglect of duty. Now that the staff of the Revenue Inspectors has been increased and their pay has been raised, the Board trusts that Collectors and Divisional officers will be able to enforce a more effective supervision of the work of the village officers than has hitherto been possible, and that the results of the current year will show a substantial improvement.

62. *Irrigation works.*—Statement No. 27 shows the number of irrigation works in and out of repair in each district in fasli 1299 (1889-90). The following abstract compares the number with that of the previous year:—

Description of works.	IN REPAIR.			OUT OF REPAIR.			TOTAL.		
	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
<i>Tanks.</i>									
Government ..	23,487	23,047	— 440	4,146	4,100	— 46	27,633	27,147	— 486
Dasabandam ..	3,369	3,381	+ 12	199	173	— 26	3,568	3,554	— 14
Private ..	3,145	3,107	— 38	527	343	— 184	3,672	3,450	— 222
Total ..	30,001	29,535	— 466	4,872	4,616	— 256	34,873	34,151	— 722
<i>River channels.</i>									
Government ..	6,623	7,326	+ 698	366	339	— 27	6,994	7,665	+ 671
Dasabandam ..	391	240	— 151	16	9	— 7	407	249	— 158
Private ..	269	111	— 158	18	20	+ 2	287	131	— 156
Total ..	7,283	7,677	+ 394	400	368	— 32	7,683	8,045	+ 362
<i>Spring channels.</i>									
Government ..	4,089	5,237	+ 1,148	657	696	+ 39	4,746	5,933	+ 1,187
Dasabandam ..	264	392	+ 128	2	5	+ 3	266	397	+ 131
Private ..	897	758	— 139	90	64	— 26	987	822	— 165
Total ..	5,250	6,387	+ 1,137	749	765	+ 16	5,999	7,152	+ 1,153
<i>Ainients.</i>									
Government ..	1,978	694	— 1,284	182	106	— 76	2,160	800	— 1,360
Dasabandam ..	19	13	— 6	3	3	—	22	16	— 6
Private ..	110	82	— 28	64	30	— 34	174	112	— 62
Total ..	2,107	789	— 1,318	249	139	— 110	2,356	928	— 1,428
<i>Wells.</i>									
Government ..	786	545	— 241	199	87	— 112	985	632	— 353
Dasabandam ..	8,542	8,425	— 117	367	363	— 4	8,909	8,788	— 121
Private ..	405,139	252,415	— 152,724	53,361	40,511	— 12,850	458,500	292,926	— 165,574
Total ..	414,467	261,385	— 153,082	53,927	40,961	— 12,966	468,394	302,346	— 166,048
<i>Total.</i>									
Government ..	36,968	36,849	— 119	5,550	5,328	— 222	42,518	42,177	— 341
Dasabandam ..	12,585	12,451	— 134	587	553	— 34	13,172	13,004	— 168
Private ..	409,560	256,473	— 153,087	54,060	40,968	— 13,092	463,620	297,441	— 166,179
Total ..	459,113	305,773	— 153,340	60,197	46,849	— 13,348	519,310	352,622	— 166,688

* The difference between the number shown in this statement against fasli 1298 (1888-89) and that given in the report of that year is due to the exclusion of the works entered for South Canara.

There are no irrigation works, properly so called, in Malabar or the Nilgiris. The Collector of South Canara reports that the circumstances of his district as regards irrigation are likewise peculiar as all the irrigation works are private property and are mostly of a temporary character; that the wet crops are dependent entirely on falling rains and not on any stored supplies of water; and he adds that the returns of works submitted for the district are "for all practical purposes so defective as to be worthless." Excluding this district also from account, it will be observed that the total number of irrigation works in and out of repair in the Presidency amounted to 352,600 or 32 per cent. less than the number returned in the previous year. The bulk of the decrease (1,66,000 works) is under wells and is due to the exclusion of wells which are used only for drinking purposes and of wells in wet lands which are used solely for supplementing the irrigation from Government works. The variations under the other works are generally attributed to the exclusion of works which are of a temporary character, such as mere earth dams thrown across streams, and of works that have become useless or are used for purposes other than irrigation, to changes in the classification of works made at the recent settlement and to the rectification of errors in classification and in the counting of sources irrigating more

than one village. It is probable that a further reduction in the number of works, particularly of wells, will be necessary when the corrections above indicated are fully carried out in all the districts. If Collectors and Divisional officers see that the irrigation returns are properly checked once for all at the time of the jamabandi as each village comes up for settlement, these constant alterations will be unnecessary.

63. Of the total number of works, 302,300 are wells, mostly private; 34,150 are tanks, 15,200 are river and spring channels and 920 are anicuts. Nearly 47,000 works or 13 per cent. of the total number are said to be out of repair, most of them (40,500)

		Number irrigating below 50 acres.
* Tanks	.. .. .	20,709
River channels	.. .. .	2,478
Spring do.	.. .. .	5,655
Anicuts	.. .. .	448
Wells	.. .. .	261,385
Total	.. .. .	290,675

being private wells. Of the works in repairs (viz., 305,773), 290,675 * or more than 95 per cent. irrigate below 50 acres each; 6,157 or two per cent. irrigate from 50 to 100 acres, one per cent. between 100 and 200 acres, while the remaining 2 per cent. or nearly 5,000 works, irrigate over 200 acres. Distributing the works under the heads of Government, dasabandam

dam and private, the percentages on the total amount to 12, 4 and 84, respectively.

64. Of the total number of Government and dasabandam works, 5,881 or about 10.6 per cent. are reported to be out of repair.† The proportion exceeds 20 per cent. in three districts and was from 10 to 15 per cent. in seven others. In the case of the dasabandam works or those for the maintenance of which grants of lands or of land revenue have been made by former Governments, the grants have been resumed in 56 cases in which the works

have been allowed to fall into disrepair, contrary to the conditions of the grant, and in the remaining cases notices of warning are reported to have been issued to the grantees to repair the works within a prescribed time.

65. The number of wells with separate ayacuts, that is, wells which are used as independent source of irrigations is returned as 302,300, of which 292,926 are private wells; 8,788 are dasabandam wells and 632 are classed as Government wells. The figures are exclusive of wells in zemindaris and whole inam villages and compare as follows with the number reported for the previous year:—

TOTAL number of wells.

		Government.	Dasabandam.	Private.	Total.
Fasli 1298	.. .. .	985	8,909	458,500	468,394
„ 1299	.. .. .	632	8,788	292,926	302,346

NUMBER of wells out of repair.

		Government.	Dasabandam.	Private.	Total.
Fasli 1298	.. .. .	199	367	53,361	53,927
„ 1299	.. .. .	87	363	40,511	40,961

The Government wells which number 632 appear chiefly in Nellore (295), Kurnool (146), and Cuddapah (114), while the dasabandam wells are most numerous in the last-named district (8,461). The decrease of 121 in the number of these wells is attributed to the resumption of these works on default of the inamdars to keep them in repair. There are still, however, 363 of these wells which are out of order, the bulk of them

(or 348) being in Cuddapah, and the Collectors concerned will be requested to take immediate steps to resume the grants made for the maintenance of these wells if the inamdars fail to repair them after due warning. There is an increase of 60 wells under Government in the Cuddapah district, which is due mainly to the transfer to this head of resumed dasabandam wells. In South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely a few Government wells are shown in the year under report, although there was no entry under this head in the previous year. This is explained to be due to revision of the list with reference to the irrigation accounts. The number of private wells was 292,926 or 165,574 less than in the previous year. The decrease was due generally to the exclusion of wells situated in wet lands which are used merely to supplement irrigation from Government works and also of wells used for purposes other than irrigation, i.e., for drinking, &c. Ninety-five per cent. of the decrease occurred in the three districts noted on the margin.

North Arcot (65,181), South Arcot (62,125), and Madura (29,129).

There were increases in a few districts, e.g., Nellore, Bellary, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Salem, due partly to correction of errors and partly to the sinking of new wells. Wells are most numerous in the four districts noted on the margin, which together account for no less than 68 per cent. of the total number of private wells in the Presidency. Coimbatore and Salem alone account for over 48 per cent. The number of

Districts.	In repair.	Out of repair.	Total.
Coimbatore	60,452	14,263	74,715
Salem	58,114	8,982	67,096
Tinnevely	29,255	2,675	31,930
Cuddapah	24,873	2,926	27,699

wells reported to be in need of repair in all the districts is 40,500 or about 14 per cent. of the total number returned for the year. Nearly three-fourths of this number are situated in the four districts named above. Special inquiries were instituted during the year into the causes which have led to the non-repair of these wells notwithstanding the very liberal terms on which advances can be obtained under the Land Improvement Act, and it is reported that several of these wells have been practically abandoned as useless, owing to the sub-soil being rocky and to the consequent failure of the springs. In some cases the owners are unwilling to repair them, having other sources of irrigation, while in others again they are unable to find good and adequate security to raise a loan under the Act. It is observed, however, that since the issue of Board's Proceedings, dated 25th April 1890, No. 218, and 2nd December 1890, Mis. No. 7675 (Land Revenue), in which special attention was drawn to the necessity of encouraging the grant of loans, applications are being received in large numbers, and that in the year under report no less than 3,170 wells were newly constructed in different districts as shown in paragraph 67 below.

66. The number of wells in wet lands, used solely for supplementing irrigation for Government works, is given only for a few districts.* All Collectors are requested to give this number separately in their future jamabandi reports. The information is recorded in the famine analysis registers and will be most useful.

Districts.	Outlay.	Number of wells dug.
* Vizagapatam		3,967
Cuddapah		6,031
Anantapur		2,689
Bellary		548
Trichinopoly		3,312
Madura		29,129
Coimbatore		2,544
† Salem		927
Coimbatore		594
Tinnevely		783
Chingleput		624
North Arcot		71
South Arcot		71
Trichinopoly		30
Nellore		21
Kurnool		15
Anantapur		19
Cuddapah		11
Bellary		10
Total	263,677	3,176

67. The Collector of Madura has not yet furnished the statement of new works constructed during the year. The statements received from the other districts show that five river-channels were newly dug by Government at a cost of Rs. 2,176, while private capital to the extent of about Rs. 2,67,000 was sunk in the construction of four tanks (1,060), four river channels (Rs. 2,467) and 3,176 wells† (Rs. 2,63,677) as shown below:—

CONSTRUCTION of new works.

Districts.	Government or private.	Name of the work.	Number of works newly excavated.	Total estimated cost.
				rs.
Nellore	Private	Tanks	1	600
	Do.	Wells	21	4,176
Cuddapah	Do.	Do.	11	1,540
Anantapur	Do.	Do.	19	1,900
Bellary	Do.	Do.	10	910
Kurnool	Do.	Do.	15	3,571
Chingleput	Do.	Tanks	2	160
	Do.	Wells	624	27,712
North Arcot	Do.	Do.	71	3,725
South Arcot	Do.	Do.	71	2,130
Tanjore	Government	River-channels	5	2,176
	Private	Do.	4	2,467
Trichinopoly	Do.	Wells	30	6,000
	Do.	Tanks	1	300
Tinnevely	Do.	Wells	783	59,353
	Do.	Do.	594	74,520
Coimbatore	Do.	Do.	927	78,140
Salem	Do.	Do.		
Total	Government	River-channels	5	2,176
	Private	Tanks	4	1,060
		River-channels	4	2,467
		Wells	3,176	2,63,677
		Grand Total	3,189	2,69,380

The largest outlay was in Salem, Coimbatore, Tinnevely and Chingleput amounting to nearly Rs. 2,40,200, of which about Rs. 2,40,000 were laid out on the construction of over 2,900 wells. The average cost of a well for the Presidency amounted to Rs. 83. It varied, however, in different districts with reference to the local conditions, such as nature of sub-soil, depth at which water was found and the like. It was highest in Kurnool (Rs. 238) and lowest in South Arcot (Rs. 30). In Nellore and Trichinopoly it was about Rs. 200 for each well. In Anantapur, Coimbatore and Cuddapah the cost varied from Rs. 100 to Rs. 140, and in Bellary, Salem, Tinnevely, North Arcot, and Chingleput from Rs. 91 to Rs. 44.

68. *Rent Roll*.—Excluding the Madras District where there is hardly any cultivation and where the revenue realized consists chiefly of the quit-rent imposed on house-sites, the total number of holdings in fasli 1299 (1889-90) amounted to 2,854,087 or 52,896 (1.9 per cent.) more than in the previous year, and 336,314 or 13.4 per cent. more than in 1881-82, as shown below. The increase in the occupied area was 1.5 per cent., as compared with 1888-89 and 12.1 per cent., as compared with 1881-82:—

Faslis.	NUMBER OF PATTAS.			Occupied area.
	Single.	Joint.	Total.	
1291 (1881-82) ..	1,924,307	593,466	2,517,773	18,772,370
1298 (1888-89) ..	2,047,643	753,548	2,801,191	20,723,229
Percentage of increase over that of fasli 1291 ..	6.4	27.0	11.2	10.4
1299 (1889-90) ..	2,074,575	779,512	2,854,087	21,043,050
Percentage of increase over that of fasli 1291 ..	7.8	31.3	13.4	12.1
Do. do. of fasli 1298 ..	1.3	3.4	1.9	1.5

The increase in the number of holdings over that of the previous year was almost equally divided between single and joint pattas, but the actual proportion of the increase was 3.4 per cent. in the case of joint pattas against 1.3 per cent. in single pattas. The increase occurred in all the districts, except North Arcot, where there was a slight decrease. The eight districts noted on the margin account for nearly three-fourths of the total increase in the

Kistna ..	3,203
Cuddapah ..	4,319
Anantapur ..	2,837
Bellary ..	2,781
Tanjore ..	9,020
Tinnevely ..	6,154
Salem ..	4,311
Malabar ..	4,747

Presidency. The causes which generally operate to bring about this increase have been explained in previous reports. The increase is mainly in the number of smaller holdings, i.e., those under Rs. 30; the larger holdings generally exhibit decreases which must be ascribed to the general practice of subdivision of family property among the heirs. Of the total number of holdings returned for fasli 1299, about two-thirds or 1,870,694 were assessed each at Rs. 10 and less, the gross assessment being Rs. 71,86,747, which gives an average of less than Rs. 4 per patta. Applying the average dry rate of the Presidency which is Rs. 1-0-6 per acre to these petty holdings, the bulk of which may be taken to consist of unirrigated lands, the average area of a patta under Rs. 10 comes to only 3.9 acres. The number of pattas paying under Rs. 10 is largest in Malabar, being nearly 82 per cent. of the total number in the district; in Trichinopoly, it is nearly 77 per cent.; in Cuddapah, Madura, South Arcot and Nilgiris, it exceeded 71 per cent. As usual, Godavari contains the smallest proportion of such holdings, viz., 32.9 per cent. There are only 425 holdings or .02 per cent. of the total holdings assessed at more than a thousand rupees each; of these, more than one half appertains to Tanjore (230), 35 to Trichinopoly, 34 to Malabar, 30 to Tinnevely, 24 to Godavari and 21 to South Canara. There was only one such holding in each of the districts of Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Kurnool, and none in Bellary, North Arcot and Salem. Over 20 per cent. of the holdings in Vizagapatam, 18 per cent. in Godavari, 17 in South Canara, 10 in each of the districts of Kistna and Tanjore and 8 per cent. in Nellore pay upwards of Rs. 50, the total holdings of this class in the Presidency being just over 5 per cent. of the total of all classes. The proportion of the holdings paying from Rs. 10 to 30 and of those paying from Rs. 30 to 50 amounted to 23.5 and 5.7 per cent., respectively, of the total. The following table compares the proportion of the different classes of holdings with reference to their revenue to the total holdings during the past four years and during the quinquennial year, fasli 1291 (1881-82).

	PERCENTAGE OF THE NUMBER OF PATTAS UNDER THE DIFFERENT CLASSES TO THE TOTAL IN				
	Fasli 1291.	Fasli 1296.	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
Ryots paying under Rs. 10 ..	65.1	65.1	64.9	65.1	65.6
Do. from Rs. 10 to 30 ..	23.5	23.7	23.9	23.8	23.5
Do. " " 30 to 50 ..	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7
Do. " " 50 to 100 ..	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
Do. " " 100 to 250 ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Do. " " 250 to 500 ..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Do. " " 500 to 1,000 ..	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
Do. upwards of 1,000 ..	.02	.01	.02	.02	.02

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) I. SARABHALINGAM NAIDU,
First Assistant.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
" all Collectors.
with a file of Collectors' reports.

APPENDIX A.

Districts.	Increase due to more lands having been taken up than were given up.			Variations caused by the introduction of the new settlement.			Resale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue.			DECREASE CAUSED BY						Lands transferred from to inam and vice versa.			Variations due to other causes.			Net increase or decrease.		
	Assessment.			Extent.			Assessment.			Lands having been sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.			Lands having become useless or having been appropriated for public purposes.			Extent.			Assessment.			Extent.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ganjam ..	496	620	12,099	33,130	..	..	54	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	767	555	26,897	33,130	..	..	108	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari ..	17,465	26,897	48,552	509	..	..	189	354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	18,065	25,015	..	..	..	..	153	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	18,430	25,015	..	..	..	..	564	1,123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	13,279	11,703	..	..	..	..	555	394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	4,406	6,427	..	..	..	..	619	394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	36,573	25,668	..	..	..	..	637	787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	23,109	15,051	..	..	..	..	403	597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	6,463	10,683	..	..	..	..	308	461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	8,994	11,605	..	..	..	..	240	351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	13,222	24,242	..	..	..	..	259	540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	2,973	4,026	..	..	..	..	418	1,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	8,718	7,504	..	..	..	..	132	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	17,530	16,541	..	..	..	..	402	461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	14,233	9,294	..	..	..	..	102	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	15,128	12,573	..	..	..	..	877	738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris ..	—	1,165	..	..	..	..	243	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	369	25,632	..	..	..	..	1,865	2,456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	2,211	18,723	..	..	..	..	2,485	3,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	16,943	..	..	..	..	..	10,653	14,957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	261,531	302,383	44,601	42,758	9,358	11,294	10,653	14,957	3,035	6,523	55,138	17,242	20,395	777	26,244	319,821	4,36,732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

^a Increase is due to pottas having been granted for Asalmihna lands and to the inclusion of lands classed hitherto under miscellaneous.

^b This chiefly represents the assessment of tank-bed lands purchased by private individuals.

^c The increase is due to inclusion of lands purchased by private individuals at sales of tank-bed lands and to the enhancement of the assessment of lands under the Sangam project.

^d The decrease in extent and the increase in assessment are due to the large relinquishment of poor lands for which ekal pottas were given in the previous year and to the grant of ekal pottas during the year for highly assessed lands.

^e The variations are due to the transfer of certain villages from the Bellary taluk of the Bellary district to the Dharmavaram taluk of the Anantapur district.

^f The decrease is due to the deduction of ekal lands in Kodalkanal Sub-division erroneously included in last year's holding.

^g The decrease occurs chiefly in respect of lands taken up under the Waste Land and Supplemental rules and is due to the corresponding decreases in the number of sales and in the extent sold.

^h The increase is due mainly to the transfer of lands from Izara (rented) to Ayen.

ⁱ The increase is due to pottas having been granted for poramboke lands and to the transfer to double crop of lands classed as single crop.

No. 1.—Statement showing the rainfall in each district of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons of 1889-90.

Districts.	SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.		NORTH-EAST MONSOON, OCTOBER TO MARCH.		TOTAL.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. Ganjam ..	18.13	32.38	7.96	27.95	26.09	60.33
2. Vizagapatam ..	25.23	41.19	9.67	12.78	34.90	53.97
3. Godavari ..	21.69	32.44	9.55	14.14	31.24	46.58
4. Kistna ..	18.39	25.65	8.37	11.60	26.76	37.25
5. Nellore ..	11.32	13.33	17.89	15.95	29.21	29.28
6. Cuddapah ..	15.06	20.35	12.46	10.00	27.52	30.35
7. Anantapur ..	13.66	21.67	6.59	11.22	20.25	32.89
8. Bellary ..	15.16	22.92	4.83	7.31	19.99	30.23
9. Kurnool ..	15.14	26.01	5.58	9.60	20.72	35.61
10. Madras ..	17.05	15.22	37.10	24.13	54.15	39.35
11. Chingleput ..	21.52	17.53	33.21	21.37	54.73	38.90
12. North Arcot ..	20.12	23.07	18.32	16.46	38.44	39.53
13. South Arcot ..	20.92	20.73	27.23	12.82	48.15	33.55
14. Tanjore ..	15.39	19.90	31.66	17.38	47.05	37.28
15. Trichinopoly ..	14.28	19.27	14.40	14.29	28.68	33.56
16. Madura ..	9.08	17.62	21.87	11.56	30.95	29.18
17. Tinnevely ..	7.09	10.38	30.16	12.95	37.25	23.33
18. Coimbatore ..	11.07	18.10	9.23	9.81	20.40	27.91
19. Nilgiris ..	44.23	56.05	17.53	24.76	61.76	80.81
20. Salem ..	18.36	25.84	11.62	10.63	29.98	36.47
21. South Canara ..	136.97	152.56	10.40	16.66	147.37	169.22
22. Malabar ..	117.34	108.85	11.84	19.04	129.18	127.89
Average ..	25.52	32.37	15.18	14.67	40.70	47.04

No. 2.—Statement showing the mortality in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1299 (1889-90).

Districts.	Population of villages from which returns were received.	CAUSE OF DEATH.						Ratio per mille of population.
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Other diseases.	Total.	
1. Ganjam ..	1,109,004	2,960	1,330	16,706	514	4,252	25,762	23.22
2. Vizagapatam ..	1,498,561	3,842	828	26,477	556	2,729	34,432	22.97
3. Godavari ..	1,790,850	5,660	1,080	19,152	881	15,380	42,153	23.53
4. Kistna ..	1,548,355	2,824	714	17,146	514	19,195	40,393	26.08
5. Nellore ..	1,219,883	1,470	375	8,813	722	8,434	19,814	16.24
6. Cuddapah ..	1,120,714	145	1,804	19,679	643	4,191	26,462	23.61
7. Anantapur ..	1,336,017	430	1,077	3,844	297	10,708	16,356	29.00
8. Bellary ..	678,464	219	871	7,910	793	11,678	22,392	30.41
9. Kurnool ..	978,524	536	536	15,741	322	3,816	20,634	38.35
10. Madras ..	389,984	81	53	4,285	2,368	8,169	14,956	24.63
11. Chingleput ..	978,524	536	662	6,342	3,250	13,312	24,102	26.30
12. North Arcot ..	1,822,312	2,637	2,518	17,249	1,448	16,795	40,647	22.04
13. South Arcot ..	1,815,916	3,503	6,908	14,516	1,188	21,177	47,292	26.04
14. Tanjore ..	2,129,538	5,397	1,943	3,906	1,453	36,758	49,457	23.22
15. Trichinopoly ..	1,214,485	2,880	551	7,382	644	18,611	30,068	24.75
16. Madura ..	1,293,829	6,907	734	9,045	1,330	15,480	33,496	25.88
17. Tinnevely ..	1,699,056	3,080	411	6,121	1,504	26,478	37,594	22.12
18. Coimbatore ..	1,657,144	4,147	724	15,918	1,426	16,436	38,651	23.32
19. Nilgiris ..	88,324	11	41	1,356	115	422	1,945	22.02
20. Salem ..	1,592,274	3,211	1,291	19,118	887	16,035	40,542	25.45
21. South Canara ..	955,595	..	77	8,223	1,745	11,871	21,916	22.93
22. Malabar ..	2,351,152	1,880	407	18,581	4,062	13,626	38,566	16.39
Total ..	28,289,981	52,960	24,935	267,510	26,662	295,553	667,620	23.59

No. 3.—Statement showing the average retail prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1299.

Districts.	Paddy, 1st sort.			Paddy, 2nd sort.			Horse-grain.			Cholum.			Cumbu.			Ragi.		
	Average of five years ending fasli 1298.			Average of five years ending fasli 1298.			Average of five years ending fasli 1298.			Average of five years ending fasli 1298.			Average of five years ending fasli 1298.			Average of five years ending fasli 1298.		
	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1299.
1. Ganjam	29-0	22-2	25-4	31-1	23-6	27-4	32-6	29-3	24-0	26-7	20-3	21-4	31-2	24-5	29-3	28-3	20-8	24-9
2. Vizagapatam	24-9	21-7	25-1	27-0	23-1	25-8	32-5	25-2	27-8	25-0	22-1	21-0	28-2	23-4	28-8	27-0	22-5	26-2
3. Godavari	24-6	24-5	24-4	25-6	25-1	25-4	29-5	23-6	28-1	26-3	26-4	27-4	26-7	24-6	29-3	28-6	25-5	27-3
4. Kistna	23-9	23-8	22-4	25-6	25-5	24-0	25-1	20-1	20-4	22-3	22-1	21-8	22-3	20-7	22-0	29-2	25-3	27-6
5. Nellore	23-3	23-4	22-0	25-6	25-5	24-1	25-5	19-7	19-6	24-5	22-8	23-1	23-4	21-2	21-8	28-9	26-8	26-3
6. Cuddapah	24-1	23-9	23-0	27-1	27-4	26-0	25-7	22-8	20-9	28-3	29-2	30-4	28-9	28-5	28-3	32-4	33-1	33-3
7. Anantapur	23-5	24-7	23-8	25-6	26-8	25-8	30-6	27-7	23-1	29-6	31-1	32-5	26-4	26-9	26-7	32-8	35-4	36-0
8. Bellary	21-1	21-0	19-9	23-6	23-3	21-8	28-0	25-5	21-4	28-7	30-4	28-4	24-5	23-7	23-9	34-4	39-3	36-7
9. Kurnool	21-3	20-8	19-6	23-9	23-2	22-0	24-5	21-7	20-1	27-3	25-9	27-7	22-7	20-0	21-8	28-6	27-4	28-6
10. Madras	23-0	23-6	19-8	24-1	24-7	20-6	23-4	21-8	17-9	21-5	23-0	19-8	22-6	23-8	19-3	27-0	27-1	26-2
11. Chingleput	25-8	26-6	20-8	28-0	29-3	22-5	24-2	20-2	16-4	21-3	27-2	26-7	26-1	26-2	17-5	27-3	28-4	26-2
12. North Arcot	26-0	26-9	23-5	28-3	29-3	25-4	24-2	23-0	18-0	27-5	27-2	26-7	26-1	26-2	24-7	31-4	32-7	30-3
13. South Arcot	24-6	25-6	21-1	27-0	28-5	23-2	23-9	22-7	19-4	29-6	26-5	23-5	28-1	27-3	23-3	28-6	27-9	24-6
14. Tanjore	23-7	24-3	20-2	26-5	26-8	22-3	22-0	21-8	18-1	25-1	26-1	19-5	24-8	24-7	22-9	27-4	27-8	24-4
15. Trichinopoly	24-1	24-1	21-1	26-1	26-0	22-5	23-6	23-7	20-3	35-1	31-5	29-3	26-0	26-8	23-7	28-1	27-8	25-9
16. Madura	22-3	21-9	19-6	24-9	24-6	21-9	26-5	27-2	23-1	29-7	27-6	23-4	25-8	24-7	21-8	27-7	27-2	24-9
17. Tinnevely	19-7	20-5	17-4	21-9	22-4	18-9	23-7	24-0	22-0	22-1	22-1	22-8	20-1	20-4	17-4	24-8	26-2	22-1
18. Coimbatore	21-3	20-6	19-3	23-7	23-1	21-2	27-9	27-9	21-1	22-1	22-1	22-8	26-0	26-2	26-8	27-8	28-3	29-0
19. Nilgiris	12-2	..	..	14-3	* 15-3	13-6	22-8	* 21-3	16-4	21-6	* 20-9	21-2	17-0	* 16-3	16-3	22-7	* 21-6	22-4
20. Salem	23-3	22-7	20-4	25-8	25-1	22-8	29-1	28-0	22-1	27-0	25-0	25-8	26-8	25-5	26-2	31-2	31-2	31-2
21. South Canara	21-2	21-0	20-0	22-9	22-6	21-2	18-4	18-1	14-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	21-6	22-8	21-4
22. Malabar	22-7	22-5	20-4	24-7	24-7	22-3	23-0	23-4	17-6	..	..	..	..	..	..	24-4	26-2	25-8
Average ..	23-6	23-7	21-6	25-6	25-8	23-5	25-7	* 23-8	20-7	26-2	* 25-9	25-6	25-4	24-6	24-4	28-5	28-6	27-9

* Since corrected.

No. 4.—Comparative statement of prices of food-grains for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

Districts.	PADDY PER GARCE.		Cholum or javari per garce.	Cumbu or bajara per garce.	Ragi per garce.	Horse-grain per garce.	Varagu per garce.
	First sort.	Second sort.					
1. Ganjam	RS. 141	RS. 131	RS. 214	RS. 144	RS. 175	RS. 207	RS. ..
2. Vizagapatam	143	139	191	146	166	179	..
3. Godavari	147	141	167	144	159	215	151
4. Kistna	160	149	211	191	158	244	165
5. Nellore	163	149	198	193	166	253	132
6. Cuddapah	156	138	151	149	131	238	101
7. Anantapur	151	139	141	158	121	215	..
8. Bellary	180	165	161	176	119	232	..
9. Kurnool	182	163	166	194	153	247	135
10. Madras	181	174	232	218	166	278	..
11. Chingleput	172	159	246	241	166	304	334
12. North Arcot	152	141	171	170	144	276	112
13. South Arcot	170	154	195	180	177	256	98
14. Tanjore	177	160	235	184	178	274	96
15. Trichinopoly	169	159	156	177	168	245	102
16. Madura	182	164	195	193	175	215	124
17. Tinnevely	205	189	217	242	197	226	140
18. Coimbatore	186	169	201	157	150	235	149
19. Nilgiris	..	263	216	258	195	304	..
20. Salem	176	157	178	161	140	225	131
21. South Canara	179	169	..	..	203	346	..
22. Malabar	176	160	..	..	169	282	..
Average ..	166	152	179	172	156	241	130

N.B.—The average price in garce for the whole Presidency has been deduced directly from the average price in seers of 80 tolas.

No. 5.—Statement showing the prices of food-grains in fasli 1299 (1889-90) compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts of the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	PADDY, 1ST AND 2ND SORT.			CHOLAM.			CUMBU.			RAGI.			VARAGU.		
	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.
Godavari	72	144	167	84	167	167	60	144	144	66	159	159	..	..	..
Krishna	90	155	211	95	211	211	70	191	191	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masulipatam portion	100	132	179	112	179	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur portion	107	156	198	129	198	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	126	147	151	139	151	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	110	168	162	105	162	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	120	156	144	125	144	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattikonda	120	147	130	139	130	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbum and Markapur	126	147	130	139	130	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koilkuntla taluk	105	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	166	145	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot— Cuddalore, Villupuram, Tin- diavanam and Tiruvannā- malai taluks	108	162	..	..	..	..	123	180	153	..	..	..	80	98	84
Chidambaram taluk	72	171	157	117	218	201	93	188	173	..	194	179	52	Not given.	102
Trichinopoly	67	164	131	100	156	125	83	177	142	..	168	135	50	..	..
Tinnevely	108	167	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	99	167	147	112	178	146	96	161	132	..	140	115	..	..	..
Ganjam	80	136	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	153	..	..	..
Coimbatore	125½	178	160	139	201	181	104	157	141	105	175	153	..	..	..
North Arcot	95	147	132	115	170	150	115	170	153	126	144	130	75	112	101
Madura	123½	173	173	103	195	193	114	193	193	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatnam	105	141	120	..	..	..	114	146	124	126	166	141	..	..	..

NOTE (1).—The Koilkuntla rate should be compared with the market price of the Cuddapah district.

(2).—The prices entered against Cuddalore, &c., taluks are those for the whole district. So are the prices entered against Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur.

(3). The wholesale prices against Cuddapah district, Koilkuntla and Kurnool proper are the prices for the ryots selling months, that is, the period adopted as the basis of the commutation rate, but the market prices entered against them are the averages for the year.

No. 6.—Statement showing the causes of the variations in the permanently-settled revenue of fasli 1299 (1889-90) compared with that of fasli 1298 (1888-89).

Districts.	Estates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Ganjam	Humma	RS. A. P. 5 7 2	RS. A. P. 5 7 2	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for the salt peons' lines at Tolo-Humma.
	Kollakote	..	0 10 7	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for the fish-curing yards.
	Birdi	..	1 1 11	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	Paloor	..	1 8 3	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	Raghunadapur	..	1 2 6	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
Vizagapatnam	Total	..	9 14 5	..
	Vizianagrum	..	16 4 9	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	.. ..	..	44 5 9	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	.. ..	..	7 6 2	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	.. ..	..	5 0 0	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
Vizagapatnam	Madgole	..	0 12 9	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	Kurapur	..	1 13 8	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	Do.	..	30 5 6	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	Anakapalle Koruprole	..	2 1 7	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	.. ..	..	22 8 11	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
Godavari	Godicherla	..	3 1 7	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	Do.	..	4 10 5	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	Bobbili	..	2 0 7	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	Total	..	147 6 8	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	Kapileswarapuram	..	7 12 2	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
Godavari	Vegayannapeta	..	0 6 5	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	Chinnamiddipalle	..	10 7 4	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	Gopalapuram	..	3 1 6	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	Do.	..	0 6 0	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
	Anantavaram	..	8 3 6	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
Godavari	Nidadavol	..	4 9 7	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for a road.
		..	..	..
		..	..	..
		..	..	..
		..	..	..

Board's Proceedings, dated 16th May 1889, M.S. No. 2913, L.R.

Do. " 20th Jan. 1890, " " 321, "

Do. " 3rd May, " " 2738, "

Do. " 16th July, 1889, " " 4269, "

Do. " 22nd " " " 4389, "

Do. " 22nd " " " 4400, "

Do. " 25th " " " 4473, "

Do. " 18th Sept. " " 5653, "

Do. " 25th Oct. " " 6467, "

Do. " 16th July, " " 4269, "

Do. " 22nd " " " 4411, "

Do. " 25th Oct. " " 6465, "

Do. " 22nd July " " 4395, "

Do. " 20th Nov. " " 7073, "

Do. " 20th " " " 7066, "

Do. " 25th July " " 4469, "

Do. " 18th Sept. 1886, " " 7008, "

Do. " 29th July 1885, " " 6885, "

Do. " 31st " 1888, " " 4614, "

Do. " 23rd Aug. " " 5082, "

Do. " 3rd April 1889, " " 2035, "

No. 6.—Statement showing the causes of the variations in the permanently settled revenue of fasli 1299 (1889-90) compared with that of fasli 1298 (1888-89)—*cont.*

Districts.	Estates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Godavari— <i>cont.</i>	Pamalelu Mutta ..	RS. A. P. 25 0 0	On account of reduction of Katibadi with reference to Government Order quoted.	G.O., dated 27th Jan. 1890, No. 114, Judicial Department.
	Kakuru Mutta ..	2 0 0	On account of the addition made to the peishush of the mittah with reference to Government Order quoted.	" " 21st " 1881, " 118, "
	Gutala Estate ..	7 3 10	Reduction of peishush on account of lands taken up for public purposes.	Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd Apr. 1889, Mis. No. 2028, L.R.
	Polavaram and Pattisam Estates.	19 13 4	Addition of assessment on lands belonging to certain rioters lapsed to Government.	G.O., dated 15th May 1886, No. 350, Revenue Department.
	Pithapuram ..	56 0 5	Reduction of peishush on account of lands taken up for public purposes.	
Kistna ..	Rajahmundry ..	1 0 0	Deduction of the amount erroneously added in fasli 1298.	
	Total ..	21 13 4	124 2 9	
	Net decrease ..	..	102 5 5	
	Devarakota zemindari ..	20 2 7	Reduction of peishush on account of lands taken up for public purposes.	Board's Proceedings, dated 13th Dec. 1889, Mis. No. 7673, L.R.
	Telepore Estate ..	7 1 11	lands taken up for public purposes.	and 30th Apr. 1890, Mis. No. 2678, L.R., respectively.
Nellore ..	Chevvendra Mutta ..	43 8 4	Reduction of peishush on account of lands taken up for public purposes.	Board's Proceedings, dated 17th Mar. 1890, Mis. No. 1806, L.R.
	Total ..	70 12 10	Do. " 20th Jan. " " 354, "	
	Chundi Estate ..	392 4 7	Reduction of peishush on account of the relinquishment of the minor inams in the estate.	Do. " 2nd June " " 3354, "
	Venkatagiri zemindari ..	2 9 9	Reduction of peishush on account of lands taken up for public purposes.	Do. " 16th July 1889, " " 4283, "
	Total ..	394 14 4		
Chingleput ..	Adayar ..	0 9 0	Reduction of peishush on account of lands taken up for public purposes.	Do. " 15th Feb. " " 960, "
	Karunguli ..	1 14 11	Increase due to the transfer of an inam to the Zemindar of Vilambur on two-thirds of the assessment (Rs. 6-2-11).	Do. " 6th Dec. " " 7475, "
	Vilambur ..	4 2 0		
	Total ..	4 2 0	2 7 11	
	Net increase ..	1 10 1	..	
Madura ..	Ramnad Zemindari ..	0 1 2	Reduction of peishush on account of lands taken up for public purposes.	Do. " 1st Oct. " " 5919, "
	Do. ..	2 6 7	Reduction of peishush on account of lands taken up for the extension of village site.	Do. " 6th Nov. " " 6793, L.R.
	Total ..	..	2 7 9	

No. 6.—Statement showing the causes of the variations in the permanently-settled revenue of fasli 1299 (1889-90) compared with that of fasli 1298 (1888-89)—*cont.*

Districts.	Estates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Tinnevely ..	Sivagiri Zemindari ..	RS. A. P. 34,544 0 0	Decrease due to the June list of peishush having been shown for Sivagiri zemindari, in the demand of fasli 1300, as it was due only in July.	Board's Proceedings, dated 21st Oct. 1889, Mis. No. 6409, L.R.
Salem ..	• ..	16 0 0	The decrease of Rs. 16 is due to a quit-rent of Rs. 16-5-0 which was till the last fasli included in the peishush of Nainargaram Mitta being deducted from the sum and collected directly by Government.	
	Total ..	..	34,560 0 0	
	Pananigulam ..	2 14 7	..	Do. " 31st May " " 3194, "
	Papayakanahalli ..	2 2 9	..	
	Sukkurahalli ..	4 15 1	..	
	Marandahalli ..	3 15 6	..	
	Elmichinahalli ..	2 15 8	10 14 3	Do. " 21st June " " 3663, "
	Avathuvadi ..	..	0 9 7	
	Kamminnallur ..	..	2 4 3	
	Vaniyapatti ..	..	4 13 11	Do. " 12th July " " 4223, "
	Ananthoor ..	..	1 12 8	
	Tiruvananthi ..	..	5 3 9	Do. " 12th Oct. " " 6165, "
	Namakal ..	..	..	
	Total ..	16 15 7	25 10 5	
	Net decrease ..	..	8 10 10	
	Grand Total ..	42 14 11	35,337 12 1	
	Net decrease ..	..	35,294 13 2	

No. 7 Statement.—showing the approximate Area and Revenue of the Zemindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

Districts.	Name of zemindaris.	AREA AS PER CENSUS RETURN OF 1881.			Estimated revenue realized by Zemindars for fasli 1299 (1889-90).	Peishcush payable to Government in fasli 1299.
		Cultivated and cultivable.	Uncultivated.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjam ..	Parlakimedi ..	ACS. 227,200	ACS. 40,800	ACS. 268,000	RS. 4,56,947	RS. 87,823
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagrum ..	384,000	81,280	465,280	14,81,608	4,95,698
	Bobbili ..	65,280	12,160	77,440	3,37,395	89,665
Godavari ..	Pithapuram ..	157,120	49,280	206,400	8,43,130	2,48,281
	Nidadavol and Baharzalli.	122,880	18,560	141,440	3,40,735	1,14,791
Kistna ..	Devarakot ..	89,600	28,160	117,760	1,73,950	79,812
Nellore ..	Venkatagiri ..	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	9,45,954	3,73,874
	Karvetnagar ..	218,880	222,720	441,600	8,33,212	1,73,913
North Arcot ..	Kalahasti in North Arcot.	125,640	245,120	370,760	5,37,220	1,73,812
	Do. in Nellore ..	239,360	166,400	405,760	7,80,829	3,13,995
Madura ..	Ramnad ..	586,880	158,720	745,600	7,19,460	2,57,430
	Sivaganga ..	232,960	137,600	370,560	2,99,006	88,349
Tinnevely ..	Etaiyapuram ..	..	..	..	7,996,640	83,37,366
	All other estates ..	..	..	..	..	25,27,132
	Jeypore ..	..	..	..	..	16,000
	Total ..	3,213,760	1,562,080	19,085,910	1,60,86,812	50,40,575

* This area is not even approximately correct.

† As given by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey (vide Board's Proceedings, dated 14th July 1882, Mis. No. 4998).

NOTE (1).—Area according to the census of 1881 is not available for Etaiyapuram zemindari.

(2).—Figure in column 6 is not very accurate, as land-cess B. statements have not been received from several districts, and some of those that have been received do not give details for each estate.

No. 8.—Statement showing the variations in the quit-rents payable by inam villages in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

	RS.
Increase due to—	
(1) The transfer of certain resumed inam villages in Pattukota taluk to the head of inam under a High Court decree (G.O., dated 2nd April 1889, No. 253) ..	176
(2) The addition of the lapsed shares of two share holders in Vellakkuttai Jagir, Salem district, to the rest with increased quit-rent ..	112
Total ...	288
Decrease due to—	
(3) The reduction of quit-rent on lands taken up for public purposes ..	252
(4) The reduction of the quit-rent on an inam incorporated with Government lands ..	6
(5) The reduction of quit-rent on lands relinquished ..	58
(6) Do. do. on the shrotriem village of Alambarai in the Madurantakum taluk which was sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by Government during the year...	278
(7) The transfer to Land Revenue, Miscellaneous, of quit-rent on minor inams in whole inam villages, the proprietors of which were unwilling to collect the quit-rent on the prescribed commission ..	441
(8) The discontinuance of Kaval fees levied in addition to quit-rent in certain villages of the Chidambaram taluk ..	140
The correction of errors ..	22
Total ...	1,197
Net decrease ...	909

N.B.—The above excludes two villages with quit-rent of Rs. 284, transferred from Bellary to Anantapur.

No. 9.—Statement showing the number of villages settled and pattas issued by Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

Districts.	1	TOTAL.												LAST FASLI.			
		SETTLED BY HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.						SETTLED BY DEPUTY COLLECTORS.						DISTRIBUTION OF PATTAS.			
		No. of villages.			No. of pattas.			No. of villages.			No. of pattas.			No. of taluks.			
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Quit-rent bills issued every year are not shown in this table paragraph 7 of G.O., dated 3rd April 1874, No. 785.

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings, Cultivation and Settlement in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

Districts.	Number of ryotwari villages.	RYOTS' HOLDINGS.										DEDUCT LANDS GIVEN UP OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HEADS.									
		DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.		DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.		DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.			
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								
1. Ganjam ..	1,244	ACS. 202,766	RS. 2,40,730	ACS. 159,632	RS. 5,10,342	ACS. 362,388	RS. 7,51,072	ACS. 3,184	RS. 4,014	ACS. 3,659	RS. 12,819	ACS. 7,043	RS. 16,833								
2. Vizagapatam ..	176	66,264	72,707	27,338	1,43,906	93,652	2,16,613	6,485	7,540	283	1,745	6,768	9,285								
3. Godavari ..	866	452,973	6,46,711	356,252	21,32,259	809,225	27,78,570	25,307	46,382	17,037	1,30,708	42,344	1,77,090								
4. Kistna ..	1,141	1,645,352	24,17,037	259,780	15,12,736	1,905,132	39,29,773	54,582	77,825	17,378	97,120	71,960	1,74,945								
5. Nellore ..	596	769,926	8,84,659	190,610	10,38,510	960,536	19,23,169	20,073	29,733	4,909	25,583	24,982	46,316								
6. Cuddapah ..	1,076	1,089,876	8,55,221	118,298	7,35,659	1,208,084	15,90,880	47,908	23,202	2,707	16,357	50,615	39,559								
7. Anantapur ..	845	872,901	4,07,357	77,625	3,52,728	950,526	7,60,085	69,892	20,194	3,012	13,562	72,904	33,756								
8. Bellary ..	1,431	1,362,004	9,87,562	35,683	2,00,381	1,397,687	11,87,943	47,560	32,798	1,773	8,462	49,333	41,260								
9. Kurnool ..	700	1,110,173	10,64,156	26,914	1,71,856	1,137,087	12,36,012	28,129	21,466	788	4,864	28,917	26,330								
10. Madras ..	21	17	30	18	46	35	76	..	..	..	..	..	..								
11. Chingleput ..	1,473	266,059	2,94,005	343,781	12,34,435	609,840	15,28,440	10,986	11,638	10,515	36,934	21,501	48,572								
12. North Arcot ..	1,686	539,586	6,53,900	245,510	13,49,948	785,096	20,03,848	18,574	19,776	5,069	25,212	23,643	44,988								
13. South Arcot ..	2,821	1,055,854	16,96,247	315,480	16,61,113	1,371,334	33,57,360	31,867	72,885	6,450	33,837	38,317	1,06,722								
14. Tanjore ..	2,419	282,869	3,36,907	791,626	38,10,185	1,074,495	41,47,092	9,001	11,741	28,931	1,30,016	37,932	1,50,757								
15. Trichinopoly ..	1,246	875,025	7,88,314	137,948	6,33,181	1,012,973	14,21,495	20,699	19,129	2,323	10,019	23,022	29,148								
16. Madras ..	725	815,038	8,96,765	165,628	7,23,229	980,666	16,24,994	20,388	20,548	2,966	13,683	23,354	34,231								
17. Tinnevely ..	886	1,234,708	9,09,344	197,530	16,90,203	1,432,238	25,99,547	37,307	27,326	8,144	65,011	45,451	92,337								
18. Coimbatore ..	1,496	2,262,215	20,98,943	86,309	6,40,725	2,348,624	27,39,668	54,973	52,946	2,473	18,765	57,446	71,701								
19. Nilgiris ..	48	179,588	1,17,440	7,404	15,535	186,992	1,33,975	7,426	5,404	573	1,145	7,999	6,549								
20. Salem ..	2,807	1,117,803	12,34,172	97,052	5,33,710	1,214,855	17,69,882	43,022	43,074	3,437	17,787	46,459	60,801								
21. South Canara ..	1,284	..	..	..	..	..	13,77,252	..	..	..	..	..	992								
22. Malabar ..	436	463,033	6,71,918	418,731	12,23,385	881,764	18,94,303	70,809	55,696	8,503	16,689	79,312	72,385								
Total ..	25,373	16,664,130	1,72,74,125	4,059,099	2,03,20,072	20,723,229	3,89,71,449	628,172	5,94,317	131,130	6,89,308	759,302	12,84,617								

* The difference is due to the correction of errors in the accounts of the last fasli.

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings, Cultivation and Settlement in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1299 (1889-90)—*cont.*

Districts.	REMAINDER.										LANDS TAKEN UP OR TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER HEADS.									
	DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.		DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.		DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26								
1. Ganjam ..	ACS. 199,582	RS. 2,36,716	ACS. 155,763	RS. 4,97,523	ACS. 355,345	RS. 7,34,259	ACS. 3,673	RS. 4,695	ACS. 3,823	RS. 12,505	ACS. 7,496	RS. 17,200								
2. Vizagapatam ..	59,779	65,167	27,105	1,42,161	86,884	2,07,328	14,085	6,860	5,629	36,652	19,714	43,512								
3. Godavari ..	427,666	6,00,329	339,215	20,01,551	766,881	26,51,880	32,652	47,223	27,753	1,61,075	60,405	2,08,298								
4. Kistna ..	1,500,770	23,39,212	242,402	14,15,616	1,833,172	37,54,828	55,362	76,542	34,928	1,99,024	90,290	2,75,566								
5. Nellore ..	749,853	8,63,926	185,701	10,12,927	955,554	18,76,852	35,791	34,612	8,487	48,809	44,278	83,511								
6. Cuddapah ..	1,041,968	8,32,019	115,501	7,19,302	1,157,469	15,51,321	58,968	34,892	3,720	22,078	62,688	56,970								
7. Anantapur ..	803,009	3,87,163	74,613	3,39,166	877,622	7,26,329	76,500	24,383	4,121	18,205	80,681	42,688								
8. Bellary ..	1,314,444	954,764	33,910	1,91,919	1,348,354	11,46,683	98,450	75,517	1,638	8,476	100,088	83,993								
9. Kurnool ..	1,082,044	10,42,690	26,126	1,06,992	1,108,170	12,09,582	51,094	39,015	960	5,758	52,054	40,773								
10. Madras ..	17	30	18	46	35	76	..	..	..	..	..	..								
11. Chingleput ..	255,073	2,82,367	333,266	11,97,501	588,339	14,79,868	15,915	17,022	13,657	43,991	28,972	61,013								
12. North Arcot ..	521,012	6,34,124	240,441	13,24,736	761,453	19,58,860	26,452	27,444	5,819	26,652	32,271	56,106								
13. South Arcot ..	1,023,987	16,23,362	309,030	16,27,276	1,333,017	33,50,638	50,326	72,896	12,624	62,702	62,950	1,35,598								
14. Tanjore ..	273,868	3,25,166	762,695	36,71,169	1,036,563	33,96,355	11,093	12,413	29,947	1,43,226	41,040	1,53,639								
15. Trichinopoly ..	894,326	7,09,185	135,625	6,23,162	999,951	13,92,347	29,120	26,203	2,399	19,635	31,519	36,738								
16. Madras ..	794,650	8,76,217	162,662	7,14,546	1,356,787	25,07,210	51,815	35,591	8,389	67,845	60,404	1,03,436								
17. Tinnevely ..	1,197,401	8,82,018	189,386	16,25,192	1,386,787	26,07,210	70,869	65,472	2,651	20,212	73,520	85,684								
18. Coimbatore ..	2,207,342	20,45,997	83,836	6,21,970	2,291,178	26,67,967	27,556	9,369	176	334	27,732	9,763								
19. Nilgiris ..	172,162	1,12,086	6,831	14,390	178,993	1,26,426	66,666	64,994	3,888	18,852	70,354	83,846								
20. Salem ..	1,074,781	11,91,098	93,615	5,17,923	1,168,396	17,09,021	86,897	72,287	5,921	15,637	92,918	87,924								
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	13,76,260	..	..	..	..	..	..								
22. Malabar ..	392,224	6,16,222	410,228	12,05,696	802,452	18,21,918	800,264	7,79,244	178,859	9,39,025	1,079,123	17,21,349								
Total ..	16,035,958	1,66,79,808	3,927,969	1,96,30,764	19,963,927	3,76,86,832	900,264	7,79,244	178,859	9,39,025	1,079,123	17,21,349								

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings, Cultivation and Settlement in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1299 (1889-90)—cont.

Districts.	TOTAL HOLDINGS.						WASTE REMITTED.					
	Dry.			Wet.			Dry.			Wet.		
	Extent.		Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1. Ganjam ..	ACS. 203,255	RS. 2,41,411	ACS. 159,586	RS. 5,10,028	ACS. 362,841	RS. 7,51,439	ACS. ..	RS. ..	ACS. 247	RS. 435	ACS. 247	RS. 435
2. Vizagapatam ..	73,864	72,027	32,734	1,78,813	106,598	2,50,840	..	..	25	78	25	78
3. Godavari ..	460,318	6,47,552	266,968	* 21,62,656	827,286	28,10,178	..	..	2,070	6,742	2,070	6,742
4. Kistna ..	1,646,132	24,15,754	277,330	† 16,14,640	1,023,462	40,30,394	..	..	6,811	31,563	6,811	31,563
5. Nellore ..	785,644	8,98,558	194,188	10,61,826	979,832	19,60,364	..	71	12,230	59,508	12,300	59,579
6. Cuddapah ..	1,100,936	8,66,911	119,221	7,41,380	1,220,157	16,08,291	..	..	2,743	13,539	2,743	13,539
7. Anantapur ..	879,569	4,11,546	78,734	3,57,471	958,303	7,69,017	..	..	2,172	10,283	2,172	10,283
8. Bellary ..	1,412,894	10,30,281	35,548	2,00,395	1,448,442	12,30,676	..	..	619	2,781	619	2,781
9. Kurnool ..	1,133,138	10,77,705	27,086	1,72,750	1,160,224	12,50,455	..	..	111	493	111	493
10. Madras ..	17	30	18	46	35	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	270,988	2,99,389	346,323	12,41,492	617,311	15,40,881	108	121	17,317	59,139	17,425	59,260
12. North Arcot ..	547,464	6,61,568	246,260	13,53,398	793,724	20,14,966	..	..	3,789	16,290	3,789	16,290
13. South Arcot ..	1,074,313	16,96,258	821,654	16,89,978	1,395,967	33,56,236	..	..	13,456	66,730	13,456	66,730
14. Tanjore ..	284,961	3,37,579	792,642	38,14,395	1,077,603	41,51,974	..	..	1,684	4,995	1,684	4,995
15. Trichinopoly ..	883,446	7,95,388	138,024	6,33,697	1,021,470	14,29,085	..	..	144	381	144	381
16. Madura ..	831,570	9,12,031	165,591	7,28,803	997,161	16,40,834	..	..	7,798	28,035	7,798	28,035
17. Tinnevely ..	1,249,216	9,17,609	197,975	16,93,037	1,447,191	26,10,646	..	..	13,360	67,427	13,360	67,427
18. Coimbatore ..	2,278,211	21,11,469	86,487	6,42,182	2,364,998	27,53,651	..	..	646	3,809	646	3,809
19. Nilgiris ..	199,718	1,21,405	7,007	14,724	206,725	1,36,129	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Sakm ..	1,141,447	12,56,092	97,303	5,36,775	1,238,750	17,92,867	..	..	905	4,396	905	4,396
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	13,79,340	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	479,121	6,88,509	416,149	12,21,333	895,270	19,09,842	270	406	862	1,188	862	1,188
Total ..	16,936,222	1,74,59,052	4,106,828	2,09,69,789	21,043,050	3,94,08,181	448	598	86,989	3,77,312	87,437	3,84,687

* Includes Rs. 12,33,131 being water-rate on usual wet lands in the Godavari delta.

† Includes Rs. 10,11,688 being water-rate on usual wet lands in the Kistna delta.

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings, Cultivation and Settlement in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1299 (1889-90)—cont.

Districts.	DRY.						WET.					
	Extent.			Assessment.			Extent.			Waste charged.		
	Actual cultivation.		Waste charged.	Total.		Charge for water.	Actual cultivation.		Waste charged.	Total.		Charge for water.
	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1. Ganjam ..	ACS. 188,421	14,834	203,255	RS. 2,41,411	RS. 3,567	ACS. 156,807	ACS. 2,532	ACS. 159,339	RS. 5,09,593	RS. 5,855	..	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	62,345	11,519	73,864	72,027	2,087	32,043	666	32,709	1,78,735	..	..	..
3. Godavari ..	237,790	222,528	460,318	6,47,552	39,871	354,793	10,105	364,898	21,55,884	44,205	..	..
4. Kistna ..	1,294,448	351,684	1,646,132	24,15,754	30,592	265,326	4,993	270,319	15,83,077	5,416	..	..
5. Nellore ..	570,384	215,190	785,574	8,98,467	43,545	173,956	8,002	181,958	10,02,318	30,997	..	..
6. Cuddapah ..	1,020,070	80,866	1,100,936	8,66,911	38,215	107,315	9,163	116,478	7,27,841	36,037	..	..
7. Anantapur ..	768,062	111,507	879,569	4,11,546	49,167	72,760	3,802	76,562	3,47,188	61,587	..	..
8. Bellary ..	1,349,559	63,335	1,412,894	10,30,281	13,632	32,021	2,908	34,929	1,97,614	40,316	..	..
9. Kurnool ..	1,066,370	66,768	1,133,138	10,77,705	17,550	25,854	1,121	26,975	1,72,257	17,334	..	..
10. Madras ..	17	..	17	30	..	18	..	18	46	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	198,692	72,188	270,880	2,99,268	15,243	306,107	22,899	329,006	11,82,353	96,226	..	..
12. North Arcot ..	456,747	90,717	547,464	6,61,568	84,829	230,507	11,964	242,471	13,37,108	1,19,540	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	954,231	120,032	1,074,263	16,96,258	215,709	292,801	15,997	308,798	16,23,248	81,450	..	..
14. Tanjore ..	225,119	59,842	284,961	3,37,579	78,132	752,211	38,747	790,958	38,09,400	1,45,250	..	..
15. Trichinopoly ..	685,921	197,525	883,446	7,95,388	46,976	130,412	7,468	137,880	6,33,316	44,855	..	..
16. Madura ..	724,272	107,298	831,570	9,12,031	9,903	150,695	8,903	158,598	16,25,610	54,233	..	..
17. Tinnevely ..	856,104	393,112	1,249,216	9,17,609	25,985	175,712	2,254	184,615	6,38,373	34,746	..	..
18. Coimbatore ..	1,889,163	389,068	2,278,211	21,11,469	20,926	83,587	2,254	85,841	6,38,373	19,600	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	63,284	136,434	199,718	1,21,405	..	5,981	1,026	7,007	14,724	..	..	..
20. Salem ..	1,027,524	113,923	1,141,447	12,56,092	15,901	88,735	7,663	96,398	5,32,379	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	422,739	56,112	478,851	6,88,103	..	412,764	2,523	415,287	12,20,145	..	..	..
Total ..	14,061,302	2,874,472	16,935,774	1,74,68,464	7,51,830	3,850,105	169,734	4,019,839	2,01,91,977	8,37,647	..	..

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings, Cultivation and Settlement in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1299 (1889-90)—cont.

REMAINDER CHARGED—cont.										
Districts.	TOTAL.					Total of columns 52 and 53.	Deduct other remission as per statement No. 13.	Remainder.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 16.	Total ryotwar demand.
	Extent.		Assessment.		Charge for water.					
	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.	Total.						
1. Ganjam ..	ACS. 345,228	ACS. 17,366	ACS. 362,594	RS. 7,51,004	RS. 9,422	RS. 7,60,426	RS. 30,445	RS. 7,29,981	RS. 88,498	RS. 8,18,479
2. Vizagapatam ..	" 94,388	12,185	106,573	2,50,762	2,087	2,52,849	26,789	2,26,060	2,41,703	4,67,763
3. Godavari ..	592,583	232,633	825,216	28,03,436	84,076	28,87,512	63,260	28,24,252	12,52,291	40,76,543
4. Krishna ..	1,559,974	356,677	1,916,651	39,98,831	36,008	40,34,839	1,01,148	39,33,691	6,97,959	46,31,650
5. Nellore ..	744,340	223,192	967,532	19,00,785	74,542	19,75,327	61,807	19,13,520	2,20,827	21,34,347
6. Cuddapah ..	1,127,385	90,029	1,217,414	15,94,752	74,252	16,69,004	54,454	16,14,550	2,36,401	18,50,951
7. Anantapur ..	840,822	115,309	956,131	7,58,734	1,10,754	8,69,488	13,497	8,55,991	1,18,295	9,74,286
8. Bellary ..	1,381,580	66,243	1,447,823	12,27,895	53,948	12,81,843	29,919	12,51,924	1,57,971	14,09,895
9. Kurnool ..	1,092,224	67,889	1,160,113	12,49,962	34,884	12,84,846	64,479	12,20,367	1,96,453	14,16,820
10. Madras ..	35	..	35	76	..	76	..	76	77,018	77,094
11. Chingleput ..	504,759	95,087	599,846	14,31,621	1,11,469	15,93,090	1,34,754	14,58,336	88,524	15,46,860
12. North Arcot ..	687,254	102,681	789,935	19,98,676	2,04,369	22,03,045	87,953	21,15,092	1,18,324	22,33,416
13. South Arcot ..	1,246,582	135,929	1,382,511	33,19,506	2,97,159	36,16,665	4,05,081	32,10,984	1,75,210	33,86,194
14. Tanjore ..	977,330	98,589	1,075,919	41,46,979	2,23,382	43,70,361	3,18,586	40,51,775	2,01,076	42,52,851
15. Trichinopoly ..	816,333	204,993	1,021,326	14,28,704	91,831	15,20,535	1,52,038	13,68,497	1,12,034	14,80,531
16. Madura ..	874,997	114,396	989,393	16,12,799	64,136	16,76,935	1,12,299	15,64,636	1,03,307	16,67,943
17. Tinnevely ..	1,031,816	402,015	1,433,831	25,43,219	60,731	26,03,950	3,75,741	22,28,209	2,38,664	24,66,873
18. Coimbatore ..	1,972,740	391,312	2,364,052	27,49,842	40,526	27,90,368	66,894	27,23,474	80,150	28,03,624
19. Nilgiris ..	69,265	137,460	206,725	1,36,129	..	1,36,129	3,602	1,32,527	4,747	1,37,274
20. Salem ..	1,116,259	121,586	1,237,845	17,88,471	15,501	18,04,372	1,85,045	16,19,327	1,06,635	17,25,962
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	13,73,063	..	13,73,063	1,35,364	12,37,699	46,807	12,84,506
22. Malabar ..	835,503	58,635	894,138	19,05,248	..	19,08,248	36,335	18,71,913	31,262	19,03,175
Total ..	17,911,407	3,044,206	20,955,613	3,90,23,494	15,89,477	4,06,12,971	24,60,090	3,81,52,881	45,94,156	4,27,47,037

No. 11.—Comparative statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

Districts.	DRY.						WET.					
	LAND.			ASSESSMENT.			LAND.			WET.		
	Fasli 1298.		Fasli 1299.	Comparison.		Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.		Fasli 1299.	Comparison.		Fasli 1299.
	ACS.	ACS.		Increase.	Decrease.		ACS.	ACS.		Increase.	Decrease.	
1. Ganjam ..	202,765	203,255	ACS. 2,41,411	..	..	RS. 681	159,622	159,586	ACS. 159,586	..	..	ACS. 36
2. Vizagapatam ..	66,264	73,804	72,027	..	..	..	27,388	32,734	32,734	5,346	..	..
3. Godavari ..	452,973	460,318	6,47,562	..	..	841	356,252	366,968	366,968	10,716	..	..
4. Krishna ..	1,645,352	1,646,132	24,17,037	..	..	..	259,750	277,330	277,330	17,580	..	..
5. Nellore ..	769,926	785,644	8,84,639	..	..	13,879	190,610	194,188	194,188	3,578	..	..
6. Cuddapah ..	1,089,876	1,100,936	8,66,911	..	..	11,690	118,208	119,221	119,221	1,013	..	..
7. Anantapur ..	872,901	879,569	4,07,357	..	..	4,189	77,625	78,734	78,734	1,109	..	..
8. Bellary ..	1,362,004	1,412,894	9,87,562	..	..	42,719	35,683	35,548	35,548	..	..	135
9. Kurnool ..	1,110,173	1,133,138	10,64,156	..	..	13,549	26,914	27,086	27,086	172	..	..
10. Madras ..	17	17	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	266,059	270,988	2,94,005	..	..	5,384	343,781	346,323	346,323	2,542	..	..
12. North Arcot ..	539,586	547,464	6,53,900	..	..	7,668	245,510	246,200	246,200	750	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	1,055,854	1,074,313	16,96,247	..	..	11	315,480	321,654	321,654	6,174	..	..
14. Tanjore ..	282,869	284,961	3,36,907	..	..	672	791,626	792,642	792,642	1,016	..	..
15. Trichinopoly ..	375,025	383,446	7,86,314	..	..	7,074	137,948	138,024	138,024	76	..	37
16. Madura ..	815,038	831,570	8,96,765	..	..	15,266	165,628	165,591	165,591	..	..	..
17. Tinnevely ..	1,234,708	1,249,216	9,17,609	..	..	8,265	197,550	197,975	197,975	445	..	..
18. Coimbatore ..	2,262,315	2,278,211	20,98,943	..	..	12,526	86,309	86,487	86,487	178	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	179,588	199,718	1,21,405	..	..	3,965	7,404	7,007	7,007	..	..	397
20. Salem ..	1,117,803	1,141,447	12,56,092	..	..	21,920	97,052	97,303	97,303	251	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	463,033	479,121	6,88,509	..	..	16,591	418,731	416,149	416,149	..	..	2,582
Total ..	16,664,130	16,936,222	1,74,59,052	..	..	1,86,890	4,059,099	4,106,828	4,106,828	50,916	..	3,187
Net ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,84,927	..	..	..	47,729	..	..

No. 11.—Comparative statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1299 (1889-90)—cont.

Districts.	WET—cont.										TOTAL.				
	ASSESSMENT.										LAND.				
											ASSESSMENT.				
	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Comparison.		Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Comparison.		Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Comparison.		
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.					Increase.	Decrease.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
1. Ganjam	RS. 5,10,342	RS. 5,10,028	RS. 314	ACS. 362,388	ACS. 362,841	453	ACS. 453	RS. 7,51,072	RS. 7,51,439	367	RS. 367	RS. 367	RS. 367	RS. 367	RS. 367
2. Vizagapatnam	1,43,906	1,78,813	34,907	93,682	106,598	12,916	12,916	2,16,613	2,50,840	34,227	34,227	34,227	34,227	34,227	34,227
3. Godavari	21,32,259	21,62,626	30,367	809,225	827,286	18,061	18,061	27,78,970	28,10,178	31,208	31,208	31,208	31,208	31,208	31,208
4. Krishna	15,12,736	16,14,640	1,01,904	1,965,132	1,923,462	18,330	18,330	39,29,773	40,30,394	1,00,621	1,00,621	1,00,621	1,00,621	1,00,621	1,00,621
5. Nellore	10,38,510	10,61,826	23,316	980,536	979,832	19,296	19,296	19,23,169	19,60,364	37,195	37,195	37,195	37,195	37,195	37,195
6. Cuddapah	7,35,659	7,41,380	5,721	1,208,084	1,220,157	12,073	12,073	15,90,880	16,08,291	17,411	17,411	17,411	17,411	17,411	17,411
7. Anantapur	3,52,728	3,57,471	4,743	950,526	958,303	7,777	7,777	7,60,085	7,69,017	8,932	8,932	8,932	8,932	8,932	8,932
8. Bellary	2,00,381	2,00,395	14	1,397,687	1,448,442	50,755	50,755	11,87,943	12,30,676	42,733	42,733	42,733	42,733	42,733	42,733
9. Kurnool	1,71,856	1,72,750	894	1,137,087	1,160,224	23,137	23,137	12,36,012	12,50,455	14,443	14,443	14,443	14,443	14,443	14,443
10. Madras	46	46	..	35	35	..	..	76	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	12,34,435	12,41,492	7,057	609,840	617,311	7,471	7,471	15,28,440	15,40,881	12,441	12,441	12,441	12,441	12,441	12,441
12. North Arcot	13,49,948	13,53,398	3,450	785,096	793,724	8,628	8,628	20,03,848	20,14,966	11,118	11,118	11,118	11,118	11,118	11,118
13. South Arcot	16,61,113	16,89,978	28,865	1,371,334	1,395,957	24,623	24,623	33,57,360	33,86,236	28,876	28,876	28,876	28,876	28,876	28,876
14. Tanjore	38,10,185	38,14,395	4,210	1,074,495	1,077,603	3,108	3,108	41,47,092	41,51,974	4,882	4,882	4,882	4,882	4,882	4,882
15. Trichinopoly	6,33,181	6,33,697	516	1,012,973	1,021,470	8,497	8,497	14,21,495	14,29,085	7,590	7,590	7,590	7,590	7,590	7,590
16. Madras	7,28,229	7,28,803	574	980,666	997,161	16,495	16,495	16,24,994	16,40,834	15,840	15,840	15,840	15,840	15,840	15,840
17. Tinnevely	16,90,203	16,93,037	2,834	1,432,238	1,447,191	14,953	14,953	25,99,547	26,10,646	11,099	11,099	11,099	11,099	11,099	11,099
18. Coimbatore	6,40,725	6,42,182	1,457	2,348,624	2,364,698	16,074	16,074	27,39,668	27,53,651	13,983	13,983	13,983	13,983	13,983	13,983
19. Nilgiris	15,535	14,724	..	186,992	206,725	19,733	19,733	1,32,975	1,36,129	3,154	3,154	3,154	3,154	3,154	3,154
20. Salem	5,35,710	5,36,775	1,065	1,214,855	1,238,750	23,895	23,895	17,69,882	17,92,867	22,985	22,985	22,985	22,985	22,985	22,985
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,77,252	13,79,340	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088
22. Malabar	12,22,385	12,21,333	..	881,764	895,270	13,506	13,506	18,94,303	19,09,842	15,539	15,539	15,539	15,539	15,539	15,539
Total ..	2,03,20,072	2,05,69,789	2,51,894	20,723,229	21,043,050	319,821	319,821	3,89,71,449	3,94,08,181	4,36,732	4,36,732	4,36,732	4,36,732	4,36,732	4,36,732
Net ..	..	..	2,49,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 11.—Comparative statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1299 (1889-90)—cont.

Districts.	SECOND CROP ASSESSMENT AND CHARGE FOR WATER ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.										TOTAL.					DEDUCT REMISSIONS.				
																WASTE REMISSIONS AS PER COLUMN 38 OF STATEMENT No. 10.				
	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Comparison.		Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Comparison.		Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Comparison.			Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Comparison.		
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.					Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.	
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37								
1. Ganjam	RS. 10,687	RS. 9,422	..	1,265	7,61,759	7,60,861	..	898	33,122	33,435	..	313	RS. 32,687	RS. 32,687	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatnam	3,246	2,087	..	1,159	2,19,859	2,52,927	33,068	..	38,690	78	..	..	38,512	38,512	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Godavari	60,684	84,076	23,392	..	28,94,254	28,94,254	54,000	..	52,648	6,742	..	..	45,906	45,906	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Krishna	32,760	36,008	3,248	..	39,62,533	40,65,402	1,03,869	..	35,820	31,563	..	..	4,257	4,257	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Nellore	72,831	74,542	1,711	..	19,96,000	20,34,906	38,906	..	64,575	59,579	..	..	4,996	4,996	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Cuddapah	59,628	74,252	14,624	..	16,50,508	16,82,543	32,035	..	35,273	13,639	..	..	21,734	21,734	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Anantapur	87,597	1,10,754	23,157	..	8,47,682	8,79,771	32,089	..	26,926	10,283	..	..	16,643	16,643	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Bellary	51,691	63,948	12,257	..	12,39,634	12,84,624	44,990	..	13,637	2,761	..	..	10,856	10,856	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kurnool	17,469	34,884	17,395	..	12,53,501	12,85,339	31,838	..	17,070	493	..	..	16,577	16,577	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	76	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,23,766	1,11,469	..	12,297	16,52,206	16,52,350	144	..	2,666	59,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. North Arcot	2,33,079	2,04,369	..	28,710	22,36,927	22,19,835	..	17,592	2,261	16,290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot	* 4,04,458	2,97,159	..	1,07,299	37,61,818	36,83,395	..	78,423	143	66,730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Tanjore	2,23,563	2,28,382	..	181	43,70,656	43,75,356	4,701	..	4,676	4,995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Trichinopoly	91,046	91,831	785	..	15,12,541	15,20,916	8,375	..	4,688	381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Madras	48,711	64,186	15,475	..	16,73,705	17,04,970	31,265	..	27,726	28,035	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Tinnevely	79,157	60,731	..	18,426	25,78,704	26,71,377	..	7,327	10,352	67,427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Coimbatore	32,906	40,526	7,620	..	27,72,574	27,94,177	21,603	..	10,109	3,809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1,32,975	1,36,129	3,154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	13,996	15,901	1,905	..	17,83,878	18,08,768	24,890	..	28,982	4,396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	13,77,252	13,79,340	2,088	..	5,955	6,277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	..	..	..	..	18,94,303	19,09,842	15,539	..	1,028	1,594	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	16,47,295	15,89,477	1,11,519	1,69,337	4,06,18,744	4,09,97,658	4,83,154	1,04,240	4,16,247	3,84,687	1,95,801	2,27,361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net ..	..	..	..	57,818	..	..	3,75,914	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Since corrected.

No. 11.—Comparative statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1299 (1889-90)—*cont.*

Districts.	REMAINING BERIZ.				ADD MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE AS PER STATEMENT NO. 16.				TOTAL BERIZ.			
	Fasli 1298.		Comparison.		Fasli 1298.		Comparison.		Fasli 1299.		Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.				
	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam ..	4,82,421	7,29,981	2,47,560	..	78,030	88,408	10,468	..	5,60,451	8,18,479	2,58,028	RS.
2. Vizagapatam ..	1,48,841	2,26,060	77,219	..	2,44,948	2,41,703	..	3,245	3,93,769	4,67,763	73,974	..
3. Godavari ..	27,07,902	28,24,252	1,16,290	..	12,22,681	12,62,291	29,610	..	39,30,643	40,76,543	1,45,900	..
4. Kistna ..	38,30,563	39,33,691	1,03,138	..	7,13,899	6,97,935	..	15,940	45,44,432	46,31,650	87,198	..
5. Nellore ..	18,72,488	19,13,520	41,032	..	1,81,003	2,20,827	39,824	..	20,53,491	21,34,347	80,856	..
6. Cuddapah ..	16,53,868	16,14,550	60,684	..	2,31,569	2,36,401	4,832	..	17,86,465	18,50,951	65,516	..
7. Anantapur ..	8,06,268	8,55,091	49,723	..	1,12,203	1,18,295	6,092	..	9,18,471	9,74,286	55,815	..
8. Bellary ..	11,28,499	12,51,924	1,23,425	..	1,71,130	1,97,971	..	13,159	12,99,629	14,09,895	1,10,266	..
9. Kurnool ..	11,46,809	12,20,367	73,558	..	1,79,535	1,96,453	16,918	..	13,26,344	14,16,820	90,476	..
10. Madras ..	76	76	..	..	83,125	77,018	..	6,107	83,201	77,094	6,107	..
11. Chingleput ..	15,75,951	14,58,336	..	1,17,615	1,31,689	88,524	..	43,165	17,07,640	15,46,860	1,60,780	..
12. North Arcot ..	21,30,001	21,15,092	..	84,909	1,09,144	1,18,324	9,180	..	22,53,145	22,33,416	25,729	..
13. South Arcot ..	34,97,331	32,10,984	..	2,86,347	1,46,813	1,75,210	28,397	..	36,44,144	33,86,194	3,57,950	..
14. Tanjore ..	40,66,395	40,51,775	..	14,620	1,91,841	2,01,076	9,255	..	42,58,236	42,52,851	5,385	..
15. Trichinopoly ..	13,54,707	13,68,497	13,790	..	1,31,320	1,12,034	..	19,296	14,80,531	14,80,531	..	..
16. Madura ..	16,46,462	15,64,636	18,174	..	1,07,324	1,03,307	..	4,017	16,53,786	16,37,943	14,157	..
17. Tinnevely ..	23,61,622	22,28,209	..	1,32,413	3,92,202	2,58,604	..	1,53,598	27,53,824	24,66,873	2,86,951	..
18. Coimbatore ..	26,82,216	27,23,474	41,258	..	93,827	80,150	..	13,677	27,76,043	28,03,624	27,581	..
19. Nilgiris ..	1,26,190	1,32,527	6,337	..	5,668	4,747	..	921	1,31,858	1,37,274	5,416	..
20. Salem ..	15,51,579	16,19,327	67,748	..	1,06,066	1,06,635	569	..	16,97,645	17,25,962	28,317	..
21. South Canara ..	12,35,884	12,37,699	1,815	..	43,426	46,807	3,381	..	12,79,310	12,84,506	5,196	..
22. Malabar ..	18,38,995	18,71,913	32,918	..	37,106	31,262	..	5,844	18,76,101	19,03,175	27,074	..
Total ..	3,76,65,116	3,81,52,881	10,74,669	5,86,904	47,14,559	45,94,156	1,58,506	2,78,909	4,23,79,675	4,27,47,037	11,15,770	7,48,408
Net ..	..	..	487,765	..	..	..	..	1,20,403	..	..	3,67,362	..

No. 12.—Statement showing the amount of Land and Village Service Cesses charged and deducted in the several districts for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

Districts.	LAND-CESS IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.			VILLAGE SERVICE-CESS UNDER ACT IV OF 1864 AND MERAS TO VILLAGE SERVANTS LEVIED IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.		
	Amount included in the assessment and then deducted from the beriz.	Amount separately charged.	Total.	Amount included in the assessment and then deducted from the beriz.	Amount separately charged.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	..	57,221	57,221	432	21,914	22,346
2. Vizagapatam	..	78,703	78,703	471	..	471
3. Godávári	30,880	2,93,591	3,24,471	..	2,98,747	2,98,747
4. Kistna	10,588	3,15,661	3,26,249	71,540	3,14,184	3,85,724
5. Nellore	..	1,61,802	1,61,802	..	1,60,104	1,60,104
6. Cuddapah	..	1,64,173	1,64,173	722	1,09,576	1,10,698
7. Anantapur	..	82,514	82,514	705	259	964
8. Bellary	..	1,24,957	1,24,957	531	92,459	92,990
9. Kurnool	17,366	1,36,130	1,53,496	29,703	1,13,382	1,43,085
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	1,17,854	1,17,854	15,727	1,17,781	1,33,508
12. North Arcot	..	1,64,290	1,64,290	29,718	1,64,068	1,93,786
13. South Arcot	587	2,36,984	2,37,571	2,74,931	2,84,865	5,59,796
14. Tanjore	..	2,94,803	2,94,803	2,75,711	..	2,75,711
15. Trichinopoly	29,022	1,03,972	1,32,994	64,037	1,69,875	2,33,912
16. Madura	..	1,21,499	1,21,499	4,412	1,21,680	1,26,092
17. Tinnevely	..	1,81,446	1,81,446	63,585	1,80,182	2,43,767
18. Coimbatore	..	1,96,316	1,96,316	..	1,91,936	1,91,936
19. Nilgiris	..	7,933	7,933	1,608	8,742	10,350
20. Salom	..	1,24,681	1,24,681	1,10,025	1,24,402	2,34,427
21. South Canara	..	1,08,986	1,08,986	33,975	43,878	77,853
22. Malabar	..	2,30,579	2,30,579	..	91,062	91,062
Total ..	88,443	33,94,095	33,92,538	9,77,833	*26,09,496	35,87,329

* This includes the amount charged under Act IV of 1864, as the latter cannot be separately exhibited there being no column provided for it in the revised Manuals.

No. 13.—Statement showing the particulars of remission for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Occasional remissions or those granted at the jamabandi with reference to the state of the season.</i>				
1. Waste remitted	4,16,247	3,84,687	..	31,560
2. Shavi or loss of produce	4,37,012	2,69,294	..	1,67,718
3. Paniboodthy or land flooded and Payamalay or land injured by water	5,208	24,993	19,785	..
4. Tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessments) ..	99,279	57,744	..	41,535
5. Remission of water-rate	2,884	1,480	..	1,404
6. Remission on account of second-crop charge	14,466	6,198	..	8,268
7. Remission granted on wet lands on which crops were raised entirely by means of irrigation from private wells	2,587	2,566	..	21
8. Other remissions	12,633	6,499	..	6,134
Total ..	9,90,316	7,53,461	..	2,36,855
<i>Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent upon season.</i>				
1. Remissions granted on account of heaviness of assessment ..	20,997	20,979	..	18
2. Do. do. of irrigation by lift	88,084	89,771	1,687	..
3. Do. granted under tope rules	6,160	5,903	..	257
4. Do. allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	1,03,482	93,971	..	9,511
5. Remission granted on forest lands taken up for cultivation and on lands taken up under waste land rules for planting cinchona free of assessment for five years on Nilgiris under G.Os., dated 22nd September 1871, No. 1656; 22nd August 1874, No. 1102; 30th October 1883, No. 1349; and 8th March 1884, No. 331	2,360	1,824	..	536
6. Remissions granted on grass lands (Nilgiris)	162	136	..	26
7. Remissions granted on account of labour involved in reclaiming lands	1,767	1,610	..	157
8. Remissions for maintaining irrigation works	12,897	12,754	..	143
9. Cowle remissions	1,132	1,243	111	..
10. Remissions on salt-pans left waste in South Canara district ..	4,996	4,993	..	3
11. Other items	4,347	6,087	1,740	..
Total ..	2,46,384	2,39,271	..	7,113
<i>Items allowed on the collection or from the entire beriz of village.</i>				
1. Share of shrotriem proceeds, &c., and ready-money inams ..	22,387	25,651	3,264	..
2. Allowances to religious institutions—				
(a) Deduction from beriz on account of allowance to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments (G.O., dated 8th October 1878, No. 1625)	* 5,19,738	5,24,970	5,232	..
(b) Deductions made in lieu of land-revenue assignments resumed (Board's Proceedings, dated 8th September 1882, No. 2240)	* 2,08,234	2,07,964	..	270
(c) Deductions on account of compensation for religious service inam lands taken up for Government purposes	1,911	7,344	5,433	..
(d) Fixed allowance to devasthanams annually deducted from the beriz	91	91	..	..
Total ..	7,29,974	7,40,369	10,395	..
3. Allowance to village servants in Bellary	1,850	792	..	1,058
4. Road cess included in the land assessment	88,913	88,443	..	470
5. Fees (meras) and salaries to village servants and village cesses included with land assessment	8,69,432	9,77,833	1,08,401	..
6. Assessment of relinquished village service inam lands less old jodi which was incorporated with ryotwar and transferred to the Village Service fund	4,372	18,957	14,585	..
Total ..	17,16,928	18,52,045	1,35,117	..
Grand Total ..	29,53,628	28,44,777	..	1,08,851

* Since corrected.

No. 14.—Statement showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

Items.	Extent.		Assessment.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Cowle as per last year ...	...	...	* 3,060	...
Free of assessment ...	...	...	+ 22,473	* 3,946
Total ...	25,533	3,946		
Deduct lands brought up to full assessment ...	2,856	2,495		
Do. abandoned ...	3	4		
Total ...	2,859	2,499		
Remainder ...	22,674	1,447		
Add new cowle ...	1,463	2,096		
Free of assessment ...	...	...		
Total ...	1,463	2,096		
Total ...	* 2,694	...	* 3,543	...
	+ 21,443	...		...
Grand Total ...	24,137	3,543		
Deduct remission of road and village cesses included in the land assessment of cowle lands taken up in the Kistna district ...	33	...		
Do. do. of cowle ...	1,243	...		
Net beriz ...	...	2,267		

* Exclusive of kayam cowle.

† Dry lands in Malabar.

No. 15.—Statement showing the average rate of assessment of dry and wet lands in each district for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

Districts.	DRY.			WET.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.
	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1. Ganjam ..	203,255	2,41,411	1 3 0	159,339	5,09,593	3 3 2
2. Vizagapatam ..	73,864	72,027	0 15 7	32,709	1,78,735	5 7 5
3. Godavari ..	460,318	6,47,552	1 6 6	364,898	21,55,884	5 14 6
4. Kistna ..	1,646,132	24,15,754	1 7 5	270,619	15,83,077	5 13 8
5. Nellore ..	785,574	8,98,467	1 2 4	181,958	10,02,318	5 8 2
6. Cuddapah ..	1,100,936	8,66,911	0 12 7	116,478	7,27,841	6 4 0
7. Anantapur ..	879,569	4,11,546	0 7 6	76,562	3,47,188	4 8 7
8. Bellary ..	1,412,894	10,30,281	0 11 8	34,929	1,97,614	5 10 6
9. Kurnool ..	1,133,138	10,77,705	0 15 3	26,975	1,72,257	6 6 2
10. Madras ..	17	30	1 12 3	18	46	2 8 11
11. Chingleput ..	270,880	2,99,268	1 1 8	329,006	11,82,353	3 9 6
12. North Arcot ..	547,464	6,61,568	1 3 4	242,471	13,37,108	6 8 3
13. South Arcot ..	1,074,313	16,96,258	1 9 3	308,198	16,23,248	5 4 3
14. Tanjore ..	284,961	3,37,579	1 2 11	790,958	38,09,400	4 13 1
15. Trichinopoly ..	883,446	7,95,388	0 14 5	137,880	6,33,316	4 9 6
16. Madura ..	831,570	9,12,031	1 1 7	157,793	7,00,768	4 7 1
17. Tinnevely ..	1,249,216	9,17,609	0 11 9	184,615	16,25,610	8 12 11
18. Coimbatore ..	2,278,211	21,11,469	0 14 10	85,841	6,35,373	7 7 0
19. Nilgiris ..	199,718	1,21,405	0 9 9	7,007	14,724	2 1 7
20. Salem ..	1,141,447	12,56,092	1 1 7	96,398	5,32,379	5 8 4
21. Malabar ..	478,851	6,88,103	1 7 0	415,287	12,20,145	2 15 0
Total ..	16,935,774	1,74,58,454	1 0 6	4,019,839	2,01,91,977	* 5 0 4

* Includes water-tax on usual wet lands in the deltas.

No. 16.—Comparative statement of Land Revenue Miscellaneous items for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent and jodi on minor, &c., inams ..	18,64,142	21,32,644	2,68,502	...
2. Revenue from rented villages ..	1,56,141	1,55,849	...	292
3. Do. from amani villages ..	2,710	1,091	...	1,619
4. Do. from hill villages ..	48,203	48,796	593	...
5. Rent on islands situated in rivers ..	1,48,626	1,48,533	...	93
6. Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi ..	1,80,450	55,874	...	1,24,576
7. Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted ..	3,01,380	4,64,435	1,63,055	...
8. Concealed cultivation ..	3,452	3,397	...	55
9. Cultivation of poramboke lands ..	1,43,520	1,71,807	28,287	...
10. Tax on trees on unassessed lands ..	73,134	45,763	...	27,371
11. Grazing-tax or grass-rent ..	814	1,668	854	...
12. Rent of gardens and topes ..	52,482	47,963	...	4,519
13. Rent on palmyra-trees ..	1,03,710	1,01,441	...	2,269
14. Rent on fruit-trees ..	8,288	9,883	1,595	...
15. Cultivation of unclaimed inams ..	2,744	2,363	...	381
16. Revenue from reverted inams ..	2,765	2,290	...	475
17. Collections from Village Service inams for offices vacant ..	1,596	1,504	...	92
18. Revenue from sequestered inams ..	2,531	2,713	182	...
19. Revenue from lands assessed at favourable rates ..	5,274	5,287	13	...
20. Chank and pearl fishery-rent ..	1,96,253	26,466	...	1,69,787
21. Chunam shell-rent ..	19,327	19,039	...	288
22. Commission on sale of distrained property attached for arrears of revenue ..	2,879	3,062	183	...
23. Commission on private estates under the Government management ..	34,536	33,354	...	1,182
24. Tax on backyards in excess of the limit allowed ..	9,012	12,199	3,187	...
25. Revenue fines ..	2,261	2,424	163	...
26. Savings and refunds ..	449	722	273	...
27. Excess collection over the demand ..	22,125	21,188	...	937
28. Charge for water on zemindari, inam, &c., villages including the fasaljasti and tirvajasti on inam lands ..	8,03,129	6,17,214	...	1,85,915
29. Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens ..	17,215	17,195	...	20
30. Quit-rent and ground-rent in the town of Madras ..	68,691	69,699	1,008	...
31. Russums collected from zemindaris ..	10,590	10,592	2	...
32. Revenue derived from coir, the produce of Amindevi islands in South Canara ..	27,968	33,323	5,355	...
33. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands, &c. ..	1,28,687	66,215	...	62,472
34. Revenue process service fees ..	29,429	32,899	3,470	...
35. Double water-tax charged on lands irrigated without permission ..	15,512	35,055	19,543	...
36. Revenue deposits forfeit ..	2,302	2,496	194	...
37. Sale-proceeds of trees ..	9,601	15,453	5,852	...
38. Redemption of Government assessment ..	3,015	1,039	...	1,976
39. Other items ..	2,09,616	1,71,221	...	38,396
Total ..	47,14,559	45,94,156	5,02,311	6,22,714
Net ..	...	...	...	1,20,403

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1299.

Districts.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.								BALANCE.			Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of February 1891.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.			Current.			Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
				Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
<i>Permanently-settled and cesses.</i>																
1. Ganjam ..	Rs. 1,49,379	Rs. 4,35,326	Rs. 5,84,705	Rs. 1,24,850	Rs. 3,88,664	Rs. 5,13,514	Rs. 24,529	Rs. 46,662	Rs. 71,191	Rs. 70,307	Rs. 884					
Cesses ..	34,241	1,08,433	1,42,674	24,641	92,618	1,17,259	9,600	25,815	35,415	29,985	5,430					
2. Vizagapatam ..	29,015	9,68,358	9,97,373	28,984	9,41,234	9,70,218	31	27,124	27,155	27,126	29					
Cesses ..	6,939	1,71,537	1,78,476	5,134	1,805	1,77,979	..	497	1,77,476	1,77,476	335					
3. Godavari ..	19,602	7,40,162	7,59,764	19,048	7,27,333	7,46,387	..	538	7,46,925	7,46,387	538					
Cesses ..	4,834	1,71,148	1,78,616	7,402	1,50,060	1,57,462	66	21,988	21,154	20,466	688					
4. Kistna ..	36,925	2,92,176	2,97,010	4,834	2,85,541	2,90,375	..	377	2,90,752	2,90,375	377					
Cesses ..	2,109	1,51,584	1,88,509	36,530	1,09,995	1,42,543	..	45,969	45,966	45,966	1,504					
5. Nellore ..	20,799	3,96,702	3,98,811	1,963	3,95,175	3,97,138	26	1,501	1,501	1,100	547					
Cesses ..	20,799	59,983	80,782	12,889	52,355	65,244	..	7,628	15,538	14,737	801					
6. Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
7. Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
9. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
10. Madras ..	..	Rs. 29	Rs. 454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Cesses ..	..	425	..	29	..	234	..	..	191	..	191					
11. Chingleput ..	..	1,02,166	1,09,546	7,380	..	91,967	..	..	10,199	9,005	1,194					
Cesses ..	7,380	18,919	2,358	..	41	15,617	..	9	2,302	2,173	138					
12. North Arcot ..	91,063	4,76,980	5,68,043	90,908	155	4,76,980	..	..	5,68,043	..	..					
Cesses ..	32,737	1,06,623	1,39,360	32,737	..	1,03,889	..	..	2,734	2,734	..					
13. South Arcot ..	..	8,611	8,857	246	..	6,283	..	..	2,828	2,828	..					
Cesses ..	377	1,679	2,056	207	..	1,106	..	..	673	743	531					
14. Tanjore ..	12,772	31,434	44,206	11,739	..	17,040	..	170	14,394	15,427	7,698					
Cesses ..	1,978	3,835	5,813	1,777	..	3,384	..	1,033	5,161	652	219					
15. Trichinopoly ..	3,534	62,334	55,868	3,534	..	49,401	..	..	2,933	2,933	3,933					
Cesses ..	2,688	21,575	24,263	1,590	..	20,409	..	..	1,166	2,264	2,256					
16. Madura ..	..	7,69,796	7,69,796	..	..	7,69,796	..	..	1,765	1,765	1,765					
Cesses ..	..	1,14,288	1,14,783	..	494	1,12,623	..	1	1,761	1,761	1,761					
17. Tinnevely ..	3,408	2,72,004	2,76,012	3,408	..	2,70,843	..	..	4,302	4,302	4,298					
Cesses ..	797	50,535	51,332	797	..	46,233	..	..	327	327	327					
18. Coimbatore ..	1,556	27,691	29,247	1,556	..	27,364	..	..	21	21	21					
Cesses ..	256	4,855	5,111	256	..	4,834	..	..	5,090	..	..					

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1299—cont.

Districts.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.						BALANCE.			Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of February 1891.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
19. Nilgiris ..	Rs. 54,993	Rs. 4,50,810	Rs. 5,05,803	Rs. 24,097	Rs. 4,33,782	Rs. 4,57,879	Rs. 30,896	Rs. 17,028	Rs. 47,924	Rs. 27,347	Rs. 20,577	Rs. 3,009	Rs. 64,760	
20. Salem ..	9,864	39,506	49,370	6,547	34,959	41,506	2,990	4,547	7,537	4,528	3,009	..	12,390	
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77,150	
22. Malabar ..	52,280	15,000	67,280	20,530	15,000	35,530	31,750	..	31,750	..	31,750	..	..	
..	..	454	454	..	454	454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	4,32,200	50,40,575	54,72,775	3,43,106	48,96,637	52,39,743	88,923	1,43,912	2,32,835	1,68,075	64,760	..	64,760	
..	1,58,003	10,24,954	11,82,957	1,33,390	9,06,476	10,42,057	22,422	1,18,478	1,40,900	1,23,510	12,390	..	12,390	
Grand Total ..	5,90,203	60,65,529	66,55,732	4,76,496	58,03,113	62,81,997	1,11,345	2,62,390	3,73,735	2,96,585	77,150	..	77,150	

Permanently-settled and cesses—cont.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1249—*cont.*

Districts.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.						BALANCE.			Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of February 1891.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<i>Shrotriern jodi and cesses—cont.</i>														
19. Nilgiris	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Salem	1,227	42,441	43,668	1,227	..	42,396	..	43,623	..	..	45	45	..	
Cesses ..	2,245	11,061	13,306	2,182	57	10,052	..	12,291	..	1,009	1,015	918	97	
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .. { Revenue ..	32,456	6,66,732	6,99,188	26,158	437	6,39,739	..	6,66,334	5,861	26,993	33,854	26,867	5,997	
Cesses ..	29,024	2,42,536	2,71,610	19,050	225	2,15,913	..	2,36,088	8,849	26,673	33,522	23,949	11,573	
Grand Total ..	61,480	9,09,318	9,70,798	46,108	662	8,55,652	..	9,02,422	14,710	53,666	68,376	50,806	17,570	

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1299—cont.

Districts.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.								BALANCE.			Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of February 1891.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.					
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
<i>Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.</i>																
1. Ganjam ..	Rs. 4,00,131	Rs. 8,18,479	Rs. 12,75,831	Rs. 3,22,566	Rs. 2,177	Rs. 6,73,754	..	Rs. 9,98,527	Rs. 75,358	Rs. 2,01,946	Rs. 2,77,804	Rs. 1,73,381	Rs. 1,03,923			
2. Vizagapatam ..	1,12,021	4,67,763	6,58,487	1,00,255	1,418	4,87,545	..	5,89,218	10,348	58,921	69,269	58,743	10,526			
3. Godavari ..	1,29,457	40,76,543	46,87,581	1,17,979	4,416	43,80,566	..	45,02,961	7,062	1,77,558	1,84,620	1,76,540	8,080			
4. Kistna ..	92,171	46,31,650	53,53,666	85,778	5,018	51,91,037	..	52,81,833	1,375	70,458	71,833	65,297	6,536			
5. Nellore ..	1,71,763	21,34,347	26,28,016	1,37,532	8,593	23,25,885	..	24,72,010	25,638	1,30,368	1,56,006	1,41,544	14,462			
6. Cuddapah ..	52,788	18,50,951	21,77,888	32,505	6,838	21,17,027	..	21,56,370	13,445	8,073	21,518	15,480	6,038			
7. Anantapur ..	22,019	9,74,286	10,79,078	13,463	5,522	10,40,444	..	10,59,429	3,034	16,615	19,649	17,004	2,645			
8. Bellary ..	17,631	14,09,895	16,44,942	13,422	2,130	16,07,625	..	16,23,177	2,079	19,686	21,765	20,394	1,371			
9. Kurnool ..	16,219	14,16,820	16,82,551	12,893	1,082	16,56,165	..	16,70,140	2,244	10,167	12,411	11,156	1,255			
10. Madras ..	5,281	77,094	82,375	3,451	249	76,553	..	80,253	1,581	541	2,122	1,284	838			
11. Chingleput ..	39,795	15,46,860	16,22,293	30,116	3,543	16,14,318	..	16,47,977	6,139	1,68,177	1,74,316	1,71,030	3,286			
12. North Arcot ..	23,528	22,33,416	25,85,302	21,773	1,691	25,60,796	..	25,84,260	64	978	1,042	1,017	25			
13. South Arcot ..	1,83,263	33,86,194	38,58,511	1,12,866	2,600	34,41,175	..	35,56,641	67,797	2,34,073	3,01,870	2,17,692	84,178			
14. Tanjore ..	2,22,430	42,52,851	47,70,084	2,09,380	4,108	43,75,934	..	45,89,422	8,942	1,71,720	1,80,662	1,69,222	11,440			
15. Trichinopoly ..	20,000	14,80,531	17,74,378	19,068	493	17,41,629	..	17,61,190	439	12,749	13,188	12,650	538			
16. Madura ..	51,312	16,67,943	19,62,434	47,758	..	18,47,365	..	18,95,123	3,554	63,757	67,311	59,613	7,698			
17. Tinnevely ..	29,101	24,66,873	28,57,602	28,468	371	27,74,659	..	28,03,498	262	53,842	54,104	52,693	1,411			
18. Coimbatore ..	28,868	28,03,624	32,20,744	19,317	5,299	31,66,544	..	31,91,160	4,252	25,332	29,584	26,177	3,407			

Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.

17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1299—cont.

Districts.	DEMAND.				COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.								BALANCE.			Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of February 1891.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.		Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.					
					Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
<i>Ryotwar and Miscellaneous—cont.</i>																	
19. Nilgiris ..	Rs. 28,364	Rs. 1,37,274	Rs. 1,65,638	Rs. 23,544	Rs. 2,230	Rs. 1,42,979	..	Rs. 1,68,753	Rs. 2,590	Rs. 9,362	Rs. 11,952	Rs. 9,110	Rs. 2,842				
20. Salem ..	30,079	17,25,962	20,05,124	25,158	2,688	19,47,095	..	19,74,941	2,233	27,950	30,183	28,235	1,948				
21. South Canara ..	5,890	12,84,506	14,43,260	5,105	449	14,32,430	..	14,37,984	336	4,946	5,276	5,161	115				
22. Malabar ..	36,174	19,03,175	22,60,922	27,786	19	22,14,069	..	22,41,874	8,369	10,749	19,118	13,628	5,490				
Total .. { Revenue ..	17,18,288	4,27,47,037	5,09,11,844	14,10,213	60,934	4,68,15,591	..	4,82,86,741	2,47,141	14,77,902	17,25,103	14,47,051	2,75,052				
.. { Cesses ..		56,46,519															

Ryotwar and Miscellaneous—cont.

17—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1299—cont.

Districts.	DEMAND.		COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.								BALANCE.		Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of February 1891.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Total.														
1. Ganjam	RS. 6,01,835	RS. 14,51,853	RS. 20,53,688	RS. 4,80,703	RS. 2,177	RS. 11,70,089	RS. 16,52,969	RS. 1,18,955	RS. 2,81,764	RS. 4,00,719	RS. 2,70,824	RS. 1,20,895		
2. Vizagapatam	1,48,585	16,90,175	18,38,760	1,34,983	3,223	16,03,516	17,41,722	10,379	86,659	37,038	86,321	16,717		
3. Godavari	1,57,223	55,36,597	56,93,820	1,45,061	4,432	53,22,673	54,72,166	7,730	2,13,924	2,21,654	2,10,577	11,077		
4. Krishna	1,34,652	57,48,767	58,83,419	1,27,840	5,050	56,25,983	57,53,873	1,762	1,22,784	1,24,546	1,16,474	8,072		
5. Nellore	2,05,685	30,08,652	32,14,337	1,59,664	8,593	28,63,642	30,31,925	37,428	1,44,984	1,82,412	1,65,203	17,209		
6. Cuddapah	54,778	21,72,423	22,27,201	33,967	6,920	21,64,258	22,05,145	13,891	8,165	22,056	15,849	6,207		
7. Anantapur	23,975	10,73,208	10,97,183	15,143	5,676	10,55,637	10,76,456	3,166	17,571	20,727	17,960	2,767		
8. Bellary	17,731	16,42,910	16,60,641	13,522	2,130	16,23,204	16,38,856	2,079	19,706	21,785	20,414	1,371		
9. Kurnool	16,321	16,78,860	16,95,181	12,995	1,082	16,68,425	16,82,502	2,244	10,435	12,679	11,340	1,339		
10. Madras	51,603	77,801	83,199	3,568	249	77,034	80,851	1,581	767	2,348	1,510	888		
11. Chingleput	31,80,945	33,28,389	33,98,279	1,16,121	2,642	31,76,830	33,24,610	64	3,715	3,779	3,754	25		
12. North Arcot	1,86,871	37,11,408	38,98,279	1,16,121	2,642	34,68,382	35,87,145	68,108	2,43,026	3,11,134	2,26,056	85,078		
13. South Arcot	2,40,491	47,49,530	49,99,021	2,34,926	4,109	45,44,312	47,83,347	10,456	2,05,218	2,15,674	1,92,343	23,131		
14. Tanjore	20,118	18,46,422	18,75,540	26,843	675	18,27,549	18,55,067	1,600	18,873	20,473	19,912	561		
15. Trichinopoly	53,230	29,05,348	29,58,578	49,478	90	28,37,845	28,87,513	3,562	67,503	71,065	63,206	7,859		
16. Madras	33,802	32,22,439	32,56,241	33,169	371	31,60,725	31,94,265	282	61,714	61,976	60,561	1,415		
17. Tinnevely	30,713	32,28,810	32,59,523	21,162	5,299	32,03,130	32,29,391	4,252	25,680	29,932	26,525	3,407		
18. Coimbatore	28,364	1,52,341	1,80,705	23,544	2,230	1,42,979	1,68,753	2,590	9,362	11,952	9,110	2,842		
19. Nilgiris	98,408	25,18,863	26,17,271	59,211	3,072	24,68,284	25,30,567	36,125	50,579	86,704	61,073	25,631		
20. Salem	5,890	14,37,370	14,43,260	5,105	449	14,32,430	14,37,984	336	4,940	5,276	5,161	115		
21. South Canara	88,454	22,40,272	23,28,726	48,316	19	22,29,623	22,77,858	40,119	10,749	50,868	13,628	37,240		
22. Malabar	23,69,971	5,52,68,403	5,76,38,374	19,32,817	63,958	5,34,74,359	5,54,71,160	3,73,196	17,94,018	21,67,214	17,94,442	3,72,772		
Total														

NOTE (a).—The variations in the opening balance as compared with the closing balances of fasli 1298 are due to rectification of errors and adjustments in accounts in Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore Districts. In Tanjore to that and the cancellation of a sale under Act II of 1861 and revival of arrears. In Bellary to transfer of a village to Anantapur. In other districts are not explained.

(b).—The demand, collection and balance in Nellore differs from the monthly demand, collection and balance statement. The Collector will be requested to submit a revised demand, collection and balance for June 1890.

(c).—The revised demand, collection and balance from Salem for June 1890 does not take account of the increase in arrears due to the revival of the arrears on the Senjamangalam mitta. These have been taken into account in this statement.

(d).—The figures for Anantapur and Tanjore have been adopted from the revised demand, collection and balance for June 1890, with subsequent alterations reported from the latter district.

(e).—In Madras an erroneous credit of Rs. 769 has been deducted from collections and in South Canara erroneous demand of Rs. 440 has also been deducted.

(f).—In Coimbatore the current collections have been reduced by Rs. 2 to tally with the balance in the monthly demand, collection and balance. In Cuddapah there is a difference of Rs. 3 under revolt-war cesses between statement No. 7 and the monthly demand, collection and balance, which the Collector has not explained.

(g).—In Vizagapatam, Bellary, Chingleput, Tanjore and Malabar there is a difference of one rupee between the balance as per No. 7, and that in the monthly demand, collection and balance due probably to rounding of fractions.

No. 18.—STATEMENT showing the details of Coercive Processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1299.

Districts.	NUMBER OF PROCESSES.				PROPERTY ATTACHED.					Real.		
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Number of defaulters.	Personal.		Value of property distrained.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Particulars of land attached.		Assessment.
					Amount of arrears.	Number of defaulters.				Amount of arrears.	Dry.	
1. Ganjam	63,984	10,205	6,396	43,293	4,69,979	2,337	3,46,901	2,337	63,420	999	ACS.	1,504
2. Vizagapatam	22,238	1,460	1,283	1,130	27,418	330	32,275	330	6,333	998	RS.	1,447
3. Godavari	170,376	10,272	7,772	10,002	1,61,691	270	1,66,943	270	7,367	638	1,182	1,182
4. Krishna	197,460	13,762	11,209	13,932	93,017	484	1,04,117	484	11,469	1,086	1,063	1,063
5. Nellore	197,681	19,813	10,962	12,453	1,93,628	1,721	1,91,661	1,721	38,700	7,029	14,887	14,887
6. Cuddapah	84,034	5,225	4,118	4,545	23,814	607	26,677	607	7,952	3,584	2,977	2,977
7. Anantapur	93,279	3,030	3,306	2,803	23,828	232	25,677	232	3,092	4,665	2,493	2,493
8. Bellary	100,090	2,045	1,706	1,823	21,905	503	24,566	503	3,600	3,500	3,698	3,698
9. Kurnool	107,790	1,400	439	886	10,900	186	15,924	186	6,747	3,121	6,876	6,876
10. Madras	23,645	200	150	14	53	72	1,21,994	186	1,073	269	1,025	1,025
11. Chingleput	172,251	29,489	16,441	18,803	1,34,005	2,194	1,21,994	2,194	30,940	2,910	3,475	3,475
12. North Arcot	292,086	10,692	4,054	10,564	48,108	285	45,693	285	1,751	372	621	621
13. South Arcot	642,534	30,759	25,369	26,913	2,06,378	3,816	1,23,522	3,816	24,728	3,930	7,722	7,722
14. Tanjore	472,903	23,739	23,100	17,963	1,51,113	5,774	1,45,744	5,774	73,819	4,639	3,275	3,275
15. Trichinopoly	210,983	7,578	6,324	3,042	14,276	3,004	14,626	3,004	26,421	2,285	2,504	2,504
16. Madras	91,900	4,651	2,004	1,441	12,400	2,099	12,007	2,099	10,873	2,402	2,646	2,646
17. Tinnevely	494,415	14,269	13,978	12,162	18,860	431	1,07,278	431	31,133	2,616	1,628	1,628
18. Coimbatore	371,166	1,480	1,032	1,210	18,860	129	11,760	129	3,755	2,340	2,016	2,016
19. Nilgiris	6,086	277	60	635	5,872	2,442	2,899	2,442	3,755	2,442	1,784	1,784
20. Salem	213,043	3,396	2,586	1,458	50,054	51	12,602	51	19,548	11,521	14,619	14,619
21. South Canara	11,370	230	49	199	4,179	899	3,800	899	22,074	3,863	8,625	8,625
22. Malabar	34,414	2,138	1,811	1,209	19,892	59	22,646	59	22,074	4,430	9,871	9,871
Total	4,073,688	195,567	144,149	186,482	17,96,108	30,908	15,62,686	30,908	3,99,679	69,227	97,938	97,938

No. 18.—Statement showing the details of Coercive Processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1299—cont.

Districts.	PROPERTY ATTACHED—cont.					PROPERTY SOLD.											
	Real—cont.					Personal.					Real.						
	Particulars of land attached—cont.			Value other property.		Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Wet.	Assessment.	Value other property.												
ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam ..	778	2,258	..	2,258	..	313	22,664	20,618	21,429	2	264	2,394	189	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	1,098	5,349	..	5,349	102	40	1,413	537	420	37	931	542	226	..	..	..	..
3. Godavari ..	259	607	16	607	16	835	15,016	12,675	12,535	99	2,265	3,439	2,504	..	..	..	..
4. Kistna ..	402	1,174	8,847	1,174	8,847	285	11,343	10,941	10,627	94	1,234	1,186	1,431	..	..	..	..
5. Nellore ..	1,383	8,159	904	8,159	904	476	7,609	8,065	4,919	237	5,766	63,980	6,193	..	..	..	..
6. Cuddapah ..	330	2,092	40	2,092	40	1,086	10,030	9,375	9,665	294	3,163	8,338	3,425	..	..	..	..
7. Anantapur ..	509	1,796	..	1,796	..	42	935	1,050	633	141	1,002	3,850	809	..	..	..	..
8. Bellary ..	72	377	..	377	..	52	1,020	927	780	145	1,087	44,620	1,661	..	..	..	..
9. Kurnool ..	120	638	..	638	..	77	2,011	979	1,129	168	1,848	6,836	1,419	..	..	..	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	8	18	133	1,380	1,378	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	6,572	21,466	..	21,466	..	108	1,575	1,342	1,266	313	7,443	4,303	9,134	..	..	..	..
12. North Arcot ..	148	746	..	746	..	141	2,026	672	1,447	147	1,035	16,340	1,704	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	2,284	10,792	..	10,792	..	523	7,949	11,411	3,714	447	5,339	48,100	5,745	..	..	..	..
14. Tanjore ..	6,199	27,683	..	27,683	..	1,023	21,291	18,220	19,400	1,509	34,270	1,29,040	46,279	..	..	..	..
15. Trichinopoly ..	1,275	4,861	..	4,861	..	10	86	20	28	132	1,637	6,652	2,325	..	..	..	..
16. Madras ..	2,947	10,991	..	10,991	..	77	880	368	401	510	1,945	1,782	2,406	..	..	..	..
17. Tinnevely ..	802	4,691	..	4,691	..	87	1,077	892	1,082	389	10,182	8,927	11,159	..	..	..	..
18. Coimbatore ..	65	457	..	457	..	40	715	428	447	287	1,352	26,120	1,321	..	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	596	1,094	..	1,094	..	6	246	194	261	35	1,038	13,853	584	..	..	..	..
20. Salem ..	1,559	6,337	..	6,337	..	55	36,108	1,877	1,921	490	3,941	56,903	2,209	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	133	..	..	..	..	30	1,079	876	906	19	385	4,800	339	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	2,026	4,019	..	4,019	..	179	2,871	3,149	2,999	329	10,983	47,787	8,625	..	..	..	..
Total ..	29,537	1,16,696	..	1,16,696	..	5,487	1,47,946	1,04,621	96,017	5,862	98,630	5,01,177	1,11,085	..	..	..	..

No. 18.—Statement showing the details of Coercive Processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1299—cont.

Districts.	PARTICULARS OF LAND SOLD—cont.										Purchased by others.									
	Purchased by Government for want of bidders.					Purchased by others.					Dry.					Wet.				
	Amount for which purchased.					Amount for which purchased.					Value realized.					Assessment.				
	Extent.	Assessment.	Wet.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Wet.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Wet.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Wet.	Extent.	Assessment.
1. Ganjam ..	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Godavari ..	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kistna ..	..	471	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Nellore ..	..	877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Cuddapah ..	..	684	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Anantapur ..	..	741	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Bellary ..	..	528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kurnool ..	..	0-35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madras ..	..	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	..	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. North Arcot ..	..	522	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Tanjore ..	..	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Trichinopoly ..	..	354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Madras ..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Tinnevely ..	..	877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Coimbatore ..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	..	1,446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem ..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	2,967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10,641-35	14,336	1,783	5,813	1,378	7,811	8,922	34,898	3,380	13,146	74,476	3,702	2,10,804	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Information for columns 30 and 33 is not available. The total amount realized by the sale of dry and wet lands is stated to be Rs. 333.

No. 19.—Statement showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1299.

District.	NUMBER OF PROCESSES SERVED BY		Total receipt on account of pro- cess service fees during the year.	Actual cost of process service establishment.		Rates of fees charged.
	Village agency.	Special paid agency.				
1	2		4	5		6
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1. Ganjam	39,484	24,500	2,526 0 0	1,579 0 0	As. 4 and 8	
2. Vizagapatam	17,810	4,448	2,101 13 10	1,816 5 2	As. 4 and 8	
3. Godavari	156,112	32,308	2,201 8 0	1,814 5 2	As. 1 and 2	
4. Kistna	205,341	17,090	2,455 0 0	2,460 0 0	As. 1, 2, 4 and 8	
5. Nellore	187,869	9,812	2,273 0 0	1,983 0 0	As. 2 and 4	
6. Cuddapah	79,662	13,715	2,657 0 0	2,056 6 0	As. 4 and 8	
7. Anantapur	94,818	4,797	627 0 0	294 0 0	As. 4 and 8	
8. Bellary	102,056	....	....	....	....	
9. Kurnool	107,363	2,296	337 0 0	214 0 0	As. 1, 2 and 8	
10. Madras	52,538	....	1,338 0 0	....	1 Re. and 1 anna.	
11. Chingleput	169,012	1,747	448 0 0	1,208 0 0	As. 2, 4 and 8	
12. North Arcot	285,267	21,565	1,621 0 0	1,085 0 0	As. 2, 3 and 4	
13. South Arcot	669,720	28,942	2,050 0 0	1,146 0 0	As. 2 and 4	
14. Tanjore	490,590	29,152	3,508 0 0	1,745 0 0	As. 2 and 4	
15. Trichinopoly	218,575	6,308	1,000 0 0	358 0 0	As. 4 and 8	
16. Madura	90,772	7,183	926 0 0	2,099 0 0	As. 4 and 8	
17. Tinnevely	505,212	17,390	2,557 0 0	1,186 0 0	As. 2, 4 and 8	
18. Coimbatore	373,678	....	....	....	....	
19. Nilgiris	6,303	....	....	....	....	
20. Salem	209,307	9,718	1,109 0 0	1,443 0 0	As. 3 and 6	
21. South Canara	10,450	....	....	....	....	
22. Malabar	33,106	1,308	1,403 6 2	531 4 11	As. 4, 6 and 8	
Total ..	4,105,045	232,279	31,138 12 0	23,017 15 3	....	

No. 20.—Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance of Costs awarded to Government in Civil Suits in the several Districts for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

	AMOUNT OF COSTS AWARDED.				AMOUNT RECOVERED OR WRITTEN OFF DURING THE YEAR.			Amount of irrecoverable arrears now recommended to be written off.		Balance.	
	Balance at the beginning of the fasli.		Amount awarded within the fasli.		Total.	Collections.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Total.	Balance.	9	10
	2	3	4	5							
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	26 5 2	47 15 0	74 4 2	26 7 0	49 4 0	49 4 0	22 13 0	49 4 0	25 0 2	25 0 2	
Vizagapatam	0 8 0	168 1 0	168 9 0	34 4 0	34 4 0	34 4 0	..	34 4 0	134 5 0	134 5 0	
Godavari	653 11 6	175 6 2	829 1 9	230 11 0	230 11 0	230 11 0	..	230 11 0	598 6 9	598 6 9	
Kistna	55 4 0	13 7 6	68 11 6	18 2 0	59 2 0	59 2 0	41 0 0	59 2 0	9 9 6	9 9 6	
Nellore	42 0 2	10 10 0	52 10 2	10 10 0	52 10 2	52 10 2	..	52 10 2	..	..	
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Anantapur	5 6 9	202 11 3	208 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kurnool	..	49 12 4	49 12 4	14 5 4	14 5 4	14 5 4	..	14 5 4	208 2 0	208 2 0	
Madras	429 4 4	19 8 0	448 12 4	436 4 4	436 4 4	436 4 4	..	436 4 4	35 7 0	35 7 0	
Chingleput	25 7 6	..	25 7 6	17 4 6	17 4 6	17 4 6	..	17 4 6	12 8 0	12 8 0	
North Arcot	42 15 0	..	42 15 0	25 7 6	25 7 6	25 7 6	..	25 7 6	..	..	
South Arcot	1,419 15 10	608 7 3	2,023 7 1	28 10 3	29 4 0	29 4 0	..	29 4 0	415 11 7	415 11 7	
Tanjore	..	10 2 0	10 2 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	1,017 13 0	1,046 7 3	981 15 10	981 15 10	
Trichinopoly	2,303 13 2	2,242 8 0	4,545 5 2	534 10 0	534 10 0	534 10 0	..	1,435 8 5	3,110 12 9	3,110 12 9	
Madura	120 3 4	113 10 1	233 13 5	148 3 3	148 3 3	148 3 3	..	148 3 3	85 10 2	85 10 2	
Tinnevely	290 9 5	147 13 5	438 6 10	124 2 0	124 2 0	124 2 0	..	131 12 8	306 10 2	306 10 2	
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nilgiris	73 5 2	90 10 0	163 15 2	129 6 2	129 6 2	129 6 2	..	129 6 2	34 9 0	34 9 0	
Salem	8 13 2	984 4 10	993 2 0	3 3 7	3 3 7	3 3 7	..	3 3 7	989 14 5	989 14 5	
South Canara	1,441 8 4	1,451 0 4	2,892 8 8	1,575 4 10	1,575 4 10	1,575 4 10	..	2,047 4 10	845 3 10	845 3 10	
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	6,939 2 10	6,737 15 10	13,677 2 8	3,365 6 3	5,377 12 6	5,377 12 6	2,512 6 3	7,799 6 2	1,191 2 0	6,608 4 2	

No. 21.—Statement showing the advances made to cultivators under the Land Improvement Act for fasli 1299.

Districts.	PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES MADE.		BALANCE.				PARTICULARS OF INTEREST DUE.				BALANCE.								
	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount repayable during the year.	Amount repaid.	Amount written off.	Recoverable.	Irrecoverable, already recommended, but not written off.	Irrecoverable, now recommended for being written off.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Amount which accrued during the year.	Total.	Amount paid.	Amount written off.	Recoverable.	Irrecoverable, now recommended to be written off.	Reasons for the recommendations in columns 11 and 19.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

The differences between the closing balance of fasli 1298 and the opening balance of fasli 1299 are due to correction of errors and omissions.

No. 22.—Statement showing the advances made to cultivators under the Agriculturist's Loans Act for fasli 1299.

Districts.	Famine or Ordinary.		PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES MADE.						BALANCE.			PARTICULARS OF INTEREST DUE.						BALANCE.			Reasons for the recommendations in columns 11 and 19.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
			Balance at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount repayable during the year.	Amount repaid.	Amount written off.	Recoverable.	Irrecoverable already recommended, but not yet written off.	Irrecoverable now recommended for being written off.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Amount which accrued during the year.	Total.	Amount paid.	Amount written off.	Recoverable.	Irrecoverable already recommended, but not yet written off.	Irrecoverable now recommended for being written off.		
1. Ganjam	..	..	* 5,302	1,09,044	1,14,346	..	21,536	..	92,810	..	..	577	375	922	142	..	810	..	..	..	
2. Vizagapatam	..	..	990	2,855	3,845	2,135	1,195	..	2,650	..	..	..	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Kistna	..	..	* 986	800	1,786	986	661	..	1,125	..	..	* 95	24	119	2	..	117	..	..	..	
5. Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Cuddapah	..	..	640	180	820	420	420	..	400	..	..	54	20	74	38	..	36	..	..	..	
7. Anantapur	..	..	* 1,516	370	1,886	962	962	..	924	..	..	18	91	109	109	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Bellary	..	..	450	450	900	225	225	..	225	..	..	..	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Kurnool	..	..	9,678	5,010	14,688	5,866	6,854	..	8,834	..	..	331	401	732	720	..	+ 12	..	..	..	
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Chingleput	..	..	* 4,712	5,619	10,331	3,317	2,355	..	7,976	..	..	18	173	191	164	..	27	..	..	..	
12. North Arcot	..	..	..	250	250	62	62	..	188	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	
13. South Arcot	..	..	4,975	2,310	7,285	2,027	2,863	..	4,422	..	..	..	319	319	260	..	59	..	..	..	
14. Tanjore	..	..	..	786	786	..	..	..	786	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Trichinopoly	..	..	1,005	2,325	3,330	443	718	..	2,612	..	..	19	89	108	53	..	55	..	..	..	
16. Madras	..	..	1,815	370	2,185	935	935	..	1,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Tinnevely	..	..	2,076	710	2,786	2,076	2,076	..	100	..	..	52	113	165	165	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Coimbatore	..	..	1,575	9,820	11,395	1,575	325	..	710	..	..	146	80	226	226	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Nilgiris	..	..	21,452	..	21,452	16,433	14,866	..	16,406	..	..	77	1,436	1,513	1,472	..	41	..	..	..	
20. Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	57,202	1,40,549	1,97,751	36,462	55,053	..	1,42,698	..	..	1,387	3,236	4,623	3,443	..	1,180	..	..	..	

* The figures for Ganjam exclude advances for relief operations wrongly included in last year's statement. The difference between the closing balance of fasli 1298 and the opening over of fasli 1299 in Ganjam, Kistna and Anantapur are due to rectification of errors and omissions.

† Since collected.

No. 23.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1299.

Districts.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.			Total.	Balance.	Interest now recommended to be written off.
	Arrears of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Demand of the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.				
					Remissions granted by Collectors on their own authority with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 20th January 1882, No. 173.	Remissions granted with the sanction of the Board.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Ganjam ..	RS. 1,134	RS. 3,262	RS. 4,396	RS. 2,550	..	..	RS. 2,550	RS. 1,846	..
2. Vizagapatam..	..	549	549	549	..	..	549	..	..
3. Godávári ..	377	252	629	250	..	209	459	170	..
4. Kistna ..	200	443	643	294	208	43	545	98	..
5. Nellore ..	(a) 859	1,319	2,178	1,028	..	600	1,628	550	..
6. Cuddapah ..	(a) 9,005	2,611	11,616	1,221	4,983	1,777	7,981	3,635	69
7. Anantapur ..	223	168	391	127	161	47	335	56	27
8. Bellary ..	146	111	257	130	25	..	155	102	..
9. Kurnool ..	16	617	633	72	530	..	602	31	..
10. Madras ..	64	72	136	136	..	..	136	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	1,356	995	2,381	441	910	..	1,351	1,030	..
12. North Arcot ..	897	112	1,009	527	446	31	1,004	5	..
13. South Arcot ..	4,799	2,578	7,377	1,796	..	407	2,203	5,174	..
14. Tanjore ..	7,219	3,431	10,650	5,220	..	..	5,220	5,430	..
15. Trichinopoly..	..	125	125	125	..	..	125	..	..
16. Madura ..	38,662	153	38,815	37,185	..	..	37,185	1,630	..
17. Tinnevelly ..	24	278	302	281	10	1	292	10	..
18. Coimbatore ..	2,061	132	2,193	190	..	1,797	1,987	206	70
19. Nilgiris ..	311	534	845	210	97	296	603	242	..
20. Salem ..	(b) 6,509	6,206	12,715	6,516	29	116	6,661	6,054	..
21. South Canara..	247	33	280	44	129	..	173	107	..
22. Malabar ..	(c) ..	2,614	2,614	2,614	..	..	2,614	..	..
Total ..	74,139	26,595	1,00,734	61,506	7,528	5,324	74,358	26,376	166

(a) The increase over the closing balance of fasli 1298 was due to correction of errors.
(b) Rs. 5,583 of the increase over last year's closing balance due to the revival of the arrears on the Sandamangalam mitta consequent on the cancelment of its sale by the High Court, and the remainder due to correction of errors.
(c) The arrears of interest shown as outstanding at the end of fasli 1298 were treated as paid up in accordance with the revision of the island account approved in Board's Proceedings, dated 24th June 1890, Mis. No. 4009.

No. 24.—Statement of lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 110, 30 and 34 in fasli 1299.

Districts.	Extent sold.	Assessment.	Amount realised by sale.	Average per acre.	—	
	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	S.O. No.	ACRES. RS.
1. Ganjam ..	2	2	112	56 0 0	30 ..	1 1
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	110 ..	1 1
3. Godávári ..	408	828	2,310	5 10 7	30 ..	15 18
4. Kistna ..	2,233	3,690	14,820	6 10 2	110 ..	393 810
5. Nellore ..	787	2,848	11,367	14 7 1	30 ..	822 1,189
6. Cuddapah ..	1,725	1,697	3,765	2 2 11	110 ..	1,411 2,501
7. Anantapur ..	339	281	895	2 10 3	30 ..	23 52
8. Bellary ..	3,656	3,707	3,583	0 15 8	110 ..	764 2,796
9. Kurnool ..	366	349	759	2 1 2	30 ..	6 9
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	110 ..	1,719 1,688
11. Chingleput ..	571	1,058	2,525	4 6 9	30 ..	1 4
12. North Arcot ..	185	269	1,246	6 11 9	110 ..	338 277
13. South Arcot ..	1,682	4,010	9,931	5 14 5	30 ..	6 33
14. Tanjore ..	283	539	893	3 2 6	110 ..	3,656 3,674
15. Trichinopoly ..	108	134	324	3 0 0	30 ..	77 63
16. Madura ..	434	481	2,567	5 14 7	110 ..	289 286
17. Tinnevely ..	901	687	1,429	1 9 4	30 ..	..
18. Coimbatore ..	1,907	1,906	2,280	1 3 2	110 ..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem ..	352	598	2,496	7 1 6	30 ..	26 88
21. South Canara ..	38	67	160	4 3 4	110 ..	326 510
22. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	30 ..	3 3
Total ..	15,977	23,151	61,462	3 13 6	110 ..	35 64

No. 25.—Statement showing the disposal of applications for transfer of registry presented through Registration officers and of those presented direct to Revenue officers during fasli 1299.

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS RECEIVED THROUGH REGISTRATION OFFICERS.										APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE DIRECT TO REVENUE OFFICERS.				
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to the total.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to the total.
					Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.						Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.	
Ganjam	100	945	1,045	889	3	153	14.9	7	1,033	1,040	977	63	295	6.1
Vizagapatam	(a) 8	176	184	174	..	10	5.4	(a) 5	81	86	82	4	4	4.6
Godavari	374	3,659	4,033	3,591	..	442	11.0	204	2,606	2,810	2,655	156	156	5.6
Kistna	200	2,044	2,244	2,139	..	115	5.1	107	5,809	5,916	5,886	30	30	0.5
Nellore ..	94	855	949	817	..	132	14.0	75	2,100	2,175	2,162	13	13	0.6
Cuddapah	(a) 111	1,191	1,302	1,243	..	59	4.5	(a) 382	2,799	3,181	3,089	92	92	2.9
Anantapur	26	780	1,302	785	..	35	4.3	2	2,799	1,449	1,380	69	69	4.8
Belary	77	1,244	1,321	1,222	..	99	7.5	28	1,447	2,041	1,986	55	55	2.2
Kurnool ..	71	1,537	1,658	1,519	..	139	8.4	106	1,659	1,765	1,682	83	83	4.7
Madras ..	3	7	10	8	..	2	20.0	323	1,329	1,652	1,357	295	295	17.8
Chingleput	48	1,808	1,856	1,811	..	45	2.4	(a) 138	4,675	4,813	4,675	127	127	2.9
North Arcot	74	3,430	3,504	3,419	..	85	2.4	(a) 41	5,551	5,592	5,522	70	70	1.3
South Arcot	(a) 567	6,740	7,307	5,666	..	1,641	22.5	(a) 756	6,365	7,121	6,394	227	227	3.2
Tanjore ..	64	718	782	740	..	42	5.4	402	14,205	14,607	14,289	318	318	2.2
Trichinopoly	12	3,377	3,389	3,374	..	15	0.4	41	3,498	3,539	3,457	82	82	2.3
Madura	173	2,034	2,207	2,028	..	179	8.1	20	3,653	3,673	3,547	123	123	3.4
Tinnevely	429	7,273	7,702	7,157	..	545	7.1	328	15,067	15,385	15,067	318	318	2.1
Coinbatore	63	4,584	4,647	4,574	..	67	1.6	3	2,585	2,588	2,581	7	7	0.3
Nilgiris ..	8	103	111	98	..	13	11.7	17	188	205	153	38	38	25.4
Salem ..	139	3,000	3,139	2,986	..	153	4.9	18	3,430	3,448	3,225	223	223	6.5
South Canara	63	716	779	661	..	118	15.1	(a) 258	3,135	3,393	2,985	405	405	12.0
Malabar ..	110	391	501	427	..	74	14.8	162	2,104	2,266	2,085	181	181	8.0
Total ..	2,814	46,676	49,490	45,318	9	4,163	8.4	3,423	85,322	88,745	85,736	31	2,978	3.4

(a) Discrepancy as compared with the closing of the previous year due to correction of errors.

No. 26.—STATEMENT of lands acquired by Public Servants in fasli 1299.

Class of officers who acquired lands—	Extent.		Assessment.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Deputy Collectors	210	852		
2. Tahsildars	41	192		
3. Sub-Magistrates	132	314		
4. Taluk Sheristadars	57	327		
5. Collectors' Sheristadars and Sub-Collectors' Head clerks	34	44		
6. Clerks and Accountants (Taluk and Huzur) including Revenue Inspectors	805	* 3,536		
Total	1,279	5,265		

* The Collector of South Canara has given only the assessment of lands acquired by public servants and not the extent acquired by them.

No. 27.—Statement showing the different sources of Irrigation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

Districts.	TANKS.						RIVER CHANNELS.						SPRING CHANNELS.												
	Government.			Private.			Dasabandam.			Government.			Private.			Dasabandam.			Government.			Private.			
	In repair.	Out of repair.		In repair.	Out of repair.		In repair.	Out of repair.		In repair.	Out of repair.		In repair.	Out of repair.		In repair.	Out of repair.		In repair.	Out of repair.		In repair.	Out of repair.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17									
1. Ganjam ..	1,747	826	81	26	..	..	245	93	..	..	..	..	189	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Vizagapatam ..	288	185	120	5	..	..	60	36	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Godavari ..	1,115	161	181	41	..	..	57	3	..	..	..	..	42	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Krishna ..	316	64	12	7	..	..	1,100	25	..	..	..	..	1,285	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Nellore ..	502	60	115	13	..	..	40	3	..	..	..	..	213	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Cuddapah ..	1,804	130	141	18	..	..	300	11	..	..	..	..	516	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Anantapur ..	532	69	207	39	..	..	150	8	..	..	..	..	1,070	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Bellary ..	237	53	162	28	..	..	65	2	..	..	..	..	228	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Kurnool ..	340	47	84	9	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	219	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Madras ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Chingleput ..	1,745	672	21	11	..	..	79	37	..	..	..	..	108	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. North Arcot ..	2,214	270	60	11	..	..	412	14	..	..	..	..	538	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. South Arcot ..	2,532	470	373	38	..	..	821	58	..	..	..	..	145	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Tanjore ..	576	85	49	5	..	..	3,307	16	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Trichinopoly ..	996	61	633	11	..	..	63	1	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Madurai ..	4,408	558	274	25	..	..	188	11	..	..	..	..	194	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Finnevelly ..	2,010	111	181	15	..	..	142	3	..	..	..	..	79	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Coimbatore ..	112	18	28	5	..	..	81	3	..	..	..	..	35	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Salem ..	1,565	260	485	36	..	..	202	15	..	..	..	..	303	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	23,047	4,100	3,107	343	3,381	173	7,326	339	111	20	240	9	5,237	696	758	64									

No. 27.—Statement showing the different sources of Irrigation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1299 (1889-90)—cont.

Districts.	SPRING CHANNELS —cont.						ANICUTS.						WELLS.					
	Dasabandam.		Government.		Private.		Dasabandam.		Government.		Private.		Dasabandam.		Total.			
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.		
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
1. Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
3. Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
4. Krishna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5. Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6. Cuddapah ..	314	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7. Anantapur ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
11. Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12. North Arcot ..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
13. South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
14. Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
15. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
16. Madurai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
17. Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
18. Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
19. Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
20. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
22. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..	392	5	694	106	82	30	13	3	545	87	252,415	40,511	8,425	363	261,385	40,961		

No. 27 A.—Statement showing the different sources of irrigation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

Class of the irrigation works.	TANKS.						RIVER CHANNELS.						STRING CHANNELS.					
	Government.			Private.			Government.			Private.			Government.			Private.		
	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1																		
Works whose ayacut is below	14,686	2,845	2,915	334	3,108	158	2,170	144	92	19	216	8	4,551	536	730	62	374	5
Do. " 50 acres	3,949	511	134	5	181	9	1,265	47	8	8	19	..	393	78	24	2	16	..
Do. " 100 "	2,360	375	31	3	69	5	1,363	70	8	..	4	..	219	54	..	..	..	..
Do. " 200 "	959	187	11	1	17	..	866	37	1	..	1	..	41	21	..	..	..	..
Do. " 300 "	430	70	4	..	..	..	499	15	1	..	..	..	17	3	..	..	..	..
Do. " 400 "	252	32	1	..	..	..	323	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 500 "	117	27	1	..	..	..	239	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 600 "	79	15	..	..	..	..	119	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 700 "	37	8	..	..	..	..	95	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 800 "	31	5	..	..	..	..	70	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 900 "	37	8	..	..	..	..	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 1,000 "	83	14	..	..	..	..	177	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 2,000 "	15	1	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 3,000 "	7	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 4,000 "	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 5,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 6,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 7,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 8,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 9,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 10,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 20,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 30,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 40,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 50,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 60,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 70,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 80,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 90,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 110,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 120,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barur and Penkundapuram projects for which details are not given	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	23,047	4,100	3,107	343	3,381	173	7,326	339	111	20	240	9	5,237	696	758	64	392	5

No. 27 A.—Statement showing the different sources of irrigation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1299 (1889-90)—cont

Class of the irrigation works.	ANALYSES.						WELLS.						Total.					
	Government.			Private.			Government.			Private.			Government.			Private.		
	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Works whose ayacut is below	373	81	66	30	9	2	545	87	252,415	40,511	8,425	363	261,385	40,961	..	..	..	..
Do. " 50 acres	155	14	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 100 "	41	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 200 "	35	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 300 "	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 400 "	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 500 "	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 600 "	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 700 "	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 800 "	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 900 "	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 1,000 "	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 2,000 "	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 3,000 "	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 4,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 5,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 6,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 7,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 8,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 9,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 10,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 20,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 30,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 40,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 50,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 60,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 70,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 80,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 90,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 110,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. " 120,000 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barur and Penkundapuram projects for which details are not given	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	694	106	82	30	13	3	545	87	252,415	40,511	8,425	363	261,385	40,961	..	..	..	..

No. 28.—Statement showing the Rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

Districts.	RYOTS PAYING UNDER Rs. 10.						RYOTS PAYING FROM Rs. 10 TO Rs. 30.			RYOTS PAYING FROM Rs. 30 TO Rs. 50.		
	Single patta.			Joint patta.			Single patta.			Single patta.		
	Number of patta.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses payable over and above the assessment.	Number of patta.	Number of registered ryots holding joint patta.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses payable over and above the assessment.	Number of patta.	Number of registered ryots holding joint patta.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses payable over and above the assessment.	Number of patta.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses payable over and above the assessment.	Number of patta.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses payable over and above the assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Ganjam ..	20,628	80,810	4,800	18,184	24,253	10,631	1,59,032	4,510	12,836	74,804	2,675	94,166
2. Vizagapatnam ..	2,548	10,454	676	1,983	3,223	1,237	3,36,819	10,715	31,475	12,235	518	19,962
3. Godavari ..	18,188	87,160	9,138	27,402	44,922	17,968	3,36,819	35,109	88,533	2,00,711	7,293	2,83,875
4. Krishna ..	42,110	1,90,516	36,937	86,489	1,76,808	30,518	5,46,072	12,849	38,533	6,34,854	9,714	3,68,656
5. Nellore ..	32,507	1,23,750	22,715	112,619	97,997	16,215	3,02,524	8,995	22,456	2,32,026	5,648	2,03,562
6. Cuddapah ..	93,236	3,32,455	31,816	74,961	1,31,078	25,849	4,00,142	8,995	22,456	1,50,738	5,150	1,84,331
7. Anantapur ..	42,076	1,43,370	17,303	27,671	40,866	14,086	2,17,727	8,091	22,456	1,50,738	5,150	1,84,331
8. Bellary ..	51,306	2,16,213	9,835	24,277	46,430	20,050	3,42,614	6,245	15,960	1,07,021	4,309	1,62,364
9. Kurnool ..	43,285	1,85,413	19,246	45,959	86,740	16,216	2,69,227	9,063	24,194	1,46,445	3,255	1,19,793
10. Madras ..	45,222	1,81,392	7,194	19,129	28,968	20,790	3,58,646	3,530	9,963	63,118	5,888	2,25,273
11. Chingleput ..	92,454	3,54,134	42,867	136,809	1,77,375	25,702	4,10,037	20,746	62,878	3,18,988	5,081	1,87,376
12. North Arcot ..	220,767	7,84,957	42,288	106,448	1,64,531	55,531	9,36,006	12,264	33,509	2,01,906	12,776	4,56,308
13. South Arcot ..	95,297	3,10,732	9,034	23,148	33,843	34,730	6,07,903	3,945	10,444	71,114	11,264	4,25,639
14. Tanjore ..	93,172	2,82,957	27,457	74,323	1,15,660	7,247	3,23,344	7,247	23,369	1,17,828	3,346	1,18,031
15. Trichinopoly ..	103,707	3,62,772	16,020	44,602	67,772	24,177	4,05,742	8,310	24,637	1,45,710	4,626	1,75,324
16. Madura ..	98,141	3,49,372	40,941	108,726	1,41,217	29,503	4,85,969	12,808	47,008	2,17,622	6,271	2,26,836
17. Tinnevely ..	65,163	3,13,322	67,924	230,368	3,76,532	22,216	3,54,529	39,917	163,458	6,52,569	3,757	1,35,958
18. Coimbatore ..	3,113	6,933	1,871	7,513	6,977	568	9,663	12,891	3,814	12,891	162	6,362
19. Nilgiris ..	81,606	3,73,406	1,871	133,917	2,39,822	25,348	4,11,355	25,772	92,446	4,04,693	3,091	1,08,880
20. Salem ..	20,542	70,325	..	..	..	10,863	2,11,750	..	..	..	5,601	2,24,866
21. South Canara ..	154,800	4,15,121	6,123	14,779	19,444	21,308	3,41,463	1,399	3,255	23,203	5,691	2,13,627
22. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,419,869	51,75,574	450,825	1,308,939	20,11,173	443,678	74,51,951	227,712	810,068	38,38,564	109,322	40,67,382

No. 28.—Statement showing the Rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1299 (1889-90)—cont.

Districts.	RYOTS PAYING FROM Rs. 30 TO Rs. 50—cont.						RYOTS PAYING FROM Rs. 50 TO Rs. 100.						RYOTS PAYING FROM Rs. 100 TO Rs. 250.					
	Joint patta.			Single patta.			Joint patta.			Single patta.			Joint patta.			Single patta.		
	Number of patta.	Number of registered ryots holding joint patta.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, tirvajasti and fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and merahs payable over and above the assessment.	Number of patta.	Number of registered ryots holding joint patta.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, tirvajasti and fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and merahs payable over and above the assessment.	Number of patta.	Number of registered ryots holding joint patta.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, tirvajasti and fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and merahs payable over and above the assessment.	Number of patta.	Number of registered ryots holding joint patta.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, tirvajasti and fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and merahs payable over and above the assessment.	Number of patta.	Number of registered ryots holding joint patta.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, tirvajasti and fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and merahs payable over and above the assessment.	Number of patta.	Number of registered ryots holding joint patta.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, tirvajasti and fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and merahs payable over and above the assessment.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26					
1. Ganjam ..	1,471	6,081	58,739	1,354	87,887	996	6,405	68,972	338	46,462	283	1,473	39,073					
2. Vizagapatnam ..	433	1,377	16,301	476	34,187	539	1,838	38,037	234	34,216	261	975	37,391					
3. Godavari ..	4,728	14,574	1,79,306	6,026	4,17,857	3,694	11,448	2,45,312	2,963	4,28,734	1,762	6,100	2,66,617					
4. Krishna ..	10,203	29,716	3,80,221	6,649	4,42,824	3,889	20,704	4,14,920	2,374	3,34,285	2,260	8,447	3,17,006					
5. Nellore ..	3,671	107,347	1,41,166	3,217	2,18,747	2,144	29,197	1,40,818	1,365	2,06,335	731	3,560	1,21,330					
6. Cuddapah ..	1,815	5,239	75,623	2,623	1,63,000	1,053	3,167	70,818	619	87,060	342	1,254	48,175					
7. Anantapur ..	842	3,002	34,191	1,657	1,11,834	543	2,278	37,452	471	57,377	226	1,975	29,154					
8. Bellary ..	1,500	4,037	56,780	2,260	1,52,851	811	2,247	54,342	621	88,265	199	622	27,699					
9. Kurnool ..	1,926	5,746	72,034	1,675	1,14,436	1,099	3,652	74,241	498	68,585	446	1,484	63,809					
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
11. Chingleput ..	1,230	3,613	47,561	4,069	2,64,938	967	3,028	67,048	1,605	2,07,453	406	1,326	61,037					
12. North Arcot ..	5,065	25,076	1,80,619	2,546	1,63,413	2,752	11,101	1,78,119	650	97,559	756	3,554	1,04,072					
13. South Arcot ..	2,533	7,663	95,579	6,980	4,47,474	1,648	4,955	1,04,304	2,089	2,88,170	448	1,328	63,151					
14. Tanjore ..	1,383	3,856	52,995	8,562	5,85,106	1,153	3,077	78,917	5,082	7,58,817	826	2,425	1,26,113					
15. Trichinopoly ..	1,438	5,062	51,763	1,719	1,06,953	807	3,298	53,889	634	79,999	388	1,928	53,947					
16. Madura ..	2,209	6,924	84,217	2,516	1,68,666	1,275	4,571	85,519	708	99,781	395	1,433	54,117					
17. Tinnevely ..	2,971	11,805	44,217	4,049	2,76,641	2,092	9,627	1,43,146	1,647	2,37,882	1,031	5,803	1,54,597					
18. Coimbatore ..	7,203	34,115	2,75,942	1,899	1,28,306	3,594	18,255	2,42,797	604	88,431	882	4,708	1,24,471					
19. Nilgiris ..	137	972	5,308	124	8,641	48	252	3,136	107	16,925	27	90	4,510					
20. Salem ..	2,750	10,894	97,542	1,111	67,464	916	3,625	55,425	184	26,352	133	574	18,103					
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	4,891	3,34,722	..	..	..	2,198	3,19,389	..	..	..					
22. Malabar ..	390	934	14,669	4,144	2,83,121	200	507	13,648	1,997	2,84,842	87	219	11,814					
Total ..	53,898	288,033	20,31,539	68,397	45,79,071	32,630	143,152	21,70,660	26,998	38,56,919	11,889	49,278	17,16,186					

No. 28.—Statement showing the Rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1299 (1889-90)—cont.

Districts.	RYOTS PAYING FROM RS. 250 TO RS. 500.					RYOTS PAYING FROM RS. 500 TO RS. 1,000.					RYOTS PAYING UPWARDS OF RS. 1,000.				
	Single pattas.		Joint pattas.			Single pattas.		Joint pattas.			Single pattas.		Joint pattas.		
	Number of pattas.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and meras payable over and above the assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of registered holding joint pattas.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and meras payable over and above the assessment.	Number of pattas.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and meras payable over and above the assessment.	Number of registered holding joint pattas.	Number of pattas.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and meras payable over and above the assessment.	Number of pattas.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and meras payable over and above the assessment.	Number of pattas.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and meras payable over and above the assessment.	Number of pattas.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38			
1. Ganjam ..	31	10,361	37	403	11,589	3	2,135	4	71	2,578	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	21	7,935	41	178	12,390	2	1,313	3	40	1,870	..	..	..	..	..
3. Godavari ..	496	1,54,843	303	1,307	96,972	91	61,401	58	228	36,121	11	15,205	..	..	..
4. Krishna ..	267	77,366	287	1,297	85,462	44	27,149	31	266	20,205	3	5,382	..	..	..
5. Nellore ..	240	76,360	262	1,076	85,472	54	34,189	55	539	38,523	2	2,078	..	..	..
6. Cuddapah ..	48	16,279	36	183	12,294	7	4,582	5	31	2,757	..	..	..	..	..
7. Anantapur ..	167	43,910	23	359	6,435	1	502	3	134	1,846	..	..	..	..	..
8. Bellary ..	61	18,788	17	60	5,260	9	5,997	..	..	3,992	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kurnool ..	34	11,362	49	194	16,039	8	5,019	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	205	65,812	87	350	29,946	41	24,169	14	41	9,249	..	..	..	..	..
12. North Arcot ..	44	13,890	55	224	22,562	12	6,367	7	32	4,524	..	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	251	79,871	63	194	19,266	45	25,943	16	45	10,410	3	3,575	..	..	..
14. Tanjore ..	1,362	4,31,948	280	732	85,263	581	3,70,333	110	351	71,212	193	2,95,451	..	..	..
15. Trichinopoly ..	134	44,243	107	714	39,678	54	34,649	26	191	17,511	18	23,785	..	..	..
16. Madura ..	79	25,097	36	106	11,254	22	11,887	5	17	3,282	1	1,446	..	..	..
17. Tinnevely ..	266	89,212	231	1,408	78,255	81	53,357	70	608	47,359	17	20,020	..	..	..
18. Coimbatore ..	100	33,462	94	487	31,035	18	12,445	17	114	11,077	1	2,917	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	41	13,778	35	17	6,024	1	13,368	1	16	3,297	7	15,971	..	..	..
20. Salem ..	11	3,635	4	32	1,311	..	60,824	1	3	850	..	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	382	1,27,142	..	..	3,643	107	73,386	4	8	2,282	21	30,322	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	461	1,49,998	12	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	59,631	..	..	..
Total ..	4,701	15,14,393	2,011	9,403	6,59,659	1,292	8,29,015	440	2,877	2,89,095	318	5,00,004	..	..	..

No. 28.—Statement showing the Rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1299 (1889-90)—cont.

Districts.	RYOTS PAYING UPWARDS OF RS. 1,000—cont.					TOTAL.					TOTAL.				
	Joint pattas.		Single pattas.			Joint pattas.		Single pattas.			Joint pattas.		Single pattas.		
	Number of pattas.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and meras payable over and above the assessment.	Number of registered holding joint pattas.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and meras payable over and above the assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of registered holding joint pattas.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and meras payable over and above the assessment.	Number of pattas.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and meras payable over and above the assessment.	Number of registered holding joint pattas.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and meras payable over and above the assessment.	Number of pattas.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and meras payable over and above the assessment.	Number of registered holding joint pattas.	Assessment inclusive of remissions, fasaljasti, but exclusive of cesses and meras payable over and above the assessment.
	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
1. Ganjam ..	..	..	..	35,660	4,80,853	12,101	45,453	280,008	47,761	7,60,861	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	5,037	1,51,471	2,619	8,416	1,21,456	83,367	2,52,927	..	..	..	..	..
3. Godavari ..	13	..	85	58,036	17,85,894	30,331	92,619	10,77,480	182,896	28,63,374	..	..	..	..	..
4. Krishna ..	..	..	..	1,137	19,92,250	91,217	235,454	20,30,613	101,682	40,22,863	..	..	..	..	..
5. Nellore ..	..	..	..	10,029	11,67,545	42,434	384,130	8,67,361	171,497	20,34,906	..	..	..	..	..
6. Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	3,311	11,87,849	44,065	107,306	4,94,694	188,858	16,82,543	..	..	..	..	..
7. Anantapur ..	..	..	..	2,121	6,00,913	11,035	33,148	1,88,858	72,699	8,76,771	..	..	..	..	..
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	78,616	9,87,092	18,607	47,203	2,97,532	97,223	12,84,624	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	64,972	7,73,835	31,836	81,265	4,64,435	36,808	12,38,270	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	..	..	..	77,896	13,40,857	13,431	37,541	3,11,483	91,257	16,52,350	..	..	..	..	..
12. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	126,489	32,32,776	72,358	233,734	9,86,559	198,747	22,19,335	..	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	..	..	..	298,402	38,02,314	59,261	154,146	6,90,494	357,663	36,82,808	..	..	..	..	..
14. Tanjore ..	..	..	..	157,071	38,05,033	16,738	44,177	5,70,323	123,809	43,75,356	..	..	..	..	..
15. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	119,071	10,13,971	37,487	108,154	4,77,923	156,736	14,91,804	..	..	..	..	..
16. Madura ..	..	..	..	135,856	12,50,715	28,252	82,299	4,54,255	164,088	17,04,870	..	..	..	..	..
17. Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	139,975	17,58,389	60,157	185,143	9,13,988	300,132	26,71,377	..	..	..	..	..
18. Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	93,759	10,69,370	119,637	451,555	17,24,807	213,896	27,94,177	..	..	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	4,140	91,631	2,837	12,696	44,498	6,977	1,36,129	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem ..	..	..	..	111,351	9,91,122	76,994	241,491	8,17,646	188,345	18,08,768	..	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	44,591	13,79,340	8,215	19,776	88,653	196,757	13,79,340	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	..	..	..	188,542	16,21,189	..	..	..	..	19,09,842	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	107	1,55,300	956	2,074,575	2,79,74,309	779,612	2,612,706	1,28,72,176	2,854,087	4,08,46,485	..	..	..	..	..

The amount of assessment as shown in column 48 differs from that given in column 81 of statement No. 11 in Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool, South Arcot and Trichinopoly. The difference represents the amount of land and village cesses included in the land assessment.

Printed June 3rd.

Proceedings, 14th April 1891, No. 212.

Submitting to Government report on the settle-
ment of land revenue for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

GANJAM.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report on the land revenue settlement of this district for fasli 1299 together with the prescribed statements as per accom-
panying list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was favorable; but the late famine was not over until the new crop came in with November 1889. The average rainfall for the district was 60.30 inches against 26.09 inches of the preceding year. The rainfall was copious and general throughout the district, and the crops both wet and dry promised to be bumper. In October and November, however, there was excessive rain in most parts of the districts culminating in a cyclonic storm which burst over the northern part of the district on the 19th November. It was followed by heavy floods; on the night of the 20th, the Rushikulya river rose two feet higher than the highest previously recorded flood-level, and completely submerged the low-lying paddy lands along its banks, which lay under water for two whole days. Some 20 persons and 2,000 cattle were drowned or died from exposure. Some major irri-
gation works were breached, the most important being the Boary reservoir in the Goomsur taluk with an ayacut of acres 1410, assessed at Rs. 5,203; the cost of closing the breach was estimated at Rs. 3,590.

One hundred and sixty-two tanks (minor irrigation works) irrigating acres 12,126, assessed at Rs. 30,341, in the three Government taluks were also breached. Emergent repairs were executed to 26 at a cost of Rs. 1,461 and completed within the fasli year. The repairs to the remaining works are being proceeded with during the current year.

A sum of Rs. 10,245 was granted as remission for waste and loss of crops by inundation in the case of wet lands and for tirwakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment) in the three taluks as noted below:—

	Berhampore taluk.	Goomsur taluk.	Chicacole taluk.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Waste	435	..	..	435
Loss of crops by inundation	6,660	3,004	..	9,664
Difference between wet and dry assessment	146	..	..	146
Total ..	7,241	3,004	..	10,245

2A. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The average outturn of all crops was moderate, that of dry crops being between 8 and 9 annas, and that of wet crops between 11 and 12 annas. A great deal of grain was damaged for the market by the intermixture of mud and dirt resulting from submersion.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GANJAM.

3. PRICES.—The following statement compares the prices for faslis 1298 and 1299.

Articles.	PRICES PER MADRAS GARCE.		Difference.
	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	
Paddy, 1st sort	RS. 161	RS. 148	— 13
Do. 2nd „	152	137	— 15
Cholum	227	214	— 13
Cumbu	172	144	— 28
Ragi	216	182	— 28
Horse-gram	169	215	+ 46

**Vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2149, dated 29th May 1890.

The prices of all articles except horse-gram fell owing to the favorable character of the season. Horse-gram crop was a bad one owing to excessive rainfall; hence the rise in price.

4. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates during the year was 65 or the same as in last fasli, the peishcush payable to Government being Rs. 4,35,326 against Rs. 4,35,336. The decrease of Rs. 10 is due to the following causes:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Reduction of peishcush on account of jeroyeti lands of the Humma estate taken up for salt peons lines at Tolo Humma— <i>vide</i> Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2913, dated 16th May 1889	5	7	2
2. Reduction of peishcush on account of jeroyeti lands belonging to the Kallikót estate taken up for the extension of the fish-curing yard at Phasidi in that estate— <i>vide</i> Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 327, dated 20th January 1890	0	10	7
3. Reduction of peishcush on account of jeroyeti lands belonging to the Beridi zemindari taken up for a fish-curing yard at Tikkarapada in that estate— <i>vide</i> Board's Proceedings quoted above	1	1	11
4. Reduction of peishcush on account of jeroyeti lands belonging to the Pálúr estate taken up for a fish-curing yard at Prayagi— <i>vide</i> Board's Proceedings quoted above	1	8	3
5. Reduction of peishcush on account of jeroyeti lands belonging to the Tekkali estate taken up for the Tekkali-Anantagiri road— <i>vide</i> Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2738, dated 3rd May 1890	1	2	6
Total	9	14	5

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages and the quit-rent payable to Government were the same as in the previous year, viz., 284 and Rs. 24,697, respectively. The deduction from the beriz of Keertipuram of Rs. 16-9-4 on account of pagoda allowance was not made during the year under report.

6. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT VILLAGES.—The number of ryotwari villages was 1,244 or the same as last year.

PATTAS.—The total number of pattas was 47,761 against 47,494 in the preceding year showing an increase of 267 pattas. This is the net result of 311 fresh pattas granted for lands taken up, or acquired by transfer, or under decrees of Civil Courts; and of a decrease of 44 pattas relating to lands relinquished or sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by Government for want of bidders. Six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven pattas were altered owing to the death, &c., of ryots or to changes in the holdings; while 40,883 remained unaltered during the year under report.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GANJAM.

A statement showing the names of the officers by whom each taluk in the district was settled during the last five years is enclosed as directed in G.O., No. 638, Revenue, dated 26th July 1886, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 1827, dated 14th August 1886.

7. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The extent of the ryots' holdings during the year under report was acres 362,841, assessed at Rs. 7,51,439, against acres 362,388, assessed at Rs. 7,51,072 in the preceding year, showing an increase of acres 453 and of Rs. 367 as shown below:—

Particulars.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Total holdings at the end of fasli 1298	362,388	7,51,072
Deduct lands given up	7,043	16,833
Remainder	355,345	7,34,239
Add lands taken up	7,496	17,200
Total	362,841	7,51,439

Particulars.	DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>I—Reductions.</i>	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Lands resigned	50	55	21	45	71	100
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government for want of bidders	40	30	14	35	54	65
3. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	226	232	9	20	235	252
4. Lands sold by order of Courts	30	56	82	291	112	347
5. Transferred by private contract or gift	2,805	3,604	3,589	11,815	6,394	15,419
6. Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless—						
(i) Lands belonging to the Berhampore taluk taken up for the Rushikulya project	..	..	2	6	2	6
7. Transferred to inam	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Transferred from wet to dry and <i>vice versa</i>	26	30	139	556	165	586
9. Transferred from double to single crop land	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Deficiency by survey	..	..	1	5	1	5
11. Other items—						
(i) Deduction of assessment on lands transferred from jeroyeti to poramboke	2	2	..	..	2	2
(ii) Deduction of assessment on lands transferred from higher group to a lower group of irrigation	..	..	..	45	..	45
(iii) Deduction of assessment erroneously charged	5	5	2	1	7	6
Total, Deductions	3,184	4,014	3,859	12,819	7,043	16,833
<i>II—Additions.</i>						
1. Lands taken on durkhast	473	481	94	239	567	720
2. Lands purchased by private individuals in revenue sales	226	232	9	20	235	252
3. Lands purchased at Court sales	30	56	82	291	112	347
4. Lands transferred by private contract or gift	2,805	3,604	3,589	11,815	6,394	15,419
5. Inam lands reverted to Government	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Transferred from dry to wet and <i>vice versa</i>	139	318	26	84	165	402
7. Transferred from single to double crop land	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Excess by survey	..	..	2	6	2	6
9. Other items—						
(i) Extent and assessment on certain lands erroneously omitted to be charged in the accounts	..	4	21	50	21	54
Total, Additions	3,673	4,695	3,823	12,505	7,496	17,200
Deduct—Total, Deductions	3,184	4,014	3,859	12,819	7,043	16,833
Net increase	489	681	36	314	453	367

The net increase was due to the lands taken up in the Goomsur and Chicacole taluks, probably owing to the favorable season.

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—Of the ryots' holdings, viz., acres 362,841, assessed at Rs. 7,51,439, acres 247, assessed at Rs. 435, were left waste owing to deficiency of water and not to neglect of the ryots concerned; and the remaining waste, viz., acres 17,366 plus acres 345,228, actually cultivated, making a total of acres 362,594, were charged with an assessment of Rs. 7,51,004.

9. WATER RATE—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—To the sum of Rs. 7,51,004 must be added Rs. 3,350 being water rate charged on dry lands against Rs. 4,037 in the preceding year, and Rs. 5,855 being the same charged for second crop grown on wet lands against Rs. 6,650 in the preceding year. This makes a total of Rs. 7,60,426. The decrease under water rate, both on dry and wet lands, is due to the copious rainfall, causing a diminution of demand for water from Government sources.

10. REMISSIONS.—The total amount of remissions, excluding assessment on waste remitted, was Rs. 30,545 against Rs. 2,46,216 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,15,771.

	Rs.
1. Decrease in shavi or loss of crop	2,30,303
2. Do. in tirwakammi or difference between wet and dry assessment	2,473
3. Do. in remission on account of irrigation by lift	282
Total	2,33,058
4. Increase in remission on account of inundation	9,664
5. Do. in payments on account of religious institutions, &c.	7,623
Total	17,287
Net decrease	2,15,771

Items 1, 2 and 3.—The decrease is due to the favorable character of the season.

Item 4.—This remission was necessitated by the floods of November 1889, which submerged low-lying lands and caused loss of crop.

Excluding the remission above referred to, the net ryotwar demand was Rupees 7,29,981.

11. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under the head was Rs. 88,498 against Rs. 78,030 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 10,468 as particularized below:—

	RS.
1. Increase in land cultivated without durkhast for which no pattas were granted	566
2. Increase in the cultivation of poramboke lands	5,110
3. Do. in grazing tax or grass rent	1
4. Do. in rent of fruit trees	29
5. Do. in commission on the sale of distrained property	112
6. Do. do. on estates under the management of Court of Wards	723
7. Do. in revenue fines	71

	RS.
8. Increase in sale-proceeds of waste lands	81
9. Do. in revenue process-service fees	2,021
10. Do. in other items	3,902
Total increase	12,616
11. Decrease in tax on trees on unassessed lands	7
12. Do. in tax on backyards in excess of the limit allowed	102
13. Do. in excess collection over the demand	190
14. Do. in the charge for water on zemindari and inam lands including fasaljasti and tirwajasti	1,777
15. Do. in sale-proceeds of trees	72
Total decrease	2,148
Net increase	10,468

Items 1, 2 and 4.—These are fluctuating items. The increase in item No. 2 is due chiefly to the imposition of assessment at highly penal rates to discourage unauthorized cultivation. Some cases have come to my notice lately showing that there has not always been sufficient reason for the infliction of such high rates and that a considerable proportion of the amount shown under the head will have to be remitted.

Item 3.—The increase is too small to require explanation.

Items 5 and 6.—The increase is due mainly to large sales effected under the Rent Recovery Act in estates under the management, chiefly those of Kallikot and Atagada, the management of which has been much more efficient this fasli than last.

Items 7 and 8.—These are fluctuating items.

Item 9.—The increase is due to the freer issue of process with a view to the prompt collection of the revenue of faslis 1298 and 1299, as compared with the previous year when the collection of revenue was not pressed owing to the famine.

Item 10.—The particulars of this item are given at foot of statement No. 5.

Items 11, 12, 13 and 15.—These are fluctuating items.

Item 14.—The decrease is attributable to the favorable character of the season which rendered it unnecessary for inamdars to take as much water from Government sources of irrigation as they did in the previous year.

12. LAND-CESS IN RYOTWAR VILLAGES.—The land-cess in ryotwar villages was Rs. 57,221 against Rs. 57,290 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 69 as shown below:—

	RS.
1. Increase in land-cess on lands cultivated without durkhast	30
2. Do. do. on poramboke cultivation	40
3. Do. do. on rent of fruit trees	3
4. Do. do. on cultivation of backyards in excess of the limit allowed	5
Total	78
5. Decrease in land-cess on ryotwar demand including tirwajasti and fasaljasti	28
6. Decrease in land-cess on water charge on zemindari and inam lands, including fasaljasti	119
Total	147
Net advance	69

13. LAND-CESS IN PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The land-cess demand in permanently-settled estates was Rs. 1,08,433 against Rs. 1,01,312 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 7,121 as explained below:—

Increase in the following estates was due either to increased rents or to revision of assessments :—

	RS.
1. Pálúr	3
2. Kallikót and Atagadá	4,749
3. Chikati	3,520
4. Badagada	40
5. Aska	35
6. Akkayyavalasa	22
7. Bejjipalli	6
8. Chittivalasa	75
9. Parlákimedi	116
Total increase	8,566

Decrease in the following estates was due to reduction of rents. The decrease in the case of Tarlá was due to revision of assessment under orders of Board of Revenue, Mis. No. 5080, dated 23rd August 1889 :—

	RS.
1. Jarada	3
2. Dhárakót	203
3. Chinna Kimedi	53
4. Kurla	35
5. Partipet	2
6. Tarlá	1,149
Total decrease	1,445
Net increase	7,121

14. LAND-CESS IN WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The land-cess in whole inam villages was the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 7,697.

The total demand of land-cess in ryotwar villages, permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages thus amounted to Rs. 1,73,336 against Rs. 1,66,299 in the preceding year.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The entire demand of land revenue and cesses for fasli 1299 was Rs. 14,51,833 against Rs. 11,86,783 in the preceding year as shown below :—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates	4,35,336	4,35,326	..	10
2. Quit-rent from whole inam villages	24,697	24,697	..	..
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	5,60,451	8,18,479	2,58,028	..
4. Land-cess in ryotwar villages	57,290	57,221	..	69
5. Do. in permanently-settled estates	1,01,312	1,08,433	7,121	..
6. Do. in whole inam villages	7,697	7,697	..	..
Total	11,86,783	14,51,853	2,65,149	79
Net increase	..	..	2,65,070	..

Items 1, 4 and 5.—The decrease in items 1 and 4 and the increase in item 5 have been explained in paragraphs 4, 12 and 13 *supra*.

Item 3.—The large increase is due to absence in the year under report of the large remissions granted in the previous fasli and to increase under Miscellaneous Revenue explained in paragraph 11 *supra*.

Of the total demand, viz., Rs. 14,51,853, Rs. 11,70,089 were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,81,764 at the close of the year. Subsequent collections up to end of October amounted to Rs. 1,16,166, which reduced the balance to Rs. 1,65,598.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREAR.—The arrear demand at the commencement of the fasli was Rs. 6,01,835, of which Rs. 4,80,703 were collected

within the fasli and Rs. 2,177 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,18,955.

Subsequent collections up to the end of October amounted to Rs. 43,261, which reduced the balance to Rs. 75,694.

The total arrear and current balance remaining outstanding at the end of October is thus Rs. 2,41,292.

Of the arrear outstanding, Rs. 255-0-11 were recommended to be written off the accounts in the Collector's letter No. 3897, dated 29th May last, on which orders have not yet been received.

Out of a total demand, arrear and current, of 20½ lakhs, 16½ were collected during the fasli which may, I think, be considered under the circumstances highly satisfactory.

17. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The following table shows the extent to which coercive process was resorted to during fasli 1299 as compared with fasli 1298 :—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
(1) Number of processes issued	28,480	63,984	+ 35,504
(2) Do. of defaulters whose property was actually sold	718	315	— 403
(3) Amount of arrears for which property was sold	Rs. 39,388	22,928	— 16,460
(4) Amount realized by sale of property—			
Personal	7,778	21,429	+ 13,651
Real	4,611	189	— 4,422
Total	12,389	21,618	+ 9,229
(5) Extent of lands sold { Bought in by Government	428	14	— 414
Do. by others	1,010	45	— 965
Total	1,438	59	— 1,379

Item 1.—The increase is due to the freer issue of process for the realization of the balances of faslis 1298 and 1299 than in the previous year when collection was not pressed owing to the famine.

Items 2 and 3.—The decrease is due to the payment of arrears before the property attached was brought to hammer.

Item 4.—The increase is due to the realizations of the large balances of two faslis due by some defaulters.

Item 5.—The decrease is due to the cause given for the decrease under item 2.

18. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—The following table compares the receipts from process fees and the cost of the special establishment employed for the execution of process during faslis 1298 and 1299 :—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	605	2,526	+ 1,921
Charges	850	1,579	+ 729
Surplus or deficit	— 345	+ 947	+ 1,292

The decrease under receipts needs no explanation. That under charges is due (1) to the employment of a larger special establishment than in the preceding year, (2) to the payment of famine batta and (3) to the disbursement of arrear salaries.

The number of processes served by the special establishment was 24,500 against 1,221 in fasli 1298, while the number served by the village agency was 29,484 against 27,259 in fasli 1298. The increase under both heads is explained under item (1) in the first table.

It will be seen that the number of processes served by the village agency was far larger than in the previous year, but the percentage of the total number is 61.7.

19. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Of the lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, acres 89 were resold in the Chicacole taluk under Standing Order No. 32 and acres 10.67 in the Berhampore taluk under Standing Order No. 111. The amount realized was Rs. 112-4-0. No lands were sold under Standing Order No. 36.

20. ADVANCES—ORDINARY.—Under the Land Improvement Act, an advance of Rs. 250 was made in the Chicacole taluk during the year under report, which, with the arrear Rs. 400 outstanding at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 650. Of this sum Rs. 20 became payable during the year under report and the amount was recovered. It is noted that in paragraph 20 of the jamabandi report for fasli 1298, Rs. 200 were shown as outstanding at the close of that fasli, while the correct amount was Rs. 400. The error arose from Rs. 200 advanced under the Land Improvement Act having by mistake been shown in the Treasury Account under advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The error has since been rectified; hence the decrease of Rs. 200 in the arrear balance at the beginning of the year under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 12,377 were advanced during the year under report, which together with the balance Rs. 5,302 outstanding at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 17,679. Of this, Rs. 5,902 became due during the year, but only Rs. 1,269 were recovered in the year. The large balance remaining uncollected is due to the impoverished condition of the ryots owing to the recent famine and the failure of crops.

Under other advances, *i.e.*, for rebuilding houses, nothing was advanced during the year under report. The arrear at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,793 of which Rs. 23 were collected during the year.

ADVANCES FOR RELIEF OPERATIONS—FAMINE.—An advance of Rs. 4,02,823 was made during the year under report for the gratuitous relief of the poor and helpless during the recent famine. This amount together with the balance (Rs. 22,847) at the beginning of the year makes a total of Rs. 4,25,670. Of this amount Rs. 4,23,907 were adjusted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,763 at the end of the year.

ADVANCES FOR SEED GRAIN—FAMINE.—Owing to a general lack of seed grain for purposes of cultivation, seed paddy to the value of Rs. 96,657 was obtained from the Godavari district and distributed among Government ryots on condition of their paying its value during the past and current years. Of this amount only Rs. 20,267 were recovered during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 76,400. Subsequent collections up to end of October last amounted to Rs. 6,705 (which with last year's realizations come up to Rs. 26,972) which reduces the balance to Rs. 69,695. Orders have been issued to recover the balance as speedily as possible. Tahsildars were ordered to collect these advances postponing collection of an equivalent amount on account of current demand; but, owing to late issue of orders they were given effect to only to a small extent. Except in a few localities there should be no difficulty in recovering all that is due under this head in the current fasli.

WEAVERS' ADVANCES—FAMINE.—An advance of Rs. 71,349 was made during the year under report under this head. This together with the outstandings (Rs. 1,950) amounted to Rs. 73,299; Rs. 9,310 were collected during the year under report leaving a balance of Rs. 63,989 at its close; subsequent collections up to end of October last amounted to Rs. 1,248, which, with the amount collected within the year amount to Rs. 10,558. The balance as thus reduced is Rs. 62,741. Steps are being taken for the recovery and adjustment of the balance by sale of the cloths received from the weavers in repayment of the advance made. All attempts to place these cloths in foreign markets, such as Rangoon and Calcutta having failed, steps are now being taken to dispose of them locally, which, in view of a fair harvest can now be done without injury to the local weaving interests.

21. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance outstanding at the beginning of the year on account of costs awarded to Government was Rs. 26, which, with Rs. 48 costs awarded during the year, amounted to Rs. 74. Of this amount Rs. 26 were recovered during the year and Rs. 23 were written off, making a total of Rs. 49 which leaves a balance of Rs. 25. Of this Rs. 22 are due by the Zemindar of Pedda Kimeri for the recovery of which steps have been taken.

22. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—A statement showing acres 0.49 of village-site acquired by public servants during the fasli is enclosed.

23. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined or abandoned tanks were made over to private individuals during the year under report.

24. INTEREST.—The arrear outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,134 and the interest charged during the year was Rs. 3,262, making a total of Rs. 4,396. Of this, Rs. 2,550 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,846.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received for sub-divisions of quit-rent on whole inam villages.

26. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The following table shows the number of villages and percentage of stones inspected by the several officers and the number of stones found missing:—

Taluks.	Designation of officer.	Number of villages inspected.	Percentage of stones inspected.	Number of stones found missing.
Berhampore ..	Tahsildar ..	Not given.	20	..
	Deputy Tahsildar, Ganjam ..	34	85	..
	Do. do. Purushottapur ..	Not given.	20	..
	Do. do. Ichapur ..	..	..	..
	Revenue Inspector, Ganjam division ..	56	100	468
	Do. do. Purushottapur division ..	77	Not given.	182
Goonsur ..	Do. do. Ichapur division ..	66	Do.	Several stones are missing. Number not given.
	Do. do. Mohiri do. ..	181	Do.	Some are missing.
	Tahsildar ..	15	Do.	Some were washed away by floods.
	Revenue Inspector, Kullada ..	28	Do.	25 per cent. are missing.
	Do. do. Vanagiri ..	12	75	Not given.
	Do. do. Bodoherasingi ..	25	Not given.	Do.
Chicacole ..	Do. do. Ballipadu ..	56	Do.	33 per cent. are missing.
	Tahsildar ..	18	Do.	Not given.
	Revenue Inspector, Northern khandam ..	42	Do.	Do.
	Do. do. Southern do. ..	21	Do.	Do.
	Do. do. Western do. ..	22	Do.	Do.
	Do. do. Polaki and Palatnlagam khandam. ..	24	Do.	Do.

Many of the missing stones are reported to have been washed away by last year's floods; in some cases stones are stated to have been lost by erosion of rivers and river channels or covered by sand hills. Wherever practicable the missing stones were unearthed and replanted or replaced. I have instructed the Senior Assistant and General Deputy Collectors to notify to the owners or occupiers of lands concerned that they must replace at their own expense any missing stones. The whole subject evidently needs more attention than it has hitherto received; and I will see that it is not neglected.

The statement prescribed in paragraph 60 of Board's Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May last, will be submitted as soon as information is received from taluk officers who have been directed to expedite it.

27. EXAMINATION OF TALUK AND VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.—The General Deputy Collector, Goonsur, reports that he inspected taluk and village accounts in the Goonsur taluk and that the discrepancies found were reconciled. In the examination of village accounts, Nos. 14 and 15, wherever he found excess collections he had account No. 14-C prepared and ordered the necessary adjustments to be made. He states that the village and taluk accounts were generally in agreement and that in a few cases where differences existed the necessary adjustments were made.

The Principal Assistant Collector reports that in the Chicacole taluk both the village and taluk accounts were thoroughly examined and that the several defect, noticed in the course of inspection were communicated to the tahsildar. He says that certain discrepancies were observed between the village and taluk accounts owing to credits of certain monies having been made under wrong heads and such like causes, and that they were duly adjusted; and that the distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses has also been duly attended to and adjustments made between the

taluk and village accounts. He adds that some variations were noticed in balances between taluk account No. 15 and village account No. 14, but all these variations were explained by remarks on village account No. 16.

The Senior Assistant Collector's report on the subject has not yet been received. A separate report will be submitted on the results of the examination of accounts in the Berhampore taluk.

28. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—A statement showing the disposal of applications for transfer of pattas received during the year under report has been forwarded as directed in Board's Proceedings, No. 881, dated 16th October 1888 (Land Revenue). It will be seen from the statement that, of a total of 2,085 applications, inclusive of 107 of the previous year, 1,866 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 219, all relating to the Goomsur taluk at the close of the year; of these 21 have since been disposed of and the rest have been referred to village officers for verification. It is observed that the number of applications received and disposed of during the year was far greater than in the previous * year.

* Number received	...	...	...	810
Do. disposed of	...	...	...	783

29. Vernacular correspondence in the Assistant and Head Assistant Collectors' offices. In the Assistant and Head Assistant Collectors' offices, Telugu papers are read out to them in full by their clerks and orders are recorded on the papers by the officers in their own hand-writing. In the case, however, of Uriya papers, a full abstract in English is made on the papers themselves by the clerks and orders recorded on them by the officers.

30. CATTLE CENSUS.—Under Board's Proceedings, No. 476, dated 30th November 1887, a statement showing the statistics of agricultural stock in the Goomsur taluk with the villages tested and the names of the officers that tested them is enclosed. There are variations between the karnams' figures and those returned by Revenue Inspectors, &c, after inspection: these are chiefly due either to carelessness or ignorance of the karnams. The General Deputy Collector reports that in some villages the karnams did not take into account the cattle possessed by non-pattadars and in one or two instances they simply adopted the previous year's figures. In one village, named Dhubapally, the karnam's enumeration was found so very inaccurate that the cattle had to be re-numbered by the Revenue Inspector.

The General Deputy Collector further reports that at the last jamabandi the karnams' registers were examined and some entries verified by inquiries made of the ryots present at the time. He adds that clear instructions were given to the karnams as to the correct preparation of the registers.

The Senior Assistant Collector's report as to the Berhampore taluk on the subject has not yet been received. A separate report will be submitted on its receipt.

In regard to the Chicacole taluk the Principal Assistant Collector reports that no census seems to have been taken in the fasli under report, nor was he able to do anything as he had been engaged in the jamabandi, &c., and that arrangements have been made for a careful census and scrutiny being made in the current fasli.

This work does not seem to have been hitherto properly attended to: it is only by continual and systematic inspection and scrutiny by Taluk and Divisional officers that good results can be looked for. I am taking steps to see that this matter will receive the attention that it ought.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

VIZAGAPATAM.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report on the Settlement of Land Revenue of the Vizagapatam district for fasli 1299, accompanied by the usual statements (sent separately).

1. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As reported in the Administration report the season was a most favorable one for agricultural operations. The rainfall was copious and well distributed. In the ordinary tracts 47.1 inches were registered during the year against 26.99 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 20.11 inches.

2. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Both wet and dry crops yielded excellently. The average outturn of paddy is stated by the Taluk officers to have been 14 annas, while that of the dry food-crops was little more than 8 annas. My own opinion is that this estimate greatly under-rates the results obtained. I consider this year best the district has experienced out of the last twenty.

3. PRICES.—Owing to the favorable character of the season and the consequent increased outturn of crops there was a general fall in the prices of all the staple food-grains and of horse-gram as compared with the previous year as shown below. There was too much rain in November and December to allow of a first-rate horse-gram crop. Hence it compares less favorably than other produce:—

NUMBER of seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

Food-grains.						Fasli 1298.		Fasli 1299.
Paddy, 1st sort	...	...	...	...	...	21.7	25.14	
" 2nd "	...	...	...	...	...	23.1	25.76	
Cholum	...	...	...	...	...	22.1	23.52	
Cumbu	...	...	...	...	...	23.4	28.78	
Ragi	...	...	...	...	...	22.5	26.17	
Horse-gram	...	...	...	...	...	25.2	27.77	

4. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of Zemindari and Proprietary

RS.	A.	P.	Bd.'s Procs.,	No.		
16	4	9		4269	of 16th July 1889.	
44	5	9	Do.	"	4389 of 22nd "	
7	6	2	Do.	"	4400 of 22nd "	
5	0	0	Do.	"	4473 of 25th "	
1	13	8	Do.	"	6467 of 25th Oct.	
30	5	6	Do.	"	4269 of 16th July	Mis.
2	1	7	Do.	"	4411 of 22nd "	
22	8	11	Do.	"	6466 of 25th Oct.	
6	14	0	Do.	"	4395 of 22nd July	
3	1	7	Do.	"	7073 of 20th Nov.	
4	10	5	Do.	"	7066 of 20th "	Mis.
2	0	7	Do.	"	4459 of 25th July	
0	12	9	Do.	"	5653 of 18th Sept.	

147 5 8

estates was 56 as in the preceding year. The peshkash payable to Government by them amounted to Rs. 9,68,358-1-6 against Rs. 9,68,505-7-2 in fasli 1298. The difference of Rs. 147-5-8 is due to the reductions sanctioned by the Board in the marginally-noted Proceedings on account of lands taken up for public purposes.

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages in the two Government taluks was 88 and the amount of quit-rent payable thereon for fasli 1299 was Rs. 3,028 as in the previous year.

6. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The survey areas and the settlement rates have been introduced during the fasli. The number of ryotwari villages rose from 280 in the

previous year to 285 in the year under report. The increase is due to four hamlets in the Golconda taluk having been treated as separate villages by the Settlement Department and to one uninhabited village in the Palkonda Agency having been erroneously omitted in the last year's returns. The number of pattas issued was 9,655 against 9,546 of fasli 1298, showing an increase of 109, which is due partly to subdivisions and the taking up of fresh lands and partly to the issue of pattas at the settlement rates in cases of concealed cultivation discovered during the recent demarcation.

7. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—According to the accounts of fasli 1298, the extent of holdings at the beginning of the fasli 1299 was acres 93,652, assessed at Rs. 2,16,613. These figures have been changed into acres 105,751 and Rs. 2,49,743, respectively, with reference to the survey areas and the settlement rates introduced during the year as shown below :—

	ACS.	RS.
Occupation at the beginning of fasli 1299 as per accounts of fasli 1298	93,652	2,16,613
Deduct decrease resulting from the adoption of survey areas and the settlement rates	5,321	6,338
Remainder	88,331	2,10,275
Add increase resulting from the adoption of survey areas and settlement rates	17,420	39,468
Total	1,05,751	2,49,743

The relinquishments and the deductions in the fasli were acres 1,447, assessed at Rs. 2,947, and the durkhasts and other additions acres 2,294 with an assessment of Rs. 4,044. The net increase in the holdings is thus acres 12,946 bearing an assessment of Rs. 34,227, which is due almost entirely to the introduction of the survey areas and the settlement rates. The total occupation at the close of the fasli was acres 106,598, bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,50,840.

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—Of the total occupied area of acres 106,598, the extent of waste remitted is only acres 25 against acres 8,879 in the previous fasli, which was as bad as the year under report was good. The remaining extent charged this year was acres 106,573. Of this the actual cultivation was acres 94,388 and the waste charged acres 12,185 against acres 75,115 and acres 9,658, respectively, of the previous year. The increase in the actual cultivation is due to the favorable character of the season and the adoption of survey areas. The waste charged consisted of lands reserved for pasture and of those left waste owing to the neglect of the ryots.

9. WATER-RATE.—The amount of tirvajasti charged on dry lands cultivated with Government water during the year was Rs. 2,087 against Rs. 3,246 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,159, which is due to a large extent of dry land hitherto irrigated by Government water and cultivated with wet crops having been permanently transferred to wet in the settlement introduced during the year.

10. REMISSIONS—*Occasional remissions*.—These are remissions granted on account of the season. Exclusive of the assessment of Rs. 78 on waste remitted, Rs. 14 on account of shavi, Rs. 197 on account of damage by floods, and Rs. 89 on account of tiruvakammi, Rs. 300 in all were remitted during the year under report against Rs. 31,872 under shavi in the preceding year. The large decrease was owing to the favorable season.

Fixed remissions.—These amounted to Rs. 23,849 against Rs. 83 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 23,766, which is solely due to the remissions allowed in carrying into effect the gradual introduction of the new settlement rates.

Beriz deductions.—The amount of beriz deductions was Rs. 2,639 against Rs. 472 of the previous year. The increase is owing to the deduction of the allowance payable to the Pettandar of Gannavaram in the Golconda taluk for two years as the amount due for fasli 1298 was not drawn within the close of that fasli, and to the renewal of money allowances to certain religious institutions under Board's Proceedings, dated 11th September 1890, Mis. No. 5789, in consequence of the resumption of the lands assigned to them.

11. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The Land Revenue Miscellaneous demand during the year under report was Rs. 2,41,703 against Rs. 2,44,948 in the preceding year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 3,245. Most of the items included are of a fluctuating nature. The more important variations are explained below :—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi on sundry inams—Personal	91,508	91,785	+ 277
2. Do. do. Service	1,830	2,250	+ 420
3. Revenue from hill villages under Sirkar management	5,816	5,660	— 156
4. Land cultivated without durkhast for which no pattas have been granted	1,649	1,145	— 504
5. Cultivation of poran-boke lands	881	1,710	+ 829
6. Commission on private estates under Sirkar management	2,225	881	— 1,344
7. Charge for water on zemindari and inam lands, &c.	1,335	3,454	+ 2,119
8. Other items	7,398	2,806	— 4,592

The increase in item 1 is due to the saving of commission hitherto allowed to the Proprietor of Nakkapally and the Zemindar of Kurapam who gave up their contract for collecting the quit-rent on enfranchised inams in their estates during the year. There are some service inams enfranchised in the Anakapalle taluk, the quit-rent on which is apportioned between Land Revenue and Village Service Fund under Board's Proceedings, No. 3239, dated 29th November 1875. The land revenue portion of the quit-rent was erroneously shown under jodi on personal inams in fasli 1298. The error was rectified in fasli 1299. Hence the increase under item 2.

The decrease under item 3 is due to less Kondapodu cultivation in the Palkonda Agency. The decrease under item 4 is the result of the introduction of the settlement rates which are lower than the paimash rates in the case of these lands.

The increase under item 5 is due to the favorable nature of the season.

The decrease under item 6 is due to the estates of Madugula and Merangi having ceased to be under the management of the Court of Wards from the latter part of fasli 1298.

The increase under item 7 is due to extended cultivation in consequence of the favorable season.

A sum of Rs. 5,478 held in deposit on account of previous years' receipts of certain resumed mokhasa villages was transferred to Land Revenue Miscellaneous in fasli 1298. The absence of such an item in fasli 1299 accounts for the large decrease under item 8.

12. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The entire demand of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1299 amounted to Rs. 16,90,175 against Rs. 16,15,291 of the previous year. The increase occurs chiefly under Ryotwar owing to the introduction of the settlement rates and the smaller extent of remissions granted in fasli 1299. Of the current demand above shown, Rs. 16,03,516 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 86,659 at its close. This was heavier than it should have been owing to delay on the part of the Settlement Department in putting the Taluk officers in possession of the papers necessary for preparing the jamabandi accounts under the new settlement. The jamabandi was delayed to the end of the year in consequence. This was reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 30,421 at the end of August last. Active measures have been taken for the early collection of this balance.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,34,585, of which Rs. 1,34,983 were collected and Rs. 3,223 written off the accounts during the year. Of the remaining balance of Rs. 10,379, Rs. 547 have been collected since and Rs. 312 have been ordered to be written off the accounts in G.O., No. 671, dated 18th August 1890. Rs. 622-0-5 are irrecoverable as per enclosure C to statement No. 8 and sanction for the writing this amount off the accounts is now solicited. Deducting the above items there is still a balance of Rs. 8,900, a great portion of which is fictitious in consequence of certain discrepancies between the Taluk and the Huzur accounts. The accounts are now

under scrutiny and the result will be separately reported with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 413, dated 11th July 1890 (Land Revenue). I may mention, however, that about Rs. 4,228 will be found not to be due so far as can be seen at present.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Statement No 8-A gives particulars regarding the number of the several kinds of processes employed for the realization of the arrears of revenue. The total number of processes amounted to 25,010 against 12,148 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the stringent orders issued for the realization of the large arrear balance outstanding at the beginning of the year in consequence of the unfavorable season of the previous year and to the punctual issue of processes for the recovery of the current balances. In 20,789 or 93 per cent. of these cases the arrears were paid on presentation of the demand notices and only in 1,469 or 6 per cent. of the total had distraint or attachment notices to be issued.

Sale notices had to be issued only in 1,283 or 5 per cent. of the cases and for very trifling amounts. Though the number of the various kinds of processes issued was larger than in fasli 1298, the value of the property actually sold was smaller, being Rs. 1,079 against Rs. 1,168 of the previous year.

15. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—The number of processes served by the village agency was 17,810 and of those served by the special-paid establishment 4,448. More than 80 per cent. of the processes were served by the village agency against 55 per cent. in fasli 1298. It is not possible to employ the village agency to a greater proportion as the collection of inam quit-rents and land-cess, &c., in zemindaris is involved, and the control exercised by the Revenue authorities over the village officers in such estates is not sufficient to allow of their being made to do the work satisfactorily. The receipts from process service fees amounted to Rs. 2,102 against Rs. 1,814 in fasli 1298, and the charges to Rs. 1,816 against Rs. 2,007 in the preceding year. There is an increase of Rs. 288 in the receipts and a decrease of Rs. 191 in the charges. It will be observed that the receipts during the year exceed the charges by Rs. 286.

16. LANDS SOLD UNDER THE STANDING ORDER.—No lands were sold during the year under the Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34 and 110 (new series).

17. ADVANCES.—The advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 800 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 2,855 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Adding to this Rs. 990, balance outstanding at the beginning of the year under the latter Act, the total advances amounted to Rs. 4,645, of which Rs. 2,135 were repayable in the year. Of this sum, Rs. 1,195 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 940 at the close of the year. The interest which accrued on these advances amounts to Rs. 60-3-0, which sum was fully collected during the year. All possible endeavours have been made to make the rules clearly known to ryots, but there is not much prospect of the facilities afforded being availed of in this district whose cultivators consist mostly of zemindari ryots who are mere tenants-at-will and have but a doubtful permanent interest in their lands.

18. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government in fasli 1299 in suits instituted or defended by it was Rs. 168-1-0, which, added to the outstanding balance of Annas 8 at the beginning of the fasli, makes a total of Rs. 168-9-0, of which Rs. 34-4-0 were collected during the year. The balance of Rs. 134-5-0 is the amount awarded in decrees Nos. 76 to 80 of 1889 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Párvatipur, against which appeals have been preferred to the District Court. The District Court's decisions are awaited.

19. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—During the year under report 83 cents of inam land at Sálúr was acquired by purchase by the Deputy Tahsildar of the taluk for the erection of a dwelling-house and acres 19 of zemindari land, assessed at Rs. 116-5-10, at Yellamanchili, in the Sarvasiddhi taluk, was purchased by an undivided brother of the head gumastah of the Golgonda taluk jointly with one Chintalapati Surianarayana Razu. The head gumastah states that the land being the self-acquisition of his brother, he has no interest in it.

20. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals during the year under report.

21. INTEREST.—The total amount of interest charged on arrears of land revenue was Rs. 548-13-5, the whole of which was collected within the close of the fasli.

22. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received during the year for sub-division of quit-rent on inams under Standing Order No. 119.

23. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The boundary and field marks were inspected by the Tahsildars and the Revenue Inspectors in their tours from time to time during the year and found to be in proper order. Thirty-four stones in the Golgonda taluk and 65 stones in the Sarvasiddhi taluk were washed away by the floods of September 1889. Of these, 33 in Golgonda have been replaced and steps are being taken for replacing the remaining ones. A statement showing the number originally planted in each of the Sarvasiddhi and Golgonda taluks by the Survey Department and now in existence is annexed :—

Name of taluk.	Number of stones planted by the Survey Department.	Number of stones missing.	Number of stones existing.
Golgonda	105,834	1	105,833
Sarvasiddhi	88,287	65	88,222

Similar information is not available for the Pálkonda taluk as the Deputy Tahsildar has no account of the stones originally planted in his office, and the diglott registers of villages have not as yet been supplied to him. He was, however, directed to gather the information from the survey maps supplied to him, but with the limited establishment at his disposal it will take some time to do so. The information will be given in the report for fasli 1300.

24. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The Village and Taluk accounts have been fairly kept according to the revised manuals in the two Government taluks of Sarvasiddhi and Golgonda. They were very carefully checked by the Principal Assistant Collector and his establishment at the time of settlement. A copy of the Principal Assistant Collector's report on the subject is enclosed for the Board's information. It having been found inexpedient to introduce all the village manual accounts into the Pálkonda taluk, which is under the rent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., the Board in its Proceedings, No. 100, dated 11th April 1890, sanctioned the introduction of only a few of the most permanently important ones into that taluk. The orders of the Board were received so late that they could not be carried out for fasli 1299. They are being introduced during the current year.

25. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—The number of applications pending at the beginning of the year was 13 and that received during the year in both Registration and Revenue Departments was 257, making a total of 270 applications. Of these, 256 were disposed of within the year, leaving a balance of 14 at its close. Of these, 9 were disposed of since and 5 are under inquiry. There were no cases in which the provisions of rule 6 of Standing Order No. 20 were put in force to secure correspondence between ownership and revenue registry, in cases in which, owing to neglect in the past, the registry was not transferred with the ownership.

26. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS, DATED 18TH NOVEMBER 1886, No. 2498.—Mr. E. A. Elwin, the Senior Assistant Collector, now acting as Jeypore Manager, knows Telugu, which is the vernacular of the district, very well, and passes his orders on vernacular papers without an English translation or abstract thereof. Mr. A. T. Forbes, the Assistant Collector, now on furlough, has made a good progress in the vernacular, but was on revenue duty for but a few days in the year.

27. ADJUSTMENT OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS, DATED 6TH FEBRUARY 1890, No. 74.—This system has been applied

in this district from fasli 1297, and the accounts of that year as well as of the subsequent years have not yet been finally closed. The statement showing the adjustments for each fasli called for in the Board's Proceedings above quoted will be submitted shortly.

28. PALKONDA AND HONJARAM ESTATES.—These estates have been under rent to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. from 1846. The present lease expires on the 30th June 1891. During the year under report the settlement rates have been introduced with the result of a net increase of about Rs. 24,000 in revenue. A copy of the report from the agent of the renters regarding their management is enclosed. Mr. Tomlinson again brings to notice the desirability of carrying out the long projected improvements to the river channels in the estates. In this connection I beg to refer the Board to the correspondence ending with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4197, dated 11th July 1888, from which it will be observed that the matter has been pending with the Public Works Department. In November 1889 the Executive Engineer sent for my countersignature estimates for the improvement of the Neelanagaram channel system, which have been returned countersigned. I am now, in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 6240, dated 9th September, directed to report further on this subject in connection with the question of the renewal of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s lease.

29. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The conduct of public servants has on the whole been satisfactory. I may specially mention P. Kodanda Rao Pantulu, Acting Tahsildar of Sarvasiddhi and Acting Huzur Sheristadar, K. Nagadhushana Rao Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar of Vizianagrum, P. Seetha Rao Pantulu, Deputy Pahsildar of Vizagapatam, V. Sanyasi Chetti, Deputy Tahsildar of Srungavarapukota, and C. Surianarayana Rao Pantulu, Acting Deputy Tahsildar of Anakapalle. One Deputy Tahsildar was, I regret to say, reduced to the post of Head Clerk, Vizianagrum Deputy Collector's office, for neglect of Magisterial duty, and another Deputy Tahsildar acting on Rs. 100 was made to revert to his permanent post of Rs. 70 for the same reason.

VIZAGAPATAM,
27th October 1890.

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From J. H. TOMLINSON, Esq., Agent to the Renters, to the Collector and Agent, Vizagapatam, dated Palkonda, 17th September 1890, No. 61-16.

I have the honor to submit my annual report on the management of these estates for fasli 1299, accompanied by the usual returns (forwarded under separate cover).

2. The survey and settlement operations have at length been completed, the former disclosing an increase in total area as compared with that of the old revenue accounts of about 43,000 acres and the additional assessment imposed by the new settlement about Rs. 24,000, the increase to be levied in 4 or 8 annual increments. It was some little time before the conditions as to the change for second crop were fixed whether as a voluntary or compulsory consolidated one; the latter was determined on and the work progressed rapidly. It was not, however, till December 1889 when 6 months of the fasli had passed that the renters were furnished with revised accounts giving particulars of individual holdings at the new rates. On proceeding with the jamabandi numerous errors were detected, especially in respect of the distribution of interstitial fields which on being brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by detailed information as to the necessary corrections, have for the most part been rectified, so that the fasli was well advanced before we were in a position to proceed with collections. The season on the whole being a very fair one the work was facilitated, and the following figures show the results of the revenue collections:—

Atkubadi Doule as per new Revenue Settlement.

	RS.	A.	P.
Demand	1,61,769	0	3
Remission	1,921	5	7
	1,59,847	10	8
Collection	1,48,683	13	3
Balance			11,163 13 5

	Arrears.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Demand	...	26,783	0	2			
Collection	...	8,503	3	1			
Balance	...				18,279	13	1
	Newly converted land.						
Demand	...	27	1	0			
Collection	...	27	1	0			
Balance	...						
	Dry converted into wet.						
	Arrears.						
Demand	...	23	4	1			
Collection	...						
Balance	...				23	4	1
	Concealed Jerayati.						
Demand	...	5	8	0			
Collection	...	5	8	0			
Balance	...						
	Arrears.						
Demand	...	80	4	9			
Collection	...						
Balance	...				80	4	9
	Lapsed inams.						
Demand	...	265	0	0			
Collection	...	229	2	4			
Balance	...				35	13	8
	Arrears.						
Demand	...	164	6	8			
Collection	...	23	0	6			
Balance	...				141	6	2
	Land-cess.						
Demand	...	8,871	10	1			
Remission	...	120	1	5			
		8,751	8	8			
Collection	...	8,641	9	1			
Balance	...				109	15	7
	Arrears.						
Demand	...	411	12	1			
Collection	...	182	12	6			
Balance	...				228	15	7
	Fruit trees.						
Demand	...	152	0	0			
Collection	...	152	0	0			
Balance	...						
Total					30,063	6	4

	RS.	A.	P.
Particulars of balance.			
Fasli 1299	11,309	10	8
Former faslis	18,753	11	8
Total	30,063	6	4

3. The rainfall was rather above the average, especially in the first 6 months of the fasli, being 41·52 against 36·19, and in the latter half 16·01 against 12·42 inches.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF VIZAGAPATAM.

4. *Irrigation works.*—These were maintained at an outlay of Rs. 6,492-1-10. About one half of the yearly “Maramut” is absorbed in repairing the river channels and the rest on the numerous tanks. I would take this opportunity of again representing the desirability of carrying out the long projected improvements to the river channels, as then the renters would then be in a position to deal more liberally with the uncertain irrigation of villages on a higher level dependent on the smaller tanks where there has been a proportionate enhancement of assessment.

5. The indigo crop, owing to the scarcity of rainfall in the early part of the season and subsequently being too heavy, was not a very remunerative one. Advances, amounting to Rs. 8,204-1-9, were made to the ryots on a total outturn of Rs. 17,199-11-0.

P. S.—The submission of this report has, I regret to say, been unavoidably delayed, owing to the lateness of arriving at the closing figures consequent on the introduction of the new settlement.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

EXTRACT from the Principal Assistant Collector's letter, No. 862, dated 24th September 1890.

3. *Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.*—The village and taluk accounts have been maintained in the forms prescribed in the new manuals. The village accounts were very carefully scrutinised both by me and my office establishment at the time of settlement as required by the revised Standing Order No. 22 for the conduct of jamabandi, and they were found to have been on the whole fairly prepared. The several inaccuracies found in the village accounts during the examination were duly pointed out to the karnams and rectified. Strict orders were given to the karnams for the accurate preparation of the accounts in future. The taluk accounts are also well kept up.

4. The new rules prescribed for the preparation of these accounts seem to have been better understood than in the preceding years both by the taluk establishment and the karnams.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
GODAVARI.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Jamabandi Report for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

2. *SEASON AND RAINFALL.*—As stated in the Administration Report for 1889-90, the season opened favorably for cultivation. The total average rainfall registered for the district during the official year amounted to inches 46·58, or 48 per cent. more than in the preceding year. At Ellore, Peddápuram, Pentapad, Pithápuram and Prattipad, the rainfall registered was about three-fourths of the average. The rains were seasonable and the crops both dry and wet yielded well on the whole; but in a few cases loss of crop was caused by excess of water. The following statement shows the rainfall for the last three faslis :—

Months.	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
July	7·41	6·14	6·03
August	7·26	4·15	8·49
September	4·48	5·88	8·88
October	5·29	2·29	11·80
November	5·26	7·26	1·45
December	..	..	·75
January	·03	..	..
February	..	..	..
March	·02	..	·14
April	·21	·04	·39
May	2·80	1·10	·87
June	2·51	7·30	9·80
Total ..	35·27	34·16	49·20

3. *CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.*—The following statement shows the area cultivated, with different crops in 1888-89 and 1889-90. Full details are given in statement H-2 submitted with the statistical returns :—

Crops.	AREA CULTIVATED.		PERCENTAGE OF THE AREA CULTIVATED UNDER EACH CROP TO THE TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA.	
	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
<i>Food-grains.</i>	ACS.	ACS.		
Rice	577,972	625,562	54·8	55·2
Other food-grains	245,181	252,106	23·2	22·2
Total ..	823,153	877,668	78·0	77·4
<i>Other crops.</i>				
Cotton	7,235	2,768	·7	·2
Seeds (chiefly oil)	136,277	166,564	12·9	14·7
Orchard and garden produce	39,525	10,506	3·8	·9
Indigo	1,409	555	·1	·1
Sugar-cane	7,154	7,856	·7	·7
Miscellaneous crops including tobacco	39,694	67,817	3·8	6·0
Grand Total ..	1,064,447	1,133,734	100·0	100·0

The increase in the cultivation of rice and sugar-cane was due to the season being favorable to wet crops and the same cause operated to bring about a decrease in the cultivation of cotton and indigo dry crops. The increase in oil-seeds, chiefly gingelly, was due to the favorable opening of the cultivation year. Nine per cent. of the paddy harvested yielded a "bumper crop," 35 per cent. an "average" one, the rest being either "middling" or "bad." In the case of dry grains 3 per cent. were "bumper," 22 per cent. "average" and the rest "middling" or "bad."

4. PRICES.—The following statement compares the prices of the several food-grains for the last two years :—

Grains.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.	Commuta- tion rate.
Paddy, 1st sort, per garce	Rs. 146	Rs. 147	+ 1	72
Do., 2nd	143	141	- 2	60
Cholum	174	167	- 7	84
Cumbu	171	144	- 27	60
Ragi	171	159	- 12	66
Horse-gram	211	215	+ 4	96

The differences in the prices of the 1st and 2nd sort of paddy are very slight and call for no remarks. The decrease in the prices of cholum, cumbu and ragi was due to the ordinary fluctuations of the market. The price of horse-gram was higher by 2 per cent. than in the preceding year, and by 23 per cent. than the average for the last five years preceding the year under report and was, as stated in the Administration Report, due to the larger demand for the article both in and out of district. On the whole the favorable character of the season brought on a fall in the prices of food-grains used by the middle and lower classes.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The proprietors of Gollaprol and Tangellamudi and one of the three joint proprietors of Kirlampudi having died, their successors have been duly registered. The proprietrix of Nandigudem adopted a son named Birapalli Sitaramayya, in accordance with a will left by her late husband, and applied for registry of the estate in his name, which was done after the usual notice. The estate of Yernagudem was sub-divided into Yernagudem and Viravilli estates. The former has been purchased by Chelikani Venkatrayanun Garu and the latter by Mullapudi Timmanna and three others—*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 10th September 1889, No. 623 (Land Revenue). The number of estates in the district has been thus increased by one, the total number being 137. The total peishcush on the estates is Rs. 7,40,162 against Rs. 7,40,263 of the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 101 is explained in the enclosure to statement No. 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—Their number was the same as in the preceding year, namely, 205, as per statement No. 1. The figure 195 in the body of the last year's report appears to be a mistake. The amount of quit-rent payable on these villages fell by Rs. 34, as explained in the enclosure to statement No. 6.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The decrease in the number of rented villages shown in statement No. 1 is due to two villages (Singarampalem and Srimanarayanapuram) in the Rajahmundry taluk being included in a forest reserve and consequently removed from the list of villages. There was an increase of 2,063 pattas under "ryotwari." This was due partly to the transfers of portions of existing holdings to individuals who previously held no pattas under Government and partly to fresh applications for land from the same class of persons. The number of miscellaneous pattas for fasli 1299 shows an increase of 1,499 over that of the previous year. The increase is nominal and is due to pattas erroneously omitted from the accounts of fasli 1298 being included in those of fasli 1299. The enormous increase under old pattas modified and the decrease under those not modified are due to corrections made in the pattas on account of road-cess deduction at Rs. 2 per Rs. 102, instead of at Rs. 2 per Rs. 100 as was done in the former years—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 169, dated

4th August 1889, communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 29th January 1890, Mis. No. 415—and on account of land-cess which was raised from 9 pies to 1 anna in the rupee in fasli 1299.

8. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN—

Items.	FASLI 1298.		FASLI 1299.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	ACS. 802,296	RS. 27,37,051	ACS. 809,225	RS. 27,78,970
Deduct lands given up	41,376	1,58,629	42,344	1,77,090
Remainder ..	760,920	25,78,422	766,881	26,01,880
Add lands taken up	48,305	2,00,548	60,405	2,08,298
Total ..	809,225	27,78,970	827,286	28,10,178

The above statement shows a net increase of 18,061 acres in area and a net increase of Rs. 31,208 in assessment, compared with fasli 1298. There was a slight increase of 968 acres in the extent of land given up and a marked increase of 12,100 acres in the extent of land taken up. Of the increase in the extent of land shown as given up, 632 acres represent the deficiency found on measurement of certain villages in the Tuni division.

The increase in the extent of land taken up was in (1) Rámachandrapuram, (2) Narsápur, (3) Amalápuram, (4) Bhímavaram, (5) Ellore and (6) Yernagúdem taluks, and was chiefly due to the favorable nature of the season. The increase in Narsápur and Amalápuram taluks was partly due to the extension of irrigation sources in those taluks.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The actual cultivation of faslis 1298 and 1299 is compared below :—

		Fasli	
		1298.	1299.
Dry	ACS.	227,689	237,790
Wet	ACS.	330,228	354,793
Total		557,917	592,583

Of the total area occupied, 592,583 acres, or 72 per cent., were actually cultivated and the rest, 222,528 acres dry + 12,175 acres wet, left waste. There was an increase in the cultivation of both dry and wet, but more under wet than under dry.

Rupees 6,742, being the assessment on 2,070 acres of land left waste for want of water, was remitted. Of this, 1,960 acres assessed at Rs. 6,090 was in the upland taluks. The extent of wet land left waste but charged with assessment was 10,105 acres, three-fourths of which were in the upland taluks. No remission was granted on this extent, either because the ryots neglected cultivation or omitted to apply for remission.

10. WATER-RATE—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—Water-rate of faslis 1298 and 1299 is compared below :—

Fasli		RS.	
		1298.	1299.
1298		60,684	
1299			84,076

The increase is due partly to the inclusion, under the head of water-tax in the accounts of fasli 1299, of second-crop water-charge on delta wet lands, which was in faslis 1297 and 1298 included in the consolidated wet assessment and partly to the water-charge made on dry lands newly taken up during the year in the delta taluks.

11. REMISSIONS.—The remission granted under all heads, exclusive of remission for waste, amounted to Rs. 63,260 against Rs. 79,044 of the previous year. Rupees 15,933 were remitted in consequence of the season against Rs. 31,706 in fasli 1298, and the remainder Rs. 47,327 appertain to fixed remissions and beriz deductions.

The following statement gives the particulars of the seasonal or occasional remissions :—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Loss of produce	11,838	4,271	— 7,567
2. Submerged or inundated	668	7,474	+ 6,806
3. Tirwakammi or difference between dry and wet assessment.	18,888	3,289	— 15,599
4. Lands washed away by the river	163	810	+ 647
5. Lands taken up for public purposes	149	89	— 60
Total ..	31,706	15,933	— 15,773
6. Waste remitted (<i>vide</i> paragraph 9 <i>ante</i>)	52,648	6,742	— 45,906
Grand Total ..	84,354	22,675	— 61,679

The rains were seasonable, and hence the decrease in the amount of remissions under items 1 and 3. As stated in paragraph 2 *ante*, there was some loss of crop from excess of water in the Narsápur, Ellore and Yernagúdem taluks which contributed 87 per cent. of the amount of remission under item 2. The rest are ordinary items.

FIXED REMISSIONS.—Item No. 3 is new and is the increment remission in four villages in the Tuni division newly settled. The figure is taken from a statement furnished by the Survey Superintendent who has been asked to give full particulars of the item.

BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.—In the Peddápuram, Yernagúdem and Rajahmundry taluks road-cess deduction has been made as before, because the accounts of those taluks had been completed before Board's Proceedings, dated 29th January 1890, Mis. No. 415, was communicated to Tahsildars. In other taluks the cess was calculated at Rs. 2 per Rs. 102. The decrease of Rs. 260 under item “4 (a). Payments for religious institutions” was due to the payment of arrear balance in fasli 1298 in the Rajahmundry taluk, while the increase under item 4 (b) was due to money payments made in lieu of inam lands taken up for public purposes in Rámachandrapuram, Amalápuram and Rajahmundry taluks :—

The decrease and increase in the sub-heads under “assessment of relinquished service inams transferred to village service fund” were both due to the ordinary fluctuations in the cultivation of lands.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 12,51,022, comprising the following items :—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent and jodi on Minor inams	2,05,528	2,05,382	— 146
1-A. Water-tax on Minor inams	5,77,893	5,88,378	+ 10,485
2. Tax on trees on unassessed waste lands and rent of palmyras and fruit trees, gardens and topes	687	1,034	+ 347
3. Revenue from rented and hill villages	23,879	24,221	+ 342
4. Assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in jamabandi	30,588	26,439	— 4,149
5. Revenue from cultivation of poramboke lands	1,843	2,706	+ 863
6. Rent of islands situated in rivers	1,47,557	1,47,585	+ 28
7. Commission on private estates under Government management	290	169	— 121
8. Excess collection	3,328	7,686	+ 4,358
9. Charge for water on lands in zemindari and inam villages	1,93,202	2,13,178	+ 19,976
10. Process service fees	1,436	2,201	+ 765
11. Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c.	8,264	4,098	— 4,166
12. Other items detailed in statement No. 5	29,862	27,645	— 2,217
Total ..	12,24,357	12,51,022	+ 26,665
Forest receipts ..	13,833	12,453	— 1,380

Item 1.—The decrease of Rs. 146 under this item was due partly to the deduction of quit-rent on certain inams taken up for public purposes and washed away by the Godávari and partly to the remission of assessment on certain relinquished service inams granted on ryotwar tenure in the Yernagúdem taluk.

Item 1 (a).—The increase under this and item 9 was due to extension of wet cultivation by means of anicut water.

Items 2.—The net increase was due to the inclusion under this head of Rs. 316, being rent on trees standing on certain occupied assessed lands in the Narsápur and Bhímavaram taluks, the applicants for which did not pay the value of the trees before they were put in possession of the land, and the trees on which are, consequently, annually leased out under Miscellaneous pattas and also to the inclusion of Rs. 42, being rent on cocoa trees on a certain waste land in the Ellore taluk. These amounts seem to have been included under “forest” in fasli 1298. Items 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12 are of a fluctuating nature.

Item 4.—The decrease was due to the jamabandi of certain taluks having been commenced late, which admitted of more cultivation being brought to “ayen” than in the previous fasli.

Item 10.—The increase was due to the larger number of processes issued for the prompt collection of the revenue than in fasli 1298. There has been no alteration in the rates of fees charged.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE, CURRENT.—The total demand of land revenue and cesses of the year under report comes to Rs. 55,35,297 against Rs. 52,57,399 of the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 54,97,758 at the end of August last. There was thus a balance of Rs. 37,539 under the items described below :—

(a) Rupees 2,175 on account of peisheush. Rs. 1,007 are due by the Pithápuram estate and collection is suspended pending the adjustment of the amount over-collected from the estate in previous faslis on account of lands occupied for public purposes. The Deputy Collector, Cocanada, has been directed to make a proper adjustment and submit refund applications, which will be submitted for the sanction of the Board when received.

Rupees 8 is assessment on zemindari lands taken up for public purposes in the Rámachandrapuram taluk and has been recommended to be written off the accounts in the quarterly statement for March 1890. The remainder is under process and will be collected soon.

(b) The balance of Rs. 196 under shrotriem jodi is distributed over several taluks. Of this, Rs. 25 due from a mokhasadar in the Tuni division remain to be adjusted out of the amount over-collected from the mokhasadar in previous years. The remainder is under process.

(c) The balance under the cesses in zemindari and whole inam villages is Rs. 5,768. Of this, Rs. 70 is to be adjusted from excess collections. The remainder is distributed over several taluks and is under process.

(d) The remaining balance of Rs. 29,400 appertains to ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses, and is distributed over the whole district. Processes have been issued for the realisation of the same.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear balance is particularised below :—

Items.	BALANCE.											
	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balance on the 30th June 1890.	Subsequent collections up to the end of August 1890.	Recoverable.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.				Grand total.
								Amount already recommended less subsequent collections.	Now recommended.	To be recommended on receipt of further information.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled estates	19,602	19,048	16	538	..	..	530	8	..	..	8	538
Shrotriem jodi	308	278	..	30	10	..	..	..	20	..	20	20
Ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses ..	1,29,457	1,17,979	4,416	7,062	235	302	319	4,279	1,837	..	6,116	6,827
Cesses in zemindaries ..	7,468	7,402	..	66	22	24	10	19	..	..	10	44
Cesses in whole inam villages	388	354	..	34	19	..	..	..	..	15	15	15
Total ..	1,57,223	1,45,061	4,432	7,730	286	416	859	4,297	1,857	15	6,169	7,444

The only items that call for any remarks are (1) Rs. 859 (doubtful) and (2) Rs. 416 (recoverable).

Item 1.—This is due on lands taken up for public purposes, about which claims for compensation have not yet been settled; hence doubtful.

Details of item 2 are given below :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1296.	Fasli 1295.	Fasli 1293.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Narsápur	3	..	..	..	..	3
2. Amalápuram	38	..	..	..	..	38
3. Tanuku	55	..	..	..	..	55
4. Bhimavaram	16	..	..	..	..	16
5. Ellore	115	1	17	80	..	213
6. Peddápúram	14	..	..	..	(a) 52	66
7. Yernagúdem	18	..	..	..	..	18
8. Pithápúram	7	..	..	..	..	7
Total ..	266	1	17	80	52	416

(a) Ordered to be collected in instalments. The remainder is covered by processes. The circumstances under which the arrears of faslis 95, 96 and 97 are outstanding in the Ellore taluk will be reported shortly.

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes issued was 188,410 against 161,837 in the previous year. In 160,104 cases, the arrears were paid on presentation of the demand notices and in 10,272 cases distraint or attachment notices were issued. Sale notices were issued only in 7,772 cases. There was on the whole an increase of 26,583 under the three kinds of notices. This as well as the increase in amount of arrears for which personal property was attached and sold are attributable mainly to promptness on the part of the Tahsildars in taking steps for the collection of revenue. The large decrease in the number of defaulters whose personal property was attached was due to the total number of defaulters, for whose arrears demand notices were issued, being erroneously shown under this head last year in the Amalápuram taluk. There was, however, a decrease in the number of defaulters and the amount of arrears for which real property was attached and sold. The number of defaulters against whom, and the amount of arrears for which, processes were issued in the last two faslis is compared below :—

Fasli.								Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.
1298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171,270	RS. 16,85,056
1299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185,570	18,41,355
							Increase	14,300	1,56,299

16. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILISED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—Statement No. 8-B shows the number of coercive processes served by the ordinary village agency and that served by the special-paid establishments. The increase in the receipts of process fees was due to the larger number of processes served by the special-paid agency.

17. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—The extents of lands sold under revised Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 110 were acres 15 and 393 against 13 and 665 of the previous year, respectively. No lands were sold under Standing Order No. 34.

18. ADVANCES.—No advances were given either in fasli 1298 or 1299. Due		publicity has been given to the rules on
Under Agriculturists' Loans Act	... 5	the subject, and as a consequence 10 appli-
Under Land improvement Loans Act	... 5	cations have been received for advances
	—	as per margin. One was withdrawn by
Total	... 10	the applicant himself and one was refused
	—	owing to the insolvency of the applicant.

The remaining applications are under inquiry.

19. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance of costs outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 654, and Rs. 175 were awarded in the year under report making a total of Rs. 829. Of this, Rs. 231 were collected within the year and Rs. 231 subsequently, leaving a balance of Rs. 367. Of this, Rs. 348 is balance of costs in suit No. 8 of 1885 on the file of the Sub-Court, Cocanada, and is irrecoverable for reasons stated in paragraph 19 of the last Settlement report. It is therefore now recommended to be written off the accounts. Rs. 1-4-9 are due from D. Narsimulu, plaintiff in suit No. 69 of 1889 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Ellore. The amount remains uncollected pending the decision of an appeal preferred against the Munsif's decision. The remaining sum of Rs. 18 is being collected.

20. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Acres 19·75 of land, assessed at Rs. 32, were acquired by the clerks in the Rámachandrapuram taluk during the year and acres 29·40, assessed at Rs. 16, by three clerks in this office; acres 25, assessed at Rs. 11, by purchase; and the rest by inheritance.

21. RUINED TANKS.—None.

22. INTEREST.—The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of interest on land revenue, &c. :—

											Rs.
Demand—											
Arrears	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
Current	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
										Total	<u>629</u>
Collections—											
Arrears	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Current	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
										Total	<u>250</u>
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>209</u>
Balance—											
Arrears	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Current	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
										Total	<u>170</u>

Of the balance of Rs. 170, Rs. 72 on account of arrears and Rs. 31 on account of current were subsequently collected up to the end of August. The remainder is distributed over four taluks as per margin and is covered by processes.

	Fasli	
	1298. RS.	1299. RS.
Rámachandrapuram ...	0	2
Narsápur ...	0	54
Tanuku ...	9	0
Peddápuram ...	2	0
Total ...	11	56

District Gazette. The application will be finally disposed of on receipt of certain information called for from the Sub-Collector.

24. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—I have nothing to add to what was said on the subject of boundary and field marks in the last report. The statement of boundary and field marks missing called for in Board's Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May 1890, will follow.

25. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK MANUAL ACCOUNTS.—During the jamabandi, the Taluk and Village Manual accounts of all the taluks were carefully examined, and the defects noticed were pointed out to the taluk and village officials. The reports of the several jamabandi officers and my reviews of them as per enclosed list are herewith submitted as directed in Board's Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May 1890.

The reports of the Cocanada Deputy Collector and the Special Assistant Agent are meagre. The former does not refer to the accounts of those villages of the Peddápúram taluk which were settled by the Assistant Collector Mr. Buckley.

I settled the Rajahmundry and Narsápur taluks and part of the Peddápúram taluk myself. I went to Narsápur in the first week of April, having just then finished the Rajahmundry taluk, and as the canals were then about to be closed I could only examine those village accounts on which my orders were required and the other accounts of a few villages, leaving the rest to the Deputy Collector. Deputy Collector K. Subba Row was prevented by illness from submitting a report in regard to Tanuku, a part of which was settled by him.

26. TALUK ACCOUNTS—are on the whole properly kept. The monthly cultivation account is in some taluks not maintained in the prescribed form, but an abstract of the account received from the Revenue Inspector is kept. Instructions have been issued to put a stop to this.

The register of prices in some cases not regularly maintained. Statement No. 17 is generally not maintained as unnecessary—*vide* this office letter, No. 367, dated 23rd July 1890.

Statements Nos. 22 and 23 showing credits to land revenue and cesses from lump collections are on the whole well kept.

27. VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.—In most villages the permanent registers, especially A and B, have not been completed. Interleaved diglott registers have been supplied to all the karnams, but changes subsequent to settlement have not, in some instances, been noted. I have issued a circular to all Tahsildars to depute a clerk in their offices to verify the entries in Register B with those of the quit-rent registers in my office.

STATEMENT I.—This is generally unsatisfactorily prepared. In some instances it was not regularly written up and sent to the Revenue Inspector, and in some cases the Revenue Inspector failed to check it properly. The enclosure to this statement is not properly understood by most karnams. In some cases the same crop was shown both as harvested and as standing in the same month, while in others, crops shown in a particular month as harvested had not been shown under standing crops in any previous month.

STATEMENT No. 2 AND ITS ENCLOSURES—are as a rule correctly prepared.

STATEMENT No. 3—is prepared in the prescribed form. In some cases it was found not to contain all the cases disposed of during the year, and in certain cases delay was observed in the disposal of darkhasts. The Tahsildars concerned were warned.

STATEMENT No. 4—is generally *nil*.

STATEMENT No. 5—is generally correctly prepared. Road-cess was calculated at 2 per 102 as directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 29th January 1890, No. 415, except in Peddápúram, Yernagúden and Rajahmundry taluks, where the accounts had been completed before the issue of the order from this office.

COLUMN 5 OF STATEMENT 5-A—is not uniformly filled up. Most karnams have entered in it the total quantity of rain received during the whole year and some only the highest quantity received at any one time. In the former case there is this apparent anomaly, namely, that water received appears to be more than the capacity of the work. The instructions in the Manual are not clear.

STATEMENT No. 6—is correctly prepared. In the Bhimavaram taluk the whole of the delta wet lands are shown in this statement. The Tahsildar has now been instructed to discontinue the practice.

STATEMENT No. 8 AND ITS ENCLOSURES—are prepared for the fasli year and sent to the Board by the Tahsildars direct.

In some villages cesses on ryotwari lands are wrongly shown in statement No. 9.

ENCLOSURE TO No. 10.—In some villages cases of deceased pattadars are reserved for jamabandi which is unnecessary. Some of the items entered in the statement for Mori in the Narsápur taluk were several years old. The karnam was suspended for three months for not reporting the cases promptly.

In some villages in the Rajahmundry taluk rent on relinquished and resumed service inams was shown under inams, and the error was pointed out to the karnams.

STATEMENT No. 16—is not in some villages sent to the Taluk outcherry with every remittance list, but is sent once in a month. It does not in such cases contain columns to show more than remittance in a month.

The registers of births and deaths are on the whole not very carefully kept. Strict orders have been issued to the karnams on the subject.

During the examination of the Village Manual accounts, some alterations suggested themselves both to me and to the Divisional officers.

Board's orders on these points will be applied for in a separate communication.

28. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—The following statement shows the file and disposal thereof:—

	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases received during fasli 1299.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during fasli 1299.	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF FASLI 1299.	
					Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.
1. Applications received from the Registration department ..	374	3,659	4,033	3,591	..	442
2. Applications received directly by Revenue officers ..	204	2,606	2,810	2,665	..	155
Total ..	578	6,265	6,843	6,246	..	597
Applications received by Revenue officers under paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 29 ..	113	202	315	162	..	153

There is an increase of 277 in the number of applications received through the Registration Department and a decrease of 279 in the number of applications made to the Revenue Department direct. The increase in the former and the decrease in the latter are obviously due to the appreciation, on the part of the public, of the facilities afforded by the new system. Of the 597 applications pending at the close of the fasli, 91 received from the Registration Department and 17 presented to the Revenue Department have been since disposed of. The remaining applications are pending receipt of information from the village officers. The number of applications received by Revenue

officers direct from parties does not include cases of undisputed succession under paragraph 5 of Standing Order No. 20. The number of applications pending at the beginning of the year under paragraph 6 of the above order was 113. The number received during the year was 202. Of the total number 315, 162 cases were disposed of during the year. Amalapuram contributes 95 per cent. of the balance, attributable partly to the non-expiration of the term fixed in the notices published in the District Gazette within which objections to the transfer should be made, and partly to the inquiries not being completed.

29. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Special Assistant Agent and the Head Assistant Collector report that in regard to vernacular correspondence, they observed the directions contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 2498 of 18th November 1886.

30. EXAMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—The number of villages in which the agricultural stock was tested during the year was 585 against 344 in the previous year. The variations found on examination have been mostly ascribed to death, sale, &c., of cattle and slightly to the incorrectness of accounts kept by the karnams.

31. CONDUCT OF SUBORDINATES.—This has been on the whole fair. I fined some Tahsildars for delay in furnishing returns, but on the whole they conducted their work with a fair amount of care and regularity. All of them have sufficient experience of business, but, with the exception of two who have been appointed to act as Deputy Collectors, they are not well educated and intelligent as I desire to see them. Ramayya, Acting Sheristadar, has given me satisfaction.

GODAVARI,
10th October 1890.

(Signed) W. A. HAPPELL,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF
KISTNA.

I HAVE the honor to submit the jamabandi report of this district for fasli 1299 (1889-90) with the usual statements and their enclosures, most of which have already been submitted with this office letters, No. 7753, dated 20th October 1890, and No. 8081, dated 1st November 1890.

2. The report is drawn up in the order laid down in Board's Proceedings, No. 522, dated the 22nd September 1888.

3. (1) SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total rainfall registered during the year was 37.25 inches against 26.75 in 1888-89, showing an increase of 10.50 inches. There were no great floods during the year, and the damage to crops, &c., from floods was very slight. The season was on the whole favorable to agricultural operations.

4. (2) CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following is the extract from the Administration Report for 1889-90 under this head :—

"The outturn both under dry and wet was generally good, resulting from timely and sufficient rains."

5. (3) PRICES.—The prices of food-grains rose higher in the year under report than in the last year owing to larger exports to different places outside the district. However, the markets were well supplied and the quantities required for local consumption were easily procurable.

6. (4) PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of Zemindaris and Proprietary estates was, as in the last year, 47. The total amount of peshkash payable in fasli 1299 amounted to Rs. 2,92,176 against Rs. 2,92,246 * in the preceding year, the difference of Rs. 70 having been deducted on account of lands taken up for public purposes. The details for this amount as well as the orders sanctioning deductions are shown in a separate abstract as enclosure to statement No. 6.

7. (5) WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of aghaharams was, as in the last year, 218 with a quit-rent of Rs. 32,496, showing a decrease of Rs. 3 as compared with the preceding year, being deduction made on account of lands taken up for public purposes.

8. (6) RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The total number of Government villages remained the same as last year, viz., 1,141. In the number of pattas issued, there was an increase of 3,164, the figures being 182,857 against 179,693 in the preceding year. The increase is due to sub-division and to the taking up of fresh lands.

9. (7) OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—The following abstract statement compares the holdings of fasli 1299 with those of fasli 1298 :—

Items.	Extent.		Assessment.	
	ACS.		RS.	
1. Occupation of fasli 1298	...	...	1,995,132	39,29,773
2. Deduct lands relinquished	...	...	71,960	1,74,945
3. Remainder	...	...	1,833,172	37,54,828
4. Add lands taken up	...	...	90,290	2,75,566
5. Occupation of fasli 1299	...	...	1,923,462	40,30,394
6. Difference between Nos. 1 and 5	...	...	18,330	1,00,621

10. There is an increase of 780 acres in dry and 17,550 acres in wet, with a total assessment of Rs. 1,00,621 due to favorable character of the season and bringing to account concealed cultivation in zemindaris.

11. (8) ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The subjoined abstract shows the actual cultivation during fasli 1299 as compared with the preceding year:—

	1298.	1299.	Increase or decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Dry	1,289,937	1,294,448	4,511 increase.
Wet	246,374	265,526	19,152 do.
Total ..	1,536,311	1,559,974	23,663 do.

The increase is mostly due to the increase of holdings in the year under report and to favorableness of the season for agricultural operations.

12. WASTE CHARGED.—The extent of waste charged is 351,684 acres dry and 4,993 wet against 355,415 acres dry and 5,591 acres wet, respectively, in the previous year, showing a decrease of 3,731 acres in dry and 598 acres in wet in consequence of the increase of cultivation in the year under report.

13. WASTE REMITTED.—The extent of wet waste remitted is acres 6,811 against acres 7,815 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of acres 1,004 due to the irrigation works receiving sufficient supply in time.

14. (9) WATER-RATE, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The entire water-rate for fasli 1299 amounted to Rs. 14,88,059 against Rs. 13,30,928 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 1,57,131, which is due to the proper scrutiny of irrigation area in the zemindari tracts and to the increase of wet cultivation in other taluks in the year under report.

15. The water-tax consists of—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
1.	2.	3.	4.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Water-tax on dry lands	30,640	30,592	— 48
2. Do. on wet lands	9,13,765	10,11,688	+ 97,923
3. Second-crop assessment	2,120	5,416	+ 3,296
4. Water-tax on zemindari and inam lands	3,84,403	4,40,363	+ 55,960
Total ..	13,30,928	14,88,059	+ 1,57,131

16. (10) REMISSIONS—Occasional Remissions.—The increase under this minor head is mainly due to remissions granted in consequence of loss of crop caused by floods in Bapatla taluk, the amount remitted this year being Rs. 6,688 against Rs. 30 in the previous year. Rupees 13,354 were remitted on account of loss of crop in the taluks of Répalle, Bapatla, Guntur, Narsaraopet, Gudivada, Bandar, Nandigama and Vinukonda. Rupees 1,918 were remitted on account of one-fourth usual deductions for baling in the above taluks and in Bezvada. Rupees 1,935 is the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops in the taluks of Bapatla, Pálnad, Sattenapalle, Bandar, Bezvada and Vinukonda. Rupees 92 is the assessment of lands taken up for public purposes in Guntur taluk.

17. Fixed Remissions.—One-fourth deduction for irrigation from the wells in Pálnad taluk was permanently sanctioned in G.O., No. 13., dated the 19th January 1885. Under this head, a sum of Rs. 348 was remitted against Rs. 238 in the previous year.

18. BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.—The amount payable in favor of religious institutions was Rs. 952-8-9 including Rs. 46-9-8, being the undisbursed amount during the previous years. Rupees 900-9-3 were paid during the fasli under report, leaving at the close of the fasli a balance of Rs. 51-15-6 which was not disbursed in the taluk of Bandar.

The deductions on account of the fees (meras) and salaries of village servants and village cesses included in the land assessment amounted to Rs. 71,540 against Rs. 70,360 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,180 as explained below. The former sum is composed of Rs. 38,597, being the salaries of village servants contributed to Village Service Fund under Board's Proceedings, dated 14th September 1882, No. 2287, and of Rs. 32,943, being the village cess included in the assessment of the villages in the four taluks of the Masulipatam portion of the district.

19. The deductions on account of land-cess during the year amounted to Rs. 10,588 against Rs. 10,417 in the previous fasli.

20. (11) MISCELLANEOUS.—The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 6,97,959 against Rs. 7,13,899 in the preceding year, resulting a decrease of Rs. 15,940 due chiefly to the water-tax in the zemindari tracts being brought to account before the close of the fasli.

21. The following abstract furnishes explanation for the fluctuations in the chief items under this head:—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.	Remarks.
6. Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi.				The increase is due chiefly to portions of fields cultivated on darkhasts having been kept under miscellaneous for want of proper sub-divisions.
7. Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted.	37,370	60,669	+ 23,299	
9. Cultivation of Poramboke lands ..	13,154	18,917	+ 5,763	The increase is due to the prohibitory rate of assessment charged on repeated encroachments.
27. Excess collections over the demand.	381	1,000	+ 619	Needs no remarks.
28. Charges for water on zemindari and inam, &c., lands including fasal-jasti and tirwajasti on inam lands.	3,84,403	4,40,363	+ 55,960	The increase is due to the increase of cultivation as well as to the detection of frauds in the zemindari tracts.
33. Sale-proceeds of waste lands ..	62,909	23,412	— 39,497	This is owing to the decrease of sale of waste lands in Répalle and Bapatla taluks.
34. Revenue process service fees ..	3,223	2,455	— 768	The fall in process fees is due to the service of a large number of processes by the village agency.
35. Double charge for water irrigated without permission.	2,550	3,339	+ 789	Needs no remarks.
Other items.				
4. Assessment not included in the dowie of previous fasli.	52,821	1,346	51,475	The decrease is due to the inclusion of the greater portion of water-tax in the dowie account before jamabandi.
8. Sale-proceeds of lanka lands ..		7,485	+ 7,485	Needs no remarks.
10. Sale-proceeds of lank-bed lands ..	1,317	2,012	+ 725	

22. (12) DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The entire demand of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1299 amounted to Rs. 57,48,767 exceeding the demand of the previous fasli by Rs. 1,07,319 as shown below:—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Excess or deficit.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently settled	2,92,246	2,92,176	— 70
2. Shrotriem jodi	32,499	32,496	— 3
3. Ryotwari and miscellaneous	45,44,452	46,31,650	+ 87,198
4. Land and village cesses	6,11,309	6,29,845	+ 18,536
5. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates	1,49,809	1,51,544	+ 1,735
6. Land-cess in whole inam villages	11,133	11,016	— 117
Total ..	56,41,448	57,48,767	+ 1,07,319

23. Of the current demand above shown, Rs. 56,25,983 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,22,784 at the end of the fasli. This was reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 26,042 at the end of September.

24. (13) DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 1,34,652, of which Rs. 1,27,840 were collected and Rs. 5,050 written off during the fasli. Deducting subsequent collections and amount written off, viz., Rs. 812, the balance left at the end of September was Rs. 950. Of this amount, Rs. 546 have already been recommended to be written off as irrecoverable, and of the remaining Rs. 404, Rs. 6 appertain to fasli 1297 and Rs. 398 to fasli 1298, for the realization of which as well as for the balances of under "current" active measures have been taken.

25. (14) COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The number of processes served during the year was 222,431 against 212,148 in the preceding year. The number of defaulters whose property was attached was 14,416, while that of those whose property was sold was 379. The extent of land attached both dry and wet measured 1,488 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,237, and that of lands sold was 400 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 723.

26. (15) RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENT WAS UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—The number of processes

served by village agency and by special-paid establishment was 205,341 and 17,090, respectively. The receipts on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 2,455 against Rs. 3,223 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 768, and the charges came to Rs. 2,460 against Rs. 2,423 last year.

27. (16) LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—The extent of lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 32 was 821.68 acres and the amount realized Rs. 4,393 against acres 124.72 and Rs. 1,393, respectively, in the previous year. The extent sold under Standing Order No. 111 was acres 1,411.23 and the amount realized Rs. 10,427 against acres 16,73.79 and Rs. 4,250, respectively, in the previous year. There were no sales under Standing Order No. 36.

28. (17) ADVANCES.—An advance of Rs. 1,100 was made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the year under report. The repayments during the year amounted to Rs. 886-7-0 on account of principal and Rs. 23-9-3 on account of interest.

29. (18) COSTS IN CIVIL COURTS.—The balance of costs remaining uncollected at the beginning of fasli 1299 was Rs. 14-4-0 and Rs. 13-7-6 were awarded during the year, making a total of Rs. 27-11-6. Of this, Rs. 18-2-0 were recovered within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9-9-6, for the realization of which steps will be taken.

30. (19) LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Ryotwari lands measuring acres 21.75, assessed at Rs. 63-4-6, were acquired during the year against acres 11.45, assessed at Rs. 59-15-0, in the preceding year.

31. (20) RUINED TANKS.—No tanks were made over to private enterprise during the year.

32. (21) INTEREST.—The total amount of interest charged on arrears of revenue is Rs. 643, of which Rs. 294 were collected and Rs. 251 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 98 outstanding at the close of the year.

33. (22) SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENTS.—There were no transactions under this head.

(23) INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The field marks in the delta which were made of earthen mounds are all destroyed by weather. Permanent boundary and field marks are therefore required to be erected throughout the delta, and this cannot be done by local agency.

34. (24) EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The Village and Taluk accounts were examined by the officers conducting the settlement and by their establishments. The several defects observed were explained to the karnams. Several new accounts, under the revised manual, were prepared and checked at the last jamabandi. Steps were taken for the reconciliation of the taluk and village balances.

35. The instructions given in paragraph 62 of Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128, regarding submission of copies of Jamabandi officer's reports on the examination of taluk and village accounts have been communicated to Divisional officers after the jamabandi was over, and therefore no reports were received during the year. They will, however, be submitted from fasli 1300.

36. (25) APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—The total number of cases pending at the beginning of, and received during, the year in both the Registration and Revenue Departments were 8,160, of which 8,015 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 145 at the end of the year. Of these, 23 were subsequently disposed of and the remainder, received mostly in May and June 1890, are reported to be under inquiry by village officers.

37. (26) VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Assistant Collector Mr. Hall is making good progress. He has been provided with a clerk who is acquainted with English.

38. (27) ACCOUNT OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—The agricultural stock in the several villages of the taluks of Bapatla, Guntur, Narsaraopet, Sattenapalle, Bandar and Vinukonda was scrutinized by the Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors. There are no special remarks to be made under this head.

39. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—I regret that the Huzur Sheristadar G. Varadachari was guilty of misconduct which led to his removal from his post.

MASULIPATAM,
15th November 1890.

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Collector.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NELLORE.

I HAVE the honor to submit the jamabandi report for fasli 1299 prepared in accordance with instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 552, dated the 22nd September 1888.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The cultivating season was as bad as in the previous fasli. The average rainfall in fasli 1299 was 29.28 inches, almost equal to that in fasli 1298, and much less than the fall in fasli 1297, which was 47.27 inches. The south-west monsoon may be said to have been slightly better than in the previous year, and the ryots in hopes of a favorable north-east monsoon had sown large extent under wet in the beginning of the year, besides taking a large extent under darkhast, but they were disappointed as the north-east monsoon was a failure and worse than in the previous year. The result was large remission on account of waste and shavi as shown in the following abstract:—

ACTUAL CULTIVATION.		TIRVAJASTI.		FASALJASTI.		WASTE REMISSION.		SHAVI.		LOSS OF SEED-GRAIN.		FLOOD REMISSION.	
Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
721,510	744,340	37,978	43,545	34,853	30,997	64,575	59,579	27,227	31,072	433	..	113	774

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The condition of dry and wet crops was indifferent, as remissions on account of shavi amounted to Rs. 31,072 against Rs. 27,227 in the previous fasli. The outturn of the principal dry and wet crops harvested within the 31st March in the fasli is given in the subjoined abstract and it will be seen therefrom that the average outturn was 7 annas for dry and 9 annas for wet.

Crop.	EXTENT OVER WHICH THE ACTUAL OUTTURN AMOUNTED TO				
	20 annas.	16 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.	Total.
<i>Principal Dry Crops.</i>					
Cholum	15,241	78,352	129,798	68,797	292,188
Cumba	2,642	6,287	34,848	32,492	76,269
Ragi	1,299	7,482	15,938	14,660	39,379
Cotton	691	3,973	4,821	4,613	14,098
Indigo	2,158	9,193	29,060	11,982	52,393
Sugar-cane	..	..	29	1	30
Lamp-oil seeds	1,647	14,392	33,804	16,516	66,359
Gingely-oil seeds	8	423	670	108	1,209
Tobacco	118	985	740	393	2,236
Total ..	23,804	121,087	149,708	149,562	544,161
<i>Wet Crops.</i>					
Paddy	2,646	39,995	123,576	38,015	204,232
Total ..	26,450	161,082	273,284	187,577	748,393

4. PRICES.—The prices of the principal food-grains and horse-gram are shown in the annexed abstract.

Products.	PRICE PER GARCE IN		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	153	165	12	..
Do. 2nd	140	151	11	..
Cholum	201	194	..	7
Cumbu	199	195	..	4
Ragi	162	166	4	..
Horse-gram	252	255	3	..
Varagu	128	156	28	..

There has been a slight increase in the prices of all food-grains except cholum and cumbu, in which there was a slight fall. The increase in price of paddy is due to the increased demand for the article from Madras.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The permanently-settled estates in this district are (1) Venkatagiri zemindari, (2) Pamur and Seetarampuram taluk of the Kalastry zemindari and (3) Chundi and (4) Muttialapaudu estates. The peishcush payable on the Pamur and Seetarampuram taluks is paid by the Kalastry Rajah into the North Arcot District Treasury. There is no change in the demand on account of Muttialapaudu estate, but there is a decrease in the demand on account of the Chundi estate to the extent of Rs. 392 with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 3351, (Land Revenue), Mis., dated the 2nd June 1890. A deduction of Rs. 2-9-9 from the peishcush payable by the Rajah of Venkatagiri was sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4383, Land Revenue, dated the 16th July 1889, on account of lands taken up for public purposes. The demand on account of permanently-settled estates for fasli 1299 is Rs. 3,96,702 as shown in the following abstract:—

Name of estate.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	RS.	RS.
Venkatagiri	3,73,877	3,73,875
Chundi	21,219	20,827
Muttialapaudu	2,000	2,000
	3,97,096	3,96,702

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of entire inam villages in this district is 335, and the amount of quit-rent payable thereon is Rs. 82,495 against Rs. 82,697 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the deduction of jodi on account of lands taken up for public purposes in the Munulapudi shrotriem in the Nellore taluk sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, No. 1532, Mis., Land Revenue, dated the 6th March 1890.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—There was no fluctuation in the number and tenure of villages. The following abstract compares the number of pattas issued in faslis 1298 and 1299:—

Fasli.	Number of fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified.	Old pattas unmodified.	Total.
1298	13,452	9,250	77,082	99,784
1299	8,478	8,024	85,180	1,01,682
Increase	..	..	8,098	8,098
Decrease	4,974	1,226	..	6,200
	Net increase ..		1,898	

The increase of 1,898 pattas in the fasli under report is due to the increased occupation.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The extent of holdings at the beginning of the fasli was 960,536 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 19,23,169. The relinquishments in the fasli were 24,982 acres assessed at Rs. 46,316, and darkhasts 44,278 acres with an assessment of Rs. 83,511. The occupation at the close of the fasli was 979,832 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 19,60,364, showing an increase of Rs. 37,195 in assessment and of 19,296 acres in extent. The increase in assessment is due partly to the introduction of the anicut rates in villages brought under the Sangam anicut irrigation and partly to large number of darkhasts presented in the year.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The subjoined is a comparative abstract of the extents cultivated in faslis 1298 and 1299.

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Wet	551,912	570,384	18,472	..
Dry	169,598	173,956	4,358	..
Total ..	721,510	744,340	22,830	..

There has been increase in dry cultivation in all the taluks, but under wet the increase is chiefly in the Nellore and Gúdúr taluks favored with anicut irrigation, where the ryots cultivated large extents in hopes of a favorable north-east monsoon. The monsoon to their disappointment proved a failure and the result was the grant of large remission account of shavi.

10. WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total extent left waste in the fasli was 235,491 acres, which is a little more than 24 per cent. of the occupied area: 223,191 acres, which is a little more than 95 per cent. of the entire waste, was charged and Rs. 59,579 remitted or 12,300 acres. Dry remission was granted to the extent of Rs. 71 on 70 acres in the Nellore and Gúdúr taluks taken up for public purposes. The talukwar particulars of wet waste remission for faslis 1298 and 1299 are compared in the following abstract:—

Taluk.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gúdúr	17,723	14,546	..	3,177
Rápúr	1,440	6,984	5,544	..
Nellore	20,239	15,112	..	5,127
Atmakúr	4,291	8,928	4,637	..
Kávali	6,933	7,546	613	..
Udayagiri	478	993	515	..
Kandukúr	8,914	5,338	..	3,576
Kanigiri	493	..	..	493
Ongole	4,040	61	..	3,979
Total ..	64,551	59,508	11,309	16,352
			Net ..	5,043

11. TIRVAJASTI, WATER-RATE AND FASALJASTI.—The revenue derived under the three heads in faslis 1298 and 1299 is compared in the following abstract:—

Taluk.	TIRVAJASTI.		WATER-RATE.		FASALJASTI.		TOTAL.	
	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
Gúdúr	Rs. 572	Rs. 3,369	Rs. 4,574	Rs. 2,455	Rs. 7,277	Rs. 7,946	Rs. 12,423	Rs. 13,770
Rápúr	1,585	1,350	877	829	2,071	926	4,533	3,105
Nellore	10,675	13,701	1,488	3,571	8,350	13,467	20,513	30,739
Atmakúr	4,181	3,597	6,670	7,328	7,876	5,440	18,727	16,365
Kávali	3,594	3,174	839	770	5,712	515	10,145	4,459
Udayagiri	127	205	970	871	928	558	2,025	1,634
Kandukúr	353	584	223	279	1,591	1,265	2,167	2,128
Kanigiri	131	28	275	234	323	275	729	537
Ongole	757	1,092	87	108	725	605	1,569	1,805
Total ..	21,975	27,100	16,003	16,445	34,853	30,997	72,831	74,542

Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the season in fasli 1299, there was a small increase in the total revenue under the three heads in the fasli. The extent under tirvajasti cultivation was larger in the taluks of Gúdúr, Nellore, Udayagiri, Kandukúr and Ongole, and the amount of water-rate realized was greater in the taluks of Nellore, Atmakúr, Kandukúr and Ongole.

12. REMISSIONS.—The following is a comparative abstract of remissions, other than waste remissions, granted in faslis 1298 and 1299 :—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Shavi or withered crop	27,228	31,072	3,844	..
2. Loss of seed-grain	433	..	..	433
3. Flood remission	113	774	661	..
4. Tirvakammi	15,509	14,353	..	1,156
5. Assessment on lands taken up under tope rules	565	495	..	70
6. Lift remission	6,666	6,265	..	401
7. Gradual increment remission	1,776	498	..	1,278
8. Beriz deduction	6,164	6,791	627	..
9. Assessment on lands taken up for public purposes	25	41	16	..
10. Taram assessment on relinquished service inams taken up	458	508	50	..
11. Fasalkammi	..	1,010	1,010	..
Total ..	58,937	61,807	6,208	3,338
Net ..			2,870	

SHAVI OR WITHERED CROPS.—The shavi remission was granted in all the taluks except Ongole and Kanigiri, the dry taluks. The amount of remissions under the head was Rs. 31,072 against Rs. 27,288 in the previous fasli.

FLOOD REMISSION.—This remission had to be granted only in the Atmakúr and Ongole taluks—Rs. 731 in the former and Rs. 43 in the latter.

TIRVAKAMMI.—This is the difference between dry and wet assessment of wet lands cultivated with dry crops from want of water or means of irrigation. The talukwar particulars of the remission are given below for faslis 1298 and 1299 :—

Taluk.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gúdúr	1,063	613	..	550
Rápúr	169	233	64	..
Nellore	8,299	7,096	..	1,203
Atmakúr	116	2,497	2,381	..
Kávali	1,606	1,239	..	367
Udayagiri	383	1,353	970	..
Kandukúr	3,858	1,332	..	2,526
Kanigiri	..	90	90	..
Ongole	15	..	..	15
Total ..	15,509	14,353	3,505	4,661
Net ..			1,156	

It will be seen from the abstract that there was increase in 4 and decrease in 5 taluks; the former is due to extensive cultivation of wet lands with dry crops owing to insufficiency of supply for wet crops, and the latter to the provision of means of irrigation to tirvakammi lands in the Nellore taluk by the Sangam project works, and by some tanks repaired in the Kandukúr taluk.

REMISSION ON LANDS TAKEN UP UNDER TOPE RULES.—The talukwar particulars of the remission are given in the following statement :—

Taluk.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gúdúr	359	224	..	135
Rápúr	51	51	..	..
Nellore	111	111	..	..
Atmakúr	44	51	7	..
Ongole	..	58	58	..
Total ..	565	495	65	135

The decrease in the Gúdúr taluk is due to the expiry of the terms of some tope rule lands, and the increase in Ongole to some lands being newly taken up under the rules. The increase in the Atmakúr taluk is the result of a rectification of an error.

BERIZ DEDUCTION.—The amount of sanctioned beriz deductions is Rs. 6,344. Rs. 360 due to Ramapatam Byragi Mattam in the Kandukúr taluk for faslis 1298 and 1299 and Rs. 87 due to the village temple in Devarampauddu in Ongole taluk were paid in the year under report. Hence the increase under this head.

FASALKAMMI.—The remission was granted in the Atmakúr taluk where second crop could not be cultivated in the double crop lands in the villages of Bedusupally, Anantasagaram and Varikuntapadu.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The details of items falling under this head are given in the jamabandi statement No. 5, and it will appear therefrom that there is a net increase of Rs. 36,830 in the fasli under report. The following is an abstract of the principal and important items in which there are differences needing explanation and the explanation for the difference in each of the items is given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Quit-rent on sundry inams	74,638	74,667	29	..
2. Survey excess	22,007	21,993	..	14
3. Dowle izapha	4,149	926	..	3,223
4. Cowle pattas	3,655	4,000	345	..
5. Unauthorised cultivation and occupation	22,799	36,961	14,162	..
6. Water-rate on inam and zemindari lands	25,264	24,982	..	282
7. Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold under Standing Order No. 111	616	7,830	7,214	..
8. Shell pit rents	10,336	10,303	..	33
9. Assessment on salt pans, rent on and sale-proceeds of salt minaha lands	1,609	..	..	1,609
10. Sale-proceeds of tank bed lands	..	19,306	19,306	..
11. Revenue process service fees	3,782	2,273	..	1,509
12. Tree-tax	..	1,161	1,161	..
Total ..	1,68,855	2,04,402	42,217	6,670
Net Increase ..			35,547	

QUIT-RENT ON SUNDRY INAMS.—There was a net increase of Rs. 29 under this head as shown below :—

Deduction—

Jodi on inam relinquished	Rs. 75
" on inams bought in by Government	1
" on inams taken up for public purposes	60
	136

Addition—

Old jodi on service inams relinquished and again taken up on darkhast	6
Quit-rent erroneously deducted in previous years in Rápúr and Gúdúr taluks	159
Net Increase	29

SURVEY EXCESS.—The decrease of Rs. 14 under this head is due to the purchase on behalf of Government of the survey excess in some inams at sales for revenue arrears.

DOWLE IZAPHA.—Smaller extents were cultivated subsequent to jamabandi in the Gúdúr and Rápúr taluks. Hence the decrease of Rs. 3,223 under this head.

COWLE PATTAS.—In the taluks of Gúdúr, Nellore, Kandukúr and Ongole lands covered with trees were given largely on cowle pattas which resulted in an increase of Rs. 345 under this head.

UNAUTHORISED CULTIVATION AND OCCUPATION.—The leniency with which unauthorised cultivation or occupation is dealt with under the existing orders is the cause of a large increase of Rs. 14,162 under this head.

SALE-PROCEEDS OF LANDS BOUGHT IN BY GOVERNMENT.—The Viswanadhapuram Khandriga lands in the Gúdúr taluk bought in by Government were re-sold, and the large increase under this head is due to the high prices the lands fetched.

ASSESSMENT ON SALT PANS, &c.—The Salt Department advised no receipts under this head. Hence the decrease.

SALE-PROCEEDS OF TANK-BED LANDS.—The beds of tanks abandoned on account of Sangam project in the marginally-noted villages were sold, and large increase is due to the sales.

1. Alaganepauda.	4. Zammipalem.
2. Gogulapalli.	5. Paturu.
3. Inamadugu.	6. Leguntapaudu.

PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—The decrease of Rs. 1,509 under the head is due to a smaller number of processes being served by the special paid agency.

TREE-TAX.—This item occurs in the Gúdúr taluk, where tree-tax pattas are issued in the villages of Srīharikōta. The revenue under this head was hitherto erroneously credited to "Forests." The mistake was rectified in the year under report.

THE DIFFERENCE IN "WATER-RATE IN ZEMINDARIS" AND "SHELL PITS RENTS."—Need no explanation.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The subjoined abstract exhibits the demand, collection and balance on account of current revenue.

Item.	Demand of fasli 1299.	Collections within the fasli.	Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1890.	Total collections.	Balance on 1st October 1890.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peishcush	3,96,702	3,95,201	1,100	3,96,301	401
2. Shrotriern jodi	82,495	78,499	2,417	80,916	1,579
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	21,31,352	20,14,411	93,193	21,07,604	23,748
Total ..	26,10,549	24,88,111	96,710	25,84,821	25,728

The net demand for fasli 1299 is Rs. 26,10,549, showing an increase of Rs. 77,275 over that of the previous fasli. The collection within the fasli amounted to Rs. 24,88,111 against Rs. 24,21,336 in the previous fasli. The percentage of collection was nearly the same in the current and previous faslis, and the collections were I consider good. Subsequent collections up to the end of September 1890 amounts to Rs. 96,710, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,728, which is less than 1 per cent. of the demand. Under the head of peishcush there is an arrear of Rs. 401 due by the Zemindar of Chundi for which a khat was sent to him to remit the amount at once. The talukwar particulars of the balances under the heads of "Shrotriern jodi" and "Ryotwar and Miscellaneous" are shown in the following abstract:—

Taluk.	Shrotriern jodi.	Ryotwar and miscellaneous.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gádúr	11	3,922	3,933
Rápúr	63	280	343
Nellore	1,322	18,371	19,693
Atmakúr	177	24	201
Kávali	..	151	151
Udayagiri	6	274	280
Kandukúr	..	236	236
Kanigiri	..	120	120
Ongole	..	99	99
Russums of Chundi zemindar	..	271	271
Total ..	1,579	23,748	25,327

It will be seen from the above that under the head of "Ryotwar and Miscellaneous" there are balances in all the taluks, and under the head of Shrotriern jodi in only five taluks. All these arrears are covered by processes with the exception of those found irrecoverable.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ARREARS.—The details of demand, collection and balance on account of arrears are given in the following abstract:—

Items.	Balance on 1st July 1889.	Collections within the fasli.	Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1890.	Total collections.	Remissions.	Balance on 1st October 1890.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peishcush	2,109	1,963	..	1,963	..	146
2. Shrotriern jodi	7,417	5,269	268	5,537	..	1,880
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	1,32,199	..	..	..	..	..
Russums due by Chundi zemindar ..	813	1,10,592	1,167	1,11,759	8,129	13,124
	1,33,012	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,42,538	1,17,824	1,435	1,19,259	8,129	15,150

The balance under the head of peishcush is due by the zemindars of Chundi and Muttialapaudu as noted in the margin, and they were written to to pay up the amounts at once. The balance under shrotriern jodi is as follows:—

	As per Taluk accounts.	As per Huzur demand, collection and balance statement.
	RS.	RS.
Gádúr	720	719
Nellore	1,157	1,157
Kávali	1	..
Udayagiri	2	..

These amounts tally with those given in the revised demand, collection and balance statement for June 1890 submitted by the Tahsildars. The difference in Kávali and Udayagiri is the result of the rounding of figures. The balance in Guduru taluk has to be adjusted from excess collection and Rs. 945 out of the balance in Nellore are found to be irrecoverable. The talukwar particulars of arrears under ryotwar and miscellaneous are given below :—

Taluks.							Balance accord- ing to Huzur demand, collec- tion and balance statement.	Balance accord- ing to Taluk demand, collec- tion and balance statement.
							RS.	RS.
Gádúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,352	3,352
Rápúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	134
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,448	6,448
Atmakúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39
Kávali	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	235
Udayagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	152
Kandukúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	61
Kanigiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	—5	91
Ongole	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,799	1,799
Total							12,147	12,311
Add amount of russums due by Chundi zemin- dari							813	813
Total							12,960	13,124

It will be seen from the above that the Huzur and Taluk balances tally in all the taluks except Udayagiri and Kanigiri. The difference in the former is Rs. 68 and in the latter Rs. 96, and these will be adjusted in the revised demand, collection and balance statement to be submitted to the Board shortly.

16. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The extent to which coercive processes were resorted to for the realization of arrears of revenue and the value of property sold in faslis 1298 and 1299 are compared in the subjoined abstract :—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters.	NUMBER OF PROCESSES SERVED BY		VALUE OF PROPERTY SOLD.		
		Village agency.	Special paid agency.	Personal.	Real.	Total.
1298	206,201	179,061	27,140	RS. 14,110	RS. 81,200	RS. 95,310
1299	197,681	187,869	9,812	8,065	63,980	72,045

The number of defaulters and processes issued was less than in the previous fasli and this is due to the facility afforded to the ryots in the payment of revenue by the change in the kistbandi.

17. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES, &c.—The receipts and charges for faslis 1298 and 1299 are given below, and it will be seen that there have been a decrease under both the items, due to the smaller number of processes issued in the fasli for the former and to the shorter period during which the special establishment was entertained for the latter.

		Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
		RS.	RS.
Receipts	...	3,782	2,273
Charges	...	2,044	1,983

18. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Seven hundred and sixty-four acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,796 were sold under Standing Order No. 110, new edition, and 23 acres with an assessment of Rs. 52 under Standing Order No. 30, new edition.

19. ADVANCES.—No loans were granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, as there was no budget provision for this district. Rupees 200 were advanced to five admitted applicants in the Gúdúr taluk under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The amount granted to each is less than Rs. 100, recoverable in three annual instalments, the first falling due on the 15th March 1891.

20. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—An amount of Rs. 10-10-0 was awarded to Government in two suits, one instituted in the District Munsif's Court, Kávali, and the other in the District Munsif's Court, Nellore. It has been fully collected from the parties concerned.

21. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The Tahsildar of Udayagiri acquired an inam tope 1.30 acres in extent. The Atmakúr Tahsildar submitted no return. The returns received from the other taluks show that no lands were acquired by public servants in those taluks.

22. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over to private parties in the fasli.

23. INTEREST.—The amount of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 859, and that charged in the fasli Rs. 740. Rupees 1,123 were collected within the fasli, and Rs. 282 written off leaving a balance of Rs. 184 at the close of the fasli. The particulars of the balance are given in the enclosure to statement No. 7.

24. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications for sub-division of quit-rent were received in the fasli.

25. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—Statements prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 2906, Mis., Settlement, &c., dated the 18th July 1890, were received from all the taluks except Rápúr, and it is gathered therefrom that out of 1,197,707 stones planted in those taluks, 115,052 stones are missing, except in the Nellore taluk where the detachment of survey party at work in the taluk about two years replaced the missing stones. Progress in the replacement of the missing stones will be satisfactory after the reorganization of the staff of Revenue Inspectors.

26. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The scrutiny of these accounts was made by the Divisional officers and myself during the current jamabandi, and mistakes if any found were rectified. The special reports on the revised village and taluk manuals called for in paragraph 28 of Board's Proceedings, No. 289, Settlement, &c., dated the 17th August 1887, will be submitted on receipt of reports from Divisional officers who have been reminded on the 10th August and 8th October 1890. The differences between the village and taluk balances have been adjusted in all the taluks except Nellore, Gúdúr and Udayagiri and the Tahsildars have been warned to complete the adjustments before the close of November.

27. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS IN REGISTRATION OFFICES.—The particulars of these applications are given in the following abstract :—

Taluk.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases received during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	
					Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.
Gúdúr	2	128	130	112	..	18
Rápúr	11	37	48	46	..	2
Nellore	40	224	264	197	..	67
Atmakúr	1	57	58	58	..	..
Kávali	2	34	36	30	..	6
Udayagiri	8	20	28	25	..	3
Kandukúr	3	145	153	146	..	7
Kanigiri	5	23	28	22	..	6
Ongole	17	187	204	181	..	23
Total	94	855	949	817	..	132

Out of the 132 applications pending at the close of the fasli 5 have since been disposed of; 193 applications were received in the second quarter of 1890 ending with the 30th June 1890; hence the large number of pending applications at the close of the fasli.

NELLORE,
13th October 1890.

C. D. MACLEANE,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CUDDAPAH.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the settlement and collection of land revenue for fasli 1299 (1889-90) together with the prescribed statements as per accompanying list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was on the whole decidedly more favorable than that of the preceding year. The average rainfall during the year 1889-90 was 30·34 inches against 27·52 inches of the last year. The early rains were everywhere abundant and well-distributed. The dry crops yielded well. But the north-east monsoon, though good at the beginning, failed at the later time when rain was most needed and the failure seriously affected wet cultivation in the taluks of the sub-division and in Pullampet of the main division. In consequence, remission for wet waste had to be granted to the amount of Rs. 13,500.

3. •OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Paragraph 4 of the administration report deals with the subject. The yield of paddy crops was somewhat below the average and that of dry crops was from 8 to 12 annas in the rupee.

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 shows the average prices of grains per garce in the district during the fasli. It will be seen therefrom that there was a rise in the price of all grains except cholam, ragi and varagu. The fall in cholam, ragi and varagu is due to the favorable season for dry crops and consequent better outturn this year and the rise in the other grains is the result of the increased demand from surrounding districts. These prices, however, were in most cases slightly below the average of the past five years. This shows that the trade in export was not dull.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—None.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There was no change in the number of such villages, which was 264. The quit-rent demand for the last fasli was Rs. 39,363-14-2 (exclusive of beriz deductions of Rs. 162-12-0 usually granted for religious institutions) and Rs. 50-11-0 were deducted in the year on account of lands relinquished in the Proddutur taluk. The net demand at the close of the fasli was thus Rs. 39,313-3-2.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The settlement of the taluks was commenced on the 28th January and finished on the 2nd July 1890. Six out of eleven taluks were finished by the end of April. As already reported, the season being unfavorable in the three taluks of Váyalpád, Madanapalle and Pullampet and the cultivation being late, the jamabandi in those taluks lasted a long time. The settlement of each taluk occupied on an average 51 days and was conducted at not less than three stations. The jamabandi of all the villages of the district was conducted within the limits of their respective taluks. There was no fluctuation in the number and tenure of ryotwar villages. They are 1,076 as entered in last year. The total number of pattas distributed during the year was 170,402 against 167,178 in the previous year as detailed below :—

		Last fasli.	Current fasli.	
1. Fresh pattas .. ..	.. ..	10,944	15,527	+ 4,583
2. Old pattas modified .. ..	.. ..	6,278	7,019	+ 741
3. Do. not altered .. ..	.. ..	149,956	147,856	- 2,100
Total ..		167,178	170,402	+ 3,224

The increase under the first two items is chiefly due to the prompt disposal of A and D memoranda by Tahsildars. The decrease under the third item is attributed to the termination of eksal or one-year pattas granted in large numbers in Kádiri taluk last year.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREON.—The subjoined is an abstract showing, in a comparative view, the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings and of lands given up and taken up during the fasli :—

Item.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	1,089,876	8,55,221	118,208	7,35,659	1,208,084	15,90,880
Deduct lands given up	47,908	23,202	2,709	16,366	50,617	39,568
Remainder	1,041,968	8,32,019	115,499	7,19,293	1,157,467	15,51,312
Add lands taken up	58,968	34,892	3,722	22,087	62,690	56,979
Total	1,100,936	8,66,911	119,221	7,41,380	1,220,157	16,08,291
	+ 11,060	+ 11,690	+ 1,013	+ 5,721	+ 12,073	+ 17,411

It will be seen from the above that the extent and assessment of the ryots' holdings at the beginning of the fasli 1299 was acres 1,208,084 and Rs. 15,90,880, respectively. The deductions as per enclosure A to statement No. 3 amounted to acres 50,617, assessed at Rs. 39,568, while additions during the year consisted of acres 62,690 with an assessment of Rs. 56,979. Thus the total extent of holdings as it stood at the close of fasli 1299 was acres 1,220,157 with an assessment of Rs. 16,08,291. The net increase of acres 12,073, assessed at Rs. 17,411, is attributed to the favorable character of the season this year and to the result of the stringent measures adopted for securing greater promptness in the disposal of A and D memoranda than in the previous year. This accounts also for the decrease of eksal pattas largely granted in the previous year.

The large decrease in relinquishment is attributable to the favorable nature of the season during the current year both for wet and dry crops.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The subjoined abstract shows the actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted as compared with the preceding fasli :—

Fasli.	ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.						WASTE REMITTED.	
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1298	1,089,876	8,55,221	110,891	7,00,386	1,200,767	15,55,607	7,317	35,273
1299	1,100,936	8,66,911	116,478	7,27,841	1,217,414	15,94,752	2,743	13,539
Increase	11,060	11,690	5,587	27,455	16,647	39,145	..	..
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,574	21,734

(a) Actual Cultivation and Waste charged.—There has been an increase in dry and wet cultivation this year in all the taluks of the district, except Kádiri, in respect of dry lands, and Pullampet and Váyalpád in respect of wet lands. It is chiefly in the latter two taluks that the rain was insufficient as reported in paragraph 2 *supra* and a large amount of remission on assessment of wet waste had to be granted. The decrease in holding under dry in Kádiri taluk is due to the termination of the large number of eksal pattas granted in the previous year. The total extent of dry and wet cultivation this year exceeded that of last year by acres 29,547 and 6,456, respectively, as shown below :—

Fasli.				Dry.	Wet.
1299	..	..	..	ACS. 1,020,070	ACS. 107,315
1298	..	..	..	990,523	100,859
Difference ..				29,547	6,456

The increase is chiefly ascribed to the favorable character of the season.

(b) Waste remitted.—Remission granted on account of wet waste remitted amounted to Rs. 13,539 against Rs. 35,273 granted in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the better rainfall during the year under report.

The particulars of remissions under wet waste are given below :—

Taluks.	Remission for want of water in the tanks, &c.	Remission on lands under irrigation sources out of order.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Badvel	..	28	28
Pullampet	1,573	470	2,043
Jammalamadugu	..	71	71
Ráyachóti	1,348	..	1,348
Kádiri	929	17	946
Váyalpád	7,664	819	8,483
Madanapalle	505	115	620
Total	12,019	1,520	13,539

It will be observed from the above that a sum of Rs. 1,520 was remitted in connection with irrigation sources out of repair. Remission for partial waste had to be granted for a sum of Rs. 37 in the three sub-division taluks, through which the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway line passes, on account of land rendered unfit for cultivation by the railway works.

10. WATER-RATE—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—There was an increase both under tirwajasti and fasaljasti, the former being Rs. 38,215 and the latter Rs. 36,037 against Rs. 29,185 and Rs. 30,443 in the previous year. It is chiefly due to the favorable season and timely rains. The increase under these two heads is distributed over all the taluks of the district.

11. REMISSIONS.—A comparative statement showing (where the amount is considerable) the occasional and fixed remissions granted in this and last fasli for causes other than remission for waste is appended :—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	372	24	..	348
2. Tirwakammi—Difference between wet and dry assessment	4,112	1,229	..	2,883
3. Fasalkammi—second crop not raised	455	173	..	282
4. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift at one rupee per acre	13,328	12,573	..	755
5. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	1,093	..	..	1,093
6. Allowance to religious institutions	27,642	26,164	..	1,478
Total	47,002	40,163	..	6,839

Item No. 1—Shavi or loss of produce.—This was granted only in two taluks, viz., Badvel and Pulivendla. In the one the crop withered for want of water in a tank which breached during the year and in the other also a tank breached and the crop was washed away in consequence.

Item No. 2—Tirwakammi—Difference between wet and dry assessment.—The large decrease under this head is due partly to the fact that the irrigation sources

received a sufficient supply of water during the year and partly to the repairs of tanks, the wet lands under which had hitherto been allowed remission for want of water.

Item No. 3—Fasalkammi.—This was granted only in the Pullampet taluk on account of double-crop lands not cultivated with second crop for want of water in the irrigation sources under which they are classed.

Item No. 4—Lift remissions.—The decrease under this head is due to the irrigation of wet lands under dasabandam and doruvu wells by direct flow from other sources of irrigation.

Item No. 6—Allowance to religious institutions.—The decrease was due partly to the disbursement of arrear allowances being much less than what it was in the preceding year and partly to the non-payment this year of allowances to certain religious institutions.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—STATEMENT No. 5.—The revenue under this head "Miscellaneous" amounts to Rs. 2,36,401 against Rs. 2,31,571 in the preceding year. There was an increase of Rs. 4,830 on the whole as compared with the demand of the previous year as shown below.

The bulk of the increase occurs under items 1 to 3, 11 and 12 entered under items given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi on personal inams	72,420	1,02,183	29,763	..
2. Do. on service do.	41,603	46,127	4,524	..
3. Do. on dasabandam inams	5,463	9,263	3,800	..
4. Assessment on lands cultivated but included under miscellaneous	45,353	37,245	..	8,108
5. Cultivation of unclaimed inams	23	36	13	..
6. Revenue from reverted inams (jafty)	171	104	..	67
7. Do. from sequestered inams (amanat)	509	634	125	..
8. Water-rate on zamindari and inam lands	42,008	9,708	..	32,300
9. Sale-proceeds of waste lands	3,019	3,747	728	..
10. Revenue process service fees	3,012	2,657	..	355
11. Prohibitory charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	..	4,541	4,541	..
12. Sale-proceeds of trees	..	2,680	2,680	..
13. Excess area in inams	12,628	12,259	..	369
14. Other items	5,362	5,217	..	145
Total ..	2,31,571	2,36,401	46,174	41,344
Net increase ..	..	..	4,830	..

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 29th March 1889, No. 157, water-rate on minor inams was included during the year under report under item No. 1 of jamabandi statement No. 5, viz., jodi on sundry inams instead of under item No. 28, viz., water-rate on zamindari and inam lands. Hence a large increase appears under items 1 to 3 and a corresponding decrease under item 8, there being, however, a net increase of Rs. 5,787, which is due to the increased revenue under tirwajasti on inam lands on account of the favorable character of the season.

Item No. 4—This item includes—

- (1) Cultivation after jamabandi.
- (2) Cultivation without darkhast for which no pattas were given.
- (3) Concealed cultivation.
- (4) Cultivation of poramboke.

The decrease is large and occurs chiefly under item No. 1 shown above and it is due to the greater promptness on the part of karnams in writing up monthly cultivation accounts and to the timely inspection made by the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors. Item No. 2 would have shown a greater increase had the village officers in the sub-division taluks of Kádiri and Madanapalle attended to the submission of A and D memoranda in all cases of unauthorised cultivation. The Sub-Collector Mr. Atkinson has taken steps to secure promptitude in the disposal of these cases, both by the village officers and Tahsildars concerned. Every endeavour has been made during the jamabandi to reduce the beriz under this item. In several taluks it has

been found to be the practice for ryots to cultivate lands without permission once in two or three years, allowing them to remain waste for the remaining years. They assign as a reason that the land would not pay if cultivated every year, so that they do not wish to take a patta for it, but prefer to cultivate it as soon as it plainly appears that the season will be favorable. With the large amount of poor dry waste land available, this practice cannot be checked under existing rules. Such cases unavoidably appear under this head.

The variations under items 5, 6 and 7 are trifling and call for no remarks. The amount varies according to the season.

Item No. 9.—Sale-proceeds of Waste Lands under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 111 and 12.—The increase under this item occurs chiefly in the taluks of Badvel, Sidhout, Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla and Kádiri. The extent of lands sold this year was in excess of that in the previous year, viz., acres 1,725 against acres 1,066 of last year.

Item No. 10.—The number of processes served and the fees collected by the special agency were considerably less than in the previous year, viz., 1,715 processes against 16,727 of the last year. The decrease is also due to the reduction of establishment in the later part of the year in the sub-division taluks.

Item No. 11.—This is the penalty imposed for utilising Government water to dry lands without permission. This charge was made this year in the taluk of Pullampet in the main division, Ráyachóti, Kádiri and Madanapalle in the sub-division. In these taluks remission for wet waste had to be granted on account of deficiency of water, so that it was necessary to impose penal assessment where water had been taken for dry lands.

Item No. 12.—Under the recent orders of the Board the forest revenue under the control of the Revenue officers should be credited to "Land Revenue, Miscellaneous." This sum was deducted from forest revenue and credited to "Land Revenue, Miscellaneous;" hence the increase.

Item No. 13.—The decrease is due partly to the relinquishment of excess area and partly to the inams having been bought in by Government at revenue sales.

Item No. 14.—The decrease under this item chiefly occurs in the item of revenue fines. This amount was Rs. 1,038 last year against Rs. 80 of the current year. There is also an increase under five per cent. canal cultivation, viz., Rs. 2,243 against Rs. 1,599 of the last year due to vigorous collection.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—(a) *Statement No. 6.*—The following abstract shows the demand, collection and balance of shrotriem and inam villages :—

Item.	DEMAND FOR FASLI 1299.			Collections and remissions during the fasli.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.		
Shrotriem jodi	RS. 884	RS. 39,313	RS. 40,197	RS. 40,024	RS. 173

The arrear demand at the commencement of the fasli amounted to Rs. 884. This differs from the total balance at the end of the previous fasli as given in the report of that fasli and is due to the adjustment of differences between the village and taluk accounts. The current demand was Rs. 39,313 against Rs. 39,364 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 51. The cause of this decrease has been explained in paragraph 6 *supra*.

The total collections and remissions during the fasli, including both current and arrears, but excluding excess collections, came to Rs. 40,024, leaving a balance of Rs. 173 at the close of the fasli. This balance has been reduced to Rs. 172 by the subsequent collection of one rupee up to the end of September 1890. Of this sum, Rs. 136 have since been sanctioned to be written off (*vide* G.O., dated 18th August 1890, No. 671, communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 19th September 1890, No. 593) and Rs. 8 were recommended to the Board in letter, dated 8th July 1890, No. 2386. Thus the balance at the end of September last was only Rs. 28, for the collection of which steps are being taken.

(b) *Statement No. 7* shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses, current and arrears, for fasli 1299, as detailed below :—

Items.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.			BALANCE.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent from whole inam villages ..	884	39,313	40,197	739	39,285	40,024	145	28	173
2. Land revenue and cesses in ryotwar villages ..	52,788	21,25,100	21,77,888	39,343	21,17,027	21,56,370	13,445	8,073	21,518
3. Cesses in inam villages ..	1,106	8,010	9,116	805	7,946	8,751	301	64	365
Total ..	54,778	21,72,423	22,27,201	40,887	21,64,258	22,05,145	13,891	8,165	22,056

Curr nt.—The current demand under Land Revenue and Miscellaneous including cesses was Rs. 21,72,423 against Rs. 21,03,839 of the last year. The amount collected during the fasli was Rs. 21,64,258. Thus the balance at the end of June was Rs. 8,165 against Rs. 26,557 of the previous year.

Arrear.—The arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 54,778 or Rs. 4,915 in excess of the closing balance of the previous fasli. The increase is due to the enhancement of the balance in all taluks in consequence of the steps taken to effect an agreement between village and taluk balances. Of this arrear, Rs. 33,967 were collected and Rs. 6,920 were written off the accounts within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,891 at the end of the fasli. A further sum of Rs. 12,755 both under current and arrears having since been collected, there is still left a balance of Rs. 9,301. Of this, Rs. 2,058 represent current balance and Rs. 7,243 relate to arrears. Of the last balance, viz., Rs. 9,301, Rs. 2,290 have since been sanctioned to be written off in G.O., dated 18th August 1890, No. 671, but not yet written off, and Rs. 4,710 have already been recommended to the Board for sanction to be written off the accounts in the quarterly statements for March and June 1890. Of the small balance of Rs. 2,301 still left, the major portion is doubtful of recovery and coercive measures have been taken. No time will be lost in ascertaining the solvency or insolvency of the defaulters and collecting or submitting recommendations for remitting irrecoverable balance. The village and taluk balances have this year been reconciled before the submission of this report, so that the correct balances appear in the demand, collection and balance statement.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE—ENCLOSURE A TO No. 8.—The following table shows the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to during fasli 1299 as compared with the preceding fasli :—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
1. Number of processes issued	94,604	93,377	— 1,227
2. Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold	1,454	1,380	— 74
3. Amount of arrears for which property was sold	16,155	13,733	— 2,392
4. Amount realized by sale of property—			
i. Personal	10,121	9,665	— 456
ii. Real	3,644	3,457	— 187
	13,765	13,122	— 643
5. Extent of land sold—			
i. Bought in by Government	1,125	962	— 163
ii. Do in by others	430	608	+ 178
	1,555	1,570	+ 15

There has been less necessity for resort to coercive measures. The number of processes served during the year was 93,377 against 94,604 in the preceding year. The number of defaulters, whose property was attached, was 5,225, while that of those, whose property was sold, was 1,380. The extent of land attached, both dry and wet, was 3,914 acres, assessed at Rs. 5,069, and that of lands sold was 1,570 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,798. Though there was a net decrease on the whole there has been increase in the number of processes in the taluks of Proddutur, Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla and Madanapalle. This is reported to be due to the issue of processes this year indiscriminately in all cases of arrears as per village account No. 16. The attention of the Tahsildars is drawn to this increase and they have been directed to exercise stricter supervision so as to prevent the unnecessary issue of processes in cases where the revenue can easily be realized without resorting to the provisions of Act II of 1864.

15. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE ENTENT TO WHICH THE SPECIAL-PAID AGENCY WAS UTILISED FOR SERVICE OF PROCESSES—ENCLOSURE B TO No. 8.—The following table shows, in a comparative view, the number of processes served both by the village agency and special-paid agency, the receipts and charges on account of process establishment :—

Fasli.	NUMBER OF PROCESSES SERVED BY		Receipts.	Charges.
	Village agency.	Special-paid agency.		
1298	77,877	16,727	RS. 3,012	RS. 2,191
1299	79,662	13,715	2,057	2,056
Total ..	+ 1,785	— 3,012	— 355	— 135

Of the total number of processes (93,377), 79,662 or 85·3 per cent. were served by the village agency and 13,715 or 14·7 per cent. by the special-paid agency against 82·3 per cent. and 17·7 per cent., respectively, of the preceding year. The decrease in the number served by the special-paid agency was chiefly due to the employment of the special establishment only in cases of absolute necessity. It is a matter to be borne in mind that, in many cases, the village officers are either themselves defaulters or are interested in or related to defaulters and in all such cases, if the revenue is to be promptly collected, paid process-servers, who have no interest in the matter, must be employed. The fall in the receipt of process fees was, as above stated, due to the smaller number of processes served by the special agency.

The cost of establishment shows also a decrease, as its services were entirely dispensed with in all the sub-division taluks during the close of the fasli and also to the appointment of no substitutes in cases where the process-servers in some of the main division taluks went on leave.

16. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS NOS. 32, 36 AND 111—STATEMENT No. 10.—No land was sold under Standing Order No. 36. Six acres, assessed at Rs. 9, were sold during the year under report under Standing Order No. 32 and 1,719 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,688, under Standing Order No. 111. The amount realized during the year was Rs. 3,765 against Rs. 2,933 of the previous year.

17. ADVANCES—STATEMENT No. 11.—There were no famine advances outstanding against this district. The amount outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, both under Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts, was Rs. 3,242-2-3 and Rs. 640, respectively. A sum of Rs. 1,880 under Land Improvement Act and Rs. 180 under Agriculturists Loans Act was advanced to ryots during the year, the former being for the purpose of constructing wells and the latter for purchasing ploughing cattle. During this year Rs. 928-9-2 and Rs. 420, respectively, under the two Acts were repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,193-9-1 and Rs. 400 at the end of the year. The amount of interest at the beginning of the fasli under the Land Improvement Act ordinary was Rs. 1,285-3-0. Deducting from this Rs. 104-2-6, being the interest on advance repaid before due date in Cuddapah taluk, the remainder (Rs. 1,181-0-6) was

adopted as the opening balance in column 12. The amount which accrued during the year under the two Acts was Rs. 413-12-7, making a total of Rs. 1,655-9-11. Interest on famine advance (Rs. 6-11-4) was written off the accounts as per Board's Proceedings, dated 14th September 1889, Mis. No. 5577, and Rs. 239-10-7 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,409-4-0. The aggregate balance, including principal and interest, represents instalments not yet fallen due.

As regards the working of the rules, I have to report that these rules have been everywhere freely published and I have always found, whenever I have occasion to meet with a substantial ryot, that he was acquainted with them. Hitherto the ryots had been slow in applying for such advances. Lately, however, a number of applications has been received and paid in the sub-division taluks. The Sub-Collector Mr. Atkinson has been particularly active and successful in inducing the ryots to apply for loans. The allotment already sanctioned being insufficient, a further allotment was applied for and sanctioned by the Board.

18. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS—STATEMENT No. 12.—No costs were awarded to Government in civil suits during the fasli under report nor was there any balance at the beginning of the year.

19. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS—STATEMENT No. 13.—During the fasli 16 acres of land, assessed at Rs. 80 (in round numbers), were acquired by public servants. Of the total extent, one acre, assessed at Rs. 5, was acquired by the Tahsildar of Cuddapah in other districts and the remainder by clerks and accountants.

20. RUINED TANKS—STATEMENT No. 14.—No ruined tanks were made over for private enterprise during the year.

21. INTEREST—ENCLOSURE A TO STATEMENT No. 7.—The amount of interest outstanding at the commencement of the fasli was Rs. 9,005 and the amount charged during the fasli was Rs. 2,611, making a total of Rs. 11,616. Of this sum Rs. 1,221 were collected and Rs. 6,760, including the amount of Rs. 1,777, sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, dated 5th June 1890, Mis. No. 3498, were written off. Of the remaining balance the major portion relates to land revenue irrecoverable arrears recommended for sanction to be written off and will be adjusted when the Government sanction for land revenue arrears is received. The difference between the closing balance of last year and the opening balance of current fasli, which occurred in the two taluks of Pullampet and Kádiri, is reported to be due to the correction of last year's figures as per village account No. 17, the same having been subsequently found to contain certain mistakes.

22. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No application for the sub-division of the joint liability of inam villages was received or disposed of during the year.

23. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—With reference to paragraph 61 of Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128, a statement showing in taluk details missing boundary marks in the form communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 18th July 1890, Mis. No. 2906, is herewith submitted. Strict orders have been issued for the replacement of missing boundary marks. The number of these marks found missing is large in Proddutur and Cuddapah, where special measures will have to be taken.

The number of field marks missing is in some cases, especially in the same two taluks and Jammalamadugu, very large. It would, I think, be useless to attempt with the present establishment to replace these thousands of stones. The returns regarding them are open to much suspicion and in many cases the alteration in the holding of fields makes it unnecessary to retain these stones. Unless the Board think it necessary no special effort will be made to replace these stones.

24. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The Divisional officers, who conducted the jamabandi of the several taluks, reported that the accounts maintained in the forms prescribed in the revised village and taluk manuals were scrutinized carefully during the settlement, and that, with few exceptions, they were found to have been, on the whole, fairly kept and better understood. It has been reported by them that the accounts in connection with the reconciliation of the two sets of accounts (village and taluk) have been examined and found to have been accurately done.

With reference to paragraph 62 of Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128, a full report on the result of the examination of several village and taluk accounts has been called for from Divisional officers. The Board's Proceedings in question was received in June last, viz., after the settlement of almost all the taluks was over. The only officers who had not then concluded the annual settlement were the Sub-Collector and the Deputy Collector, Sidhout division, each in one taluk.

The instructions will be attended to in the current fasli and the report submitted in next year's jamabandi report.

25. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—A statement showing the disposal of patta transfer applications, received both direct and through the Registration department, is enclosed as directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 18th September 1890, No. 795. The number of applications received from the Registration department during the year was 1,191. Adding the 111 cases pending at the beginning of this year, the total number amounted to 1,302, of which 1,243 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of only 59. The applications received direct by Revenue officers were 2,799, which, with the 382 cases left in arrears at the end of previous year, brought the total number to 3,181; of these, 3,089 cases were disposed of during the fasli. The number of cases in arrear at the end of the fasli under both heads was 151.

Thirty-three cases related to disputed succession, concerning which notices were published in the District Gazette and the advertized period did not expire before the close of June. Seventeen cases requiring sub-division and 8 cases for local inquiry were sent to Revenue Inspectors, 14 are pending with the Tahsildars for inquiry, one with the Divisional officer and 2 in the Collector's office. The remaining 76 cases were received towards the close of the fasli and were pending with the village officers for verification of the entries. The number of applications shown as pending at the end of last year was 108 and 163, respectively, under the two heads; but the Head Assistant Collector has reported that the difference was due to a large number of cases omitted from the last year's return in the taluk of Jammalamadugu and brought to account this year.

26. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—With reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 18th November 1886, No. 2498, I have to state that the only Assistants I had during the year were Mr. Levy (Head Assistant Collector of Salem) and Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan Bahadur (now Head Assistant Collector). It is reported that the vernacular correspondence work in the Head Assistant Collector's office during the year was freely done without the preparation beforehand of any abstract in English.

Under Board's Proceedings, dated 14th August 1886, No. 1827, a statement showing the officers by whom each taluk was settled during the past five years is submitted.

27. TEST OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—A statement showing the number of villages, whose agricultural statistics were examined by the various officers, is herewith submitted as required in paragraph 5 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 30th November 1887, No. 476. It will be observed therefrom that the agricultural stock of all the villages in the three taluks of the Head Assistant Collector's division was scrutinized by the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors on the spot. The Head Assistant Collector examined six villages in the Jammalamadugu taluk and one village in Fulivendla taluk. The entries made by the karnams are reported to have been found correct, and the few mistakes and omissions observed were rectified then and there. The differences were also noticed in the census of sheep and goats, which were reported by the karnams, to be due to reluctance on the part of the owners to point out all their animals at the village inspection.

The agricultural stock of several villages in the taluks of the General Charge Deputy Collector's division, viz., Pullampet, Sidhout and Cuddapah, were scrutinized, and the result is noted in the remark column of the statement. The Deputy Collector, Sidhout division, tested sufficient number of entries in four villages of the Sidhout taluk and five villages in the Pullampet taluk in the presence of the cattle-owners

and reported that the total of both young (under four years) and grown-up cattle of each village was in the majority of cases correctly entered, but that there were several instances in which the former (young animals) were included in the latter and *vice versa*. The Sub-Collector Mr. Atkinson personally examined a few entries relating to 4 villages and found several mistakes especially in the number of calves. In some cases the names of owners of cattle were wrongly entered. Steps have been taken to set right the mistakes.

28. As required in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, dated 18th November 1889, No. 810, a statement explaining the differences between the collections shown in the demand, collection and balance statement accompanying the jamabandi report and those shown in the treasury accounts monthlywar is enclosed.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of the same Board's order, I beg to report that the provisions of rule 6 of the Board's Standing Order No. 20 were put into force in 62 cases in the four taluks as shown below to secure correspondence between ownership and revenue registry in cases in which, owing to the neglect in the past, the registry was not transferred with the ownership :—

Taluks.	Number of cases.	Extent.	Assessment.
1. Pullampet	40	ACS. 42.39	RS. A. P. 283 15 0
2. Sidhout	16	31.2	75 4 0
3. Jammalamadugu ..	2	2.47	10 13 0
4. Madanapalle	4	28.16	142 13 0
Total ..	62	104.04	514 15 0

The statement of adjustment between land revenue and cesses called for in Board's Proceedings, dated 6th February 1890, No. 74, will follow.

With reference to the second part of paragraph 3 of G.O., dated 23rd August 1890, No. 685, embodied in Board's Proceedings, dated 25th September 1890, No. 290, I have to state that the several sections of the village registers have been prepared for as many faslis as there were accounts available for. Their revision in accordance with the instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, dated 14th December 1889, No. 563, has been completed in the taluks of Sidhout, Pullampet, Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla, Rayachoti and Vayalpad, and is going on in the taluks of Badvel, Kadiri, Proddutur and Madanapalle. In the last-named taluk the work is almost completed. Orders have been issued to the remaining Tahsildars to get the work finished at a very early date.

The village registers were checked by the Divisional officers, while the work was in progress. It is reported that the mistakes discovered were pointed out to the Tahsildars concerned. I have asked Divisional officers to check these registers whenever they visit villages in their tour and to note the results in their inspection reports.

The preparation of firka books was postponed pending the complete checking of the village registers as per revised instructions. As their examination is now over in seven taluks, I have ordered the Tahsildars concerned to report how far they have advanced in the preparation of firka books.

CUDDAPAH,
30th October 1890.

(Signed) E. J. SEWELL,
Collector.

Exd. A. D. Xavier.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

ANANTAPUR.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the land revenue settlement of this district for fasli 1299, with the prescribed statements as detailed in the list enclosed.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This has been dwelt upon at length in the administration report—*vide* B. R. No. 35-15, dated 12th June 1890. As therein stated, the rains in September and October, which were exceptionally heavy, proved highly beneficial to the wet and garden crops, though owing to the enormous floods many tanks in the valley of the Pennér burst and crops were damaged to some extent by inundation. The wet, however, injured the dry crops with the exception of cotton, cholam and Bengal-gram. In parts of Dharmavaram, Hindupur and Madakasira rain was short. The total rainfall was 32.89 against 20.25 in the preceding fasli. The subjoined statement shows the supplies received by Government tanks during the fasli under report as compared with those received during the two preceding faslis.

Faslis.	TANKS WHICH RECEIVED					Total.
	Full supply.	Three-fourths supply.	Half supply.	One-fourth supply.	Little or no supply.	
1297	339	80	106	75	98	698
1298	271	108	141	113	83	716
1299	560	42	36	17	2	657

The decrease in the aggregate number of tanks is owing to the absence of private works which were also taken into account in the previous year's returns though not very usefully, since the ayacuts under them are liable to full assessment whether or not they received any supply. As an immediate result of the copious rainfall, the majority of the tanks received a full supply and their number was more than double the number of tanks which received such supply during the previous fasli. The

number of tanks which received partial supply was very small. The five big tanks of Bukkapatnam, Singanamala, Purgbi, Anantapur and Dharmavarum filled and overflowed, the surplus discharge continuing for over two months even after the rains had ceased.

3. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—The wet crops did and ripened well, but owing to excess of rain the outturn was about the average. The later dry crops also did very well with the exception of horse-gram which suffered for want of rain from November onwards. The September-October harvest of the early dry crops was spoiled by the wet.

4. **PRICES.**—There was a fall in the prices of almost all the principal grains, but, as already observed, the yield of paddy being below those of the previous year, the prices of this grain rose; the scarcity of horse-gram also caused its price to be excessive.

5. There are no permanently-settled estates in this district.

6. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—The total number of these villages is 121 with a revenue of Rs. 13,859 against 119 villages with a revenue of Rs. 13,575 in fasli 1298. The increase in the number of villages and in the amount of revenue is due to the transfer to this district of two inam villages from the Ráyadrug taluk of the Bellary district.

7. **RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.**—The number of Sircar villages settled during the fasli was 845 inclusive of five villages of the Ráyadrug taluk of the Bellary district transferred to Dharmavaram taluk along with the two inam villages referred to above. The number of pattas distributed to the ryotwari holders was 72,686 or 2,835 more than in the last year, due partly to the issue of pattas for lands newly taken up by persons who held no pattas before and partly to the extension of jurisdiction over the newly transferred villages of Ráyadrug taluk.

8. **OCCUPATION AND CHANGES IN THE HOLDINGS.**—The total occupied area at the end of fasli 1298 was 950,526 with an assessment of Rs. 7,60,085. The necessary changes due to relinquishments, &c., being made as detailed below, the total extent of the holdings comes up to acres 958,303 with an assessment of Rs. 7,69,017, the increment being .81 in extent and 1.17 in assessment, or 7,777 in area and 8,932 in assessment.

	FASLI 1299.						FASLI 1298.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Lands relinquished including also lands bought in by Government or taken up for public purposes, &c.	ACS. 69,892	RS. 20,194	ACS. 3,012	RS. 13,562	ACS. 72,904	RS. 33,756	ACS. 119,522	RS. 29,953	ACS. 1,245	RS. 5,420	ACS. 120,767	RS. 35,373
Lands taken up or transferred from other heads.	76,560	24,383	4,121	18,305	80,681	42,688	42,631	13,799	1,723	6,784	44,354	20,583

The extent of dry lands relinquished shows a decrease of one-half as compared with the previous fasli, while the extent of holdings taken up increased half as much again. Though the area of wet land thrown up is out of all proportion to the corresponding extent in the last year, yet there was nothing unusual about it. The ryots who in the preceding good season had largely extended their wet cultivation, reasonably rid themselves of the additional area, being uncertain of the character of the coming season. The large area of wet land again taken up by them shows that they were not slow in availing themselves of the timely and sufficient rainfall. This partly accounts for the increase of wet and dry cultivation. The addition of five Ráyadrug villages has also to some extent contributed to the same result, the increase in this case being an area of 3,951 acres with an assessment of Rs. 2,794.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	WASTE CHARGED.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1297	ACS. 913,700	ACS. 101,474	RS. ..	ACS. 2,893	RS. ..	ACS. 104,367	RS. ..
1298	809,742	130,482	..	4,303	..	134,785	..
1299	840,822	111,507	..	3,802	..	115,309	..

Fasli.	WASTE REMITTED.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	9	10	11	12	13	14
1297	ACS. ..	RS. ..	ACS. 8,872	RS. 40,395	ACS. 8,872	RS. 40,395
1298	..	..	5,999	26,926	5,999	26,926
1299	..	..	2,172	10,283	2,172	10,283

The large decrease in the area of waste remitted was in consequence of a comparatively larger extent of wet land brought under cultivation. The extent of waste charged has likewise considerably fallen, but still the total has come to Rs. 3,802, which was partly due to the waste under the tanks breached by high floods and also to partial supplies received by some of the tanks in Hindupur, Madakasira and Dharmavaram. Besides the remission of assessment on wet waste, the following remissions were also granted for reasons noted below :—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
1. Shavi or loss of crop	1,404	244
2. Submerged or inundated	..	1,620
3. Tiruvakammi	3,564	2,221

The fall under items 1 and 3 is apparently the result of the favorable character of the season. The remission of Rs. 1,620 under item 2 was on account of crops destroyed by extraordinary floods in the rivers Pennér and Chitrávati and by those caused by the breaching of tanks. The others are all fixed items and call for no remark, with the exception of 2, viz., those granted on cowles and dasabandam works :—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase or Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Cowle remission	414	382	— 32
2. Dasabandam	741	660	— 81

The first amount involves a decrease of Rs. 32, which is the increment made to the assessment payable by the grantees of a private tank at Dandavarpalli in the Anantapur taluk granted on a progressive cowle. The decrease in the second case is due to the remission having been withheld in the case of certain tanks for the non-production of the original order authorising the grant of remission and to the decrease of cultivation in Hindupur taluk under dasabandam tanks.

10. **WATER-RATE.**—The amounts of tirvajasti and fasaljasti were, respectively, Rs. 49,167 and 61,587 against Rs. 35,114 and 52,483 in the previous fasli. The large increase is evidently the result of the exceptionally favorable season.

11. **MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE :—**

• Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams—personal and service	50,424	51,330	+ 906
2. Do. on dasabandam inams	1,257	1,257	—
3. Lands cultivated but not included in jamabandi	8,141	3,457	— 4,684
4. Do. without darkhast for which no pattas were granted	37,921	42,337	+ 4,416
5. Concealed cultivation	21	147	+ 126
6. Cultivation of poramboke lands	83	86	+ 3
7. Do. of unclaimed inams	20	45	+ 25
8. Do. of village service inams vacant (village artisans)	497	697	+ 200
9. Revenue process service fees	658	627	— 31
10. Savings and refunds	109	—	— 109
11. Charge for water supplied to inam and jamabandi lands	9,933	13,649	+ 3,716
12. Sale-proceeds of waste lands	596	895	+ 299
13. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	1,285	2,440	+ 1,155
14. Revenue deposits forfeited	12	1	— 11
15. Sale-proceeds of trees on lands granted on darkhast	638	874	+ 236
16. Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens	31	31	—
17. Other items	577	419	— 158
18. Revenue court fines	—	3	+ 3
Total ..	1,12,203	1,18,295	+ 6,092

Reasons for any appreciable variations between the figures of the two years are given below.

Item 1.—The increase of Rs. 906 under this item is nominal, as the entire demand inclusive of the amount of jodi usually remitted has been shown this year instead of a net demand, the amount remitted being exhibited in column 4 of statement No. 5.

Item 3.—The most noticeable fall under this is due to the jamabandi of wet villages having been conducted sufficiently late in the year to admit of all cultivation usually occurring after the jamabandi being brought to account before settlement.

Item 4.—The increase under this head is due more to extensive cultivation of assessed waste lands which though cultivated for the year are too poor to be retained for the succeeding years and to avoid the trouble of throwing them up, again early next season, the ryots preferred their exclusion from their permanent holdings. Hence the assessment accruing on such cultivation was brought under miscellaneous. The same treatment was adopted in cases where, owing to the lands cultivated either abutting on the forest reserves or forming blocks of over 50 acres or lying within the prohibited distances from railway stations or irrigation works, no pattas could be issued. During jamabandi pattas were issued in all cases where such course was found feasible.

Items 5 and 6.—The increase under both the items is the result of a more careful scrutiny on the part of the inspecting officers.

Items 7, 8, 11, 12 and 15.—The increase under these items is the result of increased cultivation chiefly wet, and dry into wet.

Item 9.—The decrease in the receipts under this head is attributable to the processes in the Anantapur taluk having been served through a greater part of the year by the village agency instead of by the special paid establishment which was dispensed with early in the fasli.

Items 10, 14.—Every attempt was made to avoid the occurrence of these items by a careful check of the accounts; hence the total disappearance of any amount under item 10 and a trifling sum of 1 rupee under item 14.

Item 17 (other items).—The decrease under this head is due to the falling off in the receipts mostly from the corundum stones on account of slackness in their export demand.

12. **LAND REVENUE DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE INCLUDING CESSSES—CURRENT.**—The total demand under all the heads amounted to 10,73,208 against 10,18,026. The increase of Rs. 55,182 or 5.42 over the figures of fasli 1298 was chiefly under Land Revenue and Miscellaneous. The collections were Rs. 10,56,183 up to the close of the fasli. Out of the balance of Rs. 17,025 outstanding at the end of the fasli 1299,

Rs. 14,351 were collected up to the end of October, leaving a net balance of Rs. 2,674 at the end of that month, against Rs. 6,078 outstanding at the corresponding period of the last year. The collections compare with those of the previous fasli as follows :—

Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.
10,56,183	9,97,335

ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of fasli 1299 was Rs. 23,298 against Rs. 46,470 at the beginning of fasli 1298. The collections within the fasli on account of arrears amounted to Rs. 14,842 besides Rs. 5,677 written off the accounts. Out of the balance of Rs. 2,779 remaining at the end of the fasli, Rs. 355 have since been collected and Rs. 1,630 have been written off. The balance thus reduced amounts to Rs. 794 against Rs. 1,289 in the corresponding period of the last year.

13. **COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.**—The number of processes issued during the fasli were 99,615. In comparison with the figures of the last fasli, a decrease of 10,686 processes, or nearly 10 per cent. is noticed. This shows that the revenue was collected with less resort to coercion than in the previous year, though the number of demand notices issued was smaller than in the previous year; there was some increase in the other processes. This was the result of greater promptitude evinced by the Taluk officers in enforcing the provisions of the Act for the more speedy realization of the arrears. There is also a tendency on the part of the Village officers to nominally attach crops or some useless moveables which are generally left with the defaulters themselves with a view to allow them time. Very stringent orders were issued to root out this evil practice. The following table compares the processes with those of the last year :—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property has been sold.	Extent of land sold.	AMOUNT REALISED BY THE SALE OF			Amount of arrears for which property was sold.
			Real property.	Personal property.	Total.	
1299	183	ACS. 1,188	RS. 809	RS. 633	RS. 1,442	RS. 2,027
1298	172	1,168	1,519	575	2,094	2,097

Though there was a slight increase in the number of defaulters whose property was brought to sale and in the extent of lands sold, the amount realised by the sale of real property was less. This shows that the property attached and brought to sale was of an inferior value and the increase of defaulters can only be accounted for by the fact that a majority of them were small and petty pattadars.

14. **RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE SPECIAL-PAID AGENCY WAS UTILIZED.**—The number of processes served by village agency and that served by the special-paid establishment during the fasli compare with those of the previous year as follows :—

						Village agency.	Special-paid establishment.
Fasli 1298	...	...	...	...	...	105,785	4,516
„ 1299	...	...	...	...	...	94,818	4,797

The increase in the number served by special establishment was caused by a relative increase in the number of processes other than simple demand notices, these being preferably served by the special agency in order to give less room to village officers who are bent upon making only nominal attachments. The receipts on account of process service fees and the cost of establishment were less than in the last fasli as shown below :—

						Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
						RS.	RS.
Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	658	627
Charges	...	...	...	...	...	385	294

The rates of fees charged were annas 4 under sections 8, 25, 27 and annas 8 under sections 22 and 36. The decreases in the receipts and charges are due to the reduction of a process-server in the Anantapur taluk.

15. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS Nos. 32 AND 111.—Three hundred and six acres of dry land and 33 of wet land, making a total of 339, assessed at Rs. 281, were sold during the year against 249 acres, assessed at Rs. 369, while the amount realised was 895 against 596 in the last year. Under Standing Order No. 32 only one acre, assessed at Rs. 4, was sold in the Anantapur taluk for Rs. 23. In consequence of the issue of stringent orders to the Taluk officers, they were during the fasli under report more prompt in bringing to sale the lands bought in for Government; hence the increase under these items.

16. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT—*Principal*.—The following abstract shows the amount of advances outstanding and the amount collected, &c., during the fasli year 1299:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year ...	20,463	3	0
Advances made during the year ...	2,975	0	0
Total ...	23,438	3	0
Advances, the re-payment of which fell due in the year ...	3,046	9	8
Deduct amount recovered ...	2,877	7	0
Amount written off ...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,877	7	0
Balance recoverable ...	20,560	12	0
Since collected ...	511	10	8

This includes the collections of Rs. 460 outstanding at the beginning of fasli 1299 out of the uncollected repayable advances of last fasli.

Interest.—The amount of interest outstanding at the end of fasli 1298 was Rs. 129-5-11; Rs. 1,063-6-7 accrued during the year. Adding these together, the total amounted to Rs. 1,192-12-6. Rs. 875-4-4 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 202-6-1 has since been collected. The net balance is Rs. 115-2-1.

17. AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT—*Principal*.—Rs. 370 were advanced during the year. The arrears outstanding were Rs. 1,515-9-0. The total amount advanced under this Act thus comes to Rs. 1,885-9-0. The amount which fell due during the year was Rs. 961-13-0, the whole of which has since been collected. The balance recoverable is Rs. 923-12-0.

Interest.—The interest outstanding at the end of fasli 1298 was Rs. 18-2-0; that which accrued during the year was Rs. 90-9-11. The total of Rs. 108-11-11 was collected and no balance was left. The causes for the short expenditure have been fully discussed in this office letter No. B.R.—36-16, dated 18th June 1890, reporting on the working of the Acts and have therefore not been repeated here. The decrease under the Land Improvement Loans is not of much significance and calls for no remarks, but under the Agricultural Loans Act there has been a considerable falling off. Applications under this Act are generally for the purchase of cattle, which were far better off and suffered less this year. Consequently there were fewer applications for loans under this enactment.

18. COST IN CIVIL SUITS.—Rs. 202-11-3 were awarded to Government in the suit filed by Kutta Gundiah of Hindupur in the matter of date trees at Shalivendala of that taluk. The plaintiff having appealed to the District Court the result of the appeal is awaited. As regards Rs. 5-6-9 outstanding at the end of fasli 1298, the plaintiff in the suit has not yet sought for the execution of the decree and obtained recovery of the suit property. The Government Pleader has been addressed as to the means of recovering the amount.

19. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—During the year under report the Tahsildar of Gooty acquired certain lands in the North Arcot district. There were no fresh acquisitions by any other officials as is evidenced by statement No. 13.

RUINED TANKS.—None were made over to private individuals for repair during the year.

20. INTEREST ON LAND REVENUE ARREARS.—The amount of interest outstanding at the end of fasli 1298 was Rs. 223, that which accrued during the year was Rs. 168, making a total of Rs. 391. Out of this, Rs. 335 were collected up to date (end of October), leaving a balance of Rs. 56. Orders have been issued for writing off interest, amounting to Rs. 26-11-0, reported to have accrued on arrears already written off.

21. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received during the year.

22. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY STONES.—The taluks of Tadpatri, Gooty and Penukonda have been surveyed. The statements submitted by the Tahsildars of Gooty and Penukonda show that as many as 2,026 are missing. The heavy rains of the year, which resulted in the breaching of many tanks, washed away the stones and attempts are being made to replace them. The Tadpatri Tahsildar has not yet submitted his figures, in spite of the several orders issued to him, on the plea that he could not get in the returns from the Revenue Inspectors and village officials who were engaged in the census work; directly it is received it will be submitted to the Board.

23. THE STATE OF THE VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—An exhaustive review on the several defects noticed during jamabandi has been drawn up and a standing order issued for avoiding such errors in future. The review is submitted for the Board's information. The review by the Divisional officers, Penukonda and Gooty, are also herewith submitted and the latter is very meagre and contains no facts of any importance.

24. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS RECEIVED THROUGH THE REGISTRATION OFFICES.—The number of applications for transfer of pattas received through the Registration officers and pending disposal at the end of fasli 1298 was 26 and that received during the fasli was 794, making a total of 820. Of these, 785 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 35 or 4-30 at the end of the fasli. Out of these, 16 have since been disposed of.

25. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS RECEIVED DIRECTLY BY REVENUE OFFICERS.—One thousand four hundred and forty-seven were received by the Revenue officials and with the two pending at the beginning of the fasli there was a total of 1,449. Of these, 1,380 or 95-23 were disposed of during the year. The number outstanding are either sent for verification with village accounts or could not be disposed of as the time allowed for the necessary transfer had not expired. Though the rule prescribing the filing of the transfers before the Registration officers has been working well from an administration point of view, the work in the taluk relating to their disposal has not in any way been facilitated. All of them require to be sent to villages for verification with village chittas, because in a pretty good number of such applications mistakes are, as a rule, found to exist either in the description of lands or the parties concerned even to the extent of necessitating a reference to the Registration officers. This is due to the inadvertence of the parties on the one hand and failure on the part of the Registration officers to insist on the accuracy of the particulars furnished in the applications on the other. The number of applications in which the provisions of Standing Order No. 6 were sought to be put into force were seven including the one pending at the commencement of the fasli. Of this two were disposed of and five were pending at the end of the year, the time allowed for the transfer not having expired.

26. ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS GETTING THROUGH VERNACULAR WORK WITH ENGLISH ABSTRACTS.—The Head Assistant Collector is the only European Divisional officer in the district and the work in this office was got through without the aid of English abstracts.

27. A statement showing the villages in which the registers of agricultural stock maintained by village officers were examined and checked by Divisional and Taluk officers and Revenue Inspectors is submitted for the Board's information as required in Board's Proceedings, No. 476, dated 30th November 1887.

28. The delay in the submission of this report is due to the time taken by the Taluk officers in verifying the village and taluk balances. In the previous years this work they utterly neglected and prepared their jamabandi demand, collection and balance on their ledger totals without obtaining the required villagewar particulars as contained in 14 A. B. C. accounts. The consequence was that the work, though undertaken later on during the following jamabandi, was but imperfectly and hurriedly done to the detriment of the main jamabandi work and never brought to a satisfactory termination and led to endless inaccuracies and delays in the disposal of excess collections. In order to put a stop to this objectionable practice it was insisted that the verification should be completed before submitting the jamabandi demand, collection and balance statements. The Tahsildar of Gooty, in spite of the several stringent and repeated orders issued to him, has not been able to get through his work completely and has telegraphed that seven more village accounts remain to be checked. To avoid future delay I have submitted this report and shall duly submit any alterations rendered necessary in the light of the information awaited from the Gooty Tahsildar.

ANANTAPUR,
9th December 1890.

(Signed) O. WOLFE MURRAY,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF
BELLARY.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the land revenue settlement of the Bellary district for fasli 1299. The prescribed statements accompany as per list enclosed.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was decidedly favorable throughout the greater part of the district. Rain was general and well distributed in almost all taluks except Ráyadrug, where the south-west monsoon was deficient. The total average rainfall for the district amounted to 30·20 inches against 19·96 in 1888-89. The following statement shows the rainfall in 1889-90 as compared with that of 1888-89 :—

<i>South-west Monsoon.</i>							1888-89.	1889-90.
April	1889	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	1·22
May	"	...	...	...	...	...	3·05	1·08
June	"	...	...	...	...	...	1·26	3·51
July	"	...	...	...	...	...	1·83	3·97
August	"	...	...	...	...	...	2·41	2·36
September	"	...	...	...	...	...	5·49	10·76
							15·13	22·90
<i>North-east Monsoon.</i>								
October	1889	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	6·39
November	"	...	...	...	...	...	4·02	0·58
December	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January	1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33
							4·83	7·30
Total							19·96	30·20

Of the 329 Government tanks in repair, 231 received a full supply against 83 in the previous year, 94 received a partial supply, and only 4 tanks in Kúdligi, Hadagalli and Adóni taluks received no supply at all. In the Adóni taluk 95 tanks out of 96 received a full supply. There was a net decrease of 3 Government tanks in repair for the whole district, which was due to the transfer of certain villages of the Ráyadrug taluk to the Anantapur district (G.O., dated 24th January 1890, No. 72, Revenue, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 1114, Mis., dated 20th February 1890, Land Revenue).

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The yield of all crops was good except in parts of Bellary and Alúr where the early crops suffered slightly from unseasonable rain. The average outturn of the most important food-grains, viz., paddy, cholum, cumbu and ragi varied from 8 to 16 annas, and the yield of other crops was about the same except in the case of horse-gram, the outturn of which was indifferent owing to the scanty rainfall in November.

4. PRICES.—The subjoined statement compares the price per garce of important food-grains and horse-gram for faslis 1298 and 1299:—

Grains.	Fasli 1298.		Fasli 1299.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort ...	171	180		
Do. 2nd „ ...	154	165		
Rice, 1st „ ...	409	426		
Do. 2nd „ ...	366	378		
Cholum „ ...	150	161		
Ragi „ ...	111	119		
Horse-gram „ ...	194	231		
Cumbu „ ...	176	175		

It will be observed that there was an increase in the price of paddy, cholum and ragi, which is attributed to increased demands from Hyderabad and the Bombay Presidency. The rise in horse-gram was due to the short crop.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There are no permanently-settled estates in the district.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There were 91 inam villages against 93 in the previous fasli. Of these 8 are rent-free. The decrease in the total number was due to the transfer of 2 villages to the Dharmavaram taluk of the Anantapur district under the Government Order above referred to. The same cause accounts for the decrease in the total demand for quit-rent on whole inam villages from Rs. 13,165 to Rs. 12,875.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—Owing to the clubbing of villages in connection with the revision of village establishment, there were only 537 karnams' charges against 1,459 separate ryotwar villages in the previous year. Of the 537 karnams' charges existing at the beginning of the fasli, one complete karnam's charge and some of the villages included in 4 other karnams' charges were transferred to the Anantapur district. As directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 25th October 1889, No. 4272, Mis., each karnam's charge was treated as a single village in the village and taluk accounts.

For the fasli under report the Harpanahalli taluk was settled by me, the other taluks, with the exception of Bellary, being settled by their respective divisional officers. The Bellary taluk was settled partly by the Assistant Collector Mr. Wetherill with the assistance of my sheristadar, and partly by the divisional officer.

In 7 taluks out of 8, pattas were distributed before the jamabandi officer quitted the taluk, but in the case of Rayadrug, the pattas appertaining to 11 villages were distributed at Bellary by Messrs. Vaughan and Chester. This was due to delay on the part of karnams in the preparation of their accounts and to frequent changes of officers in charge of the Bellary division. The pattas distributed numbered 97,223 against 94,442, an increase which extends more or less to all taluks with the exceptions of Harpanahalli and Adoni and which was due partly to extension of cultivation and partly to the issue of pattas in numerous cases which had been brought under sivoy-jama in previous years. In the Harpanahalli taluk I ordered pattas held by the same person in different villages of the same karnam's charge to be clubbed into one patta and the same course was adopted in the Adoni taluk, but in the other taluks this clubbing of pattas was not carried out in consequence of certain orders which Mr. Goodrich had previously issued.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following statement exhibits the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings and shows an increase of nearly 4 per cent. in area as compared with the previous year:—

Faslis.	Dry.		Wet.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1298	1,362,004	Rs. 9,87,562	35,683	Rs. 2,00,381	1,397,687	Rs. 11,87,943
1299	1,412,894	10,30,281	35,548	2,00,395	1,448,442	12,30,676
	+ 50,890	+ 42,719	- 135	+ 14	+ 50,755	+ 42,733

This increase extended to all taluks, but in Rayadrug and Kudligi there was a decrease in the wet area. The difference in the latter taluk was trifling, but in Rayadrug it was considerable owing to the transfer of villages to the Anantapur district already alluded to. The causes of increase in the extent held under ryotwari were the extension of cultivation, the issue of pattas for sivoyjama lands, and the transfer to ryotwari of service inams resumed or relinquished (Board's Proceedings, Land Revenue, dated 16th March 1888, No. 253; dated 3rd May 1888, No. 406 and No. 646, dated 20th July 1888).

In the following statement the extent of land relinquished or bought in by Government for a nominal price is compared for the two faslis:—

Faslis.	LANDS RELINQUISHED.		LANDS BOUGHT IN BY GOVERNMENT.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1298	12,511	Rs. 8,711	767	Rs. 991
1299	13,195	5,799	637	787
	+ 684	- 2,912	- 130	- 204

Lands which were apparently of little value and the fertility of which had for the time been exhausted were relinquished and fresh lands taken up. The greater portion of this relinquished area, viz., acres 12,900, assessed at Rs. 4,575, was unirrigated. Of the total area 75 per cent. appertains to the Rayadrug taluk alone. This taluk consists mostly of red soil, which, in the course of a few years, loses its fertility and is therefore allowed to lie fallow for a time. This accounts for the apparently large area relinquished in that taluk.

There was an appreciable decrease in the extent of land bought in by Government.

The area granted on patta for the fasli was 49,768 acres, assessed at Rs. 31,467 against acres 100,851, assessed at Rs. 65,554 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of acres 51,083 or over 50 per cent. In fasli 1298 pattas were granted not only for lands taken up in that year, but also for a very considerable extent cultivated without authority in previous years. The figures of fasli 1298 under lands taken up were thus unusually large. As compared with fasli 1297, however, the figures of the current year show an increase of over 10,000 acres. Were it not for the chronic and habitual delay of many karnams in the despatch of A and D memoranda, and for an impression hitherto very prevalent among the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars of the district that pattas should be granted only at jamabandi, the extent of land assigned on patta would have been considerably larger. Steps have been taken to put an end to these delays for the future.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—In the following table the area of actual cultivation is compared with that of the previous fasli:—

Faslis.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1298	1,301,939	30,124	1,332,063
1299	1,349,559	32,021	1,381,580
	+ 47,620	+ 1,897	+ 49,517

There was an increase both under dry and under wet cultivation, which was due to the favorable character of the season.

The following statement furnishes particulars of waste charged and waste remitted in the two faslis:—

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Faslis.	WASTE CHARGED.			WASTE REMITTED.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
				Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.
1298	ACS. 59,052	ACS. 2,920	ACS. 61,972	1,013	RS. 693	2,639	RS. 12,944	3,652	RS. 13,637
1299	63,335	2,908	66,243	..	..	619	2,781	619	2,781
	+ 4,283	- 12	+ 4,271	- 1,013	- 693	- 2,020	- 10,163	- 3,033	- 10,856

Owing to the abundant rainfall no dry remissions were required and the amount of wet remission decreased considerably.

10. WATER-RATE—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following is a comparative statement of fasaljasti and tirwajasti for faslis 1298 and 1299 :—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fasaljasti	RS. 39,972	RS. 40,316	RS. 344	..
Tirwajasti	11,719	13,632	1,913	..
Total ..	51,691	53,948	2,257	..

There was an increase under both heads due partly to the favorable season and partly to the enforcement of the rule regarding the charge of water-rate on dry crops systematically irrigated (Board's Proceedings, dated 25th November 1889, No. 535, Settlement).

11. REMISSIONS OTHER THAN FOR WASTE—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
Occasional	RS. 81,177	RS. 1,952	RS. 79,225	..
Fixed	1,967	16,132	14,165	..
Beriz deductions	14,354	11,535	..	2,819

The large decrease under occasional remissions was due to the absence of partial remissions on dry land and to the fact that owing to the favorable season the difference between wet and dry assessment was remitted on a smaller area of wet land.

The increase under fixed remissions arises from the inclusion in the first instance in the land revenue demand of the assessment on village service inams resumed, relinquished, &c., and the subsequent transfer of the same *minus* the old jodi to the Village Service Fund. This procedure appears to be a necessary consequence of the registry as Government land of village service inams relinquished, &c., as directed by Government—*vide* letter from this office, Reference No. 396, dated 18th February 1890, on which no orders have as yet been received.

Under beriz deductions the decrease affects (1) allowances to village officers, (2) deductions on account of religious institutions, and (3) allowances to kandachar servants.

The decrease under the first head was due merely to the adjustment of a single year's allowances this year, whereas in fasli 1298 two years' allowances were adjusted. These are deducted from land revenue and credited to the Village Service Fund as directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd May 1889, No. 3057.

The deductions on account of religious institutions show a decrease of Rs. 473, the whole of which appertains to the Adóni taluk, and is due partly to the non-appearance of the parties to receive payment, partly to an injunction issued by the District Munsif of Gooty in restraint of payment, and partly to other causes.

Under allowances to kandachar servants the decrease was due to the refusal of remission in certain cases where the holders neglected to render the usual service. This form of remission will cease to exist so soon as title-deeds are received from the Inam Commissioner, to whom statements for enfranchisement have been submitted.

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12. LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS.—The total demand under this head was Rs. 1,57,971 against Rs. 1,71,130 in fasli 1298 involving a net decrease of Rs. 13,159. The principal items under which variation occurred are shown below :—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Lands cultivated without dar-khast for which no pattas were granted	30,209	33,601	3,392	..
2. Cultivated after jamabandi	1,909	1,084	..	825
3. Jodi on service inams	74,508	57,568	..	16,940

Item 1.—The increase under this head was due chiefly to the following causes; (1) delay in the submission of D memoranda or of further information called for thereon, and (2) refusal to grant pattas for various reasons, such as neglect to erect field-banks for the sub-division of fields, the fact that the extent cultivated adjoined or formed a portion of a block of over 100 acres unoccupied for more than 18 months, non-payment of the value of trees, the land cultivated being poramboke or purchased by Government for arrears of revenue, &c.

Item 2.—The decrease here was due to the settlement of most of the taluks late in the year.

Item 3.—Under this head the decrease was due (1) to the relinquishment of a large extent of service inam land in consequence of enfranchisement, (2) to the inclusion by the Inam Commissioner under quit-rent payable to the Village Service fund of jodi hitherto credited to Land Revenue Miscellaneous in cases in which it is equal to the assessment, and (3) to the transfer of resumed, relinquished and other service inams to ryotwari whereby the jodi is merged in the assessment on ryotwar holdings.

13. The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of current revenue :—

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem quit-rent and cesses	15,599	15,579	20
Land Revenue and miscellaneous and cesses	16,27,311	16,07,535	19,776
Total ..	16,42,910	16,23,114	19,796

The current demand was Rs. 16,42,910 against Rs. 14,39,358 in fasli 1298. There was a net increase of Rs. 2,03,552 due chiefly to the charge of village cess for the first time in all ryotwari villages throughout the district at 9 pies in the rupee of assessment and water-rate. This amounted to Rs. 92,459. The absence of remission on dry lands also contributed to the increase, the balance of which was due to increased occupation of land, smaller remissions on wet land, and increased water-rate charges, all resulting from the favorable character of the season. The increase would have been much more but for the transfer of villages to Anantapur. In the shrotriem quit-rent the decrease was due to the same cause, viz., the transfer of two shrotriem villages to the Anantapur district.

The collections within the year show a percentage of nearly 99 against 99 in the previous fasli.

14. The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of arrears :—

	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem quit-rent and cesses	100	100	..	..
Land Revenue and miscellaneous and cesses	17,631	13,422	2,130	2,079
Total ..	17,731	13,522	2,130	2,079

The difference of Rs. 6 between the demand and the total of the balances under current and arrears of last year's report is due to the transfer of villages to Anantapur. The balance at the end of the year was 12 per cent. of the total demand against 8 in the previous year. Of the total balance, Rs. 1,559 have been since written off or realized and Rs. 511 recommended to be written off as irrecoverable, leaving at the end of August 1890 a balance of Rs. 9 for fasli 1298.

The statement called for in Board's Proceedings, Land Revenue, dated 18th November 1889, No. 810, paragraph 3, explaining the differences between the collection shown in the demand, collection and balance statement No. 7 accompanying this report and those shown in the treasury accounts sent to the Accountant-General for each month is under preparation in the Account department and will be submitted shortly.

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The number of defaulters, the value of property sold, and the extent and assessment of lands sold for arrears in the current and previous faslis are compared below :—

Fasli.	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	VALUE OF PROPERTY SOLD.		BOUGHT IN BY GOVERNMENT FOR A NOMINAL PRICE.		PURCHASED BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.		TOTAL.	
					Estimated value.	Value realized.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1298 ..	92,683	3,214	2,111	257	Rs. 52,372	Rs. 3,556	1,172	Rs. 1,230	986	Rs. 1,278	2,158	Rs. 2,508
1299 ..	100,090	2,091	1,700	197	45,547	2,440	760	999	966	1,232	1,726	2,231
	+ 7,407	-1,123	- 405	- 60	- 6,825	- 1,116	- 412	- 231	- 20	- 46	- 432	- 277

There was a decrease under all items with the exception of notices of demand. As the season was favorable, the ryots were able to pay the revenue on the issue of demand notices and but little recourse was necessary to the attachment and sale of property. The total number of notices of demand was considerably larger than in the previous year in the taluks of Ráyadrug, Kúdligi and Hadagalli for the reasons below mentioned.

In Ráyadrug the increase resulted from the counting this year of one demand notice issued to several persons as a separate notice to each person. The mistake was corrected last year in respect of attachment notices and has now been corrected as regards demand notices also. In Kúdligi and Hadagalli the increase was attributed to misunderstandings between the village officers newly appointed at the revision of village establishments and the ryots, in consequence of which the ryots did not pay their kists until process was issued. Of the total number of defaulters, viz., 2,055 whose property was attached, only 197 allowed their property to be sold.

16. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—No special establishment was entertained for the service and execution of processes for the collection of land revenue and cesses. The work was done by village agency, and no fees were charged or collected.

17. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—Acres 6, assessed at Rs. 33, were sold for Rs. 100 under paragraph 16 of Board's Standing Order No. 30 (revised edition) and acres 3,650, assessed at Rs. 3,674 for Rs. 3,483 under paragraph 3 of Standing Order No. 110 (revised edition).

18. ADVANCES.—The amount outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 6,225 under special well rules and Rs. 500 under ordinary rules, making a total of Rs. 6,725 under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

Special Well Rules.—Of the arrear demand of Rs. 6,225 above referred to Rs. 1,050 were transferred to loans under the ordinary rules during the fasli under Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3582, dated 9th June 1890, Land Revenue, and Mis. No. 7734, dated 18th December 1889, Land Revenue. Fresh advances, amounting to Rs. 3,260, were also made during the year to ryots in the taluks of Bellary, Ráyadrug, Hospet and Harpanahalli, the largest amount being advanced in Bellary (Rs. 1,810). The total of arrears and current advance amounted to (6,225 — 1,050) + 3,260 = Rs. 8,435. No amount was repayable during the fasli, but Rs. 900 were repaid by the ryots in Hospet and Hadagalli taluks as they found themselves unable to execute the works for which the loans were taken. The balance at the end of the fasli was therefore Rs. 7,535.

Ordinary loans.—In addition to the outstanding balance of Rs. 500 at the beginning of the fasli, Rs. 1,050 were transferred from loans under special well rules thus raising the balance to Rs. 1,550 at the beginning of the fasli. Rs. 2,475 were also granted during the year in Hadagalli. Of the total amount of the demand, viz., Rs. 4,025, Rs. 250 were repayable and were paid accordingly. The balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 3,775.

Agricultural loans.—Of the sum of Rs. 450, the arrear at the beginning of the fasli, Rs. 225, became repayable and were paid during the year. No amount was advanced during the year under this head.

Interest.—There was no balance at the beginning of the year. Of the total amount of Rs. 73-6-0 which accrued during the year, Rs. 45-4-0 appertain to loans under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 28-2-0 to the Agricultural Loans Act. The whole sum was collected.

Every endeavour has been made to inform the ryots of the advantageous terms on which State loans are now granted under these Acts. A clear but brief circular on the subject was recently published in Canarese and Telugu in the village sheet, dated 7th June 1890, and copies thereof were also sent to all villages and hamlets to be posted in the village chavadies.

19. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—No civil suits were filed during the year. A suit was filed by an abkári contractor (Kurnool Mira Sahib) for the refund of a portion of the money realized from the sale of his property. This refers to Separate Revenue and is not therefore noticed here.

20. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Acres 85, assessed at Rs. 293, were acquired by public servants during the year against acres 128, assessed at Rs. 46, during the previous fasli. The extent shown against the Huzur Sheristadar represents service inam land in two villages of the Banganapalle Jaghire in the Kurnool district and was inherited by him from his ancestors. He, however, neither enjoyed it nor had any idea of its area or assessment until Christmas 1889, when he resumed possession from certain cousins of his and furnished a return of landed property during the fasli.

The land shown against the Tahsildars was acquired by Kandi Venkoba Rao, Tahsildar of Kúdligi, by purchase from Ittinahal Sanjeevappa of Chitwadigi in the Hospet taluk. The land is situated in the village of Hosúr in the latter taluk and was purchased for Rs. 1,600 on 27th December 1889. The deed was registered on 16th January 1890.

The Taluk Sheristadar who acquired land during the year is R. Narsinga Rao of Alúr. The land is situated in Rupanagudi, Bellary taluk, and his return shows also lands held in two other villages of the Anantapur district. The land in this district was purchased by his son in a sale under Board's Standing Order No. 110, revised edition, while that in the Anantapur district was purchased in his name some years ago by the late Hosúr Rama Row, Taluk Sheristadar of Harpanahalli, and is now enjoyed by the latter's son. It is included in the return in compliance with the orders issued in Board's Proceedings, dated 27th July 1890, No. 48.

21. RUINED TANKS.—No applications were received during the fasli for the possession of ruined tanks at the special rate of assessment.

22. **INTEREST.**—During the fasli interest to the amount of Rs. 252 was charged on arrears of jodi, ryotwar and miscellaneous and cesses, of which Rs. 125 was collected.

23. **SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.**—No applications were received during the year.

24. **INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.**—The inspection of boundary stones, &c., by Revenue Inspectors is noticed in their diaries and reviewed monthly by divisional officers. The statement showing the number of missing boundary marks called for by the Board in paragraph 60 of Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128, will be submitted shortly with remarks. At present a few statements only have been received, and I do not consider it desirable to delay the submission of this report till the others come in.

25. **EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.**—Copies of reports from the three divisional officers and of my own review will be submitted shortly. I enclose a copy of my proceedings on the examination of the taluk accounts of Harpanahalli, which taluk I settled personally this year.

The karnams and karnam gumastahs are, as a rule, extremely incompetent in this district, and the exceptions probably do not constitute more than 20 per cent. of the whole.

The following omissions and irregularities were observed and corrected in the village accounts of the Harpanahalli taluk. The divisional officers report that similar omissions were discovered in the taluks settled by them :—

No. I.—Fields left waste were carelessly entered as cultivated, the extent cultivated was entered sometimes incorrectly, sometimes twice over, and the crop shown here was found sometimes to differ from that entered in No. 2 account. In several cases cultivation was not brought to account in the month in which it took place.

No. I-A.—Twenty-four printed copies for each village were supplied. Instead of using 12 as office copies and sending the other 12 to the taluk through the Revenue Inspectors, the karnams prepared only one copy, either as a loose sheet for each month or in book form, and the same was returned to them from the taluk.

Nos. I and II.—In the case of dry crops grown on wet land for want of water the word "rain" was entered as the "source of irrigation." I ordered that the true source of irrigation should invariably be entered in columns 6 and 10 of Nos. I and II accounts, respectively, for all wet fields and that in cases of fields on which dry crops are grown for want of water in the source of irrigation the fact should be noted in the remark column.

No. II.—In at least 80 per cent. of the villages this account was not written up at the proper time, i.e., in October, but was prepared at the last moment at the taluk cutcherry when the karnams came there for the preparation of jamabandi accounts. Revenue Inspectors consequently did not enter their azmaish remarks in the adangal and either entered them in No. I, embodied them in separate reports, or (more usually) made no real azmaish at all. Orders have been issued to prevent a recurrence of this grave irregularity. I also ordered that after all the occupation by different persons in a field is shown, the unoccupied waste in the field should be shown in column 9 with its assessment.

In two villages of Harpanahalli taluk certain sums were deducted from the total of the assessment on the ayacut of the village with a remark that the amount deducted represents the assessment on portions of fields taken up for a famine road. The Tahsildar was directed to ascertain the areas in each field so taken up and enter them as poramboke without further delay. I may mention here that throughout the district I find the word poramboke very loosely used to include not only poramboke proper but also unassessed waste. I have been more than once told by Tahsildars that in this district there is no unassessed waste, and section I of the Famine Analysis registers is drawn up accordingly. But reference to the village accounts shows numerous tracts entered as "hill poramboke," "miscellaneous poramboke," or simply

"poramboke," which are really unassessed waste. I have directed that such tracts should in future be shown as what they really are. On the other hand lands taken up for roads, railways, &c., are frequently shown as waste subject to fixed remission, whereas they ought to be shown as poramboke. In all such cases which have come to my notice, I have ordered the necessary change to be made.

No. II-A.—The Harpanahalli Tahsildar had ordered the excess discovered in a field to be charged without making the 10 per cent. allowance under Board Standing Order No. 2 (revised edition).

There was considerable delay in the publication of notices of unauthorized cultivation in some villages, and unauthorized forms were used by karnams instead of the form of D memorandum.

A few village officers were found to have cultivated land without darkhast, contrary to the orders of the Board. Some were warned and some punished.

Nos. II-A and III.—The Tahsildar of Harpanahalli was found to have assigned land in several cases without assessing and collecting the value of trees on it on the ground that the trees had no value. In all such cases he was directed to assess and levy the value of the trees according to rule.

Nos. II-B and D.—Fractions of an acre were not shown in these accounts. They were ordered to be entered.

No. II-C.—It was found that a tope planted from Jungle Conservancy Funds had been irregularly made over to a person free of assessment on the condition that he should protect it. This so-called cowle was cancelled. In some villages babul trees were omitted. They were ordered to be entered.

The number of scattered trees entered was found to be generally wrong, and orders were issued to verify and enter the correct number in future.

No. II-E.—In a few villages deductions and additions were made, but the karnams could neither explain them nor furnish the details.

No. III.—Unauthorized cultivation for which pattas had been refused was by some karnams wrongly entered in this account. In the Bellary taluk cases of transfer of patta owing to the death of the registered holder were frequently omitted from this account.

No. IV.—In Harpanahalli taluk this was prepared as an annual statement for the current fasli only. A standing register running on from year to year was ordered to be prepared and maintained, and this was done, the entries for all previous years being entered in the new registers.

In one case a karnam noted a field as valueless, and the Tahsildar recommended its removal, whereas the field was found to be actually under cultivation and to have been entered in 2-A account.

No. V.—The inspection of waste, &c., recommended for remission was defective, especially in the Hospet taluk.

No. VI.—The inspection of fields liable to tirwajasti and fasaljasti was also very generally neglected by Revenue Inspectors, the results of such inspection as they made being in many cases noted on loose scraps of paper owing to the adangal not having been prepared at the proper time.

No. IX.—Quit-rent on village service inams, the title-deeds of which had not been distributed, was wrongly brought to account. It was pointed out that quit-rent cannot be collected until the title-deed has been delivered, and that quit-rent on title-deeds distributed after jamabandi should be entered in the supplemental beriz patti.

No. X.—Instead of preparing sections I and II of the account side by side in the same book, two books were opened in the Bellary taluk—one for section I and the other for section II.

In the enclosure to this account, the cases of change of registry necessitated in consequence of the death of inamdars were not entered as a rule. Orders were issued to enter them. Cases of changes in ryotwar holdings owing to the death of pattadars were entered. Many of these, however, were found to be several years old, the Tahsildar having put them off from year to year with the stock remark "inquiry will be made." Orders were passed in some cases at once, and the Tahsildars were ordered to dispose of the others without delay.

No. XIV.—The number and date of the Tahsildar's order communicating sanction to write off arrears was in many cases not quoted in the remark column.

Money remitted from a few villages at the end of fasli 1298 was not brought under arrears in this account, but the taluk account showed an arrear against the villages, because the money thus remitted was credited in the taluk accounts in the following month, July, of the succeeding fasli.

I ordered such sums to be shown as arrears in account No. 14 in order to tally with the taluk accounts.

Intimation of collections for one village was in some cases given by mistake to another village. In a few cases no intimation was given of collections in other villages. In others no intimation was given to the village officers of changes in the heads of account made in the taluk in crediting the money remitted from villages. These omissions were discovered in Harpanahalli and the Tahsildar ordered to rectify them.

In a few cases money collected and remitted was found not to have been entered in this account.

No XIV-C.—It was discovered that great delay was caused in sending refund applications for excess collections owing to the practice of waiting until all refund applications for all villages had been prepared. Refund applications were ordered to be sent up for as many villages as there was information ready for and without delay.

No. XV.—Remittances were in many cases made long after the dates fixed.

The amounts in a few cases did not agree with the entries in No. 16 account of the Taluk Manual. They were corrected.

No. XVI.—This account was not written up for some villages in July, although there was an arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli. It was also very badly written in many villages. All village officers found to be themselves in arrears were punished.

No. XVII.—This account was very incorrectly prepared in Bellary taluk and was not sent to the taluk with the remittances.

No. XVIII.—Ryots' receipts were in many instances examined. In some the dates were found to be omitted and in others the credits in accounts XIII and XIV were found to have been made on dates different from those entered in the receipts. The intervals were generally, however, of two or three days' duration only.

In shrotriem villages no receipts, it appeared, were granted to inamdars and others who paid jodi, quit-rent, &c., to Government. It was ordered that receipts should in future be given in such cases.

The patta number was not entered on the receipts in a few villages.

No. XIX.—Sections I, II and III.—The death and birth returns were in many cases incomplete and carelessly written.

The cattle mortality statement of many villages was even more incompletely and carelessly prepared.

I ordered that the fact of an outbreak report having been sent should always be noted with the date in the remark column of the cattle mortality statement.

No. XX.—Section I.—The dates of the month on which rain fell were not as a rule given. Many karnams also did not know what a "padunu" meant.

Section II.—I ordered that when the supply to tanks is received in small quantities on several days in a month, the same should be noted each day in the remark column of section I and the total transferred at the end of each month to section II under each tank.

No. XXII.—Two tanks having a joint irrigable area were entered as two sources in this account. I ordered that they should be entered as one source only.

Even this simple account was incorrectly prepared by several karnams.

Register B.—In shrotriem villages the quit-rent on the shrotriem had not been apportioned for each field. I ordered that this should be done.

General.—I ordered that whenever blank books for accounts or registers are supplied to village officers the date of supply and the number of pages contained in each should be noted therein.

The registers of minerals were, as a rule, absolutely blank. Orders were issued for the instruction of karnams as to the manner in which they should be kept.

Village sheets of the District Gazette supplied to village officers had in many cases not been filed by them. Many were consequently missing. Orders were given that the files should be completed and inspected from time to time.

26. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—The following is a comparative statement showing the disposal of application for transfer of holdings received from the Registration department and those received direct by revenue officers in faslis 1298 and 1299 :—

	At the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	NUMBER PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.	
					Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.
Applications received from the Registration department	77	1,244	1,321	1,222	..	99
Applications received directly by Revenue officers	28	2,013	2,041	1,986	..	55

All applications pending at the beginning of the fasli were disposed of. Of those pending at the end of the fasli, 47 have since been disposed of. Of the remaining number some are reported to be pending with village officers for verification with the chittas (No. 10 Account Village Manual) and others for the erection of durable boundary marks as portions of fields have been transferred.

Board's Standing Order No. 20 (revised edition) paragraph 6, was put in force in * cases involving * acres of land in this fasli.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—No cases in which the Assistant or Head Assistant Collector disposed of vernacular papers on English abstracts prepared by clerks came under my observation during the fasli.

28. EXAMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—The accompanying statement shows the names of villages in which Village Manual Account No. 21, section 2, was checked on the spot by Revenue Inspectors, Tahsildars and divisional officers. The number of villages the accounts of which were thus tested is large, and no objections are reported to have been raised by cattle owners to the counting of their stock. In cases in which discrepancies were discovered, the accounts were corrected. The cause of such discrepancies is reported to be the neglect of karnams in most cases and in others the death, birth, purchase or sale of cattle between the date of preparation of the accounts and that on which they were checked by the examining officers. The only officers who neglected this work are the Deputy Tahsildars of Sirugappa and Kampli and the First-class Revenue Inspector of Hospet. The Deputy Tahsildar of Sirugappa has since retired and the First-class Revenue Inspector of Hospet has been transferred to the post of accountant owing to his physical weakness. The Deputy Tahsildar of Kampli's attention has been drawn to his omission and he has been warned to guard against such negligence in future.

* Information will be furnished in the statement which will follow.

29. APPORTIONMENT OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND MISCELLANEOUS AND CESSSES.—From the copies of divisional officers' reports referred to in paragraph 25 it will be observed that collections are being properly adjusted between land revenue and cesses. Statement showing collections under the several heads are submitted every month by the Tahsildars with the monthly demand, collection and balance statements, and these are checked and corrected where necessary by the Treasury Deputy Collector. I looked into this matter personally while settling the Harpanahalli taluk.

A statement showing particulars according to taluks and faslis of collections credited to each head during fasli 1299 will be submitted shortly in the account department with the revised demand, collection and balance statement.

30. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS —I think it only right to record here my sense of the zeal and industry with which my Sheristadar M.R.Ry. K. Venkoba Rao Garu labored during the settlement of the Harpanahalli taluk and the portion of the Bellary taluk settled by Mr. Wetherill. In the case of no other ministerial officer do I find anything special to record.

BELLARY,
7th October 1890.

(Signed) E. S. LAFFAN,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

KURNOOL.

I HAVE the honor to submit report on the Revenue Settlement and collections of Kurnool district for fasli 1299 (1889-90) together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was favorable for agricultural operations, the average quantity of rain being 37.49 inches against 21.25 in the previous year. The tank supplies were generally good throughout the district.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—This was better than in the previous year, the average yield of food-grains being 3.40 per cent. bumper, 48.47 average, 38.82 middling against 1.02, 8.40 and 46.00, respectively, in the previous year, and that of other crops 4.81 per cent. bumper, 34.85 average, and 40.19 middling against 0.70, 20.99 and 40.81.

4. PRICES.—The average prices of paddy and rice were higher than the previous year's, i.e., 1st-sort paddy and rice Rs. 183 and 442, and 2nd sort Rs. 163 and 399, respectively. The rise was due partly to slack importation from the Nizam's territory and partly to the poor outturn in the previous year, which necessitated a greater portion of the outturn of the year under report being stored rather than brought to the market. Rise in the price of horse-gram and varagu also is perceptible. It is due to poor outturn.

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There is no change under this head, the number of villages, extent and the quit-rent being the same as in the previous year.

6. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwar villages was 700 as in the previous year. The number of pattas issued was 96,808 against 94,450, showing an increase of 2,358, due to the favorable character of the season.

7. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREON.—The extent of ryotwar holdings amounted to acres 1,160,224, assessed at Rs. 12,50,455, against 1,137,087, assessed at Rs. 12,36,012 in the previous year, showing an increase of acres 23,137 and Rs. 14,443, due to the reasons assigned in the last para.

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The following statement compares the cultivated area with the holdings both under wet and dry:—

—			Holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage.
Dry	..	..	ACS. 1,133,138	ACS. 1,066,370	94.10
Wet	..	..	27,086	25,854	95.45
Total ..			1,160,224	1,092,224	94.15

The total extent of cultivation in the fasli exceeded that of the previous year by acres 28,972, and the proportion of cultivation to the total holdings by 0.65 per cent. The total extent of waste charged and remitted is particularized in the subjoined statement:—

Fasli.	Waste charged.			WASTE REMITTED.				Total.	
				Dry.		Wet.			
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1298	68,992	1,808	70,800	..	..	3,035	17,070	3,035	17,070
1299	66,768	1,121	67,889	..	..	111	493	111	493
Decrease ..	2,224	687	2,911	..	..	2,924	16,577	2,924	16,577

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KURNOOL.

The decrease under all the heads is due to the reasons given in paragraph 6. The proportion of waste charged to the total waste is given below in comparison with the figures of the preceding year:—

	FASLI	
	1298.	1299.
	ACS.	RS.
Percentage of dry waste charged to the total dry waste	100	100
" of wet " wet "	37.33	90.99
" of both wet and dry " " "	95.88	99.84

9. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—There was an increase both under Tirvajasti and Fasaljasti, the former being Rs. 17,550 and the latter Rs. 17,334, against Rs. 8,671 and 8,818, respectively, in the previous year.

Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.—The extent of cultivation under the canal was acres 11,382 against acres 23,816 of the previous year, showing a decrease of acres 12,434. The gross water-rate demand amounted to Rs. 39,910 (excluding Rs. 3,500 paid by the Kurnool Municipality for water supplied to Kurnool town) against Rs. 54,762 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 14,852, due partly to the canal water not having been extensively used owing to the favorable character of the season in 1299. This amount includes Rs. 4,722 transferred from Land Revenue to Canal Revenue on account of irrigation under the three tanks in the Nandyál taluk supplemented by the canal water.

10. REMISSIONS.—The total remissions of assessment amounted to Rs. 64,479 against Rs. 89,622, or Rs. 25,143 less than in the previous year. The decrease is due to the favorable character of the season.

11. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 1,96,453 against Rs. 1,79,535 showing an increase of Rs. 16,918, due to reasons assigned in the preceding paragraph.

12. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The total demand of Land Revenue and Miscellaneous (excluding cesses) amounted to Rs. 14,16,820, of which Rs. 14,07,319, or 99.33 per cent., was collected during the year against Rs. 13,26,344 under demand, and Rs. 13,13,478, or 99.05 per cent., under collections of the previous year. Of the balance of Rs. 9,501 outstanding at the end of the fasli, the sum of Rs. 8,612, or .60 per cent. of the demand, has since been collected leaving a balance of only Rs. 889, or 9.35 per cent., uncollected up to the end of September last. The following statement shows the details of demand, collection and balance of quit-rent on whole Inam villages and Land Revenue—Miscellaneous—separately:—

Items.	Current demand.	Collections within the fasli including remissions.	Balance.	Subsequent collections up to the end of September.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Quit-rent from whole Inam villages or Jodi or Shrotriem	10,692	10,542	150	150	..
Ryotwar and Miscellaneous (excluding cesses)	14,16,820	14,07,319	9,501	8,612	889

13. ARREARS.—Arrear demand under Shrotriem Jodi was only one rupee which was collected within the fasli. The demand under Land Revenue and Miscellaneous, amounted to Rs. 14,038, of which Rs. 10,849 were collected and Rs. 1,043 were written off within the fasli—*vide* Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue), Mis. Nos. 398, dated 11th June 1889; 457, dated 3rd July 1889; 814, dated 21st November 1889; 218, dated 27th May 1890; and 3640, dated 14th June 1890, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,146, or 15.28 per cent. Of the balance, Rs. 972 were subsequently collected and Rs. 33 written off—*vide* Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue), No. 463, dated 5th August 1890, leaving a further balance of Rs. 1,141. Of this balance, Rs. 435 are recoverable, Rs. 20 doubtful, and Rs. 686 have already been recommended as irrecoverable. The last sum is the total of Rs. 393, a portion of the amount sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, No. 463, dated 5th August 1890, and Board's

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KURNOOL.

Proceedings, No. 593, dated 19th September 1890, to be written off the accounts, but remaining unadjusted pending particulars from taluks, and of Rs. 293 recommended as irrecoverable in my quarterly return, No. 3154, dated 1st September 1890, on which the Board will, I hope, be pleased to pass early orders.

14. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The number of demand notices issued during the year was 109,659, against 105,247 during the previous year. The number of defaulters whose property was attached was 1,389 against 1,688, for a total arrear of Rs. 17,647 against Rs. 12,194 of the previous year. Of this the property of 235 persons only was actually sold on account of arrears amounting to Rs. 3,859, against 118 persons and Rs. 1,694 in the previous year. The movable property sold fetched Rs. 1,129, or 86.71 per cent. of the estimated value, viz., Rs. 979. In the previous year the percentage of sales to the valuation was 97.45. As regards immovable property, the estimated value of lands sold was Rs. 6,836 and the sale-proceeds Rs. 1,485 against Rs. 22,140 and Rs. 995, respectively, in the previous year. The extent of lands sold was acres 1,053, assessed at Rs. 1,318, against acres 908 and Rs. 1,107, respectively, and the amount of arrears for which the lands were sold was Rs. 1,848 against Rs. 964 in the previous year. Of the extent sold, acres 546 assessed at Rs. 752 were bought in by Government against acres 479 and Rs. 576.

15. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESS.—The total receipts from process-fees amounted to Rs. 337, and the charges Rs. 214, against Rs. 472 and 608, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease under receipts and charges is due to the reduction of establishment. There were three ameens and two process-servers at the beginning of the year. During the year the former were reduced to two and the latter to one for the first two months. The establishment was entirely abolished for four months, *i.e.*, from September to December. From January to June the service of two ameens and two process-servers were entertained. Of the total number of processes issued during the year, 107,363, or 97.90 per cent., were served by the village officer and 2,296 by the special-paid establishment against 101,500 and 3,747 in the previous year.

16. LAND SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Dry land acres 224.65 assessed at Rs. 140-7-7 and wet land acres 10.69 assessed at Rs. 57-11-0 were sold under Standing Orders Nos. 111 and 32, and Rs. 474-3-0 were realized therefrom.

17. ADVANCES.—Advances amounting to Rs. 2,100 were granted under the Land Improvement Act during the year. The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,810. Of this Rs. 453 were repayable in the year, Rs. 328 were paid within the year, and the remainder has since been collected. Rs. 5,010 were advanced on account of purchase of cattle under Agricultural Loans Act. This together with the balance of Rs. 9,678 outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 14,688, of which Rs. 5,866 fell due during the year, Rs. 5,869 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 497, which has since been collected.

18. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—No suits by or against Government were instituted during the year and hence no charge was incurred.

19. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—No lands were acquired by Public servants during the year.

20. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals during the year.

21. INTEREST.—The arrears of the previous fasli outstanding at the beginning of the year were Rs. 16 which were collected.

22. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No application was received during the year.

23. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Board's Standing Order No. 287 was strictly observed. Revenue Inspectors inspected these marks replacing missing stones with new ones and replanting those that had fallen. Their work was checked by Tahsildars and Divisional officers. In some of the Settlement registers of the Pattikonda taluk, the number of boundary and field stones is not given, and the information has therefore to be collected by actually numbering them. Some Tahsildar

have not submitted their returns. Hence the preparation of the statement called for in paragraph 60 of Board's Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May 1890, is delayed and it will be submitted as soon as the Tahsildars submit their returns.

24. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—All the accounts were prepared according to the new Village Manual and found, on examination by the Jama-bandi officers, to be correct. I sent for the accounts of two villages of the Pattikonda taluk settled by the Divisional officer, and had them examined in my office. The few errors found were communicated to the Tahsildar for correction.

25. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—The number of applications pending at the end of the previous year was 71 and that received during the year was 1,587, making a total of 1,658. These figures do not include cases of undisputed succession. Of these 1,519 were disposed of during the year, and the remaining 139 received at the close of the year are under preliminary investigation. The provisions of rules of Standing Order No. 20 were not enforced in any instance in the fasli.

26. VERNACULAR PAPERS DISPOSED OF BY ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.—Board's order of 1st November 1886, No. 2498, is observed by my Acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. Partridge.

27. CONDUCT OF SUBORDINATES.—Satisfactory. The district has suffered a good deal by fluctuation of Divisional officers.

KURNOOL,
8th October 1890.

(Signed) C. KOUGH,
Collector.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADRAS.

I HAVE the honor to submit my jamabandi report for the fasli year 1299, ending 30th June 1890, accompanied by the usual statements, and dealing with the several subjects mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Board's Proceedings, No. 522, dated 22nd September 1888, embodied in G.O., Revenue Department No. 467, dated 5th June 1889, so far as they are applicable to this district.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As this subject was fully dealt with in my last Administration report, and as the remissions allowed in Madras proper do not in any way depend on the character of the season, I have nothing to add here.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—In this district no cultivation accounts are maintained except in regard to the transferred villages, and in these the cultivation is too inconsiderable to need remark. The extent cultivated is embodied in statement No. 3.

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 compares the prices of the year under report with those of fasli 1298. The prices of all the articles were higher than in the previous year and this is due to the unfavorable character of the season and the consequent rise in price in the districts from which Madras got its supply.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—This comprises only a portion of the zemin village of Mambalam, in the Saidápet taluk, transferred to this district for tank conservancy purposes. The peisheush of this portion is only Rs. 425-7-4, which, together with the arrear of Rs. 29-5-5, made up the demand for the year to Rs. 454-12-9. Of this Rs. 263-14-11 were collected within the fasli, and the balance subsequently.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—Under this head fall the villages of Chintadripet and Tiruvatteswaranpet as well as the portion of shrotriem Puliyur transferred from the Saidápet taluk. The aggregate amount of quit-rent and jodi on these is Rs. 281-10-1, of which Rs. 246-10-1 with the arrear of Rs. 87-12-4 were collected during the fasli, and the balance subsequently.

7. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The bulk of the land revenue of this district, known as quit-rent and ground-rent, falls under this head. Statement No. 5 gives the demand in detail. The collections under the several items comprised in this statement have been adopted as the demand except in regard to quit-rent and ground-rent, the demands under which was Rs. 69,683 as against Rs. 68,691 in the preceding fasli. The difference of Rs. 992 is chiefly due to certain Government lands having been rented out to Messrs. Parry and Co. for storage of kerosine oil with reference to G.O., Nos. 414 and 229, dated 13th September 1887 and 31st May 1889, respectively. The other items are of a fluctuating nature and the variations in the demand call for no special remark.

8. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE CURRENT.—The total current demand of the year was Rs. 77,801 against Rs. 83,908 in the previous fasli. The decrease of Rs. 6,107 was due to a greater extent of Government waste land having been sold in fasli 1298. Out of the demand of Rs. 77,801, Rs. 77,034 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 767 against Rs. 2,938 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 514 have since been collected. Of the remainder Rs. 253, Rs. 193 represent the quit-rent due on the municipal lands referred to in the correspondence ending with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5924, dated 13th September 1890. Rs. 10 is the balance of quit-rent on the Robinson Park land, which will be written off in the current month's accounts with reference to G.O., No. 476, dated 20th June 1890; and the remaining Rs. 50 will shortly be collected.

9. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE ARREAR.—The arrear demand of the year was Rs. 5,398, of which Rs. 3,568 were collected and Rs. 249 * written off during the year, leaving Rs. 1,581 to be accounted for at its close. Of this Rs. 879 † have

* G.O., dated 31st October 1889, No. 890, R.D.

† G.O., dated 20th June 1890, No. 476, R.D.

" " 21st July " " 563.

" " 6th Aug. " " 4830.

since been written off and Rs. 650 * recommended for remission, leaving a balance of Rs. 52 of which Rs. 30 have since been collected; Rs. 18 appertain to Vridhachella Mudali's defalcation, of which Rs. 15 will be adjusted during the next month and the remainder included in the statement of remissions for the current quarter, Rs. 2 relate to the municipal lands above referred to, and the remainder (Rs. 2) to the transferred villages about which it is reported that the Tahsildar of Saidápet has repeatedly been written to but as yet without any satisfactory reply. I have addressed the Collector of Chingleput on the subject and hope the item will soon be cleared off.

10. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—During the year under report 28,707 first demand notices were issued and served. Twenty-three thousand three hundred and forty-eight distraint warrants were issued against 15,997 in the previous year. Distraint of personal property was effected only in 14 cases against 19 in the year before; and in only 2 of these was the property actually sold, the defaulters in the other cases having paid up the arrears previous to sale. There were 186 attachments of land against 148 in the previous year; and in only 18 of them, involving an arrear of Rs. 123, were the lands actually sold, the arrears in other cases having been paid up previously.

11. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 1,338 against Rs. 670 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 421 relate to processes for the recovery of land revenue, and the balance (Rs. 917) to Income-tax. All these processes were served by the quit-rent conacopillays and not by any specially paid agency.

12. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Sales of lands in this district except for arrears of revenue are governed by the marginally noted Government Orders G.O., dated 26th March 1873, No. 317. with reference to which 25 cents of land were sold under my orders for Rs. 831 and 65 cents under Government Order noted in the margin for Rs. 267. The total extent thus sold was 90 cents, realizing Rs. 1,098 against 23 acres and 87 cents realizing Rs. 7,843 in the previous year.

13. LAND ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Statement † No. 13 gives the particulars of land acquired by my subordinates during the fasli.

† Will follow.

14. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFERS OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—Three applications remained pending at the beginning of the fasli and seven were received during the year, of these ten, eight were disposed of during the year and the remaining two are still pending owing to the parties not having paid the prescribed fees for measuring the lands concerned. One thousand three hundred and twenty-nine applications were received direct by the Revenue authorities during the year, of which 1,034 were disposed of during the year, and of the remaining 295, 236 have since been disposed of and the rest (59 cases) are still pending for the marginally noted reasons.

Will be furnished on receipt of the report called for from the Deputy Collector.

15. The other subjects enumerated by the Board have no reference to this district.

16. CATTLE CENSUS.—Referring to the correspondence ending with Board's Proceedings, No. 288, dated 15th June 1889, a census of cattle was taken with the aid of conacopillays in the last week of October 1889, and the results were embodied in the Statistical Return J for 1889-90. These figures were verified here and there by the Revenue Inspectors as far as possible. The difficulty of securing thoroughly accurate information under this head in the Presidency Town has already been brought to the Board's notice in my last jamabandi report.

MADRAS,
30th September 1890.
Esq. G. A. Lewis,

G. McWATTERS,
Collector,

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CHINGLEPUT.

I HAVE the honor to submit the jamabandi report of this district for fasli 1299, accompanied by the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season during the year was very unfavorable to crops. The rainfall was, on the whole, less by 15.5 inches than that of the preceding year, and by 15.35 inches than the average of the past 6 years. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was about the average of the past 6 years, though it was below the quantity which fell in the years 1888-89; but the north-east monsoon was very deficient and was also unseasonable. The total rainfall under it was only 21.66 inches, compared with 33.21 inches in the previous year and 36.68 inches, the average of the previous 6 years. The cultivation of samba paddy, which is the chief crop everywhere in this district, is generally commenced in August and September, before the close of the south-west monsoon, but its growth and final harvest depends entirely on the north-east monsoon. Besides samba, navarai paddy is also largely raised, but its cultivation is commenced after the break of the north-east monsoon in the months of December and January. By the rains in the months of August, September and October, large areas were cultivated with samba crop but owing to want of subsequent rains these crops began to wither everywhere in the district and the raising of the navarai car crops seemed at one time almost impossible. About the middle of November there was some rain, but not sufficient to save any large areas and the crops then revived only for a time and the want of sufficient rain subsequently threatened the district with scarcity. But happily there was a heavy fall of rain about the middle of December, which proved most beneficial to the country. The crops, except those that had already withered, began to revive and were harvested, though with very poor outturn. There was also cultivation of kar paddy to some extent, but most of it perished for want of sufficient water in the tanks. The outturn of crops during the year was as follows:—

20-anna crops 1 per cent., 16-anna crop 15 per cent., 8-anna crop 40 per cent., and 4-anna crop 44 per cent.; compared with 2, 28, 60 and 20 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

3. It is clear that, owing to the unfavorable character of the season, the condition of crops, except to some extent under the large tanks and river channels, was unsatisfactory, and the outturn was much below the average. Nearly one-half of the cultivation yielded less than a 4-anna crop, and on a great part of the area the crop, which had withered for want of rain, yielded no crops at all.

4. PRICES.—The prices of all grains rose considerably during the year, consequent on the bad state of the season. As already reported to the Board in this office Reference on No. 430-G.B.L.R., dated 6th December 1889, the rapid rise in prices was

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There was no alteration in the number of permanently-settled estates or in the peishcush or revenue payable to Government during the fasli. The demand under this head was Rs. 4,76,980 as in the previous year. A portion of the Pulicherlapolliem, now under the management of the Court of Wards, was sold under a decree of the Civil Court during the fasli; but as the sale has been questioned and the matter is under appeal to the High Court, and as the peishcush has not yet been apportioned, the whole polliem remains a single estate for purposes of Government.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of villages held on favorable tenure was, as in fasli 1298, 123 including the three rented villages held by the Jaghirdar of Ayalkonda for life. The jodi, &c., payable to Government was Rs. 27,868 against Rs. 28,316 in the previous year. The difference of Rs. 448 is accounted for as follows :—

	RS.
Decrease due to reduction of quit-rent—	
(a) On land taken up for public purposes in Chandragiri taluk ...	5
(b) On land relinquished in Palmanér taluk ...	2
Decrease due to transfer to land revenue miscellaneous of quit-rent on minor inams in whole inam villages in Chittoor and Chandragiri taluks, the proprietors not having consented to undertake the collection on the prescribed commission ...	441
Total ...	448

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—Statement No. I shows the taluks settled by the several officers, the places where jamabandi was held in the several taluks, the time occupied and the number of pattas distributed. Mr. Shipley conducted the jamabandi of Gudiyátam taluk at only two places apparently under a mistake based on paragraph 1 of Standing Order No. 23, old edition. There was no change in the number of ryotwari villages during the fasli, it having been decided by the Board that the village of Kavanur Tettu in Vellore taluk, referred to in the concluding portion of paragraph 7 of the last year's report, should continue to be treated as a hamlet of Nayakaneri and not as a separate revenue village as proposed by the Collector.

8. The total number of pattas distributed during the year was 198,747 against 200,230 in the previous year as detailed below :—

	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.
Fresh pattas ...	5,518	8,959
Old pattas modified ...	61,346	50,078
Do. not altered ...	131,883	141,193
Total ...	198,747	200,230

The decrease of 1,483 pattas as compared with the previous year chiefly occurs in Gudiyátam taluk, and is reported to be due to the amalgamation of pattas caused by transfer, &c.

9. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—The following abstract shows the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings as compared with the previous year :—

	FASLI 1298.		FASLI 1299.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	781,284	19,96,494	785,096	20,03,848
Deduct lands given up	32,469	66,139	23,643	44,988
Balance	748,815	19,40,355	761,453	19,58,860
Add lands taken up	36,281	63,493	32,271	56,106
Total ..	785,096	20,03,848	793,724	20,14,966

The total holdings in the fasli amounted to 793,724 acres assessed at Rs. 20,14,966 against 785,096 acres assessed at Rs. 20,03,848 in the previous year. The increase of 8,628 acres, assessed at Rs. 11,118, chiefly occurs under "dry," and is mainly due to a larger extent of land having been taken up than was relinquished owing to the favorable nature of the season in the early part of the year. Details are given in the subjoined abstract :—

Description.	HOLDINGS.			Land taken up on darkhast.	Land relinquished.	Difference or increase under darkhast.
	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dry	ACS. 539,586	ACS. 547,464	ACS. + 7,878	ACS. 19,257	ACS. 11,071	ACS. + 8,186
Wet	245,510	246,260	+ 750	1,185	377	+ 808
Total ..	785,096	793,724	+ 8,628	20,442	11,448	+ 8,994
Difference or decrease due to other causes as explained in statement No. 3-A	..	..	..	..	..	— 366
Net increase	..	..	..	..	..	+ 8,628

A comparison of the figures in columns 4 and 7 will show that of the net increase of 8,628 acres, 8,186 acres were under dry cultivation. The increase under wet was only 808 acres. The extension of wet cultivation was greatly retarded owing to the holding off of the north-east monsoon.

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.—The abstract given below compares the actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted in fasli 1299 with those in the previous year :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total.	Remarks.
1298	ACS. 685,368	ACS. 99,287	441	ACS. 785,096	Percentage of actual cultivation to holdings. } 1298 .. 87.3 1299 .. 86.6
1299	687,254	102,681	3,789	793,724	
Increase ..	1,886	3,394	3,348	8,628	
Decrease ..	..	..	..	..	

Out of the total occupied area of about 793,000 acres, over 687,000 acres, or 86.6 per cent., were actually cultivated and the remainder left waste. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 1,886 acres in the area actually cultivated, but the proportion of actual cultivation to total holdings in the fasli under report is less than that in the previous fasli by 0.7 per cent., the decrease being evidently due to the unfavorable character of the season during the north-east monsoon already referred to. To the same cause is attributable the increase both in the area left waste and charged (102,681 acres) and in the area on which remission was granted (3,789 acres). The bulk of the extent of waste charged consisted of portions of fields left waste for which remission is not admissible under the rules. The proportion of waste remitted to total waste is therefore very small. No remission was granted on dry lands left waste. The total amount remitted on account of wet waste was Rs. 16,290, or 1.2 per cent. of the assessment, on the total wet area in occupation. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of Rs. 14,029 * in the wet remissions, which chiefly occurred in the taluks of Pólúr, Wandiwash, Arcot and Wálajápet, where the severity of the threatened drought was most felt as reported in paragraph 2 *supra*.

	RS.
* Pólúr	854
Wandiwash	2,990
Arcot	715
Wálajápet	11,716

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11. WATER-RATE, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The annexed abstract compares the tirwajasti and fasaljasti charged in fasli 1299 with that in fasli 1298:—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fasaljasti	RS. 1,34,862	RS. 1,19,540	RS. ..	RS. 15,322
Tirwajasti	96,217	84,829	..	13,388
Total ..	2,33,079	2,04,369	..	28,710

There was a decrease of Rs. 15,322 under second crop assessment and of Rs. 13,388 under charge for water on Government dry lands irrigated from Government sources of irrigation, or a total decrease of Rs. 28,710, which is solely attributable to the adverse character of the season.

12. REMISSIONS.—Statement No. 4 shows the particulars of remissions and deductions other than those granted for waste already referred to in paragraph 10 *supra*. The total remissions and deductions from the land revenue amounted to Rs. 87,953, which falls under three main heads, viz. :—

- (1) Occasional remissions or those granted with reference to the state of the season (other than waste).
- (2) Fixed remissions or those independent of the state of the season.
- (3) Deductions from the beriz or land revenue demand on account of village officers and religious institutions, &c.

13. OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—The total remissions other than waste granted during the year owing to failure of rains or of water-supply or for land taken up for public purposes amounted to Rs. 8,116 against Rs. 2,100 in the previous fasli as shown below:—

Number.	Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Remission for withered crops or loss of produce and damage caused by floods	1,152	6,336	5,184	..
2	Remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment	234	422	188	..
3	Remission of second crop charge	194	18	..	176
4	Land taken up for public purposes	520	1,340	820	..
	Total ..	2,100	8,116	6,192	176

The large increase under remission for withered crops was due to the failure of the north-east monsoon. To the same cause is attributed the remissions granted under items 2 and 3. The heavy remission under item 4 was granted for lands taken up for the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway in Chittoor, Chandragiri, Gudiyátam, Vellore and Pólúr taluks.

14. FIXED REMISSIONS.—These consist of the following items:—

Number.	Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift ..	4,622	4,608	..	14
2	Remission granted under the tope rules	567	642	75	..
3	Increment remission	4,104	1,978	..	2,126
4	Dasabandam remission	1,493	1,466	..	27
5	Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment	440	440	..	..
	Total ..	11,226	9,134	75	2,167

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The decrease under item 3 is natural, and the small variations under the remaining items do not call for any special remark. Item 5 represents the difference between the settlement assessment and the favorable rent on certain grant lands in Chandragiri taluk. This item has been since ordered to be omitted from remissions, the favorable rent being adopted as the assessment under holdings—*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 4th August 1890 No. 236. As the orders were received late, this course will be adopted from fasli 1300.

15. DEDUCTIONS FROM THE BERIZ OR DEMAND.—The principal items included under this head are as shown below:—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Allowances to village officers or Damashayi Mera ..	29,873	29,718
(2) Do. to religious institutions	41,210	40,731
(3) Miscellaneous	256	254

The decrease of Rs. 479 under item (2) is due to non-payment of certain allowances to the parties who did not appear to receive payment during the fasli. The variations under items (1) and (3) are small and are due to the fluctuations in the land revenue demand.

16. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—Statement No. 5 exhibits the demand under miscellaneous items of land revenue during fasli 1299. The total miscellaneous demand from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 1,18,324 against Rs. 1,09,144, or Rs. 9,180 more than in the previous year as detailed in the sub-joined comparative abstract:—

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Serial number.	Number of the items as per statement No. 5.	Particulars.	Demand of fasli 1298.	Demand of fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	1	Jodi on sundry inams—personal, service and dasabandam	41,034	44,216	3,182	..
2	2	Revenue from rented villages	100	100	..	..
3	4	Do. from hill do.	212	227	15	..
4	6 and 7	Lands cultivated with or without applications for which no pattas have been granted	25,561	32,265	6,704	..
5	8	Concealed cultivation	135	67	..	68
6	9	Cultivation of poramboke lands	5,649	7,240	1,591	..
7	10 and 11	Tax on trees on assessed land	4,740	4,205	..	535
8	12 and 13	Grass rent, rent of gardens and topes and rent of palmyra trees and rent on scattered trees	563	666	103	..
9	15 and 18	Cultivation of unclaimed and attached inams	725	708	..	17
10	19	Revenue from lands assessed at favorable rates	1,088	1,034	..	54
11	20	Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens	226	151	..	75
12	22	Commission on the sale of distrained property	1,509	1,810	301	..
13	23	Do. on private estates under circular management	219	39	..	180
14	27	Excess collection over the demand	21,237	21,187	..	50
15	28	Charge for water on zemindari and inam lands	2,212	1,246	..	966
16	33	Revenue process service fees	1,603	1,621	18	..
17	34	Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	1,196	879	..	317
18	35	Other items as detailed in statement No. 5	1,135	663	..	472
			1,09,144	1,18,324	11,914	2,734
		Net increase ..	..	..	9,180	..

The increase under item 1 is principally due to the charge imposed on account of excess discovered in Village Service Inams on which quit-rent has been levied during

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the year. The increase under sivoyjama is due chiefly to the refusal of the cultivators to accept patta, but also to their failure to pay the value of trees or to erect durable boundary marks in cases of sub-division of fields. The bulk of this increase occurs in Wandiwash taluk, where the Collector had opportunities of ascertaining that these causes really rendered the completion of the assignments impracticable. The increase of Rs. 1,591 under item 9, "cultivation of poramboke lands," is due to the imposition of heavier penal assessments than in last year for occupation of prohibited porambokes. The variations under the remaining items do not call for any special explanation.

17. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (CURRENT).—The subjoined abstract shows that the total land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 27,38,264 against Rs. 27,64,441 in the previous year:—

Items.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Increase.	Decrease.
Permanently settled	Rs. 4,76,980	Rs. 4,76,980	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
Shrotriem jodi	27,868	28,316	..	448
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	22,33,416	22,59,145	..	25,729
Total ..	27,38,264	27,64,441	..	26,177

The decrease of Rs. 26,177 is accounted for as follows:—

Add—

	RS.	RS.
(a) Increase of assessment on holdings	11,118	
(b) Do. of revenue under miscellaneous items	9,180	
Total increase	20,298	+ 20,298

Deduct—

	RS.	RS.
(a) Decrease under shrotriem jodi	448	
(b) Do. under fasaljasti and tirwajasti	28,710	
(c) Increase under waste remissions	14,029	
(d) Do. under remissions and deductions other than waste	3,288	
Total	46,475	— 46,475
Net decrease		— 26,177

The causes of the variations under each of the above items have been explained fully in paragraphs 5 to 16 *supra*.

18. The current demand under cesses in permanently-settled estates, entire inam and ryotwari villages amounted to Rs. 4,42,281 against Rs. 3,91,324 in the previous fasli as shown below:—

Items.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Increase.	Decrease
Permanently-settled estates	Rs. 1,06,623	Rs. 1,08,020	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,397
Whole inam villages	7,300	7,191	109	..
Ryotwar villages	3,28,358	2,76,113	52,245	..
Total ..	4,42,281	3,91,324	52,354	1,397

The large increase of over Rs. 52,000 is principally attributable to the introduction of the Village Service Cess Act in all the taluks of the district during the fasli under report. Unlike meras the village cess has been levied at a uniform rate of 1 anna on all lands whether dry or wet and whether Government or inam.

19. The annexed abstract exhibits the total demand including cesses and the collections within the fasli, subsequent collections and remissions, and the balance left at the end of the fasli and at the end of August 1890:—

Items.	DEMAND.			Collections within the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Balance.
	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.				
Permanently-settled estates	Rs. 4,76,980	Rs. 1,06,623	Rs. 5,83,603	Rs. 5,80,869	Rs. 2,734	Rs. 2,734	Rs. ..
Whole inam villages	27,868	7,300	35,168	35,165	3	3	..
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	22,33,416	3,28,358	25,61,774	25,60,796	978	953	25
Total ..	27,38,264	4,42,281	31,80,545	31,76,830	3,715	3,690	25

The total current demand of land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 31,80,545 against 31,55,765 in the previous year. The total collections towards the above demand amounted to Rs. 31,76,830, or 99·88 per cent., within the fasli against Rs. 30,06,089, or 97·2 per cent., in the previous fasli. Further collections, amounting to Rs. 3,690, have been made since the close of the fasli, which bring the total collections to Rs. 31,80,520, the balance left at the end of August 1890 being only Rs. 25, which has been recommended to be written off as irrecoverable. Thus there is not at present a single pie outstanding against the district for which the district officers have yet to account.

20. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (ARREARS).—The arrear balance of land revenue and cesses on zemindaris, whole inam villages and ryotwari villages at the commencement of the fasli amounted to Rs. 1,47,844 as shown in statements Nos. 7 and 9. This amount differs from the total balance at the end of the previous fasli as given in the report and statements for that year, viz., Rs. 1,52,111. The decrease of Rs. 4,267 is explained below:—

(a) A decrease of Rs. 4,279 which occurs under land-cess on permanently-settled estates is accounted for as follows:—

When the jamabandi report of fasli 1298 was submitted, the land cess demand of Kārvetnagar zemindari for that fasli was not finally settled, and the demand of the previous fasli was therefore provisionally adopted in the jamabandi report. The demand having been subsequently settled, the correct amount was found to be less than the provisional demand by the sum of Rs. 4,279 above referred to and hence it was necessary to reduce the arrear balance by the same amount. The decrease in the land cess demand of this zemindari for fasli 1298, as compared with the previous fasli, has been ascertained by the Collector after careful inquiry to be due to a corresponding decrease in the beriz of the zemindari.

(b) An increase of Rs. 6 under "Ryotwar and miscellaneous" and an increase to the same amount under "Cesses in ryotwar villages" are due to the adjustment of differences between village and taluk accounts and to the correction of an erroneous credit given in March 1889 in pursuance of an advice of collection received then from the Collector of Chingleput, which has been since withdrawn by that officer. As the arrears have been completely collected or recommended to be written off up to date, there will be no more such discrepancies. The annexed abstract shows the collections towards the above arrears and the balance recommended to be written off in one view:—

Items.	ARREARS AT THE BEGINNING OF FASLI 1298.			COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS WITHIN THE FASLI.			Balance.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Balance.
	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Collection.	Remission.	Total.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled estates ..	91,063	32,737	1,23,800	1,23,645	155	1,23,800	..	..	..
Whole inam villages ..	473	43	516	476	40	516	..	..	..
Ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	21,140	2,388	23,528	21,773	1,691	23,464	64	60	4
Total ..	1,12,676	35,168	1,47,844	1,45,894	1,886	1,47,780	64	60	4

Of the total arrear demand of Rs. 1,47,844, Rs. 1,45,894 were collected within the year and Rs. 1,886 were written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 64 at its close as against Rs. 2,435 left in arrear at the close of the previous year. A further sum of Rs. 60 having been since collected or written off, there is still left a very trifling balance of Rs. 4, which, being irrecoverable, has been already recommended to the Board to be written off the accounts. Thus there is no arrear of previous faslis to be collected.

21. The total demand under current and arrears amounted to Rs. 33,28,389, of which Rs. 33,24,610, or 99.9 per cent., were collected and remitted within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,779. Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of August 1890 reduced the balance to a trifling sum of Rs. 29, which has been recommended to be written off as irrecoverable, and thus there is no recoverable balance at present. The annexed statement compares the amount of balance—current and arrears—left uncollected at the end of the past three faslis :—

Items.	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arrears ..	22,132	2,435	64
Current ..	1,57,144	1,49,676	3,715
Total ..	1,79,276	1,52,111	3,779

It will be seen from this comparative statement that there has been a marked and continuous improvement in the state of collections in the district within the past three years, that is, since Mr. Le Fanu joined this district in November 1887. The present satisfactory state of affairs has attracted the favorable notice of the Board—vide Board's Proceedings, dated 16th August 1890, No. 521 (Land Revenue).

22. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 18th November 1889, No. 810 (Land Revenue), a statement showing the reconciliation of the differences between the collections shown in the treasury accounts submitted to the Accountant-General and those shown in the jamabandi statements Nos. 7 and 9 is submitted herewith for the information of the Board.

23. With reference to paragraph 9 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 6th February 1890, No. 74, I beg to submit herewith two statements—one showing the talukwar particulars of the settled demand and collection of land revenue and cesses and the amounts credited to cesses for fasli 1299, and the other giving similar particulars for fasli 1298—in regard to the taluks whose accounts were not finally closed at the end of June 1890. It will be seen from the above statements that the distribution of gross collections has been made in proper proportions in all the taluks, and that in doing so the amount of irrecoverable arrears to be written off under each of the heads of land revenue and cesses has been duly taken into consideration so that no item has been allowed to receive over-credit or short credit in any case.

24. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes issued was 306,832 against 404,593 in the previous year. Of these, 292,086 were mere demand notices, 10,692 were distraint and attachment notices, and

4,054 only sale notices. Thus in 95.2 per cent. of the cases, the arrears were paid on presentation of the demand notices without any coercion whatever. The extent to which coercion in the strict sense of the term was actually resorted to is exhibited in the annexed comparative abstract :—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Extent of lands sold.	AMOUNT REALIZED BY SALE OF		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1298 ..	263	501	1,891	2,430	4,321
1299 ..	288	443	1,704	1,447	3,151
	+ 25	— 58	— 187	— 983	— 1,170
Difference ..	+ 8.6	— 13.0	— 10.9	— 67.9	— 37.1

The above abstract shows that the number of defaulters whose property was sold was 288 against 263 in the previous year; the slight increase of 8.6 per cent. over the figures of the previous year hardly needs explanation. Of the total extent of 443 acres sold for the recovery of Rs. 1,035, 240 acres, assessed at Rs. 351, were bought in by Government for a nominal sum of Rs. 113, and 203 acres, assessed at Rs. 466, were purchased by private individuals.

25. The following abstract compares the total number of processes and the amount of arrears for which property was attached and sold during the past three years :—

Faslis.	Total demand, current and arrears.	NUMBER OF PROCESSES SERVED BY			Number of defaulters whose property was attached.	Amount of arrears for which property was attached.	Percentage of col. 7 to col. 2.	Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold.	Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Percentage of col. 10 to col. 7.
		Village agency.	Special-paid agency.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RS.									
1297 ..	33,55,534	435,754	29,056	464,810	20,200	84,529	2.5	519	5,036	5.9
1298 ..	33,35,368	378,631	25,962	404,593	17,282	65,983	2.0	263	4,487	6.8
1299 ..	33,28,389	295,267	21,565	306,832	10,849	49,859	1.5	288	3,061	6.1

The above comparison will show that the amount of coercion resorted to in the realization of the revenue has been steadily on the decrease during the past three years. The above statement also shows that in spite of the unpropitious character of the season during the year under report there was far less resort to coercion than in the preceding years, and that Mr. Le Fanu's assurances, alluded to in paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 16th August 1890, No. 521, were based on statistics. It will also be observed from the above figures that nearly 94 per cent. of the arrears for which property was attached was recovered without actual recourse to sale. It is needless to add that these results have been attained by increased promptitude and system in the administration of land revenue.

26. Particulars of processes served by the ordinary village agency and by the special-paid agency are also given in the statement embodied in the preceding paragraph. More than 92 per cent. of the processes were served by the village establishment. The receipts on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 1,621, of which Rs. 1,085 were spent in payment of the process service establishment. The rates of fees charged varied from 2 to 4 annas.

27. LANDS SOLD UNDER THE STANDING ORDERS.—Statement No. 10 shows particulars of lands bought in by Government and subsequently sold or otherwise disposed of under the Standing Orders. During the fasli 172 acres, assessed at Rs. 256, were sold under the authority of S.O. No. 110 for Rs. 1,182. Thirteen acres, assessed at Rs. 15, were sold under S.O. No. 30 for Rs. 64. No lands were sold during the year under S.O. No. 34.

28. ADVANCES.—A sum of Rs. 6,000 was advanced during the year to 37 persons against Rs. 4,270 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 5,750 were granted for

purposes falling under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 250 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Of the sum granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 4,525 were advanced for the construction and repair of wells. Including the balance at the beginning of the year the total loans outstanding amounted to Rs. 10,270, of which Rs. 565-8-0 fell due during the year. The recoveries within the year amounted to Rs. 1,902-11-1, which, of course, include advance payments amounting to Rs. 1,337-3-1. A sum of Rs. 341-1-7 accrued as interest during the year, of which Rs. 294-0-11 were realized before the end of June, and the balance of Rs. 47-0-8 has also been since recovered.

29. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—Statement No. 12 shows the demand, collection and balance of costs awarded to Government in civil suits. No costs were awarded to Government in any of the suits instituted during the fasli. The balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 25-7-6, of which Rs. 17-4-6 have been recovered and the rest, Rs. 8-3-0, has been written off the accounts as irrecoverable with reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 5th June 1890, Mis. No. 3499.

30. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Statement No. 13 shows lands newly acquired by public servants during the fasli. My Sheristadar, M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Iyer, acquired on the Palni hills in Madura district 65 cents of land by transfer from a purchaser under the unassessed waste land rules, the consideration being Rs. 10. Besides this, 9.25 acres of land, assessed at Rs. 35, were acquired by purchase by clerks, &c., as follows:—

	Acres.	Assessment.	How acquired.
1. A. V. Kandasami Mudaliar, English Head Clerk, Collector's office ..	6.45	RS. A. P. 19 8 0	By purchase. Do.
2. P. Kodandaramasami Naidu, Clerk, Collector's office ..	2.80	15 13 0	
Total ..	9.25	35 5 0	

31. RUINED TANKS.—Statement No. 14 shows that an abandoned tank, known as Rama Charla Vari Cheruvu in Irala village of Chittoor taluk was made over to a private individual for repair during the fasli. The wet ayacut of the tank when in good repair was only 5.49 acres. The individual in question has now agreed to take up the whole ayacut at the settlement wet assessment of Rs. 20-8-0.

32. INTEREST.—Statement No. 7-A shows the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of land revenue including the current balance. The total demand, including the arrears at the beginning of the fasli, was Rs. 1,009. Deducting collections and remissions, amounting to Rs. 1,004, the balance at the close of the fasli was Rs. 5, which is charged on the arrears of land revenue and cesses reported to be irrecoverable and which will be written off along with the principal when sanction is received.

33. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No inam village was sub-divided during the fasli under report.

34. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—With reference to paragraph 60 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128, a statement showing the number of demarcation stones planted in each taluk by the Survey or Settlement department and the number now found to be in existence is herewith submitted in the form prescribed in the Board's Proceedings, dated 18th July 1890, Mis. No. 2906. It will be seen from this statement that except in Arcot taluk all the marks are in good condition with the exception of 5,191, which are reported to be missing at present. This number (5,191) relates to the three taluks of Chandragiri, Vellore and Pólúr. The Tahsildars report that steps have been taken to discover them or to put up new marks at an early date. The Tahsildar of Arcot reports that he has directed the Revenue Inspectors to examine the existing boundary marks and submit a report. He has been specially instructed to see to the very early completion of the examination and submit a special report stating the number now found to exist and the number missing and what steps have been taken to replace the missing marks.

35. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts have been maintained regularly in the forms prescribed in the revised village

and taluk manuals. The scrutiny instituted by the settling officers at the jamabandi was as searching as in the previous year. The manner in which the village and taluk accounts have been kept shows that the village and taluk establishments have generally understood the manuals. As in the previous faslis the divisional officers have been called on to submit their reports on the results of the examination of the village and taluk accounts settled by them, and copies of their reports with copies of the Collector's reviews are herewith forwarded (will follow) for the Board's information. Copies of Mr. Le Fanu's reviews on the results of the examination of the village and taluk accounts of the taluks of Wandiwash and Arcot settled by him are also forwarded (will follow). These reports and reviews will show that the work of examination of the accounts has been carried out thoroughly and systematically in accordance with the Board's instructions.

36. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—The number of applications received through the Registration department during the year was 3,430 against 3,451 in the previous year. Adding to this the 74 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number amounted to 3,504 cases, of which 3,419 were disposed of during the year. The total number of applications including those presented to the Revenue department direct amounted to 9,096, of which 8,941 were disposed of during the fasli, leaving 155, or 1.7 per cent., of the cases in arrears. Of these 40 cases have been since disposed of. In 34 cases, which relate to disputed succession, notices have been published in the District Gazette, and the advertised period has not yet expired. The remaining cases are in different stages of investigation and will be disposed of with the least possible delay.

37. With reference to paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 18th November 1889, No. 810, I beg to report that the number of cases in which the provisions of rule 6 of S.O. No. 20 were put in force during the fasli was 318. Strict orders have been issued to find out accurately how many more such cases there are and to dispose of them at an early date.

38. VERNACULAR WORK OF THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.—There was no European Assistant Collector in the district during the year under report. The Head Assistant Collectors, Messrs. Shipley, Bosanquet and Vaughan, were doing their vernacular work in accordance with the instructions laid down by the Board in paragraph 2 of its Proceedings, dated 18th November 1886, No. 2498.

39. CENSUS OF LIVE STOCK.—With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 30th November 1887, No. 476, and 31st July 1888, No. 367, the census of live stock was taken in this district in the last week of October 1889. A statement showing the villages tested and the names of the testing officers is submitted herewith. The results of the census recorded by the karnams in village account No. 21, section II, were carefully tested by the divisional officers, tahsildars and other subordinate taluk officers as exhibited in the annexed talukwar abstract:—

Taluks.	Number of villages in the taluk.	PARTICULARS OF THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES TESTED BY						Percentage of col 8 to col 2.	PARTICULARS OF ITEMS TESTED, &c.				Remarks.
		Divisional officers.	Tahsildars.	Deputy Tahsildars.	Taluk Sheristadars.	Revenue Inspectors.	Total.		Total number of entries.	Number tested.	Number correct.	Number incorrect.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Chittoor ..	163	5	8	..	3	40	56	34.4	16,876	1,746	1,696	50	Percentage of total tested to total entries 25.4. Percentage of entries "correct" to "tested" 93.0.
Chandragiri ..	97	8	3	.. 8	8	19	46	47.4	42,015	9,065	8,759	306	
Palmaner ..	95	3	..	..	3	10	16	16.8	10,288	1,801	1,761	40	
Gudiyatam ..	184	2	13	..	1	60	82	44.6	12,179	3,031	2,997	434	
Vellore ..	152	1	14	12	8	28	63	41.4	8,448	3,922	3,529	393	
Pólúr ..	271	5	14	..	14	18	51	18.8	7,577	3,754	3,666	88	
Wandiwash ..	285	11	2	..	5	22	40	14.0	12,575	3,583	3,285	298	
Arcot ..	260	..	19	..	11	116	146	56.2	23,291	8,565	8,330	235	
Wáájápet ..	252	6	20	25	20	100	171	67.9	21,725	4,043	3,139	904	
Total ..	1,759	41	93	45	79	413	671	38.1	155,574	39,510	36,762	2,748	

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NORTH ARCOT.

The work of the karnams was tested in 38.1 per cent. of the villages against 36.7 per cent. in the previous fasli. The above statement also shows that 25.4 per cent. of the total entries in the village accounts were checked by the divisional officers, tahsildars and other subordinate officers, and that 93 per cent. of the entries tested were correct. Several mistakes committed in the previous faslis are also reported to have been corrected; considerable care having been bestowed on obtaining accurate statistics, there is exhibited an increase of 195,867 head of cattle on the whole as shown in the subjoined comparative abstract:—

Description.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bulls and bullocks	238,826	269,976	31,150	..
He buffaloes	46,756	54,310	7,554	..
Cows	206,922	226,761	19,839	..
She buffaloes	59,639	59,573	..	66
Bulls and heifers under four years ..	141,209	161,112	19,903	..
Buffaloes under four years	38,509	56,751	18,242	..
Horses and ponies	1,781	2,293	512	..
Mules and donkeys	5,417	6,021	604	..
Sheep and goats	668,012	766,141	98,129	..
Total	1,407,071	1,602,938	195,867	66

This apparent increase is mainly the result of more careful enumeration, but it is also attributed to fresh imports by purchase from other parts and also to the absence of any fatal disease among cattle during the fasli.

CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—It is impossible of course for me to offer any remarks on the conduct of public servants. I can only regret that I am not provided with any notes from Mr. Le Fanu to enable me to make mention of those without whose zealous co-operation the district could not have attained to such an enviable state of administrative excellence. I shall not be doing amiss however in mentioning the name of Mr. V. Bashikacharlu, late Tahsildar of Wāljāpet, who died during the year, and of whom Mr. Le Fanu has left it on record that “he had a blameless record and secured the esteem and respect of all who knew him.” For the rest I must leave results to speak for themselves.

CHITTOOR,
10th October 1890.

(Signed) J. N. ATKINSON,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1299 (1889-90), together with the prescribed statements as per accompanying list.

2. (1) SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As stated in my administration report for 1889-90, the season was decidedly unfavorable for agricultural operations owing to the failure of the North-east monsoon. The total rainfall registered amounted to 33.52 inches, against 48.15 inches in the previous year, and 61.63 inches in 1887-88. It was 11 inches less than the average of six years before the famine. The short fall was experienced in all the taluks, except perhaps in Tiruvannāmalai; but the failure of the North-east monsoon being general affected all taluks alike, more especially Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Villupuram and Vriddhāchalam.

3. (2) CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—As might be expected, the condition and outturn of the crops, fed by the South-west monsoon, which was tolerably good, was fair, but ragi and paddy suffered a good deal and turned shavi from want of water owing to the failure of the North-east monsoon.

4. (3) PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.—It will be observed from statement No. 2 that the price of all staple grains rose not only above that which prevailed in the previous fasli, but also above the average of the previous five years. The increase in the case of paddy of both sorts and of ragi is the result of the failure of the North-east monsoon, and the consequent diminished outturn. The rise in the price of cholum and cumbu was the result of the greater demand for these grains consequent on the poor outturn of paddy, and that of horsegram was due apparently to the preference shown to the cultivation of ground-nut.

5. (4) PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these estates was 17, bearing a peishcush of Rs. 8,611 as in the previous year.

6. (5) WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of villages under this head was 169 as in the previous year; but Rs. 140 being kaval fees levied in addition to quit-rent in Kunjimedu and three other shrotriem villages of the Chidambaram taluk was ordered to be discontinued in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3557, Land Revenue, dated 7th June 1890; hence the decrease under Quit-rent.

7. (6) RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwar villages was reduced by 130 in the Tiruvannāmalai taluk in the new settlement which was introduced into that taluk in the fasli under report. The total number of pattas issued was 357,663 or 2,920 more than the previous year.

8. (7) OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—The following table exhibits the holdings of the ryots in the fasli under report as compared with the previous fasli:—

Items.	FASLI 1298.		FASLI 1299.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the commencement of the fasli ..	1,347,699	33,13,697	1,371,334	33,57,360	23,635	43,663	..	..
Deduct lands excluded from holding on account of relinquishments, transfers and appropriations for public purposes ..	76,619	1,66,389	33,317	1,06,722	..	..	38,302	59,667
Remainder ..	1,271,080	31,47,308	1,333,017	32,50,638	61,937	1,03,330	..	..
Add lands included in holdings newly taken up under darkhast and swayajasti rules and by transfer from other holdings ..	100,554	2,10,052	62,950	1,35,598	..	..	37,604	74,454
Total ..	1,371,334	33,57,360	1,395,967	33,86,236	24,633	28,876	..	..
Deduct waste remitted ..	22	143	13,456	66,730	13,434	66,587	..	..
Remainder ..	1,371,312	33,57,217	1,382,511	33,19,506	11,199	..	..	37,711
Actual cultivation ..	1,250,544	33,57,217	1,246,582	33,19,506	..	..	3,962	37,711
Waste charged ..	120,768	..	135,929	..	15,161	..	..	..

9. The extent of land occupied amounted to 1,395,967 acres, showing an increase of 24,633 acres or 1.8 per cent. over that of fasli 1298. Acres 11,746 of the increase consist of the survey excess brought to account on the introduction of new settlement into the Tiruvannamalai taluk.

10. The decrease of 38,302 acres under Deductions is made up chiefly of relinquishment of dry lands, and is due to the prevalent practice of leaving such lands fallow every other year. Last year showed an increase over the years preceding, and there was a consequent decrease this year.

11. The decrease under Additions is due to the unfavorable character of the season.

12. (8) ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The extent of actual cultivation was nearly 4,000 acres less than in the previous year, and the extent of "waste charged" was 9.7 per cent. of the total occupied area, against nearly 8 per cent. in the previous year. The excess is chiefly made up of the survey excess brought to light in the Tiruvannamalai taluk. The extent of waste remitted, increased from 22 acres last year to 13,456 acres in the year under review owing to bad season. The remission granted was on 9 per cent. of the total waste, against .01 per cent. in the previous year.

13. (9) WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The amount of water-rate (tirvajasti and fasaljasti) charged during the year was Rs. 2,97,159, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,08,682 compared with last year. The decrease was general in all the taluks, except Chidambaram, where the failure of the North-east monsoon was in a measure counterbalanced by irrigation under anicut channels.

14. (10) REMISSIONS.—The amount of remissions granted during the year was Rs. 4,72,411, against Rs. 2,64,487 in the previous year, comprised under the following three major heads.

15. (a) OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—As already stated in paragraph 12 *supra*, the failure of the North-east monsoon caused a much larger area to be laid waste than in the previous year, and necessitated the grant of remission of Rs. 66,730, against an estimate of one lakh and an actual remission in fasli 1298 of Rs. 143. The particulars of other remissions granted for the same reason are detailed below :—

Items.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Previous year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Withered crop ..	87,000	26,622	126
Second-crop assessment ..	3,000	426	..
Water-rate ..	9,000	1,480	162
Difference between wet and dry assessment ..	1,000	2,369	161
Total ..	1,00,000	30,897	449

I beg to add that all the fields on which remission was granted were thoroughly azmaished by the Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors, and in many cases by the Jamabandi officers themselves, and the amount remitted was less than the estimate reported to the Board.

16. (b) FIXED REMISSIONS.—The introduction of the new settlement in the Tiruvannamalai taluk accounts for the increase under item No. 1.

17. The decrease under item 3 is due to the new rates of assessment having been in force from fasli 1297 in the Cuddalore taluk and from fasli 1298 in Tindivanam and Villupuram taluks.

18. The decrease under Private and Public topes is due (1) to the cancelment of cowle for breach of conditions, (2) to resumption on expiry of cowle, and (3) to the reduced rate of assessment fixed by the Settlement Department in the Tiruvannamalai taluk.

19. (c) BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.—The increase under item 1, Salaries of village servants, is due to the deduction from the beriz made under Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2491, Land Revenue, dated 23rd April 1890, in the settled taluks.

20. The increase of Rs. 550 under item 2 (a) is due to the deduction allowed in Chidambaram taluk for the faslis (1296 and 1297), with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 3853, dated 19th December 1883, against a deduction for only one (fasli 1298) last year.

21. (11) LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS DEMAND.—The total demand under "Land Revenue Miscellaneous" is Rs. 1,75,210, against Rs. 1,46,813 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 28,397. The variations in some of the important items are explained below :—

INCREASE—Item 1—*Jodi en Sundry Inams*.—Due to the disallowance of Uliem deduction in the settled taluks which was wrongly made last year.

Item 7—*Land cultivated without darkhast for which no P'atlas have been issued*.—Due to wholesale inspection of shavi and waste consequent on the failure of North-east monsoon, which left little or no time for Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to dispose of cases of constructive darkhast.

Item 9—*Cultivation of Poramboke Lands*.—Due to a large number of cases which passed off for mere sivayjama cultivation in previous years having been found to be actual encroachments on poramboke in the current fasli and fined.

Item 33—*Sale-proceeds of Waste Lands*.—The increase occurs in the resale of bought-in lands and is due to more strict observance of the rules relating to maintenance of the register of such lands and their punctual resale.

DECREASE—Item 6—*Land cultivated but not included in the Jamabandi*.—Due to the rule that jamabandi should not begin till after completion of cultivation.

Item 10—*Tax on Trees on Unassessed Lands*.—Due to strict appropriation of forest revenue under the latest orders.

Item 28—*Charge for Water on Zemindari and Inam Lands*.—Due to the failure of the North-east monsoon.

The variations in other items are small and do not call for remarks.

22. (12) DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—Will be soon reported on separately.

(13) DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—Will be soon reported on separately.

23. (14) COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—It will be seen from statement No. 8-A that the number of processes issued was much smaller than in fasli 1298, demand notices decreased by nearly 20 per cent., attachment notices by 7 per cent., and sale notices by .2 per cent. This satisfactory result is due as stated last year to the change of kistbandi. The total number of defaulters was 970, against 2,000 last year. As the effect of the season, the amount of arrears for which personal property was sold increased from Rs. 5,771 to Rs. 7,949. There is, however, a perceptible decline in the amount of arrears for which real property was sold, which was only Rs. 5,259, against Rs. 16,563 last year. There was a consequent reduction in the extent of land brought to sale by 1,800 acres.

24. (15) RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—The number of processes issued during the year was 698,662, against 860,458 in the previous year, of

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SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH ARCOT.

which 95·8 per cent. was served by the agency of village officers, against 88 per cent. last year. As usual, the majority consisted of No. 1 notice which did not end in distraint.

25. In the taluks of Villupuram and Tirukoilūr, some of the village officers exercised the power of conducting sales of movable property under the sanction of the Board conveyed in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 205, Land Revenue, dated 15th January 1890.

26. The opening balance of the Process Service Fund was Rs. 73,196; adding to it Rs. 2,050 collected during the year, the total amount to the credit of the fund was Rs. 75,246. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,146, which left a balance of Rs. 74,100 at the close of the year.

27. (16) LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Acres 1,680 were sold for Rs. 9,674 under Standing Order No. 110, against acres 2,208 sold for Rs. 6,058 last year. Two acres were sold for Rs. 257 under Standing Order No. 34 in the Cuddalore taluk. No lands were sold during the year under Standing Order No. 30.

28. (17) ADVANCES—(a) *Advances to Cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act.*—The allotment under this head was Rs. 2,500 (Board's Proceedings, No. 84, dated 11th February 1890), of which Rs. 1,875 was advanced to 20 ryots in six taluks (Cuddalore and Chidambaram excepted); in 10 cases for repairing old wells; in 5 cases for sinking new wells; and in 5 cases for converting dry land into wet. The total advances made up to the year amounted to Rs. 6,655, of which the amount repayable in the year was Rs. 1,325 which has all been collected. The amount of interest due was Rs. 397 and Rs. 188 have been collected.

29. (b) *Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.*—A sum of Rs. 2,310 out of an allotment of Rs. 2,425 was advanced to 43 ryots in the same six taluks, mostly for purchasing cattle. An advance of Rs. 50 was made on account of seed-grain. The total advances made up to the year amounted to Rs. 7,285, of which the amount repayable was Rs. 2,027 which has all been collected. The amount of interest due was Rs. 319, of which Rs. 260 have been collected.

30. The rules on the subject of these advances are, I believe, very generally known and Revenue Officers also take every opportunity of directing the attention of ryots to them. The fact that the whole of the allotment for the district has not been actually advanced is due not to ignorance on the part of ryots of the advantages offered to them (as is too often assumed), but to the fact that they very often apply for loans for purposes which are inadmissible or tender as security for repayment property which (owing to encumbrances or other causes) is inadequate. In Cuddalore taluk, for instance, in which, as stated above, no advances were made, there were six applications for advances which had to be rejected because they were for marriage expenses or for the repayment of private debts. In Chidambaram (in which taluk also there were no advances made), the Tahsildar reported that not one of the applications received by him was *bonâ fide*.

31. (18) COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The demand under this head including the balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 444-15-7, of which Rs. 29-4-0 have been collected within the fasli and Rs. 164-4-8 subsequently, leaving a balance of Rs. 251-6-11, which includes Rs. 188-11-0, the collection of which has been stayed by the High Court pending result of appeal preferred to it.

32. (19) LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—No lands were acquired during the year by the Deputy Collectors employed in this district. The extent of land acquired by other public servants during the fasli is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name.	Designation of office.	Extent of land acquired.	How acquired.
1. S. T. Shunmugam Pillai	Acting Tahsildar of Villupuram ..	acs. 2·8	Purchase.
2. R. Govindaraja Iyengar	Do. of Cuddalore ..	10·53	Do.
3. C. V. Ramachendra Row	Do. of Tindivanam ..	4·45	Inheritance.
4. Balakistna Row	Revenue Inspector, Tindivanam ..	150·0, a fourth share.	Not known.
5. Sesha Iyer	Dufferbund, Merkanam Deputy Tahsildar's office. ..	2·0	Do.

The Tahsildars of Villupuram and Cuddalore acquired lands in other districts. The Acting Tahsildar of Tindivanam is said to have become aware of his possession only recently.

33. (20) RUINED TANKS.—There were no ruined tanks made over to private individuals during the year.

34. (21) INTEREST.—The demand under this head was Rs. 7,377, of which Rs. 1,796 or 4 per cent. was collected, and Rs. 107 were remitted with the sanction of the Board. Of the balance, Rs. 2,301 is the interest on the second-crop assessment, the collection of which is suspended.

35. (22) SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases in the year in which sub-division of quit-rent was applied for and sanctioned in the district.

36. (23) INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—During the year, the attention of the Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors was again drawn to the necessity for punctual and systematic inspection of these marks. But the amount of inspection done by these officers is not as satisfactory as might be desired, owing to the pressure of other work which they had to do, such as the inspection of shavi, waste, &c. I have since issued a circular (copy enclosed) insisting on closer attention being paid to the subject. It is reported that most of the missing stones were washed away by the floods of 1884-85. I enclose the statement called for in paragraph 60 of Board's Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May 1890.

37. (24) EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The examination of the village accounts was more satisfactorily done this year than in the previous year, this being due in some measure to the rule requiring that not more than ten villages a day on an average shall be settled. In the Chidambaram taluk, which I settled, I found the village accounts had all been written up with a very few exceptions. The cultivation account had been more punctually submitted to the Revenue Inspector than before. Darkhasts, transfers and relinquishments received prompt attention though not the D. memoranda to the same extent. The account No. 14-B relating to old arrears was well kept, and the measures taken to adjust them were on the whole satisfactory. The famine analysis registers had also been written up to date. The Taluk Manual accounts were also fairly well kept. No. 17 account which was neglected elsewhere as requiring too much time was kept in this taluk. In Villupuram, Tirukoilūr and Vriddhāchalam taluks settled, respectively, by the Deputy Collector, Cuddalore, and the Head Assistant Collector, the village accounts are stated to have been kept fairly well, while in the Kallakurchi taluk settled by the Deputy Collector of Tirukoilūr, they were found to be indifferently kept owing to the stupidity of the karnams. The jamabandi officers' reports on the examination of Village Manual accounts are enclosed with my remarks. The only reports on the examination of Taluk Manual accounts, which I have received, are reports on the accounts of Vriddhāchalam and Tirukoilūr submitted by the Head Assistant Collector, and on the accounts of Tindivanam submitted by the Sub-Collector. These also are sent herewith.

38. (25) APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—The number of applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration Officers pending at the beginning of the year was 567 and that received during the year was 6,740, making a total of 7,307 applications. Of these, 5,666 were disposed of, leaving 1,641 undisposed of at the end of the year.

39. The number of applications presented direct to Revenue Officers and pending at the beginning of the year was 756 and that received during the year was 6,366, making a total of 7,121. Of these, 6,894 were disposed of, leaving 227 pending disposal at the end of the year. These cases do not include cases of undisputed succession.

40. Of the 1,868 applications under both heads which remained at the end of the year, 508 were since disposed of. The remaining cases are reported to be pending verification by the village officers.

41. There were no cases of alteration of registry under rule 6 of Standing Order No. 20. The reason assigned is that no applications for registry were presented. The rule is, I believe, generally known; but unless occupants choose to ask for patta in their own names, I do not see how we can act.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH ARCOT.

42. (26) **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.**—Both these officers were Tamil knowing natives and both abstained from requiring translation or Précis to be made in English.

43. **WELLS.**—Besides the wells having a separate ayacut shown in statement G.—Irrigation—there are 62,164 wells in the district as shown in the margin, showing an increase of 71 as compared with last year, which were sunk by private individuals during the year under report. The wells all classed "private" last year owing to want of

necessary particulars which have since been collected.

44. It will be observed that over 10 per cent. of the total number of wells is out of repair. The existence of a net work of irrigation sources under anicuts in almost all the taluks and the efficiency of irrigation works in general make wells less necessary than they are in some other districts and the ryots apparently do not care to spend their money on repairing damaged wells which, however useful they may have been when first dug have now been superseded by new and more efficient sources of irrigation.

45. **CONDUCT OF JAMABANDI.**—Chidambaram taluk was taken up by the Collector. Mr. Sewell commenced the settlement on the 10th March and continued it till the 20th, when he gave it up on account of ill-health. I joined the district in April and resumed the jamabandi on the 9th June and finished it on the 5th July.

46. Mr. A. C. Tate, Sub-Collector, settled the Tindivanam and Cuddalore taluks between February and July.

47. Mr. T. M. Swaminadha Iyer, Acting Head Assistant Collector, spent from 13th March to 30th June on the settlement of Tirukoilūr and Vriddhāchalam taluks.

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50. Tirukoilūr and Vriddhāchalam were the only taluks, the settlement of which was finished before the end of the fasli.

51. The year was one of considerable difficulty for jamabandi work. On account of the failure of the North-east monsoon and the consequent loss of crop, the ryots were allowed to re-cultivate their lands with the help of the rainfall in December without additional charge. This necessitated previous inspection of the last crop by the Revenue Inspectors; and after this was over, the result of the re-cultivation had to be watched, and a regular fieldwar aznaish made for purposes of remission not only by Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars, but by Divisional and Jamabandi Officers. Added to this, the prevalence of "Influenza" contributed no small interruption to work. These causes tended to the late completion of the jamabandi, and to these was added the synchronous introduction of the new settlement in the Tiruvannāmalai taluk which prolonged the settlement of that taluk to a very late date.

52. The taluk accounts and statements were in consequence received in this office after an inordinately long interval, their preparation being interfered with by the preliminary census operations conducted through the agency mainly of the Revenue Department. The last Tiruvannāmalai return was received on the 13th instant. The Settlement-officers too were dilatory in the submission of their reports. The Sub-Collector's report was received only on the 17th instant, and the Deputy Collector's report on Tiruvannāmalai taluk on the 23rd, hence the unavoidable delay in the submission of my report which I much regret.

CUDDALORE,
27th December 1890.

(Signed) G. F. T. POWER,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TANJORE.

I HAVE the honor to report on the settlement of the Tanjore district for fasli 1299 (1889-90), with the prescribed statements as per list enclosed.

2. **SEASON AND RAINFALL.**—The season was favorable to cultivation in the early part of the year; but the north-east monsoon failed to a great extent. The total rainfall in the year was less than in the preceding year, being 37.28 inches against 47.05 inches in 1888-89. There were good river freshes in the month of October 1889.

3. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—The crops suffered for want of timely rains and freshes in the rivers after October. The outturn was generally below average. Remissions to the amount of Rs. 24,222 were granted, against Rs. 5,416 during 1888-89 (fasli 1298). The bulk of it was in the Patukōta taluk.

4. **PRICES.**—The prices of the various food-grains were high as compared with those of fasli 1298. This follows partly on the deficient rainfall and the short outturn of crops, but the main reason is the failure of crops outside the district. The following abstract shows the average prices of the principal food-grains during the year as compared with the four preceding years. For fasli 1298, the figures have been adopted as modified by the Board in its Proceedings, dated 17th February 1890, Mis. No. 753. Cholum (great millet) is not a crop of the district, and gram was a very poor crop by reason of the want of proper late rains:—

Description of grain.	Fasli 1298 (1888-89).		Fasli 1299 (1889-90).		Fasli 1295.	Fasli 1296.	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	RS.		RS.						
Waste remitted	4,676		4,995						
Occasional remissions	740		19,227						
Total	5,416		24,222						

Description of grain.	Fasli 1295.		Fasli 1296.		Fasli 1297.		Fasli 1298.		Fasli 1299.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
Average wholesale bazaar prices per Madras garce.	Paddy, 1st sort	168	176	136	147	177				
	Do. 2nd "	148	123	122	133	160				
	Cholum	187	161	167	176	235				
	Cumbu	194	140	163	170	184				
	Ragi	170	146	152	157	178				
	Horse-gram	252	223	226	228	274				
	Varagu	121	70	79	83	96				

5. **PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.**—The number of these estates is 14, and the amount of peishcush payable on them is Rs. 31,434-0-9. Of these, three are in the Tanjore taluk (two having been transferred from Patukōta), and the remaining 11 in the Patukōta taluk as shown below:—

Name of the zemindari.	Tanjore taluk.		Amount of peishcush.	
	RS.	A. P.		
1. Gandharvakōta	6,577	4 11		
2. Kullakottai	1,701	13 6		
3. Konur	433	3 11		
Patukōta taluk.				
4. Sillatur	2,165	13 9		
5. Palayavanam	3,767	12 0		
6. Pappanad	4,316	6 6		
7. Singavanam	3,261	9 10		
8. Madukur	2,491	7 10		
9. Neidavasal	2,037	6 6		
10. Sendangudi	2,046	10 2		
11. Padirankottai Tenpattu	577	7 10		
12. Do. Vadapattu	792	2 1		
13. Athivetti	913	14 4		
14. Punavasal	350	15 7		
Total	31,434	0 9		

6. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—There are 1,245 shrotriam, inam, mokhasa, &c., villages as shown below, against 1,248 in the previous year. The cause of the difference is explained in statement No. 1. The total quit-rent and jodi payable on these villages amounted to Rs. 1,20,276 in the current year, against Rs. 1,20,103 in fasli 1298 :—

Items.	Number of villages.	Quit rent and jodi for fasli 1298.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1299.	Remarks.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Shrotriam	589	65,952 4 1	69,949 4 1	The figures in block type represent the allowance sanctioned for two religious institutions by beriz deductions.
Inam	451	28,362 2 8	28,538 5 10	
Mokhasa	138	3,020 9 10	3,020 7 0	
Fixed money, rented	46	14,382 2 5	14,082 2 5	
Permanently grain rented	11	3,934 4 11	3,934 4 11	
Inams in palayapets	..	751 13 1	751 13 1	
Total ..	1,245	1,20,103 5 0	1,20,276 5 4	
		88 8 2	88 8 2	

The net increase of Rs. 173-0-4 is explained as follows :—

Deduct—	RS. A. P.
Kaval fees on certain lands in the Tanjore taluk taken up for public purposes	0 0 5
Jodi on certain lands in the Mannargudi taluk taken up for public purposes	0 2 10
Quit-rent of previous faslis on certain inams in the Patukóta taluk included in the last fasli's account	3 0 0
Total ..	3 3 3
Add—	
Jodi and quit-rent payable on Nadium, &c., villages in the Patukóta taluk	176 3 7
Net increase ..	173 0 4

7. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The total number of villages settled by the Collector, the Divisional officers and the Special Deputy Collector was 2,366 against 2,362 in the previous fasli. The increase is due to the issue of miscellaneous pattas for 4 (four) Arthamaniem villages of the Patukóta taluk. The number of pattas issued was 170,056, against 169,001 in fasli 1298, an increase of 1055 pattas as shown below :—

Items.	Number of pattas issued during fasli 1298.	Number of pattas issued during fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fresh pattas	9,154	6,572	..	2,582
Old pattas, modified	92,612	89,590	..	3,022
Do. not altered	67,235	78,894	6,203	..
Total ..	169,001	170,056	Net 1055	

There were not many changes in the pattas during the year. The net increase of 1055 in the total number issued is slight and calls for no remark.

8. **OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.**—The extent and assessment of the ryots' holdings at the beginning and end of fasli 1299 are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of fasli 1299	ACS. 282,869	RS. 3,36,907	ACS. 791,626	RS. 38,10,185	ACS. 1,074,495	RS. 41,47,092
Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads, &c.	9,001	11,741	28,931	1,39,016	37,932	1,50,757
Remainder ..	273,868	3,25,166	762,695	36,71,169	1,036,563	39,96,335
Add lands taken up from other heads	11,093	12,413	29,947	1,43,226	41,040	1,55,639
Total ..	284,961	3,37,579	792,642	38,14,395	1,077,603	41,51,974
Increase ..	2,092	672	1,016	4,210	3,108	4,882

It will be observed that there is an increase of 2,092 acres with an assessment of Rs. 672 under dry and 1,016 acres with an assessment of Rs. 4,210 under wet, giving a total increase of 3,108 acres with an assessment of Rs. 4,882. The increase is mainly under lands taken up on darkhast, and is due to the timely disposal of many darkhast applications so as to be included at jamabandi. Lands which were originally assigned to certain temples in lieu of ready-money allowances but resumed during the year (the allowance having been sanctioned by beriz deductions) are shown against item 5 "Inam lands reverted to Government" under "II Additions."

9. **ACTUAL CULTIVATION.**—The extent actually cultivated during the year was 977,330 acres, against 966,257 acres in the previous year. The percentage of cultivation to holdings as compared with that of fasli 1298 is shown below :—

Fasli.	Holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage.
1298	ACS. 1,074,495	ACS. 966,257	89
1299	1,077,603	977,330	91

The increase is due to the favorable character of the season in the early part of the year.

10. **WASTE REMITTED AND CHARGED.**—The following table shows the extent of occupied lands left waste and the extent remitted and charged as compared with the previous fasli :—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	ACS.	ACS.
Total extent left waste	{ Dry ... 64,033	59,842
	{ Wet ... 44,205	40,431
Total ..	108,238	100,273
Extent on which remission was granted	{ Dry	1,684
	{ Wet ... 1,262	1,684
Total ..	1,262	1,684
Remainder charged	{ Dry ... 64,033	59,842
	{ Wet ... 42,943	38,747
Total ..	106,976	98,589

The amount remitted was Rs. 4,995, against Rs. 4,676 in the previous fasli. The remission was granted in the five taluks of Tanjore, Mayavaram, Shiyáli, Tiruturai-púndi and Patukóta, owing to deficient rain and scanty supply in the rivers in the latter part of the year.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

11. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The subjoined abstract gives the demand under this item as compared with that of the preceding year :—

Items.								Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
								RS.	RS.
Dry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78,042	78,132
Wet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,45,521	1,45,248
Total ..								2,23,563	2,23,380
Decrease ..								183	

12. REMISSIONS.—The table annexed exhibits the remissions (occasional and fixed) as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Occasional Remissions.</i>				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shavi or loss of produce	426	19,076	18,650	..
Submerged or inundated	314	146	..	168
Other items	..	5	5	..
Total ..	740	19,227	18,487	..
<i>Deductions from the Beriz.</i>				
Allowance to heads of villages, &c.	2,76,071	2,76,071	..	..
Payments to religious institutions	23,222	23,737	515	..
Total ..	2,99,293	2,99,808	515	..
Grand Total ..	3,00,033	3,19,035	19,002	..

There is an increase of Rs. 18,487 under "occasional remissions," of which those granted in the Patukóta taluk alone amounted to Rs. 15,576,* the necessity for which was explained in my letter, dated 5th June 1890, No. 393. The net increase of Rs. 515 under "payments to religious institutions" is explained below :—

Beriz deductions substituted for land-revenue assignments made in favor of the institutions detailed in enclosure A to statement No. 4	RS.
.. .. .	1,200

Add—

Amount paid on account of previous year	3
Do. do. of moiety of land-cess	50

Total ... 1,253

Deduct—

(1) Amount not disbursed during the year	50
(2) Moiety of land-cess on lands assigned to pagodas and now resumed, the ready-money allowances being paid by beriz deductions	† 688

Total ... 738

Difference ... 515

† Disbursed in fasli 1298	RS.
Do. do. 1299	4,823
.. .. .	4,135

Difference .. 688

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The particulars of the demand under this item are given in statement No. 5; the aggregate amounted to Rs. 2,01,076, against Rs. 1,91,841 in the previous fasli. The items are noted below in comparison with those of the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi on sundry inams	32,914	34,160	..	108
6. Land cultivated but not included in jamabandi	7,661	6,507	..	4,072
9. Cultivation of poramboke lands	13,666	9,594	..	1,151
10. Tax on trees on unassessed lands	16,464	15,313	..	..
12. Rent of gardens and topes	33,806	34,164	358	..
24. Tax on backyards in excess of the limit allowed	29,984	29,353	..	631
28. Charge for water on zemindari, inam, &c., lands	824	1,997	1,173	..
29. Revenue Process Service fees	26,400	28,022	1,622	..
Other items as detailed in statement No. 5	3,068	3,583	515	..
Total ..	27,054	38,583	11,529	..
Total ..	1,91,841	2,01,076	9,235	..

Particulars of the difference in item 1 are given in a separate memorandum No. 24 in the list of enclosures. The decrease in item 6 is due to the inclusion in the accounts of the fasli of a major portion of the lands cultivated before the jamabandi. The increase in item 10 arises on trees in the Nannilam taluk hitherto leased out being assigned to the ryots in the year on payment of tree-tax. The decrease under item 12 is due to the transfer of revenue of trees on road, &c., poramboke and forest lands "to local funds" and "forest," respectively. Item 24 varies with the zeal, &c., of the village officers. Under other items, one item peculiar to the year is the Rs. 16,422 eventually handed over to the Gosayi of the Nadium mutt under G.O., dated 2nd April 1889, No. 253, communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 13th April 1889, Mis. No. 2320, Land Revenue.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The entire land-revenue demand for fasli 1299 amounted to Rs. 44,04,561 as shown below, against Rs. 44,09,773 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,212 :—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Revenue from permanently-settled estates	31,434	31,434	..	..
2. Do. from whole inam villages	1,20,103	1,20,276	173	..
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	42,58,236	42,52,851	..	5,385
Total ..	44,09,773	44,04,561	..	5,212

The increase under item 2 has been explained in paragraph 6 *supra*. The decrease of Rs. 5,385 under item 3 is due to the grant of larger remissions in the year—*vide* paragraph 12 *supra*. Out of a total demand of land revenue and cesses, amounting to Rs. 47,49,530,* Rs. 45,43,864 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,05,666 or 4·3 per cent. of the demand at the close of the year. The balance was further reduced by subsequent collections up to the 31st August last to Rs. 1,06,483, or 2·2 per cent. of the demand as shown below :—

Items.	Demand.	Collections within the year.	Balance at the close of the year.	Subsequent collections.	Balance on 31st August 1890.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue and miscellaneous	44,04,561	42,23,977	1,80,584	89,152	91,432
Cesses	3,44,969	3,19,887	25,082	10,031	15,051
Total ..	47,49,530	45,43,864	2,05,666	99,183	1,06,483

42. (26) VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Both these officers were Tamil knowing natives and both abstained from requiring translation or Précis to be made in English.

43. WELLS.—Besides the wells having a separate ayacut shown in statement G.—Irrigation—there are 62,164 wells in the district as shown in the margin, showing an increase of 71 as compared with last year, which were sunk by private individuals during the year under report. The wells all classed "private" last year owing to want of necessary particulars which have since been collected.

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52. The taluk accounts and statements were in consequence received in this office after an inordinately long interval, their preparation being interfered with by the preliminary census operations conducted through the agency mainly of the Revenue Department. The last Tiruvannámalaí return was received on the 13th instant. The Settlement-officers too were dilatory in the submission of their reports. The Sub-Collector's report was received only on the 17th instant, and the Deputy Collector's report on Tiruvannámalaí taluk on the 23rd, hence the unavoidable delay in the submission of my report which I much regret.

CUDDALORE,
27th December 1890.

(Signed) G. F. T. POWER,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TRICHINOPOLY.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the settlement of the district for fasli 1299, together with the usual statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was on the whole unfavorable. The south-west monsoon was good, but the north-east monsoon, the more important one for the district, was again bad, even worse than in fasli 1298. The following statement shows the rainfall as compared with that in the previous year:—

Months.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
July	1.06	4.95	3.89	..
August	2.39	3.31	0.92	..
September	4.37	4.95	0.58	..
October	5.91	7.82	1.91	..
November	4.35	1.25	..	3.10
December	3.81	4.43	0.64	..
January	0.27	0.53	0.26	..
February	..	0.05	0.05	..
March	0.06	0.19	0.13	..
April	2.87	1.59	..	1.28
May	2.59	2.07	..	0.52
June	0.60	3.11	2.51	..
Total ..	28.28	34.27	10.89	4.90
Net increase ..	..	..	5.99	..

The water-supply in the Cauvery was fair. There was sufficient water in the river all through the fasli. The upland taluks suffered from the short north-east monsoon.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Details were given in the statement submitted on the 26th July last. The proportions of cultivated area which yielded bumper and average crop were even less than in the previous year.

4. PRICES.—The prices of food-grains as compared with the four years immediately preceding that under report, and the five years next preceding the famine, are given below:—

PRICE of the principal food-grains per garce.

Grains.	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Average.	Fasli 1295.	Fasli 1296.	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Percentage of difference.
Paddy, 1st sort	Rs. 131	Rs. 141	Rs. 137	Rs. 167	Rs. 165	Rs. 152	Rs. 153	Rs. 138	Rs. 140	Rs. 148	Rs. 169	+ 14
.. 2nd	115	125	140	148	144	134	138	127	130	137	159	+ 16
Cholum	113	135	191	175	160	165	129	113	139	146	148	+ 1
Cumbu	110	130	180	159	167	149	171	150	152	157	177	+ 13
Ragi	110	124	169	158	167	146	155	148	149	157	168	+ 7
Horse-gram	174	219	261	235	236	225	224	209	211	209	245	+ 17
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	95	97	99	102	+ 3
	No figures available.											

There was a general increase due to the apprehensions of a general scarcity in December last, when prices went up with a bound—*vide* paragraph 8 of my Administration Report for the official year. Prices, it will be seen, stood higher for all grains but cholum than they did in the fasli before the famine.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There were no variations in the number of estates or inam villages or in the demand of peshkash or quit-rent due from them. Particulars of demand, collection and balance for each estate and inam village are given in enclosure to statement No. 6.

6. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—There were no variations in the number of ryotwari villages. The number of pattas issued was 174,905 against 169,625 in the preceding

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These are dues wrongly omitted from the demand in fasli 1298, and only just now discovered. They will soon be collected. But for this recent discovery, the district arrear account would have shown a clean balance sheet. The arrears known during the fasli have thus been all either collected or written off.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Statement No. 8-A shows particulars of the number of the several kinds of coercive processes issued for the realization of revenue. The following abstract compares the processes issued with those in the previous year :—

Fasli.	NUMBER OF PROCESSES.			PROPERTY ATTACHED.							
				Personal.			Real.				
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Assessment.	Other property value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1298	176,111	8,398	7,409	2,682	Rs. 12,678	Rs. 11,316	3,967	Rs. 27,630	Acres. 2,563	Rs. 5,209	Rs. 23,894
1299	210,983	7,576	6,324	3,042	14,276	14,626	3,004	26,421	3,560	7,365	32,241
Difference ..	+40,872	- 822	-1,085	+ 360	+ 1,598	+ 3,310	- 963	-1,209	+ 997	+ 2,156	+ 8,347

Fasli.	PROPERTY SOLD.										Amount realized by sale of other property.	Total amount realized.
	Personal.				Real.							
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.			
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
1298	20	RS 830	RS. 341	RS. 335	200	RS. 1,631	ACS. 616	RS. 16,415	RS. 2,113	RS. 491	RS. 2,969	
1299	10	86	20	28	132	1,827	530	6,652	2,325	545	2,898	
Difference ..	— 10	— 744	— 321	— 307	— 68	+ 196	— 86	— 2,763	+ 182	+ 54	— 71	

The number of demand notices increased by 40,872, owing to greater promptness in the collection of arrears; but the number of attachment and of sale notices decreased,—a satisfactory feature. The percentage of cases where money was paid on presentation of demand notices was higher than in the previous year.

15. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIALLY-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES—

Fasli.	Total number of processes issued.	NUMBER OF PROCESSES SERVED BY		Total receipt on account of process fees.	Cost of process establishment.
		Village agency.	Special-paid agency.		
1298	185,918	180,476	5,442	Rs. 1,248	Rs. 523
1299	224,883	218,575	6,308	1,000	358
Difference ..	+ 38,965	+ 38,099	+ 866	- 248	- 165

The increase in the number of processes issued has just been explained. The percentage of processes served by special-paid agency was the same as in the previous fasli. The receipts on account of process fees showed a decrease, in spite of an increase in the number of processes shown as served by the special agency—a result due apparently to a large number of defaulters having paid their arrears to the village officers after the issue of processes and before the actual service of the demands by the agency. The cost of the special agency was less than in the preceding fasli. It was entertained for a shorter time.

16. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Acres 11 were sold for Rs. 87 under Standing Order No. 30 and acres 97 for Rs. 237 under Standing Order No. 110. No lands were sold during the year under Standing Order No. 34.

17. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The amount outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,245. Rs. 5,785 were advanced during the year as detailed below, making a total of Rs. 7,030—

	Rs.
Trichinopoly taluk	1,895
Musiri do.	1,240
Kulitalai do.	1,350
Perambalur do.	700
Udayarpalayam do.	600
Total	5,785

Rs. 1,153 was recovered in the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,877. Under interest, Rs. 21 was outstanding at the beginning of the year and Rs. 194 accrued during the year, making a total of Rs. 215, of which Rs. 80 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 135, which will be collected with the instalments of principal when due.

18. ADVANCES UNDER AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT.—The advances outstanding at the beginning of the year were Rs. 1,005. The amount advanced during the year was Rs. 2,325 as detailed below, making a total of Rs. 3,330. Rs. 718 was recovered in the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,612 :—

	Rs.
Trichinopoly taluk	820
Musiri do.	705
Kulitalai do.	100
Perambalur do.	50
Udayarpalayam do.	150
Total	2,325

Under interest, Rs. 19 was outstanding at the beginning of the year and Rs. 89 accrued during the year, making a total of Rs. 108. Rs. 53 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 55, which will be recovered as in the case of the balance of interest under the Land Improvement Act when the instalments fall due.

19. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—Call for no remarks.

20. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Eighteen acres of ryotwari land, assessed at Rs. 81, were acquired by 2 subordinate officials, one of whom is a Revenue Inspector, and the other a gumstah in Trichinopoly taluk.

21. RUINED TANKS.—Statement No. 14 is *nil*.

22. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—There were no arrears of interest at the beginning of the fasli. The demand amounted to Rs. 125, the whole of which was collected within the fasli.

23. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There was no application under this head during the year under report.

24. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARK.—The total number of marks in existence at the beginning of the year was 16,412. These were occasionally examined by village heads and Revenue Inspectors, and their general condition reported to be satisfactory. The total number of marks repaired during the year was 577. The statement prescribed in Board's Proceedings, dated 18th July 1890, Mis. No. 2906, is

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not submitted, as demarcation in this district, as the Board is aware, was not done with stones—*vide* paragraph 60 of Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128.

25. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Every endeavour was made to secure a thorough scrutiny of village and taluk accounts. Jamabandi officers were requested to take notes of the mistakes and defects noticed as each village account was examined, and to send up the original notes, with a general report on the results of the settlement. The village and taluk accounts of the Trichinopoly taluk, which I settled, received a thorough and careful examination. As in last year I have embodied a list of the defects found in a memorandum and communicated it to the Village officers, Divisional officers and Tahsildars. I enclose a copy for the information of the Board as directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128. The reports of other Jamabandi officers with their original notes have just been received, and are under scrutiny. The results of the scrutiny will be reported to the Board as soon as it is finished, with copies of the reports received from the Divisional officers. They are voluminous and will occupy some time.

26. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—Twelve such applications were pending at the beginning of the year and 3,377 were received during the year, making in all 3,389. Three thousand three hundred and seventy-four were disposed of in the year, leaving 15 pending disposal. These numbers are compared below with the number presented to Revenue officers direct:—

	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Number disposed of.	Pending at the close of the fasli.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
Applications presented through the Registration Department	12	3,377	3,389	3,374	*15	4
Applications presented directly to Revenue officers	41	3,498	3,539	3,457	*82	2.3

* Most of these were received only at the close of the fasli.

The number of cases in which the provisions of rule 6 of Standing Order No. 20 were put in force was 33 against 15 last year.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The office of Head Assistant Collector was occupied by Mr. Mir Shujaat Ali Khan for about 6 months, by Mr. Walker for about 5 months, and by Mr. Jardine, the present Head Assistant Collector, for nearly a month, the last month of the fasli. All did their vernacular work in the manner prescribed in Board's Proceedings, dated 11th August 1886, No. 1798-A. Mr. Partridge was for the first 2 months of the fasli in charge of the Trichinopoly taluk. He followed the same rule.

28. CENSUS OF CATTLE.—The general cattle census ordered in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th November 1887, No. 476, and dated 31st July 1888, No. 367, was taken by karnams in the last week of October 1889. Their work was supervised and checked by Taluk officers and Revenue Inspectors, &c., as noted in the statement submitted herewith. Omissions and mistakes were found in some cases, but they were all rectified at once. The checking was done best in the taluks of Musiri and Udaiyarpálaiyam.

TRICHINOPOLY,
30th September 1890.

(Signed) G. W. FAWCETT,
Acting Collector.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADURA.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Report on the annual settlement of the Madura District for fasli 1299 (1889-90) together with the prescribed statements.

2. The Palni Hill villages alone remain to be settled by the Revenue Settlement Department. The survey of these villages is expected to be finished by the end of this year.

3. The number of villages in the district was 725 against 724 in the previous fasli. Pappayampatti, a village of the Periyakulam taluk, was amalgamated with other villages, and two new villages, Kodaikanal and Vellagavi, were formed on the Palnis. These changes led to a net increase of one in the number of villages. The Palni Hills were formed into a separate administrative unit, called the Kodaikanal sub-division, during the fasli under report—*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 27th August 1889, Mis. No. 5186, Land Revenue.

4. The prices of food-grains were higher than in the previous year owing to the unfavorable character of the season.

5. The number of permanently-settled estates was 31, the same as in the previous fasli; but the peishcush payable thereon was reduced by Rs. 2-7-9 as compensation for lands taken up for village site, poramboke and salt police lines in the Ramnad zemindari—*vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. Nos. 5919, dated 1st October 1889, and 6793, dated 6th November 1889, Land Revenue.

6. There was no change in the number of whole inam villages or in the quit-rent payable by them. The total demand including arrears amounted to Rs. 44,272-5-5, of which a sum of Rs. 43,859-15-10 was collected during the fasli leaving a balance, Rs. 412-5-7, of which Rs. 411-5-7 has since been collected.

7. *Ryotwar Settlement.*—The total extent of land in the holdings of ryots was acres 997,161, assessed at Rs. 16,40,834, against acres 980,666, assessed at Rs. 16,24,994, in the previous fasli showing an increase of acres 16,495 in extent and Rs. 15,840 in the assessment. The increase is due to more darkhasts and less relinquishments, and occurs in all the taluks except Madura and Melúr, where there was a slight decrease owing to the bad season.

8. The extent of lands resigned or taken up during the year is compared below with similar information for fasli 1298.

Relinquishments—

							Extent.	Assessment.
							ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1298	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,522	12,492
" 1299	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,415	9,146
						Difference	3,107	3,346

Darkhasts—

Fasli 1298	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,628	29,476
" 1299	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,995	25,687
						Difference	4,633	3,789

There was thus a decrease both under darkhasts and relinquishments during the year under report. Evidently, the practice of giving up lands that have been cultivated for a year or two and taking up others that have lain fallow for some time, referred to in paragraph 7 of the jamabandi report for fasli 1297, is declining. The decrease in relinquishments was also due to the fact that the season was good till after the 15th August, the time within which relinquishments can be accepted in this district. The smaller extent taken up was mostly the consequence of the decrease under relinquishments owing to the practice of giving up some lands and taking up others not prevailing to such an extent as in the previous fasli. The extent of unauthorized cultivation for which no pattas were issued was acres 35,356 assessed at Rs. 32,459.

9. The total extent of waste remitted and charged during the fasli was acres 122,194 against acres 118,951 in the previous fasli. The increase of acres 3,243 under this head is accounted for by the character of the season. Acres 107,298 of dry waste and acres 7,098 of wet waste were charged, while the assessment, Rs. 28,035, on acres 7,798 of wet waste was remitted against Rs. 27,726 on acres 8,345 in the previous year.

10. The charge for water (fasaljasti and teervajasti) was Rs. 64,136 against Rs. 48,711 in fasli 1298 showing an increase of Rs. 15,425. The increase occurs in all the taluks except Palni. The south-west monsoon being favorable, the ryots in several places raised an early first crop. The lands were cultivated again with a second crop, and fasaljasti was charged. The increase is also due to stricter supervision in the taluks and by settling officers.

11. Other remissions granted during the fasli compare as under with fasli 1298:—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
(i) Occasional remissions	Rs. 25,047	Rs. 44,141	+ 19,094
(ii) Fixed remissions	19,626	13,320	— 6,316
(iii) Beriz deductions	54,834	54,838	+ 4
Total ..	99,517	1,12,299	+ 12,782

12. The net increase of Rs. 19,094 under the first head "occasional remissions" is made up of an increase of Rs. 26,133 and Rs. 1,936, respectively, under shavi and teervakammi, and a decrease of Rs. 8,457 under fasalkammi, and of Rs. 568 under other items. The increase in the first two items was the effect of the bad season. It was also due partly to the remissions granted under Board's Proceedings, dated 8th March 1890, No. 69, for crops of one anna and less. The decrease under fasalkammi was due to the refusal of the usual remission under this head in Tamaraikulam, &c.,

villages of Periyakulam taluk. There was water enough in the tanks to begin a second-crop cultivation, but the ryots purposely withheld, with the evident object of showing that the water was not sufficient for two crops, and thus to obtain composition for the second crop at a low rate. The rent of cardamum lands on the Palnis was formerly included in the accounts and remitted in favor of the Forest Department. This practice has now been discontinued under Board's Proceedings, dated 28th October 1889, No. 501; hence the decrease under the head of other items.

13. There was an increase of Rs. 302 under remissions on account of irrigation by lift. The net decrease under fixed remissions is due to the smaller sum allowed as increment remission.

14. The miscellaneous revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,307 against Rs. 1,07,324 in the previous fasli, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 4,017. The chief items in which there were variations are shown below:—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(i) Revenue from amani villages	2,710	1,091	— 1,619
(ii) Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi	681	469	— 215
(iii) Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted.	27,252	32,459	+ 5,207
(iv) Conceded cultivation	414	1	— 413
(v) Cultivation of poramboke lands	5,276	8,969	+ 3,693
(vi) Tax on trees on unassessed lands	8,046	4,430	— 3,616
(vii) Commission on the sale of distrained property attached for arrears of land revenue	452	593	+ 141
(viii) Commission on private estates under Circular management	15,663	14,644	— 1,019
(ix) Charge for water on zemindari and inam, &c., lands, including fasaljasti and teervajasti	12,221	14,355	+ 2,134
(x) Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c.	6,038	3,546	— 2,492
(xi) Revenue process service fees	1,465	926	— 539
(xii) Charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	1,616	6,058	+ 4,442
(xiii) Sale-proceeds of trees	2,268	1,910	— 358
(xiv) Other items	11,663	2,367	— 9,296

The decrease under items (i), (ii) and (iv) is due to the unfavorable character of the season. The decrease under item (vi) is due to the revenue relating to the Forest Department being properly credited to that department instead of to Land Revenue, Miscellaneous, as in the previous years. The increase in items (v) and (ix) is the result of close azmaish, and the imposition of penal assessment under Standing Order No. (111) for the cultivation of lands bought in by Government at revenue sales. The Government commission on account of the Saptur estate for fasli 1298 was adjusted within the fasli (1298) instead of in fasli 1299; hence the decrease in item (No. viii). The increase under item (xii) is due to heavier penal assessment being imposed in cases in which the use of water without permission was repeated during the fasli, notwithstanding that such cases were visited with the imposition of penal assessment in previous faslis. The decrease in items (x) and (xiv) was due, respectively, to large sales of waste lands on the Palnis and of house-sites in Dindigul in the previous fasli. The arrears in a large number of cases were paid on the issue of the demand notice; hence the decrease under item (xi).

15. The net ryotwar revenue (current) including Miscellaneous during the year under report was Rs. 16,67,943 against Rs. 16,53,786 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 14,157 which is accounted for by the increase under ryotwar holdings. The increase would have been greater had it not been for the large waste and shavi remissions that had to be granted in the year under report.

16. Adding together the land and village cesses in ryotwar villages, the current demand under ryotwar and cesses amounted to Rs. 19,11,122, of which Rs. 18,48,134 were collected within the year leaving a balance of Rs. 62,988 at the close of the fasli. This balance was due to the following causes:—The final orders about the levy of the village cess were not received till about the close of the fasli; the cess was therefore subsequently included in the jamabandi accounts of Melur taluk. As the jamabandi during 1299 of all the taluks except Tirumangalam was finished only in June last,

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current collections for fasli 1299 had to be made with reference to the demand of fasli 1298, while the above balance of Rs. 62,988 is with reference to the settled demand of fasli 1299 which has exceeded that of 1298. The balance was reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 13,646 on the 30th September last. This is only 71 per cent. of the demand.

17. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 51,312, of which Rs. 47,758 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 126 subsequently; Rs. 785 have since been written off the accounts as per Board's Proceedings, dated 5th August 1890, No. 463, Land Revenue. This leaves a balance of Rs. 2,643, of which Rs. 491 are recoverable; the recovery of Rs. 1,506 is doubtful, while Rs. 635, exclusive of Rs. 7-8-11 since collected, have already been recommended to be written off—*vide* this office letter, No. 331, dated 13th August 1890, to the Board (Land Revenue). I now request sanction for writing off Rs. 10-15-7 under ryotwar and miscellaneous, the defaulter's properties having been attached and sold for part of the arrears and there being no means of realizing the present balance. The balance of cesses in zemindari and whole inam villages is Rs. 996, of which Rs. 6-10-10, erroneous demand of fasli 1298, has now to be written off. Very strict orders have been issued to taluk officers to take early steps to clear off old arrears.

18. Of the balance of interest, Rs. 38,202, referred to in paragraph 26 of my report for fasli 1298, Rs. 37,032 were recovered in the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 1,170 still to be collected. The balance of interest under ryotwar and miscellaneous, Rs. 460, will also be recovered.

19. The following statement compares the coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue :—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
(1) Number of defaulters whose property was attached	NO. 1,656	NO. 3,540	+ 1,884
(2) Number of defaulters whose property was sold	447	587	+ 140
(3) Percentage of (1) to (2)	26.9	16.6	- 10.3
	ACS. 895	ACS. 895	+ 90
(4) Extent of lands sold			
(5) Amount realized by the sale of—			
(a) Personal property	RS. 828	RS. 401	- 427
(b) Real property	901	2,468	+ 1,567
Total ..	1,729	2,869	+ 1,140

The increase under almost all the heads was due to the increased demand and the bad season.

20. Acres 124 were sold under Standing Order No. 32 and acres 310 under Standing Order No. 111, against acres 50 and 1,196, respectively, in the previous year. No lands were sold under Standing Order No. 36.

21. The balance of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 34,794. The amount advanced during the year was Rs. 4,870, which together with the balance makes up a total of Rs. 39,664. The amount repayable during the year was Rs. 11,286, the whole of which besides Rs. 2,957 in advance was collected within the fasli. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act a sum of Rs. 370 was advanced during the year, which together with Rs. 1,845, the balance at the beginning of the year, made up a total of Rs. 2,215. Of this sum Rs. 935 fell due in the fasli and was collected. A sum of Rs. 3,679 was due on account of interest on the advances, of which Rs. 2,196 was paid within the year. The balance of Rs. 1,483 is recoverable and steps are being taken for the realization of the same. Advantage was taken of the jamabandi to explain to ryots the benefits of the Loans Act. They are also published periodically in the District Gazette.

22. Statement No. 12 shows the demand, collection and balance of costs awarded to Government in Civil suits. Of the balance, Rs. 1,079-2-4 pertains to a single individual, Sethukkarasu Natchiyar, who has been allowed by the High Court to appeal to the Privy Council (*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd March 1890, Mis. No. 1430, Land Revenue), and has probably deposited our cost in Court; Rs. 1,074-2-8 have since been collected and steps are being taken for the realization of the balance of Rs. 957-7-1.

23. It will be seen from statement No. XIII that acres 4-58, assessed at Rs. 29-4-3, were newly acquired by the Deputy Collector, Madura division, in South Arcot district; acres 7-2, assessed at Rs. 20-4-0, by Sub-Magistrates and Taluk Sheristadars; and acres 95-93, assessed at Rs. 116-11-0, by clerks and accountants during the year under report.

24. Statement No. XIV of abandoned tanks is *nil*.

25. The statement of patta transfer cases has not yet been received from three taluks. Strict orders have been sent to them and the statement for the district will be submitted as soon as they are received.

26. Mr. J. A. Cumming was Assistant Collector in charge of the Melur division from the beginning of the fasli to the end of February 1890, when he was transferred to Anantapur as Acting Head Assistant Collector. In March 1890, Mr. A. C. Dutt was posted to this district as Assistant Collector. The Anuppanadi village in Madura taluk was placed under his charge, and revenue and magisterial cases are being transferred to him from the Divisional officers. Magisterial and revenue papers are also sent to him occasionally for report, and four villages * have recently been added to his charge. He has not yet acquired sufficient standing to be put in charge of a division. He is making satisfactory progress. The vernacular work of the Head Assistant Collector's office is transacted without the aid of translations.

27. Boundary marks are inspected by Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars when on tour. Information has been called for from the Divisional officers with reference to paragraph 60 of Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128, and the result will be separately communicated.

28. The Inspectors and Tahsildars also check and verify the accounts of agricultural stock kept by the karnams. Very stringent orders have been issued to Tahsildars and Divisional officers in this respect. The names of officers and the number of places where the verifications were made in the district will be separately reported.

29. The accounts prescribed in the Village Manual are generally understood by the village officers. I examined the accounts of the Tirumangalam, Periyakulam and Kodaikānal taluks which I settled. In Palni and Dindigul the accounts were examined by the Sub-Collector, and in Madura and Melur by the Deputy Collectors of Madura and Melur divisions, respectively. The enclosed memoranda show the results of these examinations. Several mistakes were of course found in the accounts, but they were, on the whole, an improvement on last year. The village accounts were examined by Huzur and Divisional office clerks who prepared memoranda of the results; these were sent to the Tahsildars for correction or explanation. The taluk accounts were examined by the Divisional officers and the Huzur Sheristadar. The results embodied in memoranda with necessary orders thereon were sent to the Tahsildars who were instructed to correct the accounts and submit the explanations where necessary. The principle of apportionment between land revenue and cesses was, on the whole, better understood during the fasli under report than in the previous fasli.

30. The rent roll of the district is herewith submitted. The ayacut statement will be submitted shortly.

31. I submit that the delay in the submission of this report is due to the late receipt of the statements from the taluks in spite of frequent reminders and strict orders. Some of the accounts were received very late and a few have not as yet been received.

MADURA,
4th November 1890.

(Signed) E. TURNER,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TINNEVELLY.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the annual settlement of land revenue for fasli 1299, together with the usual statements, as per list enclosed.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As stated in the Administration Report, the south-west monsoon, though attended with a comparatively greater fall of rain than in the previous year, was not, on the whole, satisfactory. There were only slight freshes in the Tāmbraparni which supplied the two taluks of Ambásamudram and Tinnevelly tolerably well, but left a portion of the Tenkarai taluk in want. The minor rivers also had the same fate. The north-east monsoon was a general failure. Nágunéri, Srivilliputur, Sankaragainárkoil and the outlying portions of the Tenkarai taluk suffered much in the year under report.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The want of timely rains and freshes in the kar season affected the outturn of paddy. Only the taluks of Tinnevelly, Ambásamudram and a portion of Tenkarai and Tenkási had an average outturn. The yield in the river-irrigated lands of Nágunéri and Srivilliputur was very poor and in many places the crops withered. Cereals and pulses also yielded a very insignificant outturn in some places owing to want of rain in the south-west monsoon, and other places entirely failed. Cotton and cumbu fared well in the northern black soil taluks. These two crops were helped by timely rains in December and January. The crops in lands under the rainfed tanks throughout the district entirely failed, except where supplemented by well irrigation.

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 shows that the prices of all the food-grains were higher than in the previous year. The rise appears in all the stations where prices are recorded and is highest in Nágunéri. The price of paddy, second sort, which is the staple food-grain in the district has risen about 19 per cent. over that of the preceding year and about 16 per cent. over the average of the past five years ending with the year under report. It is, however, about 20 per cent. below the prices that prevailed in the famine period, faslis (1285 to 1289).

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—No change in this head during the year under report.

6. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwar villages in the year is the same as in last years. The statement showing the officers who conducted the jamabandi of each taluk annexed to this report will show that Srivilliputur is the only taluk which has not been settled by the Collector during the last five years. This was first fixed for settlement by the Collector, but alarming reports of the state of the season in Nágunéri having subsequently been received from the Tahsildar and the Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Tremenhoe thought it advisable to take up that taluk himself for settlement and to give up settling Srivilliputur. This taluk will, however, be settled in the current fasli by the Collector.

7. In the following statement the number of different kinds of pattas issued in the year is compared with the previous year :—

	Fasli.	Fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified.	Pattas which remained unaltered.	Total.
1298		24,599	10,935	171,739	207,273
1299		32,880	13,085	166,988	212,953

The increase in the number of fresh pattas appears in all the taluks except Ambásamudram and Sátúr, and there is a decrease in the number of old pattas not altered generally in all the taluks except the two mentioned above. The total increase is attributed to a greater number of transfers in the year as well as to sub-divisions.

8. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—The ryots' holdings in the beginning of the year, together with the changes during the year, are compared with the previous year in the following statement :—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ryots' holding at the beginning of the year	ACS. 1,418,680	ACS. 1,432,238	ACS. 13,558	..
<i>Deduct.</i>				
1. Lands relinquished	2,123	920	..	1,203
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased on behalf of Government for want of bidders	206	102	..	104
3. Land sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	717	1,806	1,089	..
4. Transferred by private contract or gift	32,826	41,598	8,772	..
5. Taken up for public purposes	15	48	33	..
6. Other items	315	977	662	..
Total	36,202	45,451	9,249	..
Remainder	1,382,478	1,386,787	4,309	..
<i>Add.</i>				
7. Lands taken up on darkhast	15,345	15,153	..	192
8. Do. purchased by private individuals in revenue sales	717	1,806	1,089	..
9. Lands transferred by private contract or gift	32,826	41,598	8,772	..
10. Other items	872	1,847	975	..
Total	49,760	60,404	10,644	..
Total, Holdings	1,432,238	1,447,191	14,953	..
Deduct waste remitted	2,095	13,360	11,265	..
Remainder	1,430,143	1,433,831	3,688	..
Actual cultivation	1,043,983	1,031,816	..	12,167
Waste charged	386,160	402,015	15,855	..

9. It will be observed from the above statement that the ryots' holdings have not been affected by the unfavourable character of the season in the year. As a matter of fact, such a result cannot be expected from one year's bad season alone. On the contrary, the statement shows a steady increase in the extent of holdings not only in this year, but also in the previous one. This is, no doubt, the result of the careful investigation in regard to the arable lands not brought to cultivation, and the consequent grant of some of them on patta. Items 1 and 7 are satisfactory, the extent of lands relinquished being smaller and that of lands taken up on darkhast being nearly equal to that of the previous year. Besides in item 10 is included 352 acres of poramboke transferred to assessed and 501 acres of Government lands resold and brought to patta. Items 3 and 8 show an increase of 1,089 acres over last year's figures. This occurs in the taluks of Srivilliputur and Nangunéri where pattas have been made out for all the lands purchased at the revenue sales.

Item 4.—This consists of 5 acres transferred to channel poramboke, 10 acres to road, 1 to temple and 1 to cemetery as well as of 3 acres taken up for flood bank and 28 acres for the salt department in Tenkarai taluk.

Item 6 is made up of the following :—

Sold under Court decrees	ACS. 651
Transferred from dry to wet and <i>vice versa</i>	292
Do from single to double crop	34

The above 3 items are included in item No. 10 also which includes, besides, 17 acres of inam lands reverted to Government as well as the 853 acres referred to above. These 17 acres are composed of 5 acres in Tinnevelly taluk which reverted to Ayan, beriz deduction having been ordered instead, 9 acres in Tenkási and 3 acres in Nangunéri which lapsed to Government.

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total extent of ryots' holdings is, as shown in the statement appended to paragraph 8, acres 1,447,191 against 1,432,238 acres in the previous year. Of this, the extent of waste remitted was 13,360 against only 2,095 acres in the previous year.

The increase is distributed over all the taluks and is doubtless due to the failure of the north-east monsoon. The major portion appears in the taluks of Nangunéri, Ambásamudram, Sankaranainárkoil, Srivilliputur and Tenkarai. In all these taluks the rainfed tanks had little or no supply at all, and in the taluk of Tenkarai the irrigation works situated at the tail end of Srivaikuntham anicut system also suffered.

11. The remaining extent charged is acres 1,433,831. Of this, the extent actually cultivated was acres 1,031,816 and the waste 402,015. The actual cultivation and waste charged bear a proportion of about $\frac{7}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$, respectively, to the entire holdings as against $\frac{7}{10}$ and $\frac{3}{10}$, respectively, in the last year. The following statement compares the actual cultivation under wet and dry in all the taluks with the figures of the previous year :—

Taluks.	DRY.					
	Fasli 1298.			Fasli 1299.		
	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.
	2	3	4	5	6	7.
Tinnevelly	ACS. 100,299	ACS. 54,584	54.22	ACS. 101,925	ACS. 52,486	51.49
Nangunéri	227,389	119,142	52.39	231,577	115,770	50.00
Ambásamudram	84,446	38,390	45.46	84,601	35,922	42.46
Tenkási	63,979	45,792	71.57	64,216	46,684	72.69
Sankaranainárkoil	120,942	98,137	81.14	121,779	98,608	80.97
Srivilliputur	152,432	137,902	90.46	156,039	142,397	91.26
Sátúr	141,961	135,233	95.26	142,670	136,165	95.31
Otapidáram	163,535	127,332	77.83	162,833	128,475	77.62
Tenkarai	179,676	100,455	55.90	180,576	99,297	54.98
Total	1,234,708	856,967	69.40	1,249,216	856,104	68.54

Taluks.	WET.					
	Fasli 1298.			Fasli 1299.		
	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tinnevelly	ACS. 28,701	ACS. 27,466	95.69	ACS. 28,731	ACS. 26,645	92.73
Nangunéri	29,839	28,946	97.00	29,914	27,318	91.32
Ambásamudram	31,089	30,147	96.96	31,097	28,225	90.76
Tenkási	19,746	19,221	97.34	19,809	18,995	95.89
Sankaranainárkoil	13,785	12,717	92.25	13,510	9,952	72.06
Srivilliputur	22,383	21,230	94.84	22,444	19,194	85.52
Sátúr	3,702	3,467	93.65	3,725	3,397	91.19
Otapidáram	3,659	2,777	75.89	3,689	2,198	59.58
Tenkarai	44,626	41,045	91.97	44,756	39,788	88.89
Total	197,530	187,016	94.62	197,975	175,712	88.75

It will be seen from the above statement that the area under dry cultivation has not fallen to any marked degree in the year which was due to timely falls of rain in the months of December and January. In the taluks of Tinnevelly, Nangunéri, Ambásamudram and Tenkarai, the percentages of cultivation are very small. This is not the case in this year alone. Here the ryots do not realize much profit by dry cultivation; the lands being mostly composed of red gravelly soil. They devote their best attention to wet lands which are remunerative, leaving most of their dry holdings for grazing purposes. Besides, in these taluks, a great extent of these lands is covered with palmyra forest or is otherwise unfit for cultivation. Tenkási and Otapidáram show a higher percentage, and the northern taluks of Srivilliputur, Sátúr and Sankaranainárkoil show still better results, the reason evidently being that these taluks are mostly composed of black cotton soil which is very valuable for dry cultivation. The cultivation under wet has been restricted in all the taluks by the failure of the north-east monsoon especially in the taluks of Sankaranainárkoil, Srivilliputur and Otapidáram, where the principal sources of irrigation are rainfed tanks which received little or no supply in the year. In Otapidáram a great extent of the wet lands lies under Korampallam tank which received no supply at all during the year. This accounts for the very low percentage of wet cultivation in that taluk.

12. The assessment on the total ryots' holdings is Rs. 26,10,649 against Rs. 25,99,547 in the previous year. Deducting Rs. 67,427, being the remission granted for waste, the net assessment comes to Rs. 25,43,219.

13. TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—These two items amount to Rs. 60,731 or Rs. 18,426 less than the previous year. A talukwar statement showing in one view the assessment on holdings as well as the second crop and water charge is appended:—

Taluka.	Assessment on holdings, exclusive of remissions.		Second crop charge.		Water-rate.		Total.	
	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly ..	3,34,767	3,32,595	5,464	4,372	2,761	1,732	3,42,692	3,38,699
Nangunéri ..	3,02,818	2,94,112	18,783	12,556	7,995	6,455	3,29,626	3,13,123
Ambásamudram ..	3,84,664	3,77,351	1,372	993	3,695	2,670	3,89,731	3,81,014
Tenkási ..	1,79,880	1,79,359	608	781	980	447	1,81,468	1,80,587
Sankaranainárkoil ..	1,63,088	1,50,939	5,659	4,447	2,078	350	1,70,825	1,55,736
Srivilliputur ..	3,20,078	3,14,099	6,051	7,920	2,568	2,042	3,28,697	3,24,061
Sátúr ..	1,84,807	1,84,604	1,443	1,081	532	501	1,86,782	1,86,186
Otapidáram ..	1,43,769	1,42,924	1,731	572	1,960	1,572	1,47,460	1,45,068
Tenkarai ..	5,75,294	5,67,236	4,190	2,024	11,587	10,216	5,91,071	5,79,476
Total ..	25,89,195	25,43,219	45,601	34,746	33,556	25,985	26,68,352	26,03,950

There is a decrease both under the second crop charge and water-rate in all the taluks (except under the former in the taluks of Srivilliputur and Tenkási) which is due to the scanty water-supply in kar and the general failure of the season in Peshannum. In Srivilliputur the slight increase in fasaljasti is due to the rains that fell later on in the season.

14. The total assessment including fasaljasti and tirwajasti is Rs. 26,03,950.

15. REMISSIONS, OCCASIONAL.—The remissions under the several heads are compared below with those of last year:—

	Last fasli.	This fasli.
	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi ..	9,584	64,981
2. Submerged or inundated ..	139	51
3. Tirwakammi (or difference between wet and dry assessment) ..	728	9,109
	10,451	74,141

Adding the waste remission, the total remissions amounts to Rs. 1,41,568. In the statement of probable remissions submitted to the Board of Revenue on the 8th February 1890, it was estimated at Rs. 2,15,500. Though the season after that period was not in any way favourable, the actual amount remitted amounted to two-thirds of the original estimate owing to a careful jamabandi and very probably also to the over estimation of the tahsildars in the first instance. This over estimation appears notably in the taluks of Tinnevelly and Tenkarai, where Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000 were respectively shown as the probable sum, whereas Rs. 6,072 and Rs. 21,697 only have actually been remitted. A talukwar statement showing the different kinds of remission is subjoined:—

Taluk.	Waste remission.	Shavi rethission.	Remission for crops submerged or inundated.	Difference between wet and dry assessment.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly ..	3,921	2,050	..	101	6,072
Nangunéri ..	10,423	26,024	..	870	37,317
Ambásamudram ..	7,618	2,587	..	2,601	12,806
Tenkási ..	1,056	955	..	..	2,011
Sankaranainárkoil ..	15,266	3,043	..	1,957	20,266
Srivilliputur ..	12,076	18,962	17	1,574	32,629
Sátúr ..	901	2,747	..	430	4,078
Otapidáram ..	3,375	1,247	..	170	4,692
Tenkarai ..	12,891	7,366	34	1,406	21,697
Total ..	67,427	64,981	51	9,109	1,41,568

The heaviest remission of all was in Nangunéri where the season was peculiarly unfavourable in the year. About Rs. 10,000 were remitted in Nangunéri cusbah, and two other villages fed by Nangunéri-Periyakulam tank where the supply was almost nil. Next comes Srivilliputur where, as well as in Sankaranainárkoil, the irrigation is mainly from rainfed tanks and small minor rivers both of which suffered for want of water. In Tenkarai taluk, which is mainly river-irrigated, the supply to the river channels in both the seasons was very short, the remoter tanks having received little or no supply at all. By a long and tedious jamabandi conducted in the taluks of Nangunéri and Tenkarai, Mr. Tremeneere was quite convinced of the propriety of granting such large remissions. The remission (Rs. 12,806) in the taluk of Ambásamudram is larger than that of Tinnevelly which is secondary in point of situation and irrigation so far as the supply from the Támbraparni is concerned. This was duly noticed and a detailed report called for from the Head Assistant Collector who conducted the jamabandi of that taluk. His report shows that Rs. 9,600 were remitted under rainfed tanks which shared the same fate as other taluks and the rest under the minor rivers.

16. REMISSION FIXED.—The total amount under this head is Rs. 2,78,060 against Rs. 2,72,734 in the previous year or Rs. 5,326 in excess. This is due to more prompt payment of beriz deductions, which have from this year been ordered to be paid in two equal instalments. From a report called for and received from all the Divisional officers, this system appears to work well, the balance at the end of the year being comparatively small.

17. The total amount of remissions as per statement No. 4 is Rs. 3,75,741 against Rs. 3,06,730 last year. Deducting this amount from the total assessment on holdings Rs. 26,03,950 shown in paragraph 13 *supra*, the remainder is Rs. 22,28,209.

18. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total miscellaneous revenue of the district in the year is Rs. 2,38,664, as compared with Rs. 3,92,202 in the previous year. The difference appears chiefly under pearl fishery receipts which were only Rs. 24,426 in this year, whereas in the year before it was Rs. 1,89,984, as well as under chank fishery, the receipts from which are Rs. 2,027 in this year against Rs. 6,231 in the previous year.

19. The other principal items that call for remark are noted below as compared with the previous year :—

	Last fasli. RS.	Current fasli. RS.
1. Jodi on sundry inams	45,002	44,897
2. Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi.	228	1,211
3. Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas were granted	7,388	4,781
4. Excess collection over the demand	1,065	393
5. Quit-rent on bungalows &c.	1,294	1,426
6. Revenue process service fees	772	2,557
7. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	5,611	12,602
8. Sale-proceeds of trees	1,615	4,168
9. Brick fees	1,128	2,010

Item No. 1.—The decrease is made up of the following :—

(a) Rupees 6 which is the quit-rent on certain minor inams in Nāngunéri taluk found to be in excess of the settlement rate and ordered to be deducted by the Collector in the jamabandi under the authority given him in Standing Order No. 117, paragraph 12.

(b) Rupees 42 being the quit-rent on minor inams reverted to Government in Tenkāsi taluk.

(c) Rupees 43 being the deduction made from the quit-rent in Sankaranainārkoil taluk on account of fasli 1298.

(d) Rupees 12 being the quit-rent on a minor inam land which was relinquished and on another minor inam lapsed to Government in Srivilliputtur taluk, and

(e) Rupees 2 in Tenkarai taluk, Re. 1 being the quit-rent on an inam land taken up for public purposes and Re. 1 being the compounded 2nd crop charge on certain inam land erroneously included in the quit-rent till the previous fasli.

Item No. 2.—The increase appears in the taluks of Nāngunéri, Sankaranainārkoil and Srivilliputtur where, on account of the subsequent rains, several cases of cultivation had to be disposed of only after the jamabandi.

Item No. 3.—The decrease is due to the bad season in the year.

Item No. 4.—This item appears mainly in Ambāsamudram and Otapidāram, there being a very trifling sum in Sātūr and Srivilliputtur. As the season was not favourable, permission was given to suspend the collection of such of the amounts until the jamabandi as will have to be remitted, and consequently there was not much room for the ryots paying in excess of their real dues.

Item No. 5.—The increase is made up of Rs. 115, being the quit-rent on vacant sites newly occupied in Otapidāram taluk and of Rs. 16, being the rent on a ground occupied in the town of Palamcottah.

Item No. 6.—The increase is due to the large number of processes issued promptly for the speedy realization of revenue.

Item No. 7.—The increase appears chiefly in the taluks of Nāngunéri and Tenkarai settled by the Collector. Mr. Tremenhoe having found by personal experience that Government water was being used unrestrictedly in many cases to the detriment of the mamul wet lands which were already suffering from a bad season, thought it expedient to prohibit such cultivation by the imposition of penal rate.

Item No. 8.—Hitherto 20 years' assessment on the trees cut were being collected as equal to the value thereof, notwithstanding that the trees are fruit-bearing and valuable. Under the strict orders issued in last year, the value of the trees which is, in the case of fruit trees, much above the 20 years' assessment, is being collected before permission is given to fell. This accounts for the increase under this head.

Item No. 9.—Excavation for bricks is extensively going on in the villages adjoining Tinnevelly and other principal towns, the manufacture being found profitable by the brick dealers. Such places were duly notified as being liable to the usual fees (20 Rs. per lakh). Hence the increase.

20. The total ryotwar demand, including miscellaneous revenue, but excluding remissions as per statement No. 4 as well as the waste remissions is Rs. 24,66,873 against Rs. 27,53,824 in the previous fasli.

21. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE CURRENTS.—(1) Peisheush on permanently-settled estates, Rs. 2,72,604; (2) Quit-rent on whole inam villages, Rs. 53,201; (3) Ryotwar and miscellaneous, Rs. 24,66,873; (4) Cesses in ryotwar villages, Rs. 3,61,628. The decrease in the demand under peisheush is due to the kist for the month of June having been treated as demand for July or fasli 1300—*vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 6409, dated 21st October 1889. Of this sum, Rs. 2,70,843 were collected during the year and the remainder within the end of August. There is therefore no balance under this head.

22. Out of the revenue due from whole inam villages, viz., 53,201, Rs. 52,786 were collected within the year and Rs. 430 subsequently up to August, leaving a balance of only Rs. 3. This has since been collected.

23. The ryotwar demand is, as stated above, Rs. 24,66,873, of which Rs. 24,18,225 were collected within the year, and Rs. 43,155 subsequently up to August, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,493, which is distributed among the several taluks as shown below :—

	RS.
Tinnevelly	722
Nāngunéri	35
Ambāsamudram	3
Tenkāsi	1,103
Sankaranainārkoil	788
Srivilliputtur	1,176
Sātūr	849
Otapidāram	817
Tenkarai	5,493

The collection of Rs. 911 and odd, being the water-rate due from the Gollapati zemin in Sātūr taluk has been ordered to be suspended, pending the disposal of an appeal. Rs. 324 has been subsequently collected and steps have been taken for the recovery of the balance. From the daily postcards received from taluks, it is observed that a great portion of the balance has been recovered up to date.

24. Of the cess demand of Rs. 3,61,628; Rs. 3,56,431 were collected within the year and Rs. 4,533 subsequently up to August. The balance, Rs. 661, is covered by legal processes.

25. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE ARREARS.—Under this head the balance is only Rs. 253 in ryotwar and Rs. 9 in cesses. Of this Rs. 87 and Rs. 2, respectively, were written off subsequently under Board's sanction, and out of the balance of Rs. 166, Rs. 29 are to be met from the payment of Ivu dittam allowance, the amount being the quit-rent due on the same. The remaining Rs. 137 and Rs. 7, respectively, have been recommended to be written off in the quarterly statements for December 1889, March and June 1890.

26. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes issued during the fasli is 522,602 as compared with 593,385 in the last year. The Tenkarai taluk where 224,878 processes were issued in the previous fasli shows a marked decrease in the year under report, the number being only 98,359. All the other taluks show an increase.

Though the unfavourable character of the season and the consequent loss of produce in many of the taluks might have caused difficulty in collection and contributed to the rise in the number of processes, still the practice of issuing demands on the first of the kist month instead of on the 10th which partly led to the increase in Tenkarai last year, appears to obtain in some other taluks also. The taluk officials seem also to think that they have done their duty by issuing demands instead of taking real interest in the matter. Strict orders have been issued in this respect and it is hoped that, in future years, the number will come to a minimum. The following statement shows, for the year under report as well as for the past 3 years, the number of defaulters whose properties were attached, &c. :—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached.	Amount of arrears for which property was attached.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	AMOUNT REALIZED BY SALE OF PROPERTY.		
					Personal.	Real.	Total.
1296	27,732	Rs. 2,32,830	2,025	Rs. 19,808	Rs. 3,513	Rs. 22,307	Rs. 25,820
1297	32,628	2,56,046	1,444	29,887	6,807	23,355	30,162
1298	20,445	1,88,592	1,195	22,134	4,360	17,426	21,786
1299	14,271	1,35,871	476	11,259	1,082	13,199	14,281

The figures of fasli 1299 show a satisfactory decrease under those of the previous years. While the number of No. 1 notices issued is 494,415, the number of attachment notices are only 14,209. This shows that the system of issuing demands indiscriminately has been indulged in. It is very satisfactory that, while the properties of 14,271 defaulters were attached for an arrear of Rs. 1,35,871, there appear only 476 defaulters whose properties were actually sold for an arrear of Rs. 11,259. Very prompt measures were adopted in this year for the speedy realization of the revenue.

27. *Receipts from process service fees and the extent to which special paid agency was utilized for serving processes.*—The number of processes served by the special agency is 17,390 against 5,212 in the previous year. All the taluks show an increase except Tenkási, where, in the previous year, the services of the special paid agency were utilized to a greater extent. The general increase in all the taluks is, of course, due to the difficulty of collection in the year under report. There is also an increase in the receipts of process fees and in the cost of establishment. In the previous fasli, Mr. Nicholson, in order to bring about an equilibrium between the receipts of the process service fees and the cost of establishment within the year, reduced the establishment and ordered the entertainment of additional hands only for six months during the collection months. Subsequently on the representation of the Divisional officers, two hands at Rs. 8 each were entertained for the whole year for Tinnevelly, Nangunéri, Ambásamudram, Tenkási and Tenkarai, and one on the same pay for the remaining four taluks. It will, however, be observed that the expenditure is only within a half of the receipts.

28. *LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.*—Eight hundred and ninety-five acres and 25 cents of dry land and 5.45 of wet were sold under Standing Order No. 110. The Srivilliputtur taluk shows a large extent under this item, as many of these lands were purchased in fasli 1298 but brought to accounts only in the year under report. A very small extent of land, 9 cents in dry and 54 cents in wet, was sold under Standing Order No. 32.

29. *ADVANCES.*—The opening balance of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 10,974, and the amount advanced in the year Rs. 7,595, making a total of Rs. 18,569. The amount payable in the year was Rs. 4,060 of which Rs. 3,870 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 190 at the close of the fasli. Out of this, Rs. 170 have been collected since.

30. Under advances for seed grain, the opening balance was Rs. 2,076, and the advances made in the year Rs. 100. The balance has fully been collected, the amount advanced in the year being alone in arrears.

31. These advances are made only in the taluk of Ambásamudram and the northern taluks of Sankaranainarkoil, Srivilliputtur and Sátúr. A small sum appears in Tenkási. Notwithstanding the frequent publication of the liberal rules framed by the Government for the benefit of the ryots, they were not as widely known throughout the district, as the Government wishes they should be. Mr. Tremeneere, soon after he joined the district, noticed this defect and caused printed forms of applications to be prepared and distributed in all the local markets and places of public resort throughout the district. He also caused small vernacular notices to be printed and circulated widely in all the villages. At the same time all the Revenue Inspectors were induced to interest themselves personally in this respect and obtain as many applications as possible. From the reports received from them, it appears that 454 applications were received up to the end of August.

Besides the allotment of Rs. 9,000 sanctioned for the district, an additional sum of Rs. 16,000 was applied for and sanctioned by the Board in the Land Revenue Department in its Proceedings, dated 24th September 1890, Mis. No. 6143. Divisional officers have been strictly instructed to utilize the amount as speedily as possible consistent with safety in the grant of loans and supervise the work carefully. Progress reports have been called for for review in the Collector's office.

32. *COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.*—The opening balance under this head was Rs. 120-3-4, and the cost awarded during the year Rs. 113-10-1, making a total of Rs. 233-13-5. The collection in the year was Rs. 148-3-3; and the balance Rs. 85-10-2. This relates to the previous fasli. Out of this sum, execution petition presented in the Court for Rs. 81-13-0 has not been yet disposed of; and steps have been taken for the recovery of the remaining Rs. 3-13-2.

33. *LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.*—A statement showing individualwar, the lands acquired during the year is appended :—

Names of officers.	RYOTWARI LAND.		ZEMINDARI LAND.		INAM LAND.		TOTAL.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment payable to Zemindar.	Area.	Quit-rent payable to Government or Zemindar.	Area.	Revenue.	
<i>Tahsildar.</i>	ACS. C.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS. C.	RS.	
Sankara Aiyar, Tahsildar of Ambásamudram.	4 0	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	In Perur village, Tenkarai taluk. Assessment not given.
<i>Revenue Inspectors.</i>									
Iswaramurthia Pillai, Revenue Inspector, Nangunéri.	1 0	13	..	..	..	..	1 0	13	Do. in Tinnevelly taluk.
Muthia Pillai, Revenue Inspector, Tenkási.	18 0	46	..	..	..	..	18 0	46	Do. in Tenkási taluk.
<i>Taluk Gumastahs.</i>									
Thothadri Rao, Head Gumastah, Nangunéri.	1 0	9	..	..	..	..	1 0	9	Do. in Nangunéri.
Runga Aiyar, Gumastah, Nangunéri.	0 50	3	..	..	..	..	0 50	3	Reported to have been acquired on darkhast in Nangunéri in the joint names of this individual and his brother.

Names of officers.	RYOTWARI LAND.		ZEMINDARI LAND.		INAM LAND.		TOTAL.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment payable to Zemindar.	Area.	Quit-rent payable to Government or Zemindar.	Area.	Revenue.	
<i>Taluk Gumastahs—cont.</i>	ACS. C.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS. C.	RS.	
Ranga Chariar, Gumastah, Nanguneri.	0 56	8	..	..	..	..	0 56	8	Usufructuary mortgage in a village in Ambasamudram taluk.
Ganapathi Aiyar, Gumastah, Srivilliputtur.	1 0	6	..	..	..	..	1 0	6	Usufructuary mortgage in a village in Tiruturaipandi taluk, Tanjore district.
Harinarayana Rao, Gumastah, Srivilliputtur.	0 45	9	..	..	..	..	0 45	9	Purchase in Ambasamudram taluk.
Venkatrama Aiyar, Dufferbund, Ambasamudram taluk.	6 0	75	..	..	..	..	6 0	75	Purchase in Timmarajapuram village, Tinnevelly taluk.

34. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tank was made over to private individual in the year under report.

35. INTEREST.—The opening balance under this head is Rs. 24 and the demand of the year Rs. 278, making a total of Rs. 302. Of this, Rs. 281 were collected in the year and Rs. 11 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 10.

36. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There has been no case of this kind in the year under report.

37. INSPECTION OF FIELD AND BOUNDARY MARKS.—The following statement shows the progress made in the year in the replacement of the missing stones.

Taluk.	AS PER SETTLEMENT REGISTER.				Number of stones at the beginning of the year.	Number of stones that had to be replaced.	Number replaced in the year.
	Boundary stones.	Off-set stones.	Field marks.	Total.			
Tinnevelly ..	4,696	10,195	101,511	116,402	108,468	7,934	3,900
Nanguneri ..	8,509	24,050	179,089	211,648	163,191	48,457	8,678
Ambasamudram ..	5,106	13,462	94,957	113,525	87,475	26,050	8,431
Tenkasi ..	2,736	7,672	95,573	105,981	76,461	129,520	11,135
Sankaranainarkoil ..	2,516	7,444	101,087	111,047	92,019	19,028	824
Srivilliputtur ..	6,212	16,240	166,846	189,298	155,231	34,067	2,839
Sator ..	2,676	10,142	134,671	147,489	140,546	6,943	2,322
Otapidaram ..	3,042	8,538	64,590	76,170	75,941	229	68
Tenkarai ..	4,751	12,878	141,693	159,222	80,309	78,913	6,322
Total ..	40,244	110,621	1,079,817	1,230,782	978,841	251,941	44,519

The above statement shows that about one-fifth of the number of stones were missing in the beginning of the year, of which only 44,519 are reported to have been replaced. The work done in Tenkarai is very unsatisfactory. From the monthly reports received it is found that 6,322 stones were replaced till February last and that afterwards no progress was made, the tahsildar having reported that the village officers as well as the Revenue Inspectors had to be fully engaged in the jamabandi business. In Otapidaram very little work was done in the year, but the missing stones are reported to be only very few. As for other taluks, the progress shown is not satisfactory. Very little work was done in Sankaranainarkoil and much remains to be done in Nanguneri, Ambasamudram, Tenkasi and Srivilliputtur. The unfavourable character of the season in the year and consequently the difficult and tedious jamabandi has, no doubt, been an impediment to the progress of this work. Prompt measures have been taken to bring this business to a satisfactory close.

38. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—As desired by the Board in its Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May 1890, reports were called for from the

Divisional officers on their examination of village and taluk accounts, and copies of their reports as well as a copy of this office review are herewith submitted. The reports show that the examination of the village and taluk accounts has been fairly done in all the taluks. The Deputy Collector, Southern Division, made a separate examination of all the accounts of the Tinnevelly taluk and his report thereon is also enclosed. Permanent Registers A, B, C, D and E are not satisfactorily kept up in any of the taluks. Interleaved Settlement Registers were duly supplied to all the villages at the end of 1888 and it is not satisfactory that the preparation of Register A should not have been completed till now. In regard to B Register many of the Divisional officers state that complete information is not available in the taluk. Strict orders have been issued on this subject and these registers will, it is hoped, be completed before the end of the current year. The Famine Analysis Registers about which there have been several orders from Board are also being checked with reference to the revised instructions received from the Board of Revenue. Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining complete information as required by the revised instructions which also necessitate the correction of many of the registers prepared at first. Prompt measures have been taken to bring these accounts to a speedy close.

39. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICES.—The following statement shows the progress in the disposal of these applications as well as those received direct by Revenue officers in each taluk :—

STATEMENT showing the progress in the disposal of patta transfer applications during fasli 1299.

Taluka.	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.				
	Pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Disposed of during the fasli.	Balance at the end of the fasli.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tinnevelly ..	43	733	776	761	15
Nanguneri ..	10	809	819	799	20
Ambasamudram ..	40	1,352	1,392	1,346	46
Tenkasi ..	18	608	626	611	15
Sankaranainarkoil ..	46	562	608	679	29
Srivilliputtur ..	124	1,036	1,160	986	174
Sator ..	96	759	855	735	120
Otapidaram ..	8	363	371	329	42
Tenkarai ..	44	1,051	1,095	1,011	84
Total ..	429	7,273	7,702	7,157	545

Taluka.	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DIRECT BY REVENUE OFFICERS.				
	Pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Disposed of during the fasli.	Balance at the end of the fasli.
7	8	9	10	11	
Tinnevelly ..	47	1,258	1,305	1,260	45
Nanguneri ..	12	447	459	416	43
Ambasamudram ..	6	971	977	974	3
Tenkasi ..	8	677	685	681	4
Sankaranainarkoil ..	29	854	883	866	18
Srivilliputtur ..	131	1,324	1,455	1,308	147
Sator ..	9	483	492	472	20
Otapidaram ..	6	996	1,001	996	5
Tenkarai ..	81	8,047	8,128	8,095	33
Total ..	328	15,057	15,385	15,067	318

The number of applications received from Registration Department is 7,273 against 6,449 in the previous year; and the number received by the Revenue officers

direct is 15,057 against 10,068. A large increase appears in Tenkarai. There are only 861 applications remaining to be disposed of out of 22,330 received on the whole during the year. These are pending sub-division of survey fields and expiry of the time fixed in the Gazette notices for transfer. Quarterly statements of progress in the disposal of these applications are received from the Divisional officers and carefully reviewed. Every endeavour is being made to have those applications disposed of as promptly as possible.

40. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—Messrs. Varada Rao and Bedford are the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors in the district. The former is a Statutory Civilian and is very well conversant with the vernacular language. The latter is not placed in charge of any division. He is now undergoing training.

TINNEVELLY,
28th October 1890.

(Signed) C. E. HENRY,
Acting Sub-Collector in charge.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

COIMBATORE.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1299 (1889-90).

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was on the whole favorable. The total rainfall amounted to 27.91 inches against 20.40 inches in 1888-89. There was enough rain in all taluks except in Coimbatore. All the river-fed channels had a good supply except those fed by the Pálár in Udampet taluk and by the Náyil in Coimbatore and Palladam taluks. The supply in rain-fed tanks also was poor. Garden wells had sufficient water. Remission had to be granted on account of waste, shavi and dry cultivation under certain rain-fed tanks and under certain tanks fed by the Náyil river in the taluks of Coimbatore and Palladam and by the Pálár in Udampet taluk.

3. CROPS.—Garden crops were good in all taluks. Wet crops were also good except under certain rain-fed tanks and those fed by the Náyil and Pálár rivers. Wet and garden crops yielded a fair outturn from 8 to 16 annas. Dry crops yielded 8 to 12 annas in all the taluks except Polláchi and Coimbatore. In Polláchi the outturn ranged from 4 to 12 annas, and in Coimbatore the average yield may be said to have been 4 annas.

4. PRICES.—The prices of the principal food-grains are compared below:—

	COMPARATIVE PRICES PER GARCE.		
	Fasli 1298	Fasli 1299	Difference.
Paddy, 1st sort	174	186	+ 12
Paddy, 2nd sort	155	169	+ 14
Cholum	212	199	- 13
Cumbu	161	157	- 4
Ragi	155	150	- 5
Horse-gram	178	234	+ 56

5. The prices of paddy and horse-gram were higher, while those of cholum, cumbu and ragi were lower; but the difference was not large except in the case of horse-gram. The slight increase in rice was due to a decrease in the importation from other places rather than to the failure of paddy crops in the district, and that in horse-gram was owing to insufficient rainfall in the latter part of the year.

6. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There is no alteration in the number of permanently-settled estates. There were 13 estates with 50 villages and with an annual rental of Rs. 91,715 paying a peishush of Rs. 27,691. The Metrathi estate is under the management of the Court of Wards. The Andipatti estate is mortgaged to Government and is under Government management under section 321 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

7. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There were 10 inam villages paying a quit-rent of Rs. 3,418. In Kollegál there is a jaghire village granted for the upkeep of the bridges across the Cauvery at Sivanasamudram. The bridges are in good order. Under G.O., dated 8th August 1889, No. 680, Revenue, communicated with Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue), dated 16th September 1889, Mis. No. 5603, the village

of Sangaramanallur in Udamalpet taluk was ordered to be treated as an entire inam village granted for the maintenance of the temple in that village. Thus the total number of entire inam villages was 12 with an annual rental of Rs. 19,700 paying a quit-rent of Rs. 3,418.

8. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The number of ryotwar villages in fasli 1298 was 1,497. Sankaramanallur was transferred to the head of whole inam village as stated in paragraph 7 above. Therefore the number of ryotwar villages in fasli 1299 was 1,496.

9. **PATTAS.**—The number of pattas was 229,845 against 227,565 in fasli 1298, showing an increase of 2,280 or 1 per cent. This was due to sub-division of pattas and to lands taken up for cultivation by ryots who had no pattas before.

10. **OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES IN RYOTWAR HOLDINGS.**—The subjoined abstract shows the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings compared with the previous year:—

Item.	DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	2,262,315	20,98,943	86,309	6,40,725	2,348,624	27,39,668
<i>Deduct.</i>						
1. Lands relinquished	3,538	2,940	3	15	3,541	2,955
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government ..	877	738			877	738
3. Other transfers	50,558	49,268	2,470	18,740	53,028	68,008
Total ..	54,973	52,946	2,473	18,755	57,446	71,701
Remainder ..	2,207,342	20,45,997	83,836	6,21,970	2,291,178	26,67,967
<i>Add.</i>						
1. Lands newly taken up	18,495	14,161	172	1,367	18,668	15,228
2. Other causes	52,373	51,311	2,479	18,845	54,852	70,156
Total ..	70,869	65,472	2,651	20,212	73,520	85,684
Total holdings ..	2,278,211	21,11,469	86,487	6,42,182	2,364,698	27,53,651
Increase compared with fasli 1298 ..	15,896	12,526	178	1,457	16,074	13,983

The total occupied area amounted to 2,364,698 acres assessed at Rs. 27,53,651. There was increase both in the area and assessment. The increase in the area was acres 16,074 or .68 per cent., and that in the assessment was Rs. 13,983 or .51 per cent. This increase was small and occurred in all taluks and was not due to any special cause. There has been a steady increase from fasli 1292, due to the improvement in the condition of the ryots from the time of the great decrease in the occupation caused in faslis 1290, 1291 on account of the famine.

11. **Actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted are shown and compared with those of the previous year in the following statement:—**

Item.	1298.			1299.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS*	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Total holdings	2,262,315	86,309	2,348,624	2,278,211	86,487	2,364,698
Actual cultivation	1,869,484	82,062	1,951,546	1,889,153	83,587	1,972,740
Remainder waste	392,831	4,247	397,078	389,058	2,900	391,958
Extent on which remission was granted		1,584	1,584		646	646
Remainder waste charged	392,831	2,663	395,494	389,058	2,254	391,312

Out of the total occupied area of 2,364,698 acres, 83.42 per cent. was actually cultivated against 83.09 per cent. in fasli 1298 and the remainder left waste. The increase was small and was due to the favorable season.

12. **WASTE REMITTED AND WASTE CHARGED.**—Owing to the season having been more favorable than in the previous year, there was a decrease both in the area left waste and in the area on which remission was granted. The total extent on which remission was granted was acres 646 and the amount remitted was Rs. 3,809. No remission was granted on dry lands. The extent on which remission was granted was 22.2 per cent. of the whole wet waste and the amount of remission was .59 per cent. of the assessment on the total wet holdings. This was granted on account of insufficient supply to some of the rain-fed and Noyil-fed tanks.

The dry lands charged were left waste for pasture as usual and the wet waste charged was found not to have been cultivated through the neglect of the ryots.

13. **REMISSIONS AND DEDUCTIONS.**—Of the total assessment of ryotwar lands, Rs. 27,53,651, Rs. 66,894 or 2.42 per cent., excluding remission on waste lands, are shown below under remissions and deductions and compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Occasional remissions.</i>				
1. Remission on withered crops	2,939	511		2,428
2. Tirvakammi remissions	22,719	11,768		10,951
Total ..	25,658	12,279		13,379
<i>Fixed remissions.</i>				
3. Remission granted on account of cowle	124	158	34	
4. Three-fourths remissions allowed to jungle tribes	204	196		8
5. Increment remission on account of settlement rates				
6. Remission granted on account of land irrigated by lift	1,268	1,266		2
Total ..	1,596	1,620	24	
<i>Beriz deductions.</i>				
7. Deductions in favor of religious institutions	52,995	52,995		
8. Allowance to village officers				
Total ..	52,995	52,995		
Grand Total ..	80,249	66,894		13,355

14. **OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS DEPENDENT ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON.**—There was a decrease under this item. Remission on withered crops was granted on lands in the taluks of Coimbatore and Udamalpet, where some of the Noyil-fed, Palár-fed and rain-fed tanks did not get a sufficient supply. Tirvakammi remission, that is the remission of the difference between the wet and dry assessment, was granted in all the taluks, and it chiefly occurs in Palladam where wet lands were cultivated with dry crops owing to the insufficient supply in the Noyil-fed channels and tanks.

15. **FIXED REMISSION.**—The difference in the amounts of remission is small and requires no explanation.

16. **BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.**—There was no difference in the amount of beriz deductions in favor of religious institutions.

17. **SECOND CROP ASSESSMENT AND CHARGE FOR WATER ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.**—The amount of second crop assessment charged on wet lands and that of water-rate charged on dry lands was Rs. 19,600 and Rs. 20,925 against Rs. 13,273 and Rs. 19,633 in the previous year respectively. The increase under water-rate on dry lands being small does not require explanation. But the increase under second crop assessment was large and it chiefly occurred in Satyamangalam. In this taluk some of the single crop wet lands were cultivated with gingelly as first crop by means of Government water and with paddy as second crop. In fasli 1298 such lands were charged with

wet assessment *plus* water-rate at Rs. 2 an acre, which is prescribed for a dry crop raised on dry lands under paragraph 3 of Board's Standing Order No. 17. This order being applicable only to cases where dry crops are raised as second crop and as gingelly was raised as first crop, the lands were charged with full wet assessment for the gingelly crop and with half of the single crop assessment for the paddy crop according to the same Standing Order. This accounts for the increase under second crop assessment. This came as a surprise on the ryots and was undoubtedly very hard on them as the amount of water required for a gingelly crop is very little indeed; but the action of the jamabandi officer was clearly in accordance with the Standing Order on the subject.

18. NET LAND REVENUE, RYOTWAR.—Excluding remissions and deductions but including second crop assessment and water rate on dry lands, the net ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 27,23,474 against Rs. 26,82,216 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 41,258. This was due to the following causes:—

Increase.		RS.
(1) Extension of holdings	...	13,983
(2) Decrease in the amount of waste remissions	...	6,300
(3) Decrease in the amount of occasional remissions	...	13,379
(4) Increase in second crop assessment and charge for water on dry lands	...	7,620
		41,282
Decrease.		
(1) Increase under fixed remissions	...	24
Net increase	...	41,258

19. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under Miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 80,150, or Rs. 13,577 less than that in the previous year as shown below:—

No.	Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Quit-rent on minor inams, personal and service	31,963	31,943	..	20
6	Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi	4,097	..	..	..
7	Lands cultivated without durkhast for which no pattas have been granted	11,275	15,124	..	248
9	Cultivation of poramboke lands	7,479	6,448	..	1,031
21	Commission on private estates	117	84	..	33
27	Excess collection over the demand	1,235	4,494	3,259	..
28	Charges for water on zemindari and inam lands	7,348	7,623	275	..
29	Quit-rent on bungalows, &c.	589	626	37	..
33	Sale proceeds of waste lands, &c.	19,592	2,330	..	17,262
37	Sale proceeds of trees	1,158	1,760	602	..
40	Rent on scattered trees	6,831	6,824	..	7
	Other items as per statement No. 5	2,146	2,894	751	..
	Total	93,827	80,150	..	13,677

Item 1.—The difference under this head is the net result of the following causes:—

(1) Single crop inam wet lands were registered as two crop lands and the compounded second crop assessment was added to the quit-rent.

(2) Some of the village service inam lands which were lying waste were taken up for cultivation. The portion of assessment chargeable to Imperial revenue was added to the quit-rent.

(3) Some of the village service inam lands were sold for arrears of quit-rent and bought in by Government. The portion of the assessment chargeable to Imperial revenue was deducted from the quit-rent.

Items 6 and 7.—There was a small decrease in the amount as compared with the previous fasli. In this item the penal water-rate charged on dry lands and single crop wet lands for Government water taken without permission is included. Lands,

the assessment of which is kept under Sevoyjama, could not be given on pattas for various reasons detailed below. Nearly half the amount relates to Kollegal taluk:—

(1) Portions of fields cultivated in Kollegal taluk could not be given on patta as they had not been subdivided.

(2) Lands cultivated contained trees and the value of the trees was not paid.

(3) Lands cultivated could not be given on patta till the selection for forest reserves is completed.

(4) Some of the lands, though classified as assessed waste, are required for public purposes.

Item 9.—There was a decrease under this head also. The lands on which the assessment was charged are reserved for public purposes and could not be given on patta. Penal rate had to be charged.

Item 27.—There was an increase under this item. This increase chiefly occurs in Erode, Dhárápuram and Karúr. The Tahsildars concerned have not explained, and they have been called to furnish explanation.

Item 28.—This is a fluctuating item.

Item 29.—Quit-rent was charged on certain house-sites newly granted for building purposes. This accounts for the increase.

Item 33.—This large decrease chiefly occurs in the taluks of Erode, Udāmalpet and Pollāchi, where the beds of some abandoned tanks were sold in the last fasli.

20. TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND, RYOTWAR AND MISCELLANEOUS.—The total Land Revenue demand was Rs. 28,34,733 against Rs. 28,07,152 in fasli 1298, showing an increase of Rs. 27,581 or '98 per cent., and the increase was mainly under Ryotwar as shown below:—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	RS.	RS.
Permanently settled	27,691	27,691
Shrotriem jodi	3,418	3,418
Ryotwar	26,82,216	27,23,474
Miscellaneous	93,827	80,150
Total	28,07,152	28,34,733

Out of the amount under Miscellaneous, Rs. 11,292 were not included in the monthly demand, collection and balance statement, as they represent collections realised in the taluk kutcherries and are treated as excluded items.

21. CESSSES.—The demand under Cesses is compared with that of the previous fasli in the following abstract:—

Item.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	
Land cess on permanently-settled estates	4,848	4,855	+ 7
Do. on whole inam villages	952	970	+ 18
Do. on ryotwar, miscellaneous	1,95,062	1,96,316	+ 1,254
Village cess on ryotwar, miscellaneous	95,546	1,91,936	+ 96,390
Total	2,96,408	3,94,077	+ 97,669

LAND CESS ON PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There is an increase of Rs. 7 in the amount of cesses. Lands assessed at Rs. 90 were taken up for cultivation and tree pattas for Rs. 23 were issued in certain estates. Thus the increase in the rent value was Rs. 113, and the cess on this amount was Rs. 7.

22. The total current demand of Land Revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 32,17,518.* The collections amounted to Rs. 31,91,840 or 99.2 per cent. against 99.3 per cent. in the previous year. The

* Exclusive of the excluded items.
current balance at the end of the year was Rs. 25,678.

23. **ARREAR.**—The arrear demand of Land Revenue and cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 30,713, but the balance at the end of fasli 1298, current and arrears, was Rs. 26,872. The difference is Rs. 3,841. The arrear demand was raised by this amount on account of excess collections, wrong credits, &c., explained in the monthly demand, collection and balance statements. Of this arrear demand, Rs. 21,162 were collected and Rs. 5,299 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,252 at the close of the fasli.

24. **TOTAL DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE, CURRENT AND ARREARS.**—The total demand of Land Revenue and cesses under current and arrears amounted to Rs. 32,48,231, of which Rs. 32,13,002 were collected and Rs. 5,299 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,930 at the close of the fasli. This was reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 7,895 at the end of September. Of this sum, Rs. 2,033 have been recommended for remission, out of which Rs. 529 have been ordered to be written off in Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue), dated 19th September 1890, No. 593.

25. **CORRECTIVE PROCESSES.**—The total number of processes amounted to 373,678 against 335,572 in the previous year. Of the above number, 371,166 or 99.32 per cent. were demand notices, 1,480 or .40 per cent. were notices of distraint or attachment, and 1,032 or .28 per cent. were notices of sale. Though the number of demand notices was larger than in the previous fasli, the number of other processes was much smaller. The prompt issue of demand notices at the end of every kist was insisted on. The property of 1,641 defaulters was attached for arrears amounting to Rs. 22,615 against the property of 70,429 defaulters for an arrear of Rs. 2,83,856 in the previous year. The property of 327 defaulters for an arrear of Rs. 2,097 was actually sold against the property of 416 defaulters for an arrear of Rs. 4,564 in the last year. The amount realized by sale was Rs. 1,771. The total extent of lands sold was acres 1,462 of dry and acres 16 of wet. Of this extent, 877 acres of dry were purchased by Government for want of bidders, and the remainder was purchased by private individuals.

26. **RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS SERVICE FEES.**—All processes were served by the ordinary village agency. There was no special paid establishment and no receipts of process service fees.

27. **LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS NOS. 30, 34 AND 111.**—Of the lands purchased by Government in revenue sales, 1,801 acres of dry and 43 acres of wet were resold under Board's Standing Order No. 111 for Rs. 1,893. Under Board's Standing Order No. 30, 62 acres of dry and 1 acre of wet were sold for Rs. 387. No lands were sold under Board's Standing Order No. 34. Besides, a piece of poramboke land in Palladam taluk was sold for Rs. 50. This amount is not shown in this account.

28. **ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.**—The following abstract shows the amount advanced and that collected in the fasli :—

	RS.
Amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli ...	1,04,903
Amount advanced during the fasli ...	46,930
	1,51,833
Advances the repayment of which fell due within the fasli ...	10,825
Amount recovered ...	41,313
Balance out of the whole advances ...	1,10,520

The amount recovered includes not only the payments made according to instalments, but also the amounts recovered summarily for failure to complete the work.

29. **INTEREST ON ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.**—The amount of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 122 and the amount which accrued during the year was Rs. 5,910. The total was Rs. 6,032. Of this sum, Rs. 5,820 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 212, of which Rs. 6 have been since collected. Notices have been issued for the rest.

30. **ADVANCES UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.**—No advances were made up to last fasli. In fasli 1299, Rs. 710 were advanced. There were no collections as no instalments were due. Interest did not accrue in the fasli to be collected.

31. **COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.**—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 290-9-5. The cost awarded in the fasli was Rs. 147-13-5. The total was Rs. 438-6-10. Of this sum, Rs. 124-2-0 were collected and Rs. 7-10-8 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 306-10-2 at the end of the fasli. Of this, Rs. 85-5-0 have since been collected. Rs. 3-2-5, due in Original Suit No. 73 of 1888 on the file of the District Munsif's Court at Karur, is irrecoverable, as the party from whom it is to be collected is reported to be dead and his heirs to be paupers. The balance is Rs. 218-2-9, of which Rs. 139-14-0 are due by one Guruvu Chetty in Original Suit No. 126 of 1885 on the file of the Coimbatore Munsif. This decree was transferred to Erode Court for execution. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the defaulter. Rs. 78-4-9 are due in suit No. 122 of 1888 on the file of the Coimbatore District Munsif. This decree was transferred to Erode Court for execution. Necessary steps are being taken for the recovery of these sums.

32. **INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.**—The balance of interest at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 2,061 and the interest which accrued during the fasli was Rs. 132, the total being Rs. 2,193. Out of this amount, Rs. 190 were collected and Rs. 1,797 written off with reference to Board's Proceedings (Settlement), dated 24th June 1889, No. 312, and (Land Revenue), dated 5th June 1890, No. 3498, leaving a balance of Rs. 206. Of this amount, Rs. 131 have been written off in September in Erode taluk with reference to Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue), dated 5th June 1890, No. 3498. Rs. 5 have since been collected and the balance is Rs. 70. This amount is irrecoverable as it appertains to the arrears of Land Revenue and cesses written off and recommended for remission.

33. **SUBDIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.**—No application was received for subdivision of quit-rent.

34. **APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS PRESENTED TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.**—The number of applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration officers and pending at the beginning of the fasli was 63, that received during the fasli was 4,584 against 4,012 in the previous year, making a total of 4,647. Of these, 4,574 were disposed of, leaving 73 at the end of the fasli. Of these, 55 were afterwards disposed of. The remaining transfers are with karnams to whom they were sent for verification.

35. The number of applications presented to Revenue officers pending at the beginning of the fasli was 3, that received during the fasli was 2,585 against 3,206 in the previous year, making a total of 2,588. Out of this number, 2,581 were disposed of, leaving 7 cases which were since disposed of.

36. There has been an increase in the number presented to Registration officers and a decrease in that presented to Revenue officers. This shows that the facility recently afforded is finding favor with the people.

37. With reference to Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue), dated 18th November 1889, No. 819, the number of cases in which the provisions of rule 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 were put in force was 342 as shown below :—

Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Satyamangalam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Kollegal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Pollachi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Palladam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Total ...									342

38. With reference to paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue), dated 10th September 1890, No. 576, Tahsildars have been asked to report whether all the cases in their taluks which could be disposed of under the above rule have been so disposed of, and, if not, what steps have been taken in that direction. A report will be submitted as soon as their replies are received.

39. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—No lands were acquired by public servants in the year 1889.

40. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over for private repair.

41. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Mr. Harding, the Head Assistant Collector, had the vernacular papers read to him, and no English abstracts were made. There was no Assistant Collector in charge of a division in the year.

42. With reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 14th August 1886, No. 1827, a statement showing the officers by whom each taluk has been settled during the last five years is submitted. In fasli 1299, Mr. Thomson and I settled the Kollegal and Erode taluks, which had not been taken up by the Collector for five years. Karur and Udamalpet, which were not settled by the Collector during the last five years, will probably be taken up by me this year.

43. The reports on inspection of boundary marks, village and taluk accounts and cattle stock account will be submitted shortly.

COIMBATORE,
10th November 1890.

(Signed) J. STURROCK.
Collector.

Exd. C. A. Munisam

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NILGIRI.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report on the annual settlement of the Nilgiri district for fasli 1299 (1889-90), together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The average rainfall registered during the year was 84.78 inches or an increase of 27.80 inches over the quantity registered in fasli 1298 and 11.74 inches in excess of the average rainfall of the past 5 years. The heaviness of the South-west monsoon accounts for the large increase during the year while the North-east monsoon was deficient throughout and almost a total failure in Paranginad. The season was on the whole favorable to agriculture, but coffee suffered from deficient rain during the North-east monsoon and still more from untimely down-pours in February and March 1890 which dashed the hopes created by a most promising blossom. The health of cattle was good and that of the population was fair. Influenza prevailed towards the end of the fasli with fatal results to many of the native population. The hill tribes especially suffered very severely. The mortality from this disease is entered under the head of fevers in the death returns which show for the fasli under report 1,371 deaths as against 971 in fasli 1298.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—As in the previous year coffee suffered from leaf disease in South-East Wynaad and in parts of Merkunad and Paranginad. The outturn of all other crops was very good being above the average.

4. PRICES.—The prices of the principal food-grains are given in statement No. 2. The prices recorded during the year show an increase as compared with the previous year under all grains except ragi, the price of which per garce fell by Rs. 7. The rise in the price of horsegram is very marked being Rs. 66 per garce over the previous years and is due to the failure of that crop in the Mysore territory. The variations in the prices of other articles are explained by fluctuations of the market which is supplied by the adjacent districts.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There are none in this district.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—None.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The jamabandi of the 11 desams of South-East Wynaad and of Ouchterlony Valley was held in February and March 1890, respectively. Hitherto, the jamabandi of these tracts was concluded in June soon after the close of the feverish season, during which the subordinate establishment is often incapacitated for work. On receipt of Board's Proceedings, dated 19th September 1889, No. 652, Land Revenue, and in communication with the Head Assistant Collector, the annual settlement of the 11 desams in South-East Wynaad was conducted by me in person early in February 1890, and the settlement of the one remaining desam of Ouchterlony Valley had to lie over till March as Mr. Stuart's settlement report of that desam was reviewed and passed by Government in that month. The settlement of the villages on the plateau was completed in May and June.

STATEMENT No. I EXHIBITS DETAILS OF THE SETTLEMENT.—The total number of pattas for the district in fasli 1299 was 6,977 as against 6,951, showing an increase of 26 pattas. The net increase is composed of an increase of 77 pattas in Coonoor and Ootacamund divisions and a decrease of 51 in South-East Wynaad. The variations between the figures of the two faslis are due, (1) to transfers of registry on applications made by ryots, (2) sales for arrears of revenue, (3) sales under Waste Land rules and grants of lands under the supplemental rules and under the special orders of Government.

The number of fresh pattas issued in the year under report shows a large increase as compared with the previous year; on the other hand, the number of old pattas modified in fasli 1299 exhibits a falling off. The issue of fresh pattas in South-East Wynaad for all wet lands which became liable to full assessment from fasli 1299, accounts for the increase and also in some measure for the decrease under modified pattas as the old pattas were either not produced for alteration or became useless. The duration of the settlement, namely 14 days, entered in column 9 of statement number I, represents the time actually spent in the distribution of pattas. But the period occupied in scrutinizing the village and taluk accounts of Coonoor, Ootacamund and South-East Wynaad divisions was 19, 14 and 24 days, respectively.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The total area of holdings and the assessment thereon for the past two faslis are compared below, the result being a net increase of 19,733 acres, assessed at Rs. 3,154, in favor of the year under report. The causes which led to the increase and decrease are explained below in detail:—

TOTAL AREA.		TOTAL ASSESSMENT.		INCREASE.	
Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Extent.	Assessment.
ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
186,992	206,725	1,32,975	1,36,129	19,733	3,154

I. DEDUCTIONS—

Lands resigned—

	Acres.	Assessment.
		RS.
Fasli 1299	1,281	2,374
„ 1298	1,464	2,522
	— 163	— 148

The particulars of fasli 1299 are as follows:—

	Acres.	Assessment.
		RS.
(1) Ordinary relinquishments by ryots owing to their poverty or infertility of the soil	1,238	2,353
(2) Lands sold under the waste land rules and resumed by Government for non-payment of purchase-money, under Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 18th February 1889	43	21
Total	1,281	2,374

The area shown against item No. 1 is made up of 805 acres relinquished in South-East Wynaad, 305 in Coonoor and 128 in Ootacamund divisions. The relinquishment in the first named division is due chiefly to the introduction of settlement rates on occupation and it will form the subject of a special report as required by recent orders. Mr. Money's relinquishment of a large area under the orders of Government conveyed in Government order, dated 25th October 1889, No. 881 and 78 acres relinquished by Messrs. Gordon, Woodroff and Co., contribute largely towards the extent thrown out of occupation in Coonoor. In Ootacamund division, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., relinquished 61 acres of poor land comprised in their estate in Sholur village and the remainder in that division is made up of relinquishment of small areas by native pattadars.

LAND SOLD FOR ARREARS AND BOUGHT IN BY GOVERNMENT:—

Fasli 1299	243	548
„ 1298	124	210
	119	338

The entire area for fasli 1299 under this head relates to South-East Wynaad and the remarks above made in regard to relinquishments apply to this item as well.

TRANSFERRED BY PRIVATE CONTRACT OR GIFT—

Fasli 1299	6,293	3,356
„ 1298	4,440	3,624
	+1,853	— 268

The variations under this head are due to the transfer of large estates in South-East Wynaad, consisting of blocks assessed at 6 pies per acre, to the Nellacotta estates Company.

TAKEN UP FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES OR OTHERWISE RENDERED USELESS—

Fasli 1299	40	29
„ 1298	5	2
	35	27

Details of fasli 1299:—

	Acres.	Assessment.
		RS. A. P.
(1) Land taken up for Cantonment purposes by the Military Department	80	3 2 11
(2) Land sold under Waste Land rules and subsequently resumed as it was included in a reserved forest—vide Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 16th April 1889, No. 2362, Miscellaneous	259	1 4 9
(3) Land taken up for Forest reserve from the proprietors of Slievemore Estate under G.O., dated 5th May 1885, Revenue	2316	11 9 4
(4) Land acquired from Mr. Barnard for widening the Pykara road, and sanctioned in Government Order embodied in Board's Proceedings, dated 29th May 1889, No. 3175, Miscellaneous	52	1 0 8
(5) Acquisition of land for the improvement of the north supply channel, sanctioned under G.O., dated 13th October 1888, No. 706, Revenue	21	0 6 9
(6) Land made over to the Nilgiri Volunteer Corps for the Rifle Range under G.O., No. 689, Revenue, dated 27th September 1888	886	8 13 9
(7) Land acquired by the Public Works Department on payment of compensation	009	0 1 7
(8) Land occupied by the Public Works Department for the improvement and the safety of the Elk Hill cutting for which land was given in exchange—vide G.O., No. 676, Revenue, dated 21st September 1888	123	1 1 1
(9) Land taken up for the Ootacamund north water-supply channel	294	1 8 5
	4040	29 1 3

OTHER ITEMS.

Fasli 1299	12	73
„ 1298	6	33
	6	40

The following items make up the figures of fasli 1299:—

	Acres.	Assessment.
		RS. A. P.
(1) Exemption from assessment on the site occupied by the Kōtagiri hospital, sanctioned in G.O., dated 3rd April 1889, No. 259, Revenue	...	7 2 11
(2) Reduction of the rate of assessment on land originally granted to Mr. Money during settlement and subsequently transferred by him to Badagas in exchange for their lands sanctioned in G.O., dated 25th October 1889, No. 881, Revenue	...	35 3 8

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NILGIRI.

	Acres.	Assessment.
		RS. A. P.
(3) Land sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by the Postal department as the Pandalur Post Office is built thereon and which was transferred to poramboke in the village accounts...	12 14	30 5 7
	12 14	72 12 2

II. ADDITIONS—

Lands taken on durkhast—

Fasli 1299 ...	912	1,209
„ 1298 ...	1,338	1,718
	— 426	— 509

The decrease under area and assessment as compared with fasli 1298, occurs chiefly in respect of lands taken up under the Waste Land and Supplemental rules and is due to a corresponding decrease in the number of sales and in the area sold. There were no waste land sales at all in South-East Wynaad in the year under report, whereas in the previous year, 461 acres, assessed at Rs. 923, were sold. The following items make up the figures of fasli 1299 :—

	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
(1) Lands granted under durkhast rules in Masnigudi ...	347 77 324 7 9		
Lands granted under durkhast rules in South-East Wynaad ...	368 75 696 5 7		
	716 52 1,020 13 4		
(2) Lands taken up under Waste Land and Supplement rules ...	105 5	66 4 10	
(3) Land granted to the Murree Brewery Co., by the Military authorities at Wellington for the erection of liquor stores ...	48	1 14 9	
(4) Lands granted to the owners of Upper Devamalai estate under G.O., dated 12th March 1888, No. 206 ...	16 65	33 4 9	
(5) Land given as compensation to Mianji Sait and Co., for that taken up for the Burliyar toll-gate under G.O., dated 11th January 1888, No. 29, Revenue ...	76	1 8 4	
(6) Grant of land to Mr. Shubrick in exchange for that taken up for Forest reserve, sanctioned under G.O., dated 7th October 1887, No. 2, Revenue ...	12 50	25 0 0	
(7) Land granted to Messrs. Misquith and Sons, under G.O., dated 10th June 1889, No. 478 ...	01	0 0 8	
(8) Lands given as compensation with the sanction of Government for those taken up in cases numbered (3), (4), (5) and (6) under I, Deductions ...	60 21	59 11 3	
	912 18	1,208 9 11	

Other items—

	ACRES	RS.
Fasli 1299 ...	20,397	4,969
„ 1298 ...	...	2
	20,397	4,967

The increase in fasli 1299 is due to the introduction of the Revenue Settlement in Ouchterlony Valley by which a large extent of waste belonging to estates was charged with assessment at 6 pies per acre and included in the pattas of the planters, while in the previous years such waste was not assessed or included in any accounts whatever.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NILGIRI.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—A comparative abstract of cultivation excluding the area under second crop for faslis 1298 and 1299 is given below :—

		Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
Dry	...	64,218	63,284
Wet	...	6,066	5,981
		70,284	69,265

The foregoing shows a decrease of 1,019 acres in fasli 1299. This decrease occurs in the Coonoor division where, owing to the partial failure of the North-east monsoon, the extent under cultivation was less than it would otherwise have been.

10. WATER-RATE, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—Nil.

11. REMISSIONS.—Statement No. 4 furnishes details of remissions. Rs. 3,602 were remitted during fasli 1299 as compared with Rs. 6,785 in the previous year. The decrease amounting to Rs. 3,183, represents for the most part wet land remissions in South-East Wynaad where full assessment was imposed for fasli 1299, owing to expiry of the concession granted in respect of wet lands in G.O., dated 8th July 1887, No. 659, Revenue.

Item 4 (a).—Comprises the following items :—

	RS.
(1) Remission of assessment on waste land purchases ...	1,319
(2) Remission of assessment on Cinchon ^a cultivation ...	505
(3) Remission of assessment on waste lands granted as compensation for those taken up for public purposes up to dates on which possession was given ...	34
	1,858

Compared with the previous year, fasli 1299 shows a decrease of Rs. 348 under item 1 and of Rs. 188 under item 2, the former being due to fewer sales under the Waste Land rules, and the latter to the expiration of the period of remission allowed in previous years.

GRASS REMISSION.—This item also exhibits a decline of Rs. 26 which is due to lands on which remission was allowed, having been brought under cultivation in fasli 1299 and thus rendered liable to full assessment.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The demand under this head fell off from Rs. 5,668 in fasli 1298 to Rs. 4,747 in the year under report. The particulars of the demand are given in statement No. 5 and the variation between the figures of faslis 1298 and 1299 under each item are explained below :—

Item No. 6—

	RS.
Fasli 1299 ...	1,341
„ 1298 ...	878
	463

The following sums make up the demand under this head for fasli 1299.

	RS. A. P.
(1) Special assessment on land granted to Mr. C. B. Barclay under G.O., dated 1st July 1887, No. 626, Revenue ...	506 6 5
(2) Assessment on the durkhast grant to Mr. Butcher in Masnigudi for faslis 1297 and 1298, which was collected during fasli 1299 after survey and demarcation ...	454 10 8
(3) Sivajamah on unauthorized cultivations of Government waste on the plateau and in South-East Wynaad which cannot be assigned on patta or which the parties were unwilling to take up on patta ...	380 0 7
Total ...	1,341 1 8

The increase is accounted for chiefly by the fact that the assessment on a large durkhast grant in Masnigudi for faslis 1297 and 1298 was charged and collected during fasli 1299 after ascertaining the correct area of the grant by separate survey and demarcation. A patta was issued during the year and the assessment for back faslis amounting to Rs. 454-10-8 was credited to Land Revenue, Miscellaneous, of fasli 1299.

Item No. 9—

	RS.
Fasli 1299	165
" 1298	20
	145

The increase is due to prohibitory assessment imposed in several cases of encroachments on steam reserves and other poramboke which are of very frequent occurrence in some parts of this district.

Item No. 26.—The receipts under this head show an increase of Rs. 48 as compared with the figures of the previous year. The demand of fasli 1299 is composed of the two following items—

	RS.
(1) Recovery of excess travelling allowance drawn by the Revenue Inspector of Merkund under instructions from the Accountant-General conveyed in objection statement for February 1890	9
(2) Recoveries ordered by the Accountant-General in his official Memo. No. ACX-79-da., dated 3rd October 1889	53
	62

Item No. 33—

	RS.
Fasli 1299	1,841
" 1298	2,727
	886

As explained in paragraph 8 *supra*, the decrease in the area of lands sold under Waste Land rules accounts for the decline in sale-proceeds.

No. 39—Other items.—Detailed particulars of this head appear at the foot of statement No. 5. Receipts on account of Survey department which, from the only important item, exhibit a decrease of Rs. 586. The single surveyor employed was, as the Board is aware, unable to keep abreast of his work which furthermore he scamped and neglected to an extent which led to his dismissal for dishonesty and neglect. The other items of miscellaneous revenue call for no remarks.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE CURRENT.—The demand under ryotwar and miscellaneous for fasli 1299 was Rs. 1,37,274 against Rs. 1,31,858 in fasli 1298. The demand under the local cesses amounted to Rs. 15,067 in fasli 1299 and to Rs. 14,290 in fasli 1298. The settlement of the Ouchterlony Valley accounts for the increase in the demand under the above heads, and full explanations are furnished in paragraphs 8 and 12 above. The total demand under land revenue and cesses was Rs. 1,52,341. The total collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 1,42,979 or nearly 94 per cent. of the demand. The percentage of current collections in fasli 1298 was 83. The Gúdálár division may claim the chief credit for the improvement as its collections rose rapidly from 69 per cent. in 1298 to 92 in the year under report. The current balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 9,362 against Rs. 24,158 at the end of the previous year. Deducting subsequent collections up to

the end of August 1890, the balance under ryotwar and cesses amounts to Rs. 3,389. According to the demand, collection and balance statement for September last, which was submitted after the preparation of statement No. 7, the collections during that month on account of fasli 1299 amount to Rs. 1,171. This sum, if deducted from

	RS.	
Coonoor	291	the balance, left Rs. 2,218 to be recovered
Ootacamund	93	off 1st October 1890. Of this balance
Gúdálár	1,659	Rs. 163 has already been recommended
Sale-proceeds of waste lands	12	to the Board for remission. The remain-
Total	2,055	der, Rs. 2,055, is distributed among the

the monthly Treasury Accounts submitted to the Accountant-General and statement No. 7, appended to this report.

14. ARREARS.—The arrear demand under Land Revenue and Cesses amounted to Rs. 23,364, of which Rs. 23,544 were collected and Rs. 2,230 written off, within the fasli. Deducting collections and remissions up to August last, the balance on 1st September was Rs. 2,467, the fasliwar particulars of which are entered in statement No. 8. Of this sum, Rs. 1,189 has already been recommended as irrecoverable. Messrs. A. Wright and J. Ryan are responsible for the bulk of the amount (Rs. 1,237) entered as doubtful. As regards the arrears due by the former a special reference was made to the Board and on receipt of its order (*vide* Proceedings, dated 26th September 1890) Mr. Wright was asked to file a formal relinquishment which he has recently done. The arrears will be recommended for remission in the quarterly statement. Mr. Ryan claimed remission of Rs. 119, being assessment on land cultivated with cinchona. The claim will be settled and the account will be recommended for remission shortly. Steps have been taken for the recovery of the balance Rs. 42. The amount written off was sanctioned in the following orders:—

Written off within the fasli.	Land revenue.	Land cess.	Village cess.
(1) Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd July 1889, No. 459.	RS. A. P. 383 4 10	RS. A. P. 23 9 4	RS. A. P. 9 5 7
(2) Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 16th September 1889, No. 637.	89 5 6	5 10 1	5 0 6
(3) Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 21st November 1889, No. 814.	187 7 9	..	..
(4) Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 27th May 1890, No. 286.	1,449 9 10	44 5 10	32 8 10
Total ..	2,109 11 11	73 9 3	46 14 10

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Six thousand three hundred and three processes of all sorts were issued during the year against 9,221 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 2,918 in fasli 1299. The fact that the amount of outstanding arrears at the beginning of fasli 1299 were considerably below those of the previous year, coupled with the improved punctuality with which the Government dues were satisfied, accounts for the diminution in the number of processes issued. The total for the year is made up as follows:—

No. 1. Distrain orders	5,591
" 4. Notice of demand	495
" 5. Attachment notice	157
Nos. 3 and 7. Sale notice	60
Total	6,303

The number of distrain orders is large, but property was actually distrained in only 120 cases. In the previous year such cases of actual distrain amounted to 307.

The number of defaulters whose property, movable and immovable, was attached during the past two years, and the amount of arrears involved, are compared below :—

							Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.
Fasli	1299	...	...	...	...	...	764	8,314
"	1298	...	...	...	...	...	568	21,528
							+ 196	— 13,214

The number of defaulters has risen in fasli 1299, while the amount of arrears has diminished considerably. The natural inference from these figures is, that attachment had to be enforced in case of petty ryots, who owing small arrear balances had to pay small sums. As regards sale of property, real and personal, the property of 41 pattadars, valued at Rs. 14,047 was sold, Rs. 845 only being realised thereby. Comparison with the previous year shows a decrease of 26 in the number of defaulters and of Rs. 238 in the value realised. The decrease in the actual sale amounts is due to its having been found necessary to enforce fewer sales of personal property than in fasli 1298. The noticeable difference between the estimated value and the actual sale-proceeds occurs under immovable property which, under Board's Proceedings, dated 27th April 1887, No. 64, Land Revenue, is theoretically valued at 20 times the assessment.

In practise it is found that the sale-proceeds fall far below this valuation. Fifty-six acres of dry and 187 acres of wet lands were sold in fasli 1299 and purchased by Government for want of bidders. These areas relate to South-East Wynaad. In fasli 1298, the areas of dry and wet lands bought in by Government were, respectively, 141 and 18 acres. The particulars of private purchases of land sold for arrears for the two years are as follows :—

							EXTENT.		Value realised. RS.
							Dry.	Wet.	
Fasli	1299	...	...	...	...	...	96	13	582
"	1298	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	444

The particulars of sales for the three divisions are as follows :—

								ACS.
South-East Wynaad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272
Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352

16. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIALLY PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—All processes issued during the year were served by the village officials, no special establishment having been employed. Rupee 1 shown as receipts under this head in statement No. 5 was realised on account of arrears of income-tax and credited to Land Revenue, Miscellaneous.

17. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS Nos. 32, 36 AND 111.—None.

18. ADVANCES.—The total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli as per statement No. 11 was Rs. 1,575. Of this sum, Rs. 1,500 represented loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act, Rs. 75 being the balance of advances made in cases of distress. The whole amount was repayable within the year; but Rs. 325 alone were collected. In two cases of Rs. 1,000 due by Messrs. C. W. F. and S. Jennings and Rs. 250 due by Mr. L. Morgan, the time for repayment has been extended—*vide* remarks in statement No. 11. As regards interest on loans, Rs. 146-5-0 was due at the beginning of the year and Rs. 79-14-9 accrued during the year. Both these sums were recovered and credited during the year.

19. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—There was a balance of Rs. 432 due on account of costs at the beginning of the fasli, and the sum of Rs. 697-4-0 was further awarded during the year. The aggregate amount to be collected was thus Rs. 1,129-4-0, of which

Rs. 375 were recovered and credited during the year and Rs. 57 were written off. The balance left at the end of the fasli was Rs. 697-4-0, explanation for which is furnished in the statement.

20. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—No lands were acquired by public servants in this district during the year, hence statement No. 13 is blank. On receipt of Board's Proceedings, dated 27th January 1890, No. 48, Land Revenue, a statement in the form prescribed by the Board was obtained from all public servants employed in this district of lands held by them both in this and other districts and the information thus collected is posted in a register kept in this office.

21. RUINED TANKS.—*Nil*.

22. INTEREST.—The total demand under interest for the fasli was Rs. 845, of which Rs. 311 is the arrear balance and Rs. 534 the current demand. The collection during the year amounted to Rs. 210 and the remissions to Rs. 393. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli was Rs. 242, of which Rs. 230 relates to South-East Wynaad, and is due on arrears referred to in paragraph 14 above, which will shortly be recommended for remission.

23. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No transaction under this head in this district.

24. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—A statement of boundary marks in this district in the form prescribed by the Board in its Proceedings, dated 18th July 1890, No. 2906, Miscellaneous, is appended. There is no disguising the fact that the return is manifestly imperfect, as the Board's orders were received after the lapse of the year under report and no accounts affording the necessary information were ever maintained either in this office or in the taluks. For and from the current year a register has been ordered to be kept which will be posted up correctly after communication with the Survey department. The verification of the boundary marks set up at settlement is necessarily a work of some time and can only be gradually carried out, because the district and taluk officials are ignorant of their location in many cases as there was no formal transfer of charge by actual inspection before the Settlement Department left this district. As regards South-East Wynaad, the printed settlement registers, &c., are still awaited. A general circular was issued in December 1888 to Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors directing their attention to the necessity of examining boundary marks during their tours and inspection and as a consequence of such inspections it is a matter of constant occurrence for stones found missing to be replaced by the surveyor who is employed in this district.

25. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village accounts in this district were thoroughly scrutinized at the last jamabandi. The remarks made in case of each village or division are long and will be separately submitted.

26. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—A statement showing the disposal of applications for transfer of revenue registry is enclosed. The total number of applications received during the year was 294 and those pending disposal at the beginning of the fasli numbered 25. Out of a total of 319 applications, 252 were disposed of within the year, leaving 67 applications pending at the end of year. Fourteen of these were pending for more than a year and the remainder were mostly filed about the close of the year. Explanation for the large number of pending cases is furnished in the statement itself. Compared with last year the number of applications received through the Registration Department during fasli 1299 shows an increase of 11, while those filed before Revenue officers exhibits a slight decrease of 2. The above results indicate that the transfer rules are convenient and offer facilities to the ryots.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—There is no Assistant Collector in this district. As stated in the report for last fasli, the correspondence between the Deputy Tahsildar of Gudalur and the Head Assistant Collector is conducted in English for the principal reason that more than one vernacular is used in South-East Wynaad. As the Deputy Tahsildars for some time past have been well acquainted with English, correspondence has been carried on in that language for some years for facility of business. Petitions and other documents received in vernacular are invariably read out instead of being translated and orders passed on them by the Head Assistant Collector.

28. RESULT OF TEST OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—A census of cattle in the district was taken on the 26th October 1889 and following days and the results recorded by the karnams showed, on verification by the Revenue Inspectors and Deputy Tahsildars, much improvement in point of accuracy as compared with the figures for the previous year. The Deputy Tahsildars also displayed far keener interest in the work and the average percentage of entries tested by them varied from 9 to 15. The cattle census for fasli 1299 on the plateau, especially in Coonoor division, was not as satisfactory as might be expected, the percentage of mistakes found on verification of the karnams entries being serious, in fact in one or two villages the percentage of errors reached 76 per cent. Various causes were assigned by the Deputy Tahsildars for this unsatisfactory result, the chief among them being as follows:—

(1) That at the time of the census the cattle in many villages on the plateau were sent down the slopes for grazing purposes.

(2) That in such cases, the number of cattle had to be entered from information furnished by the owners which, in many cases, differed from that furnished to the testing officers.

(3) That in consideration of the number of hamlets attached to each village in this district and their distances from one another, the time allowed for taking the census was insufficient. Recognizing that the cattle enumeration is attended with many practical difficulties, I have called on the Deputy Tahsildars to report the best time for beginning the census every year and will then, if necessary, ask the Board to modify existing orders so far as they relate to this district. A statement showing the verification of karnams' figures by the Revenue Inspectors and Deputy Tahsildars is enclosed.

NILGIRIS,
5th November 1890.

(Signed) C. F. MacCARTIE,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF.

SALEM.

No. 2831.

I HAVE the honor to submit the jamabandi report for fasli 1299 (1889-90) with the prescribed statements:*

*Accounts submitted with letter, dated 19th December 1890, No. 2754—
Accounts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4 (a), 10, 11, 14.
Rent-roll.
Land cess statement A.
Statement giving particulars of other items in account No. 3 (a), statement of patta transfer applications received and disposed of.
Accounts herewith submitted.
Accounts Nos. 5, 6, with enclosures 8-A and 8-B.
Demand, collection and balance of costs awarded in civil suits.
Statement of lands newly acquired by public servants.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was, on the whole, favorable for agricultural operations. The average rainfall of the district for the six years ending with fasli 1285 (1875-76) was 35.30 inches, of which 23.04 belong to the south-west and 12.26 to the north-east monsoon. During the year under report, the total fall was 36.48 inches (which is above the average) distributed into 25.82 under the early and 10.66 under the later monsoon. Of the rainfall under the later monsoon 7.18 inches were in October and 3.83 inches in December; in the other months it was almost nil. The result was

that the early crops yielded a good outturn, while the later dry crops suffered to some extent. All the tanks received more or less a good supply.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The early crops, both dry and wet, yielded about the average in all the taluks, but, owing to the deficient rains of the north-east monsoon, the later dry crops yielded a poor outturn. On the whole the dry crops may be said to have yielded about 8 to 12 annas and the wet about 12 annas.

4. PRICES.—The prices of the principal food-grains are compared below:—

				PRICE PER GARCE.		
				Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
				RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy	1st sort	..	..	158	176	+ 18
	2nd "	..	..	143	157	+ 14
Cholum	..	..	..	183	178	- 5
Cumbu	..	..	..	165	160	- 5
Ragi	..	..	..	139	319	..
Horse-gram	..	..	..	177	224	+ 47
Varagu	..	..	..	126	147	+ 21

2. SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

The rise in the prices of paddy, horse-grain and varagu was due to greater demand from out stations.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these estates and the peshkash payable on them are compared below:—

Years.						Number of estates.	Peshkash.		
							RS.	A.	P.
1298	...	...	...	...	...	174	4,50,818	6	9
1299	...	...	...	...	...	175	4,50,809	11	11

The increase of one in the number of estates was due to the sub-division of the Hilagam mitta into two (Board's Proceedings, dated 5th March 1888, No. 212 L.R.). The decrease of Rs. 8-10-10 in the peshkash was due to the causes particularized in the enclosure to statement No. 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these villages was 179 as in the previous year. The quit-rent was Rs. 42,441-5-10 against Rs. 42,329-10-6 in the previous year. The cause of the increase is explained in the enclosure to statement No. 6.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwar villages was 2,807 as in the previous year.

The number of pattas issued was 188,345 against 184,034 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the increase in the holdings.

8. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—The extent of the ryots' holdings was 1,238,750 acres, assessed at Rs. 17,92,867, against 1,214,855 acres, assessed at Rs. 17,69,882, in the preceding year, showing an increase of 23,895 acres in extent and of Rs. 22,985 in assessment as shown below:—

Particulars.	Extent.	Assessment.
Additions.	ACS.	RS.
(1) Increase due to more lands having been taken up than were given up	26,056	25,652
(2) Inams reverted to Government	18	98
Total	26,074	25,750
Deductions.		
(1) Lands sold for arrears and bought in by Government	1,865	2,456
(2) Lands taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	54	63
(3) Lands transferred from wet to dry and vice versa	260	65
(4) Other items	260	181
Total	2,179	2,765
Net	23,895	22,985

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—Out of the total occupied area of 1,238,750 acres, 1,116,259 (90-11 per cent.) were cultivated against 1,101,855 acres in the previous year, and the remainder 122,491 acres (9-89 per cent.) were left waste. The increase was due to favorable season. The talukwar percentage of cultivation under wet and dry is compared below:—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

3

Taluk.	PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATION TO HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1298.		PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATION TO HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1299.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
Salem	ACS. 94-18	ACS. 85-09	ACS. 94-58	ACS. 94-33
Atár	94-45	98-30	93-68	97-30
Námakal	82-86	94-89	85-86	96-17
Tiruchengód	95-17	74-56	96-05	87-98
Dharmapuri	94-75	86-42	94-02	90-46
Krishnagiri	91-02	88-03	86-56	88-88
Hosúr	74-34	66-85	65-43	85-45
Tirupatúr	94-25	96-90	92-33	95-09
Uttankarai	92-00	82-54	85-20	75-71
Total	91-03	86-88	90-01	91-19

Of the total extent left waste, 8,568 acres (6-99 per cent.) were wet and the remaining 113,923 acres (93-01 per cent.) were dry.

Of the wet waste amounting to 10-56 per cent. of the occupied area, remissions were granted on 905 acres (0-93 per cent.).

Dry waste amounted to 9-98 per cent. and was charged.

10. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—Water-rate amounting to Rs. 15,901 was charged on 4,919 acres against Rs. 13,996 on 4,117 acres in the previous year. The increase was due to greater rainfall.

11. The total assessment of ryotwar holdings including water-rate thus amounted to Rs. 18,08,768.

12. REMISSIONS.—Of the total ryotwar demand, remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 1,89,441 (10-47 per cent.) under the following heads:—

1. Occasional remissions.
2. Fixed remissions.
3. Beriz deductions.

13. OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—The remissions amounted to Rs. 11,853 against Rs. 54,644 in the previous year as shown below:—

Particulars.	Fasli 1298.		Fasli 1299.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remissions on account of land left waste	28,982	4,396		
2. Do. for withered crops or loss of produce	23,737	5,003		
3. Remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment on lands cultivated with dry crops owing to failure of water-supply	1,925	2,454		
Total	54,644	11,853		

The talukwar particulars are given below:—

Taluk.	REMISSIONS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND LEFT WASTE.		REMISSIONS ON ACCOUNT OF WITHERED CROPS OR LOSS OF PRODUCE.		TIRVAJASTI OR REMISSION ON LAND UNDER IRRIGATION SOURCES OUT OF ORDER.		TOTAL.	
	1298.	1299.	1298.	1299.	1298.	1299.	1298.	1299.
Salem	RS. 7,881	RS. 962	RS. 11,313	RS. 3,964	RS. 27	RS. 27	RS. 19,194	RS. 4,953
Atár	656	208	656	196	680	680	656	984
Námakal	531	46	10	111	1,887	1,070	2,428	1,227
Tiruchengód	10,606	1,011	9,663	154	416	20,269	1,581	1,581
Dharmapuri	1,082	817	686	33	298	1,806	1,148	1,148
Krishnagiri	705	243	254	130	54	959	427	427
Hosúr	6,646	1,079	541	132	9	7,187	1,220	1,220
Tirupatúr	1,531	30	8	199	8	8	229	229
Uttankarai			606	84		2,137	84	84
Total	28,982	4,396	23,737	5,003	1,925	2,454	54,644	11,853

No remission on dry land was granted in the year under report. The great decrease under "remissions on account of lands left waste" and "remissions on account of withered crops or loss of produce" was due to the abundant rainfall of the south-west monsoon and to the general sufficiency of water-supply in irrigation sources thereby. It was also due to a more careful adherence to the remission rules than has heretofore prevailed in this district. The increase under "remissions on lands under irrigation sources out of order" is only nominal and is due to more correct classification. The sum of Rs. 1,070 appearing against Námakal represents the remissions granted on lands under the Serukkalai tank. The question of converting the ayacut lands to dry is held in abeyance pending investigation of the scheme proposed by the ryots of having a low weir across the rocky bed of the Tirumani Muttar river (Board's Proceedings, dated 4th June 1890, Mis. No. 2231).

14. FIXED REMISSIONS.—The fixed remissions consist of the following items:—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift ...	438	553
(2) Cowle remissions on account of heaviness of assessment ...	6	6
(3) Progressive cowle remissions for the clearance of prickly-pear ...	197	207
(4) Increment remissions in the newly-settled villages of the Kettianaballi division of the Hanumanthapuram mitta purchased by Government ...	38	27
(5) Cowle remissions in the Bommidi division of the Kada-thur mitta purchased by Government ...	139	139
(6) Remissions granted under the tope rules ...	...	10
Total ...	818	942

Item No. 1.—The increase follows the increase under water-rate (para. 10 *supra*).

Item No. 2.—The sum of Rs. 6 entered against this head relates to two lands in two unsettled villages in the taluks of Salem and Krishnagiri, the paimash assessment of which was reduced long ago by the above sum owing to the unhealthiness of the locality.

Item No. 6.—This represents the assessment of the lands granted to the Rev. J. Thyron, a Roman Catholic priest, for a public tope, with the sanction of the Board, in its Proceedings, dated 21st April 1873, Mis. No. 2372. The extent and assessment of the lands were hitherto omitted to be included under occupation. The omission was noticed by me at the jamabandi of the Dharmapuri taluk and I directed that the land with its assessment should be included under occupation and the assessment shown under "fixed remissions," which has accordingly been done.

15. BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.—The items included under this head are given below:—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Government contribution towards the salaries of village servants ...	1,10,000	1,10,000
(2) Allowances to religious institutions ...	55,187	54,933
(3) Share of receipts from Thriswekam inam villages.	11,429	11,492
(4) Dasabandam shares ...	196	196
(5) Pay of the village establishment of the Deva-saudram inam village ...	25	25
Total ...	1,76,837	1,76,646

Item No. 2.—The decrease was due to a sum of Rs. 253-13-5 left undrawn in the Uttankarai taluk.

Item No. 3.—The increase was due to the increase in the revenue of the villages.

16. NET LAND REVENUE—RYOTWAR.—Excluding the remissions and deductions above referred to, the net ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 16,19,327 or Rs. 67,748 more than in fasli 1298 (1888-89). The increase was chiefly due to remissions saved and to increase under holdings and water-rate consequent on the favorable character of the season and to a more careful working of the remission rules.

17. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rupees 1,06,635 against Rs. 1,06,066 or Rs. 569 more than in fasli 1298 (1888-89) as detailed below:—

Items.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams (personal and service) ...	24,700	26,112	+ 1,412
2. Tax on trees on unassessed waste lands and rent of palmyra and fruit trees, gardens and topes ...	22,022	17,824	- 4,198
3. Revenue from rented and hill villages ...	39,919	40,497	+ 578
4. Assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in the jamabandi ...	8,638	8,672	+ 34
5. Revenue from cultivation of poramboke lands ...	2,785	6,591	+ 3,806
6. Commission on private estates under Government management ...	1,778	524	- 1,254
7. Excess collections ...	3	...	- 3
8. Charge for water supplied to zemindari and inam lands ...	1,595	411	- 1,184
9. Process service fees ...	1,408	1,109	- 299
10. Sale-proceeds of waste lands ...	...	...	...
11. Other miscellaneous items detailed in statement No. 5 ...	3,218	4,895	+ 1,677
Total ..	1,06,066	1,06,635	+ 569

Item No. 1.—The increase was principally due to the transfer to this head of Rs. 1,409, being the water-tax on minor inams which was wrongly included in previous years under item No. 8, "charge for water supplied to zemindari and inam lands"—Board's Proceedings, dated 29th March 1889, No. 157.

Item No. 2.—The decrease was chiefly due to the transfer to "forests" of Rs. 3,136 erroneously credited in the previous year to "land revenue."

Item No. 3.—The increase was chiefly due to the increase in cultivation of 192 acres and to the increased revenue from trees.

Item No. 4.—The talukwar particulars of the amount shown against this item are given below:—

Taluks.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase or decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Salem ..	RS. 3,475	RS. 4,101	+ 626	The entry in column 3 is said to represent the assessment of lands, the value of the trees on which was not paid within the year, and of lands, purchased by Government at revenue sales, cultivated by private parties without permission.
Atúr ..	1,762	1,611	- 151	The entry in column 3 is said to represent the assessment of lands, the value of the trees on which was not paid within the year, and of lands for the assignment of which A memos. were not received in time from the karnams.
Námakal ..	1,499	595	- 904	The entry in column 3 is said to represent chiefly the assessment of lands, the assignment of which was refused as the cultivators did not consent to pay the value of the trees or failed to supply demarcation stones and to put up field banks in cases involving sub-division of survey fields.
Tiruchengód ..	356	1,189	+ 833	
Dharmapuri ..	191	172	- 19	
Krishnagiri ..	239	293	+ 54	
Hosúr ..	194	135	- 59	
Tirupatúr ..	62	118	+ 56	
Uttankarai ..	860	468	- 402	
Total ..	8,638	8,672	+ 34	

The large sums appearing against Salem, Atúr and Tiruchengód point no doubt to inadequate supervision on the part of the Tahsildars over the karnams and Revenue Inspectors with the result that the disposal of a large number of cases had apparently

been put off till the jamabandi. I have since issued stringent instructions in regard to the prompt disposal of such cases and as to the way in which any case that may come up for the Jamabandi officer's orders should be disposed of. I have also requested the Jamabandi officers to examine carefully the village No. 2-A statement at the jamabandi and note in their jamabandi reports any undisposed of cases brought to the statement which might have been disposed of already, with the explanations of the officers concerned for the delay, and hope to show much better results in my next report.

Item No. 5.—The increase under this head occurs chiefly in the Salem (Rs. 2,000) and Namakal (Rs. 1,981) taluks, where, owing to the persistent neglect of the occupiers to quit the lands notwithstanding notices given, heavy penal assessments had to be imposed.

Item No. 6.—The decrease was due to the payment in fasli 1298 by the Shulagiri estate of the arrears of previous years and to the Yelagiri estate not having paid in the year under report the commission due for fasli 1298.

Item No. 8.—The decrease was due to the transfer to item No. 1 of water-tax on minor inams in accordance with Board's Proceedings, dated 29th March 1889, No. 157.

Item No. 9.—The decrease was chiefly due to a larger number * of processes having been served by village officers for which no fees were leviable.

Item No. 11.—Some of the more important items included under this head are—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	RS.
* Number served by village officers ...	127,046	209,307	
Number served by special-paid agency ...	8,702	9,718	
1. Sale proceeds of lands under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 110 ...			2,496
2. Amount forfeited by a purchaser of a mita owing to his failure to complete the payment of the purchase money within the prescribed time ...			750

18. The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rupees 22,19,213 against Rs. 21,50,792 in fasli 1298 (1888-89). The increase of Rupees 68,421 or 3.14 per cent. was mainly under "ryotwar and miscellaneous" as shown below:—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	RS.	RS.
Permanently settled ...	4,50,818	4,50,810
Shrotriem jodi ...	42,329	42,441
Ryotwar and miscellaneous ...	16,57,645	17,25,962
Total ...	21,50,792	22,19,213

19. CESSSES.—The current demand is compared below with that of the previous year:—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	RS.	RS.
1. Cess in zemindaris ...	38,406	39,506
2. Do. in inam villages ...	10,509	11,061
3. Cesses in ryotwari villages ...	2,45,888	2,49,083
Total ...	2,94,803	2,99,650

The increase of Rs. 1,652 under the first two heads was chiefly due to the fact that during the year under report the lists of lands submitted by the mittadars and the inamdars were under my orders then and there forwarded to the Revenue Inspectors concerned for scrutiny after careful personal inspection of the lands, &c. This resulted in bringing to light several water-rate cases and cases of lands under

occupation omitted to be brought on to the lists. Several cases in which the assessments paid by the tenants were greater than those entered in the lists were also met with. Again the lists, when received in this office, duly checked and corrected where necessary by the Revenue Inspectors, were very closely scrutinized with the result that several references had to be made to the Tahsildars; and the cess was charged in strict accordance with the Act and the instructions of the Board in its marginally-noted Proceedings.

Board's Proceedings, dated 12th March 1873, Mis. No. 1450, communicating G.O., dated 5th March 1873, No. 258, Revenue Department.

Board's Proceedings, dated 6th September 1881, No. 1867.

Board's Proceedings, dated 18th August 1879, No. 2392.

Board's Proceedings, dated 12th May 1884, No. 1607.

The increase under cesses in ryotwar villages follows the increase in the land revenue demand.

20. The total current demand, land revenue and cesses, amounted to Rs. 25,18,863. The collections amounted to Rs. 24,70,546 or 98.09 per cent. of the demand against 97.3 per cent. in the preceding year. The increase in the percentage of collections was due to the stringent measures adopted and to more careful supervision of the demand, collection and balance statements by means of monthly reviews from this office. The current balance at the end of the year was Rs. 48,317 or 1.91 per cent. of the demand.

21. ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 98,408. The collections amounted to Rs. 74,166 and remissions to Rs. 3,072. The arrear balance at the end of the year was Rs. 21,170.

22. TOTAL, CURRENT AND ARREARS.—Statement No. 7 shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses under current and arrears up to the end of June 1890. The total demand amounted to Rs. 26,17,271, of which Rs. 25,44,712 or 97.23 per cent. were collected and Rs. 3,072 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 69,487, particulars of which less subsequent collections will be reported shortly as soon as the revised demand, collection and balance statements for the months of from July to November inclusive have been compiled which will not be before a fortnight as the statements from Krishnagiri have not yet been received at all and those from Tiruchengod have been returned for correction and for further information.

23. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Statement No. 8-A gives particulars regarding the number of the several kinds of processes issued for the realization of the arrears of revenue, the extent of property sold, amount realized, &c. Before proceeding to review these figures I would observe that, except from the figures relating to the number of defaulters whose property was actually sold and the extent of land sold, no inference or deductions can be drawn from these figures. The system prevailing in this district is known as the "bakki putti" system, i.e., the karnam on a given date draws up a list from No. 16 of every individual against whom there is any arrear, even if 1 or 2 pies or annas, from whatever cause. This is sent to the taluk where a heading is gummed on the top and the Tahsildar signs at the bottom and the list is returned to the village munsif, who in nine cases out of ten sends the toti or other menial servants round with it to collect the money. In some years, in some taluks, in compiling the returns (for process registers there are really none) each such list is taken in our demand and sometimes every name in it is taken. It is also impossible to guess how many of these lists are omitted from the register. It is, I submit, only necessary to state these facts to establish at once that the figures relating to the No. 1 demand issued are wholly misleading and that even if they are accurate they would measure not the difficulty in collecting the revenue, but simply the laziness of the village officers in collecting it and of the taluk officials in revising their work. I have already brought this matter to the Board's notice in my letter No. 1029, dated 12th May 1890, but have not received any orders in the matter as yet. Though the figures relating to processes Nos. 3 and 5 and 7 may perhaps be more accurate, any increase in their numbers means only a little more activity in supervising and pressing collection on the part of the Tahsildar. I would point out that, unless the way in which these figures are arrived at be taken into account, it may give rise

to dangerous misconception. Should it be pointed out that, while the number of patts in the district is 188,345; 213,043 coercive processes were issued. The following abstract compares the particulars of the year under report with those of the previous year:—

Fasli.	NUMBER OF PROCESSES ISSUED.				Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold.	Extent of land sold.	AMOUNT REALIZED BY THE SALE OF		
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Total.			Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
1298	130,608	4,768	972	135,748	681	5,747	22,299	280	22,579
1299	213,043	3,396	2,586	219,025	545	2,096	2,250	1,921	4,171

The number of demand notices issued was in excess of that issued in fasli 1298 by 83,035. The increase occurs chiefly in Salem (68,772), Tiruchengód (7,909), and Krishnagiri (12,445). The large increase in the Salem taluk was due to the fact that during the year under report a system was introduced under the Personal Assistant Deputy Collector's orders, under which the Tahsildars' and the Deputy Tahsildars' divisions were each divided into three circles and the Tahsildars and the Deputy Tahsildars were each required to encamp on the evening of the 10th and on the 11th and 12th at the centre of each of the three circles, respectively, meet the officers of the villages (which are prescribed) around each centre, examine the village accounts Nos. 13, 16 and 17 and issue demands. The increase in Tiruchengód was due to the more prompt issue of demands. The increase in Krishnagiri was due to the fact that in cases where a number of defaulters was included in one demand each such demand was taken to be a single process only in fasli 1298, while the number of defaulters so included was taken to represent the number of processes issued in the year under report. There was a decrease of 8,697 processes in the Atúr taluk which was perhaps due to greater pressure brought to bear upon the village officers in collecting the kists.

In 209,647 or 98.41 per cent. (against 92.25 per cent. in the preceding year) of the cases in which demand notices were issued, the arrears were paid on presentation of the demand and it was only in 3,396 or 1.59 per cent. (against 3.51 per cent. in the preceding year) of the cases that distraint or attachment notices had to be issued.

Sale notices had to be issued in 2,586 or 1.21 per cent. (against .72 per cent. in the preceding year) of the cases. The increase occurs in all the taluks except Atúr, that in Salem and Uttankarai being very large.

The following statement gives talukwar particulars of the amount of arrears for which property was attached and the arrears for the recovery of which it was eventually found necessary to sell the defaulters' property:—

Taluk.	Amount of arrears for which property was attached.	Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.
	1	2	3
Salem	Rs. 16,395	Rs. 884	5.39
Atúr	582	357	61.34
Námakal	38,906	36,050	92.66
Tiruchengód	6,055	1,544	25.50
Dharmapuri	1,586	203	12.80
Krishnagiri	998	695	69.64
Hosúr	703	74	10.52
Tirupatúr	85	85	100
Uttankarai	4,292	157	3.66
Total	69,602	40,049	57.53

Leaving out the Námakal taluk in which the arrears for which property was attached and sold was exceptionally high owing chiefly to the revival of the arrears adjusted from the sale-proceeds of the Shendamangalam mitta consequent on the cancellation of the sale of that mitta, more than 86 per cent. of the arrears for which property was attached was recovered without recourse to the sale of property. The amount of arrears for which property was attached was large in Salem and Uttankarai, but the percentages of arrears for which property was actually sold in these taluks were only 5.39 and 3.66, respectively.

The total extent of lands sold was 2,096 acres against 5,747 acres sold in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the fact that the preceding year's figure includes portions of the Singalandapuram and Belukurichi mittas sold for arrears of peshkash. Of the extent of lands sold, 1,486 acres or 70.89 per cent. against 37.9 per cent. in the preceding year were purchased on behalf of Government for a nominal sum of Rs. 40 and the remainder, 610 acres, by private individuals for Rs. 2,170.

From the above it will be seen that the extent to which coercion in the strict sense of the term was actually resorted to was less than in the previous year, but I think that the issue of processes was freely resorted to especially in the taluks of Salem and Tiruchengód, and that this is unnecessary with village officers working properly and under control. The matter would be soon put on a proper basis if the Board would pass orders on the Standing Order submitted to it with letter, dated 12th May 1890, No. 1029.

24. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES, &c.—Enclosure B to statement No. 8 shows the number of coercive processes served by the ordinary village agency and that served by the special-paid establishments; 95.56 per cent. of the processes were served by the village agency against 93.58 per cent. in fasli 1298 and 89.45 in the preceding year. Particulars of the processes served by the special-paid establishment are given below with the receipts and charges under process fees:—

Taluk.	PROCESSES ISSUED IN		FEES REALIZED IN		CHARGES INCURRED IN	
	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
Salem	471	4,293	Rs. 67	Rs. 251	Rs. 300	Rs. 288
Atúr	2,241	1,374	428	258	268	284
Námakal	2,929	1,090	301	208	294	226
Tiruchengód	872	885	173	145	135	120
Dharmapuri	1,307	750	246	73	144	144
Krishnagiri	447	769	87	75	123	125
Hosúr	225	246	65	54	156	126
Tirupatúr	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttankarai	210	311	51	47	178	130
Total	8,702	9,718	1,408	1,109	1,598	1,443

The large increase in the number of processes issued in the Salem taluk was due to the causes already explained.

The Tahsildars of Tiruchengód, Krishnagiri, Hosúr and Uttankarai have been called on to explain how there was a decrease in the amount of process fees in spite of an increase in the number of processes served by the special-paid agency and their explanations will be communicated to the Board if necessary.

25. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Acres 26.29, assessed at Rs. 88, were sold for Rs. 1,561 under Standing Order No. 30. No land was sold under Standing Order No. 34. Under Standing Order No. 110, 326.1 acres, assessed at Rs. 509-13-0, were sold for Rs. 935-7-0.

26. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 14,981. Adding to this Rs. 31,295 advanced during the year against Rs. 7,705 in the previous year, the total was Rs. 46,276, of which Rs. 3,173 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 43,103 which represent the amount of the instalments that did not fall due within the year.

The interest amounted to Rs. 894, of which Rs. 884 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 10 which has since been collected.

27. ADVANCES UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 21,452. Adding to this Rs. 9,820 advanced during the year against Rs. 11,832 in the previous year, the total was Rs. 31,272, of which Rs. 14,866 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,406, made up of—

							RS.
(1)	Instalments overdue	...	...	...	...	...	567
(2)	Do. not yet due	...	...	...	...	...	15,839

The interest, including the balance of Rs. 77 at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,513, of which Rs. 1,472 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 41.

A monthly review of the transactions under the above two Acts is issued to Tahsildars.

28. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government including the balance of Rs. 73-5-2 at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 163-15-2, of which Rs. 129-6-2 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 34-9-0. Of this amount I recommend for remission Rs. 24-0-9, being the costs due by the defendant in appeal suit No. 157 of 1888 on the file of the Salem Sub-Judge's court, who is reported to be a pauper; the costs in the original suit were written off with the sanction of Government in G.O., dated 20th December 1888, No. 879; As. 10-3 have since been collected; and for the recovery of the remaining Rs. 9-14-0 the decrees are under execution.

29. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Twenty-six acres of inam lands, assessed at Rs. 45 and bearing a quit-rent of Rs. 44-13-0, was acquired by a public servant.

30. RUINED TANKS.—No tank was made over during the year for private enterprise.

31. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The total demand, current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 12,715, of which Rs. 6,516 were collected and Rs. 145 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,054. Of this amount Rs. 117 have been recommended for remission in the statement for the quarter ending 30th September 1890; Rs. 5,884 are due on arrears of peshkash revived by the cancelment of the sale of the Shendamangalam mitta and the mittas concerned have been proceeded against; and for the recovery of the remaining Rs. 53 steps have been taken.

32. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No application was received.

33. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The statement called for in Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128, will be submitted as soon as the reports still due from the Salem, Namakal and Uttankarai taluks have been received.

34. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—During the year under report the village accounts were subjected to the most searching scrutiny at the time of the jamabandi. In previous years the village accounts of one village only of each taraf, consisting of from 2 to 16 villages, were checked at the jamabandi, whereas during the year under report the accounts of each village were examined. The accounts kept in the unsurveyed villages were found to be by no means satisfactory.

I have addressed the Board in my letter, dated 17th November 1890, Reference on No. 3086-B. and G.,* regarding the urgent necessity for a survey of these villages.

* Board's Reference, dated 6th December 1890, on Gl. Regr. No. 6073 of 1890.

Under paragraph 4 of the instructions appended to the village manual, the permanent register A and its enclosure should continue in the old manual form in regard to unsurveyed villages. It was found that no permanent registers had been kept for these villages and Tahsildars have been directed to take steps at once to have them prepared from the paimash numberwar chittas and kept ready for the ensuing jamabandi. The karnams generally seem to have understood the manual.

The taluk accounts in the taluks of Atur, Namakal and Tiruchengód were examined. The results were on the whole satisfactory except in Tiruchengód. Two of the gumastahs of this taluk have been transferred and in their stead two efficient English-knowing men have been appointed.

Copies (will follow) of the reports of the Divisional officers and of my reviews, showing the examination of the village and taluk accounts in each taluk, are submitted.

35. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—The number of applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration officers and pending at the beginning of the year was 139 and that received during the year was 3,000, making a total of 3,139 applications. Of these, 2,986 were disposed of, leaving 153 or 4.87 per cent. pending disposal at the end of the year against 4.78 in the previous year. All the pending cases are reported to have been since disposed of.

The number of applications received through the Registration officers is shown below as compared with that presented direct to Revenue officers:—

	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
Applications presented through the Registration Department	139	3,000	3,139	2,986	153	4.87
Applications presented directly to Revenue officers	18	3,430	3,448	3,225	223	6.41

Compared with the previous year the number of applications received through the Registration Department shows increase, and from this it is clear that the facility afforded by Government is finding favor with the people. A monthly progress report of the receipt and disposal of pattas transfer applications is received from the taluks and carefully reviewed in this office. There were no cases in which the provisions of paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20 were put in force.

36. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Assistant and the Head Assistant Collectors did their vernacular work according to the instructions laid down in paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, dated 18th November 1886, No. 2498.

37. I regret the delay in the submission of the report which was unavoidable. Owing to the necessity for a very narrow and complete scrutiny of the accounts the settlement was much delayed, that of the last taluk having been completed by the General Charge Deputy Collector only on the 8th August. The result was that the jamabandi accounts from the taluks were received nearly two months late. Again it was my desire that before submitting the report I should satisfy myself that the village and taluk accounts agreed. The Government has, in its Order, dated 6th September 1889, No. 759, Revenue, directed that the reconciliation of the two sets of accounts should be effected at the jamabandi. Practically this was found to be impossible for the following reasons:—

(1) The demand is not complete before the fasli as there may be items accruing after the jamabandi.

(2) The collections till the end of the month preceding that in which the jamabandi is conducted only can be checked at the jamabandi, the collections in the remaining months of the fasli being left unchecked with the result that there is no guarantee that the figures reported in the annual jamabandi reports are correct.

(3) Excess collections, which are a very fruitful source of confusion in the accounts, are very often included under collections proper, and they cannot be traced until after the demand is settled at the close of the fasli. This matter I hope to go more fully into when reporting on the working of the manuals. In consequence, and observing various discrepancies between the village and taluk accounts when reviewing the monthly demand, collection and balance statements, I introduced the system of

closing accounts approved by the Board in its Proceedings, dated 1st July 1887, No. 294, as the only right and systematic way of reconciling the accounts. The reconciliation was completed only on the 24th December. It would have been completed a month earlier but for the fact that the accounts of two villages of the Krishnagiri taluk had been filed in certain cases before the Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate and the Sessions Court and there was delay in getting them.

SALEM,
31st December 1890.

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH CANARA.

I HAVE the honor to submit my jamabandi report for fasli 1299 (1889-90), accompanied by the prescribed statements. The report deals with those points only which are specified in paragraph 4 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd August 1889, No. 580 (Land Revenue), and the orders quoted below in treating of points to which they refer.

2. (1). SEASON AND RAINFALL—(2). CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF THE CROPS.—The fall of rain amounted during the year to 169·23 inches against 147·37 in the previous year and against 143·60, the average of the six years preceding the famine year (1875-76), and was so timely, copious and well distributed that on the whole it rendered the season an exceptionally propitious one for cultivation.

3. (3). PRICES.—The prices of the several food-grains for the fasli under report are compared in the subjoined statement with those of the previous year as well as with the average for the five years preceding fasli 1298 :—

Grains.	Average price for five years from fasli 1293 to 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase or decrease as compared with the average.	Increase or decrease in fasli 1299 as compared with fasli 1298.
Paddy, 1st sort, per garce	168	170	179	+ 11	+ 9
„ 2nd „ „	155	159	169	+ 14	+ 10
Rice, 1st sort, per garce	371	361	404	+ 33	+ 43
„ 2nd „ „	324	335	366	+ 42	+ 31
Ragi, per garce	202	191	203	+ 1	+ 12
Horse-gram, per garce	269	275	346	+ 77	+ 71

The above comparison discloses a rise in the price of all the articles. The increase observable in the case of rice and paddy, which are the staple products of the district, was almost entirely limited to the period preceding the harvesting and bringing into the market of the first crop of the fasli; and appears to have been due to a deficiency in the stock of grain in the district, resulting from the larger exports and poorer outturn of the previous year. The former was the result of scarcity elsewhere, and the latter of scanty rainfall. The variations in the price of other articles were chiefly caused by the enhanced price of rice and paddy above referred to as their price influences the prices of other articles in the district.

4. (4). PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE.

5. (5). WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—In this district there are neither permanently-settled estates nor whole inam villages.

6. (6). RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—As in the previous fasli, the number of villages in the district was 1,284. The number of pattas issued in fasli 1299 increased, however, by 463 as shown below :—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH CANARA.

Number at the beginning of fasli 1299	44,128
Deduct—	
Number representing wargs transferred to Banjar (waste) during fasli 1299	39
Balance	44,089
Add—	
Pattas issued for wargs both new and Banjar (waste) taken up for cultivation in fasli 1299	502
Total	44,591
Difference (increase)	463

The increase is due to the steady extension of cultivation in the district.

7. (7). OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—The district has not been surveyed. Roughly estimated, the extent of ryots' holdings amounted during the fasli to 409,717 acres with an assessment of Rs. 13,79,340 against acres 408,443, assessed at Rs. 13,77,252, the increase of acres 1,274 being the extent of the land newly taken up in fasli 1299 for cultivation. The average rate of assessment per acre differed little in the two years, being Rs. 3-5-10 in fasli 1299 against Rs. 3-5-11 in fasli 1298. The subjoined statement shows the assessment in the beginning of the two faslis and the deductions and additions made in the course of the year.

Items.	Fasli 1298. RS.	Fasli 1299. RS.
Assessment on ryots' holding at the beginning of the fasli	13,75,177	13,77,252
<i>Deduct.</i>		
1. Assessment on lands resigned by holders	593	681
2. Assessment on lands bought in by Government for want of bidders at sales for arrears of revenue	177	246
3. Assessment on lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals— <i>vide</i> item 9 <i>infra</i>	251	64
4. Assessment on lands taken up for public purpose	6	1
5. Assessment on the site of a building on a Banjar warg on which Netterige (ground-rent) now included in "Miscellaneous" was charged	1	...
Total	1,028	992
Remainder	13,74,149	13,76,260
<i>Add.</i>		
6. Assessment on lands (including Banjar) taken up on darkhast	2,685	2,892
7. Assessment re-imposed on certain lands under the beriz deduction system	129	124
8. Assessment re-imposed in consequence of failure to upkeep the religious institutions to which it had been assigned	7	...
9. Assessment on lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales	251	64
10. Consolidated assessment on cultivation of forest lands newly cleared by burning in the south of the Kásaragóð taluk under G.O., dated 29th August 1883, No. 1054, Revenue Department.	31	...
Total	3,103	3,080
Grand Total	13,77,252	13,79,340

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH CANARA.

8. (8). ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The district being unsurveyed it is not possible to give the actual extent under cultivation accurately. The assessment for the two faslis is compared below:—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Increase.	Decrease.
Assessment of the holdings	RS. 13,77,252	RS. 13,79,340	RS. 2,088	RS. ..
<i>Deduct.</i>				
Waste remitted	5,955	6,277	322	..
Temporary remissions as per statement No. 4	1,35,413	1,35,364	..	49
Total	1,41,368	1,41,641	322	49
Remaining beriz	12,35,884	12,37,699	1,815	..
<i>Add.</i>				
Miscellaneous items as per statement No. 5	43,426	47,247	3,821	..
Land-cess	1,08,862	1,08,986	124	..
Village-cess	43,825	43,878	53	..
Total	14,31,997	14,37,810	5,813	..

The increase including that under "Cesses" is mainly attributable to fresh land being taken up for cultivation and to the sale-proceeds of Amindivi coir, of which a larger quantity was sold at higher prices than was the case in the previous year—*vide* paragraph 11 *infra*.

9. (9). WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—There are no Government irrigation works in this district.

10. (10). REMISSIONS—

(a) *Permanent.*—The amount of remissions for fasli 1299 fell short of those for fasli 1298 by Rs. 123 as shown below:—

Remission at the close of fasli 1298	RS. 1,74,956
<i>Add.</i>	
Assessment of lands taken up for public purposes	1
	1,74,957
<i>Deduct.</i>	
Assessment re-imposed under the beriz deduction system in fasli 1299	124
Remainder	1,74,833
Difference (decrease)	123

(b) *Fixed including items allowed from entire beriz of villages.*—The remissions under this head (in which remissions under 5 (a), (b) and (c) of "Occasional remissions" in statement No. 4 are included as directed in Board's Memorandum, Mis. No. 4854, dated 6th December 1889) for the fasli under report amounted to Rs. 1,31,921 against Rs. 1,31,767 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 154. This is partly due to the grant of certain lands on cowle, but principally to the managers of some more religious and charitable institutions having consented to receive their Tasdik allowances by way of beriz deductions in lieu of assignments of the assessment of specific lands:—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Difference.
Cowle remission	RS. 81	RS. 118	+ 37
Waste salt-pans	4,996	4,993	- 3
Deficiency of land and over assessment	9,195	9,203	+ 8
Payments for religious institutions under the beriz deduction system in lieu of inams reserved.	74,033	74,145	+ 112
Net increase	..	..	154

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH CANARA.

(c) *Occasional*.—The decrease of Rs. 203 under this head is explained below :—

	RS.
The amount given in statement No. 4 for fasli 1298	27,324
<i>Deduct.</i>	
Items (a), (b) and (c) under "5. Other items"—Board's Proceedings, dated 6th December 1889, Mis. No. 4854	23,678
Net under "Occasional remissions" for fasli 1298	3,646
Occasional remissions for fasli 1299	3,443
Difference (decrease)	203

The decrease is made up of Rs. 198 transferred to "lands given up" in statement No. III and of Rs. 5 of which the collection had been temporarily suspended, but which was in the year under report re-imposed and brought to "demand."

11. (11). MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The demand under this head for fasli 1299 was Rs. 47,247 against Rs. 43,426 for the previous year. The increase of Rs. 3,821 is the result of a gross increase of Rs. 5,899 under certain items and gross decrease of Rs. 2,078 under certain others. The above excess of Rs. 5,899 is made up of—

(i) An increase of Rs. 5,355 in the sale-proceeds of Laccadive coir, due to the sale of a larger quantity of coir at a higher rate as shown below :—

		Candies.	Rate.	Amount.
Fasli 1298		805	RS. A. P. 34 11 10	RS. 27,968
Do. 1299		921	36 2 10	33,323
Increase		116	1 7 0	5,355

(ii) An increase of Rs. 346 under survey receipts due to collections on account of demarcation stones, &c., in connection with the regular survey operations now begun, whereas the previous year's figures represented only the fees collected by the temporary survey establishment since abolished.

(iii) An increase of Rs. 104 in the receipts from the ever varying item of kumeri (cultivation by burning jungle).

(iv) An increase of Rs. 94 on other minor heads.

The decrease of Rs. 2,078 occurs chiefly in the following items :—

	Decrease.
	RS.
(a) Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi	937
(b) Commission on private estates under Sirkar management	144
(c) Sale-proceeds of waste lands	604
(d) Revenue process service fees	223

The above decrease in the case of (a) is chiefly due to the bringing of newly-taken up lands to jamabandi with comparatively greater expedition and to the consequent inclusion of their assessment in the regular demand, and in the case of (b) to the collections for fasli 1298 on which the commission entered in the accounts of fasli 1299 was levied having been less than those of fasli 1297. (c) and (d) are fluctuating items. In the case of (c) the land sold was smaller in extent and was less advantageously situated than the generality of lands previously disposed of, and in the case of (d) there was no decrease in cases, though there was less necessity for the issue of paid processes to the parties concerned in them.

12. (12). DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—As will be seen from the subjoined statement though the ryotwar demand (including "Miscellaneous" and excluding "Cesses") was higher in fasli 1299 than in fasli 1298, there was no appreciable falling off in the percentage of the collections to the demand which was 99.62 per cent. in the former (fasli 1299) against 99.63 in the latter (fasli 1298) :—

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	Current demand.	Collection within the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1890.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1298	12,79,310	12,74,561	4,749	3,481	1,268
Do. 1299	12,84,946	12,80,185	4,761	3,552	1,209

13. (13). DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The realizations on account of arrear demand are exhibited in the subjoined statement which shows that the collection of arrears was more satisfactory in fasli 1299 than in fasli 1298, the percentage of collections being 86.31 in the former against 83.49 in the latter year :—

	Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.	Collections within the fasli.	Remissions.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1890.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1298	5,374	4,487	381	506	2	504
Do. 1299	5,255	4,536	429	290	199	91

14. (14). COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The following statement gives the particulars regarding sales of property for the realization of revenue :—

	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	VALUE OF PROPERTY SOLD.					
		Real property.		Personal property.		Total.	
		Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.
Fasli 1298	80	RS. 735	RS. 753	RS. 536	RS. 383	RS. 1,271	RS. 1,136
Do. 1299	49	385	339	1,079	906	1,464	1,245

It is satisfactory to note that the number of defaulters was considerably less in the fasli under report, that the lands selected for sale were on the whole proportionate to the arrears, and that in cases of arrears necessitating the extreme measure of sale of property the larger portion of such arrears was levied by the sale of personal property.

15. (15). RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESS.—Neither were any fees collected nor any charges incurred for the service of processes under Act II of 1864, such processes being all served by the village establishment. The number of processes issued during the fasli rose from 9,346 to 10,450. The increase only indicates that processes issued on default more regularly than in the previous fasli, for the cases in which processes against property were actually executed to realize arrears were only 49 against 80 in the preceding fasli.

16. (16). The extent of lands sold under Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 110 during faslis 1298 and 1299 is shown below :—

	Extent in acres.	Assessment.	Amount for which sold.
		RS.	RS.
Fasli 1298	82	92	1,398
Do. 1299	38	67	160

The average price realized per acre was (Rs. 4 and odd against Rs. 17), only a fourth of that obtained in the previous fasli. This remarkable decrease is wholly due

to the lands sold in fasli 1299 having been less advantageously situated and of poorer quality than those sold in the previous year.

17. (17). ADVANCES.—No advances were made either under the Land Improvement Loans Act or the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Only one application for a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act which remained undisposed of at its close was preferred during the fasli, whilst no application for any loan was received under the other Act. This is not due to ignorance of the provisions of these enactments and the rules under them which have been generally published and brought to the notice of the ryots, but to the causes already reported in this office letters, No. 2832, dated 6th August 1888, in Board's Proceedings, dated 18th September 1888, No. 796 (Land Revenue); No. 1760, dated 16th May 1890; No. 2155, dated 16th June 1890.

18. (18). COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The particulars of costs in civil suits are given below :—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	RS.	RS.
Amount pending collection at beginning of the fasli ...	13	9
Amount awarded ...	36	984
Total, Demand ...	49	993
Collections ...	40	3
Balance ...	9	990

The very large increase in the demand for the year is due to the high value of a suit in which the costs awarded amounted to Rs. 973.

The small collections during the fasli are due to steps towards the realization of the costs awarded in the aforesaid suit as well as in two others having been delayed pending the disposal of the appeals preferred against the original decrees.

19. (19). LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—During the fasli under report 13 public servants acquired property assessed at Rs. 1,512-9-3 against 22 persons and property bearing an assessment of Rs. 936-7-1, and 7 servants alienated property assessed at Rs. 190-2-7 against 7 servants and property assessed at Rs. 268-0-4.

The extent of the lands acquired or alienated is not given as the district is unsurveyed.

The particulars of lands acquired as well as alienated by public servants according to returns received up to 1889 have been recorded in the District Register as per particulars furnished by the servants concerned.

20. (20). RUINED TANKS.—None.

21. (21). INTEREST.—The particulars of interest, both arrears and current, are shown below :—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	RS.	RS.
Demand ...	296	280
Collection ...	39	44
Remissions ...	10	129
Balance ...	247	107

22. (22). SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENTS.—There has been no sub-division of quit-rents during the fasli under report.

23. (23). INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Survey operations have only been begun and nowhere have they yet been completed.

24. (24). EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The new village and taluk accounts were introduced in the district during the fasli. The former was a special manual for Canara and the latter a modification of the Presidency manual.

As the jamabandi was completed according to the district practice about the 1st of March, no collection or cash accounts could be examined at the jamabandi as the

first kist falls due only on the 10th of that month, but as usual the accounts Nos. 1—6 in the village manual the preparation of which ought to precede the jamabandi were examined at the jamabandi, together with all other accounts in villages and taluks according to the old manual for the previous fasli.

The Board are aware that the accounts at the jamabandi of Canara are very simple and the peculiarities of other districts, such as season remissions, second-crop charges, water-rate, &c., which give the village officers openings for irregularities are absent in Canara; and yet statement No. 1 will show that a period varying from 2 to about 4 weeks was spent in the jamabandi of each taluk and omissions and errors, &c., discovered in the accounts and work were pointed out to the taluk and village officials. The notes made on the examination of the accounts and work of the taluks and villages were, however, mostly recorded in the vernacular in order that they might be more easily understood by the taluk and village officials, who are mostly ignorant of English. There is no doubt they are as exhaustive as the accounts—simple as they are—required.

I beg to state here that the Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128 (paragraph 62), passed long after the jamabandi of this district was completed, having been received in this office in June 1890, I can only assure the Board that the instructions therein contained regarding reporting the results of the examination of taluk and village accounts will be duly carried out with effect from the next jamabandi.

25. (25). APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATIAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS—

Particulars.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of fasli 1299.	Number of cases received during fasli 1299.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during fasli 1299.	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	
					Those of fasli 1298.	Those of fasli 1299.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Applications received from the Registration Department	63	716	779	661	..	118
Applications received directly by Revenue Offices	258	3,135	3,393	2,985	3	405
	321	3,851	4,172	3,646	3	523

I beg to state that the above statement excludes cases of undisputed succession (Board's Proceedings, No. 360, dated 23rd June 1890), though it includes 474 cases dealt with under paragraph 6 of the Standing Order No. 20, and this accounts for the smallness of the number of cases dealt with in fasli 1299.

With reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 576, dated 10th ultimo, just received, paragraph 4, I have the honor to state that it cannot be said that all cases falling under rule 6 of Standing Order No. 20 have been disposed of, but systematic efforts have been made during the past few years (since 1887) to clear off these cases, and Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars have frequently been directed to make a point of ascertaining the number of such cases pending in every village they visit and see that they are promptly cleared off. Half-yearly returns are also received from them and regularly reviewed. Promptitude in disposal is regularly urged in these reviews, and they have been ordered to note in their monthly tour statements the number of cases pending in the villages they visit so that they may not neglect this matter. Above all, a regular inquiry is held at jamabandi regarding the number of cases pending in each village and village officers found backward in reporting on such cases punished. By this means the number of cases pending has been very greatly reduced and all will gradually be cleared off. They had, however, been accumulating for so very many years that it has not been possible to clear off all immediately.

26. (26). VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Mr. Cowie, the Acting Head Assistant Collector, disposed of vernacular correspondence without English abstracts, except during the short period in March and April when he was in charge of the district when abstracts were made in English of vernacular papers.

Mr. Jardine, the Assistant Collector, was in the district between March and May 1890, but he had not charge of a division, and as he was new to the district and ignorant of Canarese, he disposed of a few vernacular papers sent him with the aid of English translations and abstracts.

27. In respect of the points set out in Board's Proceedings, No. 810, dated 18th November 1889, I beg to report as follows:—

(a) ADJUSTMENT OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—On this point, I have the honor to invite the Board's attention to this office letter, No. 293, dated 29th January 1890, in which reference was made to the intended adjustment at the last jamabandi of the trifling variations existing in the three taluks of Mangalore, Kásaragóð and Uppinangadi alone. Reports were accordingly received regarding the variations in the two former taluks and the matter admits of disposal *at once* so far as those taluks are concerned up to fasli 1298; but as the report for the Uppinangadi taluk was received only on the 30th ultimo, and is now being scrutinized, and as I wish to deal with the matter as a whole for the district and up to date, it has not yet been disposed of. I shall, I hope, however be in a position to address the Board specially on the subject at an early date.

(b) EXPLANATION OF VARIATIONS IN THE DEMAND ON ACCOUNT OF CESSSES—is given in paragraph 8 *supra* where it was stated that the increase was due to extension of cultivation, &c.

(c) RECONCILIATION OF DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE STATEMENT WITH THE TREASURY FIGURES.—Two statements are submitted with this, the headings of different columns of which indicate the reconciliation.

28. A statement of credits of cesses in the form prescribed in Board's Proceedings, dated 1st May 1889, No. 300, is enclosed. It is for fasli 1299 only; for though the accounts of faslis 1296, 1297 and 1298 are not closed, yet for reasons stated in paragraph 27 *supra*, the lump credit system was not in force in those years in this district. It will be observed from the statement for fasli 1299 that the credits have been correctly made.

29. CATTLE CENSUS.—A statement (will follow) showing the inspections made in connection with cattle census is submitted with this report. My predecessor tested the returns of twelve villages and found that the returns were very fairly correct except in three maganes, in two of which the work had been very indifferently done, and in the third it had been so bad that it had to be ordered to be done again.

The Head Assistant Collector inspected 23 villages and found that, although the shanbagues had been recording the figures, not after personal inspection of the cattle, but on information furnished by the owners, the figures were in the cases tested correct, and that, on the whole, the work had been well done.

The General Duty Deputy Collector, who inspected 54 villages, is of opinion that though errors have crept in owing to the ignorance, &c., of the owners, the best that could be done in the matter has been done and that the work was not neglected.

These returns were also checked by Revenue Inspectors in addition to Divisional officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars.

MANGALORE,
16th October 1890.

(Signed) V. A. BRODIE,
Acting Collector.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MALABAR.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report on the revenue settlement and collection of this district for fasli 1299, together with the prescribed statements.

1. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As remarked in the District Administration Report for 1889-90 (Board's Proceedings, dated 7th July 1890, No. 191, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), the season was generally favorable. The average rainfall registered in the official year was 127·89 inches, against 129·18 inches in the previous year. In the taluks of Ernád and Wynaad the rainfall was insufficient, while in Calicut it was excessive and in Kóttayam untimely. In the other taluks it was sufficient and well distributed.

2. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The condition of the crops was generally fair. The gingelly crop in Calicut taluk suffered much from excessive rain. In the Wynaad, coffee suffered partially from want of rain. In the Ernád taluk both the first and second crops suffered from insufficient and untimely rain.

3. PRICES.—There was a general rise in the prices of all food-grains and horse-gram as compared with the previous year. The ruling prices of food-grains during faslis 1298 and 1299 in terms of seers of 80 tolas for the rupee are given in the marginal statement. The prices of 1299 were higher than those of 1298, which were themselves above those of 1297. There were apprehensions of scarcity here and there, but the fluctuations of the market sustained the hopes of better prices without causing actual alarm or distress.

4. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE—STATEMENT No. 6.—Under this head falls the Ali Rajah's estate comprising the Karar territory in Cannanore and the five Laccadive Islands attached thereto. According to the revised figures approved by the Board and Government (*vide* G.O., dated 28th May 1890, No. 275, Political, communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 24th June, Mis. No. 4009, Land Revenue), the arrears of peshkash due on 1st July 1889, amounted to Rs. 43,343-7-11, all interest up to that date having been paid up. This has been adopted as the arrear demand in statement No. 6 subject to the variation noticed below.

In revising the island accounts it became necessary to transfer all cash balances up to the end of 30th June 1889 to Provincial revenues in accordance with the principle of revision, which is, that all the available balance of each year is paid towards the liquidation of the arrears. A sum of Rs. 8,936-10-10, which stood as unspent cash balance in the island accounts, had to be adjusted in the books of the treasury and this has necessitated the raising of the actual arrear demand (*viz.*, Rs. 43,343-7-11) by Rs. 8,936-10-10. The arrears of peshkash at the beginning of the fasli were thus Rs. 52,280, which, with the demand of Rs. 15,000 for fasli 1299, amounted to Rs. 67,280. Of this, Rs. 35,529 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,750. This tallies with the balance as in the island accounts.

5. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—There are none such in the district. There are, however, a few minor inams in almost every taluk, such as the inam lands in the Ernád taluk made over in 1848 for the support of the Quilandi mosque; the personal inams granted to Kondótti Tangal in the Ernád taluk; the religious and charitable inams in Walawanád and Ponáni taluks; and the service inams granted at the recent settlement of Wynaad.

6. **RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.**—The jamabandi of the Wynaad taluk was conducted by Mr. A. E. Castle Stuart who distributed the pattas under the new settlement introduced in 1298. In the remaining taluks the settlement was conducted on the old lines as usual.

(a) **NUMBER AND TENURE OF VILLAGES.**—The number and tenure of villages remained the same as in the previous fasli.

(b) **NUMBER OF PATTAS ISSUED.**—The total number of pattas issued in 1299 was 197,055 against 192,304 in 1298. Comparative figures for the two years are given in the margin. The increase occurs in all taluks except Wynaad.

	Fresh pattas.	OLD PATTAS.		Total.
		Modified.	Not modified.	
Fasli 1298 ..	10,890	9,440	171,974	192,304
Do. 1299 ..	10,412	10,087	176,556	197,055

an increase of 13,506 acres in extent and Rs. 15,539 in assessment. The increase occurs in all taluks except Wynaad. It will be seen from the statement that 68,542 acres of land were relinquished and 84,485 acres taken up for cultivation in the year under report. The bulk of the relinquishments was in Chirakal, Walawanád, Pálghat, Ernád and Calicut and consisted chiefly of the area occupied by fugitive cultivation. This was, however, more than counterbalanced by the extent taken up afresh in the same taluks. The relinquishments in Wynaad aggregated 266 acres only. Of "lands sold for arrears of revenue" 2,485 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 3,301, all in Wynaad, were bought in by Government :—

Items.	DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.
Holdings at the beginning of the year ..	ACS. 463,033	RS. 6,71,918	ACS. 418,731	RS. 12,22,385	ACS. 881,764	RS. 18,94,303
<i>Deduct.</i>						
1. Lands resigned ..	64,860	44,838	3,682	2,881	68,542	47,719
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government ..	1,939	2,200	546	1,101	2,485	3,301
3. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by private persons ..	358	755	401	898	759	1,653
4. Lands sold by order of Courts ..	50	181	58	170	108	351
5. Transferred by private contracts ..	3,602	7,720	3,811	11,626	7,413	19,346
6. Other transfers, &c. ..	..	2	5	13	5	15
Total ..	70,809	55,696	8,503	16,689	79,312	72,385
Remainder ..	392,224	6,16,222	410,228	12,05,696	802,452	18,21,918
<i>Add.</i>						
1. Lands newly taken up on darkhast ..	82,881	63,592	1,604	2,856	84,485	66,448
2. Lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales ..	358	755	401	898	759	1,653
3. Lands purchased at Court sales ..	50	181	58	170	108	351
4. Lands transferred by private contracts ..	3,602	7,720	3,811	11,626	7,413	19,346
5. Other transfers, &c. ..	6	39	48	87	53	126
Total ..	86,896	72,287	5,922	15,637	92,818	87,924
Total, Holdings ..	479,120	6,88,509	416,150	12,21,333	895,270	19,09,842
Increase ..	..	..	..	..	13,506	15,539

8. **WASTE REMITTED AND WASTE CHARGED.**—The assessment on 1,132 acres was remitted during the year with reference to the state of the season, against 635 acres in the previous year as detailed below :—

Taluks.	FASLI 1298.		FASLI 1299.	
	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.
1. Ponáni ..	ACS. 530	RS. 791	ACS. 782	RS. 1,006
2. Calicut ..	105	237	80	182
3. Wynaad ..	..	..	270	406
Total ..	635	1,028	1,132	1,594

The remission in Ponáni was granted on Punjakole lands left waste owing to excess or insufficiency of water under Board's sanction communicated in its Proceedings, dated 29th July 1890, Mis. No. 3012. The remission in Calicut refers to lands bordering on the Conolly canal which are annually inundated by salt water. A block of land in Muppainad amsam assigned to certain ryots known as *Thachanadan Muppans*, on condition of their paying assessment on the area actually cultivated each year under clause 15-A of the settlement rules, represents the extent shown against Wynaad.

Under "waste charged" 56,112 acres of dry land were assessed at Rs. 6,412 and 2,523 acres of wet land at Rs. 3,717. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 57,683 acres and Rs. 8,807 under "dry" and 1,338 acres and Rs. 840 under "wet."

9. **ACTUAL CULTIVATION.**—The following table compares the figures of actual cultivation with those of the previous year. As observed by Mr. Winterbotham last year, the acreage figures so far as they relate to the plain taluks are mere guess work and do not pretend to be any way reliable :—

	DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Fasli 1298 ..	ACS. 405,350	RS. 6,63,111	ACS. 416,758	RS. 12,19,517	ACS. 822,108	RS. 18,82,628
Do. 1299 ..	422,739	6,81,691	412,764	12,16,428	835,503	18,98,119

10. **WATER-RATES.**—No such rates are in force in this district.

11. **OTHER REMISSIONS.**—Statement No. 4 gives the details of remissions granted during the year. The occasional remissions amounted to Rs. 34,845, against Rs. 54,058 in the previous year. In Wynaad alone there were remissions amounting to Rs. 34,408, of which Rs. 31,841 represent the 50 per cent. deduction of the increase under the new settlement; Rs. 2,480 the assessment on coffee not yet chargeable; and Rs. 87, the difference between the rent on Karumum lands (personal property of the Pychy Rajah) under old leases and the revenue under the new settlement.

The fixed remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,490 against Rs. 222 in the previous year. The janmabhogam originally charged on certain escheat lands in the Ponáni taluk, amounting to Rs. 1,415, was remitted in charging quit-rent instead of interest on the janmam value under G.O., dated 4th April 1886, No. 264. The other items under this head call for no remarks.

12. **NET LAND REVENUE—RYOTWAR.**—Excluding the remissions, the net ryotwar revenue for the fasli was Rs. 18,71,913 against Rs. 18,38,995 in the previous year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 32,918. Of this increase, Rs. 14,508 were in Wynaad and the remainder is contributed by all taluks except Ponáni and Cochin.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE STATEMENT No. 5.—The demand under this head for the year was Rs. 31,260 against Rs. 37,106 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,846. The details are exhibited in statement No. 5. The main items which show variations are—

	Fasli 1298. RS.	Fasli 1299. RS.
1. Land cultivated but not included in the jamabandi ...	4,310	48
2. Excess collection over the demand ...	3,693	2408
3. Revenue process fees ...	978	1,404

Item 1 for fasli 1298—represented the arrears of revenue due on the Wallaghat estates brought to account after the jamabandi under G.O., dated 26th February 1889, No. 122, Revenue.

The prohibitory assessment of Rs. 18 against item 5 in the statement under “details of other items” was charged in the taluks of Ponáni and Walawanád. In Ponáni, Rs. 14 were charged by the Divisional officer on a piece of Government land whereon a boat-shed was erected by a private person without due authority, and in Walawanád a sum of Rs. 4-7-3 was charged for cultivating portions of an abandoned road.

Item 13, Rs. 189.—This is the moiety of the cost of clearing and demarcating the Pálghat-Cochin boundary line recovered from the Cochin State.

The amount of Rs. 830, entered against item 17, is the Janmam value of the site of certain Railway buildings at Beypore sold under G.O., dated 29th October 1889, No. 1183, Revenue.

14. TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND—STATEMENT No. 7.—Excluding the revenue from the permanently-settled estate, the demand for the fasli under “Land Revenue and Miscellaneous” amounted to Rs. 19,03,175, against Rs. 18,76,101 in the previous year. The ryotwar land-revenue and village-cess demand were Rs. 2,30,581 and Rs. 91,062, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,26,744 and Rs. 91,095. Thus the total demand under Ryotwar, Miscellaneous and Cesses for the fasli aggregated Rs. 22,24,818. Of this, Rs. 22,14,069 or 99 per cent. were collected before the close of the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,749. Talukwar particulars of this balance are given below:—

	RS.
1. Wynaad ...	10,231
2. Walawanád ...	10
3. Pálghat ...	310
4. Ponáni ...	193
5. Cochin ...	5
Total ...	10,749

Wynaad shows by far the largest outstanding balance. As fasli 1299 was the second year of the introduction of the new settlement, the collection in that taluk may, I submit, be considered satisfactory. Of the above balance a sum of Rs. 6,677 has been since collected.

15. ARREARS.—The arrear demand under Ryotwari, Miscellaneous and Cesses at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 36,173, of which Rs. 27,805 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,368. A sum of Rs. 6,441, appertaining to faslis 1297 and 1298, has been ordered to be written off the accounts—*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 19th September 1890, No. 693. This reduces the balance to Rs. 1,922, which amount is all irrecoverable, and nearly the whole of this sum or Rs. 1,927, relates to Wynaad and the rest to Pálghat.

16. TOTAL CURRENT AND ARREAR DEMAND.—As will be seen from the statement No. 7, the total demand, including arrears and current, under all items amounted to Rs. 23,28,726. The total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 22,77,839 or about 98 per cent., and Rs. 19 were written off as irrecoverable. Excluding the collections since the close of the fasli, there is a balance of Rs. 37,770, of which Rs. 31,750 are due from the permanently-settled estate and will be paid up as funds

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

become available. The remainder consists of Rs. 5,697 under Ryotwar and Miscellaneous and Rs. 323 under Cesses. Referring to paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, dated 18th November last, No. 810, monthly statements explaining the differences between the collections as per Treasury accounts submitted to the Accountant-General and those exhibited in the demand, collection and balance statements are herewith submitted.

17. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The subjoined statement gives the comparative figures relating to coercive measures adopted in faslis 1297, 1298 and 1299. During the year under report 34,414 demand notices were issued, against 28,337 in the previous year. The increase occurs in all taluks, except Kóttayam, Walawanád, Pálghat and Ponáni. In Wynaad the number was just double that of the previous year. Property was distrained in 2,138 cases, against 1,405 in the preceding year. Personal property was brought to sale in regard to the arrears of 179 defaulters against 93 in the previous year, and real property in the case of 329 defaulters against 44 in 1298. There has been an increase in attachments and sales as compared with the previous year. The majority of the increase was in Wynaad. To enable the Board to mark the effect of the settlement in Wynaad, I have shown the details of coercive processes relating to that taluk separately.

Particulars.	FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.			FOR WYNAAD TALUK ALONE.		
	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
1. Number of defaulters whose personal property was attached ... No.	990	652	1,209	38	63	366
2. Amount of arrears for which personal property was attached ... Rs.	13,449	12,899	19,892	484	1,185	7,048
3. Value of property distrained ... Rs.	12,589	13,890	22,646	739	1,390	8,548
4. Number of defaulters whose real property was attached ... No.	556	599	899	98	201	597
5. Amount of arrears for which real property was attached ... Rs.	19,155	17,887	22,074	3,405	7,948	6,203
6. Extent of dry and wet lands attached ... Acs.	1,020	20,141	6,457	376	18,976	4,510
7. Assessment on lands attached ... Rs.	2,641	10,054	13,890	850	7,884	7,030
8. Number of defaulters whose personal property was sold ... No.	135	93	179	11	8	41
9. Amount of arrears for which personal property was sold ... Rs.	1,644	1,446	2,871	366	135	806
10. Amount realized by the sale of personal property ... Rs.	1,673	1,909	2,999	324	186	921
11. Number of defaulters whose real property was sold ... No.	102	44	329	50	11	289
12. Amount of arrears for which real property was sold ... Rs.	4,488	1,678	10,983	851	66	3,507
13. Amount realized by the sale of real property ... Rs.	10,505	4,103	8,825	1,014	83	1,623
14. Extent of lands bought in by Government for want of bidders ... Acs.	108	6	3,513	108	3	2,485
15. Assessment on lands bought in by Government for want of bidders ... Rs.	67	20	8,091	67	5	3,300
16. Extent of land bought by others at revenue sales ... Acs.	264	40	756	199	8	727
17. Assessment on land bought by others at revenue sales ... Rs.	274	85	1,644	148	15	1,549

18. PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES.—Thirty-four thousand and four hundred and fourteen processes were issued, of which all but 1,308 were served by the village agency. Special agency was employed only in the Ponáni taluk. The fees for the service of processes amounted to Rs. 1,403. The actual cost of establishment in Ponáni was Rs. 349; in Wynaad a sum of Rs. 182 was paid on account of the establishment entertained in the previous fasli.

19. SALE OF LANDS UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—No lands were sold during the year under Standing Orders.

20. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—No advances were granted in the district during the year. The nature of the applications received and the reasons for which they were rejected are detailed at paragraph 13 of my Administration Report for the past year—*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 5th June 1890, No. 313, Land Revenue.

21. CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government during the year in suits instituted or defended by Government was Rs. 1,451. The outstanding balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 969-8-4, making a total of Rs. 2,420-8-8, of which Rs. 1,575 were collected during the year. The year closed with an unrealised balance of Rs. 845-3-10, of which Rs. 135-9-0 are irrecoverable, owing to the poverty of the parties concerned. Steps have been taken for the realisation of the remaining sum.

22. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS—STATEMENT No. 13.—During the year lands to the extent of 133 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 47-11-1, were acquired by officers of the Revenue Department. A list of the officers with particulars of the acquisition is appended:—

Name of officer.	Designation.	In what taluk property acquired.	Extent.	Nature of right.	Remarks.
1. B. M. D'Cruz	Deputy Collector, Cochin..	Cochin ..	Ac. C. 0 12½	Not reported.	In the name of his wife.
2. K. Ramunni	Tahsildar, Ponáni ..	Calicut ..	18 63	Purchased on a Kanam right of Rs. 1,513.	
3. A. Chandu Nambiar ..	Sheristadar, Ponáni ..	Chirakal ..	0 75	Janmam right for Rs. 200.	
4. M. Madhavan Nair ..	Revenue Inspector, Ponáni.	Ponáni ..	4 38	Mortgage right for Rs. 1,000.	Acres 101 are forest lands.
5. S. Ramaswami Patter ..	Do. do. ..	Pálghat ..	0 13	Kanam right for Rs. 50.	
6. V. Achudan Nair ..	Clerk, Ernád taluk ..	Ernád ..	1 82	Not reported.	
7. P. Madhava Menon ..	Clerk, Walawanád ..	Walawanád..	108 0	Kanam right for Rs. 1,200.	

The extent of land shown against Mr. D'Cruz, Deputy Collector, Cochin, represents the site of a dwelling-house at Cochin purchased by him during the year for his own use. The acquisition has not been reported to the Board under paragraph 17 of Standing Orders Nos. 248 and 248-A. The 108 acres of land acquired by the taluk clerk of Walawanád include forest lands covering an area of 101 acres.

23. RUINED TANKS.—No such tanks exist in this district.

24. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The interest of Rs. 8,296 shown as balance at the close of the previous year under Permanently-settled estates has been adjusted as set forth in paragraph 4 *supra*. The interest demand for the year under report, viz., Rs. 2,600, was collected within the year. Under Ryotwar arrears, a sum of Rs. 14 was charged as interest in Wynaad and collected during the year.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No subdivisions were made during the year.

26. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The demarcation stones in Wynaad taluk are reported to have been inspected by the Revenue Inspectors and found to be in order. I have called upon the Tahsildar to submit a report in the form prescribed in Board's Proceedings, dated 18th July last, Mis. No. 2906, and it will be submitted to the Board on receipt. In the Pálghat taluk, the field demarcation was completed only towards the close of the year, and I have now issued instructions to the Divisional officer and Tahsildar to see that the stones are inspected by Revenue Inspectors during their tours and the result recorded in their weekly diaries. Certain muchilkas of demarcation stones have been received and forwarded to the Tahsildar of Walawanád and the inspection of the stones will proceed as these survey records are received. No muchilkas have been received for the remaining taluks.

27. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The new forms of village and taluk accounts were introduced in the Wynaad taluk during the year under report for the first time. All accounts except those relating to irrigation were ordered to be maintained. Mr. Castle Stuart, who conducted the jamabandi of the taluk, inspected such of the accounts as were ready, copy of his memorandum on the examination of these accounts, which reached me last week, is submitted. The necessary instructions regarding the omissions noticed by Mr. Stuart will be issued. In the plain taluks the new forms of village accounts relating to collections were introduced

a couple of years ago. The taluk accounts as per margin were introduced during the year under G.O., dated 24th March 1890, Nos. 3, 15, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 54 to 60 and 62 to 67. No. 217, Revenue. The Divisional officers inspected the accounts during their tours and found them generally well maintained, but no inspection notes, except those taken at the jamabandi, have been forwarded by them. I am issuing detailed instructions for the inspection of these accounts at the ensuing jamabandi, and hope to be able to report better results next year.

The adjustment of differences between the village and taluk accounts has been completed in the taluks of Kurumbranád, Pálghat and Cochin. As regards the Wynaad taluk, an adjustment of the nature does not, as remarked by Mr. Winterbotham in his letter, dated 5th February last, No. 68, appear to be necessary as the new settlement rates have now been introduced. The following table gives the progress made in the remaining taluks of the district:—

Taluks.	Total number of amsams.	Number of amsams adjusted.	Number of amsams remaining to be adjusted.
1. Chirakal	43	42	1
2. Kóttayam	28	14	14
3. Calicut	41	20	21
4. Ernád	52	21	31
5. Walawanád	64	61	3
6. Ponáni	73	68	5
Total ..	301	226	75

The taluk establishment which is already overworked, can hardly be expected, to make better progress and none can be expected till the census is completed.

The system of distributing the lump collections between Land Revenue and Cesses was worked in the district during the whole year under report. Talukwar statements of the results for faslis 1298 and 1299 are herewith forwarded under Board's Proceedings, dated 6th February 1890, No. 74. Most of the Tahsildars appear to have now studied the system. A few mistakes have been made nevertheless, but they will be rectified at the final adjustment.

28. TESTING OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—Registers of agricultural stock were tested by the Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars in the course of their tours in accordance with the Board's Proceedings, No. 476, dated 30th November 1887, and the results noted in the accounts. Statements showing the names of villages tested and the names of officers have, however, not been submitted. The Divisional officers report that they tested the accounts at the jamabandi, but they have not furnished any information regarding the results of their examination.

29. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—During the year under report, 2,495 applications were made for the transfer of the registry of holdings against 3,317 in the previous year. Of these, 391 or more than 15 per cent. were received through the Registration Department. One hundred and ten applications received from the Registration Department and 162 received by Revenue officers, which were pending at the beginning of the year, were all disposed of during the year. Of the applications received during the year, 255 or 10 per cent. of the total number were awaiting disposal at the close of the year. Talukwar particulars of the pending cases are given below:—

	Registration Department.	Revenue Officers.
Chirakal	5	11
Kóttayam	4	5
Kurumbranád	8	18
Wynaad	33	55
Calicut	7	38
Walawanád	1	2
Pálghat	6	33
Ponáni	10	19
Total ..	74	181

Of the arrears in Wynaad, 22 cases are reported to have been since disposed of. The late receipt of the remaining applications accounts for their non-disposal. No applications for transfer of registry under rule 6 of Standing Order No. 20 by reputed owners who had held possession for twelve years or more without title-deeds were received during the year.

30. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE OFFICES OF THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Head and Special Assistant Collectors report that Vernacular papers are read out to them when orders are passed.

31. RENT-ROLL AND IRRIGATION.—The prescribed statements are submitted herewith. The total number of pattadars in the district during fasli 1299 was 196,757, of whom 188,543 were single and the rest joint-pattadars. The number of pattadars paying upwards of Rs. 1,000 was 34, against 30 in the previous year.

The majority of the ryots fall under those below Rs. 10, of whom there were 160,923 or 82 per cent. of the whole. The average assessment on each patta of this class was Rs. 2-11-3 as compared with Rs. 3-14-3, the Presidency average of the same class for fasli 1298.

CALICUT,
17th October 1890.

(Signed) J. W. F. DUMERGUE,
Acting Collector.

