MADRAS

LAND REVENUE REPORTS

FOR

FASLI 1308 (1898-99).

REPORTS

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE

OF THE

PROVINCES UNDER THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1308 (1898-99).

MADRAS:
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1900.

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

Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi)—Submitting to Government report on the—for fasli 1308 (1898–99). (Here enter No. 77, dated 26th February 1900).

ORDER—No. 462, Revenue, dated 14th May 1900.

Land Revenue No. 8.

With the Proceedings read above, the Board of Revenue submits its report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Presidency for fasli 1308 or the year ending with 30th June 1899. His Excellency the Governor in Council notes with satisfaction that, as in last year, t e Board's report has been submitted punctually.

2. *Season and crops.*—The season was, on the whole, favourable for agricultural operations except in parts of the Deccan. The total rainfall in the Presidency was over 13 per cent. in excess of the average of the twenty-five years ending 1894–95, and about 8 per cent. higher than in 1897–98.

—	South-west monsoon.	North-east monsoon.	Total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Average of 25 years ending 1894–1895.	28·4	16·4	44·8
1894–95	28·8	12·9	41·7
1895–96	32·8	16·8	49·6
1896–97	29·4	18·2	47·6
1897–98	38·0	9·1	47·1
1898–99	29·2	21·5	50·7

Owing to the generally favourable character of the season, the total extent cultivated in the year, including areas cropped more than once, showed an increase of 2·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year and 2·6 per cent. as compared with the average of the five years ending 1896–97. The area under food-grains was about 800,000 acres in excess of that of the preceding year, while under non-food crops it fell by about 420,000 acres. The increase in the area under food-grains occurred chiefly under *paddy* and *cholam*, while the decrease in the area of non-food crops occurred under *cotton*, *indigo* and *gingelly*. From the statement appended

Fasli.	Area in million of acres.	Fasli.	Area in million of acres.
1299	26·1	1304	27·0
1300	26·1	1305	27·9
1301	24·3	1306	26·6
1302	26·4	1307	27·2
1303	27·4	1308	27·8

to paragraph 6 of the Board's report, it is observed that the average outturn of food-crops ranged from 6 to 13 annas and may be said to have been generally good during the year under review; the yield of the principal industrial crops was not quite so satisfactory.

3. *Sanitary condition.*—Public health during the year was, on the whole, good. The total number of deaths registered was less than in the previous year by about 15 per cent. The mortality from cholera, small-pox, fevers and dysentery and diarrhœa showed a decrease under each head as compared with the preceding year, the decrease under the first two heads being very marked; but there was an increase of about 4 per cent. in the number of deaths ascribed to unspecified diseases. The registration of vital statistics in rural tracts still continues to be defective. The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act (III of 1899) and the rules framed under section 20 of the Act have been brought into force from the 1st April 1900 in selected towns in the Presidency, except in the West Coast districts and on the Nilgiris, and will gradually be extended to other areas.

Fasli.	Number of deaths.	Average death-rate *per mille*.
1298	613,097	21·9
1299	667,620	23·5
1300	634,249	22·3
1301	807,581	24·0
1302	669,383	19·9
1303	696,092	20·7
1304	633,883	18·8
1305	654,891	19·8
1306	719,731	22·0
1307	816,412	25·0
1308	685,163	20·7

4. *Condition of cattle.*—The condition of cattle during the year was generally good and the mortality from disease of horned cattle reported during the year was slightly less than that of the preceding year.

5. *Prices.*—As a consequence of the favourable character of the season and good harvests, the prices of the principal food-grains which had risen considerably during the faslis 1306 and 1307 showed a marked fall during the year under review. As compared with fasli 1307, the price of second-sort rice fell by 21 per cent., while in the case of the dry grains the fall ranged from 22 to 32 per cent. This fall in prices is ascribed partly to better harvests and partly to the cessation of the abnormal exports of grain from the Presidency which had characterised the two previous years.

—	Paddy, second sort.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.
Normal rates ..	26·4	26·7	26·3	28·0
1298	25·8	26·0	24·6	28·6
1299	23·5	25·6	24·4	27·9
1300	22·4	24·0	23·2	25·9
1301 .. .	18·3	17·0	16·5	18·0
1302	18·8	18·2	18·7	19·8
1303	21·3	19·9	20·0	22·2
1304	22·6	23·2	22·8	25·5
1305	23·9	25·4	25·5	28·1
1306	19·9	18·0	19·5	20·6
1307	16·5	14·4	15·6	15·9
1308	21·1	21·2	20·0	21·0

6. *Permanently-settled estates and Shrotriam jodi.*—The revenue payable to Government on permanently-settled estates amounted to Rs. 49·95 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. ·15 lakhs as compared with the previous year. Most of this increase was nominal and is explained by the fact that the quit-rent on inams in Ganjám, the collection of which had been made over to the zamindars, was in former years erroneously shown under *Ryotwar and Miscellaneous* and has now been transferred to the proper head. The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriam or other favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7·45 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 9,670 as compared with fasli 1307; as in the case of the zamindari peshkash, the increase was mainly due to the inclusion in the demand of fasli 1308 of quit-rent on certain whole inam villages hitherto erroneously shown under "*Ryotwar and Miscellaneous*" in Ganjám.

7. *Extent of Ryotwar Holdings.*—Excluding the South Canara district, which has not yet been fully surveyed, and excluding also land occupied without pattas and therefore shown in the accounts under "*miscellaneous*," the total area under occupation, which had been steadily increasing up to the previous fasli, 1307, showed a decrease of about 24,000 acres in the year under review as compared with that year. The area was however larger than in any preceding fasli except 1307 and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres in excess of the area occupied in the year preceding the famine of 1876—78. There was a total increase of 72,887 acres in eleven districts and a total decrease of 96,624 acres in nine others. The extension of cultivation is attributed to the favourable rains and partly also to the grant of patta for lands previously shown under "*miscellaneous.*" The bulk of the decrease (acres 69,780) occurred in the Anantapur district, where a comparatively large extent of land was newly taken up at the beginning of the season, but over 110,000 acres of poor dry land on the margin of profitable cultivation were ultimately relinquished during the year as the season declared itself unfavourable in this district. The land relinquished was on the margin of cultivation, the average rate of its assessment being only about 4 annas an acre.

Fasli.	Occupied area in thousands of acres.	Percentage as compared with fasli 1285.
1285	20,021	..
1298	20,723	103·5
1299	21,045	105·0
1300	21,141	105·6
1301	21,157	105·6
1302	21,626	108·0
1303	21,945	109·6
1304	22,232	111·0
1305	22,436	112·0
1306	22,463	112·2
1307	22,546	112·6
1308	22,522	112·5

The statement on the margin shows for the Presidency the total area of land newly taken up and the extent relinquished during the ten years ending with the year under review.

Faslis.	Relinquished.	Newly taken up.	Difference.
	In thousands of acres.		
1299	286	547	261
1300	371	450	79
1301	328	320	— 8
1302	218	424	206
1303	282	485	203
1304	292	537	245
1305	323	531	208
1306	368	358	— 10
1307	305	374	69
1308	389	369	— 20

8. *Ryotwar—Actual cultivation.*—The total area cropped during the year under review, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, showed an increase of about 171,000 acres as compared with fasli 1307. The increase occurred in all the districts except Cuddapah, Anantapur, South Arcot and Malabar and was large in Nellore (acres 46,995), Kistna (acres 37,130), Tinnevelly (acres 33,500) and Coimbatore (acres 27,493). There were large decreases in Cuddapah (acres 19,790) and Anantapur (acres 54,665), which are ascribed to unfavourable season in parts of these two districts. The bulk of the decrease occurred as usual under *dry*. The ratio of cultivation to holdings amounted to 82·84 per cent. against 81·99 in the previous year. This improvement occurred under both *dry* and *wet*, the percentage of dry cultivation to holdings having risen from 79·2 to 80 and that of *wet* cultivation from 94·0 to 94·8.

Faslis.	Extent cultivated, dry and wet.	Extent left waste.		Percentage of cultivation to occupied area.	
		Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	In thousands of acres.				
1285	17,462	2,183	376	86·6	90·0
1298	17,573	2,377	273	82·8	93·3
1299	17,911	2,875	257	83·0	93·8
1300	17,822	3,020	298	82·3	92·8
1301	16,849	3,851	457	77·4	89·1
1302	17,957	3,386	283	80·6	93·3
1303	18,537	3,177	231	82·0	94·6
1304	18,616	3,302	313	81·6	92·7
1305	18,921	3,295	219	82·0	94·6
1306	18,157	3,975	332	78·2	92·1
1307	18,486	3,804	256	79·2	94·0
1308	18,657	3,642	224	80·0	94·8

The marginal statement shows the total extent of lands left waste and the extent on which remission was granted during the last ten years.

Faslis.	Extent left waste.	Extent on which remission was granted.	Percentage.
	ACS.	ACS.	
1299	3,131,643	87,437	2
1300	3,318 699	135,846	4
1301	4,307,523	867,578	20
1302	3,669,007	174,172	4
1303	3,408,024	40,288	1
1304	3,615,475	109,977	3
1305	3,514,452	39,328	1
1306	4,306,770	655,194	15
1307	4,059,515	113,869	3
1308	3,865,257	52,320	1

9. *Remissions and deductions from the beriz.*—The total assessment of ryotwar holdings, exclusive of water-rate and second-crop charge, amounted to Rs. 438·67 lakhs, showing an increase of nearly 2 lakhs or about ·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Nearly three-fourths of this increase occurred in the Gódávari and the Kistna districts, and was mainly due to the fact that holders of lands, who relinquished water in fasli 1305 when the water-rate was enhanced, have now generally resumed wet cultivation.

The remissions and deductions from the beriz amounted to Rs. 16·11 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 6·55 lakhs or about 29 per cent. as compared with fasli 1307. Owing to the generally favourable character of the season, the remissions dependent on the state of the season decreased by Rs. 5·68 lakhs. The decrease under "fixed remissions" was mainly due to the lapse of one more year since the introduction of the new settlement in certain districts and the consequent decrease in the increment abatement allowed from the new settlement rates.

—	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.
Season remissions	14·72	3·45	9·14	5·96	32·07	10·49	4·81
Fixed ,, ...	2·74	6·61	6·11	4·32	3·23	2·58	2·09
Deductions from beriz	19 53	13·46	9·61	9·35	9·41	9·59	9·21
Total ..	36·99	23·52	24·86	19·63	44·71	22·66	16·11

10. *Second crop charge and water-rate.*—The revenue under these heads amounted to Rs. 25·25 lakhs, being an increase of Rs. 3·15 lakhs as compared with fasli 1307. The increase is generally attributed to the more favourable season.

11. *Miscellaneous Revenue.*—The revenue under this head, detailed in paragraphs 29 to 38 of the Board's report, amounted to Rs. 70·89 lakhs, being a decrease of Rs. 1·16 lakhs as compared with fasli 1307. The sale-proceeds of waste lands under Periyár project fell by about 2 lakhs, owing to the fact that the sales were stopped in September 1898, pending the completion of more satisfactory arrangements for the construction of distributary channels and for the conduct of the sales. The sales were resumed in February last.

12. *Net ryotwar demand.*—Including miscellaneous revenue and second-crop charge and charge for water, and deducting the remissions mentioned in paragraph 9 *supra*, the net ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 518·71 lakhs, being an increase of Rs. 10·52 lakhs or more than 2 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase or Decrease.
(i) Assessment on holdings.	436·69	438·67	+ 1·98
Deduct.			
(ii) Remissions ..	22·66	16·11	— 6·55
(iii) Remainder ..	414·03	422·56	+ 8·53
Add.			
(iv) Water-rate and second - crop charge.	22·11	25·26	+ 3·15
(v) Miscellaneous revenue.	72·05	70·89	— 1·16
Total ryotwar demand.	508·19	518·71	+ 10·52

13. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The total current demand under all the heads of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 576·12 lakhs being an increase of Rs. 10·76 lakhs over that of the previous year and Rs. 126·36 lakhs over that of the average of the five years preceding the famine of 1876–77, and was the highest on record.

	Current demand in lakhs of rupees.
Average of five years before the famine ..	449·76
1298	481·23
1299	484·54
1300	480 07
1301	457·54
1302	493·64
1303	529·99
1304	543·57
1305	559.02
1306	531·19
1307	565·36
1308	576·12

The current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 71·88 lakhs or an advance of Rs. 1 02 lakhs on that of fasli 1307. The increase occurred under all the three heads of zamindari peshkash shrotriam jodi and ryotwar demand. The variations are noted in the margin.

	Lakhs.
Increase under land-cess on permanently-settled estates.	+ 0·29
Increase under land-cess in whole inam villages.	+ 0·12
Increase under land and village cesses under ryotwar and miscellaneous.	+ 0·61
Total ..	+ 1·02

Including cesses the total current demand amounted to Rs. 648 lakhs. It is satisfactory to note that Rs. 634·45 lakhs were collected or written off during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 13·55 lakhs or only 2·1 per cent. at the close of the year against 2·6 per cent. outstanding at the end of the previous fasli. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 20·76 lakhs, of which only Rs. 2·41 lakhs remained outstanding at the end of the year. The uncollected balance of arrear and current demand at the end of the year was thus Rs. 15·96 lakhs. Adding to this the balance relating to local and special funds other than land and village cesses the total arrear demand on the 1st July 1899 was Rs. 16·56 lakhs, of which Rs. 12·37 lakhs or 74·7 per cent. had been collected up to the end of December 1899, and about Rs. 22,900 written off the accounts or ascertained to be irrecoverable. The net recoverable balance on 1st January 1900 was Rs. 3·96 lakhs, the greater portion of which related to the four districts of Cuddapah (1·55 lakhs), Malabar (·95 lakh), Anantapur (·43 lakh) and Madura (·2 lakh).

Fasli.	Percentage of Collection to demand.
1283	89·1
1284	90·7
1285	90·3
1297	96·5
1298	96·4
1299	96·7
1300	95·1
1301	92·0
1302	96·0
1303	96·8
1304	98·0
1305	98·7
1306	94·7
1307	97·4
1308	97·9

The greater portion of the balance in Malabar was due on Sultan Musa Ali Raja's estate, and no steps have been taken to effect a recovery pending receipt of the orders of the Government of India on certain matters connected with the estate. In the other three districts steps, it is observed, have been taken to realise or write off the arrears.

Fasli.	Lakhs of rupees.
1298	23·70
1299	21·87
1300	29·02
1301	45·73
1302	26·97
1303	21·21
1304	14·74
1305	9·84
1306	33·41
1307	20·24
1308	15·96

14. *Coercive processes.*—The statistics relating to the extent to which coercive processes were employed for the collection of land revenue are analysed in paragraphs 49 to 59 of the Board's report. The extent to which processes under Act II of 1864 (M) were employed for the realization of the Government demand during the five years ending with the year under review is shown in the following statement.

—		1304.	1305.	1306.	1307.	1308.
Number of demand notices		5,690,788	5,888,994	5,816,226	6,386,639	6,423,859
Number of attachment notices		236,151	231,308	230,487	328,222	437,416
Number of sale notices		191,828	178,347	175,575	226,646	275,666
Number of defaulters whose property was attached		236,151	231,308	230,487	328,222	437,416
Amount of arrears for which property was attached	Rs.	19,18,867	20,44,184	20,77,873	25,86,708	32,00,282
Number of defaulters whose property was sold.		10,371	10,757	8,197	10,124	18,287
Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Rs.	1,70,828	1,76,059	1,59,084	1,86,523	254,737
Amount realized by sale of property	„	1,77,644	1,86,692	1,83,238	1,91,237	252,741
Extent of land sold	ACS.	27,899	27,728	21,467	25,421	60,806
Extent of land bought in by Government ..	„	10,853	10,512	7,076	9,518	29,061
Total extent of holdings *in millions of acres* ..		22·23	22·44	22·46	22·55	22·52
Total current demand in lakhs of rupees ..	Rs.	547·39	564 86	531·19	565·35	576·12
Arrears at the beginning of the year	„	18 01	11·70	9·84	33·41	20·76

Taking the Presidency as a whole, it will be seen that coercive processes were used in the year under review to a somewhat greater extent than in the previous four years. Of the total number of pattadars the proportion of defaulters whose property was attached was 13·6 per cent., of which 2·1 per cent. represents the proportion whose real property was affected. With regard to defaulters who allowed process to go as far as actual sale of their property, the proportion was only ·6 per cent. compared with the total number of pattadars; while the number of defaulters whose real property was actually sold was 0·4 per cent. compared with the same total. These percentages are higher than in the previous year. The causes of the increase are very fully explained in the paragraphs already cited of the Board's report.

Having regard to the revenue history of the past three years the use of greater coercion was only to be expected. Fasli 1306 was a famine year in which the collection of considerable sums was postponed to the next year and coercive processes were but sparingly used. In fasli 1307 collection was more rigorously enforced but necessarily many items and, especially, those most difficult of realisation, had to be held over as arrears till fasli 1308, the year under review. The figures quoted in paragraph 13 above show that a great deal was done in this fasli to clear the accounts of arrears. This necessarily involved a greater and more stringent use of coercive measures.

Another cause that rendered collection in the fasli under review unusually difficult was the fall in the price of grain which induced the ryots to hold their grain in stock as long as possible and so to delay the payment of the Government due.

In certain districts special causes contributed to the general increase in the number of processes. In Chingleput lack of proper supervision led to demand notices being needlessly scattered broadcast in some taluks. In Madura and South Arcot land was unnecessarily proceeded against in the first instance in a number of cases. The Government notes and approves of the instructions the Board has issued to check these irregularities.

The number of processes served by the special paid agency rose slightly during the year. The increase is attributed to the larger employment of the special staff in certain districts in view of ensuring the more speedy collection of the arrears of faslis 1306 and 1307 together with the current demand.

15. *Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.*—With reference to the Government of India resolution No. 7–167, dated 5th May 1893, printed in G.O., No. 658, dated 20th July 1893, the transactions during the year under these two Acts will be briefly noticed.

The advances made under both the Acts since the promulgation of the rules are shown in the margin. It is observed that the advances made during the year under review amounted to only Rs. 3·06 lakhs against Rs. 10·87 lakhs in fasli 1306 and Rs. 12·26 lakhs in fasli 1307. The fall is ascribed to the improvement in the state of the season and the consequent diminution in the demand for State loans; but the Government is not inclined to accept this explanation as altogether complete. His Excellency the Governor in Council believes that the very marked decline betokens a certain amount of laxity in the administration of these advances by the local officers. Local officers should be careful to see that the requisite facilities are afforded especially to the ryots who are likely to be most benefited by the scheme, and every opportunity should be taken of explaining to them the advantages which Government offers in this respect. A sum of Rs. 2·05 lakhs or nearly 82 per cent. of the advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act was granted under the revised rules which came into force in January 1898; of this sum more than 56 per cent. was advanced for land reclamation, the bulk of the amount being advanced in Madura. The advances made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act amounted to ·56 lakh, of which Rs. ·43 lakh or more than 76 per cent. was granted for the purchase of cattle, nearly half of this amount being advances in the tracts commanded by the Periyár in Madura.

—		Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total.
		In thousands of rupees.		
Official year.	1887-88 ..	78	40	1,18
	1888-89 ..	1,31	36	1,67
	1889-90 ..	1,39	45	1,84
	1890-91 ..	2,28	43	2,71
	1891-92 ..	15,28	1,57	16,85
April to June 1892	..	10,42	1,03	11,45
Fasli year.	1302 ..	10,55	1,34	11,89
	1303 ..	4,21	8	4,29
	1304 ..	2,56	16	2,72
	1305 ..	1,74	9	1,83
	1306 ..	8,50	2,37	10,87
	1307 ..	3,95	8,31	12,26
	1308 ..	2,50	56	3,06
Total	..	65,47	17,15	82,62

There were 525 new wells constructed and 747 old wells repaired with the aid of State loans, the area benefited being 2,461 and 2,931 acres, respectively. The average cost of constructing a new well was Rs. 171, and of repairing an old one was Rs. 128. The number of wells constructed since the promulgation of the rules is 16,240 and 17,477 have been repaired, the total extent benefited being 111,854 acres.

The following statement shows the advances and recoveries under both the Acts during the year under report:—

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	RS.	RS.
Outstanding at the beginning of the year ...	36,57,836	10,00,285
Advanced during the year	2,50,165	56,309
Total ...	39,08,001	10,56,594
Recoveries and remissions	3,09,855	5,16,457
Balance ...	35,98,146	5,40,137
Interest due	1,84,324	63,993
Interest recovered remitted	1,49,952	58,963
Balance ...	34,372	5,030

16. *Transfer of Revenue Registry.*—The number of applications presented for transfer of revenue registry showed a decrease of nearly 12 per cent. as compared with fasli 1307. This fall is ascribed to the favourable character of the season. The decrease occurred both in the applications presented direct to Revenue officers and in those presented through the Registration Department, but the percentage of the latter to the total number of applications continues to show an increase.

Fasli.	Total number of applications.	Applications received through the Registration Department.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
1	2	3	4
1298	130,312	42,340	32·5
1299	131,998	46,676	35·4
1300	132,701	50,254	37·9
1301	117,817	48,018	40·8
1302	127,658	56,654	44·4
1303	114,563	52,637	45·9
1304	110,037	50,886	46·2
1305	107,866	50,081	46·4
1306	105,208	53,319	50·7
1307	112,963	59,164	52·4
1308	99,220	5[illegible],626	53·0

In regard to both classes of applications there appears to have been some falling off in the promptitude with which the applications were disposed of. It is important that applications should not be discouraged by dilatoriness in this respect.

The number of cases in which Revenue officers took steps of their own motion for securing agreement between ownership and revenue registry during the fasli was 28,872; of these 24,015 or 83·2 per cent. were disposed of during the year.

17. *Inspection of Boundary and Field Marks.*—Though the figures reported in statement No. 24 appended to the Board's Proceedings are admittedly incomplete, they give a general idea of the work done under this head in the several districts. About 7·2 per cent. of the total number of survey marks were either missing or out of repair, and in 39 per cent. of such cases the necessary steps were taken to replace the missing stones. More adequate measures of maintenance are, the Government fears, impossible until the supervisory Land Records staff is materially strengthened.

18. *Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.*—Village and Taluk accounts were maintained fairly well on the whole during the year, but there is still room for considerable improvement. The supervision and check of these accounts will form a considerable part of the work of the proposed Land Records staff. It is a matter for much regret that financial exigencies compel the postponement of so important a reform as the introduction of this staff.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
,, the ,, ,, (Land Revenue).
,, the Local and Municipal Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1900.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), MADRAS.

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FEBRUARY.

Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi).—Submitting to Government report on the —for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

Mr. W. J. H. LEFANU.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. NICHOLSON, C.I.E.

Mr. A. W. B. HIGGENS.

RESOLUTION—No. 77, dated 26th February 1900.

The Board submits to Government its report on the settlement of land revenue in this Presidency for fasli 1308 (1898–99), together with the prescribed statements.

2. *Season and rainfall.*—The season was, on the whole, generally favourable for agricultural operations, except in parts of the Deccan districts. The usual early rains were fairly abundant in those parts of the Presidency most dependent thereon, but there was considerable delay in the setting in of the south-west monsoon rains in parts of the Deccan districts. Later on, in August, the general aspect of the season became favourable throughout the Presidency. The measures for the relief of distress, which had been necessary on a small scale in parts of the Nellore district, owing to the very early cessation of the north-east monsoon rains in the previous year, were continued until July 1898.

Owing to the absence of any cyclones such as at times visit the East Coast in May, the early rains of April and May were below the average in the Circars and the Carnatic, but in the Deccan and Central districts this early rainfall was more copious than usual and in the Southern districts was about the average expected. On the West Coast, the early rains were less copious than usual, but the fall of the south-west monsoon generally was fairly normal. In the Circars also these rains were good and copious, but up to nearly the end of August the rainfall was very scanty over the greater part of the rest of the Presidency. The rainfall of September was, however, remarkably heavy, and the total fall during this monsoon from June to September was normal. The copious rainfall of September, though late, improved the agricultural outlook greatly and was followed by a heavier rainfall than usual over the greater part of the Presidency during the north-east monsoon. In the Circars and the Deccan districts, the rainfall at this season was almost normal and elsewhere was considerably in excess of the average. The fall in November was heavy throughout the districts of the East Coast and caused floods in some parts, though no great damage was caused thereby. The lightness of the rain during the monsoon in parts of Vizagapatam and of the Deccan caused some loss of crop. During the remainder of the year, the rainfall was less than usual throughout. Particulars of the rainfall of the year in each district are given in statement No. 1 in comparison with the averages expected at different seasons.

3. On the 25th July 1898 the Gódávari reached a maximum height of 9·6 feet above the crest of the anikat. The Kistna rose to 13·3 feet above the crest of the anikat on the 28th July 1898. This was the highest recorded point during the year against 14·25 feet on the 12th August 1897. The supplies in the Pennér were early and copious. There were moderate freshets in the Cauvery up to July, but in August the river was low and continued in that condition till October when it rose, and there was an ample supply to mature the crops irrigated from this river.

4. *Cultivation and particulars of crops.*—The annexed statement shows the details of the areas sown with the more important crops on Government and inam land during the year, including areas cropped more than once, as compared with similar particulars for the preceding year and with the average of the previous five years :—

Crops.	Area of crops sown in thousands of acres.			Percentage of the area under each crop to the total area of crops.		
	Average.*	1897–98.	1898–99.	Average.	1897–98.	1898–99.
Paddy	6,634	6,935	7,166	24·5	25·5	25·8
Cholam	4,553	4,511	4,828	16·9	16·6	17·4
Cumbu	2,743	2,701	2,806	10·1	9·9	10·1
Ragi	1,651	1,684	1,713	6·1	6·2	6·2
Other food-grains, including pulses	5,923	6,034	6,154	21·9	22·2	22·1
Total Food-grains	21,504	21,865	22,667	79·5	80·4	81·6
Cotton	1,517	1,509	1,322	5·6	5·5	4·8
Indigo	442	324	211	1·6	1·2	0·8
Sugarcane	58	58	52	0·2	0·2	0·2
Castors	746	671	647	2·8	2·5	2·3
Gingelly	741	826	691	2·7	3·0	2·5
Ground-nuts	220	95	116	0·8	0·3	0·4
Other oil-seeds	83	55	62	0·3	0·2	0·2
Tobacco	108	103	118	0·4	0·4	0·4
Total Industrial crops	3,915	3,641	3,219	14·4	13·3	11·6
All others including topes	1,649	1,703	1,897	6·1	6·3	6·8
Total	27,068	27,209	27,783	100·0	100·0	100·0

* For the five years ending 1896–97.

Owing to the generally favourable character of the season, the total area of crop sown was 27·78 million acres or about half a million acres more than in the preceding year and 700,000 acres more than the average of the previous five years. An increase in the total area was shown in all the districts, except Salem, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Cuddapah and Anantapur, but the decrease was nowhere large, except in Anantapur and Cuddapah, where the rainfall was late and scanty. The area actually cultivated was less than in the previous year in those two districts and in Vizagapatam and South Arcot, whilst the area twice sown showed a material decrease in Gódávari, Anantapur and Tinnevelly only. The bulk—nearly 82 per cent.—of the area was, as usual, occupied by food-grains. The area sown with these crops was 22·6 million acres or about 4 per cent. more than that of the previous year. The increase was general, but the good supplies of irrigation water led to a considerable extension of the area sown with paddy, whilst the better season in Nellore and the extension of cultivation in Bellary and Coimbatore account in a great measure for the larger areas of cholam sown.

5. As there was a disproportionate increase in the area of food-grains sown, the area occupied by the principal industrial crops showed the considerable falling off of about 420,000 acres, as compared with the previous year, and of about 700,000 acres as compared with the average. Amongst these crops cotton, indigo and sugarcane account for a decrease of 432,000 acres as compared with the average. The decrease under sugarcane only amounted to about 6,000 acres, and appeared chiefly in three districts—Gódávari, South Arcot and Trichinopoly. In parts of the district first mentioned the restriction of the area under this crop is due to the effects of disease which was a subject for enquiry during the year. In the other two districts the season for planting was unfavourable, and continued high prices of food-grains led to a restriction of the area planted with cane. There is, however, nothing in the returns to show that the industry is not generally flourishing. In the case of cotton, the decrease in the area sown was nearly 13 per cent. The decrease was general but was specially noticeable in the Deccan districts and was due to the extremely low price of cotton.

The extent sown with indigo during the year was 35 per cent. less than in the previous year and 52 per cent. less than the average, the decrease occurring in all the principal indigo-growing districts. The falling off is ascribed partly to the want of rain at the sowing season and partly to the cultivation of food-grains under the stimulus of high prices, and partly to a fall in the price of indigo. Under oil-seeds, there was a decrease under castors and gingelly and an increase under ground-nuts and other oil-seeds as compared with the previous year, but in all cases the area sown with these crops was much below the average, castors and ground-nuts accounting for a decrease of over 200,000 acres. In the case of gingelly the decrease, as compared with the average, was only 50,000 acres, but there was a falling off from the previous year of 135,000 acres. This crop is planted at two seasons. The early sowings were considerably smaller and the later materially larger than the average, the net result being a deficiency of about 7 per cent. for the whole year, as compared with the average and 16 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The early crop was deficient everywhere except in the Carnatic; the late crop in the Circars and Deccan only. The largest decrease in the early crop occurred in Gódávari and was due to the extensive early planting of paddy. The decrease elsewhere was attributed to the want of seasonable rains, whilst for the late crops the increase was due to the comparatively prolonged duration of the rains. The area sown with ground-nuts had been decreasing up to the previous year and showed a slight advance during the year, but it was still 26 per cent. less than the area sown in fasli 1306. Oil-seeds occupy the largest area under non-food crops, viz., 1·51 million acres or 5·4 per cent. of the total cultivated area, while cotton followed with 1·3 million acres or 4·8 per cent.

6. *Outturn of crops.*—The subjoined table exhibits the average rate of the outturn reported for the principal crops in each district.

District.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Other cereals specified.	Horsegram.	All other food-grains including pulses.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugar-cane.	Castors.	Gingelly.	Ground-nuts.	Other oil-seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including topes.
1. Ganjám	10	..	..	8	..	8	7	8	7	..	11	7	7	..	7	9	6
2. Vizagapatam	8	8	8	9	..	..	8	8	9	7	11	7	8	..	..	8	7
3. Gódávari	11	11	11	10	..	..	..	10	9	11	10	5	10	..	..	11	10
4. Kistna	13	8	9	..	6	..	7	7	7	6	..	2	6	5	7	10	6
5. Kurnool	9	10	9	10	..	8	9	9	8	9	10	7	7	..	8	10	9
6. Bellary	12	8	9	11	..	9	..	10	8	12	12	11	10	4	10	11	11
7. Anantapur	9	7	7	9	..	7	8	7	5	7	9	7	6	9	8	9	8
8. Cuddapah	11	11	8	10	..	11	10	10	11	10	13	9	11	9	10	11	9
9. Nellore	12	10	9	11	10	..	..	10	10	9	..	5	5	10	10	11	10
10. Chingleput	9	7	7	8	7	11	..	8	..	7	7	5	7	7	7	7	7
11. South Arcot	10	6	8	8	8	..	..	8	7	9	10	7	8	8	8	9	7
12. North Arcot	8	8	7	8	7	..	8	7	5	7	9	8	7	8	8	8	7
13. Salem	11	10	8	10	..	..	..	9	10	10	12	9	6	9	9	10	10
14. Coimbatore	12	8	9	10	..	9	8	9	9	..	13	8	7	11	8	11	11
15. Trichinopoly	12	11	11	12	12	11	..	11	11	11	12	11	11	11	11	12	11
16. Tanjore	12	..	..	..	11	..	..	11	11	11	14	12	11	10	12	12	11
17. Madura	9	8	7	8	7	7	8	7	6	7	10	7	7	8	.	9	9
18. Tinnevelly	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	7	7	5	10	7	6	7	6	10	5
19. Malabar	9	..	..	11	..	..	..	8	..	..	5	6	9	..	7	..	9
20. South Canara	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	12
21. The Nilgiris	8	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	11	11	2	..	3	8	8

The figures given above are based upon the returns of the village officers. From them, it appears that the yield of both paddy and the other food grains was generally good, but that of the principal industrial crops not quite so satisfactory.

7. *Sanitary condition.*—In the statement below, the statistics of human mortality classified under different diseases, as reported by village and municipal officers, are abstracted and compared with similar particulars for the preceding year and with the average of the previous five years:—

Diseases.	Number of deaths reported in			Percentage to the total in		
	Average *	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Average.*	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cholera	45,933	130,391	47,726	6·8	16·0	7·0
Small-pox	15,349	24,840	12,058	2·3	3·0	2·0
Fevers	266,595	293,999	238,285	39·5	36·0	34·0
Other diseases	346,919	367,182	387,094	51·4	45·0	57·0
Total ..	674,796	816,412	685,163	100·0	100·0	100·0

* Of five years ending fasli 1306.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was less than in the previous year by 16 per cent. but about 2 per cent. more than the average of the five years ending with fasli 1306. The decrease occurred in all the districts except Nellore, Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem where increases appear chiefly under unspecified causes. The average ratio of mortality to population fell from 25·03 to 20·7 per mille. The highest death-rate (44·8 per mille) was, as usual, recorded in the city of Madras, a result which, as stated in the previous reports, may be attributed partly to the insanitary condition of the city and partly to greater accuracy in registration. The registration of these statistics in rural tracts is still very defective and, judging from the ratios, is especially so in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Madura and Malabar, in none of which districts did the deaths registered amount to 2 per cent. of the population concerned. An Act recently passed for the compulsory registration of births and deaths will soon be brought into force into selected villages, and the Board trusts that this defect will be remedied to a great extent in the areas where it is applied. Elsewhere much can be done to ensure better registration by careful and continuous supervision and check.

The decreased mortality referred to above occurred under all heads except "other diseases" from which an increase of about 20,000 deaths was returned during the year. The mortality from cholera was 82,665, or about 63 per cent. less than in the previous year, but it was slightly above the average for the five years ending 1896–97. The only districts which showed any increased mortality from this disease were Nellore, Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem, and of these only in North Arcot and Salem was the mortality considerable. The only district that showed no death from this disease was Vizagapatam, where 3,595 deaths were recorded in fasli 1307. In the Nilgiris, South Canara, Anantapur and Ganjám there were only 1, 1, 13 and 3 deaths, respectively. North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Salem accounted for about three-fifths of the total mortality from this cause.

The number of deaths reported from small-pox was 12,058 only, or less than half the number reported in the previous year, when the disease was so fatal in Ganjám. In that district only 583 deaths were recorded against 16,883 in the previous year. The mortality under this head exceeded 1,000 in North Arcot and South Arcot only, but omitting Madras and the Nilgiris, there was a considerable number of deaths from small-pox in all districts except Tinnevelly and Malabar. The deaths from fevers declined from 293,999 to 238,285 or 19 per cent. The decrease was general except that South Arcot showed a small and South Canara a considerable increase, whilst in Madura the decrease was trifling. On the whole 7 per cent. of the total number of deaths registered was put down to cholera, 2 per cent. to small-pox, 34 per cent. to fevers, and 57 per cent. to unspecified diseases.

8. *Condition of cattle.*—The condition of cattle was generally good. The total loss of horned cattle from disease reported amounted to 127,000 against 129,000 in the previous year. There were large increases in Vizagapatam, South Arcot and Tinnevelly and large decreases in Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chingleput; elsewhere the fluctuations were small. On the whole, mortality was heavy in the Circars, Nellore, South Arcot and Tinnevelly, which together account for about two-thirds of the total

losses. More than one-third of the deaths were due to rinderpest, diarrhœa and dysentery taken together, but the deaths from these causes showed a decrease of 13 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Deaths from these causes were numerous in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot and Tinnevelly, but in the Deccan districts there was a considerable decrease in the losses. Anthrax was fatal in a considerable number of cases in Gódávari, Kistna and Tanjore and caused a loss of over 9,000 cattle in these districts. Deaths from epizootic aphtha and malignant sore-throat amounted to 4,987 and 6,629, respectively. Ganjám, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and the two northern deltaic districts suffered much from the former disease. The total number of deaths from all causes, exclusive of deaths from natural decay, amounted to 141,900 against 141,800 in the previous year.

9. *Prices*.—The following statement exhibits the mean retail prices of food-grains for the Presidency as a whole during the year as compared with the rates for the previous years and with the average for the ten years ending with fasli 1299 (1889–90). The fluctuations for a complete period of 26 years are shown in the diagram annexed. The averages for each district separately are entered in statement No. 3 :—

Articles.	Imperial seers per rupee.						Percentage Variations of prices in 1898–99 as compared with.	
	Average.*	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Average.*	Fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice, 2nd sort	15·0	12·9	13·4	11·4	9·6	12·1	+ 24	— 21
Paddy, 1st ,, ...	24·2	20·6	21·4	18·2	15·1	18·9	+ 28	— 20
,, 2nd ,, ...	26·4	22·6	23·9	19·9	16·5	21·1	+ 25	— 22
Ragi	29·7	25·5	28·1	20·6	15·9	21·0	+ 41	— 24
Cholam	28·1	23·2	25·4	18·0	14·4	21·2	+ 33	— 32
Cumbu	27·1	22·8	25·5	19·5	15·6	20·0	+ 36	— 22

* Of ten years ending fasli 1299.

Owing to the comparatively favourable character of the season generally, the prices of all food-grains, which had, in the previous year, been excessively high, fell considerably during the year. The fall ranged from 20 to 32 per cent., but the mean rates still ranged from 33 to 41 per cent. above the average of earlier years for the dry grains and from 24 to 28 per cent. more, in the case of paddy and rice. The fall was general throughout the Presidency and was especially marked in the Circars, Deccan and some of the Carnatic districts. This was partly due to the better harvests and partly to the cessation of the abnormal exports of grain from the Presidency which had characterised the two previous years.

Rice.—At the commencement of the year the price of this grain was lower than it had been during the previous year except in a few districts and especially in the southern half of the Presidency where, however, the difference was not great. Rates were generally fully maintained in August and rose in the Southern districts, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem. In the last three districts, Tanjore and the Deccan, there was some fall in September, but it was not until later that any general fall occurred, and in October the prices were dearer than the "warning rates" in almost every district. In the ensuing months prices fell throughout the Presidency up to about February, in which month or in March the fall was checked in the Circars and a few other districts. During the closing months of the agricultural year which ended in June last, the prices of this grain remained almost stationary or continued to fall, and rates in June were such as are regarded as normal or as standard prices in most parts of the Central and Carnatic districts and in parts of the Deccan and Circars. Elsewhere the price of this grain was rather above the standard rate, but nowhere largely so.

In the case of the more important "dry" grains on which the bulk of the people subsist, the course of prices was not uniform. For ragi, which is probably more widely used and more generally dealt in than any other grain, there was, owing to the holding off of the rains, a great rise in the price at the commencement of the year except in the Circars. The rise continued into September in Cuddapah and parts of the Carnatic and Central districts, but elsewhere rates generally became easier in that month, and thenceforward up to February there was a general and heavy fall, though prices did not become cheaper than the warning rates generally until December or January and later still in the Central districts. During the closing months of the year the prices continued to fall, except in the Circars and Deccan where they remained almost stationary from February to June, but at the end of the year, except in parts of the Carnatic, rates were dearer than the normal and considerably so in the parts of the Presidency south of Madras. The result was that the average prices of the year were between 25 and 40 per cent. cheaper than those of fasli 1307 in the Circars and the Deccan districts whilst elsewhere the fall amounted from 10 to 20 per cent. In the case of cholam in the districts where this grain is recognised as a staple, the general course of prices was very similar to that of ragi. There was a sharp rise in the price of this grain, except in the Circars, during July or August, while in some districts the rise continued till September, after which there was a general and for the most part rapid fall, almost up to the end of the year, though in many districts there was a rise in June. In this month the prices of the grain were about the normal rates in the Circars, the Deccan, Carnatic and parts of the Central and Southern districts though they were rather dearer in a few districts. The result was that the average rates for the year showed a fall of from 30 to 45 per cent. in Gódávari, the Deccan districts and Nellore and 25 per cent. or less elsewhere. The prices of cumbu, although they shared the influence of the delay in the setting in of the south-west monsoon, fell considerably in the northern half of the Presidency almost throughout the year. In Cuddapah and in the more southerly districts, it was not until September or later that prices became permanently cheaper and the fall continued up to February, but rates never fell to the normal prices fixed for any district and in North Arcot was dearer than the warning rate up to March. In June prices were considerably dearer than the normal rate and especially so in the Central and Southern districts. On the whole, in June 1899, the prices of the dry grains in the districts north of Madras were approximately normal, but in the southern half of the Presidency rates were above the level regarded heretofore as normal for those districts.

10. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the undermentioned sources :—

(*a*) Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates.

(*b*) Shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure.

(*c*) Assessment and water-rate levied on lands held under the ryotwar system.

(*d*) Miscellaneous revenue.

11. *Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates.*—The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,94,999 against Rs. 49,80,223 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 14,776 is explained below :—

Increase.

	RS.
The quit-rent on inams, the collection of which has been made over to zamindars, was in former years erroneously shown under ryotwar and miscellaneous in the Ganjam district, but has now been transferred to the proper head under the Board's orders ...	13,686
The rights of Government in certain unclaimed, resumed and relinquished inams situated in certain zamindari estates having been made over to the proprietors concerned, two-thirds of the assessment payable thereon (viz., Rs. 1,735) have been added to the peshkash	1,735
Total increase ...	15,421

Decrease.

Certain zamindari land having been acquired for public purposes, the peshkash of the estates concerned has been reduced by Rs. 645	645
Net increase ...	14,776

12. *Shrotriyam jodi.*—The quit-rents payable to Government on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,45,435 against Rs. 7,35,765 in the preceding year. The variations are explained in statement No. 8.

13. *Number of Ryotwar villages.*—The total number of ryotwar villages remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 22,908. There was a decrease of 36 villages in Salem, Vizagapatam and North Arcot which was counterbalanced by an increase of an equal number of villages in Kurnool, Anantapur, Madura and Malabar. The decrease was due to the clubbing of villages during the recent re-survey and settlement of certain parts of Salem taluk; to transfer to "Inam" of certain villages which had been erroneously classed as ryotwar in North Arcot, and to transfer of certain villages in the Vizagapatam district to "Forest." The increase was mainly due to rectification of errors in classification.

14. *Holdings.*—The subjoined statement shows the total extent and assessment of holdings as compared with the previous year. Particulars of net variations in each district are given in Appendix A:—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year ..	*18,280,685	*1,86,74,026	4,265,078	2,35,98,289	22,545,763	4,22,77,791
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	13,91,914
Total ..	18,280,685	1,86,74,026	4,265,078	2,35,98,289	22,545,763	4,36,69,705
Deduct—						
(1) Lands resigned ..	370,833	2,11,085	18,038	68,303	388,871	2,79,388
(2) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government ..	17,996	13,502	1,625	6,640	19,621	20,142
(3) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals ..	16,450	14,485	3,522	15,830	19,972	30,315
(4) Lands transferred by private sale ..	263,956	2,71,647	78,201	4,50,701	342,157	7,22,348
(5) Transferred from wet to dry and *vice versa* ..	33,759	63,406	10,500	60,387	44,259	1,23,793
(6) Other items ..	22,312	30,813	5,296	33,905	27,608	64,718
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,064
Total ..	725,306	6,04,938	117,182	6,35,766	842,488	12,41,768
Remainder ..	17,555,379	1,80,69,088	4,147,896	2,29,62,523	21,703,275	4,24,27,937
Add—						
(1) Lands newly taken up on darkhast ..	346,702	2,55,132	21,984	87,260	368,686	3,42,392
(2) Lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales ..	16,450	14,485	3,522	15,830	19,972	30,315
(3) Excess by survey and settlement ..	5,435	4,203	82	1,068	5,517	5,271
(4) Lands transferred by private sales ..	263,956	2,71,647	78,201	4,50,701	342,157	7,22,348
(5) Lands transferred from dry to wet and *vice versa* ..	10,500	15,827	33,759	2,28,390	44,259	2,44,217
(6) Other transfers ..	30,096	34,034	8,064	57,907	38,160	91,941
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,800
Total ..	673,139	5,95,328	145,612	8,41,156	818,751	14,39,284
Total Holdings ..	18,228,518	1,86,64,416	4,293,508	2,38,03,679	22,522,026	4,38,67,221
Variations as compared with fasli 1307 (1897–98) ..	− 52,167	− 9,610	+ 28,430	+ 2,05,390	− 23,737	+ 197,516
Percentage ..	0·29	0·05	0·67	0·87	0·11	0·45

* Since corrected.

15. The figures in the statement exclude, as usual, land occupied without "pattas" and shown in the accounts under "miscellaneous." Omitting such areas and also the occupied area in the South Canara district for which statistics are not yet

available, the total extent under occupation which steadily increased up to fasli 1307 declined by 24,000 acres during the year under report. It will be seen from the variations given in Appendix A that there were decreases, aggregating 97,000 acres, in nine districts and increases, to the extent of 73,000 acres, in eleven others. Nearly three-fourths of the decrease occurred in the Anantapur district alone and is attributed to heavy relinquishments during the year owing to the unfavourable character of the season. The decrease in the other districts is stated to be due mainly to deficient rainfall at the commencement of the south-west monsoon. In Cuddapah it is also ascribed to relinquishments of inferior lands which cannot bear continuous cropping, and in Trichinopoly to a large extent of inferior dry lands, sold for arrears of revenue, having been purchased by Government for want of bidders. The increase in the eleven districts mentioned above is generally attributed to extension of cultivation due to favourable rains and partly to grant of patta for lands previously shown under miscellaneous. In Madura it was also due to the inclusion during the year under holdings of certain lands commanded by the Periyár project, the assignment of which was ordered in faslis 1306 and 1307 but not carried out till the fasli under report owing mainly to delay in the sub-division of fields. In Coimbatore and Salem there were increases of 2,100 and 3,400 acres, respectively, due to the introduction of survey areas in Satyamangalam, Uttangarai and Salem taluks; but in the latter district, notwithstanding the increase caused by the introduction of survey, there was, on the whole, a small decrease in the holdings owing to more lands having been relinquished than taken up on account of deficient rainfall during the south-west monsoon.

16. The total assessment of the holdings amounted to Rs. 438·67 lakhs, *i.e.*, nearly two lakhs or ·45 per cent. more than in the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts, except Cuddapah, Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, the Nilgiris and Malabar. Nearly three-fourths of the increase occurred in the Gódávari and Kistna districts and was chiefly due to the re-transfer to wet of lands for which water was relinquished in fasli 1305 when the water-rate was enhanced. The increase in Madura (Rs. 22,000) was due to the increase in holdings explained in the previous paragraph. The increase in the remaining districts was chiefly due to extension of cultivation but in Coimbatore and Salem it was also partly due to the introduction of new rates of assessment in three taluks as mentioned above. The decreases are generally attributed to larger areas being relinquished than taken up during the year, owing to unfavourable season.

17. Compared with fasli 1285, the year which preceded the famine of 1876—78, the area under holdings during fasli 1308 exhibits an advance of about 2·50 million acres or 12·49 per cent. The increase occurred in all the districts in the Presidency. If the area of cultivation shown under "Miscellaneous" is included, the increase rises to 2·98 million acres or 14·6 per cent. Of this increase, however, about 39 per cent. (1·16 million acres) was due, as stated in previous reports, to the substitution of correct survey areas for the old paimash areas and to the inclusion of resumed village service inams under holdings. Excluding these items, the net increase due, mainly, to extension of cultivation amounts to 1·82 million acres and is spread over all districts except Kurnool. In the last-named district, the net area occupied showed in the previous year a decrease of 64,090 acres as compared with the year before the famine of 1876—78; in the year under report this deficiency is reduced to 55,616 acres. In its report for fasli 1306, the Board pointed out that the non-recovery of the district from the effects of the great famine was not due, to any material extent, to the reservation of large areas of arable lands for fuel and fodder reserves, as, out of a large extent set free for cultivation, only a small area of the assessed lands was brought under occupation in five taluks. The information regarding the progress made in faslis 1307 and 1308 in setting free for purposes of cultivation lands originally included in fuel and fodder reserves in the other taluks has not yet been received from the Collector.

18. *Cultivation.*—The total area cropped during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, amounted to 18·65 million acres or 82·84 per cent. of the total

holdings against 81·99 per cent. in the previous year and 80·83 per cent. in the year preceding it. The increase occurred in all the districts except Cuddapah, South Arcot, Anantapur and Malabar and was large in Nellore, Kistna, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. The decrease was large in Cuddapah and Anantapur and is attributed to the unfavourable season which prevailed in parts of those districts. Including the area under miscellaneous cultivation, the total area cropped during the year amounted to 19·46 million acres against 19·32 million acres in fasli 1307 and 18·90 million acres in fasli 1306. Under the head of miscellaneous cultivation, there was a decrease of over 30,000 acres, which almost wholly occurred in South Arcot and North Arcot. Elsewhere the fluctuations were small.

19. *Water-rate and second crop charge.*—The revenue from water-rate and second crop charge amounted to Rs. 11·78 and Rs. 13·47 lakhs, respectively, making a total of Rs. 25·25 lakhs or about Rs. 3·15 lakhs more than in the previous year. Of this increase nearly Rs 1·64 lakhs occurred under water-rate, and of this nearly Rs. 1·23 lakhs appertains to the four districts noted in the margin and is attributed to favourable season. In South Arcot water was largely taken for dry lands recultivated after the floods of November and December. The increase was large also in Ganjám, Kistna, Nellore, Salem and Chingleput and is generally attributed to large areas of dry lands being irrigated owing to favourable season. On the other hand, there was decrease in Vizagapatam and in the Deccan districts, the decrease in Anantapur amounting to Rs. 15,900. This is attributed to deficient rainfall and consequent inadequate supply in the irrigation sources. Under the head of second crop charge there was an increase in nine districts and decrease in seven others. The increase was large in the districts noted in the margin and is attributed to extensive sowings of second crop owing to unusually plentiful supply in the irrigation sources. The increase elsewhere is also generally attributed to favourable season. On the other hand, the decrease was very large in Gódávari amounting to about Rs. 48,000. In this district and in Kistna the decrease is attributed to contraction of cultivation of second crop paddy owing to fall in prices. The decrease was large also in Anantapur and Tinnevelly and was due to scanty supplies received in some irrigation sources owing to deficient rainfall.

	RS.
North Arcot	50,072
South Arcot	23,418
Madura	28,143
Gódávari	21,956
Total ...	1,23,589

	RS
Chingleput	86,594
North Arcot	66,218
South Arcot	35,961
Tanjore	21,125
Trichinopoly	9,382
Madura	11,461

20. *Remissions and deductions from beriz.*—Appendix No. 13 gives the details of season and fixed remissions and deductions from the beriz granted during the year in comparison with those of the preceding year.

21. *Remissions granted with reference to the state of the season.*—The assessment remitted on lands left waste or on which the crops were lost amounted to Rs. 4·81 lakhs or Rs. 5·68 lakhs less than in the previous year and Rs. 27·26 lakhs less than in fasli 1306. The decrease occurred under all sub-heads except under those for "land flooded or injured by water", "remission of second crop charge" and "other remissions occasionally granted with reference to the state of the season." The decrease is generally attributed to the favourable character of the season.

22. *Remission on lands left waste.*—The following table shows, in comparison with the previous year, the extent of lands left waste and of lands on which remission was granted:—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Total extent left waste—			
Dry	3,803,833	3,640,855	— 162,978
Wet	255,682	224,402	— 31,280
Total ..	4,059,515	3,865,257	— 194,258
Extent on which remissions were granted—			
Dry	34,573	4,273	— 30,300
Wet	79,296	48,047	— 31,249
Total ..	113,869	52,320	— 61,549
Remainder charged—			
Dry	3,769,260	3,636,582	— 132,678
Wet	176,386	176,355	— 31
Total ..	3,945,646	3,812,937	— 132,709

23. Owing to a generally favourable season there was a decrease both in the area left waste and in the area on which remissions were granted. The total amount remitted on account of waste was Rs. 2,10,343 against Rs. 3,50,358. Of the wet waste, remissions were granted on 48,047 acres against 79,296 acres in the previous year. The amount remitted was Rs. 2,02,716 or about 0·9 per cent. of the assessment on the total wet area in occupation. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of Rs. 1·23 lakhs in the remission on account of wet waste. The decrease was large in Chingleput, Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly where in the preceding year large remissions had to be granted owing to the unfavourable north-east monsoon of that year. There was increase under this head in the Circars, the Deccan districts and Tanjore. The increase was very large in Anantapur (Rs. 46,700). In that district and in the other districts in which the increase occurred, it is generally attributed to scanty rainfall during the season for transplantation and to short supplies in the irrigation sources. In Tanjore a large extent of wet land was left uncultivated in Tirutturaippúndi taluk owing to heavy rains and floods from October to December 1898. Remissions on dry waste were granted in portions of Cuddapah, Anantapur and Bellary where dry crops suffered from want of timely rains. The small amount appearing against Madura was granted in the Periyakulam taluk in which certain dry lands were, as in the previous year, submerged by the Periyár water.

24. *Shavi or short crop.*—The extent on which remission was granted on account of loss of crop or short crop amounted to acres 59,000 against 215,000 acres in the previous year. The amount of assessment remitted on them was about Rs. 80,700 against Rs. 4·95 lakhs in the previous year. About 89 per cent. of the amount was remitted in the Circars and Deccan districts under certain precarious sources of irrigation. The remission under this head was large in Anantapur where none of the big tanks received full supplies during the year. The amounts shown against Cuddapah, Anantapur and Bellary include certain remissions aggregating Rs. 34,027 granted on dry lands for loss of produce.

25. *Tirwakammi.*—This represents the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to failure of water-supply. The remission under this head amounted to about one lakh of rupees against Rs. 1·4 lakhs in the previous year. About 66 per cent. of the amount was remitted in Nellore and Deccan districts.

26. *Lands flooded or injured by water.*—Nearly Rs. 60,000 or 91 per cent. of the remission granted under this head were on account of heavy floods which occurred in Gódávari, South Arcot and Tanjore in November and December 1898.

27. The total remission granted on dry lands during the year amounted to Rs. 35,734 as shown below:—

District.	Waste.	Shavi or short crop.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cuddapah	680	11,715	12,395
Anantapur	638	21,173	21,811
Bellary	192	1,139	1,331
Madura	71	..	71
Malabar	..	126	126
Total ..	1,581	34,153	35,734

28. *Fixed and other remissions.*—Besides the remissions stated in the previous paragraphs which depend on the state of the season, there were, as usual, the fixed remissions or abatements of the demand recurring from year to year and deductions from village collections in favour of religious institutions, &c. These amounted to Rupees 2,09,094 and 9,21,231 against Rs. 2,58,029 and 9,59,084, respectively, in fasli 1307. The variations under the several classes of remissions under this head are small except under what is known as "increment remission" and "allowances to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments, &c." Under the former head, as explained in previous reports, is shown the difference between the full settlement assessment and the portion thereof actually charged by annual increments in cases where the increase over the old assessment is 25 per cent. and more. There was an aggregate decrease of over Rs. 47,000 in this kind of remission during the year under report in Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura owing to the lapse of another year since the introduction of new settlement into these districts, and about two-thirds of this decrease occurred in Tanjore and Trichinopoly in which the new settlement was introduced in faslis 1303 and 1304, respectively. Under the head of allowances to religious institutions, there was a decrease of over Rs. 40,000, of which about Rs. 33,000 appear against Tinnevelly due to the payment of old arrears in the previous year and to a portion of the amounts due in the year under report having remained undisbursed.

29. *Miscellaneous revenue.*—The revenue under this head which is made up chiefly of quit-rent and water-tax on minor inams, revenue derived from lands cultivated but for which no pattas were issued, revenue derived from trees, and water charge on lands in zamindari and inam villages irrigated from Government sources and such other items as are not included under holdings, amounted to Rs. 70·89 lakhs or Rs. 1·16 lakhs less than in the previous year. Full details are given in statement No. 16.

30. *Item* 1, *Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including water-rate.*—Of Rupees 36,93,534 shown under this head, Rs. 22,91,880 represent quit-rent on minor inams and Rs. 14,01,654 water-rate on minor inam lands. The variations in the demand of quit-rent are not large in any district, except Ganjám, in which there was a decrease of Rs. 24,176 or about 86 per cent. of the total decrease (Rs. 28,045). This large decrease was due to the exclusion during the year, of quit-rent on whole inams in zamindari and proprietary estates erroneously shown under this head in previous faslis. The decrease in Cuddapah and Bellary represents the reduction of quit-rent on relinquished inams. Under the head of revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge on minor inams there was an increase of about Rs. 38,000 over that of the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts, except in the six districts noted in the margin, and was large in Kistna which accounts for 56 per cent. of the increase. Next follow Chingleput, North Arcot and Cuddapah with an increase of Rs. 8,500, 6,600 and 5,700, respectively. In these districts and in the other districts where there was an increase it was generally due to extension of irrigation owing to the favourable character of the season. The largest decrease under this head occurred in Anantapur.

Vizagapatam.	Bellary.
Nellore.	Tinnevelly.
Anantapur.	Coimbatore.

31. *Item* 2, *Land cultivated but not included in jamabandi—Item* 3, *Land cultivated without darkast for which no pattas have been granted—Item* 4, *Concealed cultivation.*—These items refer generally to assessed lands taken up for cultivation, but not included under holdings. The total revenue under these heads amounted to Rs. 5,73,000 against Rs. 5,80,500 in the previous year. There was decrease under this head in all the districts except the Circars (excluding Vizagapatam), West Coast districts, the Nilgiris, Nellore, Chingleput and Madura. As usual South Arcot contributed the largest amount (Rs. 86,937). Next follow Kistna (Rs. 62,625), Madura Rs. 61,579), Nellore (Rs. 43,368), North Arcot (Rs. 41,918), Anantapur (Rs. 39,520), Bellary (Rs. 59,232), Trichinopoly (Rs. 34,139), Kurnool (Rs. 24,100) and Cuddapah (Rs. 23,034). These ten districts together contributed about 80 per cent. of the revenue under these heads. Most of the lands shown under miscellaneous in South Arcot is, as stated in previous years, "podugal" lands, *i.e.*, lands which cannot bear continuous cropping and which the ryots do not desire to include permanently in their holdings. There was, however, considerable falling off during the year in the amount which was partly due to the non-cultivation of podugal lands in the upland taluks of the district owing to heavy rains and partly to the care taken during the year in getting the lands assigned before the end of the fasli in all unobjectionable cases. The decrease in several districts was partly due to the prompt disposal of darkhast cases by which lands kept under miscellaneous in previous years were brought under patta and partly to smaller areas being brought under miscellaneous cultivation for want of timely rains in several districts. In Kistna there was a large increase due, mainly, to certain swamp lands having been cultivated owing to favourable season. The revenue under this head in Chingleput was nearly double that of the previous year and in Nellore it showed an increase of 20 per cent. over that of the previous year. In these districts and in several others, the increase is generally attributed to favourable season.

32. *Item* 5—*Cultivation of poramboke lands.*—The revenue shown under this head represents mainly penal assessment charged for the occupation of land reserved for public or communal purposes. The area of such lands reported to be occupied, though less than in the previous year, was large in the seven districts specified on the margin which together contributed nearly two-thirds of the total area of poramboke occupied during the year. There was, on the whole, a decrease of over Rs. 8,400 being the net result of a decrease of Rs. 38,004 in ten districts and of an increase of Rs. 29,587 in eleven others. The decrease is generally attributed to prompt steps having been taken to dispose of such encroachments in accordance with the instruction contained in paragraph 11 of G.O., No. 409, Revenue, dated 28th June 1899, that is, either by transferring to the head "assessed" and assigning on patta the encroached lands in cases in which cultivation thereof was found to be unobjectionable or by securing early evacuation in cases in which the assignment of the lands for private occupation was found to be objectionable. In districts in which there was an increase of revenue under this head, it was due partly to heavy penal charge imposed to repress poramboke cultivation and partly to extension of such cultivation owing to favourable season notwithstanding the heavy penal charges. In Vizagapatam, the Nilgiris, Tanjore and Salem, though there was a decrease in the revenue under this head, the area under cultivation either remained almost the same or increased during the year. This appears to be due to new encroachments which are generally lightly penalized having equalled or exceeded relinquishments of old encroachments which are generally penalized heavily. The Board hopes that better results will be secured in all districts during the current fasli.

	ACS.
South Arcot	15,205
Kistna	9,850
Anantapur	5,119
Trichinopoly	4,712
Ganjám	4,348
Tanjore	4,291
Salem	4,261
Total ...	47,786

33. *Item 6—Tree revenue.*—This item shows a further falling off during the year of Rs. 14,000, as compared with the previous year. The decrease was large in Godavari, North Arcot and South Arcot and was due to the fact that in the year under report the revenue from trees on village poramboke, other than those held on patta, was transferred from Land Revenue to Forests in accordance with G.O., No. 4224, Revenue, dated 28th October 1898.

34. *Item No. 7—Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.*—The variation under this head exceeded Rs. 1,000 in the marginally-noted districts. The increase in Vizagapatam is stated to be due to increased collection and that in Madura to the payment of the commission on the Sivaganga estate for the whole year instead of only for a portion of the year in fasli 1307 at the close of which the estate was taken under the Court of Wards' management. The decrease in Ganjam was due to the handing over of Pedda Kimedi estate to the proprietor during the fasli and that in Kistna, partly to the collection of a larger amount of arrear rents in fasli 1307 and partly to decrease in collection in certain estates in fasli 1308. The variations in other districts are small.

	Increase + Decrease —. RS.
Vizagapatam	+ 2,815
Madura	+ 1,267
Ganjám	— 2,839
Kistna	— 1,027

35. *Item No. 8—Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and fasaljasti.*—As usual, the major portion of the revenue under this head relates to the Gódávari and Kistna districts. Compared with the previous year there was increase in the demand under this head in thirteen districts and decrease in four others. The increase was large in Kistna, Madura, Nellore and Ganjám due mainly to extension of irrigation. In Nellore it was also due to the levy of the increased rate of water-tax obtaining under the Kistna anikat for certain lands in the Ongole taluk irrigated by side channels of the Kistna delta system. In Ganjám it was due in part to special steps taken in the fasli to encourage second crop cultivation and also to the levy in the fasli of arrears of water charge due on certain zamindari and inam villages. The variations in other districts were small.

36. *Item No. 9—Double charge for water taken without permission.*—This occurred chiefly in Gódávari and Kistna districts which contributed 71 per cent. of the total charge under this head. Considerable revenue was also obtained from this source in Madura and Chingleput. There was on the whole a decrease of over Rs. 28,000 during the year; nearly the whole of which appertained to the Kistna district.

37. *Item No. 10—Revenue process service fees.*—The major portion of this revenue was levied in the Circars, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly districts. It amounted to Rs. 32,600 against Rs. 28,400 in the previous year.

38. *Other items.*—The remaining items call for no remarks. As in previous years, the more important of these are noted below:—

	RS.
(1) Rent on islands situated in rivers	2,34,178
(2) Sale-proceeds of waste lands under the Periyár Project ...	1,08,910
(3) Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands, chiefly in Kistna, Gódávari and Coimbatore	91,120
(4) Quit-rent and ground-rent in the town of Madras	73,145
(5) Revenue derived from sale of assessed and unassessed waste lands and from re-sale of lands bought in by Government at revenue sales	60,256
(6) Revenue derived from coir, the produce of the Amendevi islands.	25,722

39. The net ryotwar demand excluding remissions and deductions but including water-rate and second crop charge amounted to Rs. 518·71 lakhs against Rs. 508·19 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 10·52 lakhs occurs as follows:—

	LAKHS. RS.
Increase.	
In the assessment of holdings	1·98
Under second crop charge and water-rate	3·15
Decrease under occasional remissions	5·68
Decrease under fixed remissions and beriz deductions	0·87
	11·68
Decrease.	
Under miscellaneous revenue	1·16
Net ...	10·52

40. ***Total land revenue demand** (current).*—The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 5,76,11,686 against Rs. 5,65,35,514 in fasli 1307 as detailed below:—

	Fasli 1307. RS.	Fasli 1308. RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates	49,80,223	49,94,999
Shrotriem jodi	7,35,765	7,45,435
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	5,08,19,526	5,18,71,252
Total ...	5,65,35,514	5,76,11,686

There was thus an increase of Rs. 10,76,172 which occurs mainly under ***Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.*** The variations have been explained above.

41. *Cesses.*—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 71,88,335 against Rs. 70,85,892 in fasli 1307—

	Fasli 1307. RS.	Fasli 1308. RS.
Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	10,07,691	10,37,150
Land-cess on whole inam villages	2,59,017	2,71,416
Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	58,19,184	58,79,769
Total ...	70,85,892	71,88,335

The increase under *land-cess on permanently-settled estates* occurred chiefly in Ganjám (Rs. 8,495) and Vizagapatam (Rs. 20,116). In the former district, it is the result (1) of a nominal decrease of Rs. 9,305 due to the transfer of the land-cess on minor inams and whole inam villages in zamindaris, the collection of which had not been made over to zamindars, to cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue and to land-cess on whole inam villages, respectively, and (2) of an increase of Rs. 17,800 ascribable to the revision in the fasli under report of the land-cess due on certain estates for faslis 1306, 1307 and 1308. In Vizagapatam, the increase is attributed to the triennial revision of land-cess made in fasli 1308. Nearly the whole of the increase in the demand under *land-cess on whole inam villages* occurred in Ganjám

(Rs. 6,028) and Chingleput (Rs. 6,197). In Ganjám, the increase is merely nominal being due to the correct classification of the land-cess on whole inam villages in zamindaris as stated above. The increase in Chingleput is due to the adoption of revised rent-value for the triennium ending fasli 1308. Under *cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue* there was an increase of Rs. 73,978 in sixteen districts and a falling off of Rs. 13,393 in five others. The increase is attributable chiefly to the increase in the assessment on holdings and water-rate which accrued on account of the favourable character of the season and of the extension of irrigation in Ganjám, Kistna and Madura; in Ganjám, it was also due in part to the transfer of the land-cess payable on minor inams in zamindaris (Rs. 3,277) from the head "land-cess on zamindaris" under which it was included in previous years. The *decrease* was large in only two districts viz, Anantapur (Rs. 6,941) and Tinnevelly (Rs. 6,256). In Anantapur, the falling off followed on the decrease in the assessment on holdings and water-rate caused by the unfavourable character of the season and the scanty supplies received in the irrigation sources: while in Tinnevelly it is ascribed to the discontinuance of the levy of cesses on tree revenue in some taluks in which they had erroneously been collected in the previous fasli.

42. *Total demand under land revenue and cesses (current).*—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,48,00,021, of which Rs. 6,34,44,690 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 732 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,54,599 or 2·1 per cent. at the close against Rs. 16,32,015 or 2·6 per cent. in the preceding year.

43. *Arrears.*—The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 20,75,844, of which Rs. 17,82,076 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 52,774 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,40,994 or 11·6 per cent. at the end of the year as against 11·7 in fasli 1307.

44. *Total, current and arrears.*—The total balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1308, both arrears and current, amounted to Rs. 15,95,593. Adding to this the balance relating to Local and Special funds other than land and village cesses (which are also dealt with in the demand, collection and balance statements of land revenue and cesses), the total arrear demand on 1st July 1899 was Rs. 16,56,191, of which Rs. 12,36,891 or 74·7 per cent. had been collected up to the end of December 1899, Rs. 22,813 had been written off the accounts and Rs. 68 ascertained to be irrecoverable; the net recoverable balance on 1st January 1900 was thus Rs. 3,96,419. The greater portion of this amount related to Cuddapah (Rs. 1,54,606), Malabar (Rs. 94,531), Anantapur (Rs. 43,232) and Madura (Rs. 22,291). In Malabar, Rs. 92,958 were due from Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore and no steps have been taken for the recovery thereof pending receipt of the final orders of the Government of India on G.O., Nos. 141–42, Political, dated 25th February 1898 (*vide* also G.Os., No. 735, Political, dated 7th November 1899, and No. 829, Political, dated 23rd December 1899). In the remaining three districts, the bulk of the arrears (Rs. 1,75,618) was covered by processes, and almost the whole of the remainder (Rs. 40,152) has either been ascertained to be practically irrecoverable or collected since the close of the month or is in process of adjustment.

45. *Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses as shown in the jamabandi and in the Accountant-General's statements.*—According to the monthly statements of receipts furnished by the Accountant-General, the collections of land revenue and village-cess relating to the several districts (excluding the receipts in Mysore, Presidency audit, &c.), for the twelve months—July 1898 to June 1899—amounted to Rs. 5,80,79,770 and the collections of land-cess for the same period have been reported by the Accountant-General to be Rs. 51,70,462. The total collections under land revenue and both the cesses thus come to Rs. 6,32,50,232, according to the Accountant-General's books as against Rs. 6,52,26,766 shown in the demand, collection and balance statement (No. 17) appended to this report. The variations in the several districts are explained in the subjoined statement:—

RECONCILIATION statement for fasli 1308.

District.	Collections as per Accountant-General's statements.	Deduct.		
		Collections *for* other districts.	Collections made in excess of the settled demand of the fasli.	Collections appertaining to the three months April to June 1898, and adjusted by the Accountant-General to Land Revenue and Cesses by *plus* entries in the accounts of the nine months July 1898 to March 1899.
1	2	3	4	5
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	18,11,198	1,661	4,223	..
Vizagapatam	18,97,929	1	5,045	..
Gódávari	67,15,267	155	22,366	36,993
Kistna	67,40,188	797	19,473	6,437
Nellore	31,05,360	197	8,014	56
Cuddapah	23,21,987	105	25,828	136
Anantapur	11,39,029	584	28,021	5,158
Bellary	18,61,707	9	9,807	1,821
Kurnool	18,25,454	111	8,229	10,161
Madras	2,41,537	12,064	93	..
Chingleput	22,57,864	1	7,133	19,263
North Arcot	30,79,202	14,707	18,305	7
South Arcot	45,73,654	1,306	14,063	8,202
Tanjore	64,51,493	165	13,663	..
Trichinopoly	23,72,676	3,633	12,880	1,356
Madura	30,52,316	15	8,873	2
Tinnevelly	33,58,433	2,199	14,966	45
Coimbatore	32,49,846	13	4,000	5,243
The Nilgiris	1,50,893	5	830	..
Salem	26,73,239	44	5,726	312
South Canara	14,80,041	..	725	21
Malabar	22,72,064	..	2,830	..
Presidency Bank	6,16,433	6,16,433	..	..
Travancore	2,417	2,417	..	..
Total	6,32,50,232	6,56,622	2,35,093	95,213

District.	Deduct—*cont.*				Total of columns 3 to 9.	Balance.
	Transfers *to* other heads of account out of the collections made in the nine months July 1898 to March 1899.	Transfers to other heads of account out of the collections made in the three months April to June 1899. Carried out by Accountant-General in the accounts of July 1899 and subsequent months.	Transfers to other heads of account out of the collections made in the three months April to June 1899. Proposed by the Collector but not yet sanctioned by the Accountant-General.	Amounts relating to other heads of accounts included in the Accountant-General's figures and not in the jamabandi returns.		
	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	..	..	..	1,899	7,783	18,03,415
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	2,450	7,496	18,90,433
Gódávari	3	8	714	2,120	62,359	66,52,908
Kistna	..	..	929	150	27,786	67,12,402
Nellore	..	..	..	3,733	12,000	30,93,360
Cuddapah	31	..	2,393	..	28,493	22,93,494
Anantapur	102	255	17,614	..	51,734	10,87,295
Bellary	17	..	2,812	..	14,466	18,47,241
Kurnool	29	8,024	..	..	26,554	17,98,900
Madras	..	..	..	* 1,46,652	1,58,809	82,728
Chingleput	376	5,697	1,097	4,842	38,409	22,19,455
North Arcot	532	259	769	31	34,610	30,44,592
South Arcot	1,686	..	4,315	1,230	30,811	45,42,843
Tanjore	..	285	..	2,229	16,342	64,35,156
Trichinopoly	3,533	924	288	..	22,614	23,50,062
Madura	770	255	..	..	9,915	30,42,401
Tinnevelly	167	..	..	222	17,599	33,40,834
Coimbatore	185	514	38	..	9,993	32,39,853
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	562	1,397	1,49,496
Salem	..	..	1,248	..	7,330	26,65,909
South Canara	30	..	31	..	807	14,79,234
Malabar	136	112	..	1,266	4,344	22,67,720
Presidency bank	..	..	..	..	6,16,433	..
Travancore	..	..	..	..	2,417	..
Total	7,597	16,333	32,248	1,67,395	12,10,501	6,20,39,731

* Book adjustment.

Reconciliation statement for fasli 1308—*cont.*

District.	Add.					
	Collections in other districts.	Collections made in excess of the settled demand in previous faslis and adjusted in the revenue accounts of the fasli by credit to current kists.	Collections appertaining to the three months April to June 1898 and adjusted by the Accountant-General to other heads of account by *minus* entries under Land Revenue and cesses in the accounts of the nine months July 1898 to March 1899.	Transfers *from* other heads of account out of the collections made in the nine months July 1898 to March 1899.	Transfers from other heads of account out of the collections made in the three months April to June 1899. Carried out by the Accountant-General in the accounts of July 1899 and subsequent months.	Transfers from other heads of account out of the collections made in the three months April to June 1899. Proposed by the Collector, but not yet sanctioned by Accountant-General.
	12	13	14	15	16	17
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	1,430	4,200	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	4,600	7,961	..	..	..	..
Gódávari	270	37,095	282	..	..	..
Kistna..	392	32,029	3,999	436	..	930
Nellore	2,19,559	19,623	..	7	..	..
Cuddapah	602	48,234	64	63	..	..
Anantapur	26	27,654	3,615	117	241	23,299
Bellary	95	9,617	3,126	..	..	1,081
Kurnool	174	19,237	17,031	..	..	4,545
Madras	1	127	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	26,032	28,258	21,802	94	6,030	888
North Arcot	98,191	20,399	2,969	27	..	..
South Arcot	18	18,698	133	..	..	19
Tanjore	4,083	14,683	1,630	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	88	18,544	179	50	..	52
Madura	2,97,779	10,883	4,013	..	136	..
Tinnevelly	252	17,067	590	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	7,294	1,101	159	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	1,291	..	..	..	..
Salem..	2,136	8,398	123	..	..	527
South Canara ..	..	599	20	..	..	..
Malabar	2,421	1,226	..	..	..	..
Presidency bank ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,58,149	3,53,117	60,677	953	6,407	31,341

District.	Add—*cont.*		Total of columns 12 to 19.	Total of columns 11 and 20.	Total collections as per Collector's jamabandi returns.	Difference between the entries in columns 21 and 22.
	Amount of Government contribution to the Village Service Fund included in the figures shown in the jamabandi and not in the Accountant-General's figures.	Amount included in the Revenue accounts under Land Revenue and cesses but not in the treasury accounts.				
	18	19	20	21	22	23
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	36,728	..	42,358	18,45,773	18,45,774	+ 1
Vizagapatam	22,853	..	35,414	19,25,847	19,25,847	..
Gódávari	2,01,324	..	2,38,971	68,91,879	68,91,879	..
Kistna	2,11,785	264	2,49,835	69,62,237	69,62,236	— 1
Nellore	1,08,563	..	3,47,752	34,41,112	34,41,112	..
Cuddapah	1,02,200	..	1,51,163	24,44,657	24,44,649	— 8
Anantapur	51,481	..	1,06,433	11,93,728	11,93,727	— 1
Bellary	72,765	..	86,684	19,33,925	19,33,925	..
Kurnool	73,413	..	1,14,400	19,13,300	19,13,300	..
Madras	..	2,730	2,858	85,586	85,587	+ 1
Chingleput	78,916	..	1,62,020	23,81,475	23,81,475	..
North Arcot	97,573	..	2,19,159	32,63,751	32,58,698	— 5,053
South Arcot	1,60,215	..	1,79,083	47,21,926	47,21,924	— 2
Tanjore	2,36,729	..	2,57,125	66,92,281	66,92,281	..
Trichinopoly	79,843	..	98,756	24,48,818	24,48,818	..
Madura	77,214	..	3,90,025	34,32,426	34,32,426	..
Tinnevelly	1,06,474	..	1,24,383	34,65,217	34,65,217	..
Coimbatore	1,17,275	..	1,25,829	33,65,682	33,65,682	..
The Nilgiris	4,687	75	6,053	1,55,549	1,55,551	+ 2
Salem	73,336	..	84,520	27,50,429	27,50,429	..
South Canara	51,958	..	52,577	15,31,811	15,31,811	..
Malabar	21,241	91,810	1,16,698	23,84,418	23,84,418	..
Presidency Bank ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	19,86,573	94,879	31,92,096	6,52,31,827	6,52,26,766	— 5,061

It will be seen from column 18 of the statement that the increase in the collections shown in the demand, collection and balance statement, as compared with those appearing in the Accountant-General's books (viz., Rs. 19,76,534), is due almost wholly to the inclusion in the former figure of the amount contributed by Government to the Village Service Fund (Rs. 19,86,573). The amount shown in column 3 (collections for other districts) is slightly less than that appearing in column 12 (collections in other districts) with which it ought to correspond; and the small variation between the two figures (Rs. 1,527) is due to the fact that certain collections made towards the close of a year in one district on account of another were not credited in the revenue accounts of the latter district until after the commencement of the succeeding year. Columns 4 to 9, 13 to 17 and 19 show the adjustments made on account of excess collections and transfers necessitated by the rectification of errors of classification. When all these adjustments are made, the net difference comes to *minus* Rs. 5,061, which occurs almost wholly in North Arcot. The Collector of this district, from which the reconciliation statement was only recently received after the issue of repeated reminders, states that a sum of Rs. 5,054, which was transferred from Land Revenue to Land-cess in March and May 1899, appears as a credit under Land-cess without being accompanied by a corresponding debit to Land Revenue in the Accountant-General's figures; the necessary explanation will be obtained from the Accountant-General. The variations in the remaining districts are attributed to the rounding off of fractions of a rupee.

46. *Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.*—As stated in the settlement reports for previous years, the collections of land and village cesses, instead of being shown separately, are amalgamated with the land revenue receipts in the village accounts. The separation, which was effected in the taluk offices until the close of the year under report, consists of two processes, of which the first or the provisional distribution is made by crediting to each of the three heads (land revenue, land-cess and village-cess) a portion of the lump collections bearing to the demand under that head the same proportion that the total collections bear to the total demand under all the heads. The statements of distribution submitted by Collectors for fasli 1308 show that the amounts actually credited to land and village cesses differed materially from the proper credits in the undermentioned taluks:—

Districts.	Taluks.	Amount that should have been credited.	Amount actually credited.	Difference.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	Chicacole	29,108	27,036	— 2,072
Nellore	Kandukur	34,532	30,559	— 3,973
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	33,333	31,736	— 1,597
	Proddatur	25,048	22,544	— 2,504
	Jammalamadugu	22,769	21,573	— 1,196
	Pulivendla	21,258	19,985	— 1,273
	Madanapalle	22,945	20,286	— 2,659
Anantapur	Madaksira	10,897	17,870	+ 6,973
Bellary	Rayadrug	18,271	17,066	— 1,205
North Arcot	Wandiwash	42,609	40,661	— 1,948
	Arcot	44,072	42,019	— 2,053
	Walajah	47,873	44,950	— 2,923
South Arcot	Cuddalore	44,160	41,647	— 2,513
	Tirukkóyilúr	50,802	48,399	— 2,403
Tanjore	Negapatam	53,835	50,339	— 3,496
Trichinopoly	Musiri	41,881	40,619	— 1,262
Madura	Tirumangalam	35,599	33,479	— 2,120
	Mélúr	32,492	36,102	+ 3,610
Tinnevelly	Srívilliputtúr	35,053	32,578	— 2,475

As observed in the report for fasli 1306, the credits are made in the first instance with reference to an assumed current demand which does not take possible remissions of land revenue into account. If on account of unfavourable season or floods large remissions are granted at the jamabandi, it is the land revenue demand which is thereby reduced, while the demand under cesses remains unaffected and the amounts actually credited to the latter head with reference to the assumed demand fall short of the sum that would have been credited, had it been possible in the first instance to work out the distribution with reference to the finally settled demand. In districts not affected by unfavourable season, the settled demand of land revenue sometimes exceeds the assumed figure and in such cases the amount actually credited to cesses will be more than the correct amount due to those heads; while in others the settled demand of cesses exceeds the figure provisionally adopted and the amount actually credited to those heads is found to be less than that which should properly have been credited to them. Short or excess credits of the kind mentioned above are to some extent rectified in the subsequent months; but if the collections made in the subsequent months of the fasli are insufficient for effecting the adjustment or if the determination of the final demand is not completed before the close of the fasli, differences between the correct and the actual credits will necessarily appear; and these are adjusted out of the collections made in the succeeding fasli. The Collectors concerned report that the differences noted in the foregoing statement have since been or are being adjusted in this manner.

47. The final adjustment consists in correcting the provisional credits by transfer from one head to another and this is effected when the entire demand of the taluk for the year under all the three heads has been collected or written off. From the Collectors' statements of distribution for fasli 1307 and previous years, it appears that this process has been carried out, or that the accounts are nearly ripe for adjustment in all taluks except those shown in the subjoined statement:—

District.	Number of taluks in which the final adjustment has not been effected or in which the accounts are not ripe for adjustment.						
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1300.
Ganjám	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	11	9	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	8	4	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	6	3	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	4	2	1	1	..	..	..
Coimbatore	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ..	65	28	2	2	1	1	1
Total as given in the report for fasli 1307 ..	..	73	8	4	1	1	1

The work of distributing the collections of land revenue and cesses between the three heads has recently been transferred from the taluk to the Collector's office with effect from the commencement of the current fasli; under the new system the distribution will be made by a single calculation for the entire district instead of in each

taluk separately—thus causing the curtailment of clerical work—and it will further be supervised by more highly-paid officers who understand the system of accounting better than taluk subordinates.

48. The charges debited during the year to *Land Revenue—Charges of District Administration*, including salaries of Revenue Inspectors, but not including those of village establishments, amounted to Rs. 42,69,172 or 6·5 per cent. on the total amount of land revenue and cesses realized during the year. The total charges exhibit a decrease of Rs. 3,10,654 as compared with the corresponding figure for the previous fasli; this is accounted for by the decrease under search fees and other indirect charges due to the scarcity prevailing in the early part of fasli 1307.

49. *Processes under Act II of* 1864.—Statement No. 18 exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Act II of 1864. The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the five preceding faslis:—

—	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
Number of demand notices	5,374,303	5,690,788	5,888,994	5,816,226	6,386,639	6,423,859
,, of attachment notices ..	290,654	236,151	231,308	230,487	328,222	437,416
,, of sale notices	209,517	191,828	178,347	175,575	* 226,646	275,666

* Revised figure.

The *increase* in the number of demand notices occurred chiefly in the marginally-noted districts. The increase in Gódávari and Nellore is attributed to the fall in the price of grain which was marked in the kist months and the consequent unwillingness of the ryot to sell the produce of his land in order to discharge the Government dues punctually. In Cuddapah and Chingleput the increase is ascribed to the fact that large arrears relating to previous faslis had to be realized in addition to the current demand of fasli 1308; while in South Arcot it was due partly to this cause and partly to the decline in the prices of grain and the dullness of the market. The Collector of Chingleput at the same time adds that on an inspection of the process registers in the Conjeeveram and Tiruvallúr taluks he found that processes had been unnecessarily issued in many cases and had also not been promptly enforced and followed up by further processes; Mr. Cowie promises to issue the necessary instructions to Tahsildars generally in this matter. The Collector of Salem states that the variation in his district relates almost wholly to the single taluk of Attur and was due to the difficulty felt by the ryots in regard to the prompt payment of kists in the first two months of the fasli owing to the unfavourable character of the south-west monsoon.

Gódávari	+	42,725
Nellore	+	75,233
Cuddapah	+	50,830
Chingleput	+	33,034
South Arcot	+	31,480
Salem	+	46,857

The increase in the districts mentioned above was to a great extent counterbalanced by the large reduction in the number of notices issued in Kistna (86,489), Anantapur (78,971) and Bellary (96,147). The falling off in Kistna and Bellary is ascribed to the fact that the village headmen who were newly authorized to issue demand notices on their own authority during the year under report failed to exercise the power to the extent to which they ought to have made use of it; in Kistna the issue of the notices was particularly tardy in the months during which the jamabandi was conducted. In Anantapur the decrease was due to the fact that a smaller arrear balance was outstanding under Ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses at the beginning of the year under report than in the preceding fasli.

50. *Distraints and attachments.*—The following statement compares by districts the number of defaulters whose property was attached in faslis 1307 and 1308 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue notices of sale:—

District.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of defaults in respect of which property was attached in			Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjám	52,972	11,913	8,880	— 3,033	16·8	8,247	92·9
Vizagapatam	14,710	3,541	4,038	+ 497	27·4	370	9·1
Gódávari	95,058	3,834	4,702	+ 868	4·9	772	16·2
Kistna	205,288	18,149	28,628	+ 10,479	13·9	825	2·9
Nellore	112,101	22,204	46,013	+ 23,809	41·0	1,047	2·3
Cuddapah	191,787	8,677	18,112	+ 9,435	9·4	8,487	46·8
Anantapur	83,126	25,267	22,028	— 3,239	26·5	16,592	75·3
Bellary	108,573	7,012	11,626	+ 4,614	10·7	5,151	44·3
Kurnool	111,224	5,064	6,689	+ 1,625	6·0	6,384	95·4
Madras	..	149	270	+ 121	..	147	54·5
Chingleput	104,814	49,523	68,806	+ 19,283	65·6	66,510	96·6
North Arcot	216,645	44,707	52,516	+ 7,809	24·2	42,111	80·2
South Arcot	386,148	14,562	34,317	+ 19,755	8·9	14,663	42·7
Tanjore	219,267	32,248	43,037	+ 10,789	19 6	40,618	94·4
Trichinopoly	176,109	24,343	32,916	+ 8,573	18·8	25,559	77·6
Madura	177,607	12,574	14,022	+ 1,448	7·9	7,783	55·5
Tinnevelly	223,352	27,110	27,296	+ 186	12·2	22,558	82·7
Coimbatore	234,016	2,639	1,372	— 1,267	0·6	964	70·3
Nilgiris	7,672	440	363	— 77	4·7	319	87·9
Salem	214,964	400	312	— 88	0·1	205	65·7
South Canara	47,800	516	698	+ 182	1·5	297	42·6
Malabar	222,483	13,350	10,775	— 2,575	4·8	6,057	56·2
Total ..	* 3,205,716	328,222	437,416	+ 109,194	13·6	275,666	63·0
Corresponding figures for fasli 1307	3,205,716	328,222	..	..	10·24	† 226,646	69·1

* *Note.*—The number of ryotwari pattadars given in the report for fasli 1307 has been repeated in the present statement, as the rent-roll return having been made quinquennial, later figures are not now available.

† Revised figures since reported by the Collector of Kistna.

It will be observed that property, moveable and immoveable, was attached in 437,416 cases or in 6·81 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices had been issued as against 5·4, 4·1, 3·93 and 5·14 per cent. in faslis 1303, 1304, 1305 and 1307, respectively. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars also rose from 9·5, 7·5, 7·32 and 10·24 per cent. in faslis 1303 to 1305 and 1307 to 13·6 per cent. in the year under report. These large increases are generally attributable to the fact (1) that owing to the marked fall in the price of grain, the ryots refrained from selling their stock and withheld payment of the Government dues as long as possible and (2) that in the districts affected by unfavourable season in the previous years, large arrears had to be realized in addition to the current demand of fasli 1308, such arrears including numerous items held over as being especially difficult of recovery. As observed in the reports for previous years, the proportion of the number of attachments to the number of pattadars is in excess of the ratio of attachments to demand notices because the statistics furnished do not differentiate cases in which more than one notice of attachment is issued against the same pattadar. Such cases are common owing to the system of collecting the revenue in several instalments and to the fact that it may therefore be necessary to issue separate processes for several defaults made by the same pattadar.

51. Owing mainly to the operation of the general causes assigned in the preceding paragraph, the number of defaulters against whom processes of distraint were issued in respect of personal property rose from 7·8, 6·4, 6·04, and 8·68 per cent of the total number of ryotwari pattadars in faslis 1303 to 1305 and 1307 to 11·6 per cent. in the year under report. There was a similar increase in the corresponding percentage of defaulters whose real property was attached from 1·7, 1·13, 1·28 and 1·56 per cent. in faslis 1303 to 1305 and 1307 to 2·06 per cent. in fasli 1308; this is ascribable in part to the further cause that, owing to unfavourable season in a few districts, coercive measures were not rigorously applied in fasli 1307.

It will be seen from the last two columns of the statement at the commencement of the preceding paragraph that, out of the 437,416 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid up before the issue of notices of sale in 161,750 cases or 37·0 per cent. of the total number of attachments, the corresponding figures for faslis 1303 and 1307 having been 81,137 cases and 27·9 per cent. and 101,576 cases and 30·9 per cent., respectively.

—	Fasli 1307.		Fasli 1308.	
	Total attachments.	Distraint of moveables.	Total attachments.	Distraint of moveables.
Kistna	18,149	16,707	28,628	27,290
Nellore	22,204	20,794	46,013	44,021
Cuddapah	8,677	7,465	18,112	15,931
Bellary	7,012	6,058	11,626	7,526
Chingleput	49,523	46,428	68,806	65,432
South Arcot ..	14,562	9,659	34,317	23,743
Tanjore	32,248	27,643	43,037	36,894
Trichinopoly ..	24,343	17,705	32,916	26,093

Turning to individual districts, the Board observes that the increase was marked in the marginally-noted districts. In *Kistna*, *Nellore* and *Trichinopoly* it is chiefly to be ascribed to the ryots having withheld the payment of Government dues in order to hold up their stock of grain as long as possible in anticipation of a rise in the prices which were very low especially in the kist months; the correctness of this explanation is confirmed by the fact that the increase occurred wholly under "Distraint of moveables". The same cause accounts in part for the increase in the *South Arcot* and *Tanjore* districts; but further reasons are that in South Arcot the accumulated arrears of fasli 1307, in which the season was unfavourable, had to be recovered when prospects improved, and that in the Tanjore district the excessive rains of November and December 1898 damaged (*a*) the ground-nut crop in the non-deltaic portion of the Tanjore taluk, on the prospects of which the payment of the Government demand in that part depended and (*b*) the wet crops in many of the villages of the Talanayar range in the Tirutturaippúndi taluk. The increases in *Cuddapah*, *Bellary* and *Chingleput* are ascribed to the prompt recovery of the heavy arrears of previous years in addition to the current demand of fasli 1308; the Collector of Bellary further attributes the increase in his district to the failure of the white cholam crop in certain taluks. An *increase* in the number of attachments occurred also in *Kurnool* (1,625), *North Arcot* (7,809) and *Madura* (1,448). In the first two districts this related almost wholly to distraint of moveables and is ascribed to the recovery of the heavy arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year and the fall in the prices of grain in Kurnool and to the prevalence of plague in the North Arcot district during the kist months which had the effect of arresting money transactions among the ryots. In the *Madura* district there was an increase of 4,401 in the number of attachments made in the Tirumangalam, Dindigul and Periyakulam taluks, which was counterbalanced by a falling off of 2,953 in the remaining taluks. The Collector states that the increase in the first-mentioned two taluks is due to the steps taken for the recovery of the heavy arrears outstanding at the beginning of the fasli and that the anti-Shanar movement in the Tirumangalam taluk also interfered to some extent with the punctual payment of the kists by the ryots thereof. The Board observes, however, (1) that, taking the district as a whole, the uncollected balance at the close of the fasli under report under ryotwar and miscellaneous and cesses (Rs. 1,73,432) was in excess of the arrear balance outstanding at the beginning of the year (Rs. 1,68,285) and (2) that the statistics of coercion of the past four years for each of the two taluks go to show that land was proceeded against in the first instance in an unusually large number of cases during the year under report. The increased resort to the attachment of immoveable property in the Tirumangalam taluk is probably in part due to the large proportion of Kallars among the ryot population,

—	Tirumangalam. Number of attachments of		Dindigul. Number of attachments of	
	Moveables.	Immoveables.	Moveables.	Immoveables.
1305	1,251	4,518	216	714
1306	1,663	3,242	231	939
1307	1,212	379	57	590
1308	657	3,439	196	1,730

but the Board, at the same time, notes that another potent cause was stated by the Deputy Collector of the division in 1897 to be "the laxity of control in timely "collection and undue delay in issuing processes, which disturbs the kistbandi, compelling "the ryot either to pay a large sum in a lump or to see his land sold"; when passing orders on this subject in 1898, the Board presumed that this irregularity had attracted the Collector's attention and had been rectified. The disproportionately large number of attachments of real property as compared with the number of distraints of moveables made in the district as a whole stand out in striking contrast with the figures for other districts including Tinnevelly, the kistbandi of which is spread over the same months as in Madura; the Collector will be requested to issue stringent instructions requiring prompt action towards the recovery of Government dues and prohibiting the issue of processes against the immoveable property of defaulters as a general rule until after all processes against the moveable property have been exhausted. The most striking *decreases* occurred in Ganjám, Anantapur, Coimbatore and Malabar. The falling off in the first two districts was due to a decrease in the arrear balance outstanding at the beginning of the year; the number of attachments in Anantapur was, however, much above the average figure, a circumstance which has not been explained by the Collector, but is no doubt due to the unfavourable nature of the season particularly in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. The Collectors of Coimbatore and Malabar attribute the decrease to favourable season and to the timely steps taken for the realization of the Government dues and careful supervision exercised by Tahsildars over the work of monigars in this respect; the Board notes, however, that in the Malabar district the decrease was the result in part of the clearing off of old arrears in fasli 1307.

Fasli.	Number of attachments of property made in					
	Madura.		Tinnevelly.		The whole Presidency.	
	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.
1305	6,310	9,025	30,695	5,239	190,722	40,586
1306	6,183	6,202	24,178	3,606	196,465	34,022
1307	4,899	7,675	23,546	3,564	278,301	49,921
1308	4,032	9,990	23,443	3,853	371,342	66,074

52. The subjoined statement gives particulars by districts of sale notices and sale of property :—

District.	Number of pattadars.	Number of sale notices in			Number of defaulters whose property was sold in			Percentage of column 7 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjám	52,972	11,055	8,247	− 2,808	125	232	+ 107	0·44	2·81
Vizagapatam	14,710	146	370	+ 224	146	370	+ 224	2·51	100·
Gódávari	95,058	348	772	+ 424	348	346	− 2	0·36	44·82
Kistna	205,288	600	825	+ 225	567	825	+ 258	0·40	100·
Nellore	112,101	425	1,047	+ 622	425	1,047	+ 622	0·93	100·
Cuddapah	191,787	5,951	8,487	+ 2,536	429	1,027	+ 598	0·53	12·10
Anantapur	83,126	10,534	16,592	+ 6,058	* 664	1,357	+ 693	1·63	8·18
Bellary	108,573	4,671	5,151	+ 480	265	1,088	+ 823	1·00	21·12
Kurnool	111,224	4,536	6,384	+ 848	187	859	+ 672	0·77	13·45
Madras	..	107	147	+ 40	12	30	+ 18	..	20·41
Chingleput	104,814	47,906	66,510	+ 18,604	337	940	+ 603	0·89	1·41
North Arcot	216,645	43,933	42,111	− 1,822	681	618	− 63	0·29	1·47
South Arcot	386,148	10,925	14,663	+ 3,738	467	3,288	+ 2,821	0·85	22·42
Tanjore	219,267	32,038	40,618	+ 8,580	1,291	1,791	+ 500	0·81	4·40
Trichinopoly	176,109	18,537	25,559	+ 7,022	612	1,223	+ 611	0·69	4·80
Madura	177,607	6,949	7,783	+ 834	862	1,137	+ 275	0·64	14·61
Tinnevelly	223,352	18,308	22,558	+ 4,250	1,207	911	− 296	0·40	4·04
Coimbatore	234,016	1,999	964	− 1,035	118	84	− 34	0·04	8·71
The Nilgiris	7,672	263	319	+ 56	26	42	+ 16	0·55	13·17
Salem	214,964	224	205	− 19	57	47	− 10	0·02	22·92
South Canara	47,800	263	297	+ 34	61	89	+ 28	0·18	29·96
Malabar	222,483	6,928	6,057	− 871	1,237	936	− 301	0·42	15·45
Total ..	3,205,716	226,646	275,666	+ 49,020	* 10,124	18,287	+ 8,163	0·57	6·68
Corresponding figures for fasli 1307	3,205,716	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·31	4·5

Note.—* In reply to the remarks made in paragraph 60 of the Board's report for fasli 1307, the Collector of Anantapur stated that the correct number of sales of moveables held in the Penukonda taluk was 290 and not 1196, as previously reported. The necessary correction has been made in the figures shown in column 6.

The principal object of the process known as a notice of sale is to give timely warning to the defaulter to pay up his arrear before the property attached or distrained is sold. This object was fulfilled in all but 6·6 per cent. of the 275,666 cases in which notices of sale were issued in the year under report; and the actual sale of property was resorted to only in 18,287 cases. The number of sales and the proportion of sales to sale notices in the five previous years are as shown below :—

Fasli.	Number of sales.	Proportion of sales to sale notices.
1307	10,124	4·5
1306	8,197	4·7
1305	8,979	5·0
1304	10,474	5·5
1303	14,198	6·8

Notwithstanding a large increase in the number of sales, the proportion thereof to the number of notices of sale was smaller than in fasli 1303, the circumstances of which were, to a certain extent, similar to those of the year under report.

When compared with the total number of pattadars, the number of persons whose property was sold for arrears was 0·57 per cent. against 0·46, 0·34, 0·28 and 0·31 per cent. in faslis 1303 to 1305 and 1307. The large increase in the number of sales related in part to personal property (27 per cent.), but chiefly to real property; and this apparently disproportionate resort to proceedings against immoveables is accounted for to a certain extent by the fact that in some districts attachments of real property made in fasli 1307 were not followed up by sales in that year either for want of time or owing to an unfavourable change in the season. In the South Arcot district, for instance, which contributed over a third of the increase in the total number of sales, Tahsildars were ordered not to proceed to extremities in the case of poor defaulters in fasli 1307 owing to the distress that then prevailed; the Collector states that there was in consequence an accumulation of arrears which had to be recovered as prospects improved, while at the same time the decline in prices and the dullness of the market made it more difficult for ryots to raise funds to pay both the current demand and their arrears. The Board observes, however, that even if allowance be made for low prices, the arrears * at the beginning of the fasli were not so large as to wholly justify the unprecedentedly large number of sales (especially of real property) held in the year; on the other hand the marked decrease in the proportions appearing in columns 10 and 11 of the subjoined table seems to suggest that coercive processes were carried to the extreme stage in the case of an

	Percentage of sales of real property to the number of attachments.
1303	19·6
1304	20·0
1305	14·0
1306	15·6
1307	11·7
1308	17·8

Fasli.	Arrears outstanding at the beginning of the fasli		Balance outstanding at the end of the fasli.		Number of sales of	
	Relating to the next preceding fasli.	Relating to previous faslis.	Arrears	Current.	Real property.	Total, both real and personal.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
* 1303	2,37,253	42,308	6,361	9,899	1,923	2,308
1304	9,899	6,361	194	12,860	394	506
1305	12,860	194	451	12,775	286	426
1306	12,812	451	468	9,429	367	448
1307	9,429	468	1,022	95,791	313	467
1308	95,795	1,022	1,478	87,726	2,965	3,288

unusually large number of petty pattadars, who, it may be remarked, form an exceptionally large proportion of the land-holding population in South Arcot :—

Fasli.	Total number of pattadars.	Ryots paying under Rs. 10.			Number of ryots whose lands were sold.	Amount of arrears for which lands were sold.
		Number.	Assessment.	Average assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			RS.	RS.		RS.
1303	368,742	269,247	9,20,834	3·4	1,923	17,032
1304	374,560	273,729	10,03,950	3·7	394	4,195
1305	377,792	274,118	9,99,942	3·6	286	3,304
1306	379,017	275,292	10,08,598	3·7	367	3,761
1307	386,148	..	..	..	313	3,171
1308	386,148	..	..	..	2,965	18,388

Fasli.	Extent and assessment of lands sold.		Average arrear due by each ryot.	Average extent of land sold.	Extent bought in by Government.
	Extent.	Assessment.			
	8	9	10	11	12
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.
1303	4,588	8,147	9	2·4	1,743
1304	1,179	2,220	11	3·0	462
1305	804	1,608	12	2·8	338
1306	1,076	1,865	10	2·9	481
1307	907	1,931	10	2·9	401
1308	6,590	11,716	6·2	2·1	2,495

The Collector will be requested to report the numbers of cases in which the whole or nearly the whole of the holdings were sold and the number of such cases in which the land was bought in by Government. If such cases were numerous it should be explained why the remission of the arrear balance due on small holdings of poor lands was not recommended with reference to the instructions issued by the Board in 1898. The Collectors of Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput and Madura attribute the increases in their districts to the steps taken for the recovery of the heavy arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year. In *Vizagapatam*, especially in the Palkonda taluk in which the season was unfavourable during the past three years, the first instalment of the advances made to the ryots during the late famine fell due during the year and had to be recovered together with the heavy arrears of fasli 1307 and current demand; and but for the grant of special season remissions in the affected villages of the taluk the number of sales would have been far greater. In *Cuddapah*, the increase related mostly to moveables. The Collectors of *Bellary* and *Kurnool* adduce as further causes the failure of the white cholam in the former district and the fall in the price of grain in the latter. In *Chingleput*, the increase occurred chiefly in the Saidapet, Ponnéri and Tiruvallúr taluks in which there are a larger number of petty pattadars as stated in the report for fasli 1307. In *Madura* the increase in the sales is probably in part the result of the increased resort to proceedings against immoveables which has formed the subject of comment in paragraph 51 *supra*. The increase in *Kistna* and *Nellore* which relates chiefly to moveables and that in *Trichinopoly* are ascribed to the fact that the ryots held up their stock of grain on account of the prevailing low prices and that this necessitated resort to the sale of their moveables, or other property. The increase in Nellore is perhaps attributable in part to the large arrear balance outstanding at the beginning of the year owing to the suspension of coercive processes in fasli 1307. The Collectors of *Anantapur* and *Tanjore* ascribe the increase in their districts to the same causes as those mentioned in regard to attachments, viz., the unfavourable character of the season in the former

district especially in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks and the damage done to crops by the rains of November and December 1898 and the fall in the price of paddy in the latter district. The increase in the number of sales by 107 in *Ganjám* is accounted for by the prompt steps taken for the collection of revenue and by the sale in fasli 1308 of certain land which had been attached but could not be sold in fasli 1307. The only districts in which there was a falling off in the number of sales were *Tinnevelly* and *Malabar* and it is to be ascribed mainly to the favourable season coupled with a marked decline in the arrear balance outstanding at the beginning of the year.

53. The proportion of sales to the number of pattadars was above ·57 per cent., the average for the Presidency in Vizagapatam (2·51), Nellore (·93), Anantapur (1·63), Bellary (1·00), Kurnool (·77), Chingleput (·89), South Arcot (·85), Tanjore (·81), Trichinopoly (·69) and Madura (·64). These high percentages are ascribed to the same causes as those given in the preceding paragraph for the increase in the number of sales. The special factors which, it is stated, were at work in addition to the general causes will now be given. The Collector of *Nellore* states that in the Udayagiri taluk (in which the proportion of sales to pattas is 4·45 per cent.), the unfavourable season of fasli 1307 and the consequent large arrear balance necessitated the sale of personal property in as many as 281 cases (real property was sold in only three cases) and that in the Nellore taluk (1·18 per cent.), the sales of real property were in excess of those of moveables owing to the poor quality of the land situated as it was for the most part in the coast villages lying at the tail end of the delta where much of the land is of so little value that a ryot is unlikely to make sacrifices in order to retain it in his holding. The Collector of *Kurnool* reports (1) that in the Koilkuntla taluk (2·1 per cent.), the sales appertained mostly to the Timmanayampeta firka which had suffered for want of sufficient rain continuously from fasli 1306 and in which the lands have consequently become valueless in many cases, and (2) that in the Pattikonda taluk (1·2 per cent.), the attachments made in fasli 1307 were followed up by actual sales only during the year under report. It appears from Collectors' reports for fasli 1307 that the second special cause mentioned by the Collector of Kurnool was at work in a varying degree in the *South Arcot* and *Bellary* districts also. In *Trichinopoly*, the large percentage was, the Board observes, due to the increased resort to proceedings against real property in the Udaiyárpálaiyam and Perambalúr taluks, the number of sales of such property having risen from 228 and 42, respectively, in fasli 1307 to 433 and 221 during the year under report. In the previous year's report the Board commented upon the gradual * rise in the number of sales both of personal and real property in the Udaiyárpálaiyam taluk; and a special report was subsequently called for from the Collector on this subject in paragraph 2 of B.P., No. 191, dated 12th Augt. 1899, and is now under consideration. On a comparison of the statistics of faslis 1306, 1307 and 1308, the Board finds that in the Perambalúr taluk there is a growing tendency to proceed against immoveables in a disproportionately large number of cases as compared with the rest of the district; and this probably in part accounts for the marked increase in the number of sales of such property held in the year under report. The Collector will be requested to issue the necessary

Fasli.	Personal.	Real.	Total.
* 1303	36	44	80
1304	Statement not available.		
1305	70	47	117
1306	37	166	203
1307	208	228	436
1308	304	433	737

—	Attachments of		Attachments made in the rest of the district.		Sales of	
	Real property.	Personal property.	Real property.	Personal property.	Real property.	Personal property.
1306 ..	219	866	3,228	13,959	40	..
1307 ..	1,284	1,779	5,354	15,926	42	3
1308 ..	1,108	1,468	5,715	24,625	221	34

instructions to repress this tendency. The explanation furnished for the increased sales in the *Madura* district has been commented upon in paragraph 51 *supra.*

54. Personal property was brought to sale in 6,538 out of the 371,342 cases in which such property was distrained which gives a proportion of 1·8 per cent. against 1·7 per cent. in faslis 1303 to 1305 and 1·5 per cent. in fasli 1307; while real property was sold in 11,749 cases out of 66,074 in which it had been attached, *i.e.*, in 17·8 cases out of a hundred against 5,311 cases out of 34,022 or 15·6 per cent. in fasli 1306 and 5,829 cases out of 49,921 or 11·7 per cent. in fasli 1307. These statistics are exhibited below in a tabular form:—

—	Personal.						Real.						Total.					
	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
Percentage of—																		
Sales of property to the number of pattadars	0·13	0·11	0·11	0·09	0·13	0·20	0·33	0·23	0·17	0·17	0·18	0·37	0·46	0·34	0·28	0·26	0·31	0·57
Sales of property to the number of attachments ..	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·5	1·5	1·8	19·6	20·0	14·0	15·6	11·7	17·8	4·9	4·4	3·9	3·6	3·1	4·2
Sales of property to sale notices ..	The figures relating to sale notices do not distinguish between personal and real property.												6·8	5·5	5·0	4·7	4·5	6·6
Arrears at the beginning of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	In lakhs of rupees						22·15	18·01	11·70	7·11	29·48	17·25
Arrear balance at the end of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..							1·11	·75	·42	·30	3·01	1·46
Percentage of current collections to current demand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96·7	98·0	98·8	94·5	97·4	97·9

It will be observed that for the realization of both current kists and arrears personal property had to be proceeded against to a larger extent than in previous years owing to the action of the ryots in withholding payment of their dues in anticipation of a rise in the price of grain, that the arrears of faslis 1306 and 1307 relating to the tracts affected by unfavourable season which could not be recovered even after the sale of moveables before the close of the latter fasli had to be realized by the sale of land, and that the proportion of the number of sales of land to the number of pattas in consequence rose to 0·37, which is but slightly in excess of 0·33 being the proportion attained in fasli 1303 when large arrears had to be realized. In paragraph 61 of the report for fasli 1307, the Board stated that one peculiar feature about the statistics of that year was that proceedings for the recovery of Government dues had been taken against personal property to a larger extent than in previous years, as a result of which the proportion of sales of real property to pattas was but slightly in excess of the proportion attained in faslis 1305 and 1306 and very much less than in faslis 1303 and 1304. It now appears, however, that in a large number of cases real property attached in fasli 1307 was actually sold in fasli 1308, thus unduly swelling the sales of real property in the latter year as well as the proportion thereof to the number of pattadars and the number of attachments. If allowance be made for the operation of this cause the proportion of the number of sales of real property to the number of pattadars and the number of attachments would probably be smaller than the proportion attained in fasli 1303.

55. The following table shows by districts the total extent of land sold and the extent bought in by Government in faslis 1307 and 1308:—

Districts.	Extent of land sold in			Extent bought by private purchasers.	Extent bought in by Government in			Percentage of column 7 to column 3.
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Ganjám	86	540	+ 454	491	10	49	+ 39	9·1
Vizagapatam	512	1,256	+ 744	1,002	153	254	+ 101	20·2
Gódávari	1,114	693	— 421	480	252	213	— 39	30·7
Kistna	1,431	1,790	+ 359	1,072	658	718	+ 60	40·1
Nellore	1,027	* 1,476	+ 449	910	578	566	— 12	38·3
Cuddapah	870	898	+ 28	333	534	565	+ 31	62·9
Anantapur	1,582	19,615	+ 18,033	6,755	1,047	12,860	+ 11,813	65·6
Bellary	1,440	6,615	+ 5,175	3,694	477	2,921	+ 2,444	44·1
Kurnool	425	3,491	+ 3,066	1,558	150	1,933	+ 1,783	55·4
Madras	5	8	+ 3	8	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	819	2,457	+ 1,638	1,801	281	656	+ 375	26·7
North Arcot	1,314	909	— 405	396	656	513	— 143	56·4
South Arcot	907	6,590	+ 5,683	4,095	401	2,495	+ 2,094	37·8
Tanjore	1,796	2,809	+ 1,013	2,307	397	502	+ 105	17·8
Trichinopoly	1,355	3,106	+ 1,751	2,128	618	978	+ 360	31·5
Madura	2,664	2,733	+ 69	1,517	1,046	1,216	+ 170	44·5
Tinnevelly	2,588	2,356	— 232	1,528	765	828	+ 63	35·1
Coimbatore	2,293	796	— 1,497	461	405	335	— 70	42·1
The Nilgiris	695	803	+ 108	364	270	439	+ 169	54·6
Salem	291	184	— 107	58	169	126	— 43	68·5
South Canara	185	259	+ 74	69	66	190	+ 124	73·3
Malabar	2,022	1,422	— 600	718	585	704	+ 119	49·5
Total ..	25,421	* 60,806	+ 35,385	31,745	9,518	29,061	+ 19,543	47·8
Dry ..	20,194	52,063	+ 31,869	25,722	7,794	26,341	+ 18,547	..
Wet ..	5,227	8,743	+ 3,516	6,023	1,724	2,720	+ 996	..

* Excludes 1,102 acres being the area of the Zamindari village of Puretipalli in the Chundi Zamindari which was sold for arrears of revenue during the year.

56. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 3,08,891 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,47,667, and the amount realized was Rs. 1,77,737 or 2·4 times the assessment of the land sold (Rs. 73,246). Land sold to private purchasers realized on an average 4·1 times the assessment in the case of wet lands and 3·5 times the assessment in the case of dry lands as against 5 and 3·2 times the assessment realized in fasli 1303 and 5·4 and 4·5 times the assessment realized in faslis 1306 and 1307.

57. The total extent of land sold for arrears of revenue rose from 54,484 acres in fasli 1303, 27,899 and 27,728 acres in faslis 1304 and 1305 and 25,421 acres in fasli 1307 to 60,806 acres during the year under report. The increase was spread over several districts and related mostly to dry land. The increase in the extent sold during the year as compared with fasli 1303 was probably due to the fact that the sale of land attached in fasli 1307 was often deferred until the beginning of fasli 1308; and the increase as compared with the later years is due to the steps taken for the recovery of the arrears of faslis 1306 and 1307 together with the current demand in the tracts then affected by unfavourable season. The percentage of the extent of land bought in by Government during the year under report to the total extent sold (47·8) greatly exceeded the proportion attained in faslis 1304, 1305 and 1307 (38·9, 37·9 and 37·4 per cent., respectively), but was only slightly in excess of the proportion reached in fasli 1303 (47·0 per cent.). The increase occurred chiefly in the Anantapur district where an entire inam village (measuring 4,616 acres) had to be bought in by Government for want of proper bidders; moreover, as many as 110,143 acres assessed at Rs. 28,057 were relinquished during the year under report owing to unfavourable season and it is probable that the bulk of the area allowed to be bought in by Government was poor land. Of the extent purchased by Government during the year under report as well as in previous years, 1,312 acres assessed at Rs. 1,763 were resold for Rs. 5,816 as against 659 acres assessed at Rs. 1,030, which were resold for Rs. 3,366

in fasli 1307. The value realized by the resale was 3·3 times the assessment as in fasli 1307, or about eight-ninths of that realized on lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales during the year under report.

58. Turning to individual districts, the Board observes that, as compared with fasli 1307, there was a large increase in the extent of land sold for arrears in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nellore, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. The increase is ordinarily attributed to the causes already assigned for the rise in the number of sales. The following special remarks and explanations are, however, called for. In *Ganjám*, a zamindari village in the Pálúru estate measuring 303 acres was sold for arrears of revenue during the year under report, a circumstance which accounts for the bulk of the increase in the district. In *Kistna* the extent of land sold in the Gudiváda taluk rose from 165 acres in fasli 1307 to 496 acres in the year under report and the increase is ascribed mainly to the general cause—fall in prices—and partly to the poverty of the lands sold; the wet lands sold during the year were 292 acres assessed at Rs. 425 against 70 acres assessed at Rs. 198 sold in fasli 1307. In the Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts, the increases are, no doubt, mainly attributed to the fact that attachments made in fasli 1307 could not be followed up by sales in that year either owing to unfavourable season or for want of time. The following statement shows that in fasli 1307 the proportion of sales to attachments was unusually low, whereas in fasli 1308 sales were proportionately much more frequent:—

—	Fasli 1303.		Fasli 1304.		Fasli 1305.	
	Extent of lands.		Extent of lands.		Extent of lands.	
	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Anantapur	30,735	12,504	9,285	3,301	7,117	1,237
Bellary	16,321	11,401	14,293	2,671	12,878	5,400
Kurnool	29,698	2,082	3,230	706	2,638	590
Chingleput	22,540	3,849	7,580	2,040	6,450	886
South Arcot	23,540	4,588	8,969	1,179	7,724	804
Trichinopoly	2,602	840	3,709	698	7,346	671

—	Fasli 1306.		Fasli 1307.		Fasli 1308.	
	Extent of lands.		Extent of lands.		Extent of lands.	
	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Anantapur	1,492	17	58,282	1,582	58,960	19,615
Bellary	1,656	1,841	21,947	1,440	37,331	6,615
Kurnool	358	461	5,364	425	7,160	3,491
Chingleput	4,349	664	10,731	819	11,789	2,457
South Arcot	9,384	1,076	15,378	907	27,067	6,590
Trichinopoly	10,563	1,601	11,580	1,355	16,314	3,106

The extent of land sold for arrears in the Anantapur district was swollen by the inclusion of the area of the shrotriyam village of Kondakinde (about 4,600 acres) which, as stated in paragraph 57 above, was purchased by Government at a revenue sale for want of proper bidders. In the Bellary district no sales were held during fasli 1307 in the Adóni taluk, while in Alúr and Hospet land attached in that fasli appears, in

many cases, to have been brought to sale during the year under report. The bulk of the increase in the area sold occurred however in the Bellary taluk; the Board observes that in this taluk real property was attached in almost as many cases as moveables contrary to the previous practice; * this fact probably contributed to the unusually large increase in the extent sold. In Kurnool, the Pattikonda and Koilkuntla taluks in which no sales were held in fasli 1307 contributed the bulk of the increase; in the former taluk, a considerable area of land attached in fasli 1307 was sold during the year under report. The increase shown against Chingleput occurred in the Saidápet, Tiruvallúr and Ponnéri taluks, where poor pattadars are relatively more numerous than in other parts of the district and where a balance of Rs. 34,221 was outstanding at the beginning of the fasli out of a total of Rs. 47,349 for the entire district. In the South Arcot district land attached in fasli 1307 was sold in many cases in fasli 1308 in the Tindivanam, Cuddalore and Vriddháchalam taluks, and there was an increase in the extent sold in Villuppuram also. The Board has already commented upon the explanation furnished by the Collector of this district in regard to the unusually large number of sales held in the year under report. In the Trichinopoly district there was a rise in the extent sold in the Kulittalai, Perambalúr and Udaiyárpálaiyam taluks where, owing to unfavourable season, the attachments made in fasli 1307 could not be followed up by sales in that year. The following statement illustrates this explanation:—

* —	Property attached.		Property sold.		Extent sold.
	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACS.
1303 ..	582	323	13	247	1,976
1305 ..	1,238	174	14	91	1,441
1307 ..	2,690	250	80	61	789
1308 ..	1,393	1,346	392	134	2,255

—	Fasli 1307.		Fasli 1308.	
	Extent attached.	Extent sold.	Extent attached.	Extent sold.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Kulittalai	979	..	1,312	347
Perambalúr	1,413	128	1,439	821
Udaiyárpálaiyam	6,945	764	9,558	1,485

59. Statement No. 19 exhibits the number of processes served by the ordinary village agency and those served by special establishments. The proportion of the processes served by the special agency rose slightly from 3·05 per cent. in fasli 1307 to 3·11 per cent. in the year under report; the corresponding percentages for faslis 1304, 1305 and 1306 were 3·2, 2·8 and 4·0 per cent., respectively. As compared with fasli 1307, there was a satisfactory decrease in the number so served in the Trichinopoly, Gódávari, Kistna and Malabar districts which is attributed to the abolition of the special establishment in Trichinopoly, to the extended utilization of village agency in Gódávari and Kistna, and to favourable season in Malabar. On the other hand, the special agency was more extensively employed in eight other districts, in view to ensure the more speedy collection of the arrears of faslis 1306 and 1307 together with the current demand, and this was notably the case in the Nellore district, where, it is stated, the taluk officers felt much difficulty in making prompt collections owing to the dullness of the money market in the year under report. No special establishments were entertained during the year in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and South Canara. The receipts from process service fees and the cost of the process service establishment rose from Rs. 27,032 and Rs. 17,552 in fasli 1307 to Rs. 31,445 and Rs. 19,417, respectively, during the year under review; the increase merely followed on the extended employment of special agency in some districts and is reported to be due to no other special cause.

60. *Costs in civil suits.*—The costs awarded to Government during the year under report in suits to which it was a party amounted to Rs. 9,905-0-10. Adding to this,

the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 3,951–6–5, the total demand amounted to Rs. 13,856–7–3, of which Rs. 5,718–13–9 were collected and Rs. 513–13–4 written off the accounts within the year and Rs. 289–13–2 more either remain to be written off under orders already issued or are now considered irrecoverable. The steps taken for the realization of the net recoverable balance (Rs. 7,333–15–0) are shown below:—

	RS.
(1) Collected after the close of the year ...	900
(2) Under execution proceedings ...	4,973
(3) Amount remaining uncollected pending the decision of appeals by civil courts ...	362
(4) Amount remaining uncollected pending the disposal of an insolvent petition filed by the judgment-debtor ...	9
(5) Amount by which the costs originally awarded have since been reduced on appeal or review ...	10
(6) Remainder for the recovery of which preliminary steps have been taken ...	1,080
Total ...	7,334

61. *Interest on arrears of Land Revenue.*—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 93,880, of which Rs. 26,249 were collected and Rs. 3,527 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 64,104 at the end of the year. The bulk of the last mentioned amount relates to Malabar (Rs. 46,716) and Cuddapah (Rs. 10,200). In the former district Rs. 45,869 are due on Muhammad Ali Raja's estate for the recovery of which coercive measures have not been resorted to pending receipt of the orders of the Government of India on G.O., Nos. 141–2, Political, dated 25th February 1898. In Cuddapah, Rs. 176 have been since collected, Rs. 580 are considered irrecoverable and the remainder is covered by processes. The Collector reports that the bulk of this amount represents the interest charged on the arrears of land revenue relating to faslis 1306 and 1307 in the three affected taluks (Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla) and that it will be collected or otherwise disposed of along with the principal amounts outstanding. The necessary steps are being taken for the recovery of the balances in the remaining districts.

62. *Sales of land under Standing Orders Nos.* 30, 34 *and* 110.—Under the rule for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands (paragraph 13 of Standing Order No. 30), 4,166 acres assessed at Rs. 9,586 were sold during the year under report for Rs. 1,16,513, while the resale under Standing Order No. 110 of 1,312 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,763, which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, fetched Rs. 5,816. As in the previous fasli, there were no sales under Standing Order No. 34 relating to the disposal of assessed lands otherwise than on assessment.

63. *Sub-division of quit-rent.*—No applications were received during the year for the sub-division under Standing Order No. 119 of the joint liability of holders of shares in whole inam villages. A few applications for the sub-division of minor inams were received in Ganjám, North Arcot and Madura. Those received in North Arcot and Madura were disposed of before the close of the fasli, while the one relating to Ganjám is still under enquiry.

64. *Transfer of registry of holdings.*—The subjoined statement compares the number of applications received and disposed of during the year under the two usual heads, viz., those presented *through* Registration officers and those submitted *direct* to Revenue officers:—

Received.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
Through Registr[illegible]ficers ..	6,193	52,626	58,819	52,109	6,710	11·41
Direct by Revenue[illegible]s ..	4,820	46,594	51,414	46,245	5,169	10·05

65. Under the former class of applications the number received during the year shows a decrease of 6,538 or 11·0 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The decrease is spread over several districts and is ascribed to the improvement in the character of the season. In the South Arcot district, where the falling off was particularly large, it is attributed in part to the efforts made by the Revenue officers to reconcile ownership with revenue registry of their own motion.

66. The percentage of disposals by Registration officers fell from 90·48 per cent. in fasli 1307 to 88·59 per cent. in the year under report. The decrease occurred in many districts, but was noticeable in Gódávari. The Collector of that district attributes the falling off partly to the fact that as many as 356 applications were received from the Registration officers in the last quarter of the fasli under report as against 192 in the corresponding period of the previous year and in part to a want of energy in the disposal of applications to which he proposes to draw the attention of taluk officers.

67. Under the second class of applications also, viz., those received direct by Revenue officers, the number presented during the year shows a decrease of 7,205* or 13·4 per cent. as compared with fasli 1307. The decrease is spread over many districts and is generally attributed to the favourable character of the season; in South Arcot it is further ascribed to the steps taken by the Revenue officers under the recent orders to bring about agreement between ownership and revenue registry.

* Number received in fasli 1307 as now corrected with reference to the revised figures furnished for the Tanjore district ...	53,799
Number received in fasli 1308 ...	46,594

Including the number of applications pending at the beginning of the fasli, the total number for disposal was 51,414, of which 46,245 or 89·95 per cent. were disposed of against 53,257 † or 91·68 † per cent. in fasli 1307. The decrease in the percentage of disposals was marked in the South Arcot district having been 72·15 as against 82·39 per cent. in fasli 1307; the number of applications received in the last quarter of the year under report was only 487 as against 762 received in the corresponding part of fasli 1307 and no special cause has been assigned for the large falling off in the percentage as compared with that ‡ attained in the past five years. The Collector's attention will be invited to the fact and he will be requested to take special steps to enforce greater promptitude in the disposal of applications for transfer of registry.

† Revised figures.

‡ Fasli 1303 ...	85·3
„ 1304 ...	82·5
„ 1305 ...	82·7
„ 1306 ...	84·3
„ 1307 ...	82·4

68. The marginal table shows the number of applications under both the abovementioned heads received during the past ten years and the portion thereof presented through the Registration officers. It will be seen that notwithstanding a decrease in the number of applications received under both the heads, there has been an increase in the proportion of the number presented through the Registration officers to the total number of applications for transfer of registry. The steady increase in this proportion confirms the remark made in the reports for previous years that the system of presenting applications through Registration officers is finding increased favour with the people.

Fasli.	Total number of applications.	Portion thereof presented through Registration officers.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.
1	2	3	4
1299	131,998	46,676	35·4
1300	132,701	50,254	37·9
1301	117,817	48,018	40·8
1302	127,658	56,654	44·4
1303	114,563	52,637	45·9
1304	110,037	50,886	46·2
1305	107,866	50,081	46·4
1306	105,208	53,319	50·7
1307	* 112,963	* 59,164	* 52·4
1308	99,220	52,626	53·0

* Revised figures adopted for fasli 1307.

69. The subjoined statement shows the number of cases in which steps were taken by Revenue officers of their own motion, during the past two years, to secure

agreement between ownership and Revenue registry both in the case of persons who had been in possession of lands as ostensible owners and had paid the revenue due thereon for 12 years or more and in the case of other alienees :—

District.	Number pending at the beginning of fasli 1308.	Number of cases brought to notice during the fasli.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Number disposed of within the year.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Number disposed of in fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjám	..	1,303	1,303	989	314	..
Vizagapatam	..	350	350	332	18	..
Gódávari	228	2,562	2,790	1,668	1,122	319
Kistna	1,851	2,559	4,410	3,372	1,038	2,762
Nellore	..	441	441	441	..	146
Cuddapah	36	730	766	737	29	80
Anantapur	32	204	236	226	10	270
Bellary	..	100	100	100	..	76
Kurnool	14	44	58	58	..	21
Chingleput	72	765	837	790	47	229
North Arcot	848	1,049	1,897	1,586	311	712
South Arcot	43	4,355	4,398	3,792	606	371
Tanjore	919	4,097	5,016	4,310	706	4
Trichinopoly	..	113	113	75	38	97
Madura	46	834	880	596	284	124
Tinnevelly	67	452	519	436	83	52
Coimbatore	19	1,961	1,980	1,954	26	2,398
The Nilgiris	4	9	13	12	1	1
Salem	..	1,098	1,098	1,098	..	799
South Canara	..	236	236	236	..	136
Malabar	48	1,383	1,431	1,207	224	..
Total ..	4,227	24,645	28,872	24,015	4,857	8,597

The large increase in the number dealt with during the year under report is due to the fact that, whereas under paragraph 6 (now paragraph 7) of Standing Order No. 20 previously in force, Revenue officers could take action of their own motion only in those cases of disagreement between ownership and revenue registry in which the occupants have been in possession as reputed owners for 12 years or more, the supplemental instructions issued by Government in 1897 and embodied in paragraph 5 of the Standing Order require that all cases of disagreement in which neither party presents an application for transfer of registry himself should be brought to notice annually by the karnams and disposed of at the jamabandi irrespective of the duration of the period for which the real owner has been in occupation. As stated in the report for the preceding year instructions were issued to all Collectors to exhibit the number of cases dealt with both under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 20 in a separate line in their jamabandi statements showing the disposal of applications for transfer of registry. Taking the Presidency as a whole, the number of *cases* brought to notice under the two paragraphs was fair as compared with the number of *applications* for transfer of registry presented by the parties themselves during the year, but it was still very low in individual districts, viz., Anantapur (204), Bellary (100), Kurnool (44), Trichinopoly (113), Tinnevelly (452) and the Nilgiris (9). In fact a comparison of the figures for faslis 1307 and 1308 suggests a doubt as to whether in any of these districts, except perhaps in Tinnevelly and in the Nilgiris the circumstances of which are exceptional, any cases were taken up under the newly added paragraph 5. The attention of the Collectors will be drawn to this matter in a separate Proceedings. The Collector of Nellore states that steps are being taken to ensure the payment of greater attention to the new instructions. In Kistna it is stated that practically no work was done in three taluks under paragraph 5 of the Standing Order during the year under report as the Settlement Department had undertaken to sub-divide and separately record portions of holdings not in the possession of registered holders; while the falling off in the number of cases dealt with in Coimbatore is attributed to most of the cases of disagreement

having been promptly attended to in previous years. The Board trusts that the figures to be reported for fasli 1309 in the several districts will present less inequality under this head than in the year under report.

70. *Ruined tanks.*—Four ruined tanks, one in Kistna, two in Cuddapah and one in Tinnevelly, were handed over to private individuals for repair under Standing Order No. 9 on condition of their paying the special rate of assessment of Rs. 2 per acre on the irrigable area. Eleven tanks in good order were also handed over to ryots holding under them under the provisions of Standing Order No. 9-A on condition of their paying the dry assessment on the ayakat and on the tank-bed areas. Particulars of the former, and the present, revenue under each tank referred to above are given in appendix B.

71. *Inspection of boundary and field marks.*—The number of boundary marks planted during survey, the number reported to have been missing or out of repair and the number replaced or repaired during the year under report are given in statement No. 24, of which the following is an abstract.

Districts.	Number of boundary marks.				
	Total.	Missing.	Replaced.	Out of repair.	Repaired.
Ganjám	1,831,979	94,895	10,717	23,633	13,383
Vizagapatam	348,151	4,028	2,249	1,532	1,093
Nellore	1,215,751	180,154	7,665	38,855	1,996
Cuddapah	3,855,046	113,461	4,472	40,542	2,431
Anantapur	885,191	2,819	252	1,295	60
Bellary	970,451	3,519	192	2,540	307
Kurnool	1,738,403	143,033	14,153	157,532	10,860
Chingleput	1,576,974	14,415	8,631	21,176	13,341
North Arcot	2,556,186	63,081	4,761	65,558	11,537
South Arcot	3,352,046	14,372	4,824	94,659	91,999
Tanjore	2,514,444	67,128	18,576	125,150	94,424
Trichinopoly	1,005,597	9,147	2,137	1,742	1,501
Madura	1,866,823	151,253	25,882	147,826	74,438
Tinnevelly	1,552,780	448,165	398,264	20,638	16,098
Coimbatore	2,335,743	46,793	4,705	59,267	9,282
Nilgiris	173,553	464	..	188	17
Salem	1,254,002	46,834	13,715	26,233	5,527
South Canara	423,276	6,070	69	13,238	9,137
Malabar	2,021,379	14,785	7,034	3,017	2,812
Total ..	31,477,775	1,424,416	528,298	844,621	360,243
Theodolite stations	1,696,076	27,683	573	32,757	1,165
Boundary offsets	3,005,732	73,986	11,018	53,444	9,951
Field marks	26,775,967	1,322,747	516,707	758,420	349,127
Total ..	31,477,775	1,424,416	528,298	844,621	360,243

As in the previous year, the statement does not include the figures for Gódávari, Kistna and a portion of Salem. For Gódávari and for portions of Kistna and Salem though the re-survey of the districts had been completed, the figures according to it were not available, while in the remaining portions of Kistna re-survey and re-demarcation were in progress. The entries against South Canara and Malabar also are incomplete as the initial survey in the former and revision survey in the latter are still in progress. The Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture having, as the result of his inspection in the Tirumangalam and Sátúr taluks of the Madura and Tinnevelly districts in 1899, observed that the instructions prescribed in B.P., No. 103, dated 14th March 1893, regarding the carrying out of a regular inspection of boundary marks appeared not to have received sufficiently close attention, a general inquiry on the subject is in progress. Collectors' reports show that, except in Tanjore, careful attention has not been given to the rules under which all boundary marks that are missing or out of repair must be noted in the adangal and a report made in January each year as to the number needing repair, &c. The subject is under consideration and will be dealt with separately.

72. *Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.*—During the year the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture examined the village and taluk accounts of the Tirumangalam and Sátúr taluks in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts and forwarded detailed reports to the Collectors on the result of his examinations. The village and taluk accounts in all the districts of the Presidency were, as usual, examined at the annual settlement. Collectors report that village accounts are generally maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition but that in some districts there is still room for improvement in the maintenance of taluk accounts. It is observed that village and taluk permanent B registers, which are important records of inams, were not properly maintained in the Kistna district. This was brought to the notice of the Board, and the registers are now being checked and brought up to date by a temporary establishment. In Chingleput it is stated that the examination of the village accounts of Madurántakam taluk was confined to account No. 6. The Sub-Collector's attention has been drawn to the omission. Steps are being taken by Collectors to secure better results in the current fasli. The village registers of statistics and firka books were also examined during the jamabandi and necessary instructions were issued towards their correct maintenance and completion. Except in the case of North Arcot, these village registers and firka books have been completed or almost completely prepared and checked up to fasli 1306. The preparation and checking of these registers and books for fasli 1307 were completed in five and nearly completed in the remaining districts. In the case of Anantapur, the preparation and checking of the firka sheets appear to have been delayed as the registers were sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement for reference. The progress for fasli 1308 has not been great. In the districts of Bellary, Nellore, Coimbatore and Tanjore alone was any considerable progress made.

73. *Loans and Advances.*—Detailed statements showing the transactions under the Loans Acts are printed in the appendix. The advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 2,50,165 and Rs. 56,310, or Rs. 3,06,475 in all, against Rs. 12,25,788 advanced during the preceding year and Rs. 10,87,295 during fasli 1306 :—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act	8,49,974	3,94,794	2,50,165
Agriculturists' Loans Act	2,37,321	8,30,994	56,310
Total ..	10,87,295	12,25,788	3,06,475

The decrease in the demand for state loans as compared with the two preceding years was due to the improvement in the season that had taken place since the close of the previous fasli. Of the total amount of Rs. 2,50,165 advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, a sum of Rs. 2,04,584 or 82 per cent. was disbursed under the revised rules which came into force in January 1898 and Rs. 6,728 and Rs. 38,853 under the Ordinary and Special Well Rules as second instalments of loans, the first instalments thereof having been advanced in previous years.

74. Of the amount advanced under the revised rules, Rs. 1,14,592 or 56 per cent. was for land reclamation, the bulk of the amount (Rs. 1,00,575) being advanced in Madura alone, Rs. 58,219 or 28 per cent. was for sinking new wells and Rs. 26,767 or 13 per cent. for repairing old wells. Loans advanced for other improvements amounted to Rs. 5,006.

75. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 42,852 or 76 per cent. of the total amount was advanced for the purchase of cattle; Rs. 6,425 were advanced for the purchase of fodder, Rs. 2,500 for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire, Rs. 1,860 for purchasing sugar-cane mills, Rs. 1,475 for purchase of manure and Rs. 1,198 for other purposes. Of the loans granted for the purchase of cattle, Rs. 21,215 or nearly 50 per cent. was advanced in the Periyár-affected tracts of the Madura district. The loans granted for the purchase of fodder were confined to Nellore, and those granted for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire to Tinnevelly.

76. The following abstract shows the total advances including the outstandings at the beginning of the year and the recoveries effected during the year :—

—	Total advances including outstandings.	Amount repayable including arrears.	Recoveries. Amount due.	Recoveries. Voluntary payment.	Recoveries. Amount written off.	Repayable balance.	Percentage of balances to the demand.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Land Improvement Loans Act	39,08,001	3,84,706	2,97,580	10,623	1,652	85.474	22
Agriculturists' Loans Act	10,56,594	5,92,485	5,08,471	7,661	326	83,688	14

Seventy-eight per cent. of the repayable loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and 86 per cent. of those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were recovered during the year against 82 and 51 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In addition to these recoveries, Rs. 10,623 under the former Act and Rs. 7,661 under the latter were repaid by borrowers on account of advances, the repayment of which had not fallen due during the year. The Collectors of districts in which there are large balances have taken necessary steps for their recovery. In Kurnool, Tinnevelly and Chingleput, Rs. 18,783–6–6, Rs. 2,120–15–0 and Rs. 1,235–9–1 are reported to have been recovered since the close of the year.

Out of Rs. 12,25,508 that became payable during the year under principal and interest, as shown in the margin, Rs. 2,14,274 (17·5 per cent.) were paid up without resort to any coersion, Rs. 7,15,210 (58·3 per cent.) after issue of demand notices, Rs. 76,427 (6·2 per cent.) on attachment of property. The sale of property had to be resorted to for the recovery of Rs. 11,033, or 0 9 per cent. Rs. 2,08,564 (17·1 per cent.) remained uncollected at the end of the year.

—	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Principal.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act ..	3,84,706	2,99,232	85,474
Agriculturists' Loans Act ..	5,92,485	5,08,797	83,688
Total ..	9,77,191	8,08,029	1,69,162
Interest.			
Land Improvement Loans Act ..	1,84,324	1,49,952	34,372
Agriculturists' Loans Act ..	63,993	58,963	5,030
Total ..	2,48,317	2,08,915	39,402
Grand Total ..	12,25,508	10,16,944	2,08,564

77. The following abstract shows the improvements effected during the year with the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act :—

Purpose.	Number.	Amount.	Extent benefited.
		RS.	ACS.
Construction of new wells	525	89,874	2,460·92
Repair of old wells	747	95,527	2,930·70
Reclamation of land	..	1,97,874	12,589·42
Other works, such as repairs to tanks, raising embankments, &c.	..	7,380	903·07

Anantapur district shows the largest number of wells newly constructed and repaired (152 and 410). North Arcot follows with 137 and 96. In no other district was the number of wells constructed or repaired large. The outlay incurred on the construction and repair of wells gives an average per well of Rs. 171 and 128, respectively. The average area benefited is 4·7 acres for each well constructed and 3·9 acres for each well repaired. The number of wells constructed since the promulgation of the rules is 16,240 and the number of those repaired is 17,477. The amount spent on the former was Rs. 23·45 lakhs and on the latter Rs. 22·10 lakhs, and the total extent benefited is 48,333 acres in the former case and 63,515 acres in the latter. Most of the advances for reclamation of land were made in Madura, Bellary and Anantapur.

	RS.
Purchase of cattle	30,748
Do. of fodder	24,176
Do. of manure	1,475
Do. of seed-grain	598
Do. of sugar-cane mills ...	340
Rebuilding houses destroyed by fire.	250

78. The purposes for which loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were utilised during the year are specified in the margin. Loans for the purchase of cattle were taken only in Chingleput, Madura and Nellore and those for purchase of fodder in Bellary and Nellore.

79. The advances made during the year for survey operations amounted to Rs. 1,19,502, of which Rs. 42,378 were advanced in Malabar, Rs. 22,342 in Tanjore and Rs. 18,504 in Kistna. The total amount that became repayable in the year including the outstandings was Rs. 2,52,427, of which Rs. 1,13,020 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,39,407. Steps are being taken to recover the balances which are large in Malabar, Tanjore, Kurnool and Ganjám.

80. The names of taluks not settled by the Collector personally during the five years ending fasli 1308, as required by paragraph 3 of Board's Standing Order No. 22, are shown in the margin. In the previous year's report it was stated that two taluks had not been settled by the Collector of Vizagapatam. During the year under report he settled one taluk, viz., Palkonda, and the reason assigned for not settling the other is that he finds it impossible to do jamabandi every year owing to extended touring in the Agency tracts. He has, however, promised to settle Sarvasiddhi during the current fasli. The Collector of Gódávari reports that owing to pressure of work in the jamabandi of Bhímavaram and Yernagudam taluks, it was not possible for him to settle Bhadráchalam also. Nandyal was not settled by the Collector of Kurnool, as his presence was necessary at Pattikonda in connection with plague. The Collector of Madura states that he had to settle Madura instead of Tirumangalam during the year as there were several matters connected with the Periyár project which required his presence at Madura. The Collectors of Tinnevelly, Salem and Malabar also state that it was not found possible to settle the taluks mentioned against them during the year owing to heavy work. All these Collectors have, however, promised to settle the taluks noted against them during fasli 1309.

Districts.	Taluks.
Vizagapatam ...	... Sarvasiddhi.
Gódávari ...	... Bhadráchalam.
Kurnool ...	... Nandyal.
Madura ...	... Tirumangalam.
Tinnevelly ...	... Tinnevelly.
Salem ...	... Tiruppattúr.
Malabar ...	... Kurumbranád.
	Wallavanad
	Ponnáni.
	Cochin.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) P. GOVINDA MENON,
First Assistant.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a file of Collectors' reports.
„ all Collectors (Divisional-officers and Tahsildars).
„ Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

APPENDIX A.

Districts.	Variations due to relinquishments and darkhasts with reference to the state of the season.		Variations caused by the introduction of new settlement.		Re-sale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue.		Decrease caused by: Land having been sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.		Decrease caused by: Land having become useless or having been appropriated for public purposes.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	2,761	2,550	..	..	1	1	45	59	28	27
Vizagapatam	1,206	1,836	..	..	..	..	190	313	202	364
Gódávari	2,842	3,626	..	..	96	142	190	382	86	416
Kistna	16,231	24,741	..	..	79	83	558	1,326	1,112	2,191
Nellore	9,160	9,950	..	..	64	263	808	2,160	100	147
Cuddapah	— 5,931	— 2,825	..	..	31	22	815	699	4	10
Anantapur	— 64,374	— 15,098	..	..	..	..	5,402	2,202	32	10
Bellary	13,936	16,574	..	..	98	134	2,537	1,607	178	147
Kurnool	12,922	12,012	..	..	24	29	1,418	1,125	89	41
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	2,926	3,988	..	..	..	..	258	359	60	44
North Arcot	— 4,461	— 3,289	..	..	..	..	755	1,088	35	63
South Arcot	— 3,615	— 5,191	..	..	2	9	1,319	2,060	19	29
Tanjore	1,490	3,072	..	..	56	200	418	706	17	46
Trichinopoly	— 986	— 1,485	..	..	30	40	1,257	1,381	33	40
Madura	— 362	6,659	..	..	234	294	1,133	1,180	36	66
Tinnevelly	— 728	— 291	..	..	137	82	857	767	23	40
Coimbatore	6,877	6,060	2,106	1,600	52	47	487	430	130	57
Nilgiris	— 1,340	142	..	..	..	..	373	690	61	32
Salem	— 3,896	— 1,764	3,411	3,671	..	..	98	138	25	28
South Canara	..	2,350	..	..	..	..	..	320	..	52
Malabar	— 4,843	1,737	..	..	57	127	703	1,470	5	9
Total ..	— 20,185	+ 65,354	5,517	5,271	961	1,473	19,621	20,462	2,275	3.859

Districts.	Land transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ*.		Land transferred to inam and *vice versâ*.		Variations due to other causes.		Net increase or decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	..	30	24	101	91	418	2,804	3,014
Vizagapatam	..	— 91	12	98	— 6	13	820	1,179
Gódávari	..	27,919	36	212	1,854	— 75	4,552	31,026
Kistna	..	92,816	286	682	2	4,660	14,928	1,19,465
Nellore	..	— 104	543	804	466	882	9,325	9,488
Cuddapah	..	— 1,025	409	1,830	20	44	— 6,290	— 2,663
Anantapur	..	26	351	475	— 323	— 2,150	— 69,780	— 18,959
Bellary	..	— 10	3,514	1,814	— 43	— 30	14,790	16,728
Kurnool	..	— 629	69	89	32	25	11,540	10,360
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	— 26	542	1,246	45	69	3,195	4,874
North Arcot	..	122	109	271	— 3	43	— 5,145	— 4,004
South Arcot	...	190	177	528	99	293	— 4,675	— 6,260
Tanjore	..	— 21	141	1,014	62	285	1,314	3,798
Trichinopoly	..	— 434	510	27	318	366	— 1,418	— 2,907
Madura	..	387	670	1,049	* 1,782	* 15,125	1,155	22,268
Tinnevelly	..	— 660	11	82	..	154	— 1,460	— 1,440
Coimbatore	..	329	46	43	..	181	8,464	7,773
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	5	11	— 1,769	— 569
Salem	..	1,580	14	64	..	..	— 594	3,385
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	— 242	..	1,736
Malabar	..	25	..	..	1	— 1,186	— 5,493	— 776
Total ..	..	+ 1,20,424	7,464	10,429	+ 4,402	+ 18,886	— 23,737	+ 1,97,516

* Waste lands sold under the Periyár project and brought to patta.

APPENDIX B.

Districts and taluks.	Village.	Name of source.	Original ayacut.		Average revenue charged during the past ten years.		Present revenue.			
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Item.	Area.	Dry or special rate.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Under Standing Order No. 9.										
			ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.		ACS.		RS. A. P.
Kistna— Bezwada	Velavadam	Kotta tank	50·00	25 0 0	50	Not available.	Ayacut	50	Special	100 0 0
Cuddapah— Voyalpad	Guttapallem	Yeguwa Vaddu Diguwa Vaddu	Not given.				Lands under the vaddu Do.	1·44 7·16	Do. Do.	2 14 0 14 4 0
Tinnevelly— Ottappidáram	Sangalpadai	Periyakulam tank	27·2	94 13 0	24·28	35 15 0	Lands under the tank	53·91	Do.	108 1 0
Under Standing Order No. 9-A.										
Kistna— Guntúr	Namburu	Yerracheruvu	7·14	44 10 0	4·34	29 14 0	Ayacut Bed	7·14 11·79	Dry	12 3 0 41 4 0
		Nellacheruvu	8·26	50 12 0	7·04	43 5 5	Ayacut Bed	8·26 16·27	Do.	15 5 0 56 15 0
Anantapur— Gooty	Taliki	Taliki tank	15·57	46 12 0	11·82	35 8 10	Ayacut Bed	15·57 87·33	Do.	11 10 10 28 0 0
Salem— Dharmapuri	Chenuduthunmanahally	Kalianaiyarkuttai	5·48	13 12 6	5·48	13 12 6	Ayacut Bed	5·48 7·77	Do.	6 14 0 9 11 0
Madura— Mélúr	(i) Valacheripatti	Vasavankattayankulam tank	1·20	3 0 0	1·20	3 0 0	Ayacut Bed	1·20 2·53	Do.	1 8 0 3 3 0
	(ii) Velampatti	Lingamalkulam tank	1·46	3 10 0	1·46	3 10 0	Ayacut Bed	1·46 3·13	Do.	1 7 0 3 2 0
	(iii) Do.	Rajakulam tank	1·37	4 13 0	1·37	5 4 1	Ayacut Bed	1·37 2·99	Do.	1 11 0 3 12 0
Dindigul	(iv) Alakuvarpatti	Pudukulam tank	2·17	11 15 0	2·17	11 15 0	Ayacut Bed	2·17 11·68	Do.	3 4 0 17 8 0
	(v) Vadamadurai	Ambalakarankulam tank	0·66	3 0 0	0·66	3 0 0	Ayacut Bed	0·66 6·82	Do.	0 10 0 6 13 0
	(vi) Do.	Maruthankulam tank	1·14	5 2 0	1·14	5 2 0	Ayacut Bed	1·14 2·26	Do.	1 12 0 3 6 0
	(vii) Mallapuram	Gopalanaickenkulam tank	0·66	3 0 0	0·66	3 0 0	Ayacut Bed	0·66 5·81	Do.	0 13 0 7 4 0

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the rainfall in each district of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons of 1898–99.

Groups.	Districts.	April and May (hot weather). Normal.*	April and May (hot weather). Actuals, 1898.	June to September (south-west monsoon). Normal.*	June to September (south-west monsoon). Actuals, 1898.	October to December (north-east monsoon). Normal.*	October to December (north-east monsoon). Actuals, 1898.	January to March (dry weather). Normal.*	January to March (dry weather). Actuals, 1899.	Grand Total. Normal.*	Grand Total. 1898–99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.
Circars ..	Ganjám	3·4	2·7	28·0	31·7	12·0	10·5	1·6	0·1	46·0	45·0
	Vizagapatam	4·2	3·8	34·1	28·2	10·0	8·8	1·4	0·2	49·7	41·0
	Gódávari	2·1	1·5	24·0	27·1	12·1	13·9	0·7	0·2	38·9	42·7
	Kistna	1·8	1·2	20·5	19·6	10·4	10·4	0·9	..	33·6	31·2
	Average, Circars ..	2·9	2·3	26·7	26·7	11·1	10·9	1·1	0·1	41·8	40·0
Deccan ..	Kurnool	1·8	2·1	18·6	19·5	6·9	3·7	0·3	0·1	27·6	25·4
	Bellary	2·5	3·9	13·5	14·6	6·4	4·4	0·3	0·1	22·7	23·0
	Anantapur	2·7	2·6	12·8	11·3	7·5	4·7	0·3	..	23·3	18·6
	Cuddapah	2·2	3·2	14·9	11·3	11·0	11·0	0·5	..	28·6	25·5
	Average, Deccan ..	2·3	3·0	15·0	14·1	8·0	6·0	0·3	..	25·6	23·1
Carnatic ..	Nellore	1·6	1·6	11·0	10·5	21·1	25·8	0·9	0·1	34·6	38·0
	Madras	† 2·7	0·6	† 15·2	20·8	† 29·5	46·2	† 1·6	0·1	† 49·0	67·7
	Chingleput	2·4	0·8	16·6	18·1	24·1	46·4	1·4	0·2	44·5	65·5
	South Arcot	3·1	2·1	16·3	21·1	21·4	44·7	1·2	0·7	42·0	68·6
	Average, Carnatic ..	2·5	1·3	14·7	17·6	24·0	40·8	1·3	0·2	42·5	59·9
Central ..	North Arcot	3·3	3·3	17·1	18·1	15·9	25·5	1·0	..	37·3	46·9
	Salem	5·2	5·6	14·1	14·4	10·9	20·1	1·0	..	31·2	40·1
	Coimbatore	5·2	5·7	7·9	10·6	11·2	15·8	1·2	0·2	25·5	32·3
	Trichinopoly	4·4	5·1	11·7	11·2	16·3	25·8	1·2	0·4	33·6	42·5
	Average, Central ..	4·5	4·9	12·7	13·6	13·6	21·8	1·1	0·2	31·9	40·5
South ..	Tanjore	3·2	2·8	12·6	13·2	26·1	41·7	1·9	0·6	43·8	58·3
	Madura	4·1	4·9	7·4	9·3	16·4	24·8	2·0	0·8	29·9	39·8
	Tinnevelly	3·4	3·1	3·4	3·2	16·0	20·3	3·5	3·5	26·3	30·1
	Average, South ..	3·6	3·6	7·8	8·6	19·5	28·9	2·5	1·6	33·4	42·7
East Coast Districts	Average ..	3·1	3·0	15·8	16·5	15·0	21·3	1·2	0·4	35·1	41·2
West Coast ..	Malabar	11·8	9·4	85·9	79·6	14·3	19·4	1·4	0·8	113·4	109·2
	South Canara	8·3	5·5	120·8	132·4	12·5	17·4	0·5	0·1	142·1	155·4
West Coast Districts	Average ..	10·0	7·5	103·4	106·0	13·4	18·4	0·9	0·4	127·7	132·3
Hills	Nilgiris	8·9	7·5	29·6	38·6	20·5	22·2	3·6	1·2	62·6	69·5
Presidency ..	Average ..	4·0	3·6	24·4	25·6	15·1	21·1	1·3	0·4	44·8	50·7

* Average of twenty-five years ending 1894–95.

† Average of eighty years ending 1892.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the human mortality in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1308 (1898–99).

	Districts.	Population as per census of 1891 of villages from which returns were received.	Causes of deaths. Cholera.	Causes of deaths. Small-pox.	Causes of deaths. Fevers.	Causes of deaths. Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Causes of deaths. Other diseases.	Total deaths.	Ratio per mille of population.
Circars ..	1. Ganjám ..	1,244,795	3	583	12,155	725	3,628	17,094	13·7
	2. Vizagapatam ..	1,588,646	..	736	22,733	1 011	3,063	27,543	17·3
	3. Gódávari ..	2,077,858	62	776	16,023	728	19,851	37,440	18·0
	4. Kistna ..	1,855,024	3,524	516	15,350	637	22,030	42,057	22·6
Deccan ..	5. Kurnool ..	817,660	764	312	10,952	399	3,679	16,106	19·7
	6. Bellary ..	890,485	1,352	407	5,003	2,104	13,356	22,222	24·9
	7. Anantapur ..	727,319	13	344	2,155	624	11,692	14,828	20·4
	8. Cuddapah ..	1,271,721	565	876	17,441	635	5,141	24,658	19·4
Carnatic ..	9. Nellore ..	1,463,357	3,082	304	11,482	751	12,734	28,353	19·4
	10. Madras ..	436,375	673	40	3,752	4,212	10,852	19,529	44·8
	11. Chingleput ..	1,199,901	2,039	359	3,542	3,862	21,087	30,889	25·7
	12. South Arcot ..	2,162,336	9,189	1,899	10,685	1,428	29,943	53,144	24·6
Central ..	13. North Arcot ..	2,113,585	6,646	1,628	13,503	2,929	19,451	44,157	20·9
	14. Salem ..	1,961,784	4,104	363	15,844	1,698	21,706	43,715	22·3
	15. Coimbatore ..	2,003,911	589	374	13,487	1,088	17,766	33,304	16·6
	16. Trichinopoly ..	1,371,726	4,971	207	4,916	728	20,583	31,405	22·9
South ..	17. Tanjore ..	2,227,081	7,210	905	3,521	1,544	39,672	52,882	23·7
	18. Madura ..	1,930,946	1,073	815	8,949	795	16,863	28,495	14·8
	19. Tinnevelly ..	1,915,702	1,809	143	4,671	1,104	33,951	41,678	21·8
Hills ..	20. Nilgiris ..	96,765	1	41	1,669	157	545	2,413	24·9
West Coast	21. Malabar ..	2,636,674	26	145	23,037	3,287	16,102	42,597	16·2
	22. South Canara.	1,052,002	1	285	17,415	1,909	11,044	30,654	29·1
	Total ..	33,045,653	47,726	12,058	238,285	32,355	354,739	685,163	20·7

No 3.—STATEMENT showing the average retail prices of food-grains, &c., in seers of 80 tolas per rupee in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1308.

Districts.		Rice, 2nd sort.			Paddy, 1st sort.			Paddy, 2nd sort.			Cholum.		
		Normal rates (a).	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Average (b).	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Average (b).	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Normal rates (a).	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Circars ..	1. Ganjám ..	17·0	10·9	13·8	32·8	16·0	21·1	35·7	19·1	24·5	..	..	..
	2. Vizagapatam ..	15·0	10·2	12·4	27·4	19·0	21·7	29·0	18·9	22·0	..	..	..
	3. Gódávari ..	15·0	8·9	13·3	25·6	14·7	20·2	27·0	15·6	22·0	28·0	14·1	22·7
	4. Kistna	15·4	9·3	13·1	24·2	15·3	22·3	25·7	15·7	23·1	26·0	12·6	21·6
Deccan ..	5. Kurnool ..	13·2	8·7	12·2	20·9	13·4	17·9	23·3	15·1	21·2	30·0	15·0	27·3
	6. Bellary ..	13·2	8·6	12·0	21·6	14·0	19·6	24·0	15·5	20·8	30·0	16·4	25·8
	7. Anantapur ..	13·2	9·2	12·0	23·8	15·3	19·0	26·0	15·7	20·8	30·0	15·4	24·0
	8. Cuddapah ..	13·2	8·8	11·6	23·8	13·3	17·8	26·7	15·1	20·0	30·0	14·7	21·4
Carnatic ..	9. Nellore ..	14·0	9·4	12·4	23·2	13·5	16·4	26·0	15·5	20·1	26·0	13·1	19·0
	10. Madras ..	12·0	8·8	10·7	22·9	13·8	17·6	24·2	15·3	19·2	..	..	..
	11. Chingleput ..	14·0	9·5	12·3	25·0	14·1	17·5	27·1	15·2	20·2	..	..	..
	12. South Arcot ..	14·0	10·4	12·5	25·3	16·6	20·2	27·6	17·3	21·9	..	..	..
Central ..	13. North Arcot ..	14·0	9·9	12·8	26·2	14·9	20·2	28·6	16·5	21·9	26·0	13·6	17·9
	14. Salem	13·6	9·7	11·5	23·6	14·9	17·8	26·1	16·4	19·9	26·0	14·4	18·3
	15. Coimbatore ..	13·0	9·8	11·1	21·9	14·6	16·5	24·4	15·8	18·3	24·0	14·7	17·2
	16. Trichinopoly ..	14·0	9·5	11·6	24·9	15·9	19·5	27·3	17·5	21·3	24·0	13·7	15·7
South ..	17. Tanjore ..	15·0	10·4	12·5	24·8	16·1	19·2	27·9	17·9	22·3	..	..	..
	18. Madura ..	14·0	10·0	11·5	23·2	16·0	18·1	26·0	17·8	20·5	24·0	15·6	17·9
	19. Tinnevelly ..	13·4	9·7	11·1	21·3	14·7	16·6	23·4	15·8	17·7	23·0	14·5	16·0
Hills ..	20. Nilgiris ..	11·0	7·8	8·5	..	..	..	14·0	10·4	13·7	..	..	..
West Coast	21. Malabar ..	13·4	9·2	11·2	23·0	14·8	17·6	25·0	15·9	18·7	..	..	..
	22. South Canara ..	14·0	10·1	12·3	21·7	14·5	18·1	23·6	15·7	19·1	..	..	..
	Average ..	13·8	9·6	12·1	24·3	15·1	18·9	26·4	16·5	21·1	26·7	14·4	21·2

Districts.		Cumbu.			Ragi.			Horsegram.		
		Normal rates (a).	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Normal rates (c).	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Average (b).	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Circars ..	1. Ganjám	..	..	..	30·0	13·5	21·1	35·2	14·4	26·2
	2. Vizagapatam ..	30·0	18·4	24·9	28·0	15·3	23·5	35·4	15·8	27·1
	3. Gódávari ..	28·0	17·8	25·1	28·0	14·3	21·7	30·5	14·5	22·1
	4. Kistna	26·0	12·2	20·6	(c)	14·1	23·9	25·6	13·6	20·2
Deccan ..	5. Kurnool	28·0	12·8	21·5	(c)	16·0	22·9	26·4	12·9	20·1
	6. Bellary	..	..	..	(c)	19·1	28·7	30·3	15·0	28·6
	7. Anantapur ..	28·0	16·7	23·2	32·0	17·3	25·1	32·2	14·2	23·0
	8. Cuddapah ..	28·0	14·4	18·9	32·0	16·7	22·8	27·6	13·5	20·5
Carnatic ..	9. Nellore	24·0	11·7	17·6	28·0	14·7	20·0	23·7	12·2	17·7
	10. Madras	..	..	..	24·0	15·1	18·2	24·4	13·5	17·9
	11. Chingelput ..	..	..	..	24·0	14·4	17·5	21·6	11·9	15·5
	12. South Arcot ..	26·0	17·2	20·2	28·0	16·5	19·1	26·2	14·5	18·9
Central ..	13. North Arcot ..	27·0	15·2	18·0	32·0	16·6	20·3	26·2	13·7	19·0
	14. Salem	27·0	16·6	19·3	31·0	17·3	21·1	31·2	15·6	22·3
	15. Coimbatore ..	26·0	17·1	20·2	28·0	18·1	19·7	30·4	15·6	20·5
	16. Trichinopoly ..	26·0	16·4	19·3	28·0	17·2	19·7	26·0	14·6	16·9
South ..	17. Tanjore	(c)	17·7	21·6	28·0	18·4	22·1	..	..	..
	18. Madura	26·0	16·1	18·4	28·0	16·7	18·3	29·8	16·6	18·0
	19. Tinnevelly ..	22·0	13·8	15·6	26·0	15·8	17·2	25·7	13·5	15·5
Hills ..	20. Nilgiris	..	..	..	21·0	14·7	14·7	22·3	13·6	16·7
West Coast	21. Malabar	..	..	..	(c)	18·5	23·9	23·1	12·6	14·5
	22. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·8	12·1	14·2
	Average ..	26·3	15·6	20·0	28·0	15·9	21·0	27·2	14·1	19·6

(a) Normal rates fixed under G.O., No. 306, dated 2nd July 1896.
(b) Normal rates not having been fixed for these grains, averages of ten years ending in fasli 1299 are given.
(c) Normal rates have not been fixed.

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing the average prices per garce of food-grains, &c., for fasli 1308.

Districts.	Paddy.		Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Horse-gram.	Varagu.
	First sort.	Second sort.					
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	170	146	..	..	206	190	..
2. Vizagapatam	165	163	..	169	185	184	..
3. Gódávari	177	163	202	166	201	225	..
4. Kistna	161	155	212	204	182	246	..
5. Kurnool	200	169	168	196	190	248	132
6. Bellary	183	172	177	..	152	210	..
7. Anantapur	189	176	191	182	174	216	..
8. Cuddapah	201	179	214	223	195	243	120
9. Nellore	218	178	241	239	218	282	111
10. Madras	203	187	..	..	239	278	..
11. Chingleput	204	177	..	..	249	320	..
12. South Arcot	178	163	..	208	228	264	122
13. North Arcot	178	164	256	234	215	262	121
14. Salem	201	180	250	219	207	223	142
15. Coimbatore	218	196	267	209	221	243	..
16. Trichinopoly	184	163	291	218	222	294	125
17. Tanjore	187	161	..	195	198	..	107
18. Madura	198	174	256	229	238	276	138
19. Tinnevelly	216	203	286	271	253	322	155
20. Nilgiris	..	261	..	..	297	297	..
21. Malabar	203	191	..	..	183	342	..
22. South Canara	198	188	..	..	..	350	..
Average ..	190	169	216	211	208	254	127

N.B.—The average price per garce for the whole Presidency has been calculated from the average retail prices in seers of 80 tolas.

No. 5.—STATEMENT showing the prices of food-grains in fasli 1308 (1898–99) compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts of the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Paddy, 1st and 2nd sorts. Commutation price per garce.	Paddy, 1st and 2nd sorts. Market price during the fasli.	Paddy, 1st and 2nd sorts. Wholesale price during the fasli.	Cholam. Commutation price per garce.	Cholam. Market price during the fasli.	Cholam. Wholesale price during the fasli.	Cumbu. Commutation price per garce.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gódávari	72	170	170	84	202	202	60
Kistna—							
Masulipatam portion { Delta	80	158	158	100	212	212	..
Masulipatam portion { Upland	90	158	158	95	212	212	70
Guntúr portion	100	158	134	112	212	180	..
Nellore	107	198	178	129	241	217	* 107
Cuddapah	126	190	147	139	214	150	* 130
Kurnool—							
Kurnool proper	110	185	145	105	168	131	..
Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur.	120	185	166	125	168	146	..
Koilkuntla	126	190	147	139	214	150	..
Chingleput	105	191	167	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	108	171	145	..	..	..	123
Trichinopoly	66⅔	176	187	100	291	247	83⅓
Tinnevelly	108	210	177	..	..	..	..
Salem	100	190	154	100	250	182	100
Ganjám	80	158	134	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	126	207	186	119	267	240	119
North Arcot	95	171	154	..	..	..	115
Madura	123½	186	167	108½	256	230	108½
Vizagapatam	105	164	139	..	..	..	114
Bellary—							
Bellary, Alúr and Adóni	139	169	144	135	184	156	..
Hospet, Havinhadagalli, Kúdligi, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli ..	141	164	139	125	170	144	..
Anantapur—							
Gooty and Tadpatri	139	186	158	135	189	161	..
Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Penukonda, Hindúpur and Madakasíra	117	180	153	129	180	153	..
Tanjore	121	174	148	..	..	..	134

Districts.	Cumbu—cont. Market price during the fasli.	Cumbu—cont. Wholesale price during the fasli.	Ragi. Commutation price per garce.	Ragi. Market price during the fasli.	Ragi. Wholesale price during the fasli.	Varagu. Commutation price per garce.	Varagu. Market price during the fasli.	Varagu. Wholesale price during the fasli.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gódávari	166	166	66	201	201	..	..	..
Kistna—								
Masulipatam portion { Delta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masulipatam portion { Upland	204	204	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntúr portion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	† 221	199	..	..	..	64	111	100
Cuddapah	‡ 223	170	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool—								
Kurnool proper	..	..	..	..	..	60	132	113
Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koilkuntla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	142	249	218	89	§ ..	§ ..
South Arcot	208	177	..	..	..	80	122	104
Trichinopoly	218	177	83⅓	222	184	50	125	125
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	219	160	100	207	151	..	..	..
Ganjám	..	..	105	206	180	..	..	..
Coimbatore	209	188	119	221	199	..	..	..
North Arcot	234	211	126	215	193	..	..	..
Madura	229	206	..	..	..	75	121	109
Vizagapatam	169	144	126	185	157	..	..	..
Bellary—								
Bellary, Alúr and Adóni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospet, Havinhadagalli, Kúdligi, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur—								
Gooty and Tadpatri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Hindúpur and Madakasíra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	195	142	130	198	168	76	107	91

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

(2) The market prices entered against Masulipatam and Guntúr portions, Kurnool p… oper, Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur are those for the whole district, and those entered against Bellary and A… nantapur are those prevailing in the respective taluks.

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

* For sub-division taluks only. † Average market price for the sub-division taluks i… taken.
‡ Average market price for the whole district is taken. § Not sold.

No. 6.—STATEMENT showing the variations in the permanently-settled revenue of fasli 1308 (1898–99) compared with that of fasli 1307 and their causes.

District.	Estate.	Increase.	Decrease.	Causes of variations.
		RS.	RS.	
Ganjám ..	Paluru	89	..	Addition to peshkash of the amount of quit-rent on inams, the collection of which has been made over to zamindars, which was being shown under ryotwar and miscellaneous in previous years.
	Humma	79	..	
	Biridi	325	..	
	Surangi	163	..	
	Chikati	1,059	..	
	Mandasa	32	..	
	Budarasingi	12	..	
	Jarada	290	..	
	Peddakimedi	1,875	..	
	Jalantra	340	..	
	Baruva	85	..	
	Kesaripada	12	..	
	Bodogudi	295	..	
	Korada	15	..	
	Serugada	342	..	
	Chinnakimedi	890	..	
	Dhárákóta	1,417	..	
	Parlákimedi	5,686	..	
	Srikurmam	680	..	
	Dhárákóta	15	..	Addition to peshkash of two-thirds of the assessment on certain lands made over to the proprietor.
	Biridi	..	10	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Total ..	13,701	10	
	Net increase ..	13,691	..	
Vizagapatam ..	Kasimkóta	1,515	..	Addition to peshkash of two-thirds of the assessment on certain lands made over to the proprietors.
	Vizianagram	26	..	
	Total ..	1,541	..	
Gódávari ..	Vegayammapeta	7	..	Addition to peshkash of two-thirds of the assessment on certain lands made over to the proprietors. (The increase shown against Vunakaramilli includes Rs. 10 levied in respect of faslis 1306 and 1307.)
	Vella	11	..	
	Palivela	7	..	
	Vunakaramilli	15	..	
	Pithápuram	94	..	
	Elamanchili	..	2	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Chandaparru	..	6	
	Palivela	..	3	
	Nidadavólu	..	2	
	Murumanda	..	5	
	Viravaram	..	1	
	Pithápuram	..	63	
	Gutala	..	1	
	Total ..	134	83	
	Net increase ..	51	..	
Kistna	Musunuru	5	..	Addition to peshkash of two-thirds of the assessment on certain lands made over to the proprietor.
	Chevendra	..	3	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Vallur	..	18	
	Mailavaram	..	11	
	Wuyyuru	..	12	
	Meduru	..	3	
	Total ..	5	47	
	Net decrease ..	..	42	
Nellore	Venkatagiri	..	157	Do. do.
Chingleput ..	Certain minor estates	3	..	Addition to peshkash of two-thirds of the assessment on certain lands made over to the proprietors.
	Arambakkam and Kalahasti ..	..	76	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Total ..	3	76	
	Net decrease ..	..	73	

No. 6.—Statement showing the variations in the permanently-settled revenue of fasli 1308 (1898–99) compared with that of fasli 1307 and their causes—*cont.*

Districts.	Estate.	Increase.	Decrease.	Causes of variations.
		RS.	RS.	
North Arcot ..	Tumba	32	..	Addition to peshkash of two-thirds of the assessment on certain lands made over to the proprietors.
	Kálahasti	..	10	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Karvetnagar	..	13	
	Total ..	32	23	
	Net increase ..	9	..	
Madura ..	Ammayanáyakkanúr	..	159	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
Tinnevelly ..	Certain minor estates	5	..	Addition to peshkash of two-thirds of the assessment on certain lands made over to the proprietors.
Salem	Salem	..	14	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Elagiri	..	76	
	Total ..	..	90	
	Grand Total ..	15,421	645	
	Net increase ..	14,776	..	

No. 7.—STATEMENT showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Districts.	Names of zamindaris.	Area as per census return of 1881. Cultivated and cultivable.	Unculti-vable.	Total.	Estimated revenue realized by zamindars for fasli 1308 (1898–99).	Peshkash payable to Government in fasli 1308.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	Parlákimedi	227,200	40,800	268,000	4,71,230	87,823
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagram	384,000	81,280	465,280	18,07,819	4,94,186
	Bobbili	65,280	12,160	77,440	5,11,959	83,780
Gódávari ..	Pithápuram	157,120	49,280	206,400	8,67,375	2,43,584
	Nidadavólu and Baharzhalli.	122,880	18,560	141,440	4,69,520	1,14,610
Kistna	Dévarakóta	89,600	28,160	117,760	2,25,495	79,553
Nellore	Venkatagiri	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	10,65,516	3,68,745
North Arcot ..	Karvetnagar	218,880	222,720	441,600	8,21,107	1,73,892
	Kálahasti in North Arcot ..	128,640	245,120	373,760	2,08,278	1,73,044
	Do. in Nellore ..	239,360	166,400	405,760	2,15,595	
Madura	Ramnad	586,880	158,720	745,600	8,05,227	2,94,711
	Sivaganga	232,960	137,600	370,560	7,83,231	2,57,430
Tinnevelly ..	Ettaiyapuram	..	..	337,750	3,02,031	88,349
	All other estates	..	..	7,996,640	83,37,366	25,19,292
	Jeypore	..	..	5,975,680	..	16,000
	Total ..	3,213,760	1,562,080	19,085,910	1,68,91,749	49,94,999

No. 8.—STATEMENT showing the variations in the quit-rents payable on inam villages for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

	RS.
Increase due to—	
(1) The addition of the quit-rent on certain whole inam villages hitherto erroneously shown under "Ryotwar and Miscellaneous" in Ganjám (Rs. 10,720), Vizagapatam (Rs. 39), Kistna (Rs. 21) and Trichinopoly (Rs. 40)	10,820
(2) The reversion to Government of the shares of six of the shareholders of the Vellakuttai jaghir granted for three generations in the Salem district	693
(3) The addition of the quit-rent imposed on the recently enfranchised inam village of Kuchipudi in the Kistna district ...	417
(4) The addition of two-thirds of the assessment on certain resumed and bought-in inam land made over to the shrotriyamdars in Gódávari and Kistna	19
(5) The addition of the *kaval* fees customarily payable on the inam villages in the Athivetti zamindari, Tanjore district, the levy of which was erroneously discontinued	15
(6) The rectification of errors noticed on a comparison of village Register B with the English Inam Register	5
Total ...	11,969
Decrease due to—	
(1) The reduction of quit-rent on lands taken up for public purposes.	340
(2) The transfer to "Ryotwar and Miscellaneous" of the quit-rent on minor inams in inam villages which had been erroneously included under "Shrotriyam jodi" in previous years in the Kistna district	643
(3) The deduction of the quit-rent on a shrotriyam village which was sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government in the Anantapur district	1,107
(4) The discontinuance with reference to G.O., No. 3749, Revenue, dated 17th June 1899, of the erroneous practice which obtained in fasli 1307 and previous years of showing the jodi due on the resumed inam village of Toranallur, Chingleput district, both under the demand of shrotriyam jodi and under "remissions".	157
(5) The transfer of the inam village of Pettavaittalai in the Trichinopoly district to ryotwar	43
(6) The issue of a single title-deed for the inam village of Peddakampalli, Cuddapah district, in lieu of the 15 title-deeds originally granted at the time of the inam settlement (*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 2613, Revenue, dated 6th July 1894) and the consequent revision of the quit-rent payable thereon	4
(7) The relinquishment of certain land in a shrotriyam village in the Trichinopoly district	3
(8) The deduction of the quit-rent payable on certain inam lands which were resumed and fully assessed in the year	2
Total ...	2,299
Net increase ...	9,670

No. 9.—STATEMENT showing the number of villages settled and pattas issued by Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Districts.	Settled by Collectors. No. of taluks.	Settled by Collectors. No. of villages.	Settled by Collectors. No. of pattas.	Settled by Sub-Collectors. No. of taluks.	Settled by Sub-Collectors. No. of villages.	Settled by Sub-Collectors. No. of pattas.	Settled by Head Assistant Collectors. No. of taluks.	Settled by Head Assistant Collectors. No. of villages.	Settled by Head Assistant Collectors. No. of pattas.	Settled by Assistant and Deputy Collectors. No. of taluks.	Settled by Assistant and Deputy Collectors. No. of villages.	Settled by Assistant and Deputy Collectors. No. of pattas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Ganjám	..	..	..	1	147	13,361	1	432	30,930	1	667	16,808
2. Vizagapatam	1	230	6,806	..	..	..	1	75	4,388	1	78	5,447
3. Gódávari	3	144	19,536	2	245	30,744	2	175	26,679	3	316	30,537
4. Kistna	3	317	55,170	2	239	60,934	1	111	9,740	5	473	88,184
5. Nellore	2	126	25,027	2	180	34,764	2	185	34,039	3	105	23,229
6. Cuddapah	3	286	49,944	2	244	39,404	..	..	..	6	560	104,967
7. Anantapur	3	217	30,475	..	..	..	2	100	18,582	3	298	33,408
8. Bellary	2	191	29,478	..	..	..	2	178	25,994	4	504	55,950
9. Kurnool	2	169	30,431	..	..	..	2	170	24,213	4	361	60,578
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	2	529	48,492	1	352	26,703	..	..	..	3	605	56,088
12. North Arcot	2	220	27,297	2	436	57,573	2	284	41,267	3	692	87,915
13. South Arcot	2	687	112,584	2	668	96,370	1	294	54,310	3	938	160,797
14. Tanjore	2	365	53,773	2	260	35,203	1	230	29,448	4	581	114,323
15. Trichinopoly	1	101	48,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	478	151,094
16 Madura	1	198	34,208	2	236	49,814	..	4	257	3	296	103,690
17. Tinnevelly	2	119	32,026	1	132	53,553	..	..	..	6	634	162,775
18 Coimbatore	2	261	52,386	2	294	58,828	2	215	26,684	4	722	110,426
19. Nilgiris	1	36	6,879	..	..	..	..	12	899	..	..	..
20. Salem	3	960	90,260	2	820	43,106	2	730	35,578	2	273	64,575
21. South Canara	1	240	11,909	..	..	..	1	210	6,147	3	834	43,247
22. Malabar	1	23	4,262	2	100	39,841	4	246	149,606	3	70	32,446
Total ..	39	5,419	769,383	25	4,353	640,198	26	3,651	518,761	68	9,485	1,506,484

Districts.	Total. No. of taluks.	Total. No. of villages.	Total. No. of fresh pattas.	Total. No. of old pattas modified by additional entries.	Total. No. of old pattas not altered.	Total. Total.	Last fasli. No. of taluks.	Last fasli. No. of villages.	Last fasli. No. of pattas.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Ganjám	3	1,246	17,436	26,201	17,462	61,099	3	1,246	60,442
2. Vizagapatam	3	383	2,073	165	14,403	16,641	3	389	16,708
3. Gódávari	10	880	12,084	36,110	59,302	107,496	10	880	106,934
4. Kistna	11	1,140	11,283	5,541	197,204	214,028	11	1,140	209,482
5. Nellore	9	596	6,121	2,807	108,131	117,059	9	596	116,311
6. Cuddapah	11	1,090	4,343	1,847	188,125	194,315	11	1,090	192,737
7. Anantapur	8	615	13,078	16,721	52,666	82,465	8	614	85,887
8. Bellary	8	873	3,504	5,364	102,554	111,422	8	873	111,621
9. Kurnool	8	700	16,717	23,102	75,403	115,222	8	668	113,551
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	6	1,486	26,502	8,510	96,271	131,283	6	1,486	126,767
12. North Arcot	9	1,632	6,164	21,575	186,313	214,052	9	1,638	220,633
13. South Arcot	8	2,587	8,320	123,428	292,313	424,061	8	2,587	420,960
14. Tanjore	9	1,436	2,912	23,286	206,549	232,747	9	1,436	231,925
15. Trichinopoly	5	579	26,708	37,638	135,188	199,534	5	579	198,548
16. Madura	6	734	13,677	17,251	157,041	187,969	6	732	187,804
17. Tinnevelly	9	885	34,036	394	213,924	248,354	9	885	244,322
18. Coimbatore	10	1,492	23,606	4,024	220,694	248,324	10	1,492	245,927
19. Nilgiris	1	48	207	452	7,119	7,778	1	48	7,672
20. Salem	9	2,783	26,650	13,367	193,502	233,519	9	2,807	229,813
21. South Canara	5	1,284	5,630	438	55,235	61,303	5	1,284	60,718
22. Malabar	10	439	4,665	11,556	209,934	226,155	10	438	223,469
Total ..	158	22,908	265,716	379,777	2,789,333	3,434,826	158	22,908	3,412,231

ENCLOSURE TO STATEMENT No. 9.—Statement showing the variations in the number of ryotwar villages in fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Total number of villages in fasli 1307	22,908
Decrease due to—	
1. Clubbing of villages in Salem during recent survey and settlement	24
2. Transfer of villages in Vizagapatam district to Forest	6
3. Rectification of errors in North Arcot	6
Total ...	36
Remainder ...	22,872
Increase due to—	
1. Rectification of errors in Kurnool and Madura	33
2. Splitting up of one village into two in Madura and Malabar ...	2
3. The inclusion under ryotwar of an inam village in Anantapur district which has been bought in by Government at sale for arrears of revenue	1
Total ...	36
Total number of villages in fasli 1308 ...	22,908

N o. 10.—STATEMENT of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Districts.	Number of ryotwari villages.	Ryots' holdings.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	1,246	212,525	2,48,437	160,686	5,21,225	373,211	7,69,662
2. Vizagapatam ..	383	105,159	1,05,813	60,381	3,31,914	165,490	4,37,727
3. Gódávari	880	505,062	6,73,987	379,617	24,65,803	884,679	31,39,790
4. Kistna	1,140	1,705,178	24,74,287	304,368	19,98,010	2,009,546	44,72,297
5. Nellore	596	872,237	9,81,113	209,213	11,37,946	1,081,450	21,19,059
6. Cuddapah	1,090	1,198,458	9,23,299	123,538	7,64,331	1,321,996	16,87,630
7. Anantapur	615	1,111,432	5,30,206	98,540	4,24,428	1,209,972	9,54,634
8. Bellary	873	1,618,540	11,86,117	38,642	2,24,668	1,657,182	14,10,785
9. Kurnool	700	1,234,061	11,48,944	28,755	1,82,201	1,262,816	13,31,145
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,486	290,155	3,14,214	359,671	12,70,969	649,826	† 15,90,659
12. North Arcot	1,632	583,599	6,96,785	250,981	13,72,246	834,880	20,69,031
13. South Arcot	2,587	1,115,353	16,76,029	362,922	19,95,791	1,478,275	36,71,820
14. Tanjore	1,436	* 362,886	* 5,35,184	766,853	49,42,074	1,129,739	54,77,258
15. Trichinopoly	579	886,742	8,93,809	140,490	9,85,720	1,027,232	18,79,529
16. Madura	734	849,804	9,41,744	172,569	8,49,101	1,022,373	17,90,845
17. Tinnevelly	885	1,267,501	9,26,373	199,889	17,06,542	1,467,390	26,32,915
18. Coimbatore	1,492	2,358,466	21,77,510	87,795	6,46,615	2,446,261	28,24,125
19. Nilgiris	48	189,308	1,19,041	5,882	12,643	195,190	1,31,684
20. Salem	2,783	1,263,886	13,69,396	100,844	5,51,349	1,364,730	19,20,745
21. South Canara ..	1,284	..	..	..	..	..	13,91,914
22. Malabar	439	550,033	7,51,738	413,492	12,14,713	963,525	19,66,451
Total ..	22,908	18,280,685	1,86,74,026	4,265,078	2,35,98,289	22,545,763	4,36,69,705

Districts.	Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	9	10	11	12	13	14
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	2,764	3,006	1,981	5,874	4,745	8,880
2. Vizagapatam ..	3,066	2,752	1,749	9,043	4,815	11,795
3. Gódávari	20,092	36,963	12,500	71,866	32,592	1,08,829
4. Kistna	67,148	97,752	15,733	94,872	82,881	1,92,624
5. Nellore	16,886	14,734	4,219	22,311	21,105	37,045
6 Cuddapah	29,790	15,905	2,160	12,418	31,950	28,323
7. Anantapur	130,166	35,186	5,228	24,365	155,394	59,551
8. Bellary	40,087	28,901	1,139	6,380	41,226	35,281
9. Kurnool	34,983	24,220	823	4,788	35,806	29,008
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	7,503	8,082	8,835	31,004	16,338	39,086
12. North Arcot ..	15,791	16,208	4,423	22,372	20,214	38,580
13. South Arcot ..	28,684	39,542	6,865	36,596	35,549	76,138
14. Tanjore	*6,278	9,230	19,361	1,19,966	25,639	1,29,196
15. Trichinopoly ..	20,595	20,803	2,411	16,163	23,006	36,966
16. Madura	21,430	21,783	4,567	24,216	25,997	45,999
17. Tinnevelly	35,169	25,439	8,221	73,231	43,390	98,670
18. Coimbatore	63,545	61,163	2,770	21,538	66,315	82,701
19. Nilgiris	8,978	6,066	149	337	9,127	6,403
20. Salem	46,301	49,046	3,683	19,901	49,984	68,947
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,064
22. Malabar	126,050	88,157	10,365	18,525	136,415	1,06,682
Total ..	725,306	6,04,938	117,182	6,35,766	842,488	12,41,768

* Since corrected.

† Includes Rs. 5,476 the assessment of certain izara villages for which the particulars of dry and wet are not available.

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1308 (1898–99)—*cont.*

Districts.	Remainder.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	209,761	2,45,431	158,705	5,15,351	368,466	7,60,782
2. Vizagapatam	102,093	1,03,061	58,582	3,22,871	160,675	4,25,932
3. Gódávari	484,970	6,37,024	367,117	23,93,937	852,087	30,30,961
4. Kistna	1,638,030	23,76,535	288,635	19,03,138	1,926,665	42,79,673
5. Nellore	855,351	9,66,379	204,994	11,15,635	1,060,345	20,82,014
6. Cuddapah	1,168,668	9,07,394	121,378	7,51,913	1,290,046	16,59,307
7. Anantapur	981,266	4,95,020	93,312	4,00,063	1,074,578	8,95,083
8. Bellary	1,578,453	11,57,216	37,503	2,18,288	1,615,956	13,75,504
9. Kurnool	1,199,078	11,24,724	27,932	1,77,413	1,227,010	13,02,137
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	282,652	3,06,132	350,836	12,39,965	633,488	* 15,51,573
12. North Arcot	568,108	6,80,577	246,558	13,49,874	814,666	20,30,451
13. South Arcot	1,086,669	16,36,487	356,057	19,59,195	1,442,726	35,95,682
14. Tanjore	356,608	5,25,954	747,492	48,22,108	1,104,100	53,48,062
15. Trichinopoly	866,147	8,73,006	138,079	9,69,557	1,004,226	18,42,563
16. Madura	828,374	9,19,961	168,002	8,24,885	996,376	17,44,846
17. Tinnevelly	1,232,332	9,00,934	191,668	16,33,311	1,424,000	25,34,245
18. Coimbatore	2,294,921	21,16,347	85,025	6,25,077	2,379,946	27,41,424
19. Nilgiris	180,330	1,12,975	5,733	12,306	186,063	1,25,281
20. Salem	1,217,585	13,20,350	97,161	5,31,448	1,314,746	18,51,798
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	13,90,850
22. Malabar	423,983	6,63,581	403,127	11,96,188	827,110	18,59,769
Total ..	17,555,379	1,80,69,088	4,147,896	2,29,62,523	21,703,275	4,24,27,937

Districts.	Lands taken up or transferred from other heads.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	21	22	23	24	25	26
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	5,457	5,227	2,092	6,667	7,549	11,894
2. Vizagapatam	3,738	3,455	1,897	9,519	5,635	12,974
3. Gódávari	18,850	23,556	18,294	1,16,299	37,144	1,39,855
4. Kistna	65,130	89,639	32,679	2,22,450	97,809	3,12,089
5. Nellore	25,795	22,384	4,635	24,149	30,430	46,533
6. Cuddapah	23,567	13,408	2,093	12,252	25,660	25,660
7. Anantapur	60,771	19,144	4,843	21,448	65,614	40,592
8. Bellary	54,823	45,306	1,193	6,703	56,016	52,009
9. Kurnool	46,584	34,884	762	4,484	47,346	39,368
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	9,735	10,172	9,798	33,788	19,533	43,960
12. North Arcot	10,661	12,058	4,408	22,518	15,069	34,576
13. South Arcot	23,838	32,395	7,036	37,483	30,874	69,878
14. Tanjore	7,030	9,942	19,923	1,23,052	26,953	1,32,994
15. Trichinopoly	19,228	18,488	2,360	15,571	21,588	34,059
16. Madura	19,936	20,969	7,216	47,298	27,152	68,267
17. Tinnevelly	33,818	24,069	8,112	73,161	41,930	97,230
18. Coimbatore	71,905	68,295	2,874	22,179	74,779	90,474
19. Nilgiris	7,217	5,543	141	291	7,358	5,834
20. Salem	44,999	48,235	4,391	24,097	49,390	72,332
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	2,800
22. Malabar	120,057	88,159	10,865	17,747	130,922	1,05,906
Total ..	673,139	5,95,328	145,612	8,41,156	818,751	14,39,284

* *Vide* foot-note under column 8.

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1308 (1898–99)—*cont.*

Districts.	Total holdings.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	27	28	29	30	31	32
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	215,218	2,50,658	160,797	5,22,018	376,015	7,72,676
2. Vizagapatam	105,831	1,06,516	60,479	3,32,390	166,310	4,38,906
3. Gódávari	503,820	6,60,580	385,411	25,10,236	889,231	31,70,816
4. Kistna	1,703,160	24,66,174	321,314	21,25,588	2,024,474	45,91,762*
5. Nellore	881,146	9,88,763	209,629	11,39,784	1,090,775	21,28,547
6. Cuddapah	1,192,235	9,20,802	123,471	7,64,165	1,315,706	16,84,967
7. Anantapur	1,042,037	5,14,164	98,155	4,21,511	1,140,192	9,35,675
8. Bellary	1,633,276	12,02,522	38,696	2,24,991	1,671,972	14,27,513
9. Kurnool	1,245,662	11,59,608	28,694	1,81,897	1,274,356	13,41,505
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	292,387	3,16,304	360,634	12,73,753	653,021	*15,95,533
12. North Arcot	578,769	6,92,635	250,966	13,72,392	829,735	20,65,027
13. South Arcot	1,110,507	16,68,882	363,093	19,96,678	1,473,600	36,65,560
14. Tanjore	363,638	5,35,896	767,415	49,45,160	1,131,053	54,81,056
15. Trichinopoly	885,375	8,91,494	140,439	9,85,128	1,025,814	18,76,622
16. Madura	848,310	9,40,930	175,218	8,72,183	1,023,528	18,13,113
17. Tinnevelly	1,266,150	9,25,003	199,780	17,06,472	1,465,930	26,31,475
18. Coimbatore	2,366,826	21,84,642	87,899	6,47,256	2,454,725	28,31,898
19. Nilgiris	187,547	1,18,518	5,874	12,597	193,421	1,31,115
20. Salem	1,262,584	13,68,585	101,552	5,55,545	1,364,136	19,24,130
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	13,93,650
22. Malabar	544,040	7,51,740	413,992	12,13,935	958,032	19,65,675
Total ..	18,228,518	1,86,64,416	4,293,508	2,38,03,679	22,522,026	4,38,67,221

Districts.	Waste remitted.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	33	34	35	36	37	38
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	..	..	719	1,533	719	1,533
2. Vizagapatam	..	..	1,551	5,756	1,551	5,756
3. Gódávari	..	..	3,256	7,841	3,256	7,841
4. Kistna	..	..	1,791	9,051	1,791	9,051
5. Nellore	..	..	1,345	6,465	1,345	6,465
6. Cuddapah	1,738	680	12,805	58,605	14,543	59,285
7. Anantapur	2,106	638	13,919	57,707	16,025	58,345
8. Bellary	369	192	2,267	8,589	2,636	8,781
9. Kurnool	..	..	2,655	15,501	2,655	15,501
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	..	289	1,230	289	1,230
12. North Arcot	..	..	497	2,281	497	2,281
13. South Arcot	..	..	644	3,243	644	3,248
14. Tanjore	..	..	1,593	6,426	1,593	6,426
15. Trichinopoly	..	..	133	593	133	593
16. Madura	60	71	972	5,077	1,032	5,148
17. Tinnevelly	..	..	1,624	7,121	1,624	7,121
18. Coimbatore	..	..	274	1,119	274	1,119
19. Nilgiris *	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	..	..	459	2,878	459	2,878
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	6,046
22. Malabar	..	..	1,254	1,700	1,254	1,700
Total ..	4,273	1,581	48,047	2,02,716	52,320	2,10,343

* *Vide* foot-note under column 8.

No. 10.—STATEMENT of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Districts.	Remainder charged.				
	Dry.				
	Extent.			Assessment.	Charge for water.
	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.		
	39	40	41	42	43
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	189,198	26,020	215,218	2,50,658	44,579
2. Vizagapatam	75,991	29,840	105,831	1,06,516	11,304
3. Gódávari	259,551	244,269	503,820	6,60,580	1,20,470
4. Kistna	1,334,536	368,624	1,703,160	24,66,174	1,57,895
5. Nellore	617,627	263,519	881,146	9,88,763	66,955
6. Cuddapah	998,305	192,192	1,190,497	9,20,122	31,811
7. Anantapur	809,551	230,380	1,039,931	5,13,526	23,550
8. Bellary	1,515,925	116,982	1,632,907	12,02,330	7,798
9. Kurnool	1,158,396	87,266	1,245,662	11,59,608	21,058
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	206,460	85,927	292,387	3,16,304	24,219
12. North Arcot	451,739	127,030	578,769	6,92,635	1,09,669
13. South Arcot	919,176	191,331	1,110,507	16,68,882	2,38,241
14. Tanjore	258,929	104,709	363,638	5,35,896	92,559
15. Trichinopoly	654,439	230,936	885,375	8,91,494	60,621
16. Madura	687,540	160,710	848,250	9,40,859	64,610
17. Tinnevelly	823,107	443,043	1,266,150	9,25,003	34,707
18. Coimbatore	1,949,578	417,248	2,366,826	21,84,642	30,950
19. Nilgiris	64,600	122,947	187,547	1,18,518	..
20. Salem	1,130,887	131,697	1,262,584	13,68,585	37,341
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	482,128	61,912	544,040	7,51,740	..
Total ..	14,587,663	3,636,582	18,224,245	1,86,62,835	11,78,332

Districts.	Remainder charged—*cont.*				
	Wet.				
	Extent.			Assessment.	Charge for water.
	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.		
	44	45	46	47	48
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	157,704	2,374	160,078	5,20,485	17,065
2. Vizagapatam	56,768	2,160	58,928	3,26,634	..
3. Gódávari	372,496	9,659	382,155	25,02,395	2,03,204
4. Kistna	315,566	3,957	319,523	21,16,537	1,503
5. Nellore	196,180	12,104	208,284	11,33,319	37,908
6. Cuddapah	102,135	8,531	110,666	7,05,560	32,192
7. Anantapur	76,437	7,799	84,236	3,63,804	37,242
8. Bellary	31,921	4,508	36,429	2,16,402	43,207
9. Kurnool	24,909	1,130	26,039	1,66,396	16,534
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	331,803	28,512	360,345	12,72,523	162,798
12. North Arcot	238,608	11,861	250,469	13,70,111	1,48,865
13. South Arcot	348,642	13,807	362,449	19,93,435	1,94,638
14. Tanjore	738,213	27,609	765,822	49,38,734	1,72,012
15. Trichinopoly	134,784	5,522	140,306	9,84,535	98,019
16. Madura	163,419	10,827	174,246	8,67,106	92,900
17. Tinnevelly	188,206	9,950	198,156	16,99,351	78,216
18. Coimbatore	85,539	2,086	87,625	6,46,137	11,008
19. Nilgiris..	4,666	1,208	5,874	12,597	..
20. Salem	94,968	6,125	101,093	5,52,667	..
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	406,142	6,596	412,738	12,12,235	..
Total ..	4,069,106	176,355	4,245,461	2,36,00,963	13,47,301

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1308 (1898–99)—*cont.*

Districts.	Remainder charged—*cont.*					
	Total.					Total of columns 52 and 53.
	Extent.			Assessment.	Charge for water.	
	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.			
	49	50	51	52	53	54
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	346,902	28,394	375,296	7,71,143	61,644	8,82,787
2. Vizagapatam	132,759	32,000	164,759	4,33,150	11,304	4,44,454
3. Gódávari	632,047	253,928	885,975	31,62,975	3,23,674	34,86,649
4. Kistna	1,650,102	372,581	2,022,683	45,82,711	1,59,398	47,42,109
5. Nellore	813,807	275,623	1,089,430	21,22,082	1,04,863	22,26,945
6. Cuddapah	1,100,440	200,723	1,301,163	16,25,682	64,003	16,89,685
7. Anantapur	885,988	238,179	1,124,167	8,77,330	60,792	9,38,122
8. Bellary	1,547,846	121,490	1,669,336	14,18,732	51,000	14,69,732
9. Kurnool	1,183,305	88,396	1,271,701	13,26,004	37,592	13,63,596
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	538,263	114,469	652,732	* 15,94,303	1,87,012	17,81,315
12. North Arcot	690,347	138,891	829,238	20,62,746	2,58,534	23,21,280
13. South Arcot	1,267,818	205,138	1,472,956	36,62,317	4,32,879	40,95,196
14. Tanjore	997,142	132,318	1,129,460	54,74,630	2,64,571	57,39,201
15. Trichinopoly	789,223	236,458	1,025,681	18,76,029	1,58,640	20,34,669
16. Madura	850,959	171,537	1,022,496	18,07,965	1,57,510	19,65,475
17. Tinnevelly	1,011,313	452,993	1,464,306	26,24,354	1,12,923	27,37,277
18. Coimbatore	2,035,117	419,334	2,454,451	28,30,779	41,953	28,72,732
19. Nilgiris	69,266	124,155	193,421	1,31,115	..	1,31,115
20. Salem	1,225,855	137,822	1,363,677	19,21,252	37,341	19,58,593
21. South Canara	..	..	..	13,87,604	..	13,87,604
22. Malabar	888,270	68,508	956,778	19,63,975	..	19,63,975
Total ..	18,656,769	3,812,937	22,469,706	4,36,56,878	25,25,633	4,61,82,511

Districts.	Deduct other remissions and deductions as per Statement No. 13.	Remainder.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per Statement No. 16.	Total ryotwar demand.
	55	56	57	58
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	23,171	8,09,616	1,55,015	9,64,631
2. Vizagapatam	26,347	4,18,107	1,60,539	5,78,646
3. Gódávari	84,204	34,02,445	19,45,214	53,47,659
4. Kistna	64,402	46,77,707	12,95,497	59,73,204
5. Nellore	34,047	21,92,898	2,76,585	24,69,483
6. Cuddapah	1,00,468	15,89,217	3,77,903	19,67,120
7. Anantapur	45,878	8,92,244	1,80,231	10,72,475
8. Bellary	22,379	14,47,353	2,79,118	17,26,471
9 Kurnool	75,133	12,88,463	3,66,836	16,55,299
10. Madras	..	..	84,423	84,423
11. Chingleput	55,049	17,26,266	1,39,255	18,65,521
12. North Arcot	50,443	22,70,837	2,29,785	25,00,622
13. South Arcot	88,712	40,06,484	2,33,911	42,40,395
14. Tanjore	1,05,049	56,34,152	2,52,445	58,86,597
15. Trichinopoly	91,237	19,43,432	1,40,591	20,84,023
16. Madura	69,916	18,95,559	3,26,713	22,22,272
17. Tinnevelly	2,35,977	25,01,300	2,28,201	27,29,501
18. Coimbatore	60,888	28,11,844	1,80,703	29,92,547
19. Nilgiris	128	1,30,987	10,516	1,41,503
20. Salem	70,060	18,88,583	1,07,614	19,96,147
21. South Canara	95 234	12,92,370	57,949	13,50,319
22. Malabar	1 855	19,62,120	60,274	20,22,394
Total ..	14,00,577	4,47,81,934	70,89,318	5,18,71,252

* *Vide* foot-note under column 8.

No. 11.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Districts.	Dry.					
	Land.				Assessment.	
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Comparison.		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	212,525	215,218	2,693	..	2,48,437	2,50,658
2. Vizagapatam	105,159	105,831	672	..	1,05,813	1,06,516
3. Gódávari	505,062	503,820	..	1,242	6,73,987	6,60,580
4. Kistna	1,705,178	1,703,160	..	2,018	24,74,287	24,66,174
5. Nellore	872,237	881,146	8,909	..	9,81,113	9,88,763
6. Cuddapah	1,198,458	1,192,235	..	6,223	9,23,299	9,20,802
7. Anantapur	1,111,432	1,042,037	..	69,395	5,30,206	5,14,164
8. Bellary	1,618,540	1,633,276	14,736	..	11,86,117	12,02,522
9. Kurnool	1,234,061	1,245,662	11,601	..	11,48,944	11,59,608
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	290,155	292,387	2,232	..	3,14,214	3,16,304
12. North Arcot	583,899	578,769	..	5,130	6,96,785	6,92,635
13. South Arcot	1,115,353	1,110,507	..	4,846	16,76,029	16,68,882
14. Tanjore	* 362,886	363,638	752	..	* 5,35,184	5,35,896
15. Trichinopoly	886,742	885,375	..	1,367	8,93,809	8,91,494
16. Madura	849,804	848,310	..	1,494	9,41,744	9,40,930
17. Tinnevelly	1,267,501	1,266,150	..	1,351	9,26,373	9,25,003
18 Coimbatore	2,358,466	2,366,826	8,360	..	21,77,510	21,84,642
19. Nilgiris	189,308	187,547	..	1,761	1,19,041	1,18,518
20. Salem	1,263,886	1,262,584	..	1,302	13,69,396	13,68,585
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	550,033	544,040	..	5,993	7,51,738	7,51,740
Total ..	18,280,685	18,228,518	49,955	102,122	1,86,74,026	186,64,416
Net ..	..	..	..	52,167	..	..

Districts.	Dry—*cont.*		Wet.			
	Assessment—*cont.*		Land.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjám	2,221	..	160,686	160,797	111	..
2. Vizagapatam	703	..	60,331	60,479	148	..
3. Gódávari	..	13,407	379,617	385,411	5,794	..
4. Kistna	..	8,113	304,368	321,314	16,946	..
5. Nellore	7,650	..	209,213	209,629	416	..
6. Cuddapah	..	2,497	123,538	123,471	..	67
7. Anantapur	..	16,042	98,540	98,155	..	385
8 Bellary	16,405	..	38,642	38,696	54	..
9. Kurnool	10,664	..	28,755	28,694	..	61
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	2,090	..	359,671	360,634	963	..
12. North Arcot	..	4,150	250,981	250,966	..	15
13. South Arcot	..	7,147	362,922	363,093	171	..
14. Tanjore	712	..	766,853	767,415	562	..
15. Trichinopoly	..	2,315	140,490	140,439	..	51
16. Madura	..	814	172,569	175,218	2,649	..
17. Tinnevelly	..	1,370	199,889	199,780	..	109
18. Coimbatore	7,182	..	87,795	87,899	104	..
19. Nilgiris	..	523	5,882	5,874	..	8
20. Salem	..	811	100,844	101,552	708	..
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	2	..	413,492	413,992	500	..
Total ..	47,579	57,189	4,265,078	4,293,508	29,126	696
Net ..	..	9,610	..	..	28,430	..

* Since corrected.

No. 11.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Wet—*cont.* Assessment. Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Comparison. Increase.	Decrease.	Total. Land. Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjám	5,21,225	5,22,018	793	..	378,211	376,015
2. Vizagapatam	3,31,914	3,32,390	476	..	165,490	166,310
3. Gódávari	24,65,803	25,10,236	44,433	..	884,679	889,231
4. Kistna	19,98,010	21,25,588	1,27,578	..	2,009,546	2,024,474
5. Nellore	11,37,946	11,39,784	1,838	..	1,081,450	1,090,775
6. Cuddapah	7,64,331	7,64,165	..	166	1,321,996	1,315,706
7. Anantapur	4,24,428	4,21,511	..	2,917	1,209,972	1,140,192
8. Bellary	2,24,668	2,24,991	323	..	1,657,182	1,671,972
9. Kurnool	1,82,201	1,81,897	..	304	1,262,816	1,274,356
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	12,70,969	12,73,753	2,784	..	649,826	653,021
12. North Arcot	13,72,246	13,72,392	146	..	834,880	829,735
13. South Arcot	19,95,791	19,96,678	887	..	1,478,275	1,473,600
14. Tanjore	49,42,074	49,45,160	3,086	..	1,129,739	1,131,053
15. Trichinopoly	9,85,720	9,85,128	..	592	1,027,232	1,025,814
16. Madura	8,49,101	8,72,183	23,082	..	1,022,373	1,023,528
17. Tinnevelly	17,06,542	17,06,472	..	70	1,467,390	1,465,930
18. Coimbatore	6,46,615	6,47,256	641	..	2,446,261	2,454,725
19. Nilgiris	12,643	12,597	..	46	195,190	193,421
20. Salem	5,51,349	5,55,545	4,196	..	1,364,730	1,364,136
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	12,14,713	12,13,935	..	778	963,525	958,032
Total	2,35,98,289	2,38,03,679	2,10,263	4,873	22,545,763	22,522,026
Net	..	..	2,05,390	..	..	..

Districts.	Total—*cont.* Land—*cont.* Comparison. Increase.	Decrease.	Assessment. Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Comparison. Increase.	Decrease.
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	2,804	..	7,69,662	7,72,676	3,014	..
2. Vizagapatam	820	..	4,37,727	4,38,906	1,179	..
3. Gódávari	4,552	..	31,39,790	31,70,816	31,026	..
4. Kistna	14,928	..	44,72,297	45,91,762	1,19,465	..
5. Nellore	9,325	..	21,19,059	21,28,547	9,488	..
6. Cuddapah	..	6,290	16,87,630	16,84,967	..	2,663
7. Anantapur	..	69,780	9,54,634	9,35,675	..	18,959
8. Bellary	14,790	..	14,10,785	14,27,513	16,728	..
9. Kurnool	11,540	..	13,31,145	13,41,505	10,360	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	3,195	..	* 15,90,659	15,95,533	4,874	..
12. North Arcot	..	5,145	20,69,031	20,65,027	..	4,004
13. South Arcot	..	4,675	36,71,820	36,65,560	..	6,260
14. Tanjore	1,314	..	54,77,258	54,81,056	3,798	..
15. Trichinopoly	..	1,418	18,79,529	18,76,622	..	2,907
16. Madura	1,155	..	17,90,845	18,13,113	22,268	..
17. Tinnevelly	..	1,460	26,32,915	26,31,475	..	1,440
18. Coimbatore	8,464	..	28,24,125	28,31,898	7,773	..
19. Nilgiris	..	1,769	1,31,684	1,31,115	..	569
20. Salem	..	594	19,20,745	19,24,130	3,385	..
21. South Canara	..	..	13,91,914	13,93,650	1,736	..
22. Malabar	..	5,493	19,66,451	19,65,675	..	776
Total	72,887	96,624	4,36,69,705	4,38,67,221	2,35,094	37,578
Net	..	23,737	.	..	1,97,516	..

* *Vide* remark at foot of clumn 8 in statement No. 10.

No. 11.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands. Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Comparison. Increase.	Decrease.	Total. Fasli 1307	Fasli 1308.
	26	27	28	29	30	31
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	50,040	61,644	11,604	..	8,19,702	8,34,320
2. Vizagapatam	18,766	11,304	..	2,462	4,51,493	4,50,210
3. Gódávari	3,49,387	3,23,674	..	25,713	34,89,177	34,94,490
4. Kistna	1,46,607	1,59,398	12,791	..	46,18,904	47,51,160
5. Nellore	87,371	1,04,868	17,492	..	22,06,430	22,33,410
6. Cuddapah	66,701	64,003	..	2,698	17,54,331	17,48,970
7. Anantapur	1,00,497	60,792	..	39,705	10,55,131	9,96,467
8. Bellary	51,750	51,000	..	750	14,62,535	14,78,513
9. Kurnool	38,158	37,592	..	566	13,69,303	13,79,097
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	92,833	1,87,012	94,179	..	16,83,492	17,82,545
12. North Arcot	1,42,244	2,58,534	116,290	..	22,11,275	23,23,561
13. South Arcot	3,73,500	4,32,879	59,379	..	40,45,320	40,98,439
14. Tanjore	2,42,152	2,64,571	22,419	..	• 57,19,410	57,45,627
15. Trichinopoly	1,44,432	1,58,640	14,208	..	20,23,961	20,35,262
16. Madura	1,17,906	1,57,510	39,604	..	19,08,751	19,70,623
17. Tinnevelly	1,21,120	1,12,923	..	8,197	27,54,035	27,44,398
18. Coimbatore	42,694	41,953	..	741	28,66,819	28,73,851
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1,31,684	1,31,115
20. Salem	29,422	37,341	7,919	..	19,50,167	19,61,471
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	13,91,914	13,93,650
22. Malabar	..	..	..	..	19,66,451	19,65,675
Total	22,10,580	25,25,633	3,95,885	80,832	4,58,80,285	4,63,92,854
Net	..	..	3,15,053	..	..	..

Districts.	Total—*cont.* Comparison. Increase.	Decrease.	Deduct remissions. Waste remissions as per column 38 of statement No. 10. Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Comparison. Increase.	Decrease.
	32	33	34	35	36	37
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	14,618	..	..	1,533	1,533	..
2. Vizagapatam	..	1,283	719	5,756	5,037	..
3. Gódávari	5,313	..	5,808	7,841	2,033	..
4. Kistna	1,32,256	..	6,548	9,051	2,503	..
5. Nellore	26,980	..	78,428	6,465	..	71,963
6. Cuddapah	..	5,361	40,984	59,285	18,301	..
7. Anantapur	..	58,664	11,016	58,345	47,329	..
8. Bellary	15,978	..	471	8,781	8,310	..
9. Kurnool	9,794	..	8,140	15,501	7,361	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	99,053	..	64,402	1,230	..	63,172
12. North Arcot	1,12,286	..	44,860	2,281	..	42,079
13. South Arcot	53,119	..	24,092	3,243	..	20,849
14. Tanjore	26,217	..	3,146	6,426	3,280	..
15. Trichinopoly	11,301	..	8,532	593	..	7,989
16. Madura	61,872	..	15,151	5,148	..	10,003
17. Tinnevelly	..	9,637	22,880	7,121	..	15,759
18. Coimbatore	7,032	..	2,497	1,119	..	1,378
19. Nilgiris	..	569	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	11,304	..	4,529	2,878	..	1,651
21. South Canara	1,736	..	6,256	6,046	..	210
22 Malabar	..	776	2,399	1,700	..	699
Total	5,88,859	76,290	3,50,858	2,10,343	95,687	2,35,702
Net	5,12,569	..	..	..	..	1,40,015

• Since corrected.

No. 11.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Deduct remissions—*cont.* Occasional remissions as per Statement No. 13.				Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in Statement No. 13.	
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	38	39	40	41	42	43
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	3,286	6,017	2,731	..	17,678	17,154
2. Vizagapatam	932	22,882	21,950	..	3,487	3,465
3. Gódávari	39,467	36,179	..	3,288	46,437	48,025
4. Kistna	27,314	8,852	..	18,462	55,170	55,550
5. Nellore	1,77,792	21,130	..	1,56,662	12,790	12,917
6. Cuddapah	54,047	46,642	..	7,405	53,238	53,826
7. Anantapur	9,780	29,625	19,845	..	25,675	16,253
8. Bellary	1,436	3,863	2,427	..	23,446	18,516
9. Kurnool	16,951	14,027	..	2,924	60,350	61,106
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,66,946	1,714	..	1,65,232	56,925	53,335
12. North Arcot	49,729	1,162	..	48,567	48,735	49,281
13. South Arcot	63,365	16,489	..	46,876	75,609	72,223
14. Tanjore	6,111	29,038	22,927	..	90,067	76,011
15. Trichinopoly	10,271	898	..	9,373	1,11,837	90,339
16. Madura	22,080	17,051	..	5,029	53,172	52,865
17. Tinnevelly	36,871	8,847	..	28,024	2,58,552	2,27,130
18. Coimbatore	3,528	2,481	..	1,047	58,923	58,407
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	273	128
20. Salem	6,602	1,885	..	4,717	68,698	68 175
21. South Canara	1,251	1,043	..	208	94,091	94,191
22. Malabar	561	427	..	134	2,060	1,428
Total ..	6,98,320	2,70,252	69,880	4,97,948	12,17,113	11,30,325
Net ..	..	..	..	4,28,068	..	..

Districts.	Deduct remissions—*cont.* Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in Statement No. 13—*cont.* Comparison.		Total remissions.			
	Increase.	Decrease.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.
	44	45	46	47	48	49
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	..	524	20,964	24,704	3,740	..
2. Vizagapatam	..	22	5,138	32,103	26,965	..
3. Gódávari	1,588	..	91,712	92,045	333	..
4. Kistna	380	..	89,032	73,453	..	15,579
5. Nellore	127	..	2,69,010	40,512	..	2,28,498
6. Cuddapah	588	..	1,48,269	1,59,753	11,484	..
7. Anantapur	..	9,422	46,471	1,04,223	57,752	..
8. Bellary	..	4,930	25,353	31,160	5,807	..
9. Kurnool	756	..	85,441	90,634	5,193	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	3,590	2,88,273	56,279	..	2,31,994
12. North Arcot	546	..	1,42,824	52,724	..	90,100
13. South Arcot	..	3,386	1,63,066	91,955	..	71,111
14. Tanjore	..	14,056	99,324	1,11,475	12,151	..
15. Trichinopoly	..	21,498	1,30,640	91,830	..	38,810
16. Madura	..	307	90,403	75,064	..	15,339
17. Tinnevelly	..	31,422	3,18,303	2,43,098	..	75,205
18. Coimbatore	..	516	64,948	62,007	..	2,941
19. Nilgiris	..	145	273	128	..	145
20. Salem	..	423	79,729	72,938	..	6,791
21. South Canara	100	..	1,01,598	1,01,280	..	318
22. Malabar	..	632	5,020	3,555	..	1,465
Total ..	4,085	90,873	22,65,791	16,10,920	1,23,425	7,78,296
Net ..	..	86,788	..	..	..	6,54,871

No. 11.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Remaining beriz.				Add miscellaneous revenue as per Statement No. 16.	
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	50	51	52	53	54	55
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	7,98,738	8,09,616	10,878	..	1,68,311	1,55,015
2. Vizagapatam	4,46,355	4,18,107	..	28,248	1,64,097	1,60,539
3. Gódávari	33,97,465	34,02,445	4,980	..	19,57,056	19,45,214
4. Kistna	45,29,872	46,77,707	1,47,835	..	11,56,678	12,95,497
5. Nellore	19,37,420	21,92,898	2,55,478	..	2,52,869	2,76,585
6. Cuddapah	16,06,062	15,89,217	..	16,845	3,85,831	3,77,903
7. Anantapur	10,08,660	8,92,244	..	1,16,416	1,88,456	1,80,231
8. Bellary	14,37,182	14,47,353	10,171	..	2,85,799	2,79,118
9. Kurnool	12,83,862	12,88,463	4,601	..	3,73,612	3,66,836
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	81,800	84,423
11. Chingleput	13,95,219	17,26,266	3,31,047	..	1,16,970	1,39,255
12. North Arcot	20,68,451	22,70,837	2,02,386	..	2,37,945	2,29,785
13. South Arcot	38,82,254	40,06,484	1,24,230	..	2,65,971	2,33,911
14. Tanjore	* 56,20,086	56,34,152	14,066	..	2,83,707	2,52,445
15. Trichinopoly	18,93,321	19,43,432	50,111	..	1,43,603	1,40,591
16. Madura	18,18,348	18,95,559	77,211	..	5,03,381	3,26,713
17. Tinnevelly	24,35,732	25,01,300	65,568	..	2,21,704	2,28,201
18. Coimbatore	28,01,871	28,11,844	9,973	..	1,83,320	1,80,703
19. Nilgiris	1,31,411	1,30,987	..	424	14,353	10,516
20. Salem	18,70,438	18,88,533	18,095	..	1,00,491	1,07,614
21. South Canara	12,90,316	12,92,370	2,054	..	64,866	57,949
22. Malabar	19,61,431	19,62,120	689	..	54,811	60,274
Total ..	4,36,14,494	4,47,81,934	13,29,373	1,61,933	72,05,031	70,89,318
Net ..	..	..	11,67,440	..	..	..

Districts.	Add miscellaneous revenue as per Statement No. 16—*cont.* Comparison.		Total beriz.			
	Increase.	Decrease.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.
	56	57	58	59	60	61
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	..	13,296	9,67,049	9,64,631	..	2,418
2. Vizagapatam	..	3,558	6,10,452	5,78,646	..	31,806
3. Gódávari	..	11,842	53,54,521	53,47,659	..	6,862
4. Kistna	1,38,819	..	56,86,550	59,73,204	2,86,654	..
5. Nellore	23,716	..	21,90,289	24,69,483	2,79,194	..
6. Cuddapah	..	7,928	19,91,893	19,67,120	..	24,773
7. Anantapur	..	8,225	11,97,116	10,72,475	..	1,24,641
8. Bellary	..	6,681	17,22,981	17,26,471	3,490	..
9. Kurnool	..	6,776	16,57,474	16,55,299	..	2,175
10. Madras	2,623	..	81,800	84,423	2,623	..
11. Chingleput	22,285	..	15,12,189	18,65,521	3,53,332	..
12. North Arcot	..	8,160	23,06,396	25,00,622	1,94,226	..
13. South Arcot	..	32,060	41,48,225	42,40,395	92,170	..
14. Tanjore	..	31,262	* 59,03,793	58,86,597	..	17,196
15. Trichinopoly	..	2,412	20,36,324	20,84,023	47,699	..
16. Madura	..	1,76,668	23,21,729	22,22,272	..	99,457
17. Tinnevelly	6,497	..	26,57,436	27,29,501	72,065	..
18. Coimbatore	..	2,617	29,85,191	29,92,547	7,356	..
19. Nilgiris	..	3,837	1,45,764	1,41,503	..	4,261
20. Salem	7,123	..	19,70,929	19,96,147	25,218	..
21. South Canara	..	6,917	13,55,182	13,50,319	..	4,863
22. Malabar	5,463	..	20,16,242	20,22,394	6,152	..
Total ..	2,06,526	3,22,239	5,08,19,525	5,18,71,252	13,70,179	3,18,452
Net ..	..	1,15,713	..	..	10,51,727	..

* Since corrected.

No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the amount of Land and Village Service Cesses charged and deducted in the several districts for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Districts.	Land-cess in ryotwari villages.			Village Service Cess under Act IV of 1864 and merahs to village servants levied in ryotwari villages.		
	Amount included in assessment or deducted from the beriz.	Amount separately charged.	Total.	Amount included in assessment or deducted from the beriz.	Amount separately charged.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	..	68,763	68,763	..	36,052	36,052
2. Vizagapatam	..	66,888	66,888	..	23,459	23,459
3. Gódávari	31,545	3,81,474	4,13,019	..	2,03,894	2,03,894
4. Kistna	11,664	4,20,460	4,32,124	36,453	2,11,990	2,48,443
5. Nellore	..	1,77,293	1,77,293	..	1,02,562	1,02,562
6. Cuddapah	..	1,69,238	1,69,238	..	97,180	97,180
7. Anantapur	..	87,117	87,117	..	50,584	50,584
8. Bellary	..	1,33,518	1,33,518	..	77,056	77,056
9. Kurnool	18,858	1,38,529	1,57,387	31,988	80,647	1,12,635
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	1,29,127	1,29,127	..	72,531	72,531
12. North Arcot	..	1,69,664	1,69,664	..	99,059	99,059
13. South Arcot	..	2,76,752	2,76,752	..	1,62,263	1,62,263
14. Tanjore	..	3,83,311	3,83,311	..	2,42,784	2,42,784
15. Trichinopoly	..	1,37,050	1,37,050	..	79,707	79,707
16. Madura	..	1,38,813	1,38,813	..	79,660	79,660
17. Tinnevelly	..	1,87,785	1,87,785	..	1,04,857	1,04,857
18. Coimbatore	..	2,00,697	2,00,697	..	1,17,117	1,17,117
19. Nilgiris	..	12,785	12,785	..	4,854	4,854
20. Salem	..	1,34,922	1,34,922	..	76,557	76,557
21. South Canara	..	1,32,914	1,32,914	..	52,066	52,066
22. Malabar	..	2,43,473	2,43,473	..	1,14,317	1,14,317
Total ..	62,067	37,90,573	38,52,640	68,441	20,89,196	21,57,637

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing particulars of remissions for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
Occasional remissions or those granted at the jamabandi with reference to the state of the season.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Waste remitted	3,50,358	2,10,343	..	1,40,015
2. Shavi or short crop	4,94,606	80,754	..	4,13,852
3. Tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment).	1,43,686	1,00,955	..	42,731
4. Paniboodthy or the land flooded and Payamalay or land injured by water	40,532	65,302	24,770	..
5. Remission of water-rate	1,638	..	..	1,638
6. Remission on account of second-crop charge	9,358	10,248	890	..
7. Other remissions	8,500	12,993	4,498	..
Total ..	10,48,678	4,80,595	..	5,68,083
Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent on season.				
1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment.	18,719	18,899	180	..
2. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift ..	1,12,255	1,10,737	..	1,518
3. Remission granted under Tope rules..	3,256	2,883	..	373
4. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	1,05,685	58,240	..	47,445
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 in the Nilgiris and Malabar under G.Os., No. 1656, dated 22nd September 1871; No. 1102, dated 22nd August 1874; No. 1349, dated 30th October 1883; No. 331, dated 8th March 1884, and No. 611, dated 22nd July 1886	976	1,130	154	..
6. Remission granted on grass land (Nilgiris)	31	26	..	5
7. Remission granted on account of labour involved in reclaiming lands	48	58	10	..
8. Remission for maintaining irrigation works	5,929	6,052	123	..
9. Cowle remission	2,395	3,752	1,357	..
10. Remission on salt-pans left waste in South Canara ..	210	207	..	3
11. Other items	8,525	7,110	..	1,415
Total ..	2,58,029	2,09,094	..	48,935
Items allowed on the collection or from the entire beriz of villages.				
1. Share of shrotriem proceeds and ready-money inams, &c.	13,596	14,757	1,161	..
2. Allowances to religious institutions—				
(a) Deductions from the beriz on account of allowances to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments (G.O., No. 1625, dated 8th October 1878) ..	5,64,878	5,27,881	..	36,997
(b) Deductions made in lieu of land revenue assignments resumed (Board's Proceedings, No. 2240, dated 8th September 1882)	2,41,962	2,38,622	..	3,340
Total ..	8,06,840	7,66,503	..	40,337
3. Road-cess included in the land assessment	61,543	62,067	524	..
4. Village-cess included in the land assessment	67,453	68,441	988	..
5. Other items	9,652	9,463	..	189
Total ..	9,59,084	9,21,231	..	37,853
Gand Total ..	22,65,791	16,10,920	..	6,54,871

No. 14.—STATEMENT showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Cowle as per last year	3,311	3,471
Deduct lands brought up to full assessment	904	718
Do. abandoned	130	140
Total ...	1,034	858
Remainder ...	2,277	2,613
Add new cowle	1,928	1,941
Total ...	4,205	4,554
Add second-crop assessment and charge for water ...	...	5
Total ...	4,205	4,559

	RS.	RS.
Deduct remissions of road and village cesses included in the land assessment in Kistna district	58	
Deduct remissions on account of cowle	3,752	
Total ...		3,810
Net beriz ...		749

No. 15.—STATEMENT showing the average rate of assessment of dry and wet holdings in each district for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Districts.	Dry. Extent.	Dry. Assessment.	Dry. Average.	Wet. Extent.	Wet. Assessment.	Wet. Average.
	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1. Ganjám	215,218	2,50,658	1 2 8	160,797	5,22,018	3 3 11
2. Vizagapatam	105,831	1,06,516	1 0 1	60,479	3,32,390	5 7 11
3. Gódávari	503,820	6,60,580	1 5 0	385,411	* 25,10,236	6 8 8
4 Kistna	1,703,160	24,66,174	1 7 2	321,314	* 21,25,588	6 9 10
5. Nellore	881,146	9,88,763	1 1 11	209,629	11,39,784	5 7 0
6. Cuddapah	1,192,235	9,20,802	0 12 4	123,471	7,64,165	6 3 0
7. Anantapur	1,042,037	514,164	0 7 10	98,155	4,21,511	4 4 9
8. Bellary	1,633,276	12,02,522	0 11 9	38,696	2,24,991	5 13 0
9. Kurnool	1,245,662	11,59,608	0 14 11	28,694	1,81,897	6 5 5
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	292,387	3,16,304	1 1 4	360,634	12,73,753	3 8 6
12. North Arcot	578,769	6,92,635	1 3 2	250,966	13,72,392	5 7 6
13. South Arcot	1,110,507	16,68,882	1 8 1	363,093	19,96,678	5 8 0
14. Tanjore	363,638	5,35,896	1 7 7	767,415	49,45,160	6 7 1
15. Trichinopoly	885,375	8,91,494	1 0 1	140,439	9,85,128	7 0 3
16. Madura	848,310	9,40,930	1 1 9	175,218	8,72,183	4 15 8
17. Tinnevelly	1,266,150	9,25,003	0 11 8	199,780	17,06,472	8 8 8
18. Coimbatore	2,366,826	21,84,642	0 14 9	87,899	6,47,256	7 5 10
19. Nilgiris	187,547	1,18,518	0 10 1	5,874	12,597	2 2 4
20. Salem	1,262,584	13,68,585	1 1 4	101,552	5,55,545	5 7 6
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	544,040	7,51,740	1 6 1	418,992	12,18,935	2 14 11
Total ..	18,228,518	1,86,64,416	1 0 5	4,293,508	2,38,03,679	5 8 8

* Includes water-rate on wet lands.

N.B.—The averages have been calculated on the gross area and assessment of holdings, not excluding waste remitted.

No. 16.—COMPARATIVE statement of Land Revenue miscellaneous items for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including water-rate ..	36,83,359	36,93,534	10,175	..
2. Land cultivated but not included in the jamabandi	53,798	42,512	..	11,286
3. Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted	* 5,20,512	5,25,588	5,076	..
4. Concealed cultivation	6,242	5,083	..	1,159
5. Cultivation of poramboke land	3,29,472	3,21,055	..	8,417
6. Tree revenue	3,39,011	3,24,653	..	14,358
7. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	78,448	79,328	880	..
8. Charge for water on zemindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and faslijasti	9,93,559	10,75,356	81,797	..
9. Double charges for water on lands irrigated without permission	1,51,226	1,23,214	..	28,012
10. Revenue process-service fees	28,407	32,598	4,191	..
11. Other items	* 10,20,997	8,66,397	..	1,54,600
Total ..	72,05,031	70,89,318	1,02,119	2,17,832
Net ..	..	..	..	1,15,713

* Since altered.

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1308.

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.					
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Permanently-settled and Cesses.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	15,475	4,35,951	4,51,426	15,475	..	4,32,777	..	4,48,252	..	3,174	3,174
Cesses ..	47,328	1,55,687	2,03,015	45,483	61	1,53,573	..	1,99,117	1,784	2,114	3,898
Vizagapatam ..	11,742	9,63,937	9,75,679	11,742	..	9,58,774	..	9,70,516	..	5,163	5,163
Cesses ..	80	1,92,192	1,92,272	80	..	1,92,160	..	1,92,240	..	32	32
Gódávari	200	7,30,440	7,30,640	200	..	7,30,403	..	7,30,603	..	37	37
Cesses ..	827	1,62,678	1,63,005	316	11	1,62,675	..	1,63,002	..	3	3
Kistna	1,029	2,58,056	2,59,085	1,029	..	2,58,020	..	2,59,049	..	36	36
Cesses ..	24	65,402	65,426	24	..	64,694	..	64,718	..	708	708
Nellore	25,618	4,52,266	4,77,884	25,618	..	4,46,866	..	4,72,484	..	5,400	5,400
Cesses ..	6,253	70,891	77,144	6,253	..	66,178	..	72,431	..	4,713	4,713
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	17,831	1,54,350	1,72,181	17,831	..	1,41,423	..	1,59,254	..	12,927	12,927
Cesses ..	4,218	27,968	32,186	4,218	..	24,702	..	28,920	..	3,266	3,266
North Arcot ..	22,636	3,62,622	3,85,258	22,636	..	3,37,254	..	3,59,890	..	25,368	25,368
Cesses ..	17,832	1,07,722	1,25,554	17,832	..	65,973	..	83,805	..	41,749	41,749
South Arcot ..	1,205	8,649	9,854	1,205	..	7,944	..	9,149	..	705	705
Cesses ..	130	1,811	1,941	130	..	1,731	..	1,861	..	80	80
Tanjore	1,801	31,433	33,234	1,792	..	30,052	..	31,844	9	1,381	1,390
Cesses ..	6,730	9,336	16,066	6,730	..	2,460	..	9,190	..	6,876	6,876
Trichinopoly ..	5,235	52,360	57,595	5,235	..	49,449	..	54,684	..	2,911	2,911
Cesses ..	1,650	22,175	23,825	1,640	10	20,178	..	21,828	..	1,997	1,997
Madura	702	7,55,198	7,55,900	702	..	7,52,331	..	7,53,088	..	2,867	2,867
Cesses ..	695	1,23,895	1,24,590	695	..	1,22,182	..	1,22,877	..	1,713	1,713
Tinnevelly ..	21,275	3,09,294	3,30,569	20,814	..	2,98,517	..	3,19,331	461	10,777	11,238
Cesses ..	5,509	47,030	52,539	5,396	..	43,877	..	49,273	113	3,153	3,266
Coimbatore ..	2,994	27,691	30,685	2,994	..	27,691	..	30,685	..	..	..
Cesses ..	275	4,641	4,916	275	..	4,641	..	4,916	..	..	..
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	5,335	4,49,135	4,54,470	5,335	..	4,40,856	..	4,46,191	..	8,279	8,279
Cesses ..	..	45,552	45,552	..	..	44,972	..	44,972	..	580	580
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	89,171	3,617	92,788	..	..	..	..	..	89,171	3,617	92,788
Cesses ..	170	170	340	170	..	..	..	170	..	170	170
Total. Revenue ..	2,22,249	49,94,999	52,17,248	1,32,608	..	49,12,357	..	50,44,965	89,641	82,642	1,72,283
Total. Cesses ..	91,221	10,37,150	11,28,371	89,242	82	9,69,996	..	10,59,320	1,897	67,154	69,051
Grand Total ..	3,13,470	60,32,149	63,45,619	2,21,850	82	58,82,353	..	61,04,285	91,538	1,49,796	2,41,334

Note.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 38,798 in excess of the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1307. Of this excess, Rs. 36,229 and Rs. 36 are due to the revision of the land-cess payable on certain estates in Ganjám for faslis 1306 and 1307 and in North Arcot for fasli 1307. The remaining difference is the amount transferred in Malabar to "Interest" from "Land Revenue" to which it was erroneously credited in faslis 1306 and 1307.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1308—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.		Total.			
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.		Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shrotriem Jodi and Cesses.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganján	964	35,014	35,978	964	..	34,835	..	35,799	..	179	179
Cesses ..	425	13,648	14,073	425	..	13,576	..	14,001	..	72	72
Vizagapatam ..	816	55,901	56,717	773	..	54,528	..	55,301	43	1,373	1,416
Cesses ..	3,228	25,032	28,260	746	..	24,414	..	25,160	2,482	618	3,100
Gódávari	..	52,287	52,287	..	..	52,287	..	52,287	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	12,190	12,190	..	..	12,190	..	12,190	..	..	..
Kistna	14	31,240	31,254	..	14	31,238	..	31,252	..	2	2
Cesses ..	1	6,750	6,751	..	1	6,750	..	6,751	..	..	..
Nellore	2,105	82,265	84,370	2,086	7	77,879	..	79,972	12	4,386	4,398
Cesses ..	288	10,019	10,307	288	..	9,348	..	9,636	..	671	671
Cuddapah	1,616	39,491	41,107	1,424	..	35,459	..	36,883	192	4,032	4,224
Cesses ..	665	6,179	6,844	591	..	5,208	..	5,799	74	971	1,045
Anantapur	2,567	13,118	15,685	1,351	1,018	11,987	..	14,356	198	1,131	1,329
Cesses ..	700	3,104	3,804	425	182	2,551	..	3,158	93	553	646
Bellary	313	12,671	12,984	313	..	12,513	..	12,826	..	158	158
Cesses ..	67	2,887	2,954	67	..	2,822	..	2,889	..	65	65
Kurnool	231	10,692	10,923	231	..	10,502	..	10,733	..	190	190
Cesses ..	206	2,124	2,330	206	..	2,087	..	2,293	..	37	37
Madras	16	193	209	16	..	193	..	209	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	2,881	66,886	69,267	2,232	..	66,413	..	68,645	149	473	622
Cesses ..	904	25,339	26,243	804	..	24,304	..	25,108	100	1,035	1,135
North Arcot	1,492	26,981	28,473	1,483	..	24,821	..	26,304	9	2,160	2,169
Cesses ..	617	7,193	7,810	603	..	6,945	..	7,548	14	248	262
South Arcot	1,259	22,462	23,721	1,259	..	21,469	..	22,728	..	993	993
Cesses ..	198	3,437	3,635	198	..	2,945	..	3,143	..	492	492
Tanjore	319	1,24,900	1,25,219	317	2	1,23,042	..	1,23,361	..	1,858	1,858
Cesses ..	3,360	47,941	51,301	3,360	..	46,589	..	49,949	..	1,352	1,352
Trichinopoly ..	2,904	10,521	13,425	2,808	..	8,317	..	11,125	96	2,204	2,300
Cesses ..	2,815	7,905	10,720	2,735	80	6,927	..	9,742	..	978	978
Madura	2,861	59,647	62,508	2,861	..	55,391	..	58,252	..	4,256	4,256
Cesses ..	2,430	68,642	71,072	2,292	138	64,468	..	66,898	..	4,174	4,174
Tinnevelly	698	54,298	54,996	632	..	53,195	..	53,827	66	1,103	1,169
Cesses ..	403	14,983	15,386	320	..	14,605	..	14,925	83	378	461
Coimbatore	..	3,418	3,418	..	..	3,418	..	3,418	..	..	..
Cesses ..	17	2,519	2,536	17	..	2,519	..	2,536	..	..	..
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	43,450	43,450	..	..	43,018	..	43,018	..	432	432
Cesses ..	..	11,524	11,524	..	..	11,302	..	11,302	..	222	222
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { Revenue ..	20,556	7,45,435	7,65,991	18,750	1,041	7,20,505	..	7,40,296	765	24,930	25,695
Total { Cesses ..	16,324	2,71,416	2,87,740	13,077	401	2,59,550	..	2,73,028	2,846	11,866	14,712
Grand Total ..	36,880	10,16,851	10,53,731	31,827	1,442	9,80,055	..	10,13,324	3,611	36,796	40,407

Note.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 2,853 in excess of the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1307. Of this increase, an excess of Rs. 2,857 is the land-cess due on certain minor inams in the Vizagapatam district for the back faslis 1300—1307, but charged in the fasli under report. The remaining variations are due to rectification of errors.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1308—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.		Total.			
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.		Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	94,487	9,64,631	11,63,933	89,972	2,821	10,58,694	..	11,51,487	1,694	10,752	12,446
Cesses ..		1,04,815									
Vizagapatam ..	51,363	5,78,646	7,20,356	38,922	2,876	6,43,708	..	6,85,506	9,565	25,285	34,850
Cesses ..		90,347									
Gódávari	2,510	53,47,659	59,35,537	1,494	1,016	59,32,314	6	59,34,830	..	707	707
Cesses ..		5,85,368									
Kistna	8,185	59,73,204	66,13,839	3,040	5,144	65,97,441	71	66,05,696	1	8,142	8,143
Cesses ..		6,32,450									
Nellore	1,22,815	24,69,483	28,71,653	1,16,260	4,457	26,90,336	..	28,11,053	1,598	59,002	60,600
Cesses ..		2,79,855									
Cuddapah	5,16,130	19,67,120	27,49,668	4,04,786	4,161	19,97,181	..	24,06,128	1,07,183	2,36,357	3,43,540
Cesses ..		2,66,418									
Anantapur	1,13,182	10,72,474	13,23,356	1,04,298	2,328	10,73,115	..	11,79,741	6,556	1,37,059	1,43,615
Cesses ..		1,37,700									
Bellary	38,819	17,26,472	19,75,866	33,447	2,865	18,84,763	..	19,21,075	2,507	52,284	54,791
Cesses ..		2,10,575									
Kurnool	54,005	16,55,299	19,28,480	51,600	368	18,48,674	..	19,00,642	2,037	25,801	27,838
Cesses ..		2,19,176									
Madras	1,258	84,423	85,681	1,167	69	84,211	..	85,447	22	212	234
Cesses ..											
Chingleput	47,349	18,65,521	21,14,528	46,736	543	20,52,812	..	21,00,091	70	14,367	14,437
Cesses ..		2,01,658									
North Arcot ..	72,436	25,00,622	28,41,781	70,754	582	27,10,397	..	27,81,733	1,100	58,948	60,048
Cesses ..		2,68,723									
South Arcot ..	96,817	42,40,395	47,76,227	93,359	1,980	45,91,684	..	46,87,023	1,478	87,726	89,204
Cesses ..		439,015									
Tanjore	54,285	58,86,597	65,66,977	50,908	2,128	64,27,031	..	64,80,067	1,249	85,661	86,910
Cesses ..		6,26,095									
Trichinopoly ..	1,12,868	20,84,023	24,13,648	1,11,569	991	22,39,960	..	28,52,520	308	60,820	61,128
Cesses ..		2,16,757									
Madura	1,68,285	22,22,272	26,09,130	1,62,203	4,194	22,69,301	..	24,35,698	1,988	1,71,444	1,73,432
Cesses ..		2,18,473									
Tinnevelly	99,981	27,29,501	31,22,124	91,363	2,685	29,36,498	..	30,30,546	5,933	85,645	91,578
Cesses ..		2,92,642									
Coimbatore	17,299	29,92,547	33,27,660	14,907	1,565	33,09,220	199	33,25,891	827	942	1,769
Cesses ..		3,17,814									
Nilgiris	15,131	1,41,503	1,74,273	13,898	1,206	1,41,653	..	1,56,757	27	17,489	17,516
Cesses ..		17,639									
Salem	5,133	19,96,147	22,12,759	5,041	92	21,99,905	16	22,05,054	..	7,705	7,705
Cesses ..		2,11,479									
South Canara ..	6,911	13,50,319	15,42,210	5,722	895	15,26,089	..	15,32,706	294	9,210	9,504
Cesses ..		1,84,980									
Malabar	26,645	20,22,394	24,06,829	16,953	8,284	23,67,295	440	23,92,972	1,408	12,449	13,857
Cesses ..		3,57,790									
Total. { Revenue ..	17,25,494	5,18,71,252	5,94,76,515	15,28,399	51,250	5,65,82,282	732	5,81,62,663	1,45,845	11,68,007	13,13,852
Total. { Cesses ..		58,79,769									

Note.—The arrear demand shown in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 10,557 in excess of the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1307. This excess is the net result of an increase in eight districts and a decrease in one district. The increase in Vizagapatam represents the quit-rent and land-cess due on certain inams for some back faslis, but charged for the first time in fasli 1308. The increase in Anantapur and Madura is due to the adoption of revised figures at the jamabandi. In Tanjore, the variation is attributed to an increase of Rs. 203 being remission granted by the jamabandi officer, but disallowed by the Collector on an examination of the remission account; and of a decrease of Rs. 2, due to the payment of a religious service allowance from arrear collections. The decrease in Malabar is due to the reconciliation of the village and taluk accounts. The remaining variations are due to rectification of errors.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1308—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.					
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	1,58,679	17,09,746	18,68,425	1,52,319	2,882	16,93,455	..	18,48,656	3,478	16,291	19,769
Vizagapatam	67,229	19,06,055	19,73,284	52,268	2,876	18,73,584	..	19,28,723	12,090	32,471	44,561
Gódávari	3,037	68,90,622	68,93,659	2,010	1,027	68,89,369	6	68,92,912	..	747	747
Kistna	9,253	69,67,102	69,76,355	4,093	5,159	69,58,143	71	69,67,466	1	8,888	8,889
Nellore	1,56,579	33,64,779	35,21,358	1,50,505	4,464	32,90,607	..	34,45,576	1,610	74,172	75,782
Cuddapah	5,18,411	22,79,208	27,97,619	4,06,801	4,161	20,37,848	..	24,48,810	1,07,449	2,41,360	3,48,809
Anantapur	1,16,449	12,26,396	13,42,845	1,06,074	3,528	10,87,653	..	11,97,255	6,847	1,38,743	1,45,590
Bellary	39,199	19,52,605	19,91,804	33,827	2,865	19,00,098	..	19,36,790	2,507	52,507	55,014
Kurnool	54,442	18,87,291	19,41,733	52,037	368	18,61,263	..	19,13,668	2,037	26,028	28,065
Madras	1,274	84,616	85,890	1,183	69	84,404	..	85,656	22	212	234
Chingleput	72,683	23,41,722	24,14,405	71,821	543	23,09,654	..	23,82,018	319	32,068	82,387
North Arcot	1,15,018	32,73,863	33,88,876	1,13,308	582	31,45,390	..	32,59,280	1,123	1,28,478	1,29,596
South Arcot	99,609	47,15,769	48,15,378	96,151	1,980	46,25,773	..	47,23,904	1,478	89,996	91,474
Tanjore	66,495	67,26,302	67,92,797	63,107	2,130	66,29,174	..	66,94,411	1,258	97,128	98,386
Trichinopoly	1,25,472	23,93,741	25,19,213	1,23,987	1,081	23,24,831	..	24,49,899	404	68,910	69,314
Madura	1,75,073	34,48,127	36,23,200	1,68,753	4,332	32,63,673	..	34,36,758	1,988	1,84,454	1,86,442
Tinnevelly	1,27,866	34,47,748	35,75,614	1,18,525	2,685	33,46,692	..	34,67,902	6,656	1,01,056	1,07,712
Coimbatore	20,585	33,48,630	33,69,215	18,193	1,565	33,47,489	199	33,67,446	827	942	1,769
Nilgiris	15,131	1,59,142	1,74,273	13,898	1,206	1,41,653	..	1,56,757	27	17,489	17,516
Salem	10,468	27,57,287	27,67,755	10,376	92	27,40,053	16	27,50,537	..	17,218	17,218
South Canara	6,911	15,35,299	15,42,210	5,722	895	15,26,089	..	15,32,706	294	9,210	9,504
Malabar	1,15,986	23,83,971	24,99,957	17,123	8,284	23,67,295	440	23,93,142	90,579	16,236	1,06,815
Total	20,75,844	6,48,00,021	6,68,75,865	17,82,076	52,774	6,84,44,690	732	6,52,80,272	2,40,994	13,54,599	15,95,593

No. 18.—STATEMENT showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1308.

Districts.	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					RS.	RS.		RS.
Ganjám	70,346	8,880	8,247	6,683	70,926	93,217	2,197	15,330
Vizagapatam	63,108	4,038	370	2,818	36,693	63,865	1,220	22,355
Gódávari	281,943	4,702	772	4,018	1,00,880	1,14,970	684	10,646
Kistna	370,229	28,628	825	27,290	3,28,546	3,78,965	1,338	21,445
Nellore	361,159	46,013	1,047	44,021	2,85,322	8,35,674	1,992	19,133
Cuddapah	217,785	18,112	8,487	15,931	2,92,557	3,67,141	2,181	39,467
Anantapur	179,338	22,028	16,592	15,465	82,939	1,09,990	6,568	40,069
Bellary	163,610	11,626	5,151	7,526	56,536	80,854	4,100	40,016
Kurnool	200,286	6,689	6,384	5,672	34,549	51,109	1,017	8,265
Madras	30,490	270	147	17	53	74	253	1,638
Chingleput	306,638	68,806	66,510	65,432	3,06,840	3,56,642	3,374	28,772
North Arcot	518,040	52,516	42,111	50,934	1,45,571	1,35,469	1,582	11,478
South Arcot	931,171	34,317	14,663	23,743	91,855	82,218	10,574	48,906
Tanjore	575,644	43,637	40,618	36,894	3,59,391	3,98,574	6,143	77,807
Trichinopoly	724,303	32,916	25,559	26,093	1,47,921	2,00,639	6,823	35,267
Madura	170,037	14,022	7,783	4,032	30,050	40,356	9,990	49,911
Tinnevelly	762,613	27,296	22,558	23,443	1,63,064	1,83,905	3,853	34,530
Coimbatore	231,548	1,372	964	680	6,837	9,109	692	4,915
Nilgiris	2,288	363	319	249	2,243	2,632	114	4,331
Salem	204,464	312	205	217	2,008	1,666	95	302
South Canara	6,877	698	297	581	13,312	11,664	117	2,643
Malabar	51,942	10,775	6,057	9,603	91,510	1,09,956	1,172	33,453
Total	6,423,859	437,416	275,666	371,342	26,49,603	31,28,689	66,074	5,50,979

Districts.	Property attached—*cont.*					Property sold.			
	Real—*cont.*					Personal.			
	Particulars of land attached.				Value of other property.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.
	Dry.		Wet.						
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.					
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	3,574	4,167	3,071	9,108	..	126	1,398	1,766	1,373
Vizagapatam	2,620	2,793	2,472	16,383	..	196	4,852	5,594	4,725
Gódávari	1,680	1,952	1,124	2,246	10	238	8,475	8,802	6,543
Kistna	6,563	7,228	2,303	9,886	3,080	541	8,892	8,424	5,579
Nellore	5,358	5,102	4,654	20,599	64	728	6,564	7,073	5,294
Cuddapah	8,844	8,449	927	5,568	1,654	774	19,166	18,246	8,202
Anantapur	53,845	30,859	5,115	20,781	11,756	263	2,181	2,541	1,859
Bellary	36,586	35,768	745	940	4,531	584	8,666	9,252	8,044
Kurnool	6,735	5,446	425	2,067	..	307	3,097	3,418	2,595
Madras	235	1,638	..	..	..	5	21	24	23
Chingleput	5,229	5,440	6,560	20,990	..	132	2,436	1,959	1,485
North Arcot	2,352	2,663	626	2,851	4,128	306	2,736	1,748	1,895
South Arcot	21,964	36,486	5,103	23,428	32	323	4,935	2,262	2,608
Tanjore	5,274	8,718	6,499	36,202	5,400	644	13,597	9,631	11,100
Trichinopoly	13,216	14,306	3,098	14,378	14	416	6,221	4,483	3,808
Madura	33,111	40,028	13,496	64,877	655	97	2,750	902	668
Tinnevelly	7,833	6,798	1,063	6,721	19,238	102	1,569	1,499	1,148
Coimbatore	1,592	1,877	310	1,510	2,749	11	310	155	249
Nilgiris	4,604	4,063	264	603	..	17	101	85	84
Salem	374	366	67	295	..	11	82	66	74
South Canara	1,181	117	1,248	1,702	..	51	814	765	841
Malabar	5,712	4,401	2,525	5,660	..	666	8,107	6,859	6,607
Total	228,432	2,28,664	61,695	2,67,295	53,311	6,538	107,070	95,554	75,004

No. 18.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1308—*cont.*

Districts.	Property sold—*cont.* Real. Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Particulars of land sold. Purchased by Government for want of bidders. Dry. Extent.	Dry. Assessment.	Wet. Extent.	Wet. Assessment.	Amount for which purchased.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	106	2,409	8,911	9,330	41	42	8	24	40
Vizagapatam	174	3,924	6,421	4,579	185	179	69	344	3
Gódávari	108	1,858	1,815	2,105	191	173	22	55	14
Kistna	284	5,332	7,420	5,885	515	540	203	806	9
Nellore	319	4,576	6,988	4,421	276	816	290	1,578	..
Cuddapah	253	1,290	2,815	1,579	496	217	69	416	33
Anantapur	1,094	12,894	46,960	13,050	12,242	3,124	618	1,998	1,291
Bellary	504	7,160	24,830	5,832	2,850	1,931	71	299	43
Kurnool	552	5,672	7,875	5,855	1,911	1,446	22	160	306
Madras	25	50	1,773	2,106	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	808	9,173	20,467	12,757	280	318	376	921	80
North Arcot	312	1,866	1,736	1,971	435	432	78	355	35
South Arcot	2,965	18,388	32,531	19,814	2,221	2,947	274	1,118	489
Tanjore	1,147	35,128	57,153	45,181	341	339	161	707	48
Trichinopoly ..	807	6,134	10,799	6,650	962	1,028	16	66	10
Madura	1,040	5,608	33,032	9,724	1,181	1,165	35	128	46
Tinnevelly	809	13,071	11,946	13,271	814	672	14	57	14
Coimbatore	73	1,101	2,365	1,023	335	314	..	..	3
Nilgiris	25	288	1,440	744	402	654	37	83	1
Salem	36	230	268	273	123	129	3	11	2
South Canara ..	38	569	1,430	297	57	76	133	344	19
Malabar	270	10,946	19,916	11,290	483	1,001	221	469	126
Total ..	11,749	1,47,667	3,08,891	1,77,737	26,341	17,043	2,720	9,939	2,612

Districts.	Particulars of land sold—*cont.* Purchased by others. Dry. Extent.	Dry. Assessment.	Dry. Value realized.	Wet. Extent.	Wet. Assessment.	Wet. Value realized.	Amount realized by sale of other property.	Total amount realized.
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	124	243	1,186	367	1,117	8,104	..	10,703
Vizagapatam ..	604	572	787	398	1,912	3,789	..	9,304
Gódávari	361	319	1,038	119	251	1,053	32	8,680
Kistna	686	774	2,630	386	1,157	3,216	131	11,865
Nellore	518	451	624	392	1,829	3,797	49	9,764
Cuddapah	266	159	550	67	319	996	56	9,837
Anantapur	6,255	2,907	7,075	500	1,510	4,684	20	14,929
Bellary	3,624	3,110	5,148	70	290	641	21	13,897
Kurnool	1,482	1,307	4,362	76	611	1,217	..	8,480
Madras	8	47	2,106	..	..	..	..	2,129
Chingleput	870	957	3,579	931	2,897	9,098	..	14,242
North Arcot	343	393	1,165	53	262	771	71	3,937
South Arcot	3,374	5,002	12,083	721	2,649	7,242	35	22,357
Tanjore	1,192	1,495	12,828	1,115	4,879	32,305	537	56,818
Trichinopoly ..	1,989	1,900	4,535	139	545	2,105	19	10,477
Madura	1,296	1,417	4,864	221	991	4,814	653	11,045
Tinnevelly	1,351	1,173	7,339	177	1,072	5,918	1,419	15,838
Coimbatore	458	344	793	3	8	227	87	1,359
Nilgiris	364	217	743	..	..	..	..	828
Salem	45	40	62	13	56	209	..	347
South Canara ..	21	27	..	48	224	278	..	1,138
Malabar	491	385	6,832	227	446	4,332	..	17,897
Total ..	25,722	23,239	80,329	6,023	23,025	94,796	3,130	2,55,871

No. 19.—STATEMENT showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1308.

Districts.	Number of processes served by Village Agency.	Special-paid Agency.	Total receipt on account of process service fees during the year.	Actual cost of process service establishment.	Rates of fees charged.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			RS.	RS.	
Ganjám	61,964	18,826	4,894	2,845	Annas 2, 3, 4 and 6.
Vizagapatam	35,984	28,714	4,997	4,144	„ 2, 4 and 8.
Gódávari	250,972	32,427	2,050	2,111	„ 1 and 2.
Kistna	341,015	31,377	2,145	922	„ 1 and 2.
Nellore	332,708	31,490	4,054	1,370	„ 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8.
Cuddapah	228,453	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	202,493	..	..	..	..
Bellary	172,861	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	207,687	..	..	..	..
Madras	30,890	..	434	..	Annas 1, 4, 8 and Rupee 1.
Chingleput	368,513	8,009	2,536	1,469	Annas 4 and 8.
North Arcot	561,733	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	939,079	17,329	1,704	1,492	Annas 2, 3 and 4.
Tanjore	607,734	14,671	1,578	1,110	„ 1, 2 and 3.
Trichinopoly	756,503	* 182	* 18	* 5	„ 1 and 2.
Madura	173,824	13,986	3,862	2,093	„ 3 to 8.
Tinnevelly	779,293	9,731	2,160	1,223	„ 3, 4, 6 and 8.
Coimbatore	233,204	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	2,721	..	..	..	..
Salem	202,932	1,832	416	283	Annas 3, 4 and 8.
South Canara	7,291	..	..	..	..
Malabar	57,433	1,738	597	350	Annas 2 and 4.
Total ..	6,555,287	210,312	31,445	19,417	..

* These figures apparently refer to the processes served by the Special Agency entertained in fasli 1307 and kept on for a short time at the commencement of fasli 1308.

No. 20.—STATEMENT of demand, collection and balance of costs awarded to Government in civil suits in the several districts for fasli 1308.

Districts.	Amount of costs awarded.			Amount recovered or written off during the year.		
	Balance at the beginning of the fasli.	Amount awarded within the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám	567 0 0	3,324 13 0	3,891 13 0	178 15 0	..	178 15 0
Vizagapatam	238 15 9	362 15 7	601 15 4	119 9 6	145 1 6	264 11 0
Gódávari	180 12 10	229 6 4	410 3 2	78 14 10	..	78 14 10
Kistna	99 9 3	505 8 11	605 2 2	263 1 11	..	263 1 11
Cuddapah	15 8 0	8 3 0	23 11 0	8 3 0	..	8 3 0
Anantapur	23 0 0	41 2 0	64 2 0	64 2 0	..	64 2 0
Bellary	44 11 5	25 8 0	70 3 5	44 11 5	..	44 11 5
Kurnool	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	16 0 0
Chingleput	80 7 10	1,127 15 8	1,208 7 6	873 11 4	80 7 10	954 3 2
North Arcot	48 2 0	1 0 0	49 2 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
South Arcot	8 15 0	224 14 10	233 13 10	61 4 10	8 15 0	70 3 10
Tanjore	268 8 4	510 15 5	779 7 9	493 14 11	74 10 11	568 9 10
Trichinopoly	92 5 4	127 10 9	220 0 1	147 4 0	65 4 1	212 8 1
Madura	334 14 8	660 14 8	995 13 4	440 15 8	..	440 15 8
Tinnevelly	1,312 5 5	474 14 7	1,787 4 0	1,340 2 5	5 12 0	1,345 14 5
Coimbatore	18 14 0	43 6 7	62 4 7	29 6 7	..	29 6 7
Salem	372 13 7	1,291 15 1	1,664 12 8	844 8 11	..	844 8 11
South Canara	22 0 0	271 1 0	293 1 0	27 10 3	..	27 10 3
Malabar	222 7 0	656 11 5	879 2 5	685 5 2	133 10 0	818 15 2
Total ..	3,951 6 5	9,905 0 10	13,856 7 3	5,718 13 9	513 13 4	6,232 11 1

Districts.	Balance.	Amount of irrecoverable arrears sanctioned but not yet written off.	Amount of irrecoverable arrears now recommended to be written off.	Balance.
	8	9	10	11
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám	3,712 14 0	..	..	3,712 14 0
Vizagapatam	337 4 4	..	14 12 9	322 7 7
Gódávari	331 4 4	..	108 4 2	223 0 2
Kistna	342 0 3	..	108 7 7	233 8 8
Cuddapah	15 8 0	..	..	15 8 0
Anantapur	..	..	..	..
Bellary	25 8 0	..	..	25 8 0
Kurnool	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	254 4 4	..	10 8 0	243 12 4
North Arcot	48 2 0	13 6 0	..	34 12 0
South Arcot	163 10 0	..	..	163 10 0
Tanjore	210 13 11	..	..	210 13 11
Trichinopoly	7 8 0	..	..	7 8 0
Madura	554 13 8	34 6 8	..	520 7 0
Tinnevelly	441 5 7	..	..	441 5 7
Coimbatore	32 14 0	..	..	32 14 0
Salem	820 3 9	..	..	820 3 9
South Canara	265 6 9	..	..	265 6 9
Malabar	60 3 3	..	..	60 3 3
Total ..	7,628 12 2	47 12 8	242 0 6	7,383 15 0

Note.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement against Gódávari, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and South Canara differs from the corresponding closing balance of the preceding fasli. The difference in Tanjore is due to the deduction of the amount of costs awarded in a judgment which was reversed on appeal; the differences in the remaining districts are due to correction of errors.

Item No. 1.—There was a decrease of Rs. 924 under water-rate charged during the year and of Rs. 76 in the quit-rent demand. The latter is due to: (1) the excess charge remitted on some inams; (2) the reduction of quit-rent on the inams resumed; (3) inam land acquired for public purposes; (4) inam land bought in by Government at revenue sales; and (5) exclusion of the quit-rent on certain whole inam villages erroneously included under this head in previous years.

Item No. 2.—The decrease was due to the issue of regular pattas for such lands.

Item No. 3.—The decrease is due to the following causes :—

(1) Some lands were given up owing to the charge of heavy penal assessment in fasli 1307, and

(2) Some lands, the cultivation of which is not objectionable, were transferred to ayan and granted on patta.

Although there was a decrease in the revenue realized, the area under poramboke cultivation remained almost the same as in fasli 1307 (1,025 acres against 1,037 acres of fasli 1307). This is due to the ryots having taken up lands of a less objectionable character during the year. Steps are being taken to reduce poramboke cultivation as far as possible by imposing penal assessment and by transferring lands the cultivation of which is unobjectionable to ayan.

Item No. 4.—The decrease was due to the transfer to "Forests" of the revenue derived from trees not held on patta.

Item No. 5.—The increase was due to the increase in collections in the estates under management.

Item No. 6.—The increase is small and calls for no remark.

Item No. 7.—The decrease was due to the reduction in the rates of fees charged during the year.

Item No. 8.—This was the penal charge made for water taken without permission in the Palkonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks.

Item No. 9.—The decrease was due to the grant of remission during the year.

Item No. 10.—The increase was due to the resumption of a whole inam village in Chipurupalli taluk granted for Musalman ceremonial service and certain other service inams.

Item No. 11.—The lands sold being of inferior quality, the amount realized under this head is less than in the previous year, although there was an increase in the extent of lands sold.

Item No. 12.—The decrease was due to the abandonment of some "*Podus*".

Item No. 13.—The decrease was due to want of water in certain irrigation sources in Palkonda taluk.

Item No. 14.—This is the amount recovered on account of law charges incurred in England in an appeal from India relating to the Chidicada estate.

Item No. 15.—Fewer lands were disposed of under the Standing Orders. Hence the decrease in the amount realized.

Item No. 16.—This is the amount of the copying fees realized subsequent to the employment of paid copyists.

13. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current.—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 19,06,055 against Rs. 19,14,918 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 8,863 was mainly due to season remissions granted during the fasli.

5. Permanently-settled estates.—The total number of the permanently-settled estates was 853 against 843 in the preceding year. The increase of ten estates was due to the sub-division and separate registry of nine subsequent inams in the Bobbili zamindari and one village in the Sálúru estate. The total amount of peishcush payable on all the estates during the fasli was Rs. 9,63,937–6–6 against Rs. 9,62,396–7–10 in the previous year. The increase was due to the addition to peishcush of two-third assessment on the resumed masjid inams in the Kasimkota estate under Standing Order No. 128.

6. Whole inam villages.—The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 55,901–1–10 against Rupees 55,878–5–10 in the previous year. The increase is merely nominal, as the quit-rents payable on certain whole inam villages were erroneously included under the head of ryotwari miscellaneous in previous years. The quit-rent demand of the inam villages is now correctly shown. The total number of villages remained the same as in fasli 1307, viz., 745.

7. Ryotwari settlement.—The total number of Government villages was 383 against 389 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the inclusion of two villages of Palkonda taluk and four of Golgonda taluk in forest reserves. The regular and miscellaneous pattas distributed during the year numbered 14,873 and 1,768 against 14,710 and 1,998, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the former was due (1) to the issue of regular pattas for sivoijama cultivation, (2) to the sub-division of holding, and (3) to the grant of new pattas for lands taken up on darkhast. The decrease in the number of miscellaneous pattas was mainly due to a decrease in the extent cultivated without darkhast during the year. Statement No. 1 shows the taluks settled by the several officers, the places where the jamabandi was held, the period occupied and the number of pattas distributed.

8. Occupation and changes therein.—The following statement compares the holdings of fasli 1308 with those of fasli 1307 :—

Items.	Extent.	Amount.
	ACS.	RS.
1. Occupation of fasli 1307	165,490	4,37,727
2. Deduct lands given up	4,815	11,795
3. Remainder	160,675	4,25,932
4. Add lands taken up	5,635	12,974
5. Occupation of fasli 1308	166,310	4,38,906
6. Difference between Nos. 1 and 5	+ 820	+ 1,179

There was an increase of 820 acres in the occupied extent as compared with the previous year, and it was due to causes Nos. 1 and 3 given in paragraph 7 *supra* for the increase in the number of pattas. The increase in assessment followed the increase in the occupied area.

9. Actual cultivation, waste charged and remitted.—The following statement compares the actual cultivation, waste charged and waste remitted with those of the preceding year:—

Items.		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Actual cultivation	Dry ..	72,835	75,991	+ 3,156
	Wet ..	58,882	56,768	− 2,114
	Total ..	131,717	132,759	+ 1,042
Waste charged	Dry ..	32,324	29,840	− 2,484
	Wet ..	1,277	2,160	+ 883
	Total ..	33,601	32,000	− 1,601
Waste remitted	Wet ..	172	1,551	+ 1,379

The total area cropped during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, was 132,759 acres or 79·82 per cent. of the occupied area against 131,717 acres or 79·59 per cent. of the occupied area of the previous fasli. The early rains being favourable,

there was an increase in the extent of dry lands cultivated and a decrease in the extent left waste, while the case is the reverse in the case of wet lands, the rainfall of August 1898, which is the season for transplantation, being very short. This also accounts for the increase in the waste remitted.

10. Water-rate.—The charge for water during the year, exclusive of the penal charge of Rs. 517, amounted to Rs. 19,459* against Rs. 22,777 in the previous year. The decrease was due to short supply of water in irrigation sources.

	RS.
* On ryotwar lands	11,304
On minor inams	5,842
On zamindaris and inam villages ...	2,313
Total ...	19,459

11. Remissions.—Excluding the remissions granted for waste, Rs. 26,347 were remitted during the year against Rs. 4,419 in the previous year. The increase occurred under occasional remissions.

Occasional Remissions.—The amount remitted this year under this head was Rs. 22,882 against Rs. 932 in the previous year as shown below :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi	227	11,182	+ 10,955
2. Submerged	601	5	− 596
3. Tirwakammi	104	11,695	+ 11,591
Total ..	932	22,882	21,950

The increase was chiefly due to the special grant of remissions in the 35 affected villages in the Palkonda taluk alluded to in paragraph 2 *supra*.

Fixed Remissions.—The fixed remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,218 against Rs. 1,240 in the previous year. The whole amount was remission granted on account of irrigation by lift. No cowle remissions were granted during the year under report, the lands held under the tope rules having been fully assessed and the cowles cancelled.

Beriz Deductions.—The amount under this head, viz., Rs. 2,247, remained the same as in previous year.

12. Miscellaneous Revenue.—The miscellaneous revenue comprising quit-rent and water-tax on minor inams, revenue derived from land cultivated but for which no pattas were issued, revenue derived from trees held on patta, and water-tax on land in zamin and inam villages irrigated from Government sources and such other items as are not included under holdings amounted to Rs. 1,60,539 against Rs. 1,64,097 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,558. Details are given in statement No. 5. The following abstract compares the more important items of miscellaneous revenue with those of the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on sundry inams including water-rate	1,24,566	1,23,566	− 1,000
2. Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted ..	3,008	2,377	− 631
3. Cultivation of poramboke lands	8,650	3,353	− 5,297
4. Revenue derived from trees	61	26	− 35
5. Commission on private estates under the management of the Court of Wards	10,191	13,006	+ 2,815
6. Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages	2,245	2,313	+ 68
7. Revenue process service fees	5,286	4,998	− 288
8. Penal charge for water	297	517	+ 220
9. Revenue from hill villages in the Golgonda taluk	3,132	3,102	− 30
10. Assessment on inams reverted to Government	353	1,106	+ 753
11. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands sold under Standing Order No. 18/1 ..	820	750	− 70
12. Revenue from "Podu" or hill cultivation	445	411	− 34
13. Sale-proceeds of fish in Government tanks	298	236	− 62
14. Recoveries in India of law charges in England on account of appeals from India	1,801	2,712	+ 911
15. Sale-proceeds of lands sold under Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 110	1,928	372	− 1,556
16. Copying fees	..	324	+ 324

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

VIZAGAPATAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1308.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total average rainfall in the ordinary portion of the district amounted to 37·41 inches against 47·14 inches of the previous year and 41·96 inches, the average for the 25 years ending with 1894–95. There was thus a decrease of 9·73 in the rainfall during the year as compared with the previous one. The south-west monsoon set in with a cyclonic storm in the middle of June 1898. In July there was another cyclone, and up to the end of July the total rainfall was 16·58 inches against 12·67 in the previous year. The rainfall in August was very short, and in September there was another cyclone. There was no regular north-east monsoon, but a heavy storm at the beginning of October and another in November. In fact, the rainfall of the whole year was peculiar, consisting of five distinct cyclonic storms with long dry breaks between them. The result of this was that the dry crops were fair on the whole, while wet crops failed in parts, especially in 35 villages in Palkonda taluk for which special remission was granted in G.O., Mis. No. 2873, Revenue, dated 10th August 1899, embodied in B.P., No. 249, dated 17th August 1899. The season was only moderately favourable on the whole and considerably worse than fasli 1307.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of the dry crops was generally fair. Cumbu was not as good as in the previous year, and paddy was only fair. The average outturn of the crops was as shown below:—

	ANNAS.
Paddy	8
Cholam	8
Cumbu	8
Ragi	9
Others	8

4. PRICES.—The subjoined statement compares the average prices of food-grains during the year with those of the preceding one:—

Food-grains.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
Paddy, first sort	19·01	21·57	+ 2·56
,, second sort	18·92	22·16	+ 3·24
Cumbu	18·39	24·84	+ 6·45
Ragi	15·34	23·47	+ 8·13
Horsegram	15·88	26·97	+ 11·09

It will be noticed from the above that the prices of all grains fell during the year under report. This was due to the fact that in fasli 1307 prices had not fully recovered from the effects of the famine.

The collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 18,73,584, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,471 at its close. This was by subsequent collections reduced to Rs. 9,051. Of this amount Rs. 523 are adjustable from excess collections, deposits or other heads of account, while Rs. 16 have been ascertained to be irrecoverable, and Rs. 1,485 are due from the Vizianagram estate on account of land-cess on certain devadayam inams, of which it is the trustee. The collector and guardian of the estate has been requested to pay the amount. The whole of the remainder appertains to the Palkonda taluk and is covered by process No. 7. The sales have been conducted and the amount will soon be adjusted.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The total arrear balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 67,229 against Rs. 1,401, the closing balance of fasli 1307. The difference has been explained in the memorandum accompanying the revised demand, collection and balance statement for June 1899. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 67,229, Rs. 52,263 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 2,876 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,090 at its close. This was further reduced to Rs. 11,611 by subsequent collections and remissions. Of this amount Rs. 11,607 chiefly consist of the land-cess charged for eight faslis on certain devadayam inams, of which the Vizianagram estate is the trustee. The collector and guardian of the Vizianagram estate was called upon to pay the amount. The remainder, viz., Rs. 4, is covered by process No. 5 of the Sálúru taluk.

Apportionment of Collections.—The monthly statements received from the Tahsildars along with the demand, collection and balance statements were checked in the Huzur office and the corrections communicated to the Tahsildars for information and explanation where necessary. The statement prescribed in B.P., No. 333, dated 25th September 1892, is submitted.

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The processes of all kinds numbered 67,516 against 65,798 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,718 which was contributed by all kinds of processes issued. There was a remarkable increase in the attachments and sales of property which was as usual chiefly contributed by the Palkonda taluk. The season in fasli 1308 was less favourable than in fasli 1307. The wet crops in many parts of Palkonda failed or yielded only a poor outturn. In many cases the first instalments of the advances made to the ryots during the late famine fell due during the year. The ryots were therefore unable to pay their kists promptly. This accounts for the general increase in the number of sales and attachments. The Palkonda taluk, where the season has been unfavourable for the last three years, necessarily contributed most of the attachments and sales returned for the district. But for the grant of special remission in the affected villages of the taluk during the year, the number of sales would have been far greater. Heavy arrears of fasli 1307 had also to be realized in the year under report in this taluk in addition to current kists and loans instalments. Fasliwar particulars of the arrears are given below:—

Taluk.	Arrears of fasli. 1302.	1306.	1307.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Palkonda	66 0 4	961 10 9	23,495 13 11	24,523 9 0

16. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF PROCESS-SERVICE FEES.—The number of processes served by the village agency and by the special-paid establishment was 35,984 and 28,714 against 37,100 and 26,139, respectively, in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,997–4–1 against Rs. 5,285–14–0, showing a decrease of Rupees 288–9–11, which was due to the reduction in the rates charged. The charges amounted to Rs. 4,144–3–3 against Rs. 3,407–10–8 in the previous year. The fees levied during the year exceeded the charges by Rs. 853–0–10. Orders have been

issued to the Taluk and Divisional officers to utilize the services of the village establishments for serving processes and to dispense with the services of the special-paid agency as far as possible.

17. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS NOS. 30 AND 110.—Some assessed waste lands in the Sarvasiddhi taluk and some lands in Palkonda taluk bought in by Government at revenue sales were put up to auction as there was competition for them, and Rs. 372 were realized therefrom.

18. COST AWARDED IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount outstanding under this head at the beginning of the year was Rs. 238–15–9; adding to this Rs. 362–15–7, the amount awarded during the year, the total came to Rs. 601–15–4, of which Rs. 119–9–6 were collected and Rs. 145–1–6 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 337–4–4 at the close of the year. Of this amount Rs. 14–12–9 have now been recommended to be written off. Of the remaining Rs. 322–7–7, Rs. 150–15–2 have been subsequently collected, and the balance will be shortly recovered.

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

20. TANKS IRRIGATING 50 ACRES AND LESS.—No tanks were made over to ryots under Standing Order No. 9/1.

21. INTEREST.—The total demand on account of "interest" on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 855, of which Rs. 524 were collected and Rs. 75 written off under B.P., No. 173, dated 20th January 1882, leaving a balance of Rs. 256 at the close of the fasli. The Taluk officers concerned have been directed to take early steps for the recovery of the balance.

22. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received during the year for sub-division under Board's Standing Order No. 119 of the joint liability of the holders of inams.

23. SURVEY MARKS.—Statement No. 17 gives the details of survey marks missing and out of repair. The progress made in repairing and replacing field marks is fair. But the work in connection with the repair or replacement of theodolite stations and boundary offsets is not satisfactory. Instructions have been issued to the Taluk officers to pay more attention to the matter.

24. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The Head Assistant Collector and the Huzur Deputy Collector settled the Sarvasiddhi and Golgonda taluks, respectively, during the year under report. They found that the accounts in these taluks were properly maintained. Mr. F. C. Parsons conducted the jamabandi of the Palkonda taluk during my absence on leave. He settled all the villages with the exception of the 35 affected villages which were settled by me in the first week of September last after receipt of Government Orders on the subject of remissions. The accounts were, on the whole, properly maintained. Errors and omissions pointed out in the jamabandi of fasli 1307 were in most cases rectified in the three Government taluks.

25. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY IN HOLDINGS. — The number of applications pending at the beginning of the year was 37, and 713 applications were received both in the Revenue and Registration Departments. The total number of applications for disposal thus amounted to 750 against 783 in the previous year. Of these, 695 were disposed of during the year and 44 subsequently. The remaining eleven applications are under enquiry and will be disposed of shortly. Steps were taken in the year under report for the first time to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry under Board's Standing Order No. 20, paragraphs 5 and 7. Three hundred and fifty-two cases of this sort were detected and 332 disposed of, leaving a balance of 18 at the close of the year.

26. VERNACULAR WORK OF ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.—Messrs. R. B. Wood, J. M. Turing and G. F. Paddison were in charge of the Head, Senior and Special Assistants' divisions, respectively. Mr. R. B. Wood also acted as Principal Assistant Collector for a short period. These officers know Telugu fairly well. Mr. H. A. Vernon, Assistant Collector, has made some progress in that language.

27. FAMINE ANALYSES REGISTERS.—The village registers and firka books were examined by the Divisional officers and found to have been properly maintained.

28. LOANS TRANSACTIONS—LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The amount of loans outstanding at the beginning of the year under the Act was Rs. 10,776–13–9. A sum of Rs. 1,475 as detailed below was advanced during the year under report against Rs. 5,330 in the previous year:—

	RS.	RS.
Ordinary rules, 5 per cent.—		
For reclamation of lands	550	
For repairs to tanks	300	
For conversion of dry lands to wet	100	
		950
Special well rules—		
For sinking new wells		525
Total ...		1,475

The total outstandings amounted to Rs. 12,251–13–9, of which Rs. 1,534–2–3 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,717–11–6 at the close of the year. The amount repayable during the year, including the sums ordered to be recovered summarily and balances remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years was Rs. 1,634–2–3, of which Rs. 1,534–2–3 were recovered within the year. Of the balance Rs. 100, Rs. 53–4–9 were since collected.

Interest.—A sum of Rs. 635–4–1 accrued during the year on account of interest. Adding to this the amount of Rs. 2–8–0 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the demand under the head amounted to Rs. 637–12–1, of which Rs. 525–0–10 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 112–11–3 at its close. There were no cases of misapplication of loans advanced under the Act.

29. AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT—*Agriculturists' Loans Act for purposes other than relief of distress.*—The amount outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,22,923–2–1, and no advances were made during the year, under report. Of this amount Rs. 73,564–15–3 were collected during the year including Rupees 2,432–9–8 on account of advances not yet due. Of the amount of advances payable during the year, viz., Rs. 80,733–6–1, Rs. 71,132–5–7 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,601–0–6 at its close. This amount has been further reduced by Rs. 6,313–5–8 by subsequent collections, and steps are being taken for the realization of the amount still due.

Interest.—The amount outstanding under this head at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,182–1–2. Adding to this the amount of Rs. 7,255–3–0 which fell due during the year, the total recoverable amount came to Rs. 8,437–4–2. Of this, Rs. 7,915–5–3 were collected during the year, including an excess collection of Rs. 9–6–0. Of the balance of Rs. 531–4–11, Rs. 389–2–9 have been since collected. The amount still due is covered by processes, and strict orders have been issued to the Taluk officers to collect the amounts at a very early date.

30. COERCIVE PROCESSES FOR RECOVERY OF LOANS.—Of the total demand of Rupees 91,442–8–7 falling due during the year, Rs. 60,730–14–2 were collected without

resort to coercion, Rs. 19,281–8–5 were paid on presentation of demand notices in 600 cases, and Rs. 1,260–3–4 after attachment in 43 cases. No movable or immovable property was sold for the realization of demand.

31. SURVEY ADVANCES.—Under this head, a sum of Rs. 171–4–0 was outstanding for collection at the commencement of the fasli, and Rs. 465 were advanced during the year. Of the total advance of Rs. 636–4–0 repayable, Rs. 184–12–0 became repayable during the year, of which Rs. 23–14–0 were collected. Steps are being taken to collect the balance as early as possible.

VIZAGAPATAM,
12th October 1899.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Collector.

Ezd. A. Rungaswamy Aiyangar.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

GODAVARI.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As already reported in the administration report for 1898–99, the total rainfall amounted to 42·71 inches being 8 per cent. less than that of the previous year and nearly 10 per cent. greater than the average of the 25 years ending with the year 1894, viz., 38·90 inches. The south-west monsoon set in in June as usual, and the rains were copious and seasonable. The heaviest monthly fall during the year was 21·10 inches in July in the Bhadráchalam taluk against 23·48 inches in Narsapur taluk (in September) in the previous year. The Gódávari began to rise on 15th June and reached a maximum height of 9·6 feet on 25th July 1898 over the new crest of the anicut which is 38·75 feet. The season was, on the whole, favourable. In November, owing to excessive rains, there were floods in some places, but the loss sustained by the ryots was inconsiderable and there was no loss of Government revenue. Two lines were lost near Pekeru in the Rámachandrapuram taluk through the rashness of the deceased in attempting to swim across the Teki main drain in full flood. The following statement compares the rainfall of the last three faslis :—

Months.		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
July	1898	7·24	6·26	10·38
August	,,	7·25	10·78	4·84
September	,,	4·02	10·61	6·41
October	,,	0·23	10·20	5·80
November	,,	1·95	1·45	8·13
December	,,	..	..	0·02
January	1899	..	..	0·03
February	,,	0·67	1·48	0·03
March	,,	1·47	0·02	0·15
April	,,	0·36	0·25	3·11
May	,,	2·88	1·23	1·46
June	,,	2·48	5·45	2·86
Total		28·55	47·73	43·22

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The areas cultivated with the different crops in faslis 1307 and 1308 in Government and whole inam villages are compared below. (For further details—*vide* statistical return G.)

Items.	Area cultivated in		Percentage of the area cultivated under each crop to the total cultivated area in	
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
Food grains.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Rice	699,824	724,133	53·2	55·2
Other food-grains	311,911	319,267	23·7	24·3
Total ..	1,011,735	1,043,400	76·9	79·6
Other crops.				
Cotton	8,951	1,889	0·3	0·1
Seeds, chiefly oil	189,117	139,889	14·4	10·7
Orchard and garden produce ..	52,394	52,360	3·9	4·
Indigo	909	1,302	0·1	0·1
Surgarcane	6,652	4,236	0·5	0·3
Miscellaneous crops including tobacco.	51,763	68,403	3·9	5 2
Total other crops ..	304,786	268,079	23·1	20·4
Grand Total ..	1,316,521	1,311,479	100	100

There is thus a large increase of 31,665 acres under food-grains, the increase under rice alone being 24,309 acres. This is due to the ryots sowing paddy and other food-grains, especially cholam and varagu, to a greater extent in preference to other cereals, pulses (bengal-gram and horse-gram) and cotton on account of seasonable rains and good prices fetched for cholam and varagu in the previous year. The large decrease under "oil seeds" occurs mostly under gingelly and is due partly to the above circumstance and partly to want of rain at the proper season and, in some places, also to sowing sunn-hemp in its place to restore the fertility of the soil weakened by constant gingelly sowings. The decrease under sugarcane is owing to pest and partly also to raising sunn-hemp in the place to strengthen the soil. There is, on the whole, a decrease in the total area cultivated but it is small and calls for no remarks.

4. PRICES.—The prices of the principal grains are compared in the margin. Owing to the favourable character of the season, the prices of the principal grains, except varagu, fell greatly compared with the previous two faslis and were even lower than the averages for the five years immediately preceding the fasli under report (*vide* statement No. 2).

Names of grains.	Prices per garce in		
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	216	244	178
Do. 2nd sort	203	230	162
Rice	451	511	362
Cholam	268	327	203
Cumbu	222	246	182
Ragi	258	305	201
Horse-gram	288	342	226
Varagu	193	235	296

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The total peishkash payable on all the estates was Rs. 7,30,439-14-3 against Rs. 7,30,282-0-4 in the previous year. The difference Rs. 157-13-11 represents a net increase made up of a decrease of Rs. 83-5-7 due to reduction of peishkash sanctioned as compensation for lands taken up for public purposes (including proportionate reduction of peishkash on the lands taken up) and an increase of Rs. 241-3-6 being assessment on minor inams made over to the proprietors.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The total demand of quit-rent on these villages is Rs. 52,287-5-3 against Rs. 52,285-5-9 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 1-15-6 is the net result of a decrease of As. 8 and an increase of Rs. 2-7-6 as shown below:—

		RS.	A.	P.
Arrears of jodi on Morampudi village in the Rajahmundry taluk included in the demand of fasli 1307 (*vide* last item in the explanatory memorandum accompanying the jamabandi statement No. 6 for fasli 1307)	—	0	8	0
Due to rectification of the reduction made in the previous year which was due to erroneously rounding off pies	+	0	7	6
Assessment on a resumed inam in an Agraharam village made over to the Agraharamdar	+	2	0	0

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—There was no change in the number of ryotwar villages, but there is an increase of one in the rented villages which was newly brought into existence in the Bhadráchalam Agency. The total number of pattas was 97,271 against 95,329 in the previous year, the increase being as usual due partly to transfers by sub-division and darkhasts and partly to the issue of ryotwari pattas in the case of lands held previously on miscellaneous patta. The number of fresh pattas delivered was 1,859, old pattas modified 36,110 and those not altered 59,302 which includes 16,449 pattas requiring modification, but not modified owing to their non-presentation. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued in the year aggregated 10,443 against 11,876 in the previous year. Most of the decrease occurs in the Rámachandrapuram taluk and is due partly to the decrease in tree-tax and partly to that under poramboke cultivation. The item is, however, a fluctuating one.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN:—

—	Fasli 1307.		Fasli 1308.	
	Area.	Assessmont.	Area.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	881,062	30,89,282	884,679	31,39,790
Deduct lands given up	39,274	1,24,812	32,592	1,08,829
Remainder ..	841,788	29,64,470	852,087	30,30,961
Add lands taken up	42,891	1,75,320	37,144	1,39,855
Total ..	884,679	31,39,790	889,231	31,70,816

The above table shows a net increase of 4,552 acres in the occupied area and Rs. 31,026 in the assessment as detailed in the following statement:—

Items.	ACS.	RS.
(*a*) Net increase in the extent and assessment resulting from lands taken up and relinquished	2,842	3,626
(*b*) Net increase in the extent and assessment resulting from Government lands transferred to inam and inam lands reverted to Government	36	212
(*c*) Net increase in the extent and assessment resulting from deficiency and excess by survey	406	410
(*d*) Net increase in the extent and assessment resulting from the transfer of land to poramboke and *vice versa*	840	933
(*e*) Net increase in the extent and assessment resulting from changes in rentals in rented villages ...	602	606
(*f*) Net increase in the extent resulting from lands transferred to zemindari and *vice versa*	3	...
(*g*) Net increase in assessment due to transfer of land from dry to wet and *vice versa*	...	27,919
(*h*) Increase due to land transferred from unassessed to assessed	3	2
(*i*) Increase due to rectification of errors	...	1
Total ...	+ 4,732	+ 33,709

	ACS.	RS.
(*j*) Net decrease in the extent and assessment resulting from lands brought in by Government and those re-sold under Board's Standing Order No. 110 ...	94	240
(*k*) Net decrease in assessment resulting from lands transferred to zemindari and *vice versa*	...	2
(*l*) Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	86	416
(*m*) Difference due to change of assessment rates in certain ryotwar villages in the Rajahmundry taluk.	...	1,336
(*n*) Decrease in water-tax due to charging certain Kollair bordering lands in the Ellore taluk, at Rs. 4 instead of Rs. 5 per acre as previously (*vide* this office Ref. on C. No. 4419-Rev. of 1898, dated 6th February 1899, disposed of in B.P., Mis. No. 1228, dated 2nd March 1899)	...	689
Total ...	— 180	— 2,683
Net increase ...	+ 4,552	+ 31,026

The increase in the area of rented villages is due to the measurement of the area cultivated in the rented villages of the Ellore taluk, necessitated by fixing certain rates of assessment per acre on dry and wet lands subject to the impending re-settlement instead of leasing out the villages as was previously done. The marginal table compares the total extent of wet holdings and the delta water-tax included in the assessment for the last five faslis. As observed in the previous year, fasli 1304 was one of normal agricultural conditions and the wet extent under cultivation in that year was the largest ever reached. In fasli 1305, owing to the enhancement of water-rate, water was relinquished for a large area which resulted in the fall of the wet area by 50,778 acres. This area has, since then, been gradually re-converted into "wet" so that by the end of fasli 1308 there was only about 800 acres still to be made up.

Fasli.	Wet extent of holdings.	Water-tax included in assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
1304	386,243	12,87,705
1305	335,465	12,99,906
1306	370,288	14,76,377
1307	379,617	15,21,729
1308	385,411	15,49,224

9. Actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted.—The total area cropped during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, was 632,047 acres or nearly 71 per cent. of the occupied area. The extent left waste amounted to 244,269 acres dry, and 12,915 acres wet, against 255,241 acres and 16,743 acres, respectively in the previous year. There is thus a decrease of 10,972 acres under "dry" waste and 3,828 acres under "wet" waste, which is due to the favourable character of the season. Of the extent of 12,915 acres under "wet" waste 9,659 acres or nearly 75 per cent. was charged. Of the remainder or 3,256, acres on which remission was given, the greater part, viz., 2,352 acres appertains to the Ellore taluk in which a large area in the upland was left waste as the rains in June and July were insufficient for transplantation.

10. Water-tax—tirwajasti and fasaljasti.—The marginal table shows the water-tax charged for dry lands irrigated and the second crop charge on wet lands for the last five years. There is a fall of nearly Rs. 50,000 under fasaljasti due to the fall of prices. In consequence there was not the same inducement for the ryots to raise dalwa (wet second crop) paddy on an extensive scale. The area of second crop wet was still, however, very large compared with fasli 1306. It was necessary to depute the Deputy Tahsildar of Prattipadu (Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division) temporarily, in the second crop season, to assist the Tahsildar of Rámachandrapuram in the azmoish of second crop cultivation. The large increase under tirwajasti (dry irrigated) is due to cultivation, on a large scale, of dry crops, such as cholam, &c., in preference to other crops, owing to favourable season and prices.

Fasli.	Dry irrigated.	Wet second crop.
	RS.	RS.
1304	74,615	1,02,971
1305	1,82,623	1,15,676
1306	1,18,723	1,72,346
1307	98,514	2,50,873
1308	1,20,470	2,03,204

11. Occasional remissions (No. 4).—The remissions granted for "shavi," "submersion" and "tirwakammi" fell from Rs. 14,346, 21,968 and 3,153 in the previous year to Rs. 13,243, 19,842 and 3,094, respectively, in the year under report. This was natural as the season was more favourable than in the previous year.

Item 5 (*a*).—This represents remission on land used for quarrying gravel for public purposes.

Fixed remissions.—There was an increase of Rs. 1,611 in remission granted on account of irrigation by lift mainly due to the insufficiency of water in the canals in the second crop season.

Deductions from beriz—Item 1—Road-cess included in the land assessment.—The increase is only Rs. 12 and calls for no remarks.

Item 4—*Other items*—(*a*) *Religious service inams taken up for public purposes.*—The deduction under this head was Rs. 221 against Rs. 264 in the previous year and is due to a certain amount to be deducted in fasli 1306 in the Rámachandrapuram taluk having been deducted in fasli 1307 and disbursed in that fasli.

(*b*) *Village service inams taken up for public purposes.*—The deduction under this head was Rs. 437 against Rs. 429 in the previous year. The increase is only Rs. 8 and calls for no remarks.

12. Total deductions payable to religious institutions (No. 4-A).—The amount of allowance to religious institutions sanctioned up to fasli 1307 was Rupees 5,533-0-5. There is a decrease of Rs. 9 compared with the previous year, due to the exclusion of the deductions on account of village service inams taken up for public purposes in the following taluks:—

	RS.
Narsapur	7
Rajahmundry	2
Total ...	9

This amount was, by mistake, retained in the account for fasli 1307, from which all other amounts relating to village service inams were properly excluded—*vide* also remark in the previous year's return. The deduction sanctioned during the year was only As. 6 against Rs. 55-0-9 in the previous year. The undisbursed amount due on account of previous years was Rs. 45-12-0. The amount actually deducted from the beriz was Rs. 5,567-9-5 as detailed below and the balance Rs. 11-9-0:—

	RS.	A.	P.
On account of the previous year	45	12	0
Do. year under report	5,521	13	5
Total ...	5,567	9	5

13. Miscellaneous revenue.—The revenue under this head comprising the following items amounted to Rs. 19,45,214:—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams	3,14,892	3,14,974	+ 82
1-*a*. Water-tax on minor inams	8,53,855	8,54,938	+ 1,083
2. Lands cultivated but not included in jamabandi	3,949	4,660	+ 711
3. Do. without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted.	13,394	16,936	+ 3,542
4. Concealed cultivation	..	..	..
5. Cultivation of poramboke lands	12,054	13,851	+ 1,797
6. Tree revenue	11,221	5,896	— 5,325
7. Commission on private estates under the Court of Wards management ..	23,531	23,971	+ 440
8. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages, including tirwajasti and fasaljasti	3,84,013	3,86,678	+ 2,665
9. Revenue process service fees	2,886	2,05	— 836
10. Double charge on lands irrigated without permission	38,005	35,350	— 2,655
11. Other items	2,99,256	2,85,910	— 13,346
Total ..	19,57,056	19,45,214	— 11,842

Item 1.—The following deductions and additions were made under this head, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 37 :—

Deductions.

	RS.
Beriz deductions on account of unenfranchised service inams taken up for public purposes in zamindari and whole inam villages	33
Reduction in quit-rent on account of lands taken up for public purposes...	26
Quit-rent or petsu sist on service inams relinquished or resumed as the case may be	4
Reduction in quit-rent on lands washed away	32
Inam lands transferred to jeroyati and poramboke in the Rámachandrapuram taluk *	8
Total ...	103

Additions.

	RS.
Demand of previous year made this year	30
Increase in pantaputlu cess	45
Water-rate included in petsu assessment on patta wet inams wrongly shown last year under water-rate on minor inams	20
Transfer of jeroyati to inam	10
Rectification due to errors discovered by the comparison of the village and taluk quit-rent registers with the inam fair registers in the Huzur.	35
Total ...	140

* To poramboke	7
To jeroyati	1
	8

Item 1-*a*.—The increase is small and calls for no remarks.

Items 2 *and* 3.—The increase under item 2 occurs mostly in the Ellore taluk and consists of water-tax (Rs. 700) charged. Most part of the increase under item 3 consists of Rs. 2,339, assessment, occurring in the Yérnagúdem taluk and Rs. 1,018, water-tax, occurring in the Ellore taluk. The increase in the former is due to the highest dry rate having been charged on the excess discovered during the resurvey in the resurvey areas, while that in the latter to the timely rains affording a sufficient supply of water for irrigation.

Item 4.—While conducting the jamabandi of the Cocanada division, cases of concealed second-crop irrigation in some of the zamindari villages having been brought to light, the area under second-crop in those villages was re-measured and the following extents were charged with water-tax :—

Villages.	Extent.	Water-rate charged.
	ACS.	RS.
Injeeram	36	193
Venkatakrishnarayapuram	14	93
Total ...	50	286

This amount being comparatively small has been included in item 8 (charge for water in zamindari and inam villages, &c.). There was similar concealment in Salapaka and Patavala, also zamindari villages in the same division, but no water-tax

has been charged thereon as the cases were brought to light too late in the year to admit of the demand being made within the year. The conduct of the karnams and revenue inspectors concerned is under enquiry.

Item 5.—The increase is chiefly in assessment and occurs in several taluks, chiefly in Bhímavaram, and is due to heavy penal assessments being charged on encroachments of an objectional nature in order to compel the occupants to quit the lands. Cases of unobjectionable nature appear to be comparatively few and orders have been issued to assign all such cases on patta.

Item 6—TREE REVENUE.—The decrease is due to crediting the revenue to "Forests" since the receipt of B.P., Forest No. 502, Land Revenue, dated 15th November 1898. The items credited were brought to account strictly in accordance with the instructions contained therein. Revenue derived from trees held on tree-patta is very small in this district and it is duly credited to "Land Revenue" under the rules.

Item 7.—The increase is small and calls for no remarks.

Item 8.—The variation is only about 0·007 per cent. and needs no explanation.

Item 9.—The receipts under "Process Service Fees" amounted to Rs. 2,050 against Rs. 2,886 in the previous year. The variation will be explained further on in connection with the receipts and charges under this head—*vide* paragraph 17 *infra*.

Item 10.—This is a variable item. The decrease is only about 0·7 per cent. and needs no explanation.

Item 11—OTHER ITEMS—ITEMS (1) AND (2)—REVENUE FROM RENTED AND HILL VILLAGES.—There is an increase of Rs. 78 under "rented villages" and a decrease of Rs. 139 under hill villages. The increase under the former is small and calls for no remarks. The revenue from "hill villages" is confined to the Bhadráchalam taluk and is due to decrease in podu cultivation.

ITEM (3)—RENT ON ISLANDS SITUATED IN RIVERS.—The rentals amount to Rupees 2,34,126 against Rs. 2,28,066 in the previous year, and the increase of Rs. 6,060 is due to competition amongst the renters.

ITEM (4)—GRAZING TAX OR GRASS RENT.—This amounts to Rs. 718 against Rs. 425 in the previous year. This is a fluctuating item and the increase occurs mostly in the Cocanada division.

ITEM (5)—GOVERNMENT LANDS IN ZAMINDARIS HELD ON MISCELLANEOUS TENURE.—There is a net decrease of Rs. 46 made up of an increase of Rs. 10 due to ten acres of land resumed in the Pithápuram division and a decrease of Rs. 56 due to the erroneous inclusion of the amount in the previous year under this head instead of under item 2 (Land cultivated but not included in jamabandi).

ITEM (6)—The proceeds under this head, "Collections from village service inams for offices vacant" show a decrease of Rs. 1,332. This item is of a fluctuating nature.

ITEM (8)—REVENUE FINES.—The amount realized under this head is Rs. 223 against Rs. 832 in the previous year and Rs. 192 in fasli 1306. The increase in the previous year was abnormal and was explained in the previous year's report. The item consists of fines imposed on village officers and on tappers of date and palmyra trees for overtapping them. This is also a fluctuating item.

The remaining items are either fluctuating or casual or exhibit slight variations.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—(1) CURRENT.—The total demand of land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 68,90,622 against Rs. 68,93,335 in the previous year. The decrease is Rs. 2,713 or nearly 0·04 per cent., and calls for no further remarks. The collection (including the sums written off the accounts) amounted to Rs. 68,89,875, the amount subsequently collected being Rs. 247. There is thus a balance of Rs. 500 made up of Re. 1 under peishcush, Rs. 461 under ryotwar and miscellaneous, Rs. 35 under cesses and Rs. 3 under estate local cess.

(2) *Arrear.—The* arrear at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,037, of which Rs. 2,010 were collected and Rs. 1,027 written off, leaving a *nil* balance.

15. Distribution of Collections between Land Revenue and Cesses.—The monthly statements received from taluks show that the rules on the subject are fairly understood and what defects were noticed in them in the course of their scrutiny in the Huzur office have been duly pointed out and rectified from time to time. The final adjustment for fasli 1307 has been completed in all the taluks during the fasli and also that for fasli 1308 in all except Narsapur and Bhímavaram, where there was some realizable balance on 1st July 1899. The balance having been collected in July, final adjustments have been made in respect of these taluks also subsequent to the close of the fasli. No delay will, therefore, occur in making the distribution hereafter in the Huzur from the current fasli as directed in B P., No. 105, Land Revenue, dated 22nd April 1899 (pages 25 to 28)—*vide* B.P., No. 192, Land Revenue, dated 12th August 1899.

16. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—The processes of all kinds issued numbered 287,417 against 243,400 in the previous year. The increase of 44,017 is due mainly to the fact that the fall in prices during the year, especially in the kist months, did not enable the ryots to pay up the Government dues punctually and necessitated the increase in the number of processes. In 281,943 or about 98·1 per cent. of the cases against 98·3 per cent. in the previous year, the demand was satisfied on presentation of notice No. 1. Coercion was resorted to in 1·9 per cent. of the cases. The attachment and sales of moveable and immoveable property in the fasli compare as follows with those of the previous fasli :—

Fasli.	Moveable property.					
	Attached.			Sold.		
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Amount realized by sale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
1308	4,018	1,00,880	1,14,970	238	8,475	6,543
1307	2,816	69,592	70,881	178	4,902	4,178

Fasli.	Immoveable property.						
	Attached.			Sold.			
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Amount realized by sale.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RS.	ACS.		RS.	ACS.	RS.
1308	684	10,646	2,804	108	1,858	693	* 2,137
1307	1,018	9,509	4,093	170	4,491	1,114	6,212

* Includes Rs. 32 (as per column 34 of statement No. 8-*a*) being the value realized by selling a house in the Rámachandrapuram taluk.

Of the extent sold, 213 acres were bought in by Government for a sum of Rs. 14 against 252 acres for Rs. 54 in the previous year. There is a large decrease both under "immoveable property attached" (32·8 per cent.) and "immoveable property" sold (36·4 per cent.) during the year, due to strict instructions issued to taluk

officers last year in the light of the B.P., No. 123, Land Revenue, dated 25th May 1898, with a view to reduce the sales of property as much as possible. On the other hand there is an increase in the case of moveable property, both attached and sold. This is due to two reasons, viz., that more processes had to be issued to realize the Government dues as already observed, as the ryots were unable to pay them up on account of the fall in prices; and that the attempts of taluk officers to avoid the sales of immoveable property compelled them to resort more frequently to the sale of moveable property. Taking individual taluks into consideration, the decrease in the extent of land sold is large in Narsapur and Bhímavaram. There are, however, large increases in Amalápuram and Polavaram, due to the necessity of bringing lands to sale owing to the absence of immoveable property in the former taluk and to the deterioration of land due to podu cultivation in the latter—*vide* remarks contained in the last portion of paragraph 16 of the previous year's report.

The percentage of the lands bought in to the extent sold in fasli 1308 (252 : 709) is 36, while that in fasli 1307 (213 : 693) is 31. The variation is small. The extent of lands bought in was also comparatively small. Taking individual taluks into consideration, the variations, so far as the taluks in which lands were bought in successively in faslis 1307 and 1308 are concerned, are rather large in Narsapur and Amalápuram, being 15 and 28 per cent., respectively, in fasli 1308 against 28 and 50 per cent., respectively, in fasli 1307. The decrease in Narsapur, attended by a large decrease in extent, is due to the same causes to which the decrease in the general land sales is due. The decrease in Amalápuram, attended, however, with an *increase in extent*, is due to the comparatively larger extent of land sold in fasli 1308 than in fasli 1307, the increase in the extent being due to the poverty of the lands owing to which no body came forward to buy them.

The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold (346) is less than ·5 per cent. of the number of pattas (97,271), but taking individual taluks into consideration it exceeds this in the following taluks :—

Narsapur.—Though there is excess, the number of defaulters whose property was sold is less than in the previous year and the excess itself is slight.

Amalápuram.—As the demand could not be otherwise collected the sales were large.

Polavaram.—The number of defaulters whose property was sold was small, being only 26, and the amount of arrear as well as the amount realized are also, when compared with the other taluks, smaller, being only Rs. 92 and Rs. 27, respectively. The number of pattas for the division (Polavaram) is also small, the division consisting only of a few ryotwari villages and a large number of rented villages, each of which is held only on a single patta.

17. Receipts from Process Service Fees and Charges.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,050 and charges to Rs. 2,111 against Rs. 2,886 and Rs. 2,030, respectively, in the previous year. The number of processes served by the special-paid agency fell from 45,755 to 32,427 in the year under report. This decrease as well as that in the receipts under this head is attributable to the fact that, in some taluks, more processes were served by the village agency. The result has, therefore, been that, whereas, the percentage of the difference between the receipts and charges to their total was, the previous year, 17·4; it was only 14·7 in the year under report. Strict instructions have been issued to taluk officers to see that the receipts and charges are equalized.

18. Lands sold under (1) Board's Standing Order No. 30.—An extent of acres 64, assessed at Rs. 138, was sold for Rs. 2,009 against an extent of acres 1,036, assessed at Rs. 1,065, and sold for Rs. 24,992 in the previous year. The apparent diminution during the year is due to the fact that, in Cocanada division, a large sum of Rs. 23,829 was realized in the previous year by the sale of certain abandoned salt-pan lands to the extent of acres 1,025.

(2) Board's Standing Order No. 34.—There are no transactions under this head.

(3) BOARD'S STANDING ORDER No. 110—RE-SALE OF LANDS BOUGHT IN BY GOVERNMENT FOR WANT OF BIDDERS.—Ninety-six acres of land, assessed at Rs. 142, was sold for Rs. 1,106 against 93 acres of land, assessed at Rs. 109, and sold for Rs. 301 in the previous year.

19. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The costs awarded to Government during the year in suits concerning Government amounted to Rs. 229–6–4. Adding to this the balance of Rs. 180–12–10 outstanding at the commencement of the year, the total comes to Rs. 410–3–2. Of this, Rs. 78–14–10 was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 331–4–4, of which Rs. 39–15–9 have been since collected and Rupees 108–4–2 have been recommended to be written off, as the defaulters are reported, in one case, to possess no property whatever and as, in another case, the order of the Lower Court awarding the costs was, on appeal, reversed by the District Court. The balance left is Rs. 183–0–5, and steps are being taken to recover this amount.

20. RUINED TANKS.—None were made over to private individuals for repair during the year.

21. INTEREST.—The demand on account of interest under all heads of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 240, which, with the arrear at the beginning of the year, aggregated Rs. 241. The whole of this amount was collected.

22. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of sub-division of the joint liability of shareholders either in whole inam villages or in minor inams during the year.

23. COMPOSITION OF SECOND CROP.—There were no cases of composition of second crop in the district during the year.

24. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Earthen mounds erected at the original survey have disappeared. The re-survey of the district will be introduced in the current year along with the re-settlement, and information regarding the new survey marks will be shown in the statement to be submitted for the current year and in the subsequent statements.

25. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The jamabandi reports prescribed in paragraph 3 of B.P., No. 131, dated 10th March 1894, have been received from all Divisional-officers with their notes of inspection of Taluk and Village Manual accounts. The latter show that the inspections were made in conformity with the instructions contained in the latest jamabandi circular. The writing up of taluk and village B. registers in some taluks has been completed. Though in the two taluks, settled by Mr. Brodie (Bhímavaram and Yérnagúdem), the registers were compared in fasli 1303 with the inam fair registers of the Huzur, they were again carefully compared at the last jamabandi and the discrepancies found on comparison are being enquired into and reconciled. In the same taluks variations were frequently observed between the extents as per village B. register and the adangal, and these are being reconciled. The instructions in the manuals are generally well understood and the accounts fairly kept on the whole, but on a close examination the following defects were noticed. I mention only the chief ones:—

(1) In some villages of the Rámachandrapuram taluk it was found that the cultivation of hemp and other grains as third crop was not brought to account, on the erroneous supposition that they, being third crop, and, as such, not liable to charge, need not be exhibited in the cultivation account. Strict instructions will be issued to exhibit all the cultivation, whether liable or not liable to charge.

(2) In several villages it was found that the cultivation account is at first written at random and rectification of the extents subsequently made by means of *plus* and *minus* entries in the cultivation statements of the subsequent months. The alterations are generally ascribed to incorrect measurement in the beginning, but as frequent alterations of the kind may tend to facilitate the commission of frauds, the taluk officers concerned have been directed to report on the conduct of the karnams concerned.

(3) Delays were frequently noticed in the disposal of darkhasts, and they were greatest in the Narsapur taluk. Stringent orders will be issued to reduce their pendency.

26. APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—The following statement shows the disposal of applications for registry of holdings presented through the Registration officers and of those submitted to the Revenue officers :—

Items.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number received during fasli 1308.	Total.	Number disposed of during fasli 1308.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli: Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.	Since disposed of.	Pending: Of three months and under.	Of more than three months.
1. Applications received through the Registration officers.	522	4,608	5,130	4,088	126	916	127	356	559
2. Applications presented to the Revenue officers direct.	203	994	1,197	1,038	12	152	29	29	106
Total ..	725	5,602	6,327	5,121	138	1,068	156	385	665
Applications received by the Revenue officers under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 20.	228	2,562	2,790	1,668	45	1,077	44	325	758

Compared with the figures for fasli 1307, there was an increase in the number of applications received through the Registration officers, while there was a falling off in those presented to Revenue officers direct. The percentage of disposals including the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year is noted below:—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
Received through the Registration department	89·7	79·7
Received direct by the Revenue officers	84·1	86·3

The decrease in percentage in the former is due partly to the comparatively large number of applications received during the last three months of the year, viz., 356, against 192 in fasli 1307 and partly to slow disposal to which the attention of taluk officers will be drawn. The total number of cases received under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 20, including the 228 applications pending at the beginning of the year, was 2,790 against 547 in the previous year, and the number disposed of was 1,668 against 319 in the previous year, the percentage of disposal being 59·8 against 59. The large increase in the number of cases received is due to the careful enquiry made by taluk officers.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE.—As the Special Assistant Agent's division has been constituted into a Deputy Collector's division, no remarks regarding the disposal of vernacular correspondence in the Deputy Collector's office seem to be called for any longer.

28. MAINTENANCE OF THE FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTER AND THE FIRKA SHEET.—The total number of villages for which these accounts have been maintained up to fasli 1307 (inclusive) was 1,457. The village registers of all villages have been written up to the end of fasli 1307—*vide* (D.) Dis. No. 2625-Revenue, dated 18th July 1899—as also the firka sheets except for four villages in the Ellore taluk, in respect of which a report was already submitted in this office, (D.) Dis. No. 2315-Revenue, dated 17th December 1898. A further report was promised therein and will be submitted in due course. The omissions and mistakes noticed in the examination of these accounts were duly pointed out to taluk officers at the jamabandi for rectification of the accounts and future guidance. During jamabandi no cases of the firka sheet containing the Revenue Inspector's or any other officer's remarks recording cases of agricultural deterioration affecting a group of villages or an agricultural tract have been met with.

29. LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS AND SURVEY ADVANCES.—An allotment of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned for the year under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, but there were no applications under either of the

Acts. The principal and interests that accrued during the year on account of loans granted in previous years under both Acts were fully recovered. Statements showing the survey advances made, etc., and the demand, collection and balance of the advances for the year have already been submitted.

30. Conduct of Subordinates.—I joined the district only two months before the end of the fasli and am now leaving it. But I desire to put on record my appreciation of the efforts shown by all the Tahsildars in the district in the matter of collections. Remembering, as I do, the state of collections in many other districts I have served in, I consider it most creditable to all that this district, with almost the largest demand in the Presidency, should have stood first in the matter of collections. Such a result can be achieved only by every man putting his shoulder to the wheel. Of the Tahsildars, I may specially commend M.R.Ry. Y. Venkata Row, Acting Tahsildar of Rámachandrapuram, M.R.Ry. T. Suryaprakasa Row, Tahsildar of Amalápuram, Saiyid Vazír-ud-dín, Acting Tahsildar of Narsapur, and M.R.Ry. S. Narasimham Naidu, Acting Tahsildar of Tanuku, who have all acquitted themselves well in this respect. M.R.Ry. K. Narasimham Pantulu, the permanent Tahsildar of Rámachandrapuram, was acting as Deputy Collector during the part of the fasli I was in charge, and I hope to see him very soon confirmed in that post.

The closest check was exercised in this office over the progress of collections, and my Sarishtadar M.R.Ry. P. Venkatappiah did yeoman's service. I have much pleasure in bringing his merits to the Board's notice.

Cocanada, (Signed) J. A. CUMMING,
20th November 1899. Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

KISTNA.

I have the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1308 (1898–99). The numbering of the returns has been revised with reference to B.P., No. 105, Land Revenue, dated the 22nd August 1899. A list of returns already submitted is enclosed. The report is drawn up on the lines indicated in B.P., No. 522, Revenue Settlement, dated 22nd September 1888, No. 417, Revenue Settlement, dated 10th December 1896, paragraph 4 (5) and No. 192, Land Revenue, dated 12th August 1899.

2. Season and Rainfall.—As reported in this office, Dis. No. 1900-Genl. D. of 27th June 1899, the total rainfall during the year was 31·16 inches against 31·97 inches in the previous year and 33·58 inches, the average of the 25 years ending 1894–95. The decrease in the south-west monsoon was nearly counterbalanced by the increase in the noth-east monsoon. The total figures under the respective monsoons approached the averages. The rainfall in July and November was copious. It was sufficiently fairly distributed. The Kistna river was in freshes at the end of the first week of June and it stood at 9·20 feet over the crest of the anicut in the beginning of the last week of the month. It rose to 13·30 feet on the 28th July 1898, the highest recorded point during the year against 14·25 feet on the 12th August 1897 in the previous year. No damage was caused by floods during the year under report.

The season was, on the whole, favourable for agricultural operations.

3. Condition and Outturn of Crops.—From the statement submitted with this office Dis. No. 3036-Genl. D., dated 20th September 1899, it will be seen that, out of acres 2,353,747 sown in the year in Government and Inam lands, the crop on acres 10,046 was standing at the end of the year. The extent covered industrial crops. The following statement shows the outturns of crops classified under (1) food crops and (2) industrial crops :—

Anna notation.	Food crops.		Industrial crops.		Total.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
13–16	198,116	11·	20,734	4·	218,850	9·
9–12	448,624	25·	75,533	14·	524,157	22·
5–8	724,114	40·	164,856	30·	888,970	38·
1–4	381,729	21·	170,474	32·	552,203	24·
0	50,157	3·	109,364	20·	159,521	7·
Total ..	1,802,740	100·	540,961	100·	2,343,701	100·

The average total outturn of the crops was 8 annas, *i.e.*, almost the same as in the previous year. The outturn may be compared with those of the year preceding—

	Percentage to the total area cropped.	
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
Good	6·	9·
Middling	61·	60·
Poor	33·	31·

12 annas crop is now considered as a full crop, while 16 annas represents bumper.

4. PRICES.—The prices of all food-grains fell considerably during the year. They fell from 9 to 19 per cent. when compared with the average of five years ending fasli 1307, and from 31 to 41 per cent. when compared with those in fasli 1307. The fall was generally attributed to the favourable character of the season all over India and the consequent less exports.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these was 46, the same as in the previous year. The amount of peishcush was Rs. 2,58,055–15–11 (current) and Rs. 1,028–10–0 (arrears) as against Rs. 2,58,097–8–1 (current), and Rs. 2,680–10–1 (arrears) in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 41–8–2 in the current demand is the net result of an increase of Rs. 4–15–0 owing to the addition to the peishcush of Musunur mutta, of the two-thirds assessment of a resumed inam in Yanamalakuduru village handed over to the proprietor, and of a decrease of Rs 46–7–2 due to lands taken up for public purposes.

6. INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these was 223 against 219 in last year. The increase occurs in the Bandar and Bezwada taluks. Two Agraharams in zamindaris in each taluk were wrongly classified as zamindari villages in previous years. The mistake has been rectified this year. The amount of quit-rent due during the year is compared below with that of the previous year :—

	Fasli 1307.			Fasli 1308.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Arrears	6	14	3	13	11	4
Current	31,471	6	10	31,240	4	8
Total ...	31,478	5	1	31,254	0	0

The net decrease of Rs. 231–2–2 in the current demand is accounted for as below :—

On account of quit-rent on minor inams in inam villages formerly credited to shrotriem and now transferred to land revenue miscellaneous—

				Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Tenali	3	6	0			
Palnad	380	4	8			
Sattenapalli	258	6	6			
				642	1	2
Lands taken up for public purposes				27	1	0
Total ...				669	2	2

	Increase.		
Quit-rent on Kuchipudi Agraharam, Bandar taluk, recently enfranchised	417	0	0
Quit-rent on two Agraharams in Bandar wrongly shown under quit-rent on minor inams in previous years	21	0	0
Total ...	438	0	0
Net decrease ...	231	2	2

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT—(*a*) RYOTWARI PATTAS.—The number of Government villages remained the same as in last year, viz., 1,140. The total number of pattas including old ones modified and those unaltered was 209,003 against 205,288 in last year. The increase of 3,715 pattas is attributed to the taking up of lands on darkhast, sub-divisions and transfers due to favourable character of the season.

(*b*) *Water-rate pattas.*—The number of water-tax pattas in zamindari tracts was 6,757, the same as in last year.

(*c*) *Miscellaneous pattas.*—The number issued was 5,025 in ten taluks against 4,194 in the previous year. The increase is due to greater attention paid in Palnad taluk to the issue of miscellaneous pattas.

(*d*) *Jamabandi camps.*—The orders of the Board in regard to jamabandi camps have been carried out.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following statement compares the holdings of fasli 1308 with those of fasli 1307 :—

Items.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
1. Occupation of fasli 1307	2,009,546	44,72,297
2. Deduct land relinquished	82,881	1,92,624
3. Remainder	1,926,665	42,79,673
4. Add lands taken up	97,809	3,12,089
5. Occupation of fasli 1308	2,024,474	45,91,762
6. Difference between 1 and 5	14,928	1,19,465

The increase is due to increase in occupation of dry land and also to the fact that about 18,000 acres of dry land have been transferred to the wet head in the delta.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The subjoined statement shows the actual cultivation in holdings as compared with last year :—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference + or —.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	1,315,107	1,334,536	+ 19,429
Wet	297,865	315,566	+ 17,701
Total ..	1,612,972	1,650,102	+ 37,130

The increase both under wet and dry is due to the favourable character of the season.

10. WASTE CHARGED.—The extent of waste charged in fasli 1308 is compared below with that of fasli 1307 :—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference + or —.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	390,071	368,624	— 21,447
Wet	5,241	3,957	— 1,284
Total ..	395,312	372,581	— 22,731

The decrease under both the heads and especially the large decrease under dry is due to timely rains and partly to the impetus given to the ryots by the high prices that ruled in fasli 1307.

11. WASTE REMITTED.—As usual the item occurs only under wet. The amount remitted is Rs. 9,051, covering an area of acres 1,791 against Rs. 6,548 and acres 1,262, respectively. The increase is the net result of an increase in eight taluks and of a decrease in three taluks, the zamindaris of Nuzvid and Tiruvur returning *nil* figures for the two years. The bulk of the increase occurs in Bandar taluk and is attributed to the Divi tanks not having received sufficient supply of water. The slight increase in the remaining seven taluks is attributed to submersion owing to rains or want of sufficient water in the tanks and channels.

12. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The demand of fasli 1308 is compared below with that of fasli 1307 :—

Item.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference + or —.	Explanation.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Water-tax on dry lands ..	1,43,645	1,57,895	+ 14,250	There was a large decrease (Rs. 25,412) in Bápatla taluk owing to lands having been transferred to wet head, but this was more than compensated by the large increase (Rs. 36,324) in Gudivada taluk owing to extension of irrigation.
2. Water-tax on wet lands ..	13,47,131	13,91,014	+ 43,883	Due to transfer of lands to wet head.
3. Charge for water for second crop.	2,962	1,503	— 1,459	There was a slight increase in Guntúr, Narasaraopet, Tenali and Vinukonda taluks and a decrease in the remaining seven ryotwari taluks. Gudiváda returns the largest decrease. Dalwa or summer paddy raised in Collair lake was not resorted to to such an extent as in previous years owing to favourable character of the season.
4. Charge for water on lands in zamindari and whole inam villages including fasaljasti.	4,69,982	5,16,789	+ 46,807	Nuzvid contributes Rs. 23,818 and Bandar Rs. 16,188 to the increase which is due to extension of irrigation owing to favourable season.
5. Charge for water on minor inams.	2,72,950	2,94,429	+ 21,479	Almost the whole of the increase occurs in Tenali, Nuzvid, Gudiváda and Bápatla taluks and is, as already stated, due to favourable season.
6. Penal water-rate on ryotwari lands.	79,527	52,031	— 27,496	Decrease due to decrease in unauthorized irrigation, the applications for a larger extent of land having been accepted and the necessity for irrigating crops without applications not being so great as in the previous year.
7. Water-rate on lands cultivated without darkhast.	674	42	— 632	Decrease calls for no special remarks.
Total ..	23,16,871	24,13,703	+ 96,832	

Note.—Items 4 to 7 have been extracted from jamabandi statement No. 5—Miscellaneous Revenue.

13. REMISSIONS—(*a*) OCCASIONAL.—The amount of remissions under the head was Rs. 8,852 against Rs. 27,314 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 18,462. The following statement compares the two years' figures in detail of taluks :—

Taluk.	Loss of produce.			Submerged or inundated.			Tirvakammi.		
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference + or —.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference + or —.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference + or —.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bandar	11,693	810	— 10,883	..	..	..	824	932	+ 108
Bápatla	287	26	— 261	..	1,279	+ 1,279	..	..	..
Bezwáda	91	..	— 91	22	..	— 22	390	195	— 195
Gudivada	..	..	..	8,281	1,078	— 7,203	..	..	..
Guntúr	24	168	+ 144	..	..	..	356	537	+ 181
Nandigáma	338	2	— 336	..	..	..	947	236	— 711
Narasaraopet	1,367	708	— 659	..	..	..	452	216	— 236
Palnad	713	431	— 282	..	..	..	578	415	— 163
Sattenapalli	222	..	— 222	..	1	+ 1	82	639	+ 557
Tenali	80	684	+ 604	186	91	— 95	88	13	— 75
Vinukonda	91	79	— 12	...	..	..	202	312	+ 110
Total ..	14,906	2,908	— 11,998	8,489	2,449	— 6,040	3,919	3,495	— 424

The crops in Divi Island of the Bandur taluk fared better. Heavy rains fell in October 1898 and submerged certain lands in Bápatla necessitating the remissions shown in column 7. There were no floods in Gudiváda taluk as in the previous year. The net decrease under all the heads was due to favourable season.

(*b*) *Fixed remissions.*—These amounted to Rs. 4,174 against Rs. 5,001 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 827. The following table compares the two years' figures :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	4,539	3,122	— 1,417
2. Progressive cowle remission	356	949	+ 593
3. Remission on account of cowles granted under Board's Standing Order No. 6	102	99	— 3
4. Dasabandam remissions	4	4	..
Total ..	5,001	4,174	— 827

The decrease in item 1 is due mainly to the fact that in the previous year remissions granted for irrigation by lift on lands classed as dry was taken into account in the Tenali taluk. Two new cowles were granted to (1) Messrs. Maiden and Narayanaswami Nayudu in Masulipatam, Bandar taluk, and (2) Father Von-de-Westelaken in Tallacheruvu, Sattenapalli taluk, under B.P., Mis. No. 810, Revenue Settlement, dated 5th February 1898, and Mis. No. 41, Revenue Settlement, dated 3rd January 1899, respectively. This accounts for the increase under item 2. A public tope planted under Board's Standing Order No. 6 having attained maturity, it was transferred to poramboke. Hence the decrease under item 3.

(*c*) There are three more items which are more or less of the nature of assignments of land revenue.

The following statement compares the figures of fasli 1308 with those of the preceding fasli :—

Items.	Fasli 1307	Fasli 1308.	Difference + or —.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Assignment of assessment to Local Boards of resumed charitable inams ..	1,841	2,306	+ 465
2. Assessment on artizan inams resumed and transferred to working incumbents	..	21	+ 21
3. Badu inams	15	20	+ 5
Total ..	1,856	2,347	+ 491

The increase in item 1 is mainly due to the resumption of charitable inams ordered during the year and partly to the non-exhibition of some or all of these remissions in the Bandar, Gudiváda and Vinukonda taluks in the previous year. The deductions against item 2 were made for the first time in Bápatla and Nandigáma taluks. The item "Badu inams" relates to the remission granted during the life time of a Brahmin named Burra Gopanna of Bhairavapatnam, Gudiváda taluk, in consideration of his furnishing accommodation to travellers that pass through the village. It is Rs. 14–14–0 on first crop cultivation and Rs. 5–3–0 on second crop cultivation. Both the crops were grown during the year which accounts for the increase of Rs. 5.

(*d*) *Deductions from beriz on account of religious institutions.*—The balance shown under this head at the end of fasli 1307 was Rs. 13–9–7, but it has been reported that Rs. 3–5–7 was erroneously included in the demand (*vide* remark against item 3 in statement No. 4-A), Rs. 14–6–0 was sanctioned newly during the year. The total amount due during the year was Rs. 991–15–7 and Rs. 906–0–7 was deducted during the year, leaving Rs. 85–15–0 undisbursed at the close of the year against the Bandur taluk. The Tahsildar has been ordered to clear off the balance as soon as possible.

(*e*) *Deductions from beriz on account of cesses included in the land assessment.*—Of the four ryotwari taluks of the Masulipatam portion of the district amounted to Rs. 48,117 against Rs. 47,263, showing an increase of Rs. 854, almost the whole of which was contributed by the Gudiváda taluk on account of extension of occupation. The increase under land-cess is Rs. 207 while that under village-cess is Rs. 647 ; or in the ratio of 2 : $6\frac{1}{4}$, respectively.

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The quit-rent on minor inams and other miscellaneous items, inclusive of items 4 to 7 noted in the statement in paragraph 12 above,

yielded a revenue of Rs. 12,95,497 against Rs. 11,56,585 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,38,912. The increase occurred chiefly under charge for water and sale of tank-bed and other waste lands. The following statement compares the revenue under the principal items with those in the previous year :—

Number in return No. 5.	Item.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference + or —.	Explanation.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	
1	Quit-rent on minor inams ..	1,88,021	1,88,662	+ 641	Due to transfer to this head of quit-rent on minor inams in whole inam villages of Palnad and Sattenapalli taluks.
1 (a)	Water-rate on minor inams ..	2,72,950	2,94,429	+ 21,479	*Vide* explanation in paragraph 12.
8	Water-rate on inam villages and zamindaris.	4,69,982	5,16,789	+ 46,807	
10	Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	79,527	52,031	— 27,496	*Vide* remark against item 6 in paragraph 12.
2	Land cultivated but not included in jamabandi.	398	241	— 157	A fluctuating item.
3	Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted.	51,418	62,226	+ 10,808	The increase occurs in Gudiváda and Bápatla taluks and is due to swamp lands having been cultivated owing to favourable season.
4	Concealed cultivation ..	26	158	+ 132	The cultivation occurred in Bápatla, Palnad and Vinukonda taluks against Palnad and Vinukonda taluks in last year. Bápatla alone contributed Rs. 138. The officers responsible were suitably punished.
5	Cultivation of poramboke lands.	36,391	44,798	+ 8,407	The extents are 8,036 and 9,850, respectively. From the Tahsildar's reports it appears that a large extent of land which is fit for assignment on patta or in auction sale has been shown under the head simply because it is unassessed. Strictly speaking all such land should be shown under 3. Land cultivated without darkhast, while only the occupation of such porambokes as have been reserved for public or communal purposes and cannot be assigned under any circumstances should be shown under the head. The Tahsildars will be asked to report revised figures and a separate report submitted later on.
6	Revenue from trees	1,449	1,522	+ 73	Increase trifling.
7	Commission on estates under Court of Wards' management.	6,140	5,113	— 1,027	Decrease partly due to a larger amount of arrear rents having been collected in Telaprole in fasli 1307 in Telaprole estate and partly to the receipts of Munagala having been less in fasli 1308 than in its predecessor.
9	Revenue process-service fees ..	2,308	2,179	— 129	Due to reduction of process establishment.
10	Sale of tank-bed and other waste lands.	38,664	1,04,787	+ 66,123	There was an increase of Rs. 40,822 in the sale of tank-bed lands in Bápatla taluk, and Rs. 6,138 in Gudiváda under the same head. Rs. 7,506 being the lease amounts of lanka lands transferred to Revenue Department by the Public Works Department under B.P., No. 314, Land Revenue, dated 22nd November 1898, are also added to this. These contribute mainly to the increase.
11	Difference between dry and wet grouping of certain wet lands in Bápatla and Tenali taluks.	217	8,837	+ 8,620	The orders issued in B.P., Mis. No. 1242, dated 19th December 1898, have been carried out in the current fasli.
12	Other items	9,904	13,725	+ 3,821	Fluctuating.

15. Demand, Collection and Balance (Current)—(*a*) *Land Revenue.*—The total demand under land revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 62,62,501 as against Rs. 59,76,120 in last year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,86,381. This is due to extension of irrigation, to fresh lands having been taken up for cultivation, and to larger sales of tank-bed and other waste lands than in the previous year. The following statement compares the items of land revenue demand of fasli 1308 with those of fasli 1307 :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference + or —.	Reason.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Peishcush	2,58,098	2,58,056	— 42	Explained in Enclosure 6-A.
2. Quit-rent	31,472	31,240	— 232	Explained in paragraph 6 above.
3. Ryotwari and miscellaneous ..	56,86,550	59,73,205	+ 2,86,655	*Vide* remarks above.
Total ..	59,76,120	62,62,501	+ 2,86,381	

(*b*) *Cesses.*—The demand of cesses in the permanently-settled estates, whole inam villages and ryotwari villages amounted to Rs. 7,04,602 against Rs. 6,87,982 in last year, showing an increase of Rs. 16,620 owing to the increase in ryotwari revenue. The individual items of cesses are compared below :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference + or —.	Explanation for variations.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Land-cess in ryotwari villages.	4,05,790	4,20,460	+ 14,670	Increase in Ryotwari revenue.
2. Village-cess in ryotwari villages.	2,05,357	2,11,990	+ 6,633	
3. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates.	70,284	65,402	— 4,882	Due to fall in rentals.
4. Land-cess in inam villages ..	6,551	6,750	+ 199	Due to addition of inam villages in Bandar and to the extension of cultivation in Tenali and Bápatla taluks.
Total ..	6,87,982	7,04,602	+ 16,620	

(*c*) The total current demand of land revenue and cesses in the year was Rs. 69,67,103 against Rs. 66,64,102 in last year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,03,001. The demand of this district has now passed that of Gódávari and is the highest of any in the Presidency.

(*d*) *Collections.*—Out of the current demand, Rs. 69,58,144 was collected and Rs. 71 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,888 or 0·13 per cent. at the close of the fasli against 0·11 per cent. at the close of fasli 1307. The amount collected was, like the demand, the highest of any district in the Presidency, though I regret that the percentage of collection was not so good as in Coimbatore and Gódávari. Out of the balance a sum of Rs. 5,633 was collected or written off up to the end of September, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,255 for which details are given hereunder :—

	RS.
Recommended to be written off as irrecoverable in the September quarterly statement of irrecoverable arrears	629
Of doubtful recovery	36
Demands sent to other districts	127
To be paid by purchasers of lands before the expiration of the thirty days' time	7
Covered by process	* 81

	RS.
* Demand No. 1	27
" No. 4	15
Notice No. 7	39
Total ..	81

To be adjusted out of advance collections and deposits	† 2,375
Total ...	3,255

† Of this so much as Rs. 1,811 pertains to Bandur taluk. The Tahsildar reported wrong figures at the end of June so as to show a much smaller balance than what it was and has since furnished the correct figures in the revised demand, collection and balance statements. This was due to the jamabandi of the taluk not having been completed till the close of June. Steps will be taken to adjust the amount soon.

16. Demand, Collection and Balance (Arrears).—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 9,253 as against Rs. 26,118 in last year. Of this Rs. 4,093 was collected and Rs. 5,159 written off, leaving a balance of Re. 1 at the close of the fasli which has also subsequently been adjusted. Thus the only balance now outstanding against the district pertains solely to fasli 1308.

17. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The following abstract compares the figures of fasli 1308 with those of the preceding fasli under each head :—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference + or — .
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Notices of demand	4,56,718	3,70,229	— 86,489
Notices of distraint or attachment	18,149	28,628	+ 10,479
Notices of sale	937	825	— 112
Total ..	4,75,794	3,99,682	— 76,112

The net decrease of Rs. 86,489 in the notices of demand is the result of an increase of Rs. 61,802, notices in five taluks and of a decrease of Rs. 1,48,291 in the remaining eight. The taluks of Sattenapalli (30,404) and Vinukonda (21,206) contribute most to the increase and the Tahsildars explain the increase as due to the loss of castor crop and to the fall of prices. The bulk of the decrease is contributed to by the taluks of Bápatla (84,792), Palnad (27,827), Narasaraopet (13,933), Nuzvid (7,415) and Guntúr (7,414). The Tahsildars of Bápatla, Narasaraopet and Guntúr attribute the decrease to the village heads being unaccustomed to the system of issuing demands on their own authority introduced during the year. The Tahsildar of Palnad attributes the decrease to the precautions taken, while the Tahsildar of Nuzvid attributes it to the favourable character of the season, which cannot be true in the face of the increase, though small, in the number of distraints. I noticed in Narasaraopet in the month of February that heads of villages did not issue demand notices in several villages although large amounts remained uncollected for several days after the kist became due. This shows that the issue of demand notices No. 1 was not so prompt this year as it was in previous years especially in the jamabandi months. The increase under "notices of distraint or attachments" is general in almost all the taluks, decrease occurring only in Nandigáma (349) and Tiruvur (15). The increase is contributed to chiefly by the taluks of Narasaraopet (3,869), Vinukonda (1,276), Sattenapalli (1,159), Tenali (1,077), Bápatla (963) and Gudiváda (860), and is attributed to the fall in prices.

The fall in the notices of sale is only nominal, as, in the previous year, the Tahsildar of Sattenapalli reported the number of sale notices wrongly as 361, whereas the correct number was 24. There is therefore a real increase in the sale notices in eight taluks and it is due to the same cause as above.

The following statement compares the number of sales of moveables and immoveables held in fasli 1308 as compared with the corresponding figures for fasli 1307 and also the percentage of the number of the defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattas in cases where it exceeds 0·5 in individual taluks :—

Taluks.	Number of sales of moveable property.			Number of sales of immoveable property			Percentage of the total number of defaulters to pattas.		
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference + or — .	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference + or — .	Pattas number.	Defaulters number.	Percentage.
Bandar	186	285	+ 99	92	80	— 12	13,121 * 2,695	365	2·3
Bápatla	10	31	+ 21	17	28	+ 11	27,068	59	0·2
Bezwada	5	3	— 2	..	1	+ 1	6,686 * 471	4	..
Gudiváda	41	31	— 10	25	94	+ 69	17,824	125	0·7
Guntúr	5	2	— 3	..	..	..	19,321	2	..
Nandigáma	4	1	— 3	3	5	+ 2	9,179	6	..
Narasaraopet	20	62	+ 42	3	19	+ 16	21,098	81	0·4
Palnad	17	31	+ 14	16	17	+ 1	28,240	48	0·2
Sattenapalli	12	18	+ 6	12	18	+ 6	20,143	36	0·2
Tenali	20	35	+ 15	21	9	— 12	32,626	44	0·1
Vinukonda	4	35	+ 31	31	10	— 21	13,667	45	0·3
Nuzvid	21	7	— 14	2	3	+ 1	6 * 3,591	10	0·3
Tiruvur	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..
Total ..	345	541	+ 196	222	284	+ 62	2,15,760	825	0·4

* Water-rate pattas.

The only taluks in which the percentage exceeded the limit laid down by the Board as satisfactory are Bandar and Gudiváda taluks, the large excess in the former being under sales of moveable property and that under the latter being under sales of immoveable property. These Tahsildars and the Tahsildars of the other taluks where there was increase under either sales of moveable property or immoveable property or both attribute the rise to the very low prices that ruled during the year. Sales of property were not resorted to in any of the taluks to any extent in view to clearing of old arrears.

The following table compares the variations in the extent of lands sold and bought in by Government in faslis 1307 and 1308 :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1307.			Fasli 1308.			Difference + or — .	
	Lands sold.	Lands bought in by Government.	Percentage.	Lands sold.	Lands bought in by Government.	Percentage.	Lands sold, column 5—2.	Lands bought in by Government, column 6—3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.
Bandar	530	335	63·2	399	234	58·6	— 131	— 101
Bápatla	73	24	32·9	198	79	39·9	+ 125	+ 55
Bezwada	..	..	..	12	12	100·00	+ 12	+ 12
Gudiváda	165	..	..	496	90	18·1	+ 331	+ 90
Guntúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandigama	40	3	7·5	50	..	..	+ 10	— 3
Narasaraopet	50	..	..	148	82	55·4	+ 98	+ 82
Palnad	85	69	81·2	86	41	47·7	+ 1	— 28
Sattenapalli	55	21	38·2	104	37	35·6	+ 49	+ 16
Tenali	211	103	48·8	245	122	49·8	+ 34	+ 19
Vinukonda	218	103	47·2	40	21	52·5	— 178	— 82
Nuzvid	4	..	..	12	..	..	+ 8	..
Tiruvur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,431	658	45·9	1,790	718	40·1	+ 359	+ 60

Tiruvur and Nuzvid are entirely zamindari, which accounts for the few cases reported. There was a general rise in the extent of lands sold in all except the Bandar and Vinukonda taluks where the deficiency was more than made up by the increase under sales of moveable property. The net increase under this head as also under "Lands bought in by Government" was mainly due to the fall in prices, and partly also to the poverty of the lands sold which accounts for the increase in almost all the taluks. No permanently-settled estates or whole inam villages were sold during the year.

18. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES FOR SPECIAL-PAID AGENCY.—The particulars required under this head are shown in statement No. 8-B. The following statement shows the variations in the percentage of the total number of processes served and in the receipts and charges of the process service of fasli 1308 as compared with those of fasli 1307 :—

Fasli.	Processes.			Receipts.	Charges.	Difference between columns 5 and 6.
	Total.	Served by Special paid Agency.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NO.	NO.		RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	475,794	35,393	7·44	2,280	987	1,293
1308	399,682	31,377	7·85	2,145	940	1,205
Difference + or — ..	— 76,112	— 4,016	..	— 135	47	..

Process establishment was entertained in six taluks as in last year. The decrease in column 2 has already been explained, while that in column 3 is due to the fact that the ordinary village establishments were more extensively utilized in serving the processes in consequence of heads of villages having been empowered to issue demand notices No. 1. As a necessary corollary, the process establishments were dispensed with this year much earlier. This accounts for the decrease both in the receipts and in the expenditure. The difference between these two latter was, however, very large in spite of the fact that only one-fourth rates (one anna and two annas) of process fees were levied. The increase occurs chiefly in Gudiváda, Tenali and Bápatla, and is attributed to the fact that a number of demand notices was sent at a time to a village through a single process sever and that the fees were levied in all such cases. The question whether any further reduction in the rates of fees is feasible is engaging my attention and will be reported on separately.

19. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS NOS. 30, 33, 34, 37 AND 110.—The annexed table compares the extent, assessment and the amount realized by the sale of lands during fasli 1307 and fasli 1308 :—

Number of Board's Standing Order (New Edition).	Fasli 1307.			Fasli 1308.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Amount realized.
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
30	1,381	3,613	34,582	2,639	7,879	(a) 97,106
33	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	4	..	3,897	1	..	(b) 190
110	25	34	185	280	411	(c) 1,285

(a) The following lands were sold during the year :—

—	Extent sold.	Amount realized.	Rate per acre.
	ACS.	RS.	RS
Kunkalamarru and Virannapalem tank-bed.	1,213	60,681	50
Lands under the Pedalanka channel ..	323	5,324	16½
Specially valuable lands under irrigation channels in Bápatla taluk	75	5,552	74
Beds of abandoned channels, &c.	108	4,960	46
Instalment of (1,000·43 acres) value of lands assigned to the ex-Nawab of Masulipatam.	125	1,250	10
Other lands	795	19,339	24

(b) The decrease was due to improper sale of certain village-site land in the Sattenapalli taluk in fasli 1307.

(c) The season being favourable, a larger extent of land bought in by Government was disposed of by auction sale in fasli 1308.

20. ADVANCES—(a) LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS' ACT.—Advances to the amount of Rs. 350 under Ordinary rules for the reclamation of lands in seven cases and Rs. 125 under Special Well rules in one case were made in the Vinukonda and Sattenapalli taluks, respectively. These amounts, together with the amount outstanding at the beginning of the year (viz., Rs. 5,681–4–7), amounted to Rs. 6,156–4–7, of which Rs. 967–10–0 became repayable during the year. The whole of this amount was collected; besides, Rs. 180 was voluntarily paid on account of instalments not due during the year. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 5,008–10–7. The amount of interest due during the year was Rs. 320–2–5 and, with the Rs. 9–3–6 outstanding at the beginning of the year, it amounted to Rs. 329–5–11, all of which with the exception of Rs. 1–1–0 in Vinukonda was realized within the year. The Tahsildar of Vinukonda first reported the amount as irrecoverable, but it has since been collected.

Acres 61·04 was reclaimed with the aid of Rs. 450 advanced partly in fasli 1306 and partly in fasli 1308. The amount advanced during the year was at 5 per cent. interest being under the new rules. Of the amount collected, Rs. 826–13–9 was paid without resort to coersion, while the remainder was collected on process as shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
After issue of demand notices	426	15	4
After attachment	200	10	10
By sale of moveable property	21	7	0
Total ...	649	1	2

(b) *Agriculturists Loans' Act.*—The outstanding balance at the beginning of the year under the head was Rs. 430–4–0, and Rs. 400 was advanced during the year in eight cases at Rs. 50 each in Vinukonka taluk, making a total of Rs. 830–4–0. Of this, Rs. 380–4–0 with an interest of Rs. 27–7–2 fell due during the year, and the whole amount was collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 450 under principal at the close of the year. The advances made during the year were at 5 per cent. interest under the new rules. Three animals were purchased with the aid of Rs. 150 advanced during the year.

The amount payable during the year was Rs. 407–11–2, of which Rs. 335–3–1 was paid voluntarily, while the remainder (Rs. 72–8–1) was recovered after issue of demand notices.

(c) *Survey Advances.*—The item " Survey operations of Colair lake " of last year has disappeared, since, owing to an alteration memorandum of the Accountant-General, the *minus* balance against the head was removed. The outstanding balances against the other items have also been revised with reference to the Accountant-General's alteration memoranda noted on the statement.

The two items that need explanation from this office are shown below :—

Items.	Demand.	Collection	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Replacement of missing boundary stones—B.P., No. 103, Revenue Settlement, of 1893	10,773	4,700	6,073
2. Cost of survey marks by Survey officers ..	10,843	5,887	4,956
Total ..	21,616	10,587	11,029

The balance against item 1 represents the value of stones in the depots. The figures shown against item 2 are adopted from the returns furnished by the Treasury Deputy Collector, no registers having been kept in the correspondence branch for administrative purposes.

The detailed statement, already submitted with my No. 2185-D.-Genl., dated 2nd October 1899, shows a *minus* opening balance for adjusting which information is being collected and checked. Leaving out the surplus collections at the commencement of the year, the real balance at the end of June last was Rs. 7,229, of which Rs. 4,660 were since collected up to September last. The collection of Rs. 1,118 in Bápatla taluk has been suspended pending correct information from the Survey Deputy Collector. The rest, Rs 1,451, was covered by process.

21. Costs in Civil Suits—

	RS.	A.	P.
Balance at the beginning of the fasli	99	9	3
Amount awarded in the fasli	505	8	11
Total ...	605	2	2
Collections during the year	263	1	11
Balance ...	*342	0	3

* Details of balance—

	RS.	A.	P.
(a) Since collected	10	8	0
(b) Recommended for remission	108	7	7
(c) Under correspondence or execution	223	0	8
Total ..	342	0	3

22. Ruined and abandoned Tanks made over to Private Individuals.—During the year two tanks in Namburu, Guntúr taluk, and one in Velavadam, Bezwada taluk, were made over to private individuals. Particulars of the assignment will be found in the jamabandi statement No. 11.

23. Interest.—The total demand of interest of land revenue including the balance of Rs. 159 at the close of fasli 1307 amounted to Rs. 356, of which Rs. 107 was collected and Rs. 229 remitted, leaving a small balance of Rs. 20 at the close of the year.

24. Sub-division of Quit-rent.—As in the previous year there were no cases of sub-division of quit-rent in the year under report.

25. Inspcetion of Boundary and Field Marks.—The following abstract compares the work done under the head during the year with that in the year preceding :—

Description of marks.	1308.			1307.			Difference between		
	Missing or requiring repairs.	Replaced or repaired.	Percentage.	Missing or requiring repairs.	Replaced or repaired.	Percentage.	Columns 2 and 5.	Columns 3 and 6.	Columns 4 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	NO.	NO.		NO.	NO.				
Theodolite stations	(a) 8,324	730	8·8	(a) 9,182	..	..	− 858	+ 730	+ 8·8
Boundary off-sets ..	27,815	1,157	4·2	16,074	1,547	9·6	+ 11,741	− 390	− 5·4
Field marks	141,311	64,625	45·7	215,309	126,727	58·9	− 73,998	− 62,102	− 13·2
Total ..	177,450	66,512	37·5	240,565	128,274	53·3	− 63,115	− 61,762	− 15·8

(a) The difference is due to the marks not having been systematically inspected. In my letter † No. 3472-D.-Genl., dated 24th October 1899, a detailed report has been submitted as regards the state of the boundary marks in the district. Repair or replacement of boundary marks was suspended pending resurvey in Vinukonda and Narasaraopet taluks. The resurvey has just been completed in Guntúr and is nearing completion in Sattenapalli. Arrangements have been made for a regular inspection of the stones in Bápatla and Tenali taluks. The same may be said of the four taluks forming the Masulipatam portion of the district. The next year will see the rules regarding the replacement or repair of boundary stones in fair working order.

† In reply to Board's Ref. on No. 1710, Routine, dated 29th March 1899.

26. Examination of Viliage and Taluk Accounts.—The accounts have, as usual, been examined by myself and the Divisional Officers and their establishments, and, with the exception of the permanent B. Registers (taluk and village) have been found to have been properly maintained. Although the submission to the Board of the notes of inspection of the accounts has been discontinued, they are still being received and reviewed by me. The unsatisfactory state of the inam B. Registers has been reported to the Board, and a temporary establishment has been sanctioned for checking them and bringing them up to date. The village B. Registers have, with a few exceptions, been checked both by the Taluk and Divisional Officers and sent to the Collector's office where they are undergoing scrutiny. The following statement shows the progress up to the end of October :—

Number of villages in the district.	Number of villages for which registers have been received in the Collector's office.	Number of registers checked and returned.	Number of registers under scrutiny.	Number of registers not received.
1,140	1,125	906	219	15

The taluk B. Registers of eight taluks have also been received and are being checked in the Huzur. The work will, it is hoped, be completed before the end of December next.

27. Applications for transfer of Pattas made to the Registration and Revenue Officers.—The following statement compares the number of applications presented through the Registration officers and those received by the Revenue officers direct during faslis 1307 and 1308 and the percentage of the cases pending to the total number of cases for disposal in the respective years :—

Class of officers.	Outstanding balance.	Received in the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Percentage, columns 4 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fasli 1307—						
Registration officers	179	2,729	2,908	2,718	190	6·5
Revenue officers	40	5,789	5,829	5,772	57	1 0
Total ..	219	8,518	8,737	8,490	247	2 8
Fasli 1308—						
Registration officers	190	2,396	2,586	2,346	240	9·3
Revenue officers	57	3,647	3,704	3,626	78	2·1
Total ..	247	6,043	6,290	5,972	318	5·1

Of the balance of 240 applications pending disposal out of those received from Registration officers, 117 or 4·5 per cent. of the total number have since been disposed of, leaving a balance of 123 or 4·8 per cent. The bulk of the balance is contributed by Nandigáma (74), Tenali (16) and Bápatla (12), and the applications are reported to be pending sub-division of the portions transferred.

Of the 78 applications pending disposal against the heading " Revenue officers," 48 or 1·2 per cent. of the total applications received have since been disposed of; and of the remaining 31 applications, 22 are pending sub-divisions in Nandigáma (12) and Tenali (10), while sub-division statements were submitted to the Divisional Officer for sanction in two cases in Bezwada.

28. Cases under Board's Standing Order No. 20, paragraphs 5 and 7.—Practically no work in this direction was done in Bezwada, Gudiváda and Bandar taluks, pending introduction of the re-settlement, the Settlement Department having undertaken to sub-divide and separately record portions of holdings not in the possession of the registered holders. This record is almost complete and will be brought into force during the current year. Of the 4,410 cases that came up during the year including the undisposed of cases of the previous year, 3,372 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,038 or 23·5 per cent. against 1,851 or 35·6 per cent. in the previous year. Steps are being taken to dispose of the pending cases.

29. Vernacular Correspondence in Assistant and Head Assistant Collector's Offices.—There was no Assistant Collector attached to the district during the year under report. The Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars prefer, as a rule, to address Divisional Officers and the Collector in English. The Head Assistant Collector had, however, such correspondence as was addressed to him in the vernacular read over to him by a clerk as required by the rules.

30. Conduct of public servants.—M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasaraghavachari, Tahsildar of Nandigáma, was dismissed during the year for borrowing money from persons resident in his taluk. A Revenue Inspector, Jayanti Kakulayya, was dismissed for insulting a Missionary and for spreading false reports about the measures taken for the suppression of plague. With these exceptions, the conduct of all classes of officers was, on the whole, good.

30th October 1899.

(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Collector.

Exd. Md. Pabilvan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
NELLORE.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Land Revenue settlement of the district for fasli 1308, together with the prescribed statements.

2. Season and Rainfall.—The season was decidedly favourable during the year under report. There was a total rainfall of 37·96 inches against 24·51 in the previous year, which was a year of scarcity, and a twenty-five years' average of 34·64. The remarks on this subject entered in the Land Revenue Administration Report, D. No. 1678-Ver., dated 15th June last, are reproduced below :—

"The south-west monsoon, though short of the results of the previous two years, was normal being very nearly equal to the twenty-five years' average. The somewhat precarious rainfall in July and August was sufficiently made up by the copious fall in September. The north-east monsoon gave 3·83 inches more than the average and was thus very favourable. The tanks received good supplies and the Pennair received early and copious freshes. The season prospects of the year under report were exceptionally good."

3. Condition and outturn of crops.—The condition of crops was generally good. The outturn of the different crops harvested before 31st March 1899 is tabulated below. The averages for the district are a little over 7 annas for dry and a little over 10 annas for wet crops against 6 and 7 annas, respectively, of the previous year :—

Crops.	Extent over which the actual outturn amounted to					
	16 annas.	12 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.	0 annas.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Cholam	16,293	83,942	154,771	110,157	27,962	393,125
Cumbu	2,589	10,738	28,646	20,340	5,747	68,060
Ragi	1,539	12,794	19,033	5,196	1,268	39,830
Cotton	798	2,326	5,114	4,428	365	13,031
Indigo	409	3,593	14,258	6,437	4,474	29,171
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lamp-oil seeds	263	3,361	9,282	13,322	25,675	51,903
Gingelly	37	301	202	528	781	1,849
Tobacco	157	1,484	1,072	406	67	3,186
Total	22,085	118,539	232,378	160,814	66,339	600,155
Paddy	28,893	97,116	85,147	19,556	3,709	234,421
Grand Total	50,978	215,655	317,525	180,370	70,048	834,576

4. Prices.—Statement No. 2 contains the average prices of grain per garce. The following is a comparative abstract :—

Description of grains.	Average prices per garce.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.		
	RS.	RS.		RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	268	218	..	50
,, 2nd ,,	229	177	..	52
Rice, 2nd ,,	512	387	..	125
Cholam	347	248	..	99
Cumbu	350	251	..	99
Ragi	298	221	..	77
Horsegram	408	275	..	133
Varagu	252	110	..	142

The fall was general and was of course due to the favourable character of the season following a year of scarcity.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—These continue to be the same as before, viz., (1) Venkatagiri zamindari, (2) Pamur and Sitarampuram taluks of the Kálahasti estate, (3) Chundi, and (4) Mutyalpad. The demand in the peishcush of the Venkatagiri zamindari shows a decrease of Rs. 156–14–10 on account of lands taken up for public purposes (*vide* enclosure to statement No. 6 for particulars). The Zamindar of Chundi having defaulted in the payment of his peishcush, a village (Puratipalli) was sold under the provisions of Act II of 1864 and the peishcush was apportioned as shown below (*vide* B.P., No. 292, dated 5th November 1898):—

	RS.	A.	P.
Puratipalli	862	4	0
Remaining portion of the estate	20,266	3	2
Total ...	21,128	7	2

The Zamindar having died, the question of taking up the management of the estate by the Court of Wards is under correspondence. There have been no changes in the other estates. The net demand under this head was as shown below :—

Estates.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Venkatagiri	3,68,903 3 9	3,68,746 4 11	156 14 10
Kálahasti	60,391 4 0	60,391 4 0	..
Chundi	21,128 7 2	21,128 7 2	..
Mutyalpad	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	..
Total ..	4,52,422 14 11	4,52,266 0 1	156 14 10

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of inam villages remained the same, but the amount of jodi payable thereon was reduced by Rs. 10–15–5 on account of lands taken up for public purposes in the shrotriem village of Padugupad in the Nellore taluk for the Bezwada-Madras State Railway. The net demand under shrotriem jodi was thus Rs. 82,264-8-6.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—There was no change in the number of ryotwari villages. Statement No. 1 gives details of the taluks settled by the several officers, the time occupied for jamabandi, and the several camps at which jamabandi was held. The following is a comparative abstract of the number of pattas distributed :—

Fasli.	Number of fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified.	Old pattas not modified.	Total.
1307	3,654	3,360	105,087	112,101
1308	1,973	2,807	108,131	112,911
Difference ..	− 1,681	− 553	+ 3,044	+ 810

The decrease in the number of fresh pattas issued as compared with the previous year was due to a decrease in the extent of land newly brought under occupation. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued was 4,148 against 4,210 in the previous year. The difference is small and needs no special explanation.

8. HOLDINGS.—The following abstract compares the total extent and assessment of holdings in faslis 1307 and 1308.

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	872,237	9,81,113	209,213	11,37,946	1,081,450	21,19,059
Deduct lands given up or transferred in fasli 1308 .	16,886	14,734	4,219	22,311	21,105	37,045
Remainder ..	855,351	9,66,379	204,994	11,15,635	1,060,345	20,82,014
Add lands taken up or transferred in fasli 1308 ..	25,795	22,384	4,635	24,149	30,430	46,533
Total holdings for fasli 1308 ..	881,146	9,88,763	209,629	11,39,784	1,090,775	21,28,547
Difference ..	+ 8,909	+ 7,650	+ 416	+ 1,838	+ 9,325	+ 9,488

The above figures do not of course include lands occupied without pattas and shown under miscellaneous. The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the year amounted to 1,090,775 acres or 9,325 acres more than in the previous year. The following table shows the talukwar particulars :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1307. Extent.			Fasli 1308. Extent.			Difference.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Gudur	78,078	47,991	126,069	80,216	48,414	128,630	2,561	..
2. Rapur	71,726	5,918	77,644	73,431	5,936	79,367	1,723	..
3. Nellore	67,264	97,868	165,132	67,574	97,585	165,159	27	..
4. Atmakur	119,071	16,582	135,653	122,933	16,748	139,681	4,028	..
5. Kávali	70,478	21,143	91,621	71,439	21,175	92,614	993	..
6. Udayagiri	56,346	1,630	57,976	57,196	1,640	58,836	860	..
7. Kandukur	155,540	14,962	170,502	155,423	15,000	170,423	..	79
8. Kanigiri	53,283	442	53,725	51,792	450	52,242	..	1,483
9. Ongole	200,451	2,677	203,128	201,142	2,681	203,823	695	..
Total ..	872,237	209,213	1,081,450	881,146	209,629	1,090,775	10,887	1,562

There was a total increase in holdings, which occurs in all taluks except Kanigiri and Kandukur where the dry holdings showed a retrogression consequent on the preceding scarcity. There was also a slight fall in wet holdings in Nellore due to the lands forming portions of the Allur swamp and certain salt marshes in the coast of villages of Dandigunta, Varmi, Ponnapudi, Iskapalle, etc., having either been relinquished or having had to be bought in by Government at the sales for arrears of revenue.

The total assessment of the holdings amounted to Rs. 21,28,547 against Rupees 21,19,059 in fasli 1307, which gives an increase of Rs. 9,488. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Nellore and Kanigiri. Though there was a fall in dry holdings in Kandukur, the assessment does not show a corresponding decrease as the wet holdings showed an increase.

9. CULTIVATION.—The total extent cultivated during the year was 813,807 acres against 766,812 in the previous year. The percentage of cultivated area to occupied area was 74·60 against 70·90 in the previous year. There was increase in all the taluks due to the favourable character of the season. The following table compares the areas cultivated in faslis 1307 and 1308 :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Dry	587,286	617,627	30,341	..
Wet	179,526	196,180	16,654	..
Total ..	766,812	813,807	46,995	..

10. Water-rate and second-crop charge.—The subjoined table gives particulars under these heads as compared with fasli 1307 :—

Taluks.	Water-rate.		Fasalijasti.		Total.	
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gudur	5,408	7,748	8,112	6,721	13,520	14,469
Rapur	1,041	2,352	241	2,663	1,282	5,015
Nellore	22,924	26,786	15,102	13,767	38,026	40,553
Atmakur	11,384	11,860	5,023	5,681	16,407	17,541
Kávali	5,870	7,720	2,289	2,719	8,159	10,439
Udayagiri	1,825	2,088	220	1,159	2,045	3,247
Kandukur	2,533	4,094	988	3,845	3,521	7,939
Kanigiri	2,084	2,237	318	607	2,402	2,844
Ongole	1,695	2,070	314	746	2,009	2,816
Total ..	54,764	66,955	32,607	37,908	87,371	1,04,863

The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 66,955 and Rs. 37,908 against Rs. 54,764 and Rs. 32,607, respectively. The increase under water-rate was common to all taluks, while under second-crop assessment there was a decrease in the two taluks of Gudur and Nellore due partly to inadequate supply of project water during the latter part of the season and partly to indigo, which is generally raised as a second crop, finding less favour with the ryots owing to fall in the demand. The first-crop cultivation could not be commenced till September owing to want of sufficient rains and was consequently extended late in the season. This also contributes to the fall in the second-crop cultivation.

11. Remissions—*Remissions on lands left waste.*—The annexed table shows in comparison with the previous year the amount of remissions on lands left waste :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.		RS.
Gudur	15,707	4,227	..	11,480
Rapur	11,712	291	..	11,421
Nellore	14,141	555	..	13,586
Atmakur	11,000	706	..	10,294
Kávali	5,127	44	..	5,083
Udayagiri	5,224	179	..	5,045
Kandukur	6,065	124	..	5,941
Kanigiri	7,706	20	..	7,686
Ongole	1,746	319	..	1,427
Total ..	78,428	6,465	..	71,963

The total extent left waste was 276,968 acres or 25·39 per cent. of the occupied area against 29 per cent. in the previous year. Of the extent left waste no remission was allowed on 275,623 acres, while a sum of Rs. 6,465 on the remaining area was remitted.

12. *Other remissions.*—Statement No. 4 gives the particulars of remissions other than wastes. The following is a comparative abstract of the remissions granted under the several heads :—

Particulars.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	1,40,772	1,344	..	1,39,428
2. Flood remissions	1,006	206	..	800
3. Tirvacammi	35,520	19,580	..	15,940
4. Assessment on lands taken up under tope rules	208	208	..	..
5. Lift remissions	6,249	5,900	..	349
6. Beriz deductions	6,333	6,806	473	..
7. Faslicammi	494	..	..	494
8. Remissions granted for the site occupied by the Roman Catholic Church at Ongole	..	3	3	..
Total ..	1,90,582	34,047	476	1,57,011

Item No. 1—*Shavi or loss of crop.*—There were no remissions granted for dry lands under this head. The extent of wet land on which remission was allowed amounts to 309 acres, and the amount of assessment remitted was Rs. 1,344 as shown in the margin against Rs. 1,40,772 in the previous year, which was a year of scarcity. The remissions granted in the year under report occurred in all the taluks except Kávali, Udayagiri and Kanigiri. The bulk of it was granted in Gudur under certain precarious sources of irrigation.

	RS.
Gudur	674
Rapur	16
Nellore	157
Atmakur	195
Kandukur	154
Ongole	148
Total ...	1,344

Item No. 2—*Flood remissions.*—A sum of Rs. 206 was remitted under this head in the two taluks of Gudur and Atmakur as shown in the margin. The remission in Gudur was occasioned by the submersion of lands under the Manubole tank, while that in Atmakur was due to submersion caused under the Anantasagaram tank.

	RS.
Gudur	158
Atmakur	48

Item No. 3—*Tiruvacammi or the remission of the difference between the dry and wet rates of assessment.*—This item of remission is common to all taluks as noted in the margin. Nellore contributes 41 per cent. of the total amount, while Gudur contributes 38 per cent. The remissions in Nellore are attributed to large areas under the Sangam project granted under wet tenure, but for which irrigation has not yet been provided by the Public Works Department as well as to certain lands under the Nellore tank. The matter is under correspondence. The large remissions in Gudur have been occasioned by the state of disrepair of some important tanks. This has been going on for some time, and the matter is engaging the attention of the Public Works Department. The other item requiring explanation is the remission of Rs. 2,230 appearing against Atmakur, which occurred mainly under the Vasili tank which breached. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of Rs. 15,940 in the total amount of remissions granted.

	RS.
Gudur	7,461
Rapur	542
Nellore	8,085
Atmakur	2,230
Kávali	154
Udayagiri	456
Kandukur	268
Kanigiri	348
Ongole	36
Total ...	19,580

Item No. 4—*Assessment on lands taken up under Tope Rules.*—The figure under this head continued the same as in last year, viz., Rs. 208, and is distributed as shown in the margin.

	RS.
Atmakur	36
Kávali	1
Ongole	171
Total ...	208

Item No. 5—*Lift remissions.*—This is a fixed remission granted on wet lands classed by the Settlement Department as lift. The decrease of Rs. 349 under this head represents the lift remission granted last year specially for ordinary wet lands owing to the unfavourable character of the season.

Item No. 6—*Beriz deductions.*—Statement No. 4-A gives particulars under this head. The increase in the amount includes the assessment of charitable tope, &c., inam lands resumed and transferred to Local funds—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 770 (Land Revenue), dated 15th March 1898.

Item No. 7—*Faslicammi.*—There was no remission under this head.

Item No. 8.—This represents the assessment of the site occupied by the Roman Catholic Church in Ongole which was exempted in G.O., No. 6114, dated 9th October 1890, communicated with B.P., Mis. No. 6767, dated 21st October 1890.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—Statement No. 5 gives particulars under this head. There was a net increase of Rs. 23,716 as compared with fasli 1307 as shown in the annexed statement due to the favourable character of the season :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent on sundry inams	1,25,116	1,25,078	..	38
2. Survey excess	21,770	21,676	..	94
3. Lands cultivated after jamabandi	278	2,492	2,214	..
4. Cowle pattas	947	873	..	74
5. Unauthorized cultivation	46,843	58,984	12,141	..
6. Water-rate on minor inams, whole inam villages and zamindari villages	34,589	41,808	7,219	..
7. Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and re-sold and sale-proceeds of darkhast lands	5,899	5,055	..	844
8. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	1,491	1,633	142	..
9. Revenue process-service fees	2,118	4,054	1,936	..
10. Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees on unreserved lands including sale-proceeds of such trees ..	1,463	1,426	..	37
11. Other miscellaneous items	12,355	13,506	1,151	..
Total ..	2,52,869	2,76,585	24,803	1,087

Item No. 1—*Quit-rent on Minor Inams, and* (2)—*Survey Excess.*—The decreases in these two items are due to—

	RS.
(a) Relinquishments	81
(b) Lands taken up for public purposes	23
(c) Lands sold for arrears of quit-rent and bought in by Government ...	28
Total ...	132

Item No. 3—*Demand subsequent to Jamabandi.*—There was an increase of Rs. 2,214 under this head. The following are particulars :—

	RS.
(1) Taram assessment of resumed inams for back faslis in Nellore and Gudur taluks	1,282
(2) Difference between dry and wet assessment on certain lands for back faslis	525
(3) Water-rate charged for tirwajasti cultivation after the close of the accounts	251
(4) Prohibitory assessment charged on certain unauthorized cultivation for back faslis	434
Total ...	2,492

Item No. 4—*Cowle pattas.*—The decrease of Rs. 74 under this head is due to the expiry of the cowle terms in some cases.

Item No. 5—*Unauthorized cultivation.*—The increase of Rs. 12,141 under this head is made up of the following items :—

	RS.
(a) Assessed unoccupied lands	7,207
(b) Poramboke cultivation	4,934
Total ...	12,141

The increase under (a) was partly due to the favourable character of the season and partly to remissions granted during the previous year in Udayagiri and Kanigiri taluks. As regards (b) the total area encroached upon shows an increase of 682 acres over the figures of the previous year. The revenue also shows an increase of

Rs. 4,934, which shows that effective steps are being taken to stop objectionable encroachments. I have issued special instructions on the subject and hope to be able to show better results next year.

Item No. 6—*Water-rate on minor inams, inam villages and zamindari villages.*—There was an increase of Rs. 7,219 under this head which occurs mainly in the Nellore and Ongole taluks owing to increased cultivation in the zamindari village of Timmasamudram in Ongole and the several shrotriem villages in the Nellore taluk. In the former taluk the increased rate of water-tax prevailing in the Kistna district has been levied as the lands are irrigated from the Santaravur side channel of the Kistna delta system. It may also be stated in this connection that the Timmasamudram village has been specially surveyed this year, while the more important shrotriem villages under the Sangam project in the Nellore taluk have also been specially measured under my orders. This measure has not a little contributed to the increase of revenue.

Item No. 7—*Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold and also of darkhast lands.*—There is a small decrease under this head which calls for no special remarks.

Item No. 8—*Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands.*—There are no more tank-bed lands to be sold. The small amount shown under this head represents the sale-proceeds of such of the lands resold as had not realized proper prices in the original sales.

Item No. 9—*Revenue process-service fees.*—The large increase under this head was due to processes having had to be issued for the arrears of fasli 1307 as well as for the current kists. The money market was peculiarly dull during the year under report and there was a deal of difficulty in making prompt collections.

Item No. 10—*Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees.*—There is a small decrease here calling for no special explanation.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The following table gives particulars of demand, collection and balance of land revenue in the fasli under report :—

Items.	Demand of fasli 1308.	Collections within the fasli.	Subsequent collections up to the end of September 1899.	Total collections.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled estates	4,52,266	4,46,866	5,400	4,52,266	..
Shrotriem jodi	82,265	77,879	4,034	81,913	352
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	24,69,483	24,21,253	38,230	24,59,483	10,000
Total ..	30,04,014	29,45,998	47,664	29,93,662	10,352
Land-cess in ryotwar villages	1,77,293	1,70,510	4,895	1,75,405	1,888
Village-cess do.	1,02,562	98,573	3,344	1,01,917	645
Land-cess in shrotriem villages	10,019	9,348	555	9,903	116
Do. in zamindari villages	70,891	66,178	4,713	70,891	..
Total ..	3,60,765	3,44,609	13,507	3,58,116	2,649
Grand Total ..	33,64,779	32,90,607	61,171	33,51,778	13,001

The total land revenue demand showed an increase of Rs. 2,79,027 as compared with the previous year being Rs. 30,04,014 against Rs. 27,24,927 due, of course, to the previous year being one of scarcity. The current demand in cesses in ryotwar and inam villages and permanently-settled estates was Rs. 3,60,765 against Rs. 3,57,795 in the previous year. The increase in the total amount of cesses was due to the increase of land revenue. The total demand under land revenue and cesses thus amounted to Rs. 33,64,779 against Rs. 30,82,782 in fasli 1307. The total collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 32,90,607 or 97·80 per cent. of the demand against 94·94 per cent. in the previous year. Deducting subsequent collections up to the end of September there remained a balance of Rs. 13,001 at the beginning of October, which is distributed as shown below :—

	RS.
Gudur ...	2,295
Rapur ...	54
Nellore ...	5,468
Atmakur ...	385
Kavali ...	1,045
Udayagiri ...	836
Kandukur ...	1,491
Kanigiri ...	246
Ongole ...	1,181
Total ...	13,001

Of this a sum of Rs. 1,209 has since been collected, Rs. 843 are awaiting adjustment, while a sum Rs. 540 is under correspondence. Of the balance, Rs. 1,071 are considered to be of doubtful recovery and the remainder Rs. 9,338 is covered by processes. The balance at the corresponding period of the previous year was Rs. 72,473.

15. Demand, Collection and Balance of Arrears.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,56,579, of which Rs. 1,50,505 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 4,464 remitted. The balance at the end of fasli 1308 was Rs. 1,610, of which again Rs. 726 have been collected before the end of September and Rs. 591 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 293, the talukwar details of which are given below :—

	RS.
Gudur ...	47
Kavali ...	28
Udayagiri ...	201
Kanigiri ...	17
Total ...	293

The comparatively large amount against Udayagiri represents the kists of fasli 1307, the collection of which has been postponed and it may be mentioned here that it was not without some difficulty that the double kist could be realized from the Udayagiri ryots. Of the arrear of Rs. 293 shown above, Rs. 109 are said to be of doubtful recovery and steps are being taken for the prompt realization of the remainder.

16. Coercive processes.—The following table compares the results of the year under report with those of the previous year :—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters.	Number of processes served by		Value of property sold.		
		Village agency.	Special-paid agency.	Personal.	Real.	Total.
				RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	287,863	275,395	12,468	2,010	4,974	6,984
1308	364,198	332,708	31,490	7,073	6,988	14,061

The total number of processes issued and the number of sales held are in excess of those returned for fasli 1307. The annexed statement gives talukwar details of the transactions with percentages of the number of sales to the number of demand and distraint notices, and the number of defaulters to the total number of pattas. The actual sales were 0·29 per cent. of the demand notices and 2·27 of distraint notices against 0·11 and 1·91, respectively, in the previous year. Similarly the number of defaulters were 0·93 per cent. of the total number of pattas against 0·38 in the previous year. There was thus an increase throughout due to the unusually low prices of food-grains prevailing especially at the kist season and the absolute want of

many felt even by the most well-to-do ryots. The circumstances of the year were peculiar in this respect and it may safely be asserted that in several cases the ryots resorted to usurers and yielded to their exorbitant terms in order to satisfy the Government demand though they had plenty of grain with them. This was a unique state of things and under the circumstances there was no alternative but to have recourse to coercive processes. Speaking individually Udayagiri contributed by far the largest percentage. The circumstances of this taluk were peculiar. It was affected by famine in the previous year. The collection of a sum of Rs. 16,210 appertaining to that year has been postponed to the year under report. Though the year was favourable, the lowness of prices and the scarcity of money effected this taluk more than any other. Care was taken to see that the processes were not unduly rigorous. The property of the ryots was proceeded with only in cases of real necessity. There is still a balance of Rs. 1,037 against the taluk appertaining both to fasli 1307 and fasli 1308 as shown in the margin and every facility is given to the ryot to pay up to the dues without undue coercion. There were only three cases of land sales in which the lands which were evidently extremely poor had to be bought in by Government. Next to Udayagiri-Kavali has a percentage of 2·23. The taluk was not as bad as Udayagiri in the previous year but the high percentage of sales is attributed to the unusually low prices obtaining food-grains in the kist months and the difficulty experienced in raising loans from Sowcars. It is noticeable that even in this taluk the percentage of lands bought in by Government was as high as 65·62. Next comes Nellore with a percentage of 1·18. The same reasons apply and if it is remembered that the taluk has a beriz of Rs. 8,00,444 or 29·11 per cent. of the total demand of the district, the results cannot be said to be bad in view of the peculiar circumstances of the year. It may be noted here that in Nellore the sales of real property were in excess of those of personal property. The lands proceeded against were really poor lands mostly situated in the coast villages lying at the tail end of the delta which the ryots did not care to retain in their possession. 42·02 per cent. of the lands sold had to be bought in by Government. The only other taluk which requires any explanation is Kandukur and the same remarks apply more or less :—

	RS.
Fasli 1307 ...	201
„ 1308 ...	836
Total ...	1,037

Taluks.	Fasli.	Number of pattas.	Number of demand notices.	Number of distraint notices.	Number of sale notices.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.			Percentage of column 6 to		Percentage of column 9 to 3.
						Personal.	Real.	Total.	Column 4.	Column 5.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gudur	1307	13,680	37,502	2,475	60	43	17	60	0·15	2·42	0·44
	1308	13,898	37,442	5,248	50	37	13	50	0·13	0·95	0·36
Rapur	1307	8,665	15,196	428	7	7	..	7	0·05	1·64	0·08
	1308	8,621	25,611	1,408	20	20	..	20	0·08	1·42	0·23
Nellore	1307	18,751	61,240	9,793	147	22	125	147	0·24	1·50	0·78
	1308	18,987	76,268	19,379	225	43	182	225	0·31	1·16	1·18
Atmakur	1307	15,528	46,868	976	26	25	1	26	0·06	2·66	0·17
	1308	15,610	50,625	2,067	78	52	26	78	0·15	3·77	0·50
Kavali	1307	9,764	24,321	1,283	53	47	6	53	0·22	4·13	0·54
	1308	9,799	30,286	2,640	219	159	60	219	0·72	8·30	2·23
Udayagiri	1307	6,396	3,372	231	6	5	1	6	0·18	6·85	0·09
	1308	6,449	20,661	8,941	287	284	3	287	1·39	3·21	4·45
Kandukur	1307	17,057	48,527	6,323	103	102	1	103	0·21	1·68	0·60
	1308	17,132	51,746	4,267	130	115	15	130	0·25	3·04	0·76
Kanigiri	1307	4,948	340	43	5	1	4	5	1·46	11·63	0·10
	1308	4,926	12,351	183	2	3	..	3	..	1·64	0·06
Ongole	1307	17,312	48,560	652	18	14	4	18	0·04	2·76	0·10
	1308	17,489	56,169	1,880	35	15	20	35	0·06	1·86	0·20
Total ..	1307	112,101	285,926	22,204	425	266	159	425	0·11	1·91	0·38
	1308	112,911	361,159	46,013	1,047	728	319	1,047	0·29	2·27	0·93

The following table shows the percentage of lands bought in by Government as compared with the previous year. Taking the gross results of the district, the percentage of lands bought in by Government fell as compared with the previous year but in individual taluk such as Gudur, Kavali, Atmakur and Ongole the percentages rose :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1307.	Extent sold.	Extent bought in by Government.	Percentage.	Fasli 1308.	Extent sold.	Extent bought in by Government.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Gudur	1307	124·54	87·66	70·40	1308	67·00	48·56	72·48
Rapur	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
Nellore	1307	760·51	440·55	57·90	1308	525·82	220·77	42·02
Atmakur	1307	6·89	..	..	1308	287·29	69·62	24·40
Kavali	1307	27·27	14·47	51·85	1308	256·00	168·00	65·62
Udayagiri	1307	11·7	11·7	100·00	1308	16·53	16·53	100·00
Kandukur	1307	64·21	1·81	3·12	1308	84·40	1·18	1·40
Kanigiri	1307	23·00	22·45	97·61	....	..	..	..
Ongole	1307	9·44	..	..	1308	239·76	41·61	17·50
	Total ..	1,026·93	578·01	56·28		1,476·80	566·27	38·32

As stated in paragraph 5 *supra*, the village of Puratipalli belonging to the Chundi zamindari was sold under Act II of 1864, besides some personal property of the zamindar. The following table gives particulars of the sale :—

Particulars.	Estimated value of the property attached.	Amount realized by sale.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Personal property	2,207 13 0	781 1 0
Real property	37,100 0 0	32,000 0 0

17. Receipts from process-fees and Charges for the Special-paid Agency.—Statement No. 8-B furnishes particulars under this head. Out of a total number of 364,198 processes, 332,708 or about 91·34 per cent. were served by the Village Agency and the remainder by the Special-paid Agency. The following is a comparative abstract of receipts and charges :—

Fasli.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
1307	2,118	1,072
1308	4,054	1,370

18. Lands sold under Standing Orders Nos. 110 and 30.—Details of lands bought in by Government and resold under Standing Order No. 110 and of lands sold under Standing Order No. 30 will be found in statement No. 9. The decrease being small, calls for no special remarks.

19. Ruined Tanks.—There were no fresh grants made under this head.

20. Interest.—The arrear at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 441–10–9. The demand during the year amounted to Rs. 1,906–2–10. Of the total demand of Rs. 2,347–13–7, a sum of Rs. 1,713–14–7 was collected within the fasli and Rupees 177–8–11 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 456–6–1 at the close of the fasli. The increase in demand was due to the large arrear outstanding at the close of the previous year against the Chundi zamindari and otherwise. Out of the balance of Rupees 456–6–1, a sum of Rs. 258–13–10 has since been collected.

21. Sub-division of Quit-rents.—There were no applications filed.

22. Inspection and Replacement of Boundary and Field Marks.—Statement No. 12 furnishes particulars under this head. The following table shows the progress made in this direction during the year under report in the taluks of Kavali, Udayagiri, Kandukur, Kanigiri and Ongole :—

Taluks.	Number of stones missing or out of order.	Number of stones replaced.	Number of stones repaired.	Total.
Kavali	24,608	744	61	805
Udayagiri	10,858	268	..	268
Kandukur	33,815	2,250	1,197	3,447
Kanigiri	8,374	35	25	60
Ongole	51,413	4,368	713	5,081

As already reported, the comparatively large progress in Kandukur and Ongole was due to the deputation of the Special Revenue Inspector having extended during a portion of the year under report. The progress in the other places was not material. The resurvey of the district has been sanctioned in G.O., No. , dated , communicated with B.P., No. 245 (Settlement), dated 12th August 1899.

23. Examination of Village and Taluk Manual Accounts.—These have been examined by the several officers during the jamabandi. A review of the defects, &c., noticed at the Collector's jamabandi is about to issue. The other Divisional Officers have not yet sent copies of theirs. These will again be reviewed here on receipt. On the whole it may be said that there is an improvement in the maintenance of the accounts though there is room for further improvement.

24. Applications for transfer of pattas in Registration offices.—Talukwar details under this head are furnished in the subjoined abstract. The disposal of applications has been prompt the balance at the close of the fasli being 53 against 84 outstanding at the end of the previous fasli :—

Taluks.	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 year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.
Gudur	9	54	63	53	10
Rapur	5	62	67	64	3
Nellore	..	93	93	81	12
Atmakur	11	68	79	71	8
Kávali	5	108	113	106	7
Udayagiri	3	20	23	22	1
Kandukur	27	178	205	201	4
Kanigiri	10	17	27	22	5
Ongole	14	213	227	224	3
Total ..	84	813	897	844	53

25. Vernacular correspondence in Assistant and Head Assistant Collectors' offices.—No Assistant Collector was in independent charge of a taluk. As usual the vernacular papers in the Head Assistant Collector's office are read over to the officers by the clerks concerned.

26. Cases dealt with under paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20.—Four hundred and forty-one cases were disposed of in all the taluks except Ongole as noted in the margin. Steps are being taken to bring more cases under disposal.

Gudur	14
Rapur	96
Nellore	221
Atmakur	24
Kavali	7
Udayagiri	13
Kandakur	21
Kanigiri	45
Ongole	...
Total ...	441

27. Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.—A sum of Rs. 30,296 was advanced during the year under both the Acts. The bulk of the loans sanctioned in consequence of the unfavourable character of the season in fasli 1307 were paid after the close of

fasli, the famine operations themselves having extended till October 1898. The following statement gives the total transactions under the different kinds of loans:—

Items.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount repayable during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
Land Improvement Loans Act.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ordinary Rules—				
(a) 6¼ per cent.	11,655 3 4	..	11,655 3 4	4,435 13 5
(b) 5 ,, ...	12,057 8 0	17,962 8 0	30,020 0 0	865 14 4
Special Well Rules—				
(a) 3 per cent.	9,350 13 3	..	9,350 13 3	368 10 4
(b) 4 ,, ...	3,050 14 9	..	3,050 14 9	86 7 10
Total ..	36,114 7 4	17,962 8 0	54,076 15 4	5,756 13 11
Agriculturists' Loans Act.				
For purposes other than relief of distress—5 per cent.	750 0 0	12,284 0 0	13,034 0 0	60 0 0
For relief of distress	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	..
Total ..	750 0 0	12,334 0 0	13,084 0 0	60 0 0

Items.	Amount repaid during the year.	Balance repayable at the end of the year.	Interest.		
			Due during the year.	Paid during the year.	Balance due at the end of the year.
	6	7	8	9	10
Land Improvement Loans Act.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ordinary Rules—					
(a) 6¼ per cent.	4,058 5 8	377 7 9	1,008 9 10	901 15 4	106 10 6
(b) 5 ,, ...	862 12 5	3 1 11	166 8 0	164 6 11	2 1 1
Special Well Rules—					
(a) 3 per cent.	328 3 2	40 7 2	287 15 8	249 13 11	38 1 9
(b) 4 ,, ...	73 11 1	12 12 9	105 5 0	85 3 2	20 1 10
Total ..	5,323 0 4	433 13 7	1,568 6 6	1,401 7 4	166 15 2
Agriculturists' Loans Act.					
For purposes other than relief of distress—5 per cent.	60 0 0	..	2 0 6	2 0 6	..
For relief of distress	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	60 0 0	..	2 0 6	2 0 6	..

The balance in column 7 is covered by processes. Thirty-three new wells were constructed during the year, the extent benefited being acres 292·81. Fifty-four old wells have been repaired and 131 wells are under construction.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CUDDAPAH.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1308, together with statements as per annexed list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall during the year was 25·47 inches against 23·66 inches in the previous year and 28·60 inches, average. Thus the total fall in the district during the year fell short of the average by 3·13 inches, though it was 1·81 inches more than the fall in the previous year. It was, however, untimely rain, the south-west monsoon practically not coming till the end of August and the north-east monsoon not till the beginning of November. The delay in the south-west monsoon affected indigo considerably and also cumbu in the sub-division and made ragi and beans late. Then the heavy rains of November fell on the almost ripe ragi and ruined much of that, while the beans in flowers were also damaged. Thus the distribution of the rain was most unfortunate, and it also fell very partially, one village getting a shower while the other adjoining got none. In addition to a late south-west monsoon, the sub-division also experienced a light north-east and consequently few tanks in that division received full supplies. The north-east was heavy in the eastern division, filling tanks and giving good crops there, but the year was, on the whole, an unsatisfactory one for an agriculturist. The state of the season in the different parts of the district has been dealt with at greater length in my administration report, Dis. No. 350-Rev., dated 18th July 1899, and reference may be made to it if necessary.

3. The total amount of remissions granted in the taluks noted below on account of wet waste was Rs. 58,605 against Rs. 35,150 in last year:—

Taluks.	Wet waste.	Shavi.	Tirwakammi and fasalkammi.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Badvel	4	..	221
2. Proddatur	1,095	193	732
3. Sidhout	48	159	48
4. Pullampet	93	61	215
5. Cuddapah	132	845	655
6. Jammalamadugu	1,182	906	684
7. Pulivendla	2,410	464	2,429
8. Ráyachóti	7,167	225	2,569
9. Kadiri	9,592	101	1,158
10. Vayalpad	16,207	275	6,106
11. Madanapalle	20,675	165	14,506
Total ..	58,605	3,394	29,323

Remissions for dry waste and for loss of crop on dry land were also granted in the taluks of Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu with the sanction of the Board of Revenue as detailed below:—

	Dry waste.	Loss of crop in dry land.
	RS.	RS.
Pulivendla	55	5,025
Jammalamadugu	625	6,690
Total ...	680	11,715

Besides these, remissions on account of shavi on wet lands (withered crops) and tirwakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment) were granted to the amount of Rs. 32,717 against Rs. 40,202 in the preceding year. Thus it will be seen that the total amount of remissions granted with reference to the state of season under the heads of waste, shavi and tirwakammi during the fasli under report is Rs. 1,03,717 against Rs. 92,914 in last year. The increase of Rs. 10,803 is due to the large amount of remissions granted in the sub-division taluks under the circumstances stated in paragraph 2 *supra*.

In the year under report the grant of remissions of all kinds shows an increase of Rs. 11,483; the amount relating to this year being Rs. 1,59,915 against Rs. 1,48,432 of last year.

4. Condition and Outturn of Crops.—Crops yielded well in the eastern section, also in Cuddapah and the Northern Division except the north-west corner of Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu. In the sub-division owing to late and untimely rains dry crops did fair to badly and wet crops were largely not sown or yielded very moderately. The abnormal rains of April and May saved a good deal of late wet crops in the sub-division.

5. Prices.—The following table compares the prices of food-grains and horsegram for faslis 1307 and 1308 :—

Prices per Madras garce.

Articles.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	270	197	— 73
Do. 2nd sort	238	174	— 64
Cholam	319	226	— 93
Cumbu	293	225	— 68
Ragi	260	195	— 65
Horsegram	371	243	— 128

The above statement shows that the prices of all the staple crops fell considerably during the year under report as compared with those in the previous year. Fasli 1307 followed a famine year and prices were therefore high owing to insufficient supplies in the market, but during the year the rains of September and November were good and good crops sent prices lower than they had been for years. One of the reasons for this was, I think, the unwillingness of people to part with money owing to anticipated troubles in November this year.

6. Permanently-settled Estates and Whole Inam Villages.—There are no permanently-settled estates in this district. The number of whole inam villages is 264 as in the preceding year. The quit-rent charged on them was Rs. 39,490-12-3 against Rs. 39,476-9-3. The increase of Rs. 14-3-0 occurs as explained below :—

In Proddatur taluk certain personal inams sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government were assigned to shrotriemdar of Gaddamayapalle village at two-thirds of the assessment under Board's Standing Order No. 128 and there is an increase of Rs. 18-5-8 which was added to the quit-rent payable on this village. Shrotriem Peddakamapalle village of Cuddapah taluk was granted for rendering Jangi-kattubadi service subject to the payment of a jodi. At the original settlement this village was split into 15 portions according to enjoyment and enfranchised. Fifteen title-deeds were issued and delivered to the holders. The splitting of a jodi village having been found to be irregular, the Government in its order, Mis. No. 2613, dated 6th July 1894, sanctioned the cancelment of the 15 title-deeds and the issue of one title-deed for the whole village—*vide* also B.P., No. 214 (Land Revenue), dated 25th May 1894. This was done accordingly and resulted in a reduction of Rs. 4-2-8 in the quit-rent of this village. Thus there is a net increase of Rs. 14-3-0 in the amount of quit-rent in whole inam villages.

7. Ryotwar Settlement.—(i) Statement No. 1 shows the taluks settled by the several officers, the stations where the jamabandi was conducted in each taluk, the time occupied for settlement and the number of pattas distributed. All officers conducted the jamabandi at not less than three stations in each taluk. The number of ryotwar villages in the district is 1,090 as in the previous year. The jamabandi was commenced on the 4th March 1899 and completed on 25th July 1899. The taluks which were settled before the close of May are (1) Badvel, (2) Pulivendla, (3) Kadiri, (4) Vayalpad and (5) Sidhout. Proddatur taluk was finally settled on the 1st June 1899. The settlement of Cuddapah taluk could not be finished before the close of the fasli; it is explained that the delay was due to the fact that there were no karnams for six of the villages and that new men had to be secured with great difficulty after some delay.

(ii) The average number of days during which the settlement of each taluk lasted was 31 against 30 in the preceding year.

(iii) The number of pattas held during the year was 193,247 against 191,787 of the previous year as detailed below :—

	Last year.	This year.
1. Fresh pattas	4,256	3,275
2. Old pattas modified	1,601	1,847
3. Do. not modified	185,930	188,125
Total ...	191,787	193,247

On the whole there is an increase of 1,460 pattas when compared with the previous year. The number of fresh pattas granted this year is 3,275 against 4,256 of last year.

(iv) From the statement showing the officers by whom each taluk was settled during the past five years ending with the fasli under report, it will be seen that there is no taluk, the settlement of which by the Collector is overdue.

8. Occupation and Changes thereon.—The annexed table shows the total extent and assessment of ryots' holdings as compared with the preceding year :—

Particulars.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli.	1,198,458	9,23,299	123,538	7,64,331	1,321,996	16,87,630
Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads	29,790	15,905	2,160	12,418	31,950	28,323
Remainder ..	1,168,668	9,07,394	121,378	7,51,913	1,290,046	16,59,307
Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads	23,567	13,408	2,093	12,252	25,660	25,660
Total holdings of fasli 1308 ..	1,192,235	9,20,802	123,471	7,64,165	1,315,706	16,84,967
Variations as compared with the previous year	— 6,223	— 2,497	— 67	— 166	— 6,290	— 2,663

The total occupied area exhibits a net decrease of 6,290 acres. The decrease occurs in the undermentioned taluks :—

2,211 in Cuddapah.
1,268 in Jammalamadugu.
1,829 in Pulivendla.
732 in Kadiri.
626 in Pullampet.
112 in Sidhout.
260 in Ráyachóti and it is attributed to relinquishments during the year of certain poor classes of lands which cannot continue yielding good crops every year. There is an increase of 748 acres in the remaining taluks as noted below :—

	ACS.
Madanapalle	469
Vayalpad	175
Badvel	77
Proddatur	27
Total ...	748

9. Actual Cultivation, Waste charged and remitted.—The subjoined statement shows the figures under actual cultivation, waste charged and remitted as compared with the previous year.

In the statement the actual cultivation and waste charged have been shown together and the details under each head are separately given below :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation and waste charged.						Waste remitted.			
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1307	1,187,196	9,17,465	116,407	7,29,181	1,303,603	16,46,646	11,262	5,834	7,131	35,150
1308	1,190,497	9,20,122	110,666	7,05,560	1,301,163	16,25,682	1,738	680	12,805	58,605
Increase ..	3,301	2,657	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,674	23,455
Decrease ..	..	..	5,741	23,621	2,440	20,964	9,524	5,154	..	..
Net ..	..	..	..	..	− 2,440	− 20,964	− 9,524	− 5,154	+ 5,674	+ 23,455

The actual cultivation both wet and dry shown here excludes the miscellaneous cultivation for which details are furnished in statement No. 5.

	ACS.
Dry cultivation—	
Fasli 1307	1,014,734
„ 1308	998,305
	− 16,429

	RS.
Waste charged—	
Fasli 1307	1,72,462
„ 1308	1,92,192
	+ 19,730

	ACS.
Wet cultivation—	
Fasli 1307	105,496
„ 1308	102,135
	− 3,361

	RS.
Waste charged—	
Fasli 1307	10,911
„ 1308	8,531
	− 2,380

The marginally-noted figures will show that there is decrease in the extent of cultivation both under dry and wet.

The decrease under dry cultivation relates to all taluks except Badvel and Pullampet in the eastern section and Proddatur in the northern section; the decrease under wet cultivation occurs in all taluks except Proddatur and the taluks of Badvel, Sidhout and Pullampet comprising the eastern section. The decrease is due to the late commencement of the monsoons and the untimely and uneven distribution of the rainfall during the year under report.

In cases in which the waste was due to deficient rainfall and consequent short supply to the irrigation sources, remissions were given and it was refused in cases in which there was want of promptitude on the part of the ryots concerned to begin cultivation in time after executing the customary labour (kudimaramat). Of the total amount of Rs. 58,605 remitted for wet waste, Rs. 327 were granted in the taluks of Madanapalle and Badvel under ten sources in the former and one source in the latter which were out of order. The Tahsildar of Madanapalle reports that three of the sources are under repairs during the year. In other cases steps have been taken to execute the necessary repairs. The remaining amount of Rs. 58,278 was granted on account of short supply.

10. Water-rate.—The amount of second-crop assessment and charge for water for dry lands is Rs. 64,003 against Rupees 66,701 of last year, thus showing a net decrease of Rs. 2,698 as noted in the margin, notwithstanding the large increase in the taluks of the eastern section. The decrease in the amount of water-rate charged is due to late commencement and deficient rainfall in the south-west monsoon.

	RS.
Tirwajasti—	
Fasli 1307	35,927
„ 1308	31,811
	− 4,116
Fasaljasti—	
Fasli 1307	30,774
„ 1308	32,192
	+ 1,418
Net decrease ..	− 2,698
In the taluks of eastern section—	
Tirwajasti and Fasaljasti—	
Fasli 1307	15,880
„ 1308	28,119
Increase ..	12,239

11. The annexed statement gives details of remissions (fixed and occasional) and beriz deductions during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	6,439	3,394	..	3,045
2. Submerged or inundated	16	3	..	13
3. Tirwakammi	33,120	29,323	..	3,797
4. Fasalkammi	642	..	..	642
5. Assessment payable to canal for irrigation by canal water ..	2,102	2,207	105	..
6. Lift remissions	21,822	22,344	522	..
7. Plantation of topes	5	4	..	1
8. Freehold remissions	4	4	..	..
9. Dasabandam remissions	3,749	3,735	..	14
10. Lands granted to Mission schools free of cost	4	6	2	..
11. Fees and salaries due to village servants	..	..	..	..
12. Contribution to a water-shed assigned to Local Boards ..	3	3	..	..
13. Increment remissions	..	..	..	..
14. Payment for religious institutions	27,765	27,846	81	..
15. Deduction of assessment of village service inams in favour of Village Service Fund	..	..	..	..
16. Assignment of land revenue as compensation for lands taken up for public purposes	49	46	..	3
17. Remission of assessment on dry lands	11,728	11,715	..	13
Total ..	1,07,448	1,00,630	710	7,528

Item 1.—This was granted in all the taluks of the district except Badvel as detailed in the margin owing to the total loss of crop on account of insufficiency of water-supply in the irrigation sources.

	RS.
1. Proddatur	193
2. Sidhout	159
3. Pullampet	61
4. Cuddapah	845
5. Jammalamadugu	906
6. Pulivendla	464
7. Ráyachóti	225
8. Kadiri	101
9. Vayalpad	275
10. Madanapalle	165
Total ...	3,394

Item No. 2.—This occurs only in one taluk, Sidhout.

Item No. 3.—This represents the difference between the wet and dry assessment of wet lands sown with dry crops on account of insufficient supply in the source of irrigation. This was granted in all the taluks of the district as noted below :—

	RS.
1. Badvel	221
2. Proddatur	732
3. Sidhout	48
4. Pullampet	215
5. Cuddapah	655
6. Jammalamadugu	684
7. Pulivendla	2,429
8. Ráyachóti	2,569
9. Kadiri	1,158
10. Vayalpad	6,106
11. Madanapalle	14,506
Total ...	29,323

Item 4.—This is *nil* during the year under report as no fasalkammi remission was granted in any taluk. Besides the remissions under the heads mentioned above which were granted with reference to the state of the season, there were as usual the "fixed remissions" or abatement of the demand recurring from year to year and deductions in favour of religious institutions, &c. The variations in regard to these items are explained below:—

Item 5.—Assessment payable to canal. This occurs in two taluks as in last year, viz.:—

	RS.
Proddatur	885
Cuddapah	1,322
Total ...	2,207

In Proddatur the amount represents the water-rate on wet lands irrigated exclusively by canal water and not through canal-fed tanks. In these cases so much of wet assessment as is equal to the canal water-rate is deducted from the beriz and credited to canal (Public Works Department). The amount so credited to canal is treated as remission under land revenue as per paragraph 6 of the Canal rules. In the Cuddapah taluk, the amount represents the value of water supplied through Government tanks.

Item 6—*Lift remissions.*—There is an increase of Rs. 522 in the amount of lift remissions granted this year when compared with the previous year. The increase is due to deficient supply in the irrigation sources even for the ayacut, in consequence of which, it was not possible to obtain easy flow from each source and the holders of well-lands had therefore to make more use of their wells.

Item 9—*Dasabandam remissions.*—The decrease under this head is small and is due to less extra cultivation over and above the prescribed ayacut than in the previous year; the share of the enhanced revenue due to the dasabandamdars was comparatively less.

Item 11—*Payments to religious institutions.*—The increase under this head is due to the disbursement this year of certain arrear balances not paid in the previous year.

Item 17.—Owing to the unfavourable state of the season, dry remissions were granted with the sanction of the Board of Revenue on lands which were left waste and which yielded less than a 6-anna crop in the taluks of Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla.

The other items call for no remarks.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The particulars of demand comprising this item are given in statement No. 5. It amounted to Rs. 3,77,903 against Rs. 3,85,831 of last year. The variations are explained in the comparative statement annexed below:—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on personal inams	89,272	90,100	828	..
2. Do. on service inams	1,95,971	1,94,327	..	1,644
3. Do. on dasabandam inams	7,295	5,281	..	2,014
4. Water-rate on minor inams	37,243	42,979	5,736	..
5. Assessment on lands cultivated, but included under miscellaneous	43,866	32,564	..	11,302
6. Cultivation of attached inams	1,473	1,092	..	381
7. Water-rate on inam and zamin lands	785	3,031	2,246	..
8. Redemption of land-tax	..	..	..	..
9. Revenue process-service fees	2	1	..	1
10. Prohibitory charges for water on lands irrigated without permission	6,089	2,244	..	3,845
11. Revenue from trees including sale-proceeds of trees	..	8	8	..
12. Five per cent. of canal realization	2,572	3,333	761	..
13. Other items	1,263	2,943	1,680	..
Total ..	3,85,831	3,77,903	11,259	19,187
Net increase or decrease ..	..		7,928	

Item 1.—There is an increase under this item and this is ascribed to the revision of quit-rent on Ardhadastu and Trijayi inams.

Items 2 *and* 3.—The decrease under these heads is reported to be due to the enfranchisement of Ardhadastu and Trijayi inams and the inclusion of the same under "personal inams" and to some inams having been relinquished, resumed and incorporated with circar ayacut.

Item 4.—The increase under this item is contributed largely by Badvel taluk in the eastern section where the season was more favourable than in other parts of the district.

Item 5.—This item comprises the revenue under the following head:—

(1) Cultivation for which no pattas have been granted.
(2) Concealed cultivation.
(3) Cultivation of poramboke lands.

There is a large decrease of Rs. 11,302 as compared with last year and it is due particularly to less poramboke cultivation than in the previous year, which is liable for penal charges. The extent of poramboke cultivation and the assessment levied thereon last year and this year are noted in the margin. The decrease is attributed to the fact that last year a large sum was charged in the Badvel taluk for cultivation of the bed of Anantarajapuram tank and to the free issue of pattas in unobjectionable cases of poramboke and assessed waste cultivated without darkhast. It may also be attributed to some extent to the unfavourable character of the season in consequence of which the ryots did not take opportunity to cultivate poramboke lands to the extent to which they did last year. With reference to paragraph 2 of B.P., No. 229 (Settlement), dated 27th July 1899, I have to state that in pursuance of the remarks contained in paragraph 11 of G.O., No. 409, Revenue, dated 28th June 1899, communicated therewith, in all cases in which the cultivation of poramboke lands is considered unobjectionable, the lands are being transferred to the head "assessed" and in all cases where it is believed objectionable heavy penal assessments are charged, accompanied by warning notices to quit the encroachments; all possible steps are taken to reduce the extent of poramboke cultivation. All my Divisional officers report that the same course is adopted by them. The revenue under the head "lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted" shows a decrease, while the extent of lands so cultivated shows an increase; this is due to the fact that the lands cultivated were of inferior quality; owing to the ryot's refusal to accept pattas or to pay the value of trees the extent of cultivation under this head could not be minimized.

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1307	5,057	20,252
,, 1308	3,899	9,530

Item 6.—The decrease under this item is chiefly due to the unfavourable state of the season.

Item 7.—The increase under this head occurs particularly in Pullampet taluk situated in the eastern section where the irrigation sources received good supplies.

Item 8.—This is *nil* during the year under report.

Item 9.—Calls for no remarks.

Item 10.—This occurs chiefly in the taluks of Jammalamadugu, Ráyachóti and Madanapalle and was levied on dry lands for which the water of Government sources was utilized to the detriment of the lands forming the wet ayacut under such sources. In Madanapalle taluk, in Tsadam village, the ryots interfered with the flow of water from a river to the lands in a village in Mysore territory by erecting a dam across the river and diverting all the water to their fields in the Government village. I directed the removal of the unauthorized dam and levied prohibitory charge upon the extent cultivated by means of this water.

Item 12.—There is an increase of Rs. 761 under 5 per cent. of canal realizations and is due to better collection of canal revenue in the year under report than in last year. The credit to this head depends upon the collections within the fasli, and the variations depend on the amount of collection.

Item 13.—The increase under this head appertains chiefly to the large amount realized by the sale of tank-bed lands in the marginally-noted taluks amounting to Rs. 1,525 against Rs. 21 in the previous year. The increase under other heads comprised in this item are small and call for no special remarks.

	RS.
Cuddapah	568
Proddatur	912
Ráyachóti	38
Kadiri	7
Total ...	1,525

13. Demand, Collection and Balance of Shrotriem Jodi.—The following table shows the demand, collection and balance of shrotriem jodi and revenue on jaghire villages as compared with fasli 1307 :—

—	Fasli 1307.					Fasli 1308.				
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Collection and remission.	Balance.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Collection and remission.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem jodi	1,762	39,476	41,238	39,623	1,615	* 1,616	39,491	41,107	36,883	4,224
Cesses in inam villages ..	454	6,096	6,550	5,885	665	665	6,179	6,844	5,799	1,045
Total ..	2,216	45,572	47,788	45,508	2,280	2,281	45,670	47,951	42,682	5,269

* The arrear balance as per revised demand, collection and balance has been adopted here.

The current demand under shrotriem jodi exhibits an increase of Rs. 15 in round figures and this has been explained in paragraph 6 *supra*.

There was a balance of Rs. 4,224 left uncollected at the end of the fasli under report. Out of this amount Rs. 2,282 has since been collected and the balance of Rs. 1,942 relates to fasli 1307 (Rs. 17) and fasli 1,308 (Rs. 1,925). The arrear balance of Rs. 17 relates to Cuddapah taluk. The bulk of the current balance relates to Proddatur 887, Jammalamadugu 835 and Cuddapah 187, and is covered by processes.

The current demand under "cesses in inam villages" shows a small increase of Rs. 83 as compared with the demand of last year. The balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 1,045, of which Rs. 460 has since been collected. The balance relates to fasli 1306 (Re. 1), fasli 1307 (Rs. 39) and fasli 1308 (Rs. 545). The arrear balance of faslis 1306 and 1307 relates to Cuddapah taluk. The bulk of the current balance relates to Jammalamadugu (307), Proddatur (119) and Cuddapah (112). The total demand of the current year under land revenue (ryotwar) and cesses is Rs. 22,33,538 *against* Rs. 22,57,545 of fasli 1307. The decrease is due to the large amount of wet remissions granted in the sub-division taluks of the district and also to the grant of dry remissions in parts of Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks during the fasli under report owing to the unfavourable character of the season.

The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 5,16,130, of which Rs. 4,04,786 collected and Rs. 4,161 written off within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,07,183. Out of the current demand, Rs. 19,97,181 were collected within the fasli and the year closed with a current balance of Rs. 2,36,357. The total balance under both arrears and current at the end of the fasli 1308 was Rs. 3,43,540.

Of this a sum of Rs. 32,043 under arrears and Rs. 1,33,581 under current making, a total of Rs. 1,65,624 has been since collected up to 31st October 1899, and a sum of Rs. 2,792 has been recommended to be written off. The balance now outstanding therefore comes to Rs. 1,75,124. This relates to all taluks.

14. Distribution of Collections between Land Revenue and Cesses.—The rules governing the distribution of land revenue and cesses as modified in B.P., No. 71 (Land Revenue), dated 17th March 1898, was in force during the fasli. The new rules referred to in B.P., No. 105, dated 22nd April 1899, will be brought into force in the current fasli. A reference has been made on the subject to the Board in this office Ref. on Cur. No. 3079-Rev., dated 29th September 1899.

15. Process under Act II of 1864.—The number of processes of each kind issued in fasli 1308 as compared with the previous year is shown below :—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
1. Demand notices	163,955	217,785
2. Attachment notices	8,677	18,112
3. Sale notices	5,951	8,487

There is an increase in the year under all the heads. This is due to the fact that large arrears of faslis 1306 and 1307 were realized during the year under report.

16. Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 32, 36 and 110.—No lands were sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 32 and 36. Under Standing Order No. 110 an extent of 29·79 acres assessed at Rs. 13–10–0 was sold during the year and a sum of Rs. 56–6–6 was realized. To this, an extent of 1·33 sold in fasli 1307 with a proviso that the lands should be brought to patta in the following fasli is added. This extent was sold then for Rs. 5–8–0 and Rs. 5 were realized within fasli 1307 and shown in No. 5 return of that fasli. The extent with the remaining sum of As. 8 is included in the current year's return to effect an agreement between this and return No. 5 showing the miscellaneous revenue.

17. Costs awarded to Government in Civil Suits.—A sum of Rs. 8–3–0 was awarded to Government during the year and the amount has been collected. There was a balance of Rs. 15–8–0 at the beginning of the fasli and this has not yet been recovered. This was awarded in Original Suit No. 539 of 1896 on the file of the District Munsif of Madanapalle. The Court has amended its orders and reduced the amount of costs to Rs. 5. The defaulter is said to reside in a village of Pulivendla taluk and the District Munsiff has been addressed to transfer the records to the Court at Cuddapah for execution of the decree in Pulivendla taluk which is within the jurisdiction of the Cuddapah Court.

18. Interest.—There was an arrear of interest amounting to Rs. 3,186 outstanding at the beginning of the fasli. During the year under report Rs. 9,856 was charged, making a total of Rs. 13,042. Of this sum Rs. 2,842 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 176 subsequently. The balance of Rs. 10,024 is under processes. Out of this a sum of Rs. 580 is likely to be treated as irrecoverable. The bulk * of the balance relates to the taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla and accrued on the arrears of land revenue relating to faslis 1306 and 1307. These will be collected or otherwise disposed of along with the principal amounts outstanding.

	RS.
* Proddatur	4,334
Jammalamadugu	3,752
Pulivendla	635

19. Sub-division of quit-rent.—No cases were reported during the year for the Sub-division of joint liability of either whole inam villages or minor inams.

20. Inspection of Boundary or Field Marks.—Statement No. 17 submitted herewith shows the progress made in this direction. The progress is very little as the work connected with copying of amin sketch books and of plotting the fields on sectional papers was not completed. I have recently once more drawn the attention of the officers concerned to this branch of work and hope to expect some fair progress in the current year.

21. Vernacular correspondence in Head Assistant Collector's Office.—There was no European Assistant or Head Assistant Collector in this district during the year.

22. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—The examination of village and taluk accounts is conducted mainly on the lines indicated in B.P., No. 131 (Revenue Settlement), dated 10th March 1894. A personal examination of the accounts in the taluk settled by me for fasli 1308 showed that the accounts have been kept fairly well.

23. Testing of Agricultural Stock.—The preparation and submission of the Statistical Return A_4 showing agricultural stock has been postponed this year under the orders of Board of Revenue—*vide* B.P., No. 106 (Settlement), dated 14th April 1899, and is due next year, hence the testing of agricultural stock was not done during the current year.

24. The statement of abandoned tanks made over for private repairs is submitted herewith. Two bagarayacut kuntas were granted on a special rate of Rs. 2 per acre under B.P., No. 5056 (Revenue Settlement), dated 20th August 1898, during the year in Vayalpad taluk.

25. Applications for transfer of pattas.—The number of applications for transfer of pattas received through the Registration officers and pending at the beginning of the fasli ought to be 97 instead of 91 as reported last year and 798 applications were received during the year making a total of 895. Of these, 792 have been disposed of within the fasli and 23 subsequently, leaving a balance of 80 against 91 in last year.

The number of applications presented to Revenue officers direct and pending disposal at the beginning of the fasli under report ought to be 205 instead of 206 as reported last year. One thousand three hundred and eighty-five applications were received during the fasli under report making a total of 1,590. Of these 1,481 have been disposed of within the fasli and 23 cases subsequently, leaving 86 cases undisposed against 206 of the previous year. Details of pendency and of variations in the number of applications received during the year under report as compared with the figures of the previous year have been explained in the remarks column of the returns sent to the Board of Revenue in the Land Revenue Department.

During the year under report 101 cases out of 102 entertained under Board's Standing Order No. 20, paragraph 6, and 636 cases out of 664 under paragraphs 5 and 7 of the Board's Standing Order No. 20, have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 29 cases under both the heads undisposed.

Cuddapah,
8th October 1899.

(Signed) H. O. D. HARDING,
Acting Collector.

Exd. Md. Pahilwan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

ANANTAPUR.

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the land revenue settlement of the district for fasli 1308 (1898–99) together with statements Nos. 3 and 4 and statements showing the alterations to be made in the jamabandi statement No. 5 and Land-cess B. The other statements have already been submitted.

2. Season and rainfall.—As already stated in my report, Disposal No. 1556, dated 21st June 1899, the season was not generally favourable for agricultural operations owing to scanty and unseasonable rainfall during the year. The total rainfall registered for the district during the year amounted to 18·64 inches against 25·67 inches in the preceding year and against the average of 23·32 inches for the twenty-five years ending 1894–95. There were some hot weather showers in April and May and the south-west monsoon did not well set in till September which was copious, being 7·51 inches against 4·45 inches, the average of 25 years for that month; the prospects were therefore hopeful at the end of September but owing to the scanty rainfall in the north-east monsoon, the season became unfavourable and the crops both early and late suffered to the extent noted in paragraph 3 below. There were slight freshes in the Pennar and the Chitravati rivers. None of the big tanks received full supply.

3. Outturn of crops.—Owing to scanty rainfall, the condition of crops both dry and wet was not good. The outturn of wet crops ranged generally from 8 to 12 except under tanks which received scanty supply.

In these cases the yield was poor. The condition of dry crops, both early and late, was bad and their outturn ranged from 4 to 8 annas and dry remissions in parts of Gooty and Tadpatri were also granted to an extent of Rs. 22,000.

4. Prices.—Statement No. 2 already submitted shows the average prices of food-grains per garce. In July and August the prices were ruling high for want of rains, but the September rains brought down these prices and removed all anxiety. These easy prices continued till the end of the year and it was chiefly due to the prevalence of plague which dislocated the trade.

5. Permanently-settled estates.—There are no permanently-settled estates in the district.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these villages is 122 against 123 in the year before, since Kondakinde agraharam, a whole inam village in the Anantapur taluk was bought in by Government for arrears of revenue for want of good bidders. The quit-rent payable in the 122 villages was Rs. 13,118.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—There is an increase in the number of Government villages as compared with that of fasli 1307 since Kondakinde agraharam, a whole inam village, became a Government village for reasons given above. The information as to the number of pattas distributed during the fasli is not available as the statement of rent-roll was ordered to be prepared once in five years.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The extent of ryot's holdings during the year under report was 1,140,192 acres assessed at Rs. 9,35,675 against 1,209,972 acres assessed at Rs. 9,54,634 in the previous year. The details of changes are given in enclosure A to No. 3 statement. The decrease under holdings was due to much relinquishment during the year due to the unfavourable character of the season. The extent relinquished measured 110,143 acres assessed at Rs. 28,057 against 62,464 acres assessed at Rs. 14,971 in the previous year. The decrease due to relinquishments was however counterbalanced to some extent by the comparatively large extent of land taken up in this year as shown in the margin. The increase under dharkhast is due to hopeful rain in the beginning though it caused disappointment in the end.

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	ACS.	ACS.
Lands taken up ..	14,890	45,769

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION—WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total area cropped during the year exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation amounted to 885,988 acres against 940,653 acres. The decrease in cultivation was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The extent of waste charged and remitted was 238,180 and 16,025 acres, respectively, against 266,390 and 2,929 acres in the previous year. The increase under waste remitted and the decrease under waste charged were due to scanty rains and short supplies in the irrigation sources.

10. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The water-rate charged on dry and wet lands amounted to Rs. 23,550 and Rs. 37,242, respectively, against Rs. 39,509 and Rs. 60,988 in the preceding year. The decrease under both the items was due to scanty supplies received in the irrigation sources.

11. OTHER REMISSIONS.—These fall under the three following heads :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Occasional remission ..	9,782	29,625	19,843	..
2. Fixed remission	16,185	9,093	..	7,042
3. Beriz deduction	9,538	7,160	..	2,378

The large increase under occasional remissions was due to the grant of dry remissions in parts of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks for *shavi* and short produce which amounted to Rs. 21,000. The decrease under fixed remission was mainly due to the fall in the amount of increment remissions allowed by the Settlement Department on account of the expiration of another year since the introduction of the new rates of assessment. These remissions ceased to exist during the year under report in Gooty and Tadpatri, where the new rates were introduced so long ago as in fasli 1801. The decrease under the 3rd item was due to comparatively small deduction on account of previous year's allowances which amounted to only Rs. 34 against Rs. 1,561 in the previous year.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue from the several sources under this item aggregated to Rs. 1,80,231 against Rs. 1,88,456 in the previous year showing a net decrease of Rs. 8,225.

The following table shows the items in which large variations are noted :—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent jodi and isapha on minor, personal and village service inams.	1,14,713	1,15,182	+ 469
2. Water-rate on minor inams or (bezarvari)	23,002	13,906	— 9,096
3. Cultivation without dharkast	40,256	39,292	— 964
4. Cultivation of poramboke land	6,287	7,499	+ 1,212
5. Charge for water on lands in inam villages	16	290	+ 174
6. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission ..	762	448	— 314
7. Other items	1,193	1,619	+ 426

The net increase under item 1 was due to the charge of isapha for excess areas in village artizan inams during the year.

The decrease under item 2 (water-rate) was on account of insufficient water-supply.

The decrease under miscellaneous cultivation (item 3) was due to deficient rainfall. Though there is an increase of Rs. 1,212 under item 4 (poramboke cultivation) there is a decrease under the extent cultivated, which measured only 5,119 acres against 7,116 acres in the previous year. This decrease in extent was due to the assignment on patta of lands the cultivation of which was unobjectionable and the increase in revenue during the year was due to the imposition of heavier penal rates of assessment in objectionable cases.

The increase of Rs. 174 under item 5 was on account of careful enquiries instituted at the jamabandi as regards the lands in shrotriem villages for which water-rate was to be charged. The decrease under item 6 was not as much as it was expected as the ryots have not yet given up the practice of taking Government water without permission in spite of penal rates charged year after year.

13. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER.—No lands were sold under Board's Standing Order Nos. 34 and 110. Under Board's Standing Order No. 30 an extent of 2·16 acres assessed at As. 5 was sold for Rs. 1–3–0 in the Madakasira taluk. The decrease under this item of revenue as compared with that of the last year was mainly due to want of demand for lands on account of the unfavourable character of the season.

14. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—Out of the total demand of Rs. 64–2–0 a sum of Rs. 11 was collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 53–2–0. Steps have been taken to realise the balance.

15. LANDS NEWLY ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The submission of this return is discontinued as directed in B.P., No. 192, dated 12th August 1899.

16. RUINED TANKS.—A tank at Theleki, Gooty taluk, with an ayakat of 15·57 acres, was made over for private enterprise in the year under report to one Thimmareddy, pleader at Gooty, on condition of paying at As. 12 per acre both on the ayakat and the bed of the tank, measuring in all 52·90 acres as ordered in B.P., No. 2237, dated 4th May 1899.

17. CATTLE CENSUS.—This statement has been ordered to be prepared once in five years and so no information is now available on the subject.

18. Boundary Marks.—The number of missing stones and of those requiring repairs was 2,819 and 1,295, respectively, against 1,834 and 869 in the previous year. Of these 252 stones were replaced and 60 were repaired during the year. Steps are being taken to show better results in the current year.

19. Condition of Survey Instruments.—The condition of the survey instruments has since been examined in the general survey schools opened in the current month and will be reported in the special reports about them.

20. Examination of village and taluk accounts.—The village and taluk accounts were carefully examined during the year under report at the time of jamabandi by the several Jamabandi officers and the minor mistakes and defects noticed were reviewed and orders were communicated to the Tahsildars. Of the eight taluks in the district the jamabandi of three, Anantapur, Penukonda and Madakasíra, were conducted by me and the taluk and village accounts of these taluks were thoroughly checked and the mistakes and defects noticed were rectified then and there.

21. Application for the transfer of Revenue Registry received through the Registration Department.—The number of applications received in the year was 674 against 666 in the previous year. The increase is small and requires no special remarks. Of the 674 applications 40 remained undisposed of at the end of the year, 9 of these were since disposed of and the remaining applications are pending for want of sub-division.

22. Application for the transfer of Revenue Registry received direct by the Revenue Department.—The total number of applications received under this head was 895; of these 866 were disposed of before the close of the fasli, leaving a balance of 29. Two of these were also since disposed of and the delay in disposing of the others is due to want of sub-divisions. The total number of cases received under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 was 204 against 298 in the previous year. Of these 194 cases were disposed of during the year and the remaining 10 were pending as the time given in the Gazette notices was not over.

23. Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant Collector's Office.—Mr. H. L. Braidwood is the only European Head Assistant Collector in the district. He reports that vernacular papers were got through without the assistance of English abstracts as he can read all ordinarily legible papers himself and pass orders. The more difficult ones were read over to him.

24. Coercive process.—The total number of processes issued during the year under report was 217,958 against 294,110 in the previous year. The statement given in the margin shows the number of attachment and sale notices issued in the year, and compares with those of the previous year. The decrease in the number of attachment notices was due to the comparatively less arrears of previous years that had to be collected during the year under report than in the previous year during which the postponed kists of fasli 1306 (a famine year) had to be collected along with the current kists. The increase in the number of sale notices notwithstanding the comparative decrease under attachment notices was due to the fact that fasli 1308 was more unfavourable than 1307 on account of which the Government revenue was not readily paid even after attachment of property and before the sale notices were issued. For the same reason the number of defaulters whose real property was sold during the year under report was much larger, being 1,094 against 111 in the previous year. The increase was large in Gooty and Tadpatri where the season in parts was more unfavourable than in the other taluks.

Item.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
Attachment notices	25,267	22,028	− 3,239
Sale notices	10,534	16,592	+ 5,952

25. Process-fees.—No special establishment for execution of processes was entertained in the year and no fees were in consequence levied.

26. Land Revenue Demand Current.—The total current demand under ryotwar and miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 10,72,475 against Rs. 11,97,116 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the unfavourable character of the season which necessitated even the grant of dry remissions in parts of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. The remission for wet lands was also large as none of the big tanks received sufficient supply. The particulars of collection and balance will be furnished in statement No. 7 to be submitted to the Land Revenue Department.

27. Loans—Land Improvement and Agriculturist Loans Acts.—The loans granted during the year under the Land Improvement and Agriculturist Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 11,247 and Rs. 415, respectively. The following statement gives the total transactions under the different kinds of loans:—

Items.	Total amount of advance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Advances made during the fasli.	Total.	Amount payable during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act.				
(a) Ordinary rules—				
(1) Interest at 6¼ per cent. ..	1,89,148 5 8	2,032 8 0	1,91,180 13 8	33,197 8 5
(2) Do. at 5 ,, ..	..	1,870 0 0	1,870 0 0	..
(b) Special Well rules	1,10,424 2 3	7,345 8 0	1,17,769 10 3	12,239 7 5
(c) Agriculturist Loans Act ..	1,55,020 0 0	415 0 0	1,55,435 0 0	91,483 2 6

Items.	Amount repaid during the year.	Balance payable at the end of the year.	Interest.		Balance.
			Payable during the year.	Paid during the year.	
	6	7	8	9	10
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act.					
(a) Ordinary rules—					
(1) Interest at 6¼ per cent. ..	25,695 5 5	7,502 3 0	14,906 1 1	11,947 12 7	2,958 4 6
(2) Do. at 5 ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Special Well rules	11,862 7 10	376 15 7	3,008 2 5	2,909 11 9	98 6 8
(c) Agriculturist Loans Act ..	75,505 7 6	15,977 11 0	10,560 6 4	9,703 11 11	856 10 5

Steps are being taken to collect the balance outstanding. The number of wells sunk and repaired with the aid of State loans during the year was 154 and 408, respectively. The extent benefited under these wells was 637·86, and 1,521·10 acres, respectively.

28. Survey Advances.—No advances were made during the year. Out of Rs. 40 advanced during the previous years Rs. 19–4–0 were since collected and orders have been issued for the early collection of the remainder.

29. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The several Revenue officers had much of their time taken up by plague work especially in the Gooty and Hindúpur taluks and did their duty satisfactorily in all departments, one Tahsildar losing his life in a plague riot. The Acting Sheristadar V. E. Sudarsana Mudaliar continued to work honestly and energetically.

ANANTAPUR,
25th December 1899.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
BELLARY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the annual settlement of the Bellary district for fasli 1308 (1898–99). The prescribed statements with the exception of Nos. 7 and 8 were despatched on the 30th September 1899.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total average rainfall for the district was 23·02 inches against 29·69 inches in 1897–98 and 22·74 inches, the average for 25 years. The heaviest fall was as usual in September; it was nearly double the average for 25 years (4·65 inches), though only a little above half that of the previous year (14·47 inches). During the year under report, Harpanahalli had the maximum fall of 31·77 inches and Rayadrug, the minimum of 14·93 inches. The rainfall registered in the Bellary town during 1898–99 was 17·84 inches against 22·67 inches in the previous year and 18·84 inches, the average for 25 years. The season was fairly favourable on the whole, though white cholam suffered from blight in the Alur and Bellary taluks and all crops yielded very poorly in four villages of the Hospet taluk, which had been affected in the previous two years also by partial failure of crop. In the first two taluks, owing to difficulties in collecting the land revenue for fasli 1308, Rs. 14,955–9–10 have been recommended for suspension and in the lastmentioned tract Rs. 1,309–4–6 were remitted under the orders of Government conveyed in B.P., Mis. No. 3997, dated 12th August 1899.

The following statement shows the figures of rainfall for 1898–99 as compared with those for 1897–98, month by month, during the two monsoons:—

	1897–98.	1898–99.
South-west monsoon.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	0·98	1·85
May	1·88	2·08
June	4·97	1·77
July	1·51	2·73
August	3·06	1·78
September	14·47	8·31
Total ...	26·87	18·52
North-east monsoon.		
October	2·64	2·30
November	0·11	2·01
December	...	0·09
January	...	...
February	0·01	...
March	0·06	0·10
Total ...	2·82	4·50
Grand Total ...	29·69	23·02

The subjoined statement compares the rainfall at each of the rain-recording stations for 1898–99 with that of 1897–98 :—

Years.	Monsoons.	Adóni.	Yemmiganur.	Alur.	Bellary.	Siruguppa.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kampli.	Hadaglai.	Harpanahalli.	Kudligi.
1897–98 ..	South-west	25·24	21·41	25·67	18·55	20·65	27·37	39·07	31·89	21·79	23·54	40·44
	North-east	2·12	3·84	2·52	4·12	4·18	1·76	1·75	2·77	2·36	1·06	4·59
	Total ..	27·36	25·25	28·19	22·67	24·83	29·13	40·82	34·66	24·15	24·60	45·03
1898–99 ..	South-west	17·36	16·46	19·89	12·34	20·57	10·98	18·95	18·43	21·46	24·69	22·56
	North-east	2·23	1·65	2·16	5·50	3·10	3·95	4·66	5·30	8·31	7·08	5·63
	Total ..	19·59	18·11	22·05	17·84	23·67	14·93	23·61	23·73	29·77	31·77	28·19

From this it will be seen that the total rainfall during the year under report was less than that of the previous year (1897–98) at all the stations except Hadagalli and Harpanahalli. Tanks received supplies as under :—

	Year under report.	Previous year.
Full supply	68	149
Partial supply	138	68
No supply	18	3
Total ...	224	220

Nearly half the tanks in the district failed to receive an adequate supply in the year under report.

3. Condition and outturn of crops.—The following table compares the cultivated area and the outturn of all the crops in the fasli under report with those of the previous fasli :—

Faslis.	Total cultivated area (first and second crops).	Area harvested.					
		17 to 20.	13 to 16.	9 to 12.	5 to 8.	1 to 4.	0
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1307	2,123,932	7,758	265,769	708,048	945,815	191,682	4,860
1308	2,145,899	270	126,402	791,820	702,510	411,473	113,424
Difference ..	+ 21,967	− 7,488	− 139,367	+ 83,772	− 243,305	+ 219,791	+ 108,564

The increase in the cultivated area was 21,967 acres, but there was a remarkable decrease in the outturn of crops under the first two and fourth notations. The outturn on the whole may be considered to be normal throughout the district except in some portions of the Alur, Hospet and Bellary taluks, where as stated above it was necessary to recommend the postponement of collections and remission of revenue.

4. Prices.—The following statement exhibits the average prices per garce of the principal food-grains and horse-gram for fasli 1308 as compared with those of the previous fasli :—

Grains.	Price per garce. Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
Paddy, first sort	264	185
Do. second sort	231	176
Rice, second sort	554	429
Cholam	276	181
Ragi	233	147
Horsegram	354	210

There was a considerable fall in the prices of all the food-grains as compared with the previous fasli and this was due chiefly to the recovery of the district from famine and to some extent to the plague scare which hindered export.

5. Permanently-settled estates.—There are none in the district.

6. Whole inam villages.—The number of whole inam villages remained the same as in last year. The total revenue under this head remained unaltered.

7. Ryotwar settlement.—There was no change in the number of ryotwar villages, the total number being 873. Statement No. I gives the names of the settling officers and the duration of settlement of each of the taluks. The shortest period was 11 days in the case of Hadagalli and the longest 67 days in that of Bellary. The long duration in the latter taluk was due to the transfer of the officer who had begin the settlement. The jamabandi of all the taluks except Hospet was completed before the close of the fasli and that of Hospet was not completed till 8th September 1899, as the Government Order sanctioning the dry remissions in the four villages above referred to was received only in the middle of August. The number of pattas under ryotwar tenure was 109,928 against 108,573 in the previous fasli. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued was 1,494 against 3,048 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of 1,554 which was due to the fact that none was issued in the taluks of Bellary, Hospet and Kudligi during fasli 1308.

8. Occupation and changes.—The subjoined statement shows the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of fasli 1308 as compared with those of fasli 1307 :—

Faslis.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1307	1,618,540	11,86,117	38,642	2,24,668	1,657,182	14,10,785
1308	1,633,276	12,02,522	38,696	2,24,991	1,671,972	14,27,513
Difference ..	+ 14,736	+ 16,405	+ 54	+ 323	+ 14,790	+ 16,728

There was an increase of 0·89 per cent. in the area of holdings over that of the last fasli. The increase is slight and calls for no explanation.

The following statement compares the figures of faslis 1307 and 1308 under the items "lands relinquished" and "lands bought in by Government" :—

Faslis.	Lands relinquished.		Lands bought in by Goverament.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1307	4,393	1,836	40	29
1308	10,191	4,369	2,537	1,607
Difference ..	+ 5,798	+ 2,533	+ 2,497	+ 1,578

The large increase under the 1st head "lands relinquished" seems to have been due to the want of timely rains at the beginning of the cultivation season, viz., in the months of May and June, when most of the red-soil lands are prepared for the Mungari (early) sowings. The poorer ryots anticipated failure of crops, if sown, and began to relinquish their lands, in order to avoid the payment of assessment.

The increase under the 2nd head, viz., "lands bought in by Government" was due to the difficulty experienced in collecting, in fasli 1307, the current revenue and the suspended revenue of fasli 1306, a period of famine at one and the same time; every effort was made to realize the Government dues without selling the lands, but in many cases it was found necessary to adopt this extreme course in the early part of the fasli under report and in several instances no purchasers came forward.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION—WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The statement given below compares the figures of actual cultivation during faslis 1307 and 1308 :—

Faslis.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1307	1,504,048	36,096	1,540,144
1308	1,515,925	31,921	1,547,846
Difference ..	+ 11,877	— 4,175	+ 7,702

The cultivated area under dry increased by 0·78 per cent., which calls for no special remark. The decrease of 4,175 acres under wet was due to the somewhat inadequate supply of water received by the irrigation sources.

The particulars of waste charged and remitted for the two faslis are given in the subjoined table :—

Faslis.	Waste charged.			Waste remitted.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1307	114,492	2,425	116,917	..	121	121
1308	116,982	4,508	121,490	369	2,267	2,636
Difference ..	+ 2,490	+ 2,083	+ 4,573	+ 369	+ 2,146	+ 2,515

The increase in the extent of waste charged under dry and wet was slight and calls for no remark. The extent of 369 acres of dry waste remitted appertains to four villages of the Hospet taluk for which dry remissions were sanctioned, as stated in paragraph 2 *supra*. The increase of 2,146 acres under "wet waste remitted" was due to the inadequate supply of water in tanks.

10. TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following table gives the comparative figures as water-rate charged in faslis 1307 and 1308 :—

Faslis.	Tirwajasti.	Fasaljasti.
	RS.	RS.
1307	8,952	42,797
1308	7,793	43,207
Difference ...	— 1,159	+ 410

The decrease under tirwajasti may also be ascribed partly to the inadequate supply of water and partly to the strict enforcement of the rule laid down in paragraph 9 of Board's Standing Order, No. 4. The increase under the head of fasaljasti was small.

11. REMISSIONS OTHER THAN WASTE.—The subjoined statement shows the figures of fasli 1308 as compared with those of fasli 1307 :—

Faslis.	Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deductions.
1307	1,451	12,179	11,252
1308	3,863	7,297	11,219
Difference ..	+ 2,412	— 4,882	— 33

The increase under occasional remissions was due to the character of the season which was less favourable than that of fasli 1307. Tirwakammi remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,556 were granted in the Kudligi taluk against Rs. 1,043, in the previous fasli. Rs. 1,180 were remitted in the Hospet taluk on account of loss of produce. Tirwakammi remissions were granted in all the taluks except Hadagalli and the amounts remitted in Adóni, Alur and Hospet were Rs. 196, Rs. 495 and Rs. 311, respectively. The decrease under "fixed remissions" was due to the proportionate fall in the increment remissions on account of the advance of another year since the introduction of the settlement rates.

The decrease under the third item is slight and calls for no explanation.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total demand under this item was Rupees 2,79,118 against Rs. 2,85,799 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,681.

The following table shows the items in which the variations are noticeable :—

Heading.	1307.	1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Jodi or quit-rent on service inams	1,68,365	1,66,513	— 1,852
(2) Water-rate on minor inams	8,510	7,421	— 1,089
(3) Lands cultivated but not included in jamabandi	8,648	400	— 8,248
(4) Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas were granted.	35,175	38,625	+ 3,450
(5) Prohibitory assessment on occupation of village-sites, &c. ..	6,595	6,931	+ 336
(6) Penal water-rate on lands irrigated without permission	..	785	+ 785
Total ..	227,293	2,20,675	— 6,618

Item 1.—The decrease was due to the transfer of 3,441 acres of inam assessed at Rs. 1,670 to Government during the year under report.

Item 2.—In the alteration memorandum for No. 5 of fasli 1307 submitted with this office D. Dis. No. 1592, dated 28th November 1898, the water-rate on minor inams was reported to be Rs. 8,555, but the figure now adopted is Rs. 8,510. The difference of Rs. 45 is the water-rate on shrotriem lands in shrotriem Tippanamaridi village of Kudligi taluk which was not correctly reported in time by the Tahsildar. The decrease under this item was due to the insufficiency of water in the irrigation sources.

Items 3 *and* 4.—The net decrease under these two heads was Rs. 4,798. This decrease was partly due to more lands having been granted on ryotwar pattas and partly to want of timely rains in June to enable the ryots to cultivate sivoijama lands.

Item 5.—The increase in the penal assessment was due to the enhanced rates charged and to the cultivation of highly assessed lands. Acres 2,566 assessed at Rs. 1,850 were cultivated against 2,595 acres assessed at Rs. 1,705 in the previous fasli. The Divisional Officers report that every effort is being made to reduce the poramboke cultivation. I hope to find a decrease in the encroachment on and cultivation of poramboke lands before the close of the current fasli.

Item 6.—The increase under this head was due to the observance of the rules regarding the utilization of Government water by ryots not entitled to it and to the imposition of penal water-rate in cases where water was taken surreptitiously.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—Remarks under this head will be submitted separately.

14. PROCESSES.—The annexed statement gives the particulars of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue, the number of defaulters proceeded against, the value and extent of property sold, and the amount realized therefrom.

Faslis.	Notices of demand.	Notices of attachment or distraint.	Notices of sale.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Value of property sold.	
					Estimated value.	Value realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					RS.	RS.
1307	259,757	7,012	4,671	265	7,503	4,591
1308	163,610	11,626	5,151	1,088	34,082	13,898
Difference ..	− 96,147	+ 4,614	+ 480	+ 823	+ 26,579	+ 9,307

Faslis.	Bought in by Government for nominal price.		Purchased by private individuals.		Total lands purchased by Government and private individuals.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1307	477	288	963	744	1,440	1,032
1308	2,921	2,230	3,695	3,400	6,616	5,630
Difference ..	+ 2,444	+ 1,942	+ 2,732	+ 2,656	+ 5,176	+ 4,598

The decrease in the number of demand notices during the fasli under report seems to have been due to the fact that the village heads who were newly invested by Government with the power of issuing these notices failed to exercise it to the extent that they ought.

The increase in columns 3 to 11 seems to have been due to the difficulty experienced (1) early in the fasli in realizing the arrears of revenue as already stated in paragraph 8 *supra*, (2) later in the fasli in realizing the current revenue in certain taluks where the white cholum crop had failed to a considerable extent.

15. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL PAID AGENCY WAS EMPLOYED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—All processes issued by the Tahsildars were served by the village agency and no special establishment was employed for the purpose.

16. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—No lands were sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 34. Under Board's Standing Order No. 110 an extent of 45·20 acres assessed at Rs. 57–2–0 was sold for Rs. 102–6–0 against 63·95 acres assessed at Rs. 969 for Rs. 180–12–0 in the previous fasli.

17. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—No suits were filed against Government.

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Original Suit No. 431 of 1895 on the file of the District Munsif of Narayendevarakeri	5	6	5
(2) Appeal No. 241 of 1895 in the High Court, Madras	32	7	0
(3) Original Suit No. 621 of 1897 on the file of the District Munsif, Bellary	6	14	0
Total ..	44	11	5

Of the suits filed and disposed during the previous fasli, cost in three suits as per margin that remained uncollected were collected during the fasli under report.

In Appeal No. 193 of 1898 preferred to the District Court against the decree of the Bellary District Munsif in Original Suit No. 472 of 1897, the Government Pleader was instructed to oppose the appeal as directed by the Board in its Mis. No. 3290 (Land Revenue), dated 19th November 1898, with the result that the appeal was decided in favour of, and costs to the extent of Rs. 25–8–0 were awarded to, Government: the property of the plaintiff (respondent) has been attached and an application been made to the court for the sale of his property.

18. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined or abandoned tank was made over to private persons for repairs.

19. INTEREST.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance of Rs. 1,883 outstanding at the close of the last fasli was Rs. 2,377, of which Rs. 1,771 were collected and Rs. 117 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 489 at the end of the fasli under report. Instructions have been issued to the Tahsildars concerned for the prompt collection of the balances outstanding against their taluks.

20. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received.

1. XVII-C.—One for each of the following heads:—

Land Improvement Loans Act.

(1) Ordinary rules.
(2) Special Well rules.
(3) Revised rules.

Agriculturists' Loans Act.

(1) For purposes other than relief of distress.
(2) For relief of distress.
(3) Revised rules.

2. XVIII-B.
3. XIX-B.
4. XX.
5. XXI.—*One for each of the several classes of loans.*

21. LOANS.—The prescribed statements, as noted in the margin, accompany.

Land Improvement Loans Act—(*a*) *Ordinary rules.*—There was no great demand for fresh loans; a sum of Rs. 200 was sanctioned in the Hadagalli taluk, but was not paid during the fasli. A sum of Rs. 1,150 was disbursed on account of loans sanctioned in the previous fasli in the taluks of Alur (Rs. 900) and Rayadrug (Rs. 750). The amount repayable under both principal and interest was Rs. 82,188–13–8, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,932–12–4 was ordered to be summarily recovered in the taluks of Alur and Harpanahalli for failure to complete the works for which the loans were granted within the time allowed, though reasonable extension of time had been allowed, and Rs. 92–8–2 were recovered in the former taluk for irregularity in granting the loan. The total amount recovered including the amounts above specified was Rs. 47,987–14–6, *i.e.*, 58 per cent., leaving a balance of Rs. 34,200–15–2. This balance includes a sum of Rs. 27,466–11–7 relating to the taluks of Alur and Bellary, the collection of which has been suspended under the sanction conveyed in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4865, dated 27th September 1899. A large proportion of the amount collected was recovered only after resort to coercive processes as will be seen from statement No. XXI.

(*b*) *Special Well rules.*—No loans under these rules were sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 4,292–8–0 was disbursed on account of loans sanctioned in the previous faslis as noted in the margin. The amount repayable during the year was Rs. 10,260–10–0, out of which a sum of Rs. 8,066–5–6, *i.e.*, 80 per cent., was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,194–2–6. In this case also a large proportion of the amount collected was recovered only after resort to coercive process. Rs. 775 were ordered to be summarily recovered for failure of the borrowers to execute the work for which loans were obtained.

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Adóni ..	600	0	0	Hadagalli ..	387	8	0
Bellary ..	880	0	0				
Rayadrug ..	2,250	0	0				
Hospet ..	125	0	0	Total ..	4,292	8	0
Harpanahalli	50	0	0				

(*c*) *Revised rules.*—A sum of Rs. 4,695 was sanctioned and the loans disbursed in the taluks of Alur and Rayadrug amounted to Rs. 3,140, which are the only taluks in the district in which loans under the revised rules were granted.

Agriculturists' Loans Act—(*a*) *For purposes other than relief of distress.*—No loans were either sanctioned or disbursed. The amount of advances repayable was Rs. 1,93,661–15–11, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,59,607–10–10 or about 80 per cent. was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,054–5–1. The collection of Rs. 39,505–13–1, the balance outstanding at the end of July 1899 in the taluks of Bellary and Alur and in the village of Javaku of the Hospet taluk, was suspended under the Board's sanction referred to above.

(*b*) *Relief of Distress.*—The amount of advances repayable was Rs. 35,863–0–10, out of which Rs. 24,682–10–7, *i.e.*, about 70 per cent., were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,180-6-3. This includes a sum of Rs. 9,271-8-0, the collection of which has been suspended under the Board's sanction referred to above.

(*c*) *Revised Rules.*—A loan of Rs. 50 was advanced in the Alur taluk.

General.—The improvement effected during the fasli with the aid of State loans consisted chiefly in the construction and repair of wells and the removal of nuth grass. Thirty-six new wells were constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,695, and 18 old wells were repaired at a cost of Rs. 4,110. About 236 acres of land were brought under well irrigation, and 10,000 acres were cleared of nuth grass.

22. Inspection of Boundary Marks.—The number of missing stones was 3,519 against 3,833 in the previous fasli. Of the missing stones, only 192 were replaced. A greater portion of the balance appertains to the Adóni and Alur taluks as before. Monthly progress reports are now being obtained from all the Tahsildars in the district and being reviewed in this office. Steps will be taken to secure better results in the current fasli.

23. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—The submission of copies of the reports of the jamabandi officers on these accounts was ordered to be discontinued in B.P., No. 349, dated 19th September 1898. In the Hadagalli and Kudligi taluks settled by the Collector, the accounts were carefully scrutinised during the jamabandi and steps taken to correct the mistakes that came to light. The Divisional officers report that in the taluks settled by them, the village and taluk accounts were checked by them at the time of jamabandi and the mistakes and omissions found were pointed out to the Tahsildars concerned.

24. Applications for the transfer of pattas.—The number of pending applications appertaining to the Registration and Revenue Departments at the beginning of the fasli were 145 and 112 respectively. During the fasli 951 and 1,500 applications were received. Out of the total 257 old applications, only 19 (10 of the Registration Department and 9 of the Revenue Department) relating to the Hadagalli taluk were pending at the close of the fasli, and the Tahsildar will be directed to attend to their speedy disposal. Out of the total 2,451 applications received during the fasli, 2,212 applications (829 of the Registration Department and 1,383 of the Revenue Department) were disposed of before the close of the fasli, leaving a balance of 122 and 117 applications of the Registration and Revenue Departments respectively. The orders of the Board contained in paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 were duly carried out and 100 cases involving an extent of 855 acres were disposed of.

25. Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant Collector and Assistant Collector's offices.—No cases in which the Head Assistant Collector or the Assistant Collector passed orders on English abstracts prepared by clerks came to notice during the year.

26. Agricultural Stock.—The cattle census was not checked by the Divisional officers in the fasli under report, as the return was made quinquennial in B.P., Mis. No. 1300, dated 8th March 1899. Check will be made in the current fasli and the result of inspection will be embodied in the next report.

27. Apportionment of collections between Land Revenue and Cesses.—Remarks under this head will be submitted separately with the revised Demand, Collection and Balance for fasli 1308.

28. Attendance of karnams at the Taluk head-quarters.—The karnams were not detained at the Taluk head-quarters for longer period than was necessary.

29. Conduct of Public Servants.—No particular remarks.

10th October 1899.

(Signed) E. A. ELWIN,
Acting Collector.

Exd. A. Rungaswamy Aiyangar.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
KURNOOL.

I have the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1308 (1898–99), together with the prescribed statements as per margin.

1. Statement No. I showing the places where jamabandi was conducted and pattas issued.
2. Statement No. II showing the prices of grains.
3. Do. No. III showing ryotwar holdings with two enclosures A and B.
4. Do. No. IV showing remissions.
5. Do. No. V showing miscellaneous revenue.
6. Do. No. XIV showing the abandoned tanks made over to private individuals.

2. Season and Rainfall.—The state of the season during the year under report was very favourable, especially so far as dry crops were concerned. The statement given below shows monthwar the distribution of rain throughout the district in both the monsoons and compares the rainfall with the average of the previous year and with that of 25 years given in B.P., Mis. No. 5214, dated 3rd October 1895:—

Stations.	South-west Monsoon.						
	April 1898.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Pattikonda	0·66	0·56	1 09	2·66	2·92	7·46	15·35
2. Pyápali	1·79	2·44	0·53	2·52	0·54	4·80	12·62
3. Kurnool town	0·96	0·45	4·43	7·28	2·05	14·25	29·42
4. Nandikotkur	0·58	..	4·75	4·80	1·22	6·81	18·16
5. Atmakúru	0·69	0·19	2·27	9·12	2·09	8·00	22·36
6. Nandyal	0 79	0·52	6·07	4·34	2·94	16·13	30·79
7. Kálava	2·07	1·11	5·79	3·36	2·32	8·90	23·55
8. Koilkuntla	2·30	1·10	1·51	3·33	2·07	9·64	20 00
9. Owk	1·34	0 72	1·98	3·09	1·52	6·19	14·84
10. Allagadda	2·52	0·72	1·93	4·59	2·10	10·80	22·66
11. Giddalur	1·42	0·83	3·82	4·34	4·17	16 56	31·14
12. Markapur	0·09	1·90	2·55	4·35	1·49	8·47	18·85
Total	15·21	10·54	36·72	53·83	25·43	118·01	259·74
Average	1·27	0·88	3·06	4·49	2·12	9·83	21·65
Average for 1897–98	0·56	1·53	2·78	3·88	4·45	9·03	22·23
Average for past 25 years	0·41	1·38	3·27	4·26	5·31	5·75	20·38

Stations.	North-east Monsoon.							Grand Total.
	October.	November.	December.	January 1899.	February.	March.	Total.	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Pattikonda	0·34	1·67	..	..	..	..	2·01	17·36
2. Pyápali	1·19	2·50	..	..	..	..	3·69	16·31
3. Kurnool town	0·59	0·44	..	..	..	0·07	1·10	30·52
4. Nandikotkur	..	2·83	..	..	..	0·35	3·18	21·34
5. Atmakúru	0·56	0·98	..	..	..	..	1·54	23 90
6. Nandyal	1·59	1 52	..	..	..	0·30	3·41	34·20
7. Kálava	1·05	1·93	..	..	..	0·20	3·18	26·73
8. Koilkuntla	0·61	3 79	..	..	..	..	4·40	24·40
9. Owk	2·96	1·67	..	..	..	..	4·63	19·47
10. Allagadda	..	2·75	..	..	..	..	2·75	25·41
11. Giddalur	2·52	3·66	..	..	..	..	6·18	37·32
12. Markapur	4·34	4·80	..	..	..	..	9·14	27·99
Total	15·75	28·51	..	..	..	0·92	45·2[illegible]	304·95
Average	1·31	2·38	..	..	..	0·07	3·[illegible]	25·41
Average for 1897–98	2·38	0 05	..	..	0·32	0·09	2[illegible]	25·07
Average for past 25 years	5 05	1·56	0·28	0·06	0·02	0·25	[illegible]	27·60

The total average rainfall during the year in the district was 25·41 inches against 25·07 inches in the preceding year and against 27·60 inches, the average for 25 years. The south-west monsoon opened well, and there were sufficient rains in June and July for the early crops to be sown. In August, however, the rainfall was deficient, but the heavy showers of September completely saved the early crops which had showed signs of fading and carried them to maturity; they also stimulated extensive sowings on regar soils. The rains of October and November were sufficient for the late dry crops though not abundant enough for wet cultivation, and the former crops generally yielded a good outturn. The heaviest fall in a month during the year was 16·56 inches recorded at Giddalur in September against 13·79 inches at Kálava in the previous year. Though the increase in the fall of rain during the year over that of the preceding one was but inconsiderable, yet the rainfall was evenly distributed during the year throughout the district, and was sufficient for agricultural purposes except in the Pattikonda and Ramallakot taluks and the Owk firka of the Koilkuntla taluk, where the tanks did not receive full supply and in consequence, waste, shavi and tirvakammi remissions were granted to the ryots holding lands thereunder.

3. Condition and outturn of crops.—The areas cultivated with the different crops in faslis 1307 and 1308 in Government villages are compared below :—

Items.	Area cultivated in		Percentage of the area cultivated under each crop to the total cultivated area in	
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1208.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	ACS.	ACS.		
Food-grains—				
Cholam	713,393	693,513	38·73	36·93
Other food-grains	759,615	794,297	41·24	42·30
Total ..	1,473,008	1,487,840	79·97	79·23
Other crops—				
Cotton	227,307	222,193	12·34	11·83
Seeds, chiefly oil	88,934	91,981	4·83	4·90
Orchard and garden produce	31,986	50,471	1·74	2·69
Indigo	13,884	10,593	0 75	0·56
Sugarcane	291	454	0·02	0·02
Miscellaneous crops including tobacco.	6,453	14,380	0·35	0·77
Total ..	368,855	390,072	20·03	20·77
Grand Total ..	1,841,863	1,877,912	100·00	100·00

The great decrease under cholam, which is the staple food-grain of the district, was due to the fall in the market value of this grain and to the fact that the ryots did not resort to the cultivation of this crop to the same extent as in the previous year, which was a year succeeding a severe famine and during which every ryot wanted to replenish his store of the staple grain and fodder which had been exhausted during the period of distress. The increase under other food-grains and other crops except cotton and indigo is attributable to the decrease under cholam, cotton and indigo. The decrease under cotton and indigo may be ascribed as in the case of cholam to the fall in the market value of these products.

The yield of food-grains was bumper in 10·11 per cent., average in 21·72 per cent., and middling in 35·32 per cent. against 2·16, 6·44 and 18·44, respectively, in the year before; and that of other crops 1·27, 5·41 and 7·58 against 0 04, 2·10 and 6·07. Owing to the even distribution of the rains in the year, the crops fared better than in the previous year.

4. Prices.—Statement No. II contains average prices of grains per garce.

The subjoined statement compares the average prices per garce of the several food-grains of the district which were ruling in the year under report with those of the previous year and of the average of five years ending with fasli 1307.

Grains.	Average price per garce.						
	Average of five years.	For fasli 1307.	For fasli 1308.	Increase or decrease as compared with average.	Percentage.	Increase or decrease as compared with fasli 1307.	Percentage.
Paddy, first sort	205	* 267	199	— 6	— 2·93	— 68	— 25·47
„ second sort	182	237	168	— 14	— 7·69	— 69	— 29·11
Cholam	220	305	167	— 53	— 24·09	— 138	— 45·25
Cambu	237	329	214	— 23	— 9·70	— 115	— 34·95
Ragi	199	273	180	— 19	— 9·55	— 93	— 34·07
Horsegram	285	387	258	— 27	— 9·47	— 129	— 33·33
Varagu	155	225	132	— 23	— 14·84	— 93	— 41 33
Korra	180	234	151	— 29	— 16·11	— 83	— 35 47

* Adopted from Board's statement No. 4 embodied in its Proceedings, No. 64, dated 27th February 1899.

The price of every article showed a marked fall as compared with the previous year. This was due, as explained in my administration report, greatly to the good outturn which the crops yielded and partly to the diminution in exports on account of plague.

5. Whole inam villages.—There was no fluctuation in the number of villages under shrotriem tenure. The number was 89 and the extent thereof was 72,512 acres, with a quit-rent of Rs. 10,692.

6. Ryotwari Revenue.—The number of ryotwari villages was 700 against 668 of the previous fasli. The change in the number is due to the number of survey villages being shown in statement No. I instead of those grouped together at the revision of the village establishment (*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 5070, dated 9th October 1899). The statement above referred to gives details of the taluks settled by the various officers, the time occupied for jamabandi and the several camps at which jamabandi was held. Particulars regarding the number of pattas distributed are compared in the following abstract :—

Fasli.	Number of fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified by additional entries.	Old pattas not modified.	Total.
1307	64,926	37,874	10,751	113,551
1308	16,717	23,102	75,403	115,222
Difference ..	— 48,209	— 14,772	+ 64,652	+ 1,671

Of the 115,222 pattas distributed in the year, 113,334 were revenue and 1,888 miscellaneous pattas against 111,224 and 2,327, respectively, in the previous year. The increase of 2,110 pattas under the former head was attributable to the increase in the ryotwar holdings. The decrease in the miscellaneous pattas was due to decrease under sivoijama cultivation and to the omission on the part of the Tahsildars of Pattikonda, Nandyal, Sirvel and Cumbum to issue such pattas. The explanation given by these Tahsildars is that the karnams concerned had not prepared them. This is unsatisfactory, and the Tahsildars will again be directed to observe the Board's orders strictly. The number of old pattas not modified was greater than in the previous year, the principal reason being that the rate of village-cess was the same as in the previous year and consequently there were no changes on its account to be made in the pattas.

As directed in paragraph 1 of Board's Standing Order No. 22 (New Edition), the jamabandi of each taluk was conducted at not less than three separate and important centres. It will be seen from enclosure A to statement No. I that the jamabandi of the Nandikotkur, Cumbum and the Nandyal taluks should have been conducted by me. In the original programme issued by me in January, I proposed to settle all the three taluks above named; but owing to the prevalence of plague in the Pattikonda taluk from December 1898 to May 1899, which necessitated my constant touring in that taluk, and to my own illness in April, I was unable to give effect to my intention and had to assign the Nandyal and Cumbum taluks to their respective Divisional-officers. I was able to do only the jamabandi of half of the Nandikotkur taluk before I proceeded on leave (on the 11th May), and my *locum tenens* completed the jamabandi of that taluk and settled half of the total number of villages of the Cumbum taluk. The jamabandi of the Nandyal taluk will be conducted by me without fail during the current fasli.

It will also be observed from the statement No. I above referred to that the number of the different kinds of pattas distributed in the Cumbum taluk by each of the settling officers is not given therein. The information furnished by the Tahsildar being incomplete, he has been directed to submit full particulars, on receipt of which the information will be furnished to the Board.

7. The subjoined statement compares the ryotwari holdings of the fasli under report with those of the preceding fasli :—

Occupation and changes.	Fasli 1307.		Fasli 1308.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	1,259,972	13,27,067	1,262,816	13,31,145
Deduct lands given up	31,730	23,799	35,806	29,008
Balance ..	1,228,242	13,03,268	1,227,010	13,02,137
Lands taken up ..	34,574	27,877	47,346	39,368
Total ..	1,262,816	13,31,145	1,274,356	13,41,505

The total area under ryotwari occupation in the year was 1,274,356 acres with an assessment of Rs. 13,41,505 against 1,262,816 acres with an assessment of Rs. 13,31,145 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 11,540 acres under extent and Rs. 10,360 in the assessment. This was due to the favourable character of the season. All taluks except Koilkuntla, Cumbum and Markapur contributed towards the increase. These two taluks of Markapur division consist of a preponderance of poor lands which are cultivated for a year or two, then relinquished for a like period and again taken up for cultivation. The extent of the holdings in these taluks showed increase as compared with fasli 1307, which was a famine year, and there was naturally a decrease during the year under report, considerable extents of the poor lands having been given up during that year.

8. Actual cultivation and waste charged.—The subjoined table compares the actual cultivation and waste charged with those of the previous fasli :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1307	1,158,973	102,442	1,401	1,262,816
1308	1,183,305	88,396	2,655	1,274,356
Difference ..	+ 24,332	— 14,046	+ 1,254	+ 11,540

The increase under actual cultivation and decrease under waste charged are attributable to the favourable character of the season. The scanty supply in the irrigation sources in the taluks of Pattikonda, Ramallakot and Koilkuntla tended to increase the extent of waste the assessments on which were remitted. The information regarding the progress made during faslis 1307 and 1308 in setting free for purposes of cultivation lands originally included in fuel and fodder reserves has not as yet been received from the District Forest-officer. On receipt of it the report called for in B.P., No. 357, dated 21st September 1898, will be submitted to the Board, information being also embodied therein regarding the extents set free in fasli 1308.

9. Water-rate, Tirvajasti and Fasaljasti.—The statement given below compares the revenue derived under the above heads during the year with that of the previous year :—

Particulars.	Fasli.		Difference.
	1307.	1308.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Tirvajasti	21,180	21,058	— 122
2. Fasaljasti	16,978	16,534	— 444
Total ..	38,158	37,592	— 566

he small decrease under these two heads was due to the fact that the supplies received the irrigation sources in the taluks of Pattikonda, Ramallakot and Koilkuntla were ry deficient.

10. Remissions.—Statement No. IV gives full information regarding remissions. The marked decrease under this head may be ascribed to the more favourable character of the season in this year than in the preceding year.

11. *Occasional Remissions.*—The details of these remissions are as follow :—

Details.	Fasli.		Difference.
	1307.	1308.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission for loss of produce and damage by floods	972	1,478	+ 506
2. Remission of second-crop charge and of the difference between dry and wet assessment.	10,520	7,414	— 3,106
3. Amount credited to Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal	5,394	5,012	— 382
4. Value of Canal A and B class lands	65	123	+ 58

First item.—The increase under this item was due to scanty supply in the irrigation sources of Pattikonda, Ramallakot and Koilkuntla taluks.

Second item.—The bulk of the extent under second-crop charge in the district appertains to the Markapur division. As the large tanks in that division received sufficient supply, there were no cases in which the second-crop charge had to be remitted. The same circumstance tended to diminish materially the tirwakammi remissions. The decrease under this head in the two taluks of Cumbum and Markapur as compared with the previous year was Rs. 4,401 and Rs. 1,182, respectively.

Third item.—The decrease under this item was due to the decrease in the extent under second-crop paddy in consequence of the fall in the market value of paddy by the time the first-crop paddy of the fasli was harvested.

Fourth item.—The increase under this item was due to the greater number of darkhasts for canal B class lands for temporary patta than in the previous year.

12. *Fixed Remissions.*—The particulars under this head are exhibited in the subjoined table :—

Items.	Fasli.		Difference.
	1307.	1308.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift	1,766	1,833	+ 67
2. Cowle remissions	57	10	— 47
3. Tope remissions	15	15	..
4. Dasabandam remissions	19	19	..
5. Kattugutta	19	20	+ 1
6. Sajavat	15	15	..
Total ..	1,891	1,912	+ 21

Item 1.—In the Pattikonda taluk some of the lands which were entitled to lift remission were left waste in fasli 1307, and the full assessment on them was remitted and the extents were shown under "waste remitted." During the fasli under report however, the lands in question were cultivated and the owners thereof were granted one-fourth remission and the amounts have been included in column 2 of the table hence the increase.

Item 2.—The decrease under this item was due to the fact that the five years' cowle granted for certain lands in the Ramallakot taluk expired last year, and therefore full assessment was charged thereon during the year under report.

Item 5.—A certain piece of land in the Markapur taluk, measuring 18 cents and entitled to kattugutta remission of Rs. 1-1-10, was left waste during fasli 1307, and the full assessment thereon including the fixed remission was included in the report for that fasli under "waste remitted." The land in question was, however, cultivated during the year under report, and the owner was granted the usual remission which has been included in column 2 of the table above; hence the increase.

13. *Beriz Deductions.*—The subjoined statement compares the above deductions of this year with those of the previous year :—

Details.	Fasli.		Difference.
	1307.	1308.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Village-cess included in land assessment ..	31,647	31,988	+ 341
2. Road-cess	18,553	18,858	+ 305
3. Allowances to religious institutions	8,259	8,348	+ 89
Total ..	58,459	59,194	+ 735

The increase under items 1 and 2 was due to the increase in ryotwar holdings in Kurnool proper, while the increase under item 3 was attributable to the more prompt disbursement than in the previous year of these allowances to the managers of the religious institutions.

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The particulars of the demand under the head of Land Revenue will be found in statement No. V appended hereto.

The total demand from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,66,836 against Rs. 3,73,612 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,776 as will be seen from the statement given below :—

Particulars.	Demand for		Difference.
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams	3,10,666	3,10,655	— 11
2. Water-rate on minor inams	16,591	16,678	+ 87
3. Land cultivated with or without darkhasts for which no pattas have been granted ..	26,930	24,100	— 2,830
4. Cultivation of porambokes	13,387	9,596	— 3,791
5. Concealed cultivation	5	..	— 5
6. Revenue derived from trees other than reserved ones	539	392	— 147
7. Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and fasaljasti..	76	2	— 74
8. Other items	5,418	5,413	— 5
Total ..	3,73,612	3,66,836	— 6,776

It will be observed that there was decrease under all the items except the second.

Item 1.—The decrease under this item was due to the relinquishment of certain minor inams.

Item 2.—The increase under this item is small and calls for no remarks.

Item 3.—The decrease was due to the fact that in cases where unauthorized cultivation was unobjectionable pattas were granted as far as possible. Where lands were kept under sivoijama though their cultivation was unobjectionable, the reasons for their retention under that head were as follows :—

(1) The lands were in fuel and fodder reserves not yet inspected by the District Forest-officer for the purpose of excluding therefrom and throwing open for cultivation lands which should properly come under the plough.

(2) The ryots were unwilling to pay the value of trees standing on the lands.

(3) Sanction to the sub-division lists was wanting in some cases.

(4) Objections to the grant of the patta were made by the owners of the adjacent lands.

(5) The extents were very small being encroachments by ryots owing to their ignorance of the limits of their fields.

(6) Sub-divisions had not been made in some cases.

Item 4.—The decrease under this item was due to prompt steps having been taken to transfer to the head of assessed lands, poramboke lands, the cultivation of which was unobjectionable, and to effective proceedings having been taken to enforce withdrawal from encroachments where they were objectionable. Some extents which could have been granted on patta had to be retained under "Sivoijama" for the following reasons :—

(1) Want of sub-division.

(2) Unwillingness of the ryots to take up the lands on patta, they being poor and unfit for permanent occupation. Endeavours will be made during the current year to further reduce the extent of poramboke lands encroached upon for cultivation.

Item 6.—This is a fluctuating item.

Item 7.—The decrease under this item was due to the non-utilization of Government water by shrotriemdars owing to the favourable character of the season.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The statement below compares the total land revenue demand of the fasli with that of the previous one :—

Details.	Fasli.		Difference.
	1307.	1308.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Quit-rent on whole inam villages	10,692	10,692	..
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	16,57,474	16,55,299	— 2,175
Total ..	16,68,166	16,65,991	— 2,175

The decrease under ryotwar and miscellaneous was due mainly to decrease under land revenue miscellaneous and increase under waste remissions (*vide* paragraphs 14 and 8 *supra*, respectively).

The current demand under cesses in inam and ryotwar villages amounted to Rs. 2,21,300 against Rs. 2,21,032 of the previous fasli as shown below :—

Details.	Fasli.		Difference.
	1307.	1308.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Whole inam villages	2,124	2,124	..
Ryotwar villages	2,18,908	2,19,176	+ 268
Total ..	2,21,032	2,21,300	+ 268

The increase under cesses in ryotwar villages was due to the increase in ryotwar holdings. The subjoined table shows the whole demand including cesses, collections within the fasli, subsequent collections and remissions and balance up to the end of September 1899 :—

Details.	Demand.			Collections in the fasli.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Balance at the end of September 1899.
	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Whole inam villages ..	10,692	2,124	12,816	12,589	227	217	10
Ryotwari and miscellaneous	16,55,299	2,19,176	18,74,475	18,48,674	25,801	20,781	5,020
Total ..	16,65,991	2,21,300	18,87,291	18,61,263	26,028	20,998	5,030

The total current demand of land revenue and cesses under both ryotwar and inam villages came to Rs. 18,87,291 against Rs. 18,89,198 in the previous fasli. The collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 18,61,263, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,028 at its close against Rs. 44,172, which was outstanding at the end of the previous fasli. Out of the balance of Rs. 26,028 at the end of the fasli, Rs. 20,998 was collected up to end of September 1899, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,030.

16. Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears.—The arrear balances of land revenue and cesses on whole inam and ryotwari villages at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 54,442. Out of this Rs. 52,037 was collected and Rs. 368 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,037 at the end of the fasli. Rs. 1,194 has since been collected including the amount Rs. 819 written off (*vide* B.P., No. 205, dated 31st August 1899) and the remainder, viz., Rs. 843 appertains to faslis 1306 and 1307.

Out of this, sanction has been accorded for writing off Rs. 3 and the remaining amount, viz., Rs. 840 is covered by processes and will soon be collected.

17. Interest.—Particulars of the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of land revenue are given in statement No. 7-A. The balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli under this item was Rs. 3,751 and the amount that accrued during the fasli Rs. 387, making a total of Rs. 4,138. Out of this, Rs. 2,710 was collected and Re. 1 remitted. The balance of Rs. 1,427 will soon be collected.

18. The Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.—The extent of land irrigated under the canal was 25,594 acres against 25,747 acres in the preceding fasli. The total demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 74,773 against Rs. 78,092 of the previous year. The decrease both under extent irrigated as well as revenue realized is small and calls for no remarks. The details for the demand are as given below :—

		RS.
1.	Water-rate on Government and inam lands for wet and dry including first and second crops irrigated	68,538
2.	Penal rate	760
3.	Canal water supplied to tanks	5,012
4.	Water supplied to Kurnool Municipality	463
	Total ...	74,773

19. Coercive Processes and Sales for Arrears of Revenue.—The total number of processes issued was 213,359 against 203,184 in the previous year. The particulars are as under :—

1.	Demand notices	200,286
2.	Distraint and attachment notices	6,689
3.	Sale notices	6,384
	Total ...	213,359

The above figures exhibit an increase under every item as compared with the previous year.

The following statement compares with the statistics of the preceding fasli, the number of cases in which coercion was actually resorted to :—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Extent of land sold.	Amount realized by sale of		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	187	425	585	1,991	2,576
1308	859	3,491	5,885	2,595	8,480
Difference ..	+ 672	+ 3,066	+ 5,300	+ 604	+ 5,904

The total number of defaulters whose property was attached was 6,989 for an arrear of Rs. 42,814 against 5,064 for Rs. 54,969 in the previous fasli. The property of 859 defaulters was actually sold for an arrear of Rs. 8,769 against 187 for Rs. 3,804 in the previous fasli. Moveable property was sold for Rs. 2,595 being 75·92 per cent. of its estimated value of Rs. 3,418. The sale-proceeds of real or immoveable property amounted to Rs. 5,885 being 74·73 per cent. of its estimated value of Rs. 7,875. Of the extent of 3,491 acres sold for arrears of revenue, 1,933 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,606 were bought in by Government against 150 acres assessed at Rs. 91 in the previous fasli. The details under this head will be found in statement No. 8-A. It will be seen from this statement and from statement No. 1 that the percentage of the number of defaulters in the district whose property was sold, to the total number of pattas issued was ·75. This high proportion was due to (1) the collection in the fasli under report of the large balances outstanding at the beginning of it, and (2) the great fall in the market value of grain which weighed with severity on the ryots who had to part with large quantities of their grains to meet the Government demand. Great difficulty was experienced by Tahsildars in collecting the Circar dues on account of the extraordinary cheapness of grain and the unwillingness of ryots to sell it and recourse to coercive processes was unavoidable.

As regards individual taluks, the percentage was highest in Koilkuntla being 2·1. The Tahsildar states that the sales appertained mostly to the Timmanayampeta firka which has suffered for want of sufficient rain continuously since the famine of 1896–97 and in which the lands have consequently become valueless in many cases. Further the arrears of 1307 were very heavy in this firka and these had to be collected in fasli 1308 along with the current demand of the latter fasli. Moreover, the cheapness of grain was another source of difficulty. These circumstances rendered the recovery of Government revenue impossible without recourse to coercion in a large number of cases.

In the Pattikonda taluk the percentage was 1·2. The reason furnished by the Tahsildar is that large arrears appertaining to faslis 1306 and 1307 had to be collected during the fasli under report and that though notices of attachment of land had issued in 1307 in some cases, the actual sales took place only in fasli 1308.

The percentage in the Markapur taluk was 1·1. The Tahsildar explains that this was due to the ryots having abstained from selling their grains for unduly low prices and to their having elected rather to allow their property to be sold for circar dues than to forego the profit they could derive by waiting till the prices rose.

The number of sales in the Nandyal taluk exhibit a percentage of ·58. This was due to old arrears of faslis 1306 and 1307 having had to be recovered during the fasli under report.

I have drawn the attention of Divisional Officers and Tahsildars to the instructions of the Board conveyed in its Proceedings, No. 123 (Land Revenue), dated 25th May 1898, and have called on them to see that the percentage of sale processes is as low as possible.

20. Receipts from process fees.—As in the previous fasli no establishment was entertained and so no process fees were collected in the year.

21. Sub-division of quit-rent of whole inam villages, &c.—No sub-divisions of quit-rent were made during the year.

22. Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34 and 110.—The following statement exhibits the particulars :—

Authority.	Extent.	Assessment.	Value fetched.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Board's Standing Order No. 30	74·63	76 13 0	1,204 5 0
Do. ,, 34	..	..	..
Do. ,, 110	24·8	29 3 0	52 9 0
Total ..	98 71	106 0 0	1,256 14 0

23. Costs in Civil Suits.—There were two suits disposed of during the year under report—one (Original Suit No. 107 of 1896) by the District Munsif of Nandyal and the other (Original Suit No. 567 of 1898) by the District Munsif of Kurnool. The amount of costs awarded to Government in these two suits was Rs. 16. There was no balance under this head at the beginning of the fasli. The amount of Rs. 16 above referred to was collected and credited into the treasury, and hence no balance remained outstanding at the close of the fasli either.

24. Applications for transfer of Pattas.—There were 267 cases pending at the beginning of the year received from the Registration department and 1,489 were received during the year, thus making a total of 1,756. Out of these, 1,478 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 278 applications.

There were 10 cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year received by the Revenue department direct and 965 such applications were received during the year, thus making a total of 975. Out of these, 952 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 23. The total balance of applications thus came to 301. Of these, 109 have since been disposed of and the remaining ones mostly received during the latter part of June last were sent to the village officers for verification. The number of cases for disposal under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 including the 14 cases pending last year were 58 against 35 in the previous year. All these were disposed of.

25. Ruined Tanks.—No tanks were made over for private enterprise during the year.

26. Famine Analysis Registers.—The subjoined statement shows the progress made during the fasli under report in the preparation of these registers for fasli 1307 in the several taluks of this district :—

Taluks.	Number of villages—both Government and inam.	Number of villages for which famine analysis registers have been brought up to date, fasli 1307.	
		Firka books.	Village registers.
1. Pattikonda	109	2	109
2. Ramallakot	109	91	100
3. Nandikotkur	101	101	101
4. Nandyal	92	68	40
5. Koilkuntla	86	86	86
6. Sirvel	86	86	86
7. Cumbum	111	111	111
8. Markapur	95	95	95

It will be observed that the progress in the preparation of famine analysis registers was satisfactory except in Pattikonda and Nandyal. These Tahsildars have been directed to bring up the arrears without delay.

27. Attendance of Karnams at the Taluk Head-quarters.—In the taluks of Nandikotkur and Cumbum, the jamabandi of which was conducted by the Collector, these registers were maintained but it was found that entries had not been regularly made in some cases whenever the karnams attended the Tahsildars' offices and also

that a few of the karnams had attended the offices for unduly long periods in the aggregate in the year. The Deputy Tahsildar of Atmakur had not opened the registers. The Head Assistant Collector who checked the taluk accounts of Nandyal, Koilkuntla and Sirvel reports that—

(1) no register was maintained by the Tahsildar of Sirvel for his Camp office ;

(2) that a similar omission on the part of the Tahsildar of Koilkuntla was noticed by him ;

(3) that no registers were maintained by the Deputy Tahsildar of Owk or the Tahsildar of Nandyal ;

(4) that the karnams were in some cases detained for unnecessarily long periods at the taluk head-quarters by the Tahsildar of Koilkuntla ; and

(5) that though some karnams remain at Allagadda, the head-quarters of the Sirvel taluk, for a number of days presumably writing up their jamabandi accounts, no entries were made of their attendance in the register. Strict instructions have again been issued to the officers concerned to carefully carry out the orders of the Board and to see that the prescribed registers are maintained and that the entries therein are properly made. The report received from the Divisional Officer of Markapur is silent on this subject. The Deputy Collector of Pyapalli has not yet submitted his report.

The village and the taluk accounts were carefully examined by me and by my Divisional Officers and the mistakes discovered during the examination were rectified.

28. Vernacular papers disposed of by Head Assistant Collectors and Assistant Collectors.—Messrs. Touring, Ghose and Campbell who were Head Assistant Collectors during the year observed the orders contained in B.P., No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886.

29. Loans.—The prescribed statements are herewith submitted. In the following statement the advances made during the fasli under the two Acts are compared with those of the previous one :—

Fasli.	Land Improvement Loans Act.				Agriculturists' Loans Act.				Grand Total.
	Ordinary rules.	Special Well rules.	Revised rules at 5 per cent.	Total.	Purposes other than relief of distress.		Relief of distress.	Total.	
					6¼ per cent.	5 per cent.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	59,410	11,871	..	71,281	1,98,185	..	465	1,98,650	2,69,931
1308	400	3,490	2,660	6,550	..	1,070	..	1,070	7,620
Difference ..	— 59,010	— 8,381	+ 2,660	— 64,731	—1,98,185	+ 1,070	— 465	—1,97,580	— 2,62,311

There was decrease under all items except under loans granted at 5 per cent. interest, and this was due to the more favourable character of the season during the year under report and to the prevalence of famine in the preceding year—

(*a*) Land Improvement Loans Act.—Rs. 6,550 was advanced during the year against Rs. 71,281 in the previous year. The balance outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,89,363. Thus the amount to be recovered came to Rs. 3,95,913. Out of this Rs. 25,272 including sums not yet due was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,70,641. Of the advance of Rs. 35,050 repayable during the year, Rs. 23,935 including Rs. 196 relating to Special Well rules and written off under B.P., Mis. No. 2299, dated 6th May 1899, was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,115 at its close.

(*b*) Interests on Advances.—The total demand under this head including the outstanding balance of last year amounted to Rs. 18,988, of which Rs. 15,698 accrued during the year. Out of this Rs. 15,132 was collected and Rs. 10 written off the accounts under Board's Proceedings referred to above, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,846.

(*c*) AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—The advances under this Act during the year amounted to Rs. 1,070 against Rs. 1,98,650 in the preceding year. The total advance including the outstanding balance of the previous fasli was Rs. 2,30,533. Out of this sum Rs. 1,20,783 including sums not yet due was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,09,750 at its close. Of the advance of Rs. 1,30,131 repayable during the year, Rs. 1,18,612 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rupees 11,519 at its close.

(*d*) INTEREST ON ADVANCES.—The total demand under this head including the outstanding balance of the last year was Rs. 15,778, of which Rs. 14,218 accrued during the year. Out of this Rs. 14,747 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,031.

The steps taken for the realization of the balances above referred to are given in statement No. 27 herewith submitted.

(*e*) SURVEY ADVANCES.—There was a balance of Rs. 12,799 outstanding at the beginning of the fasli and Rs. 13,690 was advanced in the year, thus making a total of Rs. 26,489. Out of this Rs. 12,321 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,168. The statement giving particulars of these advances is herewith submitted.

30. CONCLUDING REMARKS.—The delay in submitting this report, which I much regret, is solely due to the late receipt of requisite information from some of the other offices. In concluding, I feel it my duty to bring to notice the invaluable aid I have received in administering this district during the year under report from my Divisional Officers, specially Messrs. A. Y. G. Campbell and C. Seshadri Rao, whose hearty and loyal co-operations have been conspicuous, nor can I omit to name M.R.Ry. V. K. Ananta Krishna Iyer Avergal, B.A., my Huzur Sheristadar, whose integrity, ability, unflagging industry and devotion to duty have evoked well-merited recognition in his confirmation by the Board as Huzur Sheristadar.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN,
Collector.

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
MADRAS.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report for fasli 1308 ending with 30th June 1899, dealing with the several subjects enumerated in paragraph 4 of B.P., No. 522, dated 22nd September 1888, embodied in G.O., No. 467, Revenue, dated 5th June 1889, so far as they are applicable to this district. The usual statements are also submitted.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was dealt with in this district administration report, D. No. 328 R., dated 26th June 1899, and needs no further remark here.

3. PRODUCTION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—No cultivation accounts are maintained in this district (*vide* correspondence ending with the B.P., Mis. No. 6828, dated 10th November 1894).

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 compares the prices of food-grains in the fasli under report with those in the previous fasli. It will be seen that the prices of all the grains were lower than in the previous year. This may be ascribed to the rainfall being favourable in the districts from which Madras gets its supply. The prices of cholum, cumbu and ragi were, however, higher than the average for the last five years, while those of the other grains were a little lower.

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—Under this head fall the villages of Chintadripett and Tiruvatteswaranpet and the annual quit-rent on them aggregated Rs. 192–12–4, the whole of which was collected within the fasli.

6. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The bulk of the land revenue of this district, known as quit-rent and ground-rent, falls under the head of ryotwar and miscellaneous. The demand for the fasli was Rs. 84,423 against Rs. 81,800 in the previous fasli and the increase of Rs. 2,623 is the net result of the marginally-noted items; and the variations against them are explained below:—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
1. Penal assessment	1,322	530
2. Revenue derived from trees	413	151
3. Revenue process service fees ..	242	441
4. Quit-rent and ground-rent	72,642	73,145
5. Sale-proceeds of waste lands	295	1,236
6. Certificate fees	5,571	4,953
7. Fees for the removal of sand from the foreshore of the sea	57	780
8. Receipts on account of Survey Department by Survey officers ..	1,146	2,317
9. Sale-proceeds of old record, almirahs, &c, of the Deputy Collector's office	72	361
10. Sale-proceeds of unserviceable office furniture of the Revenue Board's office (Revenue Settlement Department) paid into the Madras Bank and included in the accounts of this office	..	413

Item 1.—The decrease is due to the Government land entered upon by one Muthian Chetty having been vacated in November 1898 which led to the cessation of the collection of penal assessment.

Item 2.—The decrease is due to the right of tapping trees for toddy having been withheld during the year (*vide* Standing Order No. 156).

Item 3.—The increase is due to the greater number of processes issued under forms Nos. 2, 4 and 5 owing to failure to pay arrears of quit-rent in time.

Item 4.—The increase is due to the collection of ground-rent throughout the year on Government lands leased out for chunam kilns, while in the previous year the rent was collected only for eight months, the lands having been leased out for the first time in November 1897.

Item 5.—The increase is mainly attributed to the sale of three pieces of Government land in Peddu Naick's Pett previously squatted upon by private individuals. The lands realized Rs. 817 in the aggregate. The other items are of a fluctuating nature.

7. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current.—The total demand for the fasli was Rs. 84,616 against Rs. 81,993 in the previous fasli. Of this Rs. 84,404 was collected during the fasli and Rs. 195 up to date, leaving a balance of Rs. 17, of which Rs. 6 appertains to quit-rent and Rs. 11 to ground-rent. The necessary steps are being taken to collect these outstandings, the whole of which is covered by processes.

8. Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrear.—The total arrears at the commencement of the fasli was Rs. 1,274, of which Rs. 1,183 was collected during the fasli, Rs. 69 written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 9 since collected. Rupees 3 will be written off in the current month's account as per sanction of Government communicated in B.P., No. 205, dated 31st August 1899. The remaining sum of Rs. 10, being ground-rent due on certain huts in Tondiarpet, will be recommended for remission in the statement of irrecoverable arrears for the current quarter, as the defaulters concerned possess no property by the sale of which the arrears can be realized.

9. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—The number of first demand notices under section 4 of Act VI of 1867 issued during the fasli was 29,805 against 29,516 in the preceding year. This process takes the form of a letter requesting payment of quit-rent and no fee is collected for it. The number of distraint warrants issued was 24,117 against 22,232 in the previous year. Distraint of personal property was made only in seventeen cases for arrears of Rs. 53 compared with fifteen cases for Rs. 278 in the previous year. The number of cases in which the distrained property was actually sold was five for arrears of Rs. 21 against three for Rs. 5 in the previous fasli. Lands were attached in 253 cases against 134 in the previous year, but sales were held only in twenty-five cases to realize arrears of Rs. 50 against nine for Rs. 25 in the previous year.

10. Receipts from process fees, &c.—The amount of process fees realized during the year was Rs. 441 against Rs. 242 in the preceding year. Of this Rs. 7 relates to processes issued for income-tax collections and the balance to land revenue. The increase is due to the non-payment of arrears in time.

11. Lands sold under Standing Orders.—The sale of Government lands in this district is governed by G.O., No. 248, Revenue, dated 21st February 1883, with reference to which 20 cents of land were sold by auction for Rs. 1,236 against 25 cents in the previous year for Rs. 295. The increase in the amount is due to the lands alluded to in item 5 under paragraph 6 *supra* having been more valuable than those sold in the previous year.

12. Application for Transfer of Revenue Registry.—No application for transfer of patta was received through the Registration officers during the fasli. As regards applications received direct by this department, the number pending at the beginning of the fasli was 389; 934 were received during the year. Of the total of 1,323 to be dealt with during the year, 944 were disposed of during the fasli and 220 subsequently, leaving a balance of 159, the delay in disposal of which is explained in column 8 of statement No. 10.

28th September 1899.

(Signed) H. BRADLEY,
Ag. Collector of Madras.

Exd. C. M. Thumbusawmy.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CHINGLEPUT.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the settlement of the Chingleput district for fasli 1308 together with the prescribed statements.

2. Season and Rainfall.—As stated in the revenue administration report, the rainfall was on the whole considerably heavier than the average for twenty-five years and also largely exceeded the normal fall in 1888–89. It was fairly well distributed and seasonable and generally was exceedingly favourable for agriculture. There was heavy rain in each of the months of October, November and December, but in each case it stopped just when the tanks were threatened and extremely little damage was caused by floods. A sum of Rs. 623 had, however, to be remitted on fields which were covered with silt by the floods in the Cheyyáru river in the marginally-noted villages in the Conjeeveram taluk.

Kammarajapuram.
Magaral.
Elayanarvelur.

3. Condition and Outturn of Crops.—The outturn of crops is compared with that of the previous year in the appended table which shows with reference to the outturn in anna notation, the percentage of the area on which the different crops were raised :—

Crops.	13 to 16 annas.		9 to 12 annas.		5 to 8 annas.		1 to 4 annas.		0		Total.	
	1897–98.	1898–99.	1897–98.	1898–99.	1897–98.	1898–99.	1897–98.	1898–99.	1897–98.	1898–99.	1897–98.	1898–99.
Paddy	1	3	6	14	33	36	20	12	7	..	* 67	65
Ragi	..	..	1	1	5	6	4	3	..	..	10	10
Other food-grains including pulses.	..	..	1	2	6	10	7	6	1	..	15	18
Special crops	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	1
Oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	2	4
Topes	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	3	2
Total ..	1	3	9	17	48	57	34	23	8	..	100	100

* Though the extent of paddy cultivation was much larger than that of last year, the percentage of the area harvested within the fasli was less as a large extent of 24,264 acres were on the ground at the close of the fasli against 3,363 in the preceding fasli.

While the outturn of all the crops was good, that of paddy was so great that large stocks of grain are, it is reported, stored still with the ryots. Owing to the timely rains, gingelly was sown extensively and the outturn was fair.

4. PRICES (STATEMENT No. 2).—This statement exhibits the average prices of grains per garce in the district during the year, compared with those of the previous year, and with the average for the five years immediately preceding fasli 1308. Owing to the favourable character of the season, the prices of all these commodities, except ragi and horsegram, fell below the average of the five years preceding fasli 1308. The prices of ragi and horsegram, were, however, rather above the average, as the importation of them from Bangalore, Mysore, &c., decreased owing to the serious outbreak of plague in those places and the consequent restrictive measures.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The peishcush amounted to Rupees 1,54,349–9–1 against Rs. 1,54,424–10–3 in the preceding fasli, the decrease of Rs. 75–1–2 being the net result of an increase of Rs. 2–12–6 on account of addition to peishcush of one-third assessment on minor inams made over to zamindars and a decrease of Rs. 77–13–8 on account of lands taken up for the Buckingham canal in the village of Arambakam in the Chingleput taluk and for the Bathalavallam road in the village of Bytikodiambedu in the Kachinad taluk.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these villages remained unchanged, viz., 293, and the jodi amounted to Rs. 66,886–14–6 against Rs. 67,097–7–6, the net decrease of Rs. 210–9–0 being the result of the addition of As. 12–9 to the jodi on account of minor inams made over to the shrotriemdars under Board's Standing Order No. 123 and the reduction of the following items :—

(1) Rs. 54–5–9 on account of lands taken up for public purposes as detailed in statement No. 6.

(2) Rs. 157 has been deducted under the following circumstances :—

The village of Thoranallur in the Ponnéri taluk was formerly three-fourths ryotwari, that portion having been resumed by the Government for failure to pay quit-rent and one-fourth shrotriem. With the consent of the shrotriemdar, the village was converted wholly to ryotwar, and one-fourth of the collections *minus* the jodi of Rs. 157 was ordered to be paid to him as a beriz deduction, the credit to jodi being discontinued (*vide* G.O., No. 3749, dated 17th June 1889, communicated in B.P., Mis. No. 4022, dated 5th July 1889). On a petition received from the shrotriemdar praying for the payment of the amount due to him for fasli 1307, it was noticed that the practice had been to pay him one-fourth of the beriz *minus* the jodi and to show the jodi both under demand in No. 6 and under remissions in statement No. 4. As this was unnecessary and inconsistent with the orders of the Government, instructions have been issued to the Tahsildar to remove the item from the demand in statement No. 6 and to pay the shrotriemdar one-fourth of the net collections *minus* Rs. 157 as ordered in the Government Order referred to above. Hence the decrease of Rs. 157.

7. DISTRIBUTION OF PATTAS.—The settlement of the district was completed before the close of the fasli. The total number of pattas distributed was 107,170 against 104,814 in the preceding fasli as detailed below :—

Number of fresh pattas	2,389
Do. of old pattas modified	8,510
Do. of old pattas not altered	96,271
	107,170

The increase in the number of pattas is due to the area of lands taken up on darkhast being considerably larger than that relinquished in the fasli, the figures being acres 4,249 and acres 1,323, respectively, and partly to the incorporation of resumed minor inam land with ayan. The average holding and assessment per patta in the ryotwar villages (excluding the izara villages) were 6 acres and Rs. 14–14–2, respectively, against 6·20 acres and Rs. 15–2–10 in the previous year.

8. STATEMENT No. 3—OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following abstract shows the extent and assessment of the ryots' holdings at the end of the fasli as compared with those at the beginning of the fasli, izara holdings being excluded :—

Particulars.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	287,680	3,14,214	356,709	12,70,969	644,389	15,85,183
2. Deduct lands given up or transferred, &c.	7,482	8,082	8,835	31,004	16,317	39,086
3. Remainder	280,198	3,06,132	347,874	12,39,965	628,072	15,46,097
4. Add lands taken up or transferred, &c.	9,735	10,172	9,768	33,788	19,503	43,960
5. Holdings at the end of the fasli ..	289,933	3,16,304	357,642	12,73,753	647,575	15,90,057
Difference ..	2,253	2,090	933	2,784	3,186	4,874

Compared with the preceding fasli, there was an increase of 3,186 acres in the holdings and Rs. 4,874 in the assessment. The increase is chiefly due to the assignment of lands on darkhast and partly to the incorporation of resumed inam lands with "Ayan". The area relinquished in the fasli was 1,323 acres against 920 acres in the preceding fasli. The increase in the relinquishment was due to fasli 1307 having been unfavourable to agriculture.

9. The following table compares the gross occupied area in ryotwari villages excluding izara villages with that of the previous year :—

Particulars.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ryots' holdings as per statement No. 3 excluding izara villages	644,389	6,47,575	+ 3,186
2. Lands cultivated with or without permission for which no pattas were issued	5,857	6,454	+ 597
3. Poramboke cultivation	1,295	1,569	+ 274
Total ..	651,541	6,55,598	+ 4,057

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND WASTE REMITTED.—The subjoined abstract compares the figures of actual cultivation and waste charged and waste remitted excluding izara villages as compared with those of fasli 1307 :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation and waste charged.						Waste remitted.	
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1307 ..	287,680	3,14,214	336,385	12,06,567	624,065	15,20,781	20,324	64,402
,, 1308 ..	289,933	3,16,304	357,353	12,72,523	647,286	15,88,827	289	1,230
Difference ..	+ 2,253	+ 2,090	+ 20,968	+ 65,956	+ 23,221	+ 68,046	− 20,035	− 63,172

The increase under cultivation and waste charged and the decrease under waste remissions are due to the favourable character of the season.

11. WATER-RATE (TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI).—The annexed abstract compares the revenue from water-rate in fasli 1308 with that derived in each of the faslis 1305 to 1307 :—

Item.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1305.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fasaljasti	76,199	1,62,793	+ 86,594	97,009	1,26,758
Tirvajasti	16,634	24,219	+ 7,585	20,034	23,291
Total ..	92,833	1,87,012	+ 94,179	1,17,043	1,50,049

The increase is due to the abundant rainfall during the year. The total ryotwar demand of the fasli, exclusive of remissions for waste and inclusive of fasaljasti and tirvajasti, amounted to Rs. 17,81,315 against Rs. 16,19,090 in the preceding fasli and against Rs. 17,00,988 in fasli 1306 and Rs. 17,20,069 in fasli 1305.

12. REMISSIONS (STATEMENT No. 4).—The occasional and fixed remissions granted during the year aggregated to Rs. 19,708 against Rs. 1,86,051 in the preceding fasli and Rs. 19,842 in fasli 1306.

OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—This item comprises the remissions granted with reference to the state of the season other than those for waste. Particulars are given below in comparison with those of fasli 1307 :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	1,54,118	74	— 1,54,044
2. Submerged or inundated	2,045	797	— 1,248
3. Tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment).	492	111	— 381
4. Fasalkammi	1,267	732	— 535
Total ..	1,57,922	1,714	1,56,208

Item 1.—The small remission for shavi was granted in the villages of Alisur and Púllambakam in the Madurántakam taluk where the tanks having breached, the crops suffered for want of water.

Item 2.—This remission was granted in Madurántakam, Conjeeveram and Ponnéri taluks as shown below :—

	RS.
Madurántakam	91
Conjeeveram	623
Ponnéri	83
	797

The remissions in the Conjeeveram taluk was granted in the case of fields covered with silt by the floods in the Cheyyáru river in the villages of Kamarajapuram, Magaral and Elayanarvelur. Remissions in the other two taluks were granted either for fields covered with silt or where the crops were lost owing to submersion, re-cultivation being impossible.

Item 3.—This remission was granted in the village of Pandur in the Chingleput taluk in the case of certain fields which cannot be irrigated until a new sluice has been constructed. The work will be executed next year.

Item 4.—This remission was granted in certain villages under the Chembrambakam tank in the Saidapet taluk, as no supply was to be had from the tank at the commencement of the fasli for the irrigation of the registered double crop lands.

FIXED REMISSIONS.—These amounted to Rs. 17,994 against Rs. 19,105. Details are given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift	18,432	17,492	— 940
2. Cowle remissions	583	397	— 186
3. Dasabandam	14	..	— 14
4. Remission of Land Revenue under paragraph 11 of Board's Standing Order No. 5	72	86	+ 14
5. Remission of assessment of lands granted in lieu of inam lands taken up for public purposes	4	19	+ 15
Total ..	19,105	17,994	— 1,111

The decrease under item 1 is due to the copious rainfall during the year. Under item 2, the decrease is due to the charge of full assessment in the Chingleput taluk on the expiration of the term of certain cowles and to the cancellation of a cowle in the same taluk in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the prescribed conditions.

Item 3.—This remission was disallowed as the inamdar had failed to carry out the repair of the tank in Tiruvallúr taluk in respect of which dasabandam remission had been granted.

Item 4.—The slight increase under this item is due to the grant of remission in a few cases which had not been brought to notice before.

Item 5.—The increase under this item is only nominal. The crops on the land, the assessment of which is remitted year after year, having become shavi in fasli 1307, the remission was shown in the accounts of that fasli as "shavi remissions," but in fasli 1308 it was granted as usual and shown under the proper head, viz., "remission of assessment of lands allowed in lieu of inam lands taken for public purposes."

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE BERIZ OR DEMAND.—The chief items under this head are—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Allowance to religious institutions	37,651	35,337	— 2,314
2. One-fourth of the net collections of Thoranallur village paid to the shrotriemdar by way of beriz deduction	167	..	— 167

Item 1 is a fluctuating one as it represents payments actually made. The large balance is due to the allowance of Rs. 2,435 due to Sriveeraraghava Swamiar's temple in Tiruvallúr having been withheld under the Board's orders pending the repair of the tank and to the trustees in some cases not having claimed payment within the fasli.

The decrease under the second item is due to the amount of beriz deduction payable to the shrotriemdar of Thoranallur, Ponnéri taluk, for fasli 1308 not having been fixed by the Tahsildar within the close of the fasli. He explains that he will fix the amount after the collections of the fasli are finally determined, but according to G.O., No. 3749, dated 17th June 1889, which was explained to him in this office Ref. on No. 2599-Gl., dated 26th December 1898, he need not have waited but should have fixed the beriz deduction on the collections of the preceding fasli. The necessary instructions will be issued.

13. STATEMENT No. 5.—The total demand under all heads of miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 1,39,255 against Rs. 1,16,970 in the preceding fasli; the increase appearing chiefly under (1) water-rate on minor inams, (2) cultivation after jamabandi, (3) lands cultivated with or without darkhast for which no pattas were issued, (4) poramboke cultivation, and (5) penal water rate.

The chief variations are explained below :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	58,251	57,690	— 561
2. Water-rate on minor inams	9,854	18,290	+ 8,436
3. Lands cultivated with or without darkhast for which no pattas were issued..	8,453	9,509	+ 1,056
4. Cultivation of poramboke lands	7,427	8,370	+ 943
5. Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi	501	6,444	+ 5,943
6. Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages	1,459	1,099	— 360
7. Revenue process fees	1,843	2,536	+ 693
8. Penal water-rate	2,146	7,205	+ 5,059
9. Revenue from resumed inams	803	281	— 522

The decrease under item 1 is due to the transfer of inam land to ayan consequent on the reconciliation of the village B registers with the fair inam registers in the Tiruvallúr, Madurántakam and Conjeeveram taluks and to the incorporation of inam land with ayan in cases where the quit-rent exceeded the taram assessment.

The increase under item 2 is due to the good rainfall.

Item 3.—The increase is due to the favourable character of the season.

Item 4.—The increase under this head is due to the plentiful rainfall, which induced the ryots to cultivate poramboke in spite of the heavy penal charges imposed in respect of such cultivation in the preceding fasli. Such charges were increased in such cases and notices given to the occupants to the effect that still heavier charges would be imposed in the future if the encroachments are not removed. Steps are being taken to discourage the encroachments as much as possible, but I am afraid that many cases are never reported.

Item 5.—This item appears only in the Ponnéri and Conjeeveram taluks and amounts to Rs. 5,057 in the former and Rs. 1,387 in the latter. The Tahsildar of Ponnéri explains that it is due to the early closing of the accounts, but as the jamabandi continued till the 29th June, all the cultivation should have been brought to account before. The increase in the Conjeeveram taluk is due to the charge of water-rate subsequent to the jamabandi.

		RS.
Ponnéri	—	267
Tiruvallúr	—	78
Saidapet	—	12
Madurántakam	—	8
Conjeeveram	+	5
Total ...	—	360

Item 6.—The decrease appertains to the marginally-noted taluks. The decrease in the Saidapet taluk is due to the erroneous charge made in the preceding fasli in respect of cultivation of first crop under private wells. The decrease in the other taluks is due to the abundant rainfall in consequence of which there was no necessity to take Government water.

Item 7.—The existence of heavy arrears at the beginning of the fasli necessitated the issue of a large number of processes and, in consequence, a large amount of work fell to the share of the special paid agency.

Item 8.—The increase is due to the indifference on the part of the ryots to obtain permission to take water for dry and poramboke lands which were more extensively irrigated than in the previous faslis.

Item 9.—The decrease is due to the incorporation of resumed inams with ayan.

14. Statement No. 7.—The entire land revenue demand for fasli 1308 amounted to Rs. 20,86,757 against Rs. 17,33,709 in the preceding fasli. Details are furnished below :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates	1,54,423	1,54,350	— 73
2. Whole inam villages	67,097	66,866	— 211
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	15,12,189	18,65,521	+ 3,53,332
Total ..	17,33,709	20,86,757	+ 3,53,048

The variations under items 1 and 2 have been explained in paragraphs 5 and 6 *supra*.

The increase under item 3 is due to the season having been exceptionally favourable for both the first and second crops.

15. The current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 2,54,965 against Rupees 2,36,658 in the previous year as detailed below :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates	27,122	27,968	+ 846
2. Whole inam villages	19,142	25,339	+ 6,197
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	1,90,394	2,01,658	+ 11,264
Total ..	2,36,658	2,54,965	+ 18,307

The increase under items 1 and 2 is due to the adoption of the revised demands for the triennium ending with fasli 1308, that under item 3 is due to a larger amount of water-rate and miscellaneous revenue having accrued during the fasli.

16. The subjoined statement gives particulars of the total current demand including the cesses, the collections within the fasli, the subsequent collections and the balance at the end of September last :—

Items.	Demand.			Collections within the fasli.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and arrears written off up to the end of September last.	Balance.
	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates..	1,54,350	27,968	1,82,318	1,66,125	16,193	8,228	7,965
2. Whole inam villages ..	66,886	25,339	92,225	90,717	1,508	1,396	112
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous..	18,65,521	2,01,658	20,67,179	20,52,812	14,367	12,205	2,162
Total ..	20,86,757	2,54,965	23,41,722	23,09,654	32,068	21,829	10,239

The total demand under both land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 23,41,722 against Rs. 19,70,367 in the preceding fasli and against Rs. 22,30,509 in fasli 1306. Of this amount Rs. 23,09,654 was collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,068 at its close. This balance has been further reduced to Rs. 10,239 or 44 per cent. of the demand by subsequent collections and irrecoverable arrears written off up to the end of September 1899. Of this balance, Rs. 7,965 appertain to the Kachinad taluk of the Kálahasti zamindari and Rs. 461 have been reported to be irrecoverable and will be included in the statement of irrecoverable arrears for the quarter ending 30th September 1899. Every effort will be made to realize the outstandings as early as possible.

17. Arrears.—An abstract statement showing the demand, collection and balance of arrears is given below :—

Items.	Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.			Collections and remissions within the fasli.			Balance.	Subsequent collections, &c.	Balance.
	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates	17,831	4,218	22,049	17,831	4,218	22,049	..	..	..
2. Whole inam villages.	2,381	904	3,285	2,232	804	3,036	249	..	249
3. Land revenue and miscellaneous ..	41,934	5,415	47,349	41,873	5,406	47,279	70	70	..
Total ..	62,146	10,537	72,683	61,936	10,428	72,364	319	70	249

The balance against whole inam villages appertains to the lands taken up for the Royal Artillery range in the village of Ottivakam, Chingleput taluk. This amount was included in the demand pending the settlement of compensation for the lands. As compensation has been settled, the amount included in the demand in excess of the actual amount due, which has been ascertained to be Rs. 249, will be recommended to be written off the accounts in the statement for the quarter ending 30th September 1899.

18. Coercive Processes and Sales for Arrears of Revenue.—During the year 441,954 processes were issued against 371,033 in the preceding fasli. Of these 306,638 were demand notices, 68,806 were distraint notices and 66,510 sale notices against 273,604, 49,523 and 47,906, respectively, in the previous year. In 237,832 cases the arrears were paid on the presentation of the demand notices, without the issue of any further coercive process. The number of defaulters whose property was sold was 940 against 337 in the previous year and the amount of arrears to which the sales related was Rs. 11,609. The large increase in the number of processes under

the several heads, viz., demand, attachment and sale notices, is explained by the Tahsildar to be due to the prompt collection of the revenue and to the collection of the arrears outstanding at the end of fasli 1307. It was, however, found on the examination of the process registers in Conjeeveram and Tiruvallúr taluks which were settled by the Collector, that the issue of processes in many cases had been quite unnecessary and that no steps had been taken to enforce the processes once issued. The increase in the other taluks is probably to be accounted for in the same manner, Tahsildars will be instructed to see that in future the rules are observed and processes issued only when necessary. The extent to which actual coercion had to be resorted to by the sale of property is exhibited in the annexed comparative statement:—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Extent of land sold.	Amount realized by sale.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Other property.
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	
1307	337	819	3,883	1,232	..
1308	940	2,457	12,757	1,485	..
Difference ..	+ 603	+ 1,638	+ 8,874	+ 253	..

The following statement gives the details for the different taluks :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1307.					Fasli 1308.					Amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of fasli 1308.	Amount of arrears outstanding at the end of fasli 1308.
	Defaulters whose moveable properties were sold.		Defaulters whose immoveable properties were sold.			Defaulters whose moveable properties were sold.		Defaulters whose immoveable properties were sold.				
	Number.	Amount of arrears.	Number.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Number.	Amount of arrears.	Number.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.		
		RS.		RS.	ACS.		RS.		RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Saidapet	13	285	80	401	163	8	78	139	1,930	612	10,870	4
Ponnéri	31	235	48	580	116	68	615	397	3,537	999	14,344	47
Chingleput	7	355	45	470	117	5	127	25	593	129	824	..
Tiruvallúr	11	277	21	218	58	23	688	153	2,315	336	9,007	19
Conjeeveram ..	7	63	91	1,023	276	5	41	80	690	338	6,987	..
Madurántakam ..	7	189	26	318	89	23	887	14	108	43	5,317	..
Total ..	76	1,404	261	3,010	819	132	2,436	808	9,173	2,457	..	70

The increase in the number of sales is noticeable in the taluks of Saidapet, Ponnéri and Tiruvallúr, and is due to the collection of heavy arrears outstanding in those taluks at the end of fasli 1307. Fasliwar particulars of arrears outstanding in these taluks at the beginning and end of fasli 1308 are given below :—

—	Arrears outstanding at the beginning of fasli 1308.			Arrears outstanding at the end of fasli 1308.		
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Total.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Total.
Saidapet	2	10,868	10,870	..	4	..
Tiruvallúr	4	9,003	9,007	..	19	..
Ponnéri	202	14,142	14,344	..	47	..

Out of 2,457 acres sold, 656 acres or 22·63 per cent. of the extent sold were bought in by Government as against 34·31 per cent. in the preceding fasli.

19. SPECIAL AGENCY FOR SERVING PROCESSES AND THE FEES LEVIED THEREFOR.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,536–6–3 and the charges to Rs. 1,469–8–7 against Rs. 1,812–15–6 and Rs. 1,458–13–11, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the receipts is consequent on the larger number of processes entrusted to this agency. Out of 376,522 processes served during the fasli, 8,009 or 2·1 per cent. were served by the special agency against 1·9 per cent. in the preceding fasli. The slight increase is due to the employment of the agency in a larger number of cases in the Saidapet and Tiruvallúr taluks to collect the arrears of fasli 1307. Proposals regarding the equalization of the receipts and charges have been called for from the Divisional-officers, and a report on this subject will be submitted as required in B.P., No. 189 (Land Revenue), dated 10th August 1899, as soon as the report due from the Deputy Collector, Tiruvallúr, is received.

20. LANDS SOLD UNDER THE BOARD'S STANDING ORDER Nos. 30, 34 AND 110.—One hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, assessed at Rs. 113, were sold and Rs. 1,764 realized under Standing Order No. 30 against Rs. 1,899 in fasli 1307.

21. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government in civil suits during the fasli was Rs. 1,127–15–8. The opening balance was Rs. 80–7–10. Of the total, Rs. 873–14–4 were collected and Rs. 80–7–10 written off the accounts under B.P., No. 191 (Land Revenue), dated 12th August 1889. The steps taken for the collection of the balance, excluding Rs. 10–8–0, which is recommended to be written off the accounts, are detailed in the statement.

22. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repairs.

23. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS RECEIVED BY REVENUE OFFICERS DIRECT.—The number of applications pending at the beginning of the year was 182 and that received during the year was 2,857 against 2,941 in the preceding fasli. Of the total number for disposal, 2,785 were disposed of. The balance is explained in column 8 of the statement.

APPLICATIONS MADE THROUGH THE REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—The number pending at the commencement of the year was 111 and that received during the year was 2,449 against 2,682 in the preceding fasli. Of the total number for disposal, 2,401 were disposed of, leaving 159 pending at the end of year.

APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH UNDER PARAGRAPHS 5 AND 7 OF STANDING ORDER No. 20.—The total number for disposal including those pending at the beginning of the year was 837 against 301 in the preceding fasli: of these 790 were disposed of. In these cases the time allowed in the notices published in the Gazette had not expired.

24. BOUNDARY MARKS.—The number of stones missing was 14,415 and the number out of repair 21,176. Of these, 8,361 were replaced and 13,341 put in order or 58 and 63 per cent., respectively, against 57 and 54 per cent. in the preceding fasli. More work might have been done. A circular order has been issued directing the Tahsildars and village officers to pay more attention to this duty.

25. AGRICULTURAL STOCK CENSUS.—The following abstract gives particulars of the census of agricultural stock taken as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

Taluks.	Number of villages including inam and izara villages.	Checked and counter-checked by Tahsildars.		Checked and counter-checked by Deputy Tahsildars.		Checked by Revenue Inspectors.	
		Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.
Saidapet	264	20	40	7	8	218	223
Ponnéri	200	27	..	..	..	163	169
Tiruvallúr	277	22	19	10	25	158	162
Conjeeveram	368	41	81	13	19	213	226
Chingleput	275	27	34	..	..	222	196
Madurántakam	399	49	32	13	9	322	317
Total ..	1,783	186	206	43	61	1,296	1,293

All the officers who have not done the prescribed inspections will be censured and no neglect of the duty in the current fasli will be tolerated.

26. Examination of the Village and Taluk Accounts.—The village and taluk accounts of Conjeeveram and Tiruvallúr taluks, which were settled by the Collector, have been completely checked and the defects noticed have been communicated to the Tahsildars and Divisional-officers concerned. The notes on the examination of the village accounts of the Madurántakam taluk and of village and taluk accounts of the Ponnéri taluk were received from the Divisional-officers and have been duly reviewed. The examination of the village accounts in the Madurántakam taluk was confined to No. 6 accounts, and the Sub-Collector has been called on to explain why the others were not checked as required by the Board's Standing Order No. 22. The notes in the remaining cases have not yet been received from the Divisional-officers. On the whole there may be said to have been a slight improvement in the manner in which the village accounts are maintained.

27. Famine Analysis Registers and Firka Books.—These village statistical registers were brought up to fasli 1307 in the taluks settled by the Collector. The notes on the examination of the registers of the Ponnéri taluk have been received from the Divisional-officer and reviewed. The notes of other taluks are awaited and will be duly reviewed.

28. Sub-division of Quit-rent.—There were no cases of sub-division of the joint liability of shareholders in whole inam villages and minor inams.

29. Reconciliation of the village B. Registers with the fair Inam Registers.—This has been done in all taluks with the exception of six villages in the Tiruvallúr taluk, in which case numerous errors have been detected. The registers for these six villages are being checked in this office.

30. Loans—Allotments and Expenditure.—In B.P., Mis. No. 145-S.L.R., dated 6th April 1898, an allotment of Rs. 5,500 was sanctioned under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the year 1898–99 as detailed in the margin. As the north-east monsoon failed in 1897 and the south-west monsoon (up to the middle of July 1898) was very deficient in the northern part of Ponnéri taluk and in parts of Tiruvallúr taluk, many ryots in those taluks applied for loans in order to improve their land and private irrigation sources, and, consequently, additional allotments of Rs. 15,000 under the Land Improvement and Rs. 5,000 under the Agriculturists' Loans Acts were applied for in this office Ref. on No. 571 B. and G., dated 19th July 1898, and sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 4576-S.L.R., dated 27th July 1898. The season subsequently improved and the ryots became anxious to cultivate and asked loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act; hence a transfer of Rs. 3,618 from the Land Improvement to the Agriculturists' Loans Act was applied for in this office letters No. 1906-Genl., dated 19th October 1898, and No. 873 B. and G., dated 31st December 1898, and sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 6267-S.L.R., dated 26th October 1898, and Mis. No. 203-S.L.R., dated 7th January 1899, respectively. Owing to the heavy rain brought by the north-east monsoon, the demand for loans slackened and, in consequence, I proposed in my letter No. 514-D., dated 19th February 1899, to surrender Rupees 787–8–0 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 32–8–0 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. This proposal was accepted in B.P., Mis. No. 1080-S.L.R., dated 22nd February 1899. The net allotment for the district was therefore Rupees 15,594–8–0 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 9,085–8–0 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The whole amount under the latter was disbursed within the close of the official year 1898–99. The disbursements under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 13,969–8–0 and the balance at the end of the year comprised Rs. 1,425 in Tiruvallúr and Rs. 200 in Saidapet taluks. In Tiruvallúr this was due to the withholding of the second instalments, the borrowers having failed to work off the first instalment within the stipulated time. In Saidapet it was due to

		RS.
Land Improvement Loans	... ...	5,000
Agricultuirsts' Loans ...	... ...	500
	Total ...	5,500

the failure of the borrowers to appear and receive payments by the 31st March 1899. Of the allotment under the Land Improvement Loans Act for 1899–1900, Rs. 100 had been disbursed by the end of June 1899.

Of Rs. 13,969–8–0 and Rs. 9,085–8–0 referred to above as having been disbursed within the year 1898–99 under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, respectively, Rs. 200 under the former and Rs. 250 under the latter Act were disbursed during the period April to June 1898 of the previous fasli as reported in the last jamabandi report, Ref. on No. 276-Periodical, dated 12th October 1898. Deducting these sums, the remainder, *i.e.*, Rs. 13,769–8–0 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 8,835–8–0 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act represent the advances disbursed from July 1898 to March 1899 of the current fasli. Adding to this Rs. 100 paid under the land improvement loans during the months of April to June 1899, the actual sums paid during the fasli comes to Rs. 13,869–8–0 under the Land Improvement and Rs. 8,835–8–0 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Of Rs 13,869–8–0 disbursed under the land improvement loans, Rs. 13,184–8–0 were paid for the sinking of new wells and Rs. 685 for the repair of old wells.

Out of Rs. 8,835–8–0 advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 365 head of cattle were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 8,818, and seed-grain was purchased for Rs. 17–8–0.

31. Recovery of Advances—Principal.—The fasli opened with a balance of Rs. 2,22,775–9–10, as detailed below :—

		RS.	A.	P.
Land Improvement—Ordinary Rules, at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	...	76.388	8	4
Do. do. at 3 do.	...	60,482	2	0
Do. Special Well Rules at 4 do.	...	15,536	12	4
Do. do. at 3 do.	...	69,474	7	4
Agriculturists' Loans Act bearing interest at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	...	643	11	10
Do. do. at 5 do.	...	250	0	0
Total	...	2,22,775	9	10

There is a difference of Rs. 35 between the closing balance of the previous fasli and the opening balance of the current fasli which is explained in the remarks column of statement No. XXIII.

Inclusive of Rs. 22,705 advanced during the fasli, the total amount advanced aggregated Rs. 2,45,480–9–10. Of this Rs. 27,316–11–1 fell due during the fasli inclusive of Rs. 721–13–8 ordered to be summarily recovered. The total recoveries during the fasli amounted to Rs. 25,526–5–3 and there remained a recoverable balance of Rs. 1,790–5–10 at the end of the fasli against Rs. 1,651–6–6 at the end of the previous year.

32. Interest.—The balance outstanding at the beginning of the year under interest was Rs. 721–6–3. There is a difference of Rs. 10–15–0 between the closing balance of fasli 1307 and the opening balance of fasli 1308 explained in the remarks column of statement No. XXIII. The interest that accrued during the year amounted to Rs. 10,411–15–4 and, adding to it Rs. 721–6–3, the balance at the beginning of the year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 11,133–5–7. Of this Rupees 10,186–9–9, besides an excess collection of Rs. 12–8–11, were collected during the year, and there remained a balance of Rs. 946–11–10 at the end of it.

Out of the total closing balance of Rs. 2,737–1–8 due under principal and interest, Rs. 1,235–9–1 have been collected since the close of the fasli and the remainder, with the exception of Rs. 5–1–8 which is to be adjusted by transfer, is covered by processes as detailed below :—

		RS.	A.	P.
No. 1	... ...	237	13	3
" 3	... ...	619	10	9
" 4	... ...	41	0	6
" 7	... ...	597	14	5
	Total ...	1,496	6	11

Of the amount covered by processes, Rs. 1,078–15–7 are due in Ponnéri taluk alone. An individualwar list of the balances outstanding at the end of June 1899 was called for from this taluk, and the Tahsildar has been reprimanded for his slackness.

33. SURVEY ADVANCES.—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,694–8–2. There is a difference of Rs. 1–3–10 between this opening balance and the closing balance of the previous year explained in the statement. Adding to the opening balance Rs. 265–3–6 advanced during the year, the total amount repayable amounted to Rs. 1,959–11–8. Of this Rs. 491–0–4 were collected and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,468–11–4. Of this Rs. 46–0–6 have since been collected and the details of the steps taken for the collection of the remainder of Rs. 1,422–10–10 are given below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Value of stones planted on waste and poramboke lands and pending adjustment	191	1	0
(2) To be adjusted from deposits after the confirmation of sale.	7	5	0
(3) Due by the South Indian Railway authorities to whom a requisition has been sent by the Tahsildar	2	9	4
(4) Notice No. 1 issued	40	6	9
Total ...	241	6	1

The remaining balance represents the value of stone held in stock for sale.

SAIDAPET,
10th October 1899.

(Signed) D. W. G. COWIE,
Acting Collector.

Exd. W. D'Moss.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NORTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1308, the prescribed statements having already been despatched.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The average rainfall registered in the district during the year amounted to 46·92 inches against 31·47 inches in the previous year and against 37·35 inches, the average of 25 years (1870—94). The rainfall has thus been very copious and, consequently, almost all the tanks in the district received a good supply and large areas of land were brought under the plough. The rainfall, however, was not evenly distributed over all the months of the year, and this fact has somewhat affected the outturn of some of the crops.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total area of Government and minor inam lands cultivated during the year, including first and second crop areas, amounted to 1,047,756 acres against 974,402 acres in fasli 1307. The increase of 73,354 acres in cultivation is attributed to the copious rainfall of the north-east monsoon. Of the extent cultivated, crops on 1,043,451 acres were harvested before the end of June 1899, as detailed below:—

Crop.	ACS.
Paddy	418,200
Other food-grains	490,080
Other crops	135,171
Total ...	1,043,451

The area sown with paddy was 39·93 per cent. and that with other food-grains 46·77 per cent. against 34·92 and 50·05 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. As regards the harvest, there was no 17 to 20 annas crop; 11,582 acres yielded an outturn of 13 to 16 annas, 105,283 acres an outturn of 9 to 12 annas, 767,439 acres an outturn of 5 to 8 annas, 154,637 acres an outturn of 1 to 4 annas. The crops on only 4,510 acres were entirely lost as against 26,316 acres in the previous fasli.

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 shows the average prices per garce of the principal grains in the district in fasli 1308 as compared with the prices in the previous year and with the average prices of the 5 years preceding the year under report. From that statement it will be seen that, in the year under report, there has been a considerable fall in the prices of all the grains as compared with the prices in the previous fasli. A comparison of the prices that ruled in fasli 1308 with the average prices of the past 5 years also indicates a general fall in the case of paddy, rice and varagu, while in the case of the other grains there has been a trifling rise. This general fall is due to the highly favourable character of the season in the year under report.

Shavi.—The decrease of remissions under this head was the natural result of a good season and occurred in all the taluks of the district, but mainly in Wandiwash, Pólúr, Walaja and Arcot taluks.

Tirvakammi and Fasalkammi Remissions.—These remissions were granted in the following taluks :—

—	Tirvakammi.		Fasalkammi.	
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Chittoor	..	..	..	..
Chandragiri	129	49	..	..
Palmanér	54	..	..	..
Gudiyáttam	3,502	242	..	10
Vellore	27	..	..	84
Pólúr	1,487	3	..	..
Wandiwash	8,173	..	..	..
Arcot	1,056	161	71	..
Walaja	..	..	54	..
Total ..	14,378	455	125	94

Remission of Tirvajasti and Fasaljasti.—The whole of this amount, Rs. 137, relates to Walaja taluk, where the grant of remission was rendered necessary owing to insufficient supply of water in some of the irrigation sources and consequent failure of crops.

Submerged or Inundated.—

	RS.
Wandiwash taluk	192
Arcot taluk	213
Total ...	405

On account of heavy floods in the Cheyyar river the crops on the wet fields adjoining its banks in the taluks named were damaged and this necessitated the grant of the remissions under this head.

13. Fixed Remissions.—The amount remitted under this head is Rs. 6,351 against Rs. 6,411 in fasli 1307. Details are given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remissions on account of irrigation by lift	4,397	4,238	..	159
2. Cowle remissions	344	319	..	25
3. Dasabandam remissions	1,377	1,486	109	..
4. Remission of land revenue under paragraph 11 of Board's Standing Order No. 5 (land patta and tree patta).	293	308	15	..
Total ..	6,411	6,351	124	184

The decrease of Rs. 159 under item 1 occurs mainly in the taluks of Chittoor, Palmanér, Vellore and Walaja and is due to the fact that the fall of good rain in the district in the year enabled the fields to get irrigation by free flow rather than by lift. The decrease of Rs. 25 under item 2 is due in certain cases to the withholding of remission for failure to fulfil the conditions of cowles and to the charging of full assessment owing to the expiry of the terms of cowles. The increase of Rs. 109 under item 3 is attributable to the increased cultivation under dasabandam sources and the consequently increased revenue under such sources owing to the favourable character of the season. The increase under item 4 is small and does not call for any special remark.

14. Beriz Deductions.—The particulars of this item are given below in comparison with the figures of the past fasli :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Payment for religious institutions in lieu of cash payments ..	5,131	5,131	..	..
2. ,, ,, of inams resumed ..	36,719	37,182	463	..
3. Other items	469	617	148	..
Total ..	42,319	42,930	611	..

The increase of Rs. 463 under item 2 is due to the payment of arrears sanctioned in the year under report. The increase in item 3 relates mostly to share of shrotriem proceeds and is due to the favourable character of the season.

15. Miscellaneous.—

Serial number.	Item number as per statement No. 5.	Nature of items.	Demand of fasli 1307.	Demand of fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	1 and 4 (a)	Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including charge for water	1,50,509	1,56,537	6,028	..
2	2 and 3	Lands cultivated but charged under sivoijama	46,580	41,891	..	4,689
3	4	Concealed cultivation	346	27	..	319
4	5	Cultivation of poramboke lands	12,615	10,288	..	2,327
5	6	Tree revenue	19,248	16,309	..	2,939
6	Items 2 and 3 under other items.	Revenue from unclaimed and attached inams..	452	372	..	80
7	13 under other items..	Commission on the sale of distrained property	248	629	381	..
8	7	Commission on private estates under the management of Court of Wards	260	284	24	..
9	8	Charge for water on zemindari and inam villages	385	1,110	725	..
10	5 under other items ..	Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	2,656	166	..	2,490
11	9	Revenue process-service fees	2	..	..	2
12	10	Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	2,142	470	..	1,672
13	4 under other items ..	Water-tax on backyard cultivation	72	91	19	..
14	11	Other items	2,430	1,611	..	819
		Total ..	2,37,945	2,29,785	7,177	15,337

The total miscellaneous revenue realized in the fasli amounted to Rs. 2,29,785 or Rs. 8,160 less than the amount of the previous fasli. This decrease is the net result of an increase of Rs. 7,177 under items 1, 7, 8, 9 and 13 and of a decrease of Rs. 15,337 under the remaining items. The bulk of the increase under item 1 is due to the increase in water charge consequent on the favourable character of the season. The increase in items 9 and 13 is also due to the same cause. The increase in item 7 is due to extensive sales in the year. The increase in item 8 represents the adjustment ordered in Board's Proceedings, No. 248, dated 15th September 1898; No. 305, dated 15th November 1898; and No. 25, dated 28th January 1899. The decrease under item 10 is due to absence of sales in the year. The decrease under items 4 and 12 is due to ryots having learnt by experience to avoid the levy of penal assessment. The decrease under item 2 (sivoijama cultivation) is, I think, mostly due to prompt disposal of cases of unauthorized occupation. The decrease in item 5 is due to the credit of revenue derived from trees to "Forests" instead of to "Land Revenue, Miscellaneous" under the recent orders. The decrease under item 3 is due to the greater check exercised by the subordinate Revenue officers. The decrease under other items does not call for any special remark.

16. Total Land Revenue Demand—Current.—The total current demand under land revenue amounted to Rs. 28,90,225 against Rs. 26,95,991 in the previous fasli, as detailed below.

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peishcush on permanently settled estates	3,62,613	3,62,622	+ 9
2. Quit-rent from whole inam villages	26,982	26,981	— 1
3. Ryotwari and miscellaneous ..	23,06,396	25,00,622	+ 1,94,226
Total ..	26,95,991	28,90,225	1,94,234

The increase under item 1 has already been explained in paragraph 5 *supra.*

The decrease under item 2 has been explained in paragraph 6 *supra.*

The increase under item 3 is made up of the following items :—

		RS.
(1) Increase due to decrease under waste remissions	... ...	42,079
(2) „ to water-rate charged	... ...	1,16,290
(3) Increase due to less amount remitted under other heads	...	48,021
	Total increase ...	2,06,390
(4) Deduct decrease in the holdings of fasli 1308	... ...	4,004
(5) „ in miscellaneous revenue ...	... ...	8,160
	Total decrease ...	12,164
	Net increase ...	1,94,226

The above variations have already been explained under the items concerned.

17. CESSES.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 3,78,078 against Rs. 3,69,802 in the preceding fasli 1307 as shown below :—

		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
		RS.	RS.
(1) Land cess in permanently-settled estates	...	1,04,860	1,02,162
(2) „ in whole inam villages ...	...	7,194	7,193
(3) Land and village cess in ryotwar villages	...	2,57,748	2,68,723
Total	...	3,69,802	3,78,078

The decrease in item 1 is due to decrease in the beriz of fasli 1307 in certain permanently-settled estates. The land-cess for the fasli under report was fixed as usual with reference to the beriz of the previous year which was not a favourable year. The increase in item 3 is due to increased revenue on account of the favourable character of the season in fasli 1308.

18. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE UNDER LAND REVENUE AND CESSES, CURRENT.—The subjoined statement shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses for the year under report.

—	Demand.	Collection.	Balance up to 30th June 1899.	Subsequent collections and remissions up to 31st August 1899.	Balance on 1st September 1899.	Percentage of balance to demand.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Total land revenue and cesses ..	32,68,303	31,45,344	1,22,959	82,485	40,474	·1

The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 32,68,303 against Rs. 30,65,793 in the previous fasli. Of this amount Rs. 31,45,344 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,22,959 or 3·7 per cent. of the demand against 3·7 per cent. in the previous fasli. The above balance was since reduced to Rs. 40,474 or ·1 per cent. of the demand by subsequent collections up to the end of August 1899.

19. ARREARS.—The total arrear demand amounted to Rs. 1,14,977 at the beginning of fasli 1308. Of this amount Rs. 1,13,272 were collected and Rs. 582 were written off within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,123 at its close. The subsequent collections and remissions up to 1st September 1899 have reduced the above balance to Rs. 808 accounted for as under :—

		RS.
Recoverable and covered by processes		514
Recommended to be written off as irrecoverable		294
	Total ...	808

20. INTEREST CHARGED ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The demand under this item, including the arrears at the beginning of the fasli, amounted to Rs. 1,590, of which Rs. 1,121 were collected and Rs. 16 were written off within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 453.

21. LAND SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 30, 34 AND 110.—During the year under report 30·58 acres, assessed at Rs. 38–13–0, were sold for Rs. 284–9–3 under Board's Standing Order No. 30, and 59·94 acres, assessed at Rs. 59–7–0, were sold for Rs. 101–6–0 under Board's Standing Order No. 110. There were no sales under the Board's Standing Order No. 34.

22. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The total amount of costs awarded to Government in civil suits, including the balance at the beginning of the fasli, is Rs. 49–2–0, of which Re. 1 was collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 48–2–0 accounted for as under :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Amount recommended to be written off in the last year's statement and for which orders to write off were received after the close of fasli 1308	13	6	0
(2) Amount for the recovery of which execution application is pending in Arni District Munsif's Court (a fresh sale application had to be put in on 14th July 1899 as the original sale application became unsuccessful for want of bidders at the sale)	34	12	0
Total ...	48	2	0

23. No ruined or abandoned tank was made over to private individuals during the fasli.

24. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no applications during the year for sub-division of joint liability in whole inam villages. In Vellore and Gudiyáttam taluks there were applications for sub-division of joint liability in minor inams, and the extent involved is 115·93 acres with a quit-rent of Rs. 297. These applications were disposed of in the year under report.

25. INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT OF SURVEY MARKS.—This work has been universally neglected. Out of the total number, viz., 2,556,186, of survey marks in the district, 63,081 were found missing and 65,558 out of repair at the beginning of the year. Of the missing stones, 4,761 were replaced and of those out of repair 11,537 were repaired during the year. Steps have been taken for the speedy replacement or repair of the remaining boundary marks, and I am giving this important matter my special attention.

26. TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—The subjoined statement shows the number of applications received and disposed of during the fasli :—

Applications how received.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total number in column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Through the Registration Department	470	2,873	3,343	2,992	351	10·5
Direct by the Revenue officers ..	548	5,298	5,846	5,237	609	10·4
Total ..	1,018	8,171	9,189	8,229	960	10·4

Of the 960 pending cases, 233 have since been disposed of, 670 are pending inquiry, and 57 pending expiry of the time advertised in the notices published in the District Gazette.

27. The following are the number of cases in which the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of Standing Order No. 20 were followed in effecting transfer of revenue registry in the several taluks :—

Taluks.	Number of cases.
Chittoor	330
Chandragiri	11
Palmanér	327
Gudiyáttam	116
Vellore	76
Pólúr	109
Wandiwash	217
Arcot	165
Walaja	235
Total	1,586

28. VERNACULAR WORK OF ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.—The Head Assistant Collector reports that the reports from the subordinate officers in his division are generally received in English. One of the officers who were in charge of the Head Assistant Collector's division during the year was a native Deputy Collector.

29. ADVANCES UNDER THE LOANS ACT.—(*a*) A statement showing in one view the amount advanced in the several taluks as compared with the previous fasli is given below :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1307. Land Improvement Loans Act. Special well rules.	Revised rules, 5 per cent.	Total.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
1	2	3	4	5
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Chittoor	2,135 0 0	..	2,135 0 0	..
Chandragiri	4,627 8 0	425 0 0	5,052 8 0	..
Palmanér	..	..	..	..
Gudiyáttam	3,600 0 0	..	3,600 0 0	..
Vellore	..	..	..	..
Pólúr	280 0 0	..	280 0 0	..
Wandiwash	11,390 0 0	325 0 0	11,715 0 0	..
Arcot	3,637 8 0	..	3,637 8 0	..
Walaja	1,535 0 0	..	1,535 0 0	..
Punganur	..	..	..	..
Total ..	27,205 0 0	750 0 0	27,955 0 0	..

Taluks.	Fasli 1308. Land Improvement Loans Act. Special well rules.	Revised rules, 5 per cent.	Total.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	6	7	8	9
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Chittoor	1,162 8 0	570 0 0	1,732 8 0	..
Chandragiri	755 0 0	775 0 0	1,530 0 0	..
Palmanér	..	..	..	..
Gudiyáttam	1,766 8 0	1,183 0 0	2,949 8 0	..
Vellore	..	475 0 0	475 0 0	..
Pólúr	50 0 0	280 0 0	330 0 0	..
Wandiwash	7,716 8 0	9,474 0 0	17,190 8 0	..
Arcot	720 0 0	6,535 0 0	7,255 0 0	..
Walaja	150 0 0	3,520 0 0	3,670 0 0	..
Punganur	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12,320 8 0	22,812 0 0	35,132 8 0	..

The amount advanced in fasli 1308 is Rs. 12,320–8–0 under the old special well rules and Rs. 22,812 under the new rules, or Rs. 35,132–8–0 in all, against a total advance of Rs. 27,955 under the Land Improvement Loans Act in the previous fasli. The net increase of Rs. 7,177–8–0 in advances is due to the fact that, while in fasli 1307 payments were mainly confined to second instalments only, advances were made in fasli 1308 on account of second instalments as well as for fresh loans. Of the total advance of Rs. 35,132–8–0, a sum of Rs. 34,355–8–0 was spent from 1st July 1898 to 31st March 1899 and the remainder in the month of June 1899. The sum of Rs. 34,355–8–0 spent during the period from 1st July 1898 to 31st March 1899 was met from the allotment sanctioned in Board's Proceedings (Revenue Settlement), No. 145, Press, dated 6th April 1898, for the official year 1898–99, and the amount spent in June 1899 was met from the allotment sanctioned in Board's Proceedings (Revenue Settlement), No. 103, Press, dated 13th April 1899, for the official year 1899–1900.

(*b*) *Purpose of Advance.*—Out of Rs. 35,132–8–0 advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 20,728 were for sinking new wells, Rs. 7,682 were for repairing old ones and the remaining sum of Rs. 6,722–8–0 was for reclamation of lands.

(c) *Coercive Processes for the Recovery of Loans.*—Of the total amount of Rs. 52,481-7-9 collected in the year under Land Improvement Loans Act, rupees 7,425-3-6 were realized without resort to coercion. For the collection of the remainder, processes were issued in 1,922 cases, involving Rs. 45,056-4-3, of which Rs. 28,453-13-0 were collected on demand notices, Rs. 13,892-10-10 after property had been attached but before it was brought to sale, Rs. 2,559-9-8 by sale of moveable property and Rs. 150-2-9 by sale of land.

Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 567-3-4 were collected in the year. The whole of this amount was realized after the issue of processes in 37 cases, Rs. 224-12-1 having been collected on demand notices, and Rs. 342-7-3 after attachment of moveable property. I should mention, speaking generally, that in several taluks of this district the loans accounts are not in good order and the outstanding arrears are somewhat heavy. This matter is engaging my attention and I hope to put matters right in time.

30. In Palmaner and Vellore taluks, settled by the Collector, the karnams were sent for in batches and sent back in the same manner immediately after jamabandi. They were not detained unnecessarily.

31. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—The accounts of Palmaner and Vellore taluks, which were settled by the Collector, were carefully scrutinized at the jamabandi. The accounts relating to the taluks settled by the Divisional-officers were scrutinized by them at their jamabandi and reports of their inspection of the accounts have not yet been completely received. The reports still due will be obtained and the necessary orders will be issued in due course.

32. Conduct of Public Servants.—There is nothing to call for special remark under this head. No serious cases of misconduct came to light.

North Arcot,
5*th October* 1899.

(Signed) R. H. CAMPBELL,
Ag. Collector.

Exd. W. D'Moss.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH ARCOT.

I have the honour to submit my report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1308 together with the prescribed statements as per list enclosed.

2. Season and rainfall.—As in fasli 1307 the agricultural year opened favourably for early agricultural operations, the rainfall during the south-west monsoon being 23·18 against 24·48 inches in the previous fasli. But the heavy rainfall during the north-east monsoon—45·45 inches against 11·16 inches in the previous fasli—and the consequent floods in all the rivers and streams in the district did a considerable amount of damage to standing crops and caused breaches in a number of tanks and channels. The extent of damage done and the remedial measures adopted are detailed in the reports recorded in B.P., No. 32 (Settlement), dated 31st January 1899, and G.O., No. 38 I., dated 6th January 1899. As the floods occurred at the beginning of the season, the ryots were able to recultivate most of the lands affected. The breaches were closed in nearly all cases by kudimaramut and the minor irrigation department, and the amount of remissions granted fell considerably short of the estimate, Rs. 19,700 being granted on wet remissions against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 25,000, while under dry remissions only Rs. 6 were granted against an estimate of Rs. 2,000.

3. Condition and the outturn of crops.—Of the total area cropped, paddy represented 30 per cent., cumbu 13 per cent., ragi 9 per cent., and the other food crops 26 per cent. against 30, 17, 9 and 26 per cent., respectively, in the fasli 1307. Though the percentage of the area cropped was thus nearly the same as in the previous fasli, there has been a perceptible increase in the outturn. Of the total area harvested a bumper crop was obtained on 5·8 per cent. against 0·3 per cent. in 1307 and a 12-anna crop on 19·6 per cent. against 17·1 in the previous year. 54·6 per cent. yielded an 8-anna crop against 48·3 in 1307. The area which yielded As. 4 and less was 20 per cent. against 33·4 per cent. in the previous year. Of this area 1·2 per cent. became shavi against 4·6 in 1307. This increase in the percentage of the outturn is partly due to the favourable character of the season and partly to the adoption of the revised anna notation as given in B.P., No. 750, dated 23rd December 1897.

4. Prices of food-grains.—Statement No. 2 shows the average prices per garce of the principal food-grains as compared with those of the previous fasli and the average of the preceding five years. There has been a general fall in the price of all the grains, and this is attributable to the better outturn and the increased supply in the market as the result of the favourable character of the season. The order regarding the discontinuance of this return, viz., B.P., No. 347, dated 26th October 1899, was received only a few days ago, and this will be noted and observed from next year.

5. Permanently-settled estates.—The total number of these estates was the same as in the previous fasli with a peishkash of Rs. 8,649-6-4.

6. Whole inam villages.—The total number of these villages also was the same as in 1307 bearing a quit-rent of Rs. 22,521-7-4.

7. Ryotwar settlement.—The total number of ryotwar villages in the district was 2,587, the same as in the previous year. The annexed statement shows the area and assessment of the occupied lands as compared with those in fasli 1307 :—

Items.	1307.		1308.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the commencement of the fasli	1,472,780	36,65,353	1,478,275	36,71,820	5,495	6,467	..	..
Deduct— Lands excluded from the holding owing to relinquishment, &c.	32,818	82,330	35,549	76,138	2,731	..	..	6,192
Reminder	1,439,962	35,83,023	1,442,726	35,95,682	2,764	12,659	..	..
Add— Lands taken up on darkast, &c.	38,313	88,797	30,874	69,878	..	..	7,439	18,919
Total ..	1,478,275	36,71,820	1,473,600	36,65,560	..	..	4,675	6,260
Deduct waste remitted ..	5,230	24,092	644	3,243	..	..	4,586	20,849
Remainder charged	1,473,045	36,47,728	1,472,956	36,62,317	..	14,589	89	..
Actual cultivation	1,272,892	} 36,47,728	1,267,818	} 36,62,317	..	} 14,589	{ 5,074	..
Waste charged	200,153		205,138		4,985		..	..

8 The occupied area at the end of the year was 1,473,600 acres with an assessment of Rs. 36,65,560, showing a decrease of 4,675 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 6,260 below the occupied area at the end of the preceding year. This was due partly to the increase in the area relinquished and partly to the decrease in the area taken up. The total area relinquished shows an increase of 2,731 acres, but the assessment was less by Rs. 6,192. The lands relinquished were apparently therefore not of much value. With reference to the recent orders of the Board, orders have since been issued not to issue pattas for lands taken up for temporary cultivation but to keep them under sivoijama. These orders will apply to extensive areas in Tiruvannámalai, Vriddhachalam and Kallakurichi taluks which are on the margin of cultivation and are taken up and relinquished periodically according as the season appears favourable for a catch crop or not. The area taken up shows a decrease of 4,675 acres assessed at Rs. 6,260. This is due to the heavy rainfall during the north-east monsoon.

9. Actual cultivation and waste charged.—The total area cultivated under both wet and dry was 1,267,818 acres against 1,272,892 acres in the previous year, showing a decrease of 5,074 acres. The decrease corresponds to the decrease in holdings. The total extent of waste charged was 205,138 acres against 200,153 acres in fasli 1307, showing an increase of 4,985 acres. This result follows from the improvement in the season.

10. Water-rate, tirwajasti and fasaljasti.—The total charge for water was Rs. 4,32,879 against Rs. 3,73,500 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 59,379. This was mainly due to the fact that water was largely taken for dry lands re-cultivated after the floods of November and December last and to the extensive sowings of second crop owing to the unusually plentiful supply of water in the tanks late in the year. In the year under report the new rates of water-rate prescribed by Government and communicated with B.P., No 135, dated 28th March 1898, were introduced in all the taluks

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tirwajasti ..	2,14,823	2,38,241	+ 23,418
Fasaljasti ..	1,58,677	1,94,638	+ 35,961
Total ..	3,73,500	4,32,879	+ 59,379

of the district. A report on the result of their introduction will, as directed in the Board's Proceedings quoted above, be submitted at the close of the current fasli.

11. Remission (Statement No. 4).—The total amount of remission granted in the year was Rs. 88,712 or Rs. 50,262 less than in the preceding year. This was mainly due to the large extent of shavi remission granted in 1307 owing to drought.

(i) *Occasional remissions.*—A sum of Rs. 3,243 was granted as remission for wet lands left waste against Rs. 24,092 in the previous year. The decrease was due to favourable season. The other items of occasional remissions are compared below :—

Item.	Amount granted in		Difference.
	fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Shavi or loss of produce	59,987	1,727	— 58,260
(2) Submerged or inundated	141	13,294	+ 13,153
(3) Tirwakammi	1,098	— 1,468	+ 370
(4) Kasir shavi	1,516	..	— 1,516
(5) Puvasi shavi	623	..	— 623
Total ..	63,365	16,489	— 46,876

Remission under item 2 was granted in all the taluks of the district except Tiruvannámalai. Rs. 6,178 or about 47 per cent. and Rs. 3,613 or about 27 per cent. having been granted, respectively, in Chidambaram and Cuddalore, as these were the taluks which suffered most from the floods of November and December last.

The decrease under kasir and puvasi shavi is due to the ample supply of water in irrigation sources and partly to the deduction of such remissions from the demand shown in the village account No. 6 itself. Orders have since been issued with reference to the recent orders of the Board to show all such remissions in the village account No. 5 instead of in village account No. 6 as has been done this year.

(ii) *Fixed remissions* (*Statement No.* 4).—The decrease of Rs. 95 under item 2 (public and private topes) is due to the cancelment of three cases of cowle in the Tindivanam taluk for breach of the conditions specified in the cowle and to the charge of full assessment in a case in Cuddalore taluk in which the full term of the cowle has expired. The decrease under item 3 (increment remission) is a natural one and calls for no remarks. The decrease under 4 (*c*) (remission of land revenue under paragraph 11 of Board's Standing Order No. 5) is due to the care taken by the jamabandi officers in the gradual cancellation of dual pattas. The decrease under 4 (*d*) remissions on portions of fields relinquished pending sub-division is due to the disappearance of such cases owing to the fields having been sub-divided and lettered off.

(iii) *Beriz deductions.*—The slight decrease in the amount paid for religious institutions, &c., in lieu of inams resumed was due to the failure on the part of the trustees concerned to accompany the village remittance and receive the amounts due to them at each kist. Steps will, as far as possible, be taken to ensure more prompt disbursement in future.

12. Land Revenue Miscellaneous demand (Statement No. 5).—The demand under this head was Rs. 2,33,911 against Rs. 2,65,971 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of Rs. 32,060. The decrease was chiefly under the following heads :—

(1) Lands cultivated without darkhast for which pattas were not issued.
(2) Cultivation of poramboke lands.
(3) Revenue derived from trees.

The variations under the several items in this statement are explained below :—

(i) *Item* 1—*Personal and service inams.*—The area of minor inams was 42,095 acres bearing a quit-rent of Rs. 42,806 against 41,993 acres with a quit-rent of Rs. 42,704 in the previous fasli. The increase is partly due to the inclusion of the area and quit-rent of a bill mukhta garden in Chidambaram taluk in this head and partly to the addition of the charge for excess by survey on artizan inams in all the taluks of the district.

(ii) *Item* 1 (*a*)—*Water-rate on minor inams.*—The amount of water charge on minor inams was Rs. 22,861 or Rs. 2,420 more than in the previous fasli. The increase is due to the same cause as the increase of water-rate on ayan lands.

(iii) *Item* 3—*Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted.*—The demand under this head was Rs. 81,309 or Rs. 18,994 less than in the previous fasli. The decrease was partly due to the non-cultivation of podugal lands in the upland taluks of the district owing to heavy rains and partly to the care taken by Tahsildars and Divisional officers in getting the lands assigned before the end of the fasli in all unobjectionable cases.

(iv) *Item* 5—*Poramboke cultivation.*—The total amount of revenue derived under this head was Rs. 39,201 against Rs. 45,427 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,226. This is a fluctuating item and calls for no remarks.

(v) *Item* 6—*Revenue from trees.*—The demand under this head was Rs. 33,614 or Rs. 4,562 less than in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that in this year the revenue from patta trees alone were shown in this statement in accordance with the recent orders of the Government communicated with B.P., No. 502 (Land Revenue), dated 15th November 1898, instead of the revenue from all trees on village porambokes as in the previous year.

(vi) *Item* 9—*Process-service fees.*—The slight decrease under this head is due to the fact that fees were not levied for all the processes issued in several taluks as the amount already collected more than covered the cost of the maintenance of the process establishment.

(vii) *Item* 10—*Penal charge for water taken without permission.*—A penalty of four times the water charge amounting to Rs. 118 was imposed on a rich mirasidar in the Tindivanam taluk as he took water to his dry lands by cutting the bund of an irrigation main channel in spite of strict orders to the contrary.

(viii) *Item* 11—*Other items.*—The total demand under this head was Rs. 6,119 against Rs. 8,975 in the previous fasli. The principal items of revenue comprised under this head are noted below :—

Item.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens	1,269	1,219
Amount realized by the sale of darkhast lands	2,197	760
Back years' assessment on excess inams	2,080	786
Survey school fees	431	513
Cultivation of unclaimed and vacant inams	479	716
Seigniorage on brick-kilns and quarries	710	568
Amount realized by the sale of bought-in lands	820	177
Others	989	1,380
Total ...	8,975	6,119

The decrease in the quit-rent on bungalows and gardens is, as already explained, due to the treatment of a bill mukhta garden in the Chidambaram taluk as an ordinary inam and the consequent deduction of the quit-rent from this head. The decrease in the seigniorage on brick-kilns is due to the smaller number of kilns burnt. The decrease under the re-sale of bought-in lands is due to the sale of a smaller extent of bought-in land than in the previous year. The increase under others is due to the collection of Rs. 366 from the persons concerned for the patta trees lost or misappropriated by them.

13. The total amount of the net ryotwar revenue including the charge for water and miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5, but exclusive of remissions granted for waste lands and other remissions granted as per statement No. 4, was Rs. 42,40,395 against Rs. 41,48,225, showing an increase of Rs. 92,170 as shown below :—

	RS.
Decrease in the assessment of the holding as shown in the statement in paragraph 7	6,260
Decrease in miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5 ...	32,060
Total decrease ...	38,320
Increase in water charge	59,379
Reduction in amount of remission on wet waste	20,849
Reduction in amount of other remissions as per statement No. 4.	50,262
Total increase ...	1,30,490
Net increase ...	92,170

14. Total Land Revenue demand (current).—The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 42,71,506 against Rs. 41,79,336 in the previous year as shown below :—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
Peishkash on permanently-settled estates	8,649	8,649
Shrotriem jodi	22,462	22,462
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	41,48,225	42,40,395
Total ...	41,79,336	42,71,506

Thus the total current demand was Rs. 92,170 or 2·2 per cent. greater than that of the previous fasli.

15. Land-cess.—The total current demand was Rs. 2,82,000 against Rupees 2,79,937 in the preceding fasli as shown below :—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	1,799	1,811
" on whole inam villages	3,437	3,437
" on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue ...	2,74,701	2,76,752
Total ...	2,79,937	2,82,000

The increase of Rs. 2,063 over the demand of the previous fasli is due to the corresponding increase in the land revenue and miscellaneous demand inclusive of remissions.

16. Village-cess.—The total current demand under this head was Rs. 1,62,263 against Rs. 1,61,071 in the previous year. The slight increase is due to the corresponding increase in the land revenue and miscellaneous demand including remissions.

17. Total current demand under Land Revenue and cesses.—The total demand under both land revenue and cesses was Rs. 47,15,769, of which Rs. 46,25,773 or 98·9 per cent. were collected within the fasli against 97·8 per cent. in the previous

year. Of the balance of Rs. 89,996 a sum of Rs. 76,702 has been since collected and Rs. 513 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,781. Of this balance [illegible] 1,177 have been already recommended to be written off as irrecoverable and R[illegible] has since been ascertained to be irrecoverable, thus leaving a collectable balance o[illegible] Rs. 11,284.

18. Arrear.—The total arrear demand under all items of revenue was Rupees 99,609, of which Rs. 96,151 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 1,980 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,478. Of this sum Rs. 338 have since been collected and Rs. 379 written off. Of the remaining balance of Rs. 761 a sum of Rs. 67 has been recommended to be written off and Rs. 61 has since been ascertained to be irrecoverable, leaving a collectable balance of Rs. 633,—all of which pertain to fasli 1307. Necessary steps are being taken to clear off these arrears.

19. Total arrear and current.—The total demand both arrear and current under all heads of revenue was Rs. 48,15,378, of which Rs. 47,21,924 or 98 per cent. were collected within the fasli against 97·8 per cent. in the previous year and Rs. 1,980 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 91,474 at the end of the fasli. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 77,040 has since been collected and Rs. 892 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,542. Of this still remaining balance, Rs. 1,625 have already been recommended to be written off and Rs. 381 will shortly be recommended to be written off, thus leaving a collectable balance of Rs. 11,917, most of which is covered by land sale.

20. Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses shown in the Jamabandi and Treasury accounts.—The Accountant-General's figures have just been received and the reconciliation between the jamabandi and the treasury accounts is in rapid progress and will soon be completed and reported separately.

21. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—(i) The total number of processes served was 980,151 against 925,178 in the previous year, showing an increase of 54,973 as shown below :—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.
Demand notices	899,691	931,171	31,480
Distraint "	14,562	34,317	19,755
Sale "	10,925	14,663	3,738
Total ..	925,178	980,151	54,973

Personal property of the value of Rs. 82,218 was attached for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 91,855 from 23,743 defaulters against Rs. 43,865 worth of property distrained for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 49,359 from 9,659 defaulters in the preceding year; but the value of the property sold was only Rs. 2,262 for the recovery of Rs. 4,935 from 323 defaulters against Rs. 630 worth of property sold in the previous year for the recovery of Rs. 1,819 from 154 defaulters. The amount realized by the sale was Rs. 2,508 against Rs. 927 in the previous year. The percentage of the amount realized to the amount of arrears for which the property was distrained is 2·7 against 1·9 in the previous year. The number of pattas, and the number of defaulters whose property was attached and sold in the two faslis are compared below :—

Fasli.	Number of pattas.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached.	Value of the property attached.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Value of the property sold.	Amount realized by sale.	Percentage of column 3 to 2.	Percentage of column 5 to 2.	Percentage of column 6 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1307	386,148	9,659	43,865	154	630	927	2·5	·08	1·4
1308	385,761	23,743	82,218	323	2,262	2,508	6·1	·08	2·7

(ii) Twenty-seven thousand and sixty-seven acres of land—both wet and dry —assessed at Rs. 59,914 were attached for an arrear of Rs. 48,906 due by 10,574 defaulters against 15,378 acres of land assessed at Rs. 26,880 attached in the previous year for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 20,686 from 4,903 defaulters. The extent attached and the area actually brought to sale in the two faslis are compared below :—

Fasli.	Number of ryotwar pattas.	Number of defaulters whose real property was attached.	Extent attached.	Number of defaulters whose real property was sold.	Extent sold.	Percentage of column 3 to 2.	Percentage of column 5 to 2.	Percentage of column 6 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1307	386,148	4,903	15,378	313	907	1·3	·08	5·9
1308	385,761	10,574	27,067	2,965	6,590	2·7	·7	24·3

Out of an arrear of Rs. 1,40,761, for which both personal and real property was attached, 83·4 per cent. was collected without resort to sale against 92 per cent. in the previous fasli. Six thousand five hundred and ninety acres of land assessed at Rs. 11,706 and valued at Rs. 32,531 were sold for Rs. 19,814 for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 18,388 against 907 acres assessed at Rs. 1,931 and valued at Rs. 5,410 sold in the previous fasli for Rs. 3,516 for the recovery of Rs. 3,171.

(iii) Of the total extent sold 2,495 acres, *i.e.*, 38 per cent. assessed at Rs. 4,065, were bought in by Government for a nominal price of Rs. 489 against 44 per cent. in the previous year. Four thousand ninety-five acres assessed at Rs. 7,641 were purchased by private individuals for Rs. 19,325 or about three and a half times the assessment which is less than the Presidency average and shows that the lands sold were not very valuable.

(iv) The large increase in the number of processes issued and in the number of sales held out of that attached is due to the fact that last year owing to the unfavourable characters of the season coercive measures were not rigorously applied. There was an accumulation of arrears in consequence which had to be recovered when prospects improved, while at the same time the decline in prices and the dullness of the market made it more difficult for ryots to raise funds to pay current kists and arrears.

(v) Besides the lands a few huts valued at Rs. 32 were sold for Rs. 35 in the taluks of Villupuram and Vriddhachalam.

22. Receipts from process service fees and charges for the process establishment (Statement 8 B).—Of the total demand of Rs. 1,923 on account of process fees Rs. 1,704 were collected within the fasli against 1,748 in the previous year. The total cost of the process establishment was Rs. 1,492 against Rs. 1,387 in the previous year. Of the total number of processes 17,329 or 1·8 per cent. were served by the special agency against 1·5 per cent. in the previous year. In some taluks, such as Tindivanam, the special staff simply assisted the village officers in collection. The Tahsildars have been instructed to see that the process fees levied do not exceed the amount spent for the maintenance of the process establishment. To this end the rates of fees charged were reduced last year and they will be reduced still further if it is found necessary at the end of the current year.

23. Lands sold under Standing Orders Nos. 110, 30 and 34 (Statement No. 10).—Nineteen acres of bought-in land assessed at Rs. 25 were re-sold for Rs. 177 or a little over seven times the assessment. An extent of 10 acres of assessed waste assessed at Rs. 30 were sold in the taluks of Tindivanam, Cuddalore, Tirukkóyilúr, Kallakurichi and Chidambaram for Rs. 760. A sum of Rs. 132 was realized by the sale of five wells on darkhast lands in the taluks of Tirukkóyilúr and Kallakurichi.

24. Costs in civil suits (Statement No. 12).—The amount of cost outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, together with the amount awarded by civil courts in the fasli 1308, amounted to Rs. 233–13–10, of which Rs. 61–4–10 were collected and

Rs. 8–15–0 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 163–10–0 in three cases. In two cases, in which the cost awarded was Rs. 163–2–0, the parties have appealed and the result is awaited. In the third case the papers have been sent to the Tahsildar for collection of the cost awarded (As. 8), and it is expected that this amount will be realized soon.

25. Ruined tanks (Statement No. 14).—No ruined tank was made over to private individuals during the fasli.

26. Sub-division of quit-rent on inams.—In the fasli under report there has been no sub-division of the joint liability of shareholders either in whole inam villages or in minor inams.

27. Inspection of boundary and field marks.—Statement No. 17 shows the total number of boundary marks, the number found missing and replaced, and the number found out of repair and repaired in each taluk of the district. As in the previous years the work was done by village officers and checked by Revenue Inspectors and supervised by the District Surveyor and an Assistant Superintendent of Survey. Out of 14,372 stones missing in the year 4,824 or 34 per cent. were replaced against 79 per cent. in the previous year. Ninety-four thousand six hundred and fifty-nine stones were found out of repair, of which 93,578 or 99 per cent. were repaired against 96 per cent. in the previous year. As stated in my report on the inspection of demarcation stones, No. 1313-Ver., dated 18th September 1899, much reliance cannot be placed on these figures. Efforts are being made to secure more reliable statistics.

28. Application for transfer of pattas.—(i) The total number of applications received in the year was 12,208 against 16,758 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 4,550—2,409 under those received through the Registration department and 2,141 under those received through the Revenue department. The decrease was due partly to more favourable character of the season and partly to the efforts made by the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors in taking the initiative to reconcile the difference between revenue registry and ownership.

(ii) The number of applications received through the Registration department in the year under report, together with the number pending at the end of 1307, was 10,180, of which 8,315 or 82 per cent. were disposed of within the fasli against 85 per cent. in the previous fasli. Of the remaining 1,865 applications 23 have since been disposed of and the balance is pending verification by village officers or sub-division. Of the pending applications 1,001 were received in the last quarter of the fasli.

(iii) The number of petitions received direct by the Revenue department, together with those pending at the end of the previous year, was 5,062, of which 3,652 or 72 per cent. were disposed of within the year. The remaining 1,410 are pending verification by village officers or sub-division or publication in the District Gazette. Of the pending applications 487 were received in the last quarter of the fasli.

(iv) As in the previous years all village officers and Revenue Inspectors were required to make enquiries in the villages regarding cases in which ownership differed from revenue registry and to append a certificate in the village account 10-A to the effect that all such cases had been brought to account, and they were disposed of at jamabandi. In the year under report 3,792 cases were disposed under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 20.

29. Vernacular correspondence in the Assistant Collector's and the Head Assistant Collector's offices.—(i) Messrs. Mahommed Azizuddin Sahib and C. T. H. Johnson were in charge of the Assistant Collector's office. Both of them knew Tamil and required no translation to be put up for vernacular papers.

(ii) The Head Assistant Collector's division was transferred to the Provincial Civil Service and a Deputy Collector appointed.

Mr. E. H. Wallace who was acting as Head Assistant remained in charge of the division till his transfer in March last; he knew Tamil and, as a general rule, had the vernacular papers read out to him. Mr. K. Rustum Singh, the Deputy Collector, has not yet passed in Tamil and had the vernacular papers translated for him by his clerks. He appears for the examination again in January next.

30. Examination of the village and taluk accounts.—(i) The method adopted in the examination of the village and taluk accounts was as usual according to the Salem circular, a copy of which was submitted to the Board with the jamabandi report for fasli 1303. The Deputy Collectors of Tirukkóyilúr and Chidambaram divisions have not yet submitted their reports and reminders have been sent to them. The village and taluk accounts are fairly well kept on the whole. There is, however, much room for improvement in the supervision exercised by Revenue Inspectors over the work of karnams.

(ii) The karnams were not generally detained more than a month out of their villages for preparing jamabandi accounts.

31. Loans.—(i) An allotment of Rs. 10,000 under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 1,000 under the Agriculturists' Loans Acts was originally sanctioned for this district for the official year 1898–99 in B.P., No. 145, Press, dated 6th April 1898. Subsequently under B.P., Mis. No. 889, dated 10th February 1899, a sum of Rs. 170 was transferred from Land Improvement Act to Agriculturists' Loans Act. Thus the final allotment stood as Rs. 9,830 under Land Improvement Act and Rs. 1,170 under Agriculturists' Loans Act. The whole of this allotment was disbursed, except Rs. 40 under Land Improvement Act which was allowed to lapse in the taluk of Villupuram as that Tahsildar could not pay the second instalment in a certain case, because the borrower had not done work to the full amount of the first instalment. Besides this, from the allotment sanctioned for the district for the official year 1899–1900, Rupees 300 under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 150 under the Agriculturists' Loans Acts were disbursed during April, May and June 1899. The total amount disbursed in fasli 1308 thus comes to Rs. 10,090 under Land Improvement and Rs. 1,320 under the Agriculturists' Loans Acts, in all Rs. 11,410 as shown below:—

Taluk.	Land Improvement Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Tindivanam	3,604	470	4,074
(2) Tiruvannámalai	1,986	250	2,236
(3) Villupuram	2,560	450	3,010
(4) Cuddalore	700	..	700
(5) Tirukkóyilúr	965	150	1,115
(6) Kallakurichi	275	..	275
Total ..	10,090	1,320	11,410

There were no demands for State loans in Vriddhachalam and Chidambaram taluks as in previour years. The amount advanced under Land Improvement Act as above includes Rs. 2,492–8–0 in Tindivanam and Rs. 125 in Tirukkóyilúr paid as second instalment on account of some old cases pending under the special well rules 4 per cent. Of the amount advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Acts, Rs. 1,220 were paid for the purchase of 46 head of cattle and the balance for a sugarcane mill in Tiruvannámalai taluk.

(ii) During the year under report 38 new wells capable of irrigating 163·17 acres were constructed and 23 old wells irrigating 94·88 acres were repaired with the aid of State loans granted in previous years, and special pattas and final loan orders have been issued in all cases of loans granted under the old special well rules 4 per cent. and which were pending at the end of the fasli 1307.

(iii) The amount of instalments that fell due in the fasli including the sums ordered to be summarily recovered and the arrears of fasli 1307 was Rs. 10,716–5–4 under principal and Rs. 8,364–6–6 under interest, of which Rs. 9,938–5–11 under principal and Rs. 7,886–12–1 under interest were collected during the fasli. Rupees 8,000–13–7 under both principal and interest were collected without resort to coercion and Rs. 189–11–0 was paid voluntarily on account of sums not yet due. Seven cases involving Rs. 1,035 were ordered to be summarily recovered—five for failure to complete the work within the time allowed in spite of frequent warnings and the grant of frequent extensions, one for failure of work from causes beyond the borrower's control and one for irregularity in the grant of the loan.

Out of the balance of Rs. 967–10–5 under principal and Rs. 477–10–5 under interest that remained uncollected at the end of the fasli, Rs. 496–5–0 (principal) and Rs. 104–13–1 (interest) have since been written off as irrecoverable (*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 3443, dated 13th July 1899), and Rs. 299–15–0 under principal and Rs. 391–2–5 under interest have been collected, thus leaving only Rs. 171–6–5 under principal and Rs. 86–8–0 under interest as balance to be collected. Steps are being taken for the clearance of these arrears also soon.

32. Survey operations.—No advance was made under this head in the fasli under report, and the balance of Rs. 336–11–3 outstanding against this district is in the Chidambaram taluk and the Tahsildar has been directed to see to the early collection of these arrears.

33. I regret the delay in the submission of this report which is due to the late receipt of returns from Tahsildars.

South Arcot,
16th November 1899.

(Signed) L. M. WYNCH,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TANJORE.

INDEX.

I have the honour to submit my report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1308 (1898–99) accompanied by the prescribed statements.

2. Season and Rainfall.—The total rainfall in the district during the year averaged 58·25 inches against 30·20 inches in the previous year and 43·81 inches, the average of the 25 years ending December 1894. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon (15·98 inches) was less than in the previous year (18·07 inches) but a little above the average of the 25 years ending December 1894 (15·71 inches). The rainfall during the north-east monsoon (42·27 inches) was much greater than in the previous year (12·13 inches) and much above the average of the 25 years ending December 1894 (28·10 inches). The rainfall during November (18·92 inches) and December 1898 (12·35 inches) was very heavy with the result that, owing to floods in the rivers, breaches occurred and wet crops were damaged in several places, chiefly in Máyavaram, Shiyali, Nannilam, Negapatam and Tirutturaippúndi taluks. The damage to crops, however, was not great. In Shiyali, a large extent of land was recultivated, while in parts of Negapatam and Tirutturaippúndi recultivation was not possible owing to defective drainage. The dry crops fared well during the year, except in a portion of the Tanjore taluk, where the ground-nut crop suffered from excessive rains. On the whole the season may be said to have been favourable.

North-east Monsoon.

	INCHES.
Average rainfall in 1897–98	12 13
,, in 1898–99	42·27
Average of 25 years ending December 1894	28·10
Total rainfall (both monsoons)—	
1897–98	30·20
1898–99	58 25
25 years' average	43·81

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The subjoined abstract compares the total extent of cultivation, dry and wet, first and second crop, during fasli 1308 with the figures for fasli 1307 :—

First or second crop.	Wet or dry.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Average for last five years.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
First crop	Dry	290,927	290,988	285,507	+ 61
	Wet	776,049	775,910	784,526	— 139
Second crop	Dry	23,648	28,766	17,132	+ 5,118
	Wet	73,737	82,844	73,859	+ 9,107
	Total ..	1,164,361	1,178,508	1,161,024	+ 14,147

There was a very slight falling off in the area cultivated with wet, first crop, while there was increase in the remaining three items, especially under second crop, both dry and wet, which is due to the abundant rains of the north-east monsoon. The annexed abstract shows the areas sown with different crops and their outturn :—

Name of crop.	Total extent sown under Government and inam.	Area harvested up to 30th June 1899 on which the outturn was						Percentage of area under each crop to the total area harvested.
		13 to 16 annas.	12 annas.	8 to 11 annas.	4 to 7 annas.	0 to 3 annas.	Total *extent harvested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Paddy	937,192	167,602	467,272	233,776	51,269	14,677	934,596	79·30
Varagu	43,352	5,373	10,500	23,252	3,988	239	43,352	3·68
Other food-crops	105,244	13,722	38,535	39,141	11,540	1,705	104,648	8·88
Cotton	2,268	519	488	796	434	30	2,267	·19
Indigo	1,294	129	589	417	120	23	1,278	·11
Sugar-cane	460	220	146	84	1	5	456	·04
Oil-seeds (castor and lamp-oil).	1,233	136	598	380	115	4	1,233	·10
Gingelly	19,669	1,336	7,463	6,445	2,677	382	18,303	1·55
Ground-nut	9,113	479	2,491	3,851	2,168	121	9,110	·77
Other oil seeds	3,972	962	1,579	1,081	350	..	3,972	·34
Tobacco	2,192	379	860	746	195	12	2,192	·19
All others including topes ..	57,199	8,357	24,809	16,011	5,859	2,078	57,114	4·85
Total ..	1,183,188	199,214	555,330	325,980	78,716	19,276	*1,178,516	100

* The difference of 8 acres between this and the total extent of cultivation shown under fasli 1308 is due to rounding of fractions.

The percentage of the yield of paddy (the chief crop of the district) under the different heads of outturn is given below compared with similar particulars for fasli 1307 :—

—	Fasli 1307.		Fasli 1308.	
	ANNAS.		ANNAS.	
I	17 to 20	0 82	13 to 16	17·93
II	13 to 16	33·48	12	50·00
III	9 to 12	34·05	8 to 11	25·01
IV	5 to 8	22·17	4 to 7	5·49
V	1 to 4	7·23 }	0 to 3	1·57
	0	2·25 }		

The increase under the first two heads, which represent the bumper and average crops accompanied by a corresponding decrease under the other heads, is due to the season having been favourable in the fasli under report.

4. PRICES.—The following abstract shows the average prices per garce of the principal food-grains during the year as compared with those of the past seven years :—

—	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy 1st sort	191	230	191	180	157	169	223	187
,, 2nd ,, ...	173	207	168	156	134	150	199	160
Cumbu	245	253	250	180	140	177	239	195
Ragi	224	263	213	181	144	171	237	197
Varagu	127	150	117	110	86	85	109	109

The fall in the prices of the first four items below those of fasli 1307 was due to the favourable character of the season during fasli 1308 and that of paddy is also attributed to less demand for it in Colombo which is the chief market to which it is usually taken.

5. LAND REVENUE.—The land revenue of the district is derived from the under mentioned sources :—

(*a*) Peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates ;
(*b*) Shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages ;
(*c*) Assessment and water-rate levied on lands held under the ryotwari tenure ; and
(*d*) Miscellaneous revenue.

6. (*a*) PEISHCUSH OR REVENUE FROM PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these estates was 14 as in the previous year, and the total amount of peishcush payable during the fasli was also the same as in the preceding year, viz., Rupees 31,433-6-9. Particulars of the demand for each estate are given in the subjoined statement :—

Names of estates.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
Tanjore Taluk.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Gandharvakottai	6,577 4 11	6,577 4 11
2. Kallakkottai	1,701 13 6	1,701 13 6
3. Konur	433 3 11	433 3 11
Total ...	8,712 6 4	8,712 6 4
Pattukkottai Taluk.		
4. Sillattur	2,165 13 9	2,165 13 9
5. Palayavanam	3,767 2 0	3,767 2 0
6. Pappanadu	4,316 6 6	4,316 6 6
7. Singavanam	3,261 9 10	3,261 9 10
8. Madukkur	2,491 7 10	2,491 7 10
9. Neduvasal	2,037 6 6	2,037 6 6
10. Sandangudi	2,046 10 2	2,046 10 2
11. Padirankottai Tenpathi	787 12 5	787 12 5
12. Do. Vadapathi	581 13 6	581 13 6
13. Attivetti	913 14 4	913 14 4
14. Punavasal	350 15 7	350 15 7
Total ...	22,721 0 5	22,721 0 5
Grand Total ...	31,433 6 9	31,433 6 9

7. Shrotriem Jodi or Quit-rent levied on Inam Villages.—The number of whole inam villages amounted to 1,227 against 1,230 reported in the previous fasli. There has been a decrease of three villages in the Tanjore taluk owing to the following causes :—

The village of Kodikalur, which belongs to two different persons, has been treated as two different villages till last year by mistake.

The village of Mela Sembankottai, which is a Mohini inam, was treated as entire inam by mistake and it has now been clubbed with a Government village.

The village of Kannandangudi Melayur appears to have been taken as two villages, Kannandangudi and Melayur, while it is only one.

The decrease is due only to the rectification of these mistakes.

The jodi and quit-rent payable to Government amounted to Rs. 1,24,900–8–9 during fasli 1308, as per statement below, against Rs. 1,24,881–15–10i n fasli 1307 :—

Items.	Number of villages.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1307.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1308.	Remarks.
		RS. A.	RS. A. P.	
Shrotriem	601	70,418 2 10 **140 0 11**	70,418 2 10	
Sarvamaniyam	432	28,241 10 10 **43 8 11**	28,240 5 7	*Note.*—The figures in block type show payments by beriz deductions of Mohini allowances due to relgious institutions.
Mukasa	135	3,018 13 3	3,018 6 9	
Fixed money-rented	46	14,787 2 5 **197 14 2**	14,787 2 5	
Permanently grain-rented ..	11	4,212 15 7	4,217 12 1	
Ardhamaniyam	2	3,451 5 10	3,451 5 10	
Inam in Palaiyaputs	..	751 13 1	767 5 3	
Total ..	1,227	1,24,881 15 10 **381 8 0**	1,24,900 8 9 **381 8 7**	Plus Rs. 18-8-11 difference.

There is an increase of Rs. 18–8–11, which is due to the following causes :—

	RS.	A.	P.
As per return of fasli 1307	1,24,881	15	10
Add—			
(1) Rectification of errors by comparing the village B. register with the English inam register	5	2	3
(2) Kaval fees erroneously omitted to be collected from the inam villages in Athivetti zemindari (*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 2314 (Land Revenue), dated 26th August 1898) ...	15	8	2
Total ...	1,24,902	10	3
Deduct—			
(1) Quit-rent on lands fully assessed	1	9	3
(2) Back quit-rent relating to faslis prior to fasli 1307 and collected in fasli 1307 but not added to the demand in fasli 1308	0	6	6
(3) Quit-rent on land taken up for public purposes	0	1	9
Total ...	2	1	6
Remainder charged in fasli 1308 ...	1,24,900	8	9

8. Ryotwari Settlement.—The total number of ryotwari villages settled during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,436.

The subjoined statement shows the number of fresh pattas issued during the fasli, those modified by additional entries, and those not modified at all as compared with those in the previous fasli :—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase or decrease.
(i) Number of fresh pattas issued	2,124	2,240	+ 116
(ii) Number of old pattas modified by additional entries.	13,543	22,754	+ 9,211
(iii) Number of old pattas not modified	203,600	195,370	— 8,230
Total ..	219,267	220,364	+ 1,097

The increase in the number of fresh pattas issued is small and calls for no remarks. The increase in the number of old pattas modified, followed by the decrease in the number of old pattas not modified, are due to (1) the growing desire on the part of the ryots to take the pattas as they are getting alive to the disadvantages of not having them ; (2) greater changes in the holding by transfer of patta consequent upon the action taken by the Tahsildars to secure reconciliation between patta and enjoyment; (3) increase in the number of water-rate cases owing to extensive second-crop cultivation. Of the 195,370 pattas not modified, 130,178 required modification but were not modified as they were not produced by the ryots; they are, however, fewer this year than in the previous fasli, when it was 143,618, and this is the result of the first of the three causes above referred to.

9. Holdings.—The annexed statement shows the total extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings for fasli 1308 as compared with those of the previous year :—

—	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings, fasli 1307	362,886	5,35,184	766,853	49,42,074	1,129,739	54,77,258
Do. do. 1308	363,638	5,35,896	767,415	49,45,160	1,131,053	54,81,056
Increase	752	712	562	3,086	1,314	3,798
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..

The increase under both dry and wet is due chiefly to the assignment on darkhast of 1,792 acres of land, of which 588 acres were in Tanjore, 287 in Tirutturaippúndi and 218 in Pattukkóttai taluks. Full details of changes are given in enclosure A to statement No. 3.

10. Actual Cultivation.—The subjoined table shows the actual cultivation compared with the holding :—

Taluks.	Holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4
	ACS.	ACS.	
1. Tanjore	198,867	172,571	86·77
2. Kumbakónam	141,816	133,806	94·35
3. Máyavaram	138,784	125,290	90·27
4. Shiyali	72,449	61,426	84·78
5. Nannilam	145,061	135,425	93·36
6. Negapatam	105,653	90,513	85·66
7. Tirutturaippúndi	144,459	121,550	84·53
8. Mannárgudi	123,041	106,961	86·93
9. Pattukkóttai	60,923	49,600	81·08
Total ..	1,131,053	997,142	88·16

The percentage of cultivation to the total holding was 88·16 against 88·23 in fasli 1307. There has been a slight fall in the percentage, notwithstanding an increase in the actual extent of cultivation which can be said to be due only to the large additions to the holding by darkhast in the Tanjore taluk while apparently the lands were not cultivated.

11. WASTE REMITTED AND WASTE CHARGED.—The extent of land left waste, the assessment on which was remitted was 1,593 acres assessed at Rs. 6,426 in Máyavaram, Shiyali and Tirutturaippúndi taluks against 797 acres assessed at Rs. 3,145 in Máyavaram, Shiyali, Nannilam, Tirutturaippúndi and Pattukkóttai taluks in fasli 1307, and this is due to larger extent of wet land having had to be left uncultivated in Tirutturaippúndi taluk which has not proper drainage owing to the heavy rains and floods from October to December 1898. The extent of waste charged was 132,318 acres against 132,098 in fasli 1307. The increase is small and is due to the increase under dry waste accompanied by a decrease under wet waste.

—	Fasli 1307.		Fasli 1308.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Tanjore	..	1	..	..
Máyavaram ..	6	42	1	4
Shiyali	183	827	182	637
Nannilam	5	29	..	..
Tirutturaippúndi ..	107	450	1,410	5,785
Pattukkóttai ..	496	1,796	..	..
Total ..	797	3,145	1,593	6,426

Waste charged.

	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	104,008	104,709
Wet	28,090	27,609
Total ..	132,098	132,318

12. WATER-RATE AND SECOND-CROP CHARGE.—The revenue derived from water-rate and second-crop charge during fasli 1308 is compared below with the amount derived in fasli 1307:—

—	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tanjore	13,117	11,611	22,318	29,252	35,435	40,863
Kumbakónam	29,865	32,288	38,240	43,238	68,105	75,526
Máyavaram	16,772	18,312	28,589	29,858	45,361	48,170
Shiyali	5,794	6,240	7,942	9,114	13,736	15,354
Nannilam	9,578	10,798	20,796	23,736	30,374	34,534
Negapatam	3,855	3,682	4,587	5,635	8,442	9,317
Tirutturaippúndi	5,458	3,722	12,007	11,767	17,465	15,489
Mannárgudi	5,538	4,689	11,341	12,298	16,879	16,987
Pattukkóttai	1,288	1,217	5,067	7,114	6,355	8,331
Total ..	91,265	92,559	1,50,887	1,72,012	2,42,152	2,64,571
Difference ..	..	+ 1,294	..	+ 21,125	..	+ 22,419

The demand under this head shows an increase of Rs. 22,419 over that of fasli 1307 which is due to the favourable character of the season in the fasli under report. This increase is noted in all the taluks except Tirutturaippúndi which, as already explained, was the one which suffered most from the heavy rains. There was no composition of second-crop charge during the year.

13. REMISSIONS.—The details of occasional and fixed remissions are given in the statement below.

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
Occasional remissions.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	4,617	799	..	3,818
2. Short crop	..	1,610	1,610	..
3. Submerged or inundated	1,487	26,399	24,912	..
3-A. Fasalkammi or second crop not cultivated	7	230	223	..
Total ..	6,111	29,038	22,927	..
Fixed remissions.				
4. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift	5,628	5,566	..	62
5. Cowle remissions	23	23	..	..
6. Remissions allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of settlement assessment	27,030	15,458	..	11,572
7. Remission of land assessment under paragraph 11 of Standing Order No. 5	758	754	..	4
8. Remission granted for non-repair of irrigation works ..	661	661	..	..
Total ..	34,100	22,462	..	11,638
9. Payments in lieu of Mohini allowance	55,907	53,489	..	2,418
10. Other items	60	60	..	..
Grand Total ..	96,178	1,05,049	8,871	..

SHAVI OR LOSS OF PRODUCE (*Item* 1).—The remission under this head was granted in the Tirutturaippúndi taluk, while in the previous year it was granted in the taluks of Tanjore, Máyavaram, Pattukkóttai also in addition to Tirutturaippúndi. The item did not occur in the other taluks in fasli 1308, and hence the decrease.

SHORT CROP OR POOR HARVEST (*Item* 2), *i.e.*, OUTTURN BELOW ONE ANNA.—The remission under this head also was granted in Tirutturaippúndi and was due to the causes set forth under item 3 *infra*.

SUBMERGED OR INUNDATED (*Item* 3).—Rs. 26,399 were remitted under this head in the following taluks:—

	RS.
Kumbakónam	34
Máyavaram	3,152
Shiyali	1,505
Nannilam	355
Negapatam	3,004
Tirutturaippúndi	18,349
Total ...	26,399

The increase as compared with previous year is due to the heavy rains of November and December last and the consequent floods and breaches adverted to in paragraph 2 *supra*. The largest amount was granted in Tirutturaippúndi taluk which adjoining the Védáranniyam canal suffers from defective drainage. The improvement of the drainage of the rivers of this taluk, which at present discharge themselves into the canal, seems to be under the consideration of the Public Works Department. The villages of the Negapatam taluk in which remission was allowed are also those which similarly suffer from defective drainage being situated by the side of the canal. Portions of Máyavaram, Shiyali and Nannilam taluks which are situated at the eastern extremity of the delta also suffered from the heavy rains and floods, and hence the remissions in them.

FASALKAMMI (*Item* 3-*a*) AND COWLE REMISSIONS (*Item* 5).—These items occur in the Tanjore taluk.

REMISSION GRANTED FOR NON-REPAIR OF IRRIGATION WORKS (*Item* 8).—This item exists in the Tanjore and Mannárgudi taluks as noted below:—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
Tanjore	1	1
Mannárgudi	660	660
Total ...	661	661

OTHER REMISSIONS (*Item* 10).—As explained in the previous year's report, the sum of Rs. 60 shown under this head represents the remission granted out of the patta beriz of one Achi Thayar Ammal, pattadar No. 6 of Pandaravadai Konthagai village, Naunilam taluk, for the maintenance of a chattram for travellers (Board's Order, dated 22nd August 1842, on G.O., dated 9th July 1827, and letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, dated 26th June 1894, No. 1388).

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue is made up chiefly of quit-rent and water-tax on minor inams, revenue derived from lands cultivated but for which no pattas were issued, penal charge on cultivation of poramboke lands, tax on fruit trees standing on wastes and porambokes, and water charge on lands irrigated from Government sources in inam and zemindari villages. Particulars of demand under this item as compared with those of the previous fasli are given below :—

Items.	Demand for fasli 1307.	Demand for fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit rent on sundry inams .. Personal	33,380	33,508	128	..
Service	7,175	7,148	..	27
2. Water-rate on minor inams	25,384	26,931	1,547	..
3. Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi	8,925	6,291	..	2,634
4. Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas were issued	2,479	2,490	11	..
5. Concealed cultivation	16	7	..	9
6. Cultivation of poramboke lands	56,216	49,143	..	7,073
7. Revenue derived from trees	72,176	71,221	..	955
8. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	1,815	1,983	168	..
9. Charge for water on zemindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	33,033	35,427	2,394	..
10. Revenue from process-service fees	1,480	1,722	242	..
11. Other items	41,628	16,574	..	25,054
Total ..	2,83,707	2,52,445	..	31,262

Item 1—*Jodi or Quit-rent on Sundry Inams.*—The total demand under this head was Rs. 40,656 or Rs. 101 in excess of the amount for fasli 1307. Particulars of variations are given in full in enclosure No. 20. As stated in paragraph 14 of the last year's report, full details were called for from the Tahsildars as to the excess charge made by the Settlement Department and necessary instructions issued. A sum of Rs. 13-11-11 was brought to demand this year under this item.

Items 3, 4 *and* 5—*Lands cultivated but not included in jamabandi*; *lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas were issued*; *and concealed cultivation.*—These items refer generally to assessed lands, taken up for cultivation but not included in holdings. The total revenue under all these items taken together, viz., Rs. 8,788, shows a decrease of Rs. 2,632 as compared with that in fasli 1307, viz., Rs. 11,420, which is chiefly due to prompt disposal of darkhast cases.

Item 6—*Cultivation of Poramboke Lands.*—This item refers to penal assessment charged for the occupation of lands reserved for public or communal purposes. The demand under this item is Rs. 7,306 less than in fasli 1307, while there has been an increase of 33 acres in the extent of cultivation, the area of poramboke cultivation in fasli 1308 being 4,291 acres as against 4,258 acres in fasli 1307. From the talukwar particulars of this item, it will be seen that in the two taluks of Máyavaram and Mannárgudi there has been decrease both in extent and the charge, that in four taluks (Kumbakónam, Shiyali, Tirutturaippúndi and Pattukkóttai) there has been a decrease in the charge while there has been an increase in the extent, and that in the remaining three taluks (Tanjore, Nannilam and Negapatam) there has been an increase both in the extent and the charge. The special attention of the Divisional-officers and Tahsildars was drawn to the instructions contained in paragraph 34 of B.P., No. 260, dated 20th July 1898, and paragraph 12 of the G.O., No. 474, dated 25th August 1898, embodied in B.P., No. 357, dated 21st September 1898. On receipt of B.P., No. 229, dated 27th July 1899, Divisional-officers were directed to report on the subject. They have not yet done so, but it is believed that the result, viz., an increase in the extent with a decrease in the charge, shows that the older and more heavily charged cases have been vacated and more new cases have been brought to light, which may be due to increased care and survey knowledge on the part of the karnams.

Item 7—*Revenue derived from trees on unreserved lands.*—The decrease is small and is due to the value of untaxed trees on village porambokes sold or recovered from the ryots who cut them having been transferred to the head of Forests under B.P., Forest No. 502, dated 15th November 1898.

Item 8—*Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.*—The slight increase under this head is due to the increased receipts of the estates owing to the favourable character of the season.

Item 9—*Charge for water on Zemindaris and Inam villages.*—The increase is due to the favourable character of the season.

Item 10—*Revenue from Process-service fees.*—This has been noticed under statements 8-A and 8-B. There is an increase of Rs. 242 in the fees levied as compared with the fasli preceding.

Item 11—*Other Items.*—The decrease is chiefly due to the sale-proceeds of line-parivarthanai gardens, viz., Rs. 23,925, being included in the figures of fasli 1307, while there has been no such extensive sales of Government lands in the year under report.

Enclosure A to statement No. 5 *nil* (*Cultivation and Settlement of amani villages*).—The submission of this *nil* statement will be discontinued with reference to the instructions in B.P., Mis. No. 7139, dated 12th December 1898.

15. DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE—CURRENT.—The Land Revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 60,42,930 against Rs. 60,60,109 in fasli 1307 as detailed below:—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
Peishcush on permanently-settled estates	31,433	31,433
Shrotriem jodi	1,24,882	1,24,900
Ryotwari miscellaneous	59,03,794	58,86,597
Total ...	60,60,109	60,42,930

There was a decrease of Rs. 17,179 or ·28 per cent. The variations are explained under the respective heads.

16. CESSES.—The total current demand under Cesses amounted to Rs. 6,83,372 against Rs. 6,79,415 in fasli 1307 as shown below :—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
(i) Land-cess in permanently-settled estates	9,251	9,336
(ii) Land-cess in whole inam villages	47,945	47,941
(iii) Land and village cesses in ryotwari villages ...	6,22,219	6,26,095
Total ...	6,79,415	6,83,372

The variations under the first two items are small and call for no remark, while that under the third is due chiefly to increase in the assessment of the holdings and the water charge and to decrease under increment remissions.

17. TOTAL DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE AND CESSES—CURRENT.—The total demand under both Land Revenue and Cesses amounted to Rs. 67,26,302 against Rs. 67,39,524 in fasli 1307. Of this amount Rs. 66,29,174 or 98·55 per cent. were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 97,128. Of this balance Rs. 56,567 were since collected or written off by the end of August 1899. The actual balance on account of current demand on 1st September 1899 was Rs. 40,561 or ·60 per cent.

ARREARS.—The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 66,495. Of this amount Rs. 63,107 were collected in the fasli and Rs. 2,130 written off as irrecoverable, the actual balance on 1st July 1899 being Rs. 1,258. This balance has since been reduced, by subsequent collections, to Rupees 1,191, of which Rs. 1,117 are recoverable and Rs. 74 irrecoverable.

18. TOTAL CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand under Current and Arrears amounted to Rs. 67,92,797 against Rs. 68,02,332 in fasli 1307. Of this amount Rs. 66,92,281 were collected and Rs. 2,130 written off within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 98,386 at the close of the year. This has been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 41,752, fasliwar particulars of which are given below:—

Fasli.		RS.
1308	... ...	40,561
1307	... ...	818
1306	... ...	170
1304	... ...	203
	Total ...	41,752

The amount shown as arrear of fasli 1304 is the remission allowed in that fasli, which was ordered to be collected as per B.P., Mis. No. 2545 (Revenue Settlement), dated 13th April 1898.

19. APPORTIONMENT OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSES.—The instructions in regard to the distribution of collections between Land Revenue and Cesses are generally well understood. The registers of the taluks noted below remain unclosed, as there are still certain arrears to be collected in them for these faslis:—

Fasli 1306.

Nannilam.		Tirutturaippúndi.

Fasli 1307.

Tanjore. Kumbakónam.	Máyavaram. Negapatam.	Tirutturaippúndi.

20. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Statement No. 8-A exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed in the realization of Government dues. The number of processes of each kind issued during fasli 1308 is compared with the number issued during fasli 1307 in the abstract below:—

		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
Number of demand notices	... ...	597,577	575,644
Do. of attachment notices	... ...	32,248	43,037
Do. of sale notices	... ...	32,038	40,618

The subjoined statement compares the number of demand notices issued in fasli 1308 with fasli 1307 in details of taluks:—

Taluks.	Number of demand notices issued in		Difference.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.		
1	2	3	4	5
1. Tanjore	124,291	149,054	+ 24,763	19 92
2. Kumbakónam	99,423	85,345	— 14,078	14·15
3. Máyavaram	58,995	71,240	+ 12,245	20·75
4. Shiyali	29,756	28,811	— 945	3·17
5. Nannilam	78,795	64,239	— 14,556	18·47
6. Negapatam	58,809	54,292	— 4,517	7·68
7. Tirutturaippúndi	54,247	40,092	— 14,155	26·09
8. Mannárgudi	49,017	49,382	+ 365	·74
9. Pattukkóttai	44,244	33,189	— 11,055	24 99
Total ..	597,577	575,644	— 21,933	3·67

The increase in Tanjore and Máyavaram is explained to be due to the issue of demand notices by the village headmen without reference to the taluk under B.P., No. 351 (Land Revenue), dated 20th December 1898. The increase in Mannárgudi is small. The decrease in Kumbakónam, Shiyali, Negapatam, Tirutturaippúndi and Pattukkóttai is also attributed to the issue of the notices by headmen, as under the

present system some of them issue them only in cases where necessity actually arises. The decrease in Nannilam is reported to be due to the non-issue of the notices by headmen in many cases, whose conduct has been taken notice of.

Distraints or attachments.—The subjoined statement compares, in detail of taluks, the number of defaulters whose property was attached in faslis 1307 and 1308 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue notices of sale:—

—	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached in			Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Tanjore	51,852	21,685	27,583	+ 5,898	53·19	* 27,632	100·17
2. Kumbakónam	30,732	3,917	4,492	+ 575	14·61	4,320	96·17
3. Máyavaram	23,774	430	631	+ 201	2·65	381	60·38
4. Shiyali	9,304	127	296	+ 169	3·18	291	98·31
5. Nannilam	26,574	536	850	+ 314	3·19	799	94·00
6. Negapatam	49,587	1,850	2,364	+ 514	4·76	2,364	100·00
7. Tirutturaippúndi ..	22,702	2,221	3,778	+ 1,557	16·64	1,997	52·85
8. Mannárgudi	22,689	482	1,513	+ 1,031	6·66	1,513	100·00
9. Pattukkóttai	13,832	1,000	1,530	+ 530	11·02	1,321	86·34
Total ..	220,364	32,248	43,037	10,789	19·53	40,618	94·38

* Includes 49 re-sales for non-payment of the balance of purchase money in sales held in fasli 1307.

It will be observed that property, real or personal, was attached in 43,037 cases or 7·47 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices were issued as against 5·39 per cent. of the cases in fasli 1307. The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of ryotwari pattadars was 19·53 against 14·77 in fasli 1307. In 2,419 of these cases or 5·62 per cent. of the number of attachments, the arrears were paid up without further coercion. The increase in the number of attachment notices occurs in all the taluks and is large, especially in the taluks of Tanjore and Tirutturaippúndi. The increase in Tanjore is reported to have been due chiefly to greater coercion having been found necessary in the non-deltaic parts of the taluk on account of the failure of the ground-nut crop (on the prospects of which the payment of kists in those parts depended) in consequence of the excessive rains of November and December last. In Tirutturaippúndi the lands in many of the villages of Talainayar range were submerged by the rains as aforesaid, and the crops failed either wholly or partially. In addition to these special causes in these two taluks, it is noted that generally there was great scarcity felt for money in kist months owing to want of demand for paddy from outside the district.

Sales of property.—The following statement furnishes talukwar particulars of sale notices and sales of property:—

Taluks.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of sale notices in			Number of defaulters whose property was sold in			Percentage of column 7 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tanjore	51,852	21,720	27,632	+ 5,912	747	992	+ 245	1·91	3·59
2. Kumbakónam ..	30,732	3,917	4,320	+ 403	193	175	— 18	·56	4·05
3. Shiyali	9,304	113	291	+ 178	5	17	+ 12	·18	5·84
4. Máyavaram	23,774	295	381	+ 86	19	42	+ 23	·17	11·02
5. Nannilam	26,574	474	799	+ 325	26	66	+ 40	·24	8·26
6. Negapatam	49,587	1,850	2,364	+ 514	64	95	+ 31	·19	4·01
7. Tirutturaippúndi ..	22,702	2,187	1,997	— 190	140	317	+ 177	1·39	15·87
8. Mannárgudi	22,689	482	1,513	+ 1,031	58	66	+ 8	·29	4·36
9. Pattukkóttai	13,882	1,000	1,321	+ 321	39	21	— 18	·15	1·58
Total ..	220,364	32,038	40,618	8,580	1,291	1,791	+ 500	·81	4·40

It will be seen from the above that out of 40,618 persons to whom sale notices were issued, 38,827 persons or 95·59 per cent. paid up the arrears before the date of sale against 95·97 per cent. in fasli 1307. As in the case of attachments, the number of sale notices also shows an increase as compared with fasli 1307, the taluks chiefly contributing to this increase being Tanjore, Nannilam, Negapatam and Mannárgudi. The reason given above for the increase in the number of attachment notices applies equally to that in the number of sale notices also.

There was a net increase of 500 in the number of cases in which property was sold in fasli 1308 as compared with fasli 1307, which was the result of a decrease of 36 cases in Kumbakónam and Pattukkóttai and an increase of 536 cases in the remaining taluks. The decrease in Kumbakónam is below 10 per cent., and that in Pattukkóttai is attributed to the favourable character of the season in fasli 1308. The increase in the other taluks is due to the same causes which led to the increase in attachments as specified above.

The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattas exceeded ·50 per cent. in Tanjore, Kumbakónam and Tirutturaippúndi. The variation in Kumbakónam is trifling and needs no explanation. The variation in the remaining two taluks is due to the causes already set forth for the increase in the number of attachment and sale notices, the chief being the damage to crops, by the rains of November and December last. The same causes account for the high percentage, in the district as a whole and in the Kumbakónam, Tanjore and Tirutturaippúndi taluks, of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattadars. The extent of land sold and the extent bought in by Government are shown in the statement appended :—

—	Extent of land sold in			Extent bought in by private individuals.	Extent bought in by Government.		Percentage of column 7 to column 3.
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1. Tanjore	1,284	1,774	+ 490	1,414	349	360	20·29
2. Kumbakónam	58	63	+ 5	60	..	3	4 76
3. Máyavaram	10	5	— 5	5	..	..	..
4. Shiyali	1	53	+ 52	53	..	..	..
5. Nannilam	19	33	+ 14	33	..	..	..
6. Negapatam	99	346	+ 247	299	..	47	13·58
7. Tirutturaippúndi ..	133	393	+ 260	350	26	43	10·94
8. Mannárgudi	144	116	— 28	72	21	44	37·93
9. Pattukktótai	47	26	— 21	21	1	5	10·64
Total ..	1,795	2,809	+ 1,014	2,307	397	502	17·87

Lands of the estimated value of Rs. 57,153 were sold for the recovery of arrears of Rs. 35,128, and the amount realized was Rs. 45,181 or 1·28 times the arrear for which the lands were sold. Taking only the lands sold to private purchasers, the value realized was 8·58 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 6·62 times in the case of wet lands. The total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue rose from 1,795 acres in fasli 1307 to 2,809 acres in fasli 1308. The increase in the extent of land sold occurs chiefly in Tanjore, Shiyali, Negapatam and Tirutturaippúndi, and is the result of the increase in the number of sales in these taluks. The extent of lands bought in by Government also correspondingly increased from 397 acres in fasli 1307 to 502 acres in fasli 1308. The purchase on behalf of Government was confined to Tanjore, Kumbakónam, Negapatam, Tirutturaippúndi, Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai. The percentage of lands bought in to the extent sold in fasli 1308 as compared with fasli 1307 rose in the taluks of Kumbakónam, Negapatam, Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai, while there was a decrease in Tanjore and Tirutturaippúndi. The increase in Kumbakónam is small. The increase in Negapatam, Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai is attributed to the increase in the number of sales and to the unproductive character of the soil of the lands sold for arrears of revenue. The decrease in Tanjore and Tirutturaippúndi is explained below. A large extent of 81·95 acres in a single case in Vittalapuram village in Tanjore taluk was purchased on behalf of Government in

fasli 1307 for want of bidders, while there was no such purchase in fasli 1308. The decrease in Tirutturaippúndi is due to the bulk of the sales not having been conducted within the fasli (1308), as the jamabandi of the taluk was conducted late this year and sales had to be resorted to after settlement of claims to remission which the ryots had preferred on account of the damage to crops by the rains of November and December last.

21. Receipts from process fees and the extent to which special-paid agency was utilized for serving purposes.—Statement No. 8-B exhibits the number of processes served by the ordinary village establishment and of those served by the special establishment. 97·64 per cent. of the processes issued were served by the former and 2·36 per cent. by the latter against 2·09 per cent. in fasli 1307. The variation is small and calls for no explanation. Of the processes served by the latter class, 5,653 were demand notices, 2,181 attachment notices and 6,537, sale notices. The total amount charged for serving these processes amounted to Rs. 1,721–10–0 as against Rs. 1,480–2–0 in fasli 1307, of which Rs. 1,577–10–10 were collected during the year. The actual cost of the establishment was Rs. 1,110 against Rs. 1,070 in fasli 1307. The increase in the receipts is the natural result of the general increase in the number of processes, and the difference between the charges in the two years is small and calls for no remark. The receipts having exceeded the charges during fasli 1308, the rate of fee charged for processes Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 7 have been reduced from As. 3 to As. 2 to take effect from fasli 1309 in all the taluks, the lower rate having been in force only in the Tanjore taluk during the year under report while in the other taluks the higher rate prevailed.

22. Costs awarded in Civil Suits.—Rs. 510–15–5 were awarded to Government during the year. This amount added to the balance at the end of fasli 1307, Rs. 268–8–4, made up a total demand of Rs. 779–7–9. Rs. 493–14–11 were collected during the year and Rs. 74–10–11 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 210–13–11 at its close. Particulars of this balance are given below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Under execution proceedings	104	0	11
(2) Remaining uncollected pending the decision of appeals ...	20	1	0
(3) Copies of judgment and decree called for in view to take necessary steps for recovery	2	8	9
(4) Orders issued to Divisional-officers to collect the amount	84	3	3
Total ...	210	13	11

23. Interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue.—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 841. Rs. 681 were charged during the year, thus making a total of Rs. 1,522. Of this Rs. 678 were collected and Rs. 538 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 306 at the end of the year. A statement reconciling the differences between the treasury and demand, collection and balance statement figures will be submitted very shortly.

24. Sales of land under Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34 and 100.—Statement No. 10 gives particulars of the sales under this head in the several taluks during the fasli. Under the rule for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands (Standing Order No. 30), 18 acres assessed at Rs. 31 were sold during the fasli under report for Rs. 399. Again, under Standing Order No. 110, 57 acres assessed at Rs. 200, which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, were resold for Rs. 706. There were no sales during the year under Standing Order No. 34 relating to the disposal of assessed lands otherwise than on assessment.

25. Sub-Division of quit-rent.—No applications were received during the year for sub-division under Standing Order No. 119 of the joint liability of holders of shares in whole inam villages.

26. Inams resumed.—A statement showing the inams resumed during fasli 1308 is enclosed. There were in all eight cases. Four cases of religious grants were resumed by the Collector, two cases of religious and one case of charitable grants were resumed under the orders of the Board of Revenue and the remaining one case of religious grant under the orders of Government.

27. Ruined Tanks.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals during the fasli under report.

28. Inspection of boundary and field marks.—A separate report on the subject will be submitted very shortly.

29. Examination of Agricultural stock and rent-roll.—The statements have been ordered to be submitted once in five years.

30. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—With reference to B.P., No. 349 (Settlement), dated 19th September 1898, it is submitted that the village and taluk accounts have been carefully examined by the settling officers during jamabandi and that steps have been taken to correct such of the mistakes and defects noticed as did not admit of correction then and there.

31. Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors' offices.—In the Head Assistant Collector's office, there is practically no vernacular correspondence as all the officers with a few exceptions correspond in English. The land customs amin at Alathur writes his arzis in the vernacular, which are few and as a rule relate to routine matters. Important arzis, if any, from these officers and vernacular petitions received by post are read out before orders are passed, while petitions presented in person are explained by petitioners themselves.

Mr. H. G. Stokes was for a short time in charge of the Assistant Collector's office and he was then made Head Assistant Collector, and the same procedure was adopted by him while as Assistant Collector. No other Assistant Collector was in charge of that office.

32. Irrigation sources.—The statement has been ordered to be submitted once in five years.

33. Statement of patta transfer applications.—A separate report on this subject will be submitted very soon.

34. Cases disposed of under paragraph 6 of Standing Order No 20.—A statement showing the number of cases in which steps were taken in the several taluks to issue pattas to persons who had been in possession of lands as ostensible owners and had paid the revenue due on the same for twelve years or more is subjoined.

Statement showing the patta transfer applications disposed of under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20, fasli 1308.

Taluks.	Number of cases							Remarks.
	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending			
					Under three months.	More than three months.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kumbakónam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Máyavaram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shiyali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nannilam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Negapatam ..	1	22	23	17	..	*6	..	* Since disposed of.
Tirutturaippúndi	..	6	6	4	1	*1	..	
Mannárgudi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pattukkóttai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	1	28	29	21	1	7	..	

Twenty-one cases were disposed of during the year and 7 others after its close, and all these relate to the taluks of Negapatam and Tirutturaippúndi.

35. Transactions under the Loans Acts.—No advances were made during the year under any of the Loans Acts. The total amount of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 150. Of this sum, Rs. 50 with interest Rs. 9-6-0, repayable during the year, were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 100 at the close of the year.

(Signed) J. TWIGG,
Acting Collector.

11th October 1899.

Exd. A. Rungasawmy Aiyangar.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TRICHINOPOLY.

I have the honour to submit the jamabandi report of this district for fasli 1308.

2. Season and Rainfall.—This subject was dealt with in paragraph 2 of the administration report for the official year 1898–99, submitted with this office D. Disposal No. 1430-Rev. of 1899, dated 15th June 1899. The total rainfall during the year having amounted to 42·53 inches against 35·30 inches in the previous year, *the season cannot be called altogether unfavourable.*

3. *Outturn of crops.—The total area sown during the year was 982,208 acres* against 951,231 acres in the previous year showing an increase of 30,977 acres. As regards the area sown with food crops, there was also an increase of 11,562 acres—865,101 acres in fasli 1308 against 853,539 acres in fasli 1307. These increases were due to good rainfall at the latter part of the year. As regards the outturn, 8 per cent. of paddy yielded 13 to 16 annas, 54 per cent., 12 annas, 28 per cent. 8 to 11 annas, 8 per cent., 4 to 7 annas, and 2 per cent., 0 to 3 annas, against 22 per cent. 16 annas, 26 per cent. 12 annas, 26 per cent. 8 annas, 21 per cent. 4 annas and 5 per cent. *nil.* In the case of dry food-grains, the statistics were 9 per cent. 13 to 16 annas, 37 per cent. 12 annas, 42 per cent. 8 to 11 annas, 9 per cent. 4 to 7 annas and 3 per cent. 0 to 3 annas against 14 per cent. 16 annas, 28 per cent. 12 annas, 37 per cent. 8 annas, and 21 per cent. 4 annas. The yield was not so favourable as last year's and is due to deficient rainfall at the beginning of the fasli.

4. Prices.—The prices of food-grains during the fasli are compared in the subjoined statement with those of the five years immediately preceding and with those in the five years preceding the last famine year :—

Grains.	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Average.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Average.	Fasli 1308.	Percentage of increase or decrease in fasli 1308 as compared with fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Paddy, 1st sort.	131	141	157	167	165	152	194	180	160	172	228	187	183	— 20
Do. 2nd sort.	115	125	140	148	144	134	174	169	151	160	205	172	167	— 18
Rice, 2nd sort.	No figures are available.						429	410	380	400	505	425	416	— 18
Cholam ..	113	135	191	175	160	155	247	234	177	242	334	247	290	— 13
Cumbu ..	110	130	180	159	167	149	238	197	162	183	257	207	218	— 15
Ragi ..	110	124	169	158	167	146	241	205	153	177	254	206	222	— 13
Horse gram ..	174	219	261	235	236	225	298	237	252	275	341	281	294	— 14
Varagu ..	No figures are available.						135	115	96	108	126	116	122	— 8

There was a fall in the prices of all the articles as compared with fasli 1307. This was due to the more favourable season and the consequent slackening of demand from without the district.

5. Permanently settled estates.—The number of zamindari and proprietary estates was 22 in fasli 1308 against 21 in fasli 1307, the increase being due to the sub-division of a portion of the estate of John Arivanandam Pillai in the Ariyalur zamindari in favour of Purnalingam Pillai sanctioned by the Board, Land Revenue, in its Proceedings, No. 334, dated 6th December 1898. The amount of peishkash continued to be the same as in last year, viz, Rs. 52,359-7-2.

6. Whole inam villages.—The number of whole inam villages was the same as in last year, viz., 151, but the amount of quit-rent was Rs. 10,520–12–4 against Rs. 10,533–10–2 in fasli 1307. The decrease of Rs. 12–13–10 is due to the following. (1) decrease of quit-rent of Rs. 2–8–0 by the relinquishment of certain lands in shrotriem Erayasamudram village, Perambalúr taluk; (2) decrease of Rs. 10–5–0 caused by the increase of Rs. 39–14–0 in the villages of Aiyakalaiyanpattavarti and Uttamanambi, Trichinopoly taluk, which were included in whole inams with reference to the English inam register, instead of in minor inams as hitherto; (3) decrease of Rs. 7 and Rs. 43–3–0 in the villages of Kolattur and Pettavoittalai, Trichinopoly taluk, respectively, on account of the lands taken up for the Trichinopoly-Tuticorin line in the former and the transfer of lands in the latter village to ryotwar.

7. Ryotwari villages.—There was no variation in the number of ryotwari villages. The total number of pattas excluding miscellaneous was 177,226 against 176,109 resulting in an increase of 1,117 pattas This increase being small calls for no special explanation. In the case of miscellaneous pattas also, there is a small decrease of 131.

8. The annexed statement shows the extent and assessment of holdings at the beginning and end of the year:—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the commencement of the fasli	886,742	8,93,809	140,490	9,85,720	1,027,232	18,79,529
Deduct lands given up	20,595	20,803	2,411	16,163	23,006	36,966
Remainder	866,147	8,73,006	138,079	9,69,557	1,004,226	18,42,563
Add lands taken up	19,228	18,488	2,360	15,571	21,588	34,059
Total ..	885,375	8,91,494	140,439	9,85,128	1,025,814	18,76,622
Increase or decrease ..	— 1,367	— 2,315	— 51	— 592	— 1,418	— 2,907

The slight decrease under dry holdings is due to the fact that the extent of lands relinquished was greater than that of lands taken up during the fasli especially in the Perambalúr and Udaiyárpálaiyam taluks owing to the not very favourable character of the season in the early part of the year and also to large extents of inferior dry lands sold for arrears of revenue having been purchased by Government for want of bidders. The decrease under wet holdings is very small while that under wet assessment is due to the transfer of certain wet lands to dry in the taluks of Trichinopoly, Kulitalai and Udaiyárpálaiyam.

9. Actual cultivation and waste charged.—The subjoined statement shows the actual cultivation, &c., during fasli 1308 as compared with fasli 1307:—

Fasli.	Particulars.	Total holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage.	Waste.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1307 ..	Dry	886,742	650,597	73	236,145	236,145	..
	Wet	140,490	131,083	93	9,407	7,025	2,382
	Total ..	1,027,232	781,680	76	245,552	243,170	2,382
1308 ..	Dry	885,375	654,439	74	230,936	230,936	..
	Wet	140,439	134,784	96	5,655	5,522	133
	Total ..	1,025,814	789,223	77	236,591	236,458	133

The increase in the extent of cultivation is due to the favourable character of the season at the latter part of the year.

10. The amount actually remitted on wet waste was Rs. 593 against Rs. 8,532 last year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 7,939. This was chiefly granted on account of damage to wet lands in Udaiyárpálaiyam taluk by floods in the Coleroon and Vadavár.

11. Tirwajasti and Fasaljasti.—The amount charged for water taken for the irrigation of dry lands and for second crop on wet lands was Rs. 60,621 and Rs. 98,019 against Rs. 55,795 and Rs. 88,637, respectively, in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 4,826 under tirwajasti and Rs. 9,382 under fasaljasti. The increase under both the items is due to good supply of water in the irrigation sources.

12. Remissions.—The following statement shows the remissions other than waste remissions classified under the several heads for faslis 1307 and 1308:—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
Occasional remissions.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Shavi or loss of produce	7,169	..	..	7,169
(2) Submerged or inundated	1,195	567	..	628
(3) Tirwakammi	1,907	831	..	1,576
	10,271	898	..	9,373
Fixed remissions.				
(4) Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	3,471	3,696	225	..
(5) Remissions allowed on the gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	50,961	29,031	..	21,930
(6) Remission granted in the case of dual pattas	73	77	4	..
(7) Cowle remissions	6	207	201	..
(8) Lands taken up for public purposes	8	10	2	..
	54,519	33,021	..	Net 21,498
Beriz deductions.				
(9) Allowances to religious institutions	57,318	57,318	..	..
Grand Total ..	1,22,108	91,237	..	Net 30,871

Item 2.—This was granted on lands the crops of which were submerged and damaged by the Cauvery floods in Trichinopoly taluk and by the Coleroon and Vadavár floods in Udaiyárpálaiyam taluk.

Item 3.—This was granted in all the taluks on wet lands grown with dry crops on account of excess of water in the irrigation channels in the taluks of Trichinopoly, Kulitalai and Udaiyárpálaiyam and to the non-repair of the irrigation sources in the taluks of Perambalúr and Musiri.

Item 4.—The increase in this item occurs chiefly in the taluks of Trichinopoly and Musiri and is due to the absence of freshes and rain in the early part of the year and to the increase of Rs. 20 in Trichinopoly taluk made with reference to the order of the Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Settlement

Item 6.—The increase of Rs. 4 relates to cases omitted in previous years in the taluks of Trichinopoly, Kulitalai and Perambalúr.

Item 7.—The large increase in this item is due to the grant of 381 acres of land in Udumbiyam village, Perambalúr taluk, to the Rev. J. A. Sharrock, Superintending Missionary, S.P.G., under the sanction conveyed in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 366, dated 17th January 1899, and to the grant of 17 acres in Puttur village, Trichinopoly taluk, to certain fakirs.

13. The miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 1,40,598 against Rs. 1,43,003 in the previous year as detailed below :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including charge for water	37,414	38,517	1,103	..
(2) Land cultivated but not included in jamabandi	205	155	..	50
(3) Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted				
(4) Concealed cultivation	33,898	33,758	..	140
(5) Cultivation of poramboke lands	91	226	135	..
(6) Revenue derived from trees and tax on trees	20,122	25,892	5,770	..
(7) Commission on private estates under Court of Ward's management	23,625	23,284	..	341
(8) Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages including Tirwajasti and Fasaljasti	2,578	2,958	380	..
(9) Revenue process service fees	6,869	6,225	..	644
(10) Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	932	11	..	921
(11) Other items detailed in jamabandi statement No. 5	.. 17,269	85 9,480	85 ..	.. 7,789
Total ..	1,43,003	1,40,591	..	2,412

Item 1.—The increase is due chiefly to the excess charged on minor inams by the Settlement Department and by the Collector on artizan inams and to the increase of water charge on minor inams.

Item 2.—The decrease is chiefly in Kulitalai taluk, where the jamabandi was finished early.

Item 3.—The decrease occurs chiefly in Trichinopoly and Musiri taluks and is due to large extents of land held on sivoyjama for want of sub-division having been given on patta in the fasli.

Item 4.—This item occurs in Perambalúr taluk and is due to concealed cases of cultivation of previous years having been brought to account.

Item 5.—The increase occurs in all the taluks except Musiri and is due to the imposition of heavy penal assessment for encroachments not removed in spite of notices.

Item 6.—The decrease under this item is due to the exclusion of all items other than those of tax on trees and the sale-proceeds of trees held on patta, from land revenue and to their inclusion in forest revenue.

Item 7.—The increase under this item is due to increase in the receipts in the Marungapuri estate.

Item 8.—The decrease occurs in the taluks of Trichinopoly, Perambalúr and Udaiyárpálaiyam. The Tahsildars of Trichinopoly and Perambalúr explain that the water charge omitted to be brought to account in previous years was included in fasli 1307 and hence the decrease. The Tahsildar of Udaiyárpálaiyam explains that Government water was not taken to a large extent as there was good rainfall.

Item 9.—The decrease is due to the non-entertainment of process-servers during the fasli.

Item 10.—The increase is due to the charge made during the fasli for irrigation without permission.

Item 11.—The decrease is due to a larger sale of tank-bed and poramboke lands in fasli 1307 and to the receipts of the Survey Department having been included in land revenue demand.

14. Ryotwar demand.—The net ryotwari demand excluding remissions and deductions but including water-rate and second crop charge was Rs. 20,84,023 against Rs. 20,36,324 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 47,699 as detailed below :—

Causes of increase.

		RS.
1. Less amount of occasional and fixed remissions allowed ...	...	30,871
2. Increase in the amount of water charge	...	14,208
3. Decrease in the amount of waste remissions	...	7,939
	Total ...	53,018

Causes of decrease.

1. Decrease in the assessment on holdings	...	2,907
2. Decrease in the amount of miscellaneous revenue	...	2,412
	Total ...	5,319
	Net increase (53,018—5,319) ...	47,699

15. Demand under cesses.—The subjoined statement compares the demand for the year with that of the preceding year :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land-cess on permanently settled estates	20,827	22,175	1,362	..
2. Land-cess in shrotriem villages	7,966	7,905	..	61
3. Land and village cesses on ryotwari and miscellaneous revenue	2,13,281	2,16,757	3,476	..
Total ..	2,42,074	2,46,837	4,763	..

The decrease in item 2 occurs chiefly in Trichinopoly taluk and is due to the transfer of inam Pettaiváttalai village to Ayan.

16. Total demand under Land Revenue and Cesses—Current.—The total demand amounted to Rs. 23,93,741 against Rs. 23,41,292 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 52,449 as shown in the following statement :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peshkash on permanently settled estates	52,360	52,360	..	..
2. Jodi or quit-rent in whole inam villages	10,534	10,521	..	13
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	20,36,324	20,84,023	47,699	..
4. Cesses	2,42,074	2,46,837	4,763	..
Total ..	23,41,292	23,93,741	52,449	..

17. Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses—Current.—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 23,93,741 of which Rs. 23,24,831 were collected within the year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 68,910 or 2·9 per cent. of the demand against Rs. 1,23,446 or 5·27 per cent. of the demand in the preceding fasli. Subsequent collections up to the end of August 1899 have reduced the balance to Rs. 26,623 or 1·1 per cent. of the demand.

18. Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses—Arrears.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,25,472 of which Rupees 1,23,987 were collected and Rs. 1,081 written off the accounts during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 404. Subsequent collections up to the end of August 1899 have reduced the arrears to Rs. 225 of which Rs. 187 have been recommended for remission and sanctioned by Government and the balance of Rs. 38 is covered by processes. This sum relates to fasli 1307.

19. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTION BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSES.—The cess credit registers and the accounts current show that the distribution between Land Revenue and Cesses is made properly.

20. The following abstract contrasts the several kinds of processes issued for the realisation of revenue during faslis 1307 and 1308 :—

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 destrained.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Assessment.	Value of property attached.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					RS.	RS.		RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1307	7,10,407	24,343	18,537	17,705	1,06,027	1,41,599	6,638	26,710	11,580	22,392	20
1308	7,24,303	32,916	25,559	26,903	1,47,921	2,00,639	6,823	35,267	16,314	29,184	14
Difference ..	+ 13,896	+ 8,573	+ 7,022	+ 9,198	+ 41,894	+ 59,040	+ 185	+ 8,557	+ 4,734	+ 6,792	− 6

Fasli.	Property sold.									Amount realised by sale of other property.	Total amount realised.
	Personal.				Real.						
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realised.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Extent.	Amount realised.		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	226	3,324	2,347	2,380	386	2,712	10,483	1,355	2,726	24	5,130
1308	416	6,221	4,483	3,808	807	6,134	10,799	3,106	6,650	19	10,477
Difference ..	+ 190	+ 2,897	+ 2,136	+ 1,428	+ 421	+ 3,422	+ 316	+ 1,751	+ 3,924	− 5	+ 5,347

The increase in all, the demand, attachment and sale notices has been explained in the remarks column of the statement. The number of defaulters whose personal and real property was sold was 3·71 per cent. of the number whose personal and real property was attached against 2·67 per cent. in the previous year.

21. SPECIAL PAID ESTABLISHMENT AND PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—The subjoined statement compares the extent to which special paid establishment was utilised for serving processes, the receipts from process service fees and the charges of the establishment for faslis 1307 and 1308 :—

Fasli.	Total number of processes issued.	Number of processes issued by		Total receipts on account of process service fees.	Cost of the process service establishment.
		Village agency.	Special paid agency.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
				RS.	RS.
1307	735,582	721,711	13,871	932	521
1308	756,685	756,503	182	18	5
Difference ..	+ 21,103	+ 34,792	− 13,689	− 914	− 516

The decrease in columns 5 and 6 is due to the non-entertainment of the process establishment in fasli 1308.

22. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS Nos. 30, 34, 37 AND 110.—No lands were sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34 and 37 :—17·35 acres of land assessed at Rs. 16–12–0 in Musiri taluk and 12·10 acres, assessed at Rs. 30–3–0 in Udaiyárpálaiyam taluk were sold under Board's Standing Order No. 110 for Rupees 21–0–0 and Rs. 70–10–0, respectively.

23. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The outstanding balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 92–5–4 which with the sum awarded during the year aggregated Rupees 220–0–1. Of this amount, Rs. 147–4–0 were collected during the year and Rupees 65–4–1 have been written off under Board's Proceedings, No. 191, Land Revenue, dated 12th August 1899. There is thus a balance of Rs. 7–8–0 which is under enquiry.

24. SALE OF RUINED TANKS AND TANKS IRRIGATING 50 ACRES AND LESS.—There were no cases under the head during the year.

25. INTEREST ON LAND REVENUE.—The total demand, arrears and current for the year was Rs. 935, of which Rs. 837 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 98 which is covered by processes.

26. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There was no sub-division of inam during the year under Board's Standing Order No. 119.

27. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—The inspection of boundary marks by Revenue Inspectors during the year was not satisfactory and Divisional-officers have been asked to direct their attention to this important matter.

28. APPLICATIONS PRESENTED FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—The following statement shows the number of applications received through the Registration officers and directly by the Revenue officers and the number disposed of :—

Items.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	
					Relating to the previous year.	Relating to the year under report.
Applications presented through Registration officers	286	2,419	2,705	2,547	..	158
Applications presented to Revenue officers ..	254	1,476	1,730	1,606	..	124
Total ..	540	3,895	4,435	4,153	..	282

The number of applications received during the year was 3,895 against 4,091 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 196. The decrease is explained in the remarks column of the statement. The disposals during the year were 4,153 or 93·6 per cent. against 93·9 and the number of applications pending at the close of the year was 282. The proportion of the number of applications presented to the Registration offices to the total number of applications received during the year was 62·1 per cent. against 66·3 per cent. The decrease is small.

29. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S DIVISION.—The Assistant Collector Mr. Tottenham who was in charge of the Musiri division for about three months himself read and disposed of the Vernacular Correspondence of the division.

30. STATE OF THE FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—The information on this head has been furnished in the statement submitted to the Board with this office Reference on Revenue Periodical No. 375, dated 15th July 1899.

31. CONDITION OF KARNAM'S SURVEY INSTRUMENTS.—Survey instruments were produced by karnams during the jamabandi of Perambalúr taluk conducted by me. Most of them were in good order and in a few cases, where the instruments were

missing or damaged, they were ordered to be replaced. The other jamabandi officers also report that the instruments produced by a majority of the karnams were in good condition.

32. Detention of karnams in Taluk offices.—The karnam's attendance register was maintained in all taluks except Musiri, but the register ordered to be kept by Tahsildars in camp, was not maintained in any taluk. Strict orders have been issued on the subject and an explanation called for from the Musiri Tahsildar.

33. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—All the Jamabandi officers report that village accounts are maintained fairly well though there is room for improvement in the matter of taluk accounts.

The Jamabandi officers did not hold any conference with the District Forest-officer on forest matters as directed in paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 217, Land Revenue, dated 6th June 1898. Orders have been issued to give effect to the Board's orders on the subject.

34. Loans.—The annual statements under the Loans Acts for fasli 1308 were submitted to the Board (Settlement) in this office, Ref. (G) on R.C. No. 469, dated 30th September 1899.

35. Allotment and Expenditure.—Out of a sum of Rs. 11,100, sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in Board's Proceedings, Press No. 145, dated 6th April 1898, and Mis. No. 485, dated 23rd January 1899, for the official year 1898–99, Rs. 10,492–8–0 were expended leaving a balance of Rs. 607–8–0 undisbursed. This amount lapsed owing to non-completion of enquiry into some of the applications presented at the close of the year. Out of Rs. 10,492–8–0 above referred to, Rs. 225 were advanced as second instalment under the Land Improvement Loans Act on account of the previous year. For the current official year 1899–1900 an allotment of Rs. 8,250, under both the Acts was sanctioned by the Board in its Proceedings, Press No. 103, dated 13th April 1899. Out of this allotment, a sum of Rs. 725 has been disbursed under the Land Improvement Loans Act and no loan made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the first quarter of the current official year. Adding this to the sum of Rs. 10,267–8–0 spent during the nine months from July 1898 to March 1899, the total expenditure incurred during the fasli under report, was Rs. 10,992–8–0 under both Acts. No arrears were written off as irrecoverable during the fasli year 1308.

There were no voluntary payments made in the year under report. In one case, under the old Special Well Rules in Trichinopoly taluk, the grantee having failed to pay the annual kist, the total amount that was due from him, viz., Rs. 177–4–3 has been ordered to be recovered summarily. As the defaulter possesses no other property but the land mortgaged, steps are being taken to recover principal and interest by selling the land.

(Signed) J. H. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

Exd. V. Ramachandra Rao.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
MADURA.

I have the honour to submit my report on the annual settlement of the Madura district for fasli 1308 (1898–99), together with the prescribed statements, as shown in the list enclosed.

2. Season and Rainfall.—Leaving Kodaikánal out of account, the total rainfall in the district during fasli 1308 was heavier than that in fasli 1307, and the average of the 25 years ending with 1894. The heaviest rainfall was from September to December 1898 and in April 1899. In the other months of the year, the rain was generally scanty. The rain was generally more favourable for wet than for dry cultivation. A statement is appended comparing the average rainfall during the year under report with that of fasli 1307 and the average for the 25 years ending with 1894—

Comparative statement of average rainfall.

Items.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Average for the district except Kodaikánal—	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
(a) Fasli 1307	0·63	3·53	6·61	2 98	4·57	0·86	0·79
(b) For the 25 years ending 1894 ..	1·27	2·54	2·38	6·94	6·20	3·22	0·48
(c) Fasli 1308	0·71	1·37	6·35	10·84	8·94	5·04	0·17
Difference between (c) and (b) ..	— 0·56	— 1·17	+ 3·97	+ 3·90	+ 2·74	+ 1·82	— 0·31
Kodaikánal—							
(a) Fasli 1307	2·19	7·05	12·44	6·54	4·19	1·50	1·19
(b) For 25 years ending 1894 ..	4·18	6·25	5·81	13·11	8·52	5·42	1·25
(c) Fasli 1308	2·41	4·69	11·23	12·16	9·40	7·77	0·22
Difference between (c) and (b) ..	— 1·77	— 1·56	+ 5·42	— 0·95	+ 0·88	+ 2·35	— 1·03

Items.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
	9	10	11	12	13	14
Average for the district except Kodaikánal—	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
(a) Fasli 1307	0·54	0·04	2·27	2·68	0·91	26·42
(b) For the 25 years ending 1894 ..	0·63	0·94	1·87	2·23	1·24	29·94
(c) Fasli 1308	0·41	0·23	8·95	0·76	0·13	43·89
Difference between (c) and (b) ..	— 0·22	— 0·71	+ 7·08	— 1·47	— 1·11	+13·95
Kodaikánal—						
(a) Fasli 1307	1·48	0·30	3·59	7·00	0·86	48·33
(b) For 25 years ending 1894 ..	1·47	4·31	4·82	6·59	4·33	66·06
(c) Fasli 1308	0·12	0·03	15·88	2·02	2·13	68·07
Difference between (c) and (b) ..	— 1·35	— 4·28	+ 11·06	— 4·57	— 2·20	+ 2·01

officers
good

3. Prices.—It will be seen from the marginally-noted figures that the prices fasli 1308, though far easier than in fasli 1307 are slightly higher than the average of the last five years including 1897–98, which was an abnormal year and consequently higher than the normal rates prescribed for this district in B.P., No. 308, Settlement, dated 2nd November 1896. The fall in prices in fasli 1308 compared with those in fasli 1307 was due to a fair season and consequent recovery from the strain due to the famine of 1897-98.

Grains.	Fasli 1307 price per garce.	Average of 5 years ending with 1897–98.	Normal prices per garce.	Fasli 1308 price per garce.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, first sort ..	224	193	154	198
Do. second sort.	202	172	137	174
Rice Do. ..	478	410	343	417
Cholam	297	245	190	250
Cambu	263	210	162	230
Ragi	260	207	156	235
Horsegram ..	300	259	171	276

4. Peishcush and Quit-rent.—The number of permanently-settled estates during the year was 36 against 34 in the last year, the increase in the number being due to the sub-division and separate registry of Tirutervalai and two other villages in the Ramnad zamindari (*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 1935, Land Revenue, dated 20th July 1898), and of the Kondagai village and its hamlets in the Sivaganga zamindari. The amounts of peishcush and quit-rent payable for fasli 1308 were less than those of the previous year as shown in the margin.* The decrease under both items is due to the fact that reduction of peishcush and quit-rent was sanctioned in lieu of money compensation for zamin and inam lands taken up for public purposes.

	RS.	A.	P.
* Peishcush—			
Fasli 1307	7,55,356	12	3
„ 1308	7,55,197	14	3
Decrease ..	158	14	0
Quit-rent—			
Fasli 1307	59,871	11	2
„ 1308	59,646	10	9
Decrease ..	225	0	5

5. Ryotwar Settlement.—The variations in the extent and assessment of lands under ryots' holdings are noted in the margin † These variations are explained in enclosure A to statement No. 3.

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
† Fasli 1307	1,022,373	17,90,845
„ 1308	1,023,528	18,13,113
Increase ..	1,155	22,268

6. The subjoined statement compares the extent and assessment of lands relinquished, and those of lands taken up on darkhast during fasli 1308 with those of fasli 1307 :—

	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	RS.
Relinquishments—			Darkhasts—		
Fasli 1307	6,118	5,587	Fasli 1307	9,847	13,572
„ 1308	6,460	5,704	„ 1308	6,098	12,363
Difference ..	+ 342	+ 117	Difference ..	— 3,749	— 1,209

The variations in the extent relinquished occurred mainly in the taluks noted in the margin. ‡ The increase in the Dindigal and Palni taluks is attributed to want of sufficient rain at the beginning of the fasli, which is the time prescribed for relinquishments. The generally unfavourable character of the season in fasli 1307 may have also contributed to this result. The decrease in the Periyakulam taluk is ascribed to favourable season. But considering that the season did not prove to be favourable until September 1898 and that the date before which applications for relinquishments should be presented is 15th August, I do not consider the reason assigned is correct. A reason may be that the poor season of 1307 caused a heavy relinquishment and left but few lands to be relinquished in the succeeding year. The variations under

Relinquishments.

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
‡ Dindigul—		
Fasli 1307	1,653	1,439
„ 1308	1,826	1,682
Increase ..	173	243
Palni—		
Fasli 1307	572	447
„ 1308	973	772
Increase ..	401	325
Total, increase ..	574	568
Deduct.		
Periyakulam—		
Fasli 1307	3,279	2,846
„ 1308	2,890	2,378
Decrease ..	389	468
Net increase ..	185	100

darkhasts in each taluk are shown in the margin.* The decrease in Madura taluk was due to the fact that most of the assessed waste lands in the villages affected by the Periyár project had been assigned on darkhast and included in the holdings in fasli 1307; the decrease in the taluks of Tirumangalam, Dindigal, Periyakulam and Palni is attributable to want of sufficient rains at the beginning of the fasli, which is the time for cultivating dry crops, coupled with the generally unfavourable character of the season in the preceding year (1897–98). The decrease in Palni is also said to be due to the facts that in some cases pattas could not be issued owing to non-payment of tree value, and in others applications were received too late to be disposed of before the end of the fasli. The decrease in Kodaikánal was chiefly due to the fact that the price of coffee which is the most important product cultivated on the hills, has fallen considerably of late, and that consequently, there was less demand for lands for cultivation. The increase in Mélúr was due to the fact that some of the lands commanded by the Periyár project, the assignment of which was made in faslis 1306 and 1307 were included under holdings only in fasli 1308, probably owing to delay in sub-dividing portions of fields and collecting value of trees.

Darkhasts.

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
* Madura—		
Fasli 1307	661	3,047
„ 1308	225	1,306
Decrease ..	436	1,741
Tirumangalam—		
Fasli 1307	708	845
„ 1308	304	387
Decrease ..	404	458
	ACS	RS.
Mélór—		
Fasli 1307	492	2,167
„ 1308	898	6,375
Increase ..	406	4,208
Dindigul—		
Fasli 1307	1,471	1,428
„ 1308	974	969
Decrease ..	497	459
Palni—		
Fasli 1307	1,209	953
„ 1308	619	491
Decrease ..	590	462
Kodaikánal—		
Fasli 1307	828	884
„ 1308	267	284
Decrease ..	561	600
Total, decrease ..	4,155	5,417
Deduct increase in Mélór taluk ..	406	4,208
Net increase ..	3,749	1,209

7. Water-rate and Second Crop Charge.—There was an increase of Rs. 28,143 under water-rate and of Rs. 11,461 under second crop charge in fasli 1308 as compared with fasli 1307. The increase under both heads occurred mainly in the taluks of Madura, Dindigul, Mélúr and Tirumangalam, and is generally attributed to favourable season. In the taluks of Madura and Mélúr it was due also to the extension of irrigation under the Periyár project.

	Water rate.	Second crop charge.
	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1307	36,467	81,439
„ 1308	64,610	92,900
Increase ..	28,143	11,461

8. Waste charged and remitted.—The total extent of occupied waste and the extent charged in faslis 1307 and 1308 are shown in the margin.† The extent on which remissions were granted for waste and the amount remitted in faslis 1308 and 1307 are compared below :—

† Fasli.	Total occupied waste.		Waste charged.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1307 ..	165,843	15,020	165,790	11,052
1308 ..	160,770	11,799	160,710	10,827

Fasli.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1307	53	67	3,968	15,084	4,021	15,151
1308	60	71	972	5,077	1,032	5,148
Difference ..	+ 7	+ 4	— 2,996	— 10,007	— 2,989	— 10,003

The remission on the dry lands was granted in the Periyakulam taluk for the same reason as that given in the report of last year, viz., owing to the submergence of the lands caused by the Periyár water. The decrease in the amount of remissions granted on wet lands was due to favourable season.

9. Other Remissions.—The remissions granted during the year for lands other than those which were left waste are compared below with those granted in the previous year :—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Occasional remissions	22,080	17,051	— 5,029
2. Fixed do.	2,767	2,228	— 539
3. Beriz deduction	50,405	50,637	+ 232
Total ..	75,252	69,916	— 5,330

(1) *Occasional Remissions.*—The decrease of Rs. 5,029 is arrived at as shown in the margin.* The decrease under (*a*) and (*b*) was due to favourable season. The increase under (*c*) occurred chiefly in the taluks of Madura and Mélúr (Rs. 330 and Rs. 190, respectively), and was due to larger supplies in the tanks. The increase under (*d*) occurred chiefly in the Periyakulam taluk (the amount in this taluk being Rs. 5,355) and was due to the fact that a large extent of lands registered as double crop wet in the marginally-named villages† were left waste during the second crop season on account of scarcity of water. The lands in these villages have been recently ordered by the Board to be transferred to single crop wet. The amount under (*e*) represents the remission of a portion of the assessment granted as a concession to purchasers of waste lands under the Periyár project under the special orders of Government.

Decrease.

	RS.
* (*a*) Shavi or loss of produce	9,258
(*b*) Tirvakammi	6,759
Total ..	16,017

Increase.

(*c*) Submerged or inundated	529
(*d*) Fasalkammi or second crop not cultivated	5,710
(*e*) Remission granted on lands newly cultivated under the Periyár project ..	4,749
Total ..	10,988
Net decrease ..	5,029

† 1. Vadagarai.
2. Kykilangulam.
3. Tamaraikulam.
4. Melamangalam.
5. Kilamangalam.
6. Gullapuram.
7. Kunnur.

(2) *Fixed Remissions.*—The decrease of Rs. 539 is made up of the several items shown in the margin. ‡ The decrease under (*b*) occurred in the Kodaikánal division where the settlement rates were introduced in fasli 1302. The increase under (*d*) was not due to an extension of the system of giving dual pattas for land and trees thereon, but was due to the rectification of the erroneous practice followed in previous years of levying both land assessment and tree-tax in cases of dual pattas.

Decrease.

	RS.
‡ (*a*) Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	5
(*b*) Remission allowed on account of the gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	660
(*c*) Remission granted for three years for reclamation of lands rendered unfit for cultivation.	2
Total ..	667

Increase.

(*d*) Remission of land revenue under Standing Order No. 5, paragraph 11	128
Net decrease ..	539

(3) *Beriz Deductions.*—The amount of Rs. 232 is made up (*a*) of Rs. 213 being the amount of yeomiah allowances, the payment of which was first ordered to be discontinued (*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 342, Land Revenue, dated 4th February 1898), but which was subsequently ordered to be revived (*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 259, dated 17th January 1899, communicated with B.P., Mis. No. 289, Land Revenue, dated 24th January 1899) and (*b*) of Rs. 19 being the amount of beriz deduction sanctioned in lieu of money compensation for certain inam lands in the Madura taluk taken up for the Periyár project (*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 3412, dated 19th August 1898, communicated with B.P., Mis. No. 2300, Land Revenue, dated 25th August 1898).

10. Miscellaneous Revenue.—The miscellaneous revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 3,26,713 against Rs. 5,03,381 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,76,668. The items in which there are large variations are shown below :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Water-rate on minor inams	12,389	14,601	+ 2,212
2. Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted ..	60,102	61,419	+ 1,317
3. Cultivation of poramboke lands	11,765	12,857	+ 1,092
4. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management . ..	3,930	5,197	+ 1,267
5. Charge for water in zamindaris and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	36,230	46,379	+ 10,149
6. Revenue from process service fees	2,258	3,862	+ 1,604
7. Double charge for water used for lands irrigated without permission ..	10,789	12,382	+ 1,593
8. Other items	3,22,209	1,26,028	—1,96,181

Item 1.—The increase occurred in all the taluks and is attributable to the favourable season; and in the case of the Madura taluk where the increase is largest, being Rs. 1,408, also to the extension of irrigation under the Periyár project.

Item 2.—The variations in each taluk are shown below :—

Increase.

Taluks.	RS.
Madura	2,845
Periyakulam	387
Dindigul	201
Palni	262
Total ..	3,695

Decrease.

Tirumangalam	433
Mélúr	1,840
Kodaikánal	105
Total ..	2,378
Net increase ..	1,317

Satisfactory reasons have not been given by the Tahsildars for these variations, nor for the large extents of land cultivated without darkhast and for which permanent pattas have not been granted. I am calling on the Tahsildars to report on the matter and shall submit a special report on the subject as soon as their replies are received. The increase in the Madura taluk is partly attributable to the fact that some of the lands sold under the Periyár project are still held under miscellaneous pattas as they are portions of fields and have to be sub-divided before they can be shown under holdings.

Item 3.—The area of poramboke lands actually encroached upon during the year fell from 3,229 acres in the previous year to 2,463 acres. The increased amount derived from this source was due to the imposition of heavier penal charges to discourage such encroachments.

In this connection and with reference to paragraph 2 of B.P., No. 229, Revenue Settlement, dated 27th July 1899, I beg to state that the following steps were taken to reduce the area of poramboke lands encroached upon :—

(1) In all objectionable cases of encroachment in which the assignment of the land on patta is not in any way prejudicial to public interests, the lands are transferred to the head of "assessed" and disposed of under Darkhast rules; but in tracts commanded by the Periyár project, the lands so transferred are treated as available for sale under the special Periyár rules; and

(2) In all cases of an objectionable nature, heavy prohibitory rates are imposed, notices being previously issued to the encroachers requiring them to vacate the lands on pain of imposition of heavy penal charges.

Item 4.—The increase was due to the inclusion of the commission due to Government on account of the management of the Sivaganga estate which came under the Court of Wards at the close of fasli 1307.

Item 5.—Of the total increase of Rs. 10,149, Rs. 9,107 and Rs. 587 were contributed by the Madura and Mélúr taluks, respectively, and these increases were due to the extension of irrigation under the Periyár project. The balance was due to the favourable season.

Item 6.—The increase in the amount of process-service fees was due to the increase in the number of processes served during the year by the special-paid agency over the number served in the previous year—*vide* details furnished in the margin. The increase in the number of processes in the Madura taluk is attributed to large arrears of fasli 1307, amounting to Rs. 62,702, which were outstanding at the beginning of fasli 1308 having had to be collected in that fasli in addition to the current demand. The increase in the Tirumangalam taluk is explained to be due generally to the existence of larger arrears at the beginning of the fasli 1308 (Rs. 19,776 against Rs. 13,261 at the beginning of the previous fasli) and to more complete collections during the year, and also to the fact that some village officers were slack and special-paid agency had to be employed to push the work on. In the Mélúr taluk, the special agency was also employed more extensively to push on work. The increase in the Palni taluk is attributed to the same cause. This object might have been gained without resort to special-paid agency if more efficient supervision had been exercised over the village officers. In the Kodaikánal division, the services of the special agency were not availed of at all in the previous year though fees were improperly levied on processes served by village officers in spite of orders issued from this office not to levy fees on such processes. This irregular practice appears to have been given up only in fasli 1308 and the 474 notices entered against that division are reported to have been served by special-paid agency. The decrease in the taluks of Periyakulam and Dindigul is comparatively small and calls for no remarks.

	RS.
Number of processes served by the special paid agency during—	
Fasli 1307	9,088
„ 1308	13,986
Increase ..	4,898
Talukwar particulars for the increase in the number of processes—	
1. Madura	1,470
2. Tirumangalam	1,528
3. Mélúr	988
4. Kodaikánal	474
5. Palni	763
Total ..	5,223
Deduct decrease in—	
1. Periyakulam	178
2. Dindigul	147
	325
Net increase ..	4,898

Item 7.—The variations in the taluks are shown below :—

Taluks.	Increase or decrease.
Madura ..	+ 98
Tirumangalam ..	− 369
Mélúr ..	− 1,286
Periyakulam ..	+ 1,130
Kodaikánal ..	− 25
Dindigul ..	+ 1,613
Palni ..	+ 462
Ramnad ..	− 30
Increase ..	3,303
Decrease ..	1,710
Net increase ..	1,593

The decrease in the taluks of Tirumangalam and Mélúr is ascribed to the discouragement by the imposition of heavy penal water-rates during the previous fasli of the practice of taking water without permission. The increase in the Periyakulam taluk was due to the larger area irrigated by Periyár water in spite of orders prohibiting the same and the consequent levy of heavier penal water-rates than in the preceding fasli. This illicit taking of Periyár water in the Periyakulam taluk requires very careful attention, or the Madura and Mélúr taluks may be affected. I have issued stringent orders in the matter. The increase in Dindigul and Palni was due to the levy of heavier prohibitory rates during the fasli, those imposed in previous years having been found to be ineffectual in reducing the extent of unauthorized irrigation by Government water.

Item 8.—The decrease under this head is attributed to the large decrease of Rs. 1,98,947 in the amount of sale-proceeds of waste lands sold during the year in the Madura and Mélúr taluks under the Periyár project as compared with fasli 1307. Leaving this out of account, there is an increase of Rs. 2,766 distributed over several sub-items which are particularised in statement No. 5 and do not call for remarks.

11. The total current ryotwar demand including net miscellaneous revenue but including remissions was Rs. 22,22,272 against Rs. 23,21,729 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 99,457 which is arrived at as shown in the margin,* and the variations under each item have been already explained. Adding the demand of land and village cesses in ryotwari villages, viz., Rs. 2,18,473, which is Rs. 6,994 higher than in the previous fasli (land-cess Rs. 4,593 and village-cess Rs. 2,401), the total current demand under ryotwar and cesses amounted to Rs. 24,40,745 against Rs. 25,33,208 in the previous year showing a net decrease of Rs. 92,463.† The increase under cesses was due to the variations explained in the items marked (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) in the margin.

	RS.
* (*a*) Increase under assessment on holdings ..	22,268
(*b*) Increase under water-rate and second-crop charge	39,604
(*c*) Decrease in the total amount of remissions granted for waste and other remissions—columns 38 and 55 of statement No. 3 ..	15,339
Total ..	77,211
(*d*) Deducting the above from the decrease under miscellaneous revenue	1,76,668
Net decrease ..	99,457

	RS.
† Decrease under land revenue and miscellaneous	99,457
Deduct increase under cesses	6,994
Net decrease ..	92,463

13. Statement of Survey Marks.—Considering that the district was durably demarcated less than 20 years ago and that village officers are supposed to be responsible for their upkeep, the state of the survey marks is exceedingly unsatisfactory. A little more was done in fasli 1308 than in fasli 1307 to improve matters; but no satisfactory work is likely to be done, until the village officers are made to feel their responsibility by punishment. The matter is engaging attention.

13. Working of the Loans Acts.—The subjoined tabular form shows that there was an increase of Rs. 16,390 in the total advances in the fasli under report as compared with the previous fasli :—

Land improvement loans.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
Ordinary Rules	1,08,194	1,03,662
Special Well Rules	63	225
Agriculturists' Loans Act	2,580	23,340
Total ..	1,10,837	1,27,227

The bulk of the advances was utilized as in the previous year in the Periyár-affected tracts. The decrease in the amount of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act of Rs. 4,532 in fasli 1308 is due to the fact that there were no sales of Periyár-affected waste lands in the Madura taluk after September 1898. The large increase of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act is ascribed to the large demand for loans of this kind in the Periyár-affected tracts for the purchase of cattle. A sum of Rs. 21,215 was advanced for the purchase of cattle and Rs. 2,125 for the purchase of sugarcane mills and manure and for other agricultural purposes. The amount of Rs. 225 advanced under the Special Well Rules consists of the second instalment.

14. Appended is an abstract statement showing the total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year and the progress made towards the recovery thereof. It will be seen that 79·91 per cent. of the total amount recoverable under the Loans Acts including principal and interest have been collected. The amount that remained to be recovered at the end of the fasli was Rs. 6,002 or 20·1 on account of the amount which fell due in the fasli. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 199 has since been collected, Rs. 86 have been ordered to be written off as irrecoverable (*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 4964, dated 5th October 1899) and prompt steps are reported to have been taken towards the recovery of the balance by resort to coercive processes. The major

portion of the balance appertains to the advances made by the Special Deputy Collector. He reports that every attempt is being made to recover the arrears as early as possible—

ABSTRACT Progress Report—*vide* paragraph 2.

Items.	Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year *plus* the advances made during the year.	Total amount repayable during the year and balance remaining unpaid in previous years.	Recoveries. On account of column 3.	Recoveries. Amount written off.	Recoveries. Voluntary payment not due in the year.	Repayable balance outstanding at the end of the year.	Percentage of columns 4 and 5 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Principal.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Land Improvement Loans Act	3,11,871 12 11	16,317 10 8	13,029 13 8	..	2,406 7 0	3,287 13 0	79·85
Agriculturists' Loans Act ..	27,791 0 0	2,661 8 0	2,371 8 0	..	25 0 0	290 0 0	89·10
Total ..	3,39,662 12 11	18,979 2 8	15,401 5 8	..	2,431 7 0	3,577 13 0	81·15
Interest.							
Land Improvement Loans Act	..	10,536 4 7	8,170 11 5	..	..	2,365 9 2	77·54
Agriculturists' Loans Act ..	..	372 9 3	313 15 9	..	..	58 9 6	84·14
Total ..	..	10,908 13 10	8,484 11 2	..	..	2,424 2 8	77·77
Grand Total ..	..	29,888 0 6	23,886 0 10	..	..	6,001 15 8	79·91

15. Of the total demand of principal and interest 51·35 per cent. were collected after issue of demand, 1·51 per cent. after attachment and 27·05 per cent. without resort to coercion.

16. It will be found that the total amount of recoveries is in excess of that shown in the treasury account by Rs. 66 (Rs. 50 under principal and Rs. 16 under interest). This is due to the fact that the amount was collected in the Calicut treasury and credited on account of Tirumangalam taluk.

17. Regarding the work of unpassed Assistant Collectors I beg that a reference may be made to the periodical reports quoted in the margin submitted from this office to the Board (Land Revenue Department).

(1) Dis. No. 120-D., dated 23rd January 1899.
(2) Dis. No. 184-D., „ 30th „ „
(3) Confidential letter, dated 15th July „

18. The Madura taluk and the Kodaikánal division were settled by the Collector, the Dindigul and Palni taluks by the Sub-Collector, the Periyakulam and Tirumangalam taluks by the Deputy Collector, Madura division, and the Mélúr taluk by the Deputy Collector, Mélúr division. The notes of examination of the village and taluk accounts received from the several settling officers show that there have been no serious mistakes or irregularities worthy of notice.

14th November 1899.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Acting Collector.

Exd. Md. Pahilwan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
TINNEVELLY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1308, together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As stated in the Administration report, the season during the year under report was generally favourable. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon (April to September 1898) was insufficient, being 6·32 inches against 11·80 inches in the previous year. The rainfall during the north-east monsoon (October 1898 to March 1899) exceeded the rainfall of the previous year and the average of the 25 years ending 1894 being 23·78 inches against 14·65 inches in the previous year and 19·51 inches the 25 years' average. Owing to deficiency in rainfall during the south-west monsoon there was some failure of crops in the taluks of Tinnevellý, Nángunéri, Ambásamudram, Tenkási, Srívilliputtúr and Srívaikuntam, but the rains in September 1898 saved further loss.

Years.	South-west monsoon.	North-east monsoon.	Total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Average of 25 years ..	6·78	19·51	26·29
1893–94	4·49	18·47	22·96
1894–95	4·47	12·09	16·56
1895–96	7·90	24·10	32·00
1896–97	8·40	30·37	38·77
1897–98	11·80	14·65	26·45
Average ..	7·41	19·94	27·35
1898–99	6·32	23·78	30·10

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The subjoined abstract shows the area and description of the principal crops cultivated during the fasli in comparison with the figures of the previous fasli :—

Crops.	Area of crops sown (Government and minor inam). Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
Food Crops.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Paddy ..	287,324	283,097	— 4,227
Cholam ..	85,467	88,810	+ 3,343
Cumbu ..	119,138	132,446	+ 13,308
Ragi ..	39,213	45,143	+ 5,930
Others including pulses ..	330,016	332,292	+ 2,276
Total, Food-grains ..	861,158	881,788	+ 20,630
Cotton ..	167,784	158,737	— 9,047
Indigo ..	567	540	— 27
Sugarcane ..	343	422	+ 79
Castors ..	6,802	6,842	+ 40
Gingelly ..	76,748	79,743	+ 2,995
Ground-nuts ..	..	5	+ 5
Other oil-seeds ..	220	317	+ 97
All other crops ..	131,146	134,374	+ 3,228
Total ..	1,244,768	1,262,768	+ 18,000

The increase in the extent of cultivation appears under all items except paddy, cotton and indigo, and is due to the favourable character of the season. The decrease under paddy was due to the insufficient rainfall during the south-west monsoon, and decrease under cotton was probably due to the excess of rainfall at the beginning of the north-east monsoon. The decrease under "indigo" is trifling. The deficiency of rainfall in the south-west monsoon and the excess of rain in October and November greatly affected the outturn of crops throughout the district. The outturn of paddy, the chief staple of the district, is compared below with the figures of the past three faslis :—

—	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Remarks.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
17 to 20	5,318	3,916	1,424	..	The total area excludes the figures for Sáttúr taluk in which paddy is not the staple food-grain.
13 to 16	22,488	24,911	19,756	13,493	
9 to 12	45,764	59,704	72,748	74,629	
5 to 8	90,500	123,041	122,122	116,825	
1 to 4	69,914	72,232	65,804	70,465	
0	16,350	982	5,470	7,685	
Total ..	250,329	284,786	287,324	283,097	

4. Prices.—The prices of the several food-grains are shown below in comparison with those of the previous year and the average of the five years ending fasli 1307. There was a fall in the prices of all food-grains as compared with the préceding year, which was the result of the generally favourable character of the season :—

Price per garce.

Grains.	Average price for five years immediately preceding the *fasli under report.*	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, first sort, per garce	217	244	217
Do. second sort, per garce	202	227	202
Rice do.	437	496	434
Cholam	266	319	286
Cumbu	254	305	277
Ragi	232	282	255
Horse-gram	308	368	321
Varagu	115	158	155

5. Permanenlty-settled estates and entire inam villages.—There were no changes under this head during the year under report.

6. Ryotwar settlement.—Enclosure to statement No. 1 shows the names of the officers by whom the several taluks were settled during the past five years. The taluks of Ottappidáram and Tenkási were settled by the Collector. The taluk of Tinnevelly should, in accordance with the usual rotation, have been settled by the Collector during the year under report; but, as it was not found feasible to settle three taluks during the year in question, Tinnevelly was omitted by my predecessor. It will be taken up for settlement along with Srívaikuntam in the current fasli and the rotation will then have been completely worked out as explained in this office letter, Ref. B. on C. No. 68/G.B.Gl., dated 5th February 1897.

7. The following statement compares the pattas issued during the year with those of the previous year :—

Fasli.	Fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified.	Pattas which remain unaltered.	Total.
1307	13,911	469	2,08,972	2,23,352
1308	14,663	394	2,13,924	2,28,981

The increase in the number of fresh pattas issued is small and calls for no remarks. The decrease in the number of pattas modified and the increase in the number of old pattas not modified are due to the unwillingness of the ryots to produce pattas or to hand them over to village officers for correction in spite of the repeated issue of notices on the subject.

8. Occupation and changes therein.—The following statement shows the extent of ryots' holdings and the changes in them as compared with the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ryots' holding at the beginning of the year	1,465,683	1,467,390	1,707	..
Deduct—				
1. Lands relinquished	1,901	4,148	2,247	..
2. Sold for arrears of revenue and purchased on behalf of Government	539	857	318	..
3. Sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	1,326	2,067	741	..
4. Transferred by private contract or gift	29,276	35,072	5,796	..
5. Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless.	52	23	..	29
6. Other items	933	1,223	290	..
Total ..	34,027	43,390	9,363	..
Remainder ..	1,431,656	1,424,000	..	7,656
Add—				
7. Lands taken up on darkhast	4,146	3,420	..	726
8. Do. purchased by private individuals in revenue sales ..	1,326	2,067	741	..
9. Transferred by private contract or gift	29,276	35,072	5,796	..
10. Other items	986	1,371	385	..
Total ..	35,734	41,930	6,196	..
Total holdings ..	1,467,390	1,465,930	..	1,460
Deduct waste remitted ..	5,009	1,624	..	3,385
Remainder ..	1,462,381	1,464,306	1,925	..
Actual cultivation ..	977,813	1,011,313	33,500	..
Waste charged ..	484,568	452,993	..	31,575

The total occupied area during the year was 1,465,930 acres and the assessment Rs. 26,31,475, showing a decrease of 1,460 acres in area and of Rs. 1,440 in assessment as compared with the previous year. The net result of an increase in some taluks and a decrease in others, as shown in the margin, was due to the excess of the area added to the holdings over that of relinquishments and *vice versâ.* The large decrease in Srívilliputtúr is due to 547 acres having been bought in by Government in revenue sales for want of bidders. The decrease in assessment in Ottappidáram is partly due to the transfer to dry of 252 acres of wet lands under the Korampallam tank which were found to be unfit for cultivation owing to submersion and percolation and in respect of which remissions have been granted year after year. The reduction of assessment involved by the transfer is Rs. 944. The decrease in the assessment in Srívaikuntam, notwithstanding an increase in area, is due to the transfer to dry of 30 acres of wet lands on account of unfitness for wet cultivation and silting up by floods.

		Area.		Assessment.
		ACS.		RS.
Tinnevelly ...	+	304	+	376
Nánguneri ...	+	524	+	506
Ambásamudram ...	+	13	+	241
Tenkási	+	356	+	356
Sankaranayinárkóyil.	—	96	—	55
Srívilliputtúr ...	—	1,442	—	1,266
Sáttúr	—	562	—	436
Ottappidáram ...	—	786	—	1,152
Srívaikuntam ...	+	229	—	10

The variations under the several items of changes in the holdings as compared with the figures of fasli 1307 are explained below :—

Item 1 (*lands relinquished*) *and item* 7 (*lands taken up on darkhast*).—The areas relinquished and those taken up on darkhast in each taluk during the year under report are compared below with the figures of fasli 1307 :—

Taluks.	Relinquished.		Taken up.	
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tinnevelly	74	426	648	834
Nánguneri	296	633	769	1,075
Ambásamudram	11	39	218	54
Tenkási	92	65	94	414
Sankaranayinrkóyil	206	257	889	178
Srívilliputtúr	730	1,228	797	336
Sáttúr	428	569	163	98
Ottappidáram	37	892	240	156
Srívaikuntam	27	39	328	275
Total ..	1,901	4,148	4,146	3,420

The areas relinquished in the year show an increase in all taluks except Tenkási. The increase is specially large in Tinnevelly, Nánguneri, Srívilliputtúr and Ottappidáram. In the last-named taluk, the relinquishment in one village (Aiyanaruthu) was about 300 acres. The Tahsildars concerned have not explained the increase, but it is apparently due to the unfavourable season in the previous year and the system of cultivation of inferior dry lands by rotation. The areas taken up show an increase in the taluks of Tinnevelly, Nánguneri and Tenkási, while in the other taluks there is a large decrease. The decrease is specially large in Sankaranayinárkóyil. This was due to the assignment of a large extent of 682 acres in fasli 1307, when the proposal to take up the lands for a reserved forest was abandoned.

Items 2, 3 *and* 8.—The total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue was 2,924 acres against 1,865 acres in the previous year as shown in the margin. The extent sold shows an increase in all taluks except Tenkási and Ottappidáram.

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	ACS.	ACS.
Tinnevelly	165	472
Nánguneri	404	431
Ambásamudram	15	21
Tenkási	89	54
Sankaranayinárkóyil ...	70	258
Srívilliputtúr	752	942
Sáttúr	70	177
Ottappidáram	242	241
Srívaikuntam	58	328
Total ...	1,865	2,924

Items 4 *and* 9.—Under the head of lands transferred by private contract or gift there is an increase of 5,796 acres, due probably to the favourable character of the season of the previous fasli.

Item 5 *taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless.*—Under this head 10 acres were taken up in Tinnevelly, 1 acre in Nánguneri and 4 acres each in Tenkási, Srívilliputtúr and Sáttúr.

Item 6.—*Other items of deduction.*—These include—

(1) Lands sold by order of courts—784 acres against 700 acres in the previous year.

(2) Transferred from wet to dry and *vice versâ*—129 acres of dry to wet and 310 acres of wet to dry against 81 and 152 acres, respectively, in the previous year. The former item includes an extent of 26·89 acres of dry lands added to the ayacut of a tank made over for private repair (*vide* item 4 below). The increase under the latter head was due to the large extent transferred to dry in one village in Ottappidáram.

(3) Deficiency in assessment by reduction of assessment, Re. 1. This was due to the rectification of an error in the adangal of Anupparpatti village, Ottappidáram taluk.

(4) Deficiency in assessment by making over a certain tank at the special rate of Rs. 40 in the Ottappidáram taluk.

Item 10—*Other items of addition.*—These are made up of the following items which are of a fluctuating nature.

(1) *Lands purchased at resales of land bought in by Government.*—One hundred and thirty-seven acres against 30 in the previous year.

(2) *Inam lands reverted to Government.*—Ten acres in Tenkási and 1 acre in Srívaikuntam were resumed. In the former taluk 8·61 acres were resumed, with reference to G.O., No. 198, dated 22nd March 1899, communicated with B.P., Mis. No. 1170, dated 6th April 1899, and 76 cents pertaining to a life grant in Ilanji village were fully assessed by the Collector.

(3) *Lands sold by order of a Court.*—Seven hundred and eighty-four acres against 700 acres in the previous year.

(4) *Transferred from single to double crop.*—The increase in assessment on this account was Rs. 135 against Rs. 164 in the previous year.

(5) *Transferred from dry to wet and* vice versâ.—One hundred and twenty-nine acres of dry to wet and 310 acres of wet to dry—*vide* explanation under item 6 (2).

(6) *Changes due to sub-division.*—The increase in the assessment due to this cause was the same as that of the previous year, viz., Rs. 9.

(7) *Palmyra tax compounded.*—The increase in the assessment was Rs. 51 against Rs. 198 in the previous year.

9. Waste remitted.—Out of the total holdings of 1,465,930 acres, remission was granted in respect of 1,624 acres of wet waste against 5,009 acres in the previous year. The decrease was due to the favourable nature of the season in the current fasli. The talukwar particulars of the extent of waste and of the assessment remitted are compared below with the figures of the past two faslis :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1306.		Fasli 1307.		Fasli 1308.	
	Area.	Assessment remitted.	Area.	Assessment remitted.	Area.	Assessment remitted.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	30	170	148	754	..	..
Nánguneri	43	267	399	2,209	314	1,593
Ambásamudram	56	241	427	1,839	..	..
Tenkási	3	11	55	270	..	..
Sankaranayinárkóyil	53	253	456	1,985	20	81
Srívilliputtúr	190	1,059	459	2,600	49	285
Sáttúr	3	11	85	366	..	..
Ottappidáram	252	1,132	861	3,619	..	..
Srívaikuntam	1,010	5,526	2,119	9,238	1,241	5,162
Total ..	1,640	8,670	5,009	22,880	1,624	7,121

10. Waste charged.—The total area of waste charged in the year was 452,993 acres against 484,568 acres in the previous year. The bulk of the extent is dry waste, the extent of wet waste charged being only 9,950 acres against 10,946 in fasli 1307.

Total area charged.—The extent including both the cultivated and uncultivated areas charged during the year was 1,464,306 acres with an assessment of Rs. 26,24,354 against 1,462,381 acres with an assessment of Rs. 26,10,035 in the previous year. The subjoined statement shows the actual cultivation in each taluk as compared with the previous year and the percentage of cultivation to holdings :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1307.			Fasli 1308.		
	Holding.	Cultivation.	Percentage.	Holding.	Cultivation.	Percentage.
Dry.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	
Tinnevelly	105,095	41,995	39·96	105,363	47,327	44·91
Nánguneri	237,199	101,940	42·98	237,673	110,950	46·68
Ambásamudram	85,638	32,514	37·96	85,627	32,444	37·88
Tenkási	64,502	44,239	68·58	64,832	43,305	66·79
Sankaranayinárkóyil	123,048	80,742	65·62	122,952	92,408	75·16
Srívilliputtúr	158,127	130,525	82·54	156,691	126,958	81·02
Sáttúr	143,441	125,036	87·17	142,873	125,799	88·05
Ottappidáram	166,249	122,638	73·76	165,693	126,988	76·64
Srívaikuntam	184,202	114,250	62·02	184,446	116,933	63·39
Total ..	1,267,501	793,879	62·63	1,266,150	823,107	65·00
Wet.						
Tinnevelly	28,952	27,170	93·85	28,988	27,637	95·34
Nánguneri	30,270	28,811	95·18	30,320	28,926	95·40
Ambásamudram	31,339	29,573	94·36	31,363	30,274	96·52
Tenkási	20,151	19,380	96·17	20,177	19,558	96·93
Sankaranayinárkóyil	13,855	12,390	89·43	13,855	13,188	95·18
Srívilliputtúr	22,662	21,185	93·48	22,656	21,626	95·45
Sáttúr	3,740	3,295	88·10	3,746	3,432	91·62
Ottappidáram	3,747	2,131	56·87	3,517	2,562	72·85
Srívaikuntam	45,173	39,999	88·54	45,158	41,003	90·79
Total ..	199,889	183,934	92·02	199,780	188,206	94·20

As compared with the previous year, there was an increase under dry cultivation in all taluks except Ambásamudram, Tenkási and Srívilliputtúr and an increase under wet cultivation in all taluks, which is due to the favourable character of the season.

11. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—Under these two heads Rs. 1,12,923 were charged against Rs. 1,21,120 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 8,197. There was a large decrease in the Srívilliputtúr and Nánguneri taluks, which may be attributed to the deficiency of rainfall during the south-west monsoon.

12. GROSS RYOTWAR DEMAND.—The following talukwar statement compares the assessment on holdings, the water-rate and the second crop charge for the last two years:—

Taluks.	Total assessment on holdings.		Water-rate.		Second crop charge.		Gross ryotwar demand.	
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	3,39,273	3,39,649	3,338	3,897	8,835	9,860	3,51,446	3,53,406
Nánguneri	3,08,808	3,09,314	5,624	5,642	36,093	29,887	3,50,525	3,44,843
Ambásamudram	3,87,058	3,87,299	3,759	4,618	1,892	1,189	3,92,709	3,93,106
Tenkási	1,82,358	1,82,714	654	1,029	963	928	1,83,975	1,84,671
Sankaranayinárkóyil ..	1,67,207	1,67,152	1,538	2,149	11,993	11,347	1,80,738	1,80,648
Srívilliputúr	3,29,599	3,28,333	2,756	3,653	22,330	14,170	3,54,685	3,46,156
Sáttúr	1,86,423	1,85,987	580	589	1,090	1,920	1,88,093	1,88,496
Ottappidáram	1,46,801	1,45,649	1,299	1,742	670	1,868	1,48,770	1,49,259
Srívaikuntam	5,85,388	5,85,378	12,328	11,388	5,378	7,047	6,03,094	6,03,813
Total ..	26,32,915	26,31,475	31,876	34,707	89,244	78,216	27,54,035	27,44,398

The total assessment including tirvajasti and fasaljasti comes to Rs. 27,44,398 against Rs. 27,54,035 in fasli 1307, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,637.

13. REMISSIONS, OCCASIONAL.—The several classes of remissions which fall under this head are compared below:—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.	
				Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission for waste	8,670	22,880	7,121	— 1,549	— 15,759
2. Do. for shavi	494	15,924	1,780	+ 1,286	— 14,144
3. Do. for short crop	..	328	2	+ 2	— 326
4. Do. submerged or inundated	40	6	29	— 11	+ 23
5. Tirvakammi or difference between wet and dry ..	8,053	18,743	6,625	— 1,428	— 12,118
6. Remission of fasaljasti charge	..	1,759	335	+ 335	— 1,424
7. Do. of water-rate on dry lands (the wet crops on which withered)	..	96	..	..	— 96
8. Do. on rotton (vandalivu) crop	1,848	15	76	— 1,772	+ 61
Total ..	19,105	59,751	15,968	— 3,137	— 43,783

The remissions were considerably less than those in fasli 1307 owing to the favourable character of the season, but were only Rs. 3,137 less than those in fasli 1306. There are no remissions in this district on account of fasalkammi, as there are no registered double crops, but the remission of fasaljasti charge on single crop wet lands has usually been shown under this item. The figures have now been shown under the proper head. The total remissions granted in each taluk are shown below:—

Taluks.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	1,115	6,094	1,115
Nánguneri	398	8,357	2,399
Ambásamudram	346	4,996	310
Tenkási	20	786	126
Sankaranayinárkóyil	775	4,222	459
Srívilliputtúr	2,126	4,497	690
Sáttúr	462	2,272	592
Ottappidáram	1,199	7,184	56
Srívaikuntam	12,664	21,343	10,221
Total ..	19,105	59,751	15,968

The bulk of the remissions was in the Srívaikuntam taluk, in which tirvakammi remissions of Rs. 3,306 were granted for waste with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 5444, Settlement, dated 12th October 1895.

14. FIXED REMISSIONS.—The different items of remissions which fall under this head are compared below with the figures of fasli 1307:—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission on account of irrigation by lift	22,248	22,340	92	..
2. Cowle remissions	150	150	..	..
3. Remissions of land revenue under paragraph 11 of Standing Order No. 5	..	..	..	..
4. Beris deductions	2,36,154	2,04,640	..	31,514
Total ..	2,58,552	2,27,130	..	31,422

The decrease under item 4 is due to the payment of old arrears in the previous year and to a portion of the payments for fasli 1308 having remained undisbursed. The total remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 2,43,098 against Rs. 3,18,303 in fasli 1307.

15. Deducting the total remissions from the gross demand given in paragraph 12, the net ryotwar demand on holdings was Rs. 25,01,300 against Rs. 24,35,732 in fasli 1307 and Rs. 24,85,474 in fasli 1306, the increase being due to the favourable character of the season.

16. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue for the year was Rs. 2,28,201 against Rs. 2,21,704 in fasli 1307 showing an increase of Rs. 6,497. The variations under the different items are explained in the subjoined abstract against each item:—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.	Explanation for variation.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams and charge for water.	58,960	58,674	— 286	This is made up of quit-rent on minor inam Rs. 51,851 and water-rate Rs. 6,823 against Rs. 51,126 and Rs. 7,834, respectively, in the previous year. The increase under quit-rent was due to the inclusion of compounded fasaljasti in Tenkási taluk which had hitherto been wrongly included under water charges.
2. Land cultivated without darkhast ..	2,380	2,283	— 97	The decrease is small.
3. Cultivation of poramboke land ..	7,286	10,512	+ 3,276	The increase in extent was 314 acres, but the increase in the charge is due to the heavy penal charges imposed as a deterrent to poramboke cultivation.
4. Revenue derived from trees on unreserved lands held on tree patta and from all trees on village porambokes.	1,04,901	1,05,920	+ 1,019	The increase is small and calls for no special remarks.
5. Commission on estates under the management of the Court of Wards.	18,713	18,194	— 510	The arrears due from the Uthumalai estate were adjusted in the last fasli. Hence the larger amount in that fasli.
6. Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages.	15,209	16,977	+ 1,768	Due to the favourable character of the season.
7. Revenue process-fees	1,434	2,160	+ 726	A fluctuating item.
8. Prohibitory charge for water	4,046	4,029	— 17	The decrease is small.
9. Other items (*vide* details below) ..	8,825	9,452	+ 627	....
(1) Grazing-tax or grass-rent ..	127	127	..	....
(2) Cultivation of unclaimed sequestered inams.	84	82	— 2	The decrease is small.
(3) Assessment on lands used as market by the local boards.	10	10	..	....
(4) Commission on the sale of distrained property attached for arrears of revenue.	721	608	— 113	Due to the favourable character of the season.
(5) Quit-rent and water-rate on bungalows and gardens.	1,416	1,466	+ 50	Due to the larger area of cultivation.
(6) Sale-proceeds of assessed waste lands.	962	635	— 327	Fluctuating items.
(7) Revenue deposits forfeited ..	148	180	+ 32	
(8) Sale-proceeds of old articles ..	1	8	+ 7	
(9) Sale-proceeds of survey plan and settlement register.	244	168	— 76	
(10) Swamibogam on Government lands.	903	903	..	....
(11) Assessment on lands ceded to Travancore Government.	392	392	..	....
(12) Brick fees	134	95	— 39	A fluctuating item.
(13) Land assessment and tree-tax of back years omitted to be collected in previous years.	1,646	738	— 908	The figures of the previous year included Rs. 485 embezzled by the village officers of Vijianarayanam village, Nánguneri taluk.
(14) Revenue fines	7	..	— 7	Fluctuating items.
(15) Fees from private candidates for admission to survey training.	408	360	— 48	
(16) Quarry rent	414	170	— 244	
(17) Lease amount of certain B class land.	..	73	+ 73	This represents the rent of lands leased for an emigration depot for the Ceylon Government.
(18) Kattukuttagai assessment on certain waterspread lands.	39	39	..	....
(19) Sale-proceeds of section papers.	..	5	+ 5	....
(20) Copying and comparing fees realized in cash.	..	38	+ 38	....
(21) Land Revenue redeemed and capitalized value of lands acquired.	1,169	..	— 1,169	....
(22) Royalty for water taken for Pápanásam mills.	..	3,355	+ 3,355	This charge was imposed for the first time in the current fasli.

Item 3—Cultivation of poramboke land.—The extent cultivated and occupied was 1,513 acres against 1,198 acres. With reference to B.P., No. 229, dated 27th July 1899, all Divisional-officers have reported that steps are being taken to reduce the extent of encroachments by imposition of heavy prohibitory assessment in objectionable cases, that orders for the transfer to assessed waste of lands, the occupation of which is unobjectionable, have been passed on B memorandum, and that transfers have been effected in some cases. Applications for such transfers are said to have been made in respect of five villages in Ottappidáram. In Ambásamudram 10 acres are said to have been transferred. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector reports that lists of such cases have been called for and will be disposed of in due course. The Deputy Collector, Sérmádévi and the Tahsildar of Srívaikuntam report that cases of long occupation of Nattam lands are allowed to continue on payment of assessment at the taram rate for adjoining lands, as it is not desirable to grant pattas in such cases. All Divisional-officers will be requested to look into the matter in detail at the next jamabandi and report the results in their notes of inspection.

17. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The demand under the different items of land revenue during the past two years is compared below:—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase or decrease as compared with	
				Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled revenue	3,07,129	3,09,289	3,09,294	+ 2,165	+ 5
2. Shrotriem jodi	54,035	54,298	54,298	+ 263	..
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	27,25,355	26,55,400	27,28,042	+ 2,687	+ 72,642
4. Thirty years' assessment on missing palmyras ..	19,872	2,036	1,459	— 18,413	— 577
5. Cesses on ryotwar villages and on zamindari and whole inam villages	3,80,917	3,60,911	3,54,655	— 26,262	— 6,256

The increase under item 1 is due to the inclusion of the assessment on certain unclaimed inams in zamindaris. The increase under item 3 is due to the favourable character of the season. The decrease under item 4 is small and the item is of a fluctuating nature. The decrease under item 5 is due to the discontinuance of the collection of cesses on tree-revenue under B.P., No. 329, Land Revenue, dated 9th October 1897, which were erroneously collected in some taluks last year. The demand, collection and balance under each of the above items are shown in the following table:—

Items.	Demand of fasli 1308.	Collection within the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collection to the end of September.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled	3,09,294	2,98,517	10,777	10,476	301
2. Shrotriem jodi	54,298	53,195	1,103	1,019	84
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	27,28,042	29,35,039	85,645	71,384	14,261
4. Cesses in ryotwar and miscellaneous including cesses on minor inams in zamindaris and whole inams	2,92,642				
5. Thirty years' assessment on missing palmyras ..	1,459	1,459	..	..	..

The balance of Rs. 301 shown under item 1 represents the amount embezzled by an amin in the Sáttúr taluk, who has been convicted by the Sessions Court. The matter is pending further enquiry. Of the balance shown under item 3, the collection of a sum of Rs. 474 due from the Kunnakudi mitta in Tenkási taluk has been suspended pending the result of an appeal in the High Court. Rs. 3,355 represents the water charge due by the Tinnevelly Mills Company, Pápanásam. Notice has been given to the company that the supply of water will be stopped if payment is not made before 1st December 1899. Further representations have been made by the company and have been submitted to Government for orders. Necessary steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder of the balance.

18. Demand, collection and balance of arrears.—The arrear balance at the beginning of fasli 1308 the amount collected and the balance under the several heads are shown below :—

Items.	Arrear at the beginning of the fasli.	Collection in the fasli.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled revenue	21,275	20,814	461
2. Shrotriem jodi	698	632	66
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	86,098	} 89,221	
4. Cesses	9,945		6,822
5. Thirty years' assessment on missing palmyras ..	3,938	2,142	1,796
Total ..	1,21,954	1,12,809	9,145

Of the balance of Rs. 9,145, Rs. 2,685 were written off within the fasli and Rs. 93 subsequently. Of the remaining balance of Rs. 6,367, the collection of a sum of Rs. 5,455 in the Tenkási taluk being the fasaljasti assessment due by mittadars of Kunnakudi is awaiting the result of the appeal in the High Court, against the decision of the District Court—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 4533, Settlement, dated 11th September 1899. A sum of Rs. 665 represents the amount embezzled by the amin of the Sáttúr taluk referred to in the preceding paragraph. Steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder of the balance.

19. Land-cess in zamindari and whole inam villages.—There was no variation in the demand under this head during the year under report. The demand, collection and balance under the two heads are shown below :—

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Subsequent collection to the end of September.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land-cess in zamindaris	47,030	43,877	3,153	3,132	21
Do. in the whole inam villages	14,983	14,605	378	371	7

The balance relates to the Sáttúr taluk and is included in the amount embezzled by the amin.

20. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—Statement No. 8-A exhibits the particulars of coercive processes employed in the realization of the Government demand. The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 812,467 against 802,999 in the previous year, showing an increase of 9,468 or 1·17 per cent. The number of notices under each head is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Notice of demand	7,57,581	7,62,613	+ 5,032
2. Do. of distraint or attachment	27,110	27,296	+ 186
3. Do. of sale	18,308	22,558	+ 4,250

The increase was due to the increase in the revenue during the fasli and to the prompt steps taken for realizing the demand. No legal steps can be taken for the collection of the kist until after the 10th of each month and there is a general tendency on the part of ryots to withhold payment of kist until the demand is presented. Instructions have been issued to Tahsildars to insist on village officers collecting a large portion of the demand before the 10th of each month.

The number of defaulters whose property was attached and sold during the year is compared with the figures of the preceding year in the following statement :—

Fasli.	Attached.		Sold.		Realized by sale.		
	Number of defaulters.	Amount for which property was attached.	Number of defaulters.	Amount for which property was sold.	Personal property.	Real property.	Total.
		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	27,110	1,90,660	1,207	22,491	3,778	18,014	21,792
1308	27,296	1,97,594	911	14,640	1,148	13,271	14,419

The number of defaulters whose property was attached is nearly the same as that of the previous year. The property was brought to sale in 911 cases or 4 per cent. against 5 per cent. in the previous year.

Taluks.	1307.		1308.		Number of pattas.	Percentage of the number of sales to the number of pattas.
	Number.	Arrears.	Number.	Arrears.		
		RS.		RS.		
Tinnevelly	86	1,779	24	283	21,877	·1
Nánguméri	104	1,125	107	1,389	26,941	·4
Ambásamudram	36	968	32	114	21,549	·1
Tenkási	61	638	27	249	14,050	·2
Sankaranainárkóyil	72	5,643	71	2,226	18,597	·3
Srívilliputtúr	239	2,636	227	3,218	38,786	·5
Sáttúr	53	271	46	345	23,914	·2
Ottappidáram	106	2,602	112	2,962	16,439	·6
Srívaikuntam	450	6,829	265	3,854	46,828	·5
Total ..	1,207	22,491	911	14,640	228,981	·4

The 911 cases are made up of 102 sales of moveables and 809 sales of immoveables, the figures for the previous year being 169 and 1,038, respectively.

The decrease was due to the favourable character of the season and to prompt steps having been taken for the realization of the arrears. The total number of pattas in the year was 228,981 and the percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattas is ·4 per cent. against ·5 in the previous year. The percentage is less than ·5 per cent. in all the taluks except Srívilliputtúr, Ottappidáram and Srívaikuntam. The ryots in these taluks appear willing to allow lands of an inferior class to be sold rather than pay the arrears due thereon.

The extent of lands sold for arrears and the extent bought in by Government and the percentages of the latter to the former are compared below for faslis 1307 and 1308 :—

Taluks.	Extent sold.		Extent bought in by Government.		Percentage of lands bought in to the extent sold.	
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		
Tinnevelly	585	93	100	58	17	62
Nánguméri	226	184	29	18	12	9
Ambásamudram	16	16	..	..	..	..
Tenkási	66	36	6	..	9	..
Sankaranainárkóyil	149	180	23	15	15	8
Srívilliputtúr	751	944	430	548	57	58
Sáttúr	155	115	77	51	49	44
Ottappidáram	279	590	89	131	31	23
Srívaikuntam	361	198	11	7	3	4
Total ..	2,588	2,356	765	828	29	35

The percentage of fasli 1308 was 35 against 29 in the previous fasli. The increase is slight and is due to the ryots allowing poor and valueless lands to be sold and bought in on behalf of Government.

21. Examination of village and taluk accounts.—The village accounts of the two taluks settled by the Collector and the taluk accounts of the Tenkási taluk have been carefully examined and necessary steps taken to rectify the defects noticed. The taluk accounts of Ottappidáram taluk are being examined and inspection notes will be issued shortly. Notes of the examination of the accounts by the Divisional-officers have not as yet been received except in the case of Sáttúr taluk. The officers concerned have been reminded and on receipt of their reports, a general review will be issued. In April 1899, Mr. Benson, the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, examined the village and taluk accounts of the Sáttúr taluk and noticed several defects and discrepancies, some of which were pointed out at the jamabandi of the taluk. The Divisional-officer has been requested to have the defects rectified and to report the result.

The Deputy Director took objection to the practice in regard to two items: (1) the exhibition of fasaljasti remission in account No. 5 and (2) the non-levy of cesses on penal water-rate. Definite orders have been issued by the Board on these points (*vide* B.P., No. 121, Settlement, dated 15th June 1899, and No. 280, dated 14th September 1899).

22. Receipts from process-service fees.—The number of processes served by the special agency was 9,731 against 5,363 in the previous year.

23. Lands sold under Standing Order Nos. 30, 34 and 110.—The area sold during the year amounted to 207·27 acres against 71·53 acres in the previous year.

24. Costs in civil suits.—The opening balance under this head was Rupees 1,312-5-5 and the costs awarded during the year amounted to Rs. 474-14-7, making a total of Rs. 1,787-4-0; of this, Rs. 1,340-2-5 was collected and Rs. 5-12-0 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 441-5-7 at the end of the fasli. Of this, Rs. 84-0-9 has since been collected and necessary steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder. The difference between the closing balance of the previous year and the opening balance of the current year is explained in the statement.

25. Sub-division of quit-rent.—There were no cases of this nature during the year under report.

26. Interest—Land revenue and miscellaneous.—The opening balance under this head was Rs. 797-14-11 and the demand for the fasli Rs. 1,505-15-9, making a total of Rs. 2,303-14-8, of which Rs. 2,044-9-1 was collected and Rs. 33-4-4 remitted during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 226-1-3 distributed in the manner shown below:—

Taluks.	Balance at the end of fasli.	Amount since collected to the end of September.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	2	..	2
Nánganéri	1	..	1
Tenkási	45	45	..
Sankaranainárkóyil	35	..	35
Sáttúr	130	4	126
Srívaikuntam	13	..	13
Total	226	49	177

Of the balance shown against Sáttúr taluk, Rs. 111-0-1 represents the interest due on the amounts embezzled. Steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder.

27. One ruined tank, Periyakulam of Sangalpadai village in the Ottappidáram taluk, was made over during the year under report, at the special rate of assessment of Rs. 2 per acre on an extent of 53·91 acres made up of 27·02 acres of registered wet lands and 26·89 acres of dry lands held on patta.

28. Application for transfer of pattas.—In the year under report, 6,559 applications were received by the Registration department against 6,819 in the previous year. Including the number pending at the beginning of the fasli, the total number of

Rs. 1,457. The total balance of principal and interest was Rs. 3,190, of which Rs. 2,077 has since been collected. Steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder.

(*b*) *Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.*—The outstanding balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 2,872 and Rs. 4,000 was advanced during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,112 became due within the fasli and Rs. 1,072 was recovered with interest amounting to Rs. 227. There was a balance of Rs. 40 on account of principal and of Rs. 3 on account of interest. Steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder.

(*c*) *Construction of wells, &c.*—Twelve wells were constructed during the year against 52 in the previous year, and eleven wells were repaired against 27 wells in the previous year, the extent of land benefited being 50·68 and 51·99 acres, respectively. This gives an average of 4·46 acres per well. There was no reclamation of lands during the year.

33. Complaints against the working of the Forest Rules.—The Deputy Collector, Sérmadévi, has not reported the action taken, with reference to B.P., No. 217, dated 6th June 1898. The reports of the other Divisional-officers show that there were no complaints or petitions for disposal except a few cases in the Srívilliputtúr taluk which were disposed of at the jamabandi in consultation with the District Forest-officer at Rajapalyam. No forest questions came up for disposal in the two taluks settled by the Collector.

Tinnevelly,
24th November 1899.

(Signed) J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Collector.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

applications for disposal was 7,154, of which 6,676 were disposed of and 478 remain pending at the end of the year. The percentage of disposals was 93 against 92 in the previous year. There were five cases of fasli 1307 pending with the Tahsildar of Sankaranainárkóyil and seven cases with the Tahsildar of Srívilliputtúr. These cases are said to be pending sub-division and Gazette notification. Detailed explanation will be called for and steps taken for the prompt disposal of these cases, and of the 21 old applications referred to below. Seven thousand four hundred and ninety-five applications were received by the Revenue officers against 7,398 in the previous year. Including the balance of the previous year, the total number for disposal amounted to 8,239, of which 7,144 or 87 per cent. were disposed of. The remaining cases are pending enquiry or preparation of sub-division accounts or expiry of Gazette notice. Of the pending cases 21 relate to fasli 1307 and the rest to fasli 1308. Two of these cases relate to the Nánguneri and nineteen to the Sankaranainárkóyil taluks. The total number of cases received under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 was 452 against 114 in the previous year, which is attributable to the greater amount of attention given to the matter. Including the balance at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal was 519, of which 436 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 83 at the end of the year.

29. Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors' Offices.—There is no Head Assistant Collector's division at present. Mr. D. G. Waller, Assistant Collector, was in charge of the Sérmadévi division from 1st January 1898 to 2nd February 1898 and from 17th March 1898 to 24th March 1898 during the absence of the Deputy Collector. He was also in charge of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division from 6th April to 30th June 1899. He has passed the lower standard and has acquired a fair knowledge of Tamil.

30. Demarcation.—The number of demarcation stones to be replaced at the beginning of the year was 448,165, of which 398,264 were replaced against 371,989 in the previous year. Out of 20,630 stones out of repair 16,098 were repaired. Satisfactory progress was made in many of the taluks during the year under report. Instructions will be issued for the completion of the remaining work at an early date. The district surveyor was engaged for about three months in holding survey schools. During the rest of the year he was chiefly engaged in supervising the karnams' work in the replacement of stones and in some special surveys.

31. Distribution of collections between Land Revenue and Cesses.—Statement showing the distribution from faslis 1304 to 1308 are enclosed. The only items pending adjustment on account of fasli 1304 to 1306 are the cesses due on the arrears of fasaljasti in the Kunnakudi mitta, the collection of which has been suspended pending the disposal of the appeal filed in that connection. The credit for fasli 1307 was Rs. 2,98,850 against a demand of Rs. 2,98,898. The balance relates to the Nánguneri, Tenkási and Srívilliputtúr taluks and the adjustments will be made as soon as the arrears are collected. The credit for fasli 1308 was Rs. 2,83,018 against a demand of Rs. 2,92,642. There are small variations in all taluks between the amount due according to B.P., No 379, dated 15th April 1889, and the actual credit of the total difference being Rs. 3,771 and the short and over-credits which will be rectified in the course of this year.

32. Transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.—(*a*) The total amount advanced during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 9,727 against Rs. 2,740 in the previous year. The whole amount was advanced under the special well rules. The small amount advanced in the previous year was due to the orders restricting expenditure. The amount of repayable advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,49,378 ; adding to this the amount advanced during the year, the total amount of advances to be recovered comes to Rs. 1,59,105. The amount repayable within the fasli was Rs. 11,363, of which Rs. 9,630 was recovered (excluding Rs. 258 collected in advance). The closing repayable balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 1,733.

Interest.—The total amount to be collected including the opening balance was Rs. 7,336, of which a sum of Rs. 5,879 was collected within the fasli, leaving a balance

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

COIMBATORE.

I have the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1308 (1898–99) together with the prescribed statements. Statements showing irrigation works, and rent roll have been omitted with reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 106 (Settlement), dated 14th April 1899, as they have been made quinquennial.

2. Season and Rainfall.—The early rains of April and May were good. Though south-west monsoon rains were very light up to almost the very end of August except in Pollachi taluk, where the June-July rainfall was above average ; September rains were abundant and the north-east monsoon was an entire success. There was thus no failure of either the early or the later rains. The season was therefore favourable for agricultural operations. For the district, as a whole, the total rainfall averaged 32·29 inches against 27·42 registered in the year previous and an average of 25·48 inches for the 25 years ending with 1894–95. The total rainfall during the year was above the average in all parts of the district. There was an increase during the year, of 4·87 inches of rainfall, as compared with 1897–98, and of 6·81 inches as compared with the 25 years' average. Particulars of monthly rainfall are recorded below :—

Months.	Average of twenty-five years.	1897–98.	1898–99.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	1·82	1·38	2·40
May	3·38	4·42	3·31
June	1·66	1·91	0·85
July	1·48	0·98	0·71
August	2·29	4·36	1·63
September	2·49	6·09	7·39
Total ..	13·12	19·14	16·29
October	6·24	3·31	7·97
November	3·83	3·97	6·54
December	1·15	0·16	1·26
January	0·16	0·05	..
February	0·33	0·76	0·23
March	0·65	0·08	..
Total ..	12·36	8·28	16·00
Grand Total ..	25·48	27·42	32·29

3. The south-west monsoon and the north-east monsoon rains were both above the average. There was good rainfall in the months of September, October and November. As this district gets generally most of its rain in the north-east monsoon, it can be fairly said that the rainfall was timely. There was in consequence no failure of crops in the district. There was sufficient supply in almost all the irrigation sources. There were usual freshes in all the rivers. There was generally no complaint of scarcity of water.

4. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following statement shows the average rate of outturn of principal crops in the district as compared with the preceding year :—

Years.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Shamai.	Tenai.	Horse-gram.	All others including pulses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.
1897–98	13	10	9	10	8	9	7	8
1898–99	12	8	9	10	9	9	8	9

Years.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Castor and lamp oil seeds.	Gingelly oil seeds.	Ground-nut.	Other oil seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including topes.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.
1897–98	8	12	7	7	8	8	10	10
1898–99	9	10	8	7	11	8	11	10

The variations in the outturn of some of the crops are probably due to the village officials not being able to correctly estimate outturns. The outturns from all the crops were, on the whole, almost normal. Cholam was very good. I can place no reliance on the outturns given above.

5. The subjoined statement compares the prices per garce of the chief food-grains with those of the preceding year and with the average of five years ending fasli 1306 (1896–97) :—

Grains.	Average price for five years ending fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Variations of prices in fasli 1308 per cent. as compared with the five years' average.	Variations of prices in fasli 1308 per cent. as compared with fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Paddy, first sort, per garce	214	246	218	+ 2	— 11
„ second sort, per garce	194	222	196	+ 1	— 12
Rice, second-sort	429	490	432	+ 1	— 12
Cholam	247	307	264	+ 7	— 14
Cumbu	199	246	209	+ 5	— 15
Ragi	202	245	218	+ 8	— 11
Horsegram	233	319	243	+ 4	— 24

The active demand for export trade which existed in the previous two years owing to prevalence of famine in the north ceased, and the rates have almost been brought down to the normal level. The prices tended to fall gradually during the year owing to the cessation of the active demand for export trade and owing to the favourable character of the season as compared with the preceding year and about the close of the year they were almost stationary.

6. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates continued to be the same as in the preceding year, viz., 16. There was no change in the number of villages forming the estates, which was 50 as in the preceding year. The total amount of peshkush payable during the fasli was Rs. 27,691 as in the previous fasli.

The poliput of Andipatti excluding the village of Erumarapatti which was constituted a separate estate with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 2339 (Land Revenue), dated 28th June 1897, was sold by the District Court in satisfaction of the decree in O.S. No. 1 of 1898 on the file of that court and purchased by one Arunachellam

Chettiyar of Salem for a sum of Rs. 10,000 in 1898. The estate was, therefore, registered in the name of the purchaser. There were no other changes during the year.

7. WHOLE INAM AND SHROTRIEM VILLAGES.—The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure was the same as in the preceding year, viz., Rs. 3,418. There were no changes during the year in the number of inam villages, which was 17 as in the preceding year.

The jaghire village of Sivasamudrum continues during the year to be under the management of the Court of Wards.

8. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—There were no changes during the year in the number of ryotwar villages which continued to be 1,492 as in the preceding year.

9. PATTAS.—The total number of pattas (ayan and miscellaneous) held during the year was 248,324 against 245,927 in the preceding year showing an increase of 2,397 pattas. The following abstract compares the number of pattas held during the preceding year and the year under report :—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase or decrease.
Fresh pattas	16,416	10,290	— 6,126
Old pattas modified	4,618	4,024	— 594
Do. not altered	212,982	220,694	+ 7,712
Miscellaneous	11,911	13,316	+ 1,405
Total ..	245,927	248,324	+ 2,397

10. The number of ayan pattas was 235,008 as against 234,016 in the preceding year and 231,418 in fasli 1306, showing an increase of 992 over the preceding year and an increase of 3,590 pattas over fasli 1306. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Satyamangalam and Erode which showed a slight decrease. The variations were due to transfers dealt with in paragraph 12 *infra*.

11. There was an increase of 1,405 in the number of miscellaneous pattas. The increase occurred in Erode and Udamalpet in the number of sivoijamma pattas issued for miscellaneous occupation. There being no regular posting statement to ascertain the correct number of such pattas, it is not possible to say how far the statistics furnished by Tahsildars can be relied on.

12. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES IN RYOTWARI HOLDINGS.—The subjoined statement compares the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of the year under report with those of the preceding year :—

Items.	Dry. Extent.	Dry. Assessment.	Wet. Extent.	Wet. Assessment.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	2,358,466	21,77,510	87,795	6,46,615	2,446,261	28,24,125
Deduct—						
Lands relinquished	3,481	2,651	3	12	3,484	2,663
Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government ..	487	430	..	..	487	430
Other transfers	59,577	58,082	2,767	21,526	62,344	79,608
Total ..	63,545	61,163	2,770	21,538	66,315	82,701
Remainder ..	2,294,921	21,16,347	85,025	6,25,077	2,379,946	27,41,424
Add—						
Lands newly taken up ..	10,320	8,452	41	271	10,361	8,723
	61,585	59,843	2,833	21,908	64,418	81,751
Total ..	71,905	68,295	2,874	22,179	74,779	90,474
Total Holdings ..	2,366,826	21,84,642	87,899	6,47,256	2,454,725	28,31,898
Variations compared with fasli 1307 .	+ 8,360	+ 7,132	+ 104	+ 641	+ 8,464	+ 7,773

13. As usual the areas given above do not include lands occupied without pattas. Excluding such areas, the area included under ryotwari holdings was acres 2,454,725, and the assessment Rs. 28,31,898. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of acres 8,464 or 0·35 per cent. in extent and an increase of Rs. 7,773 or 0·28 per cent. in the assessment as against an increase of 0·49 per cent. in extent and 0·35 per cent. in assessment in the previous year over the figures of fasli 1306. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Bhavâni. In Satyamangalam there was a deficiency of acres 1,064 owing to the introduction of survey areas in some unsurveyed villages recently surveyed. Settlement rates of assessment have to be introduced in those villages. In Erode, 1,008 acres of ryotwari holdings bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,217 were transferred from the village of Kanjikovil to Pethampalayam with reference to B.P., No. 242 (Land Revenue), dated 16th July 1897.

14. Actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted.—The actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted during this and the preceding faslis are compared below :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.			Fasli 1308.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Total holdings	2,358,466	87,795	2,446,261	2,366,826	87,899	2,454,725
Actual cultivation	1,922,671	84,953	2,007,624	1,949,578	85,539	2,035,117
Remainder waste	435,795	2,842	438,637	417,248	2,360	419,608
Extent on which remission was granted	..	530	530	..	274	274
Remainder waste charged ..	435,795	2,312	438,107	417,248	2,086	419,334

The area actually cultivated was 83 per cent. of the total occupied area against 82 per cent. in the preceding year. No remission was granted on dry lands left waste. The extent of wet lands on which remissions were granted for waste was 11·61 per cent. of the whole wet waste as against 18·65 per cent. in the preceding year and 27·38 per cent. in fasli 1306. The amount remitted was Rs. 1,119 or ·17 per cent. of the assessment on the total wet holdings against ·39 per cent. in the preceding fasli and ·65 per cent. in fasli 1306. The taluks in which waste remission was granted are Coimbatore, chiefly through failure of water owing to a breach in a channel, Satyamangalam and Palladam. The extent of dry waste charged was acres 417, 248 against acres 435,795 in the preceding fasli. As usual a great portion of this extent is reserved for pasture in Dhárápuram, Karúr and Palladam. The increase in the extent of actual cultivation was due to good rainfall during September, October and November.

15. Tirvajasti and Fasaljasti.—The subjoined statement compares the amounts of tirvajasti and fasaljasti charged in this and the preceding faslis :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tirvajasti	30,330	30,950	620	..
Fasaljasti	12,364	11,003	..	1,361
Total ..	42,694	41,953	..	741

16. During the year there was an increase of Rs. 620 under tirvajasti against an increase of Rs. 3,697 in the preceding year. The increase occurred in six taluks and was due to adequate supply in the irrigation sources. There was a striking increase of Rs. 1,165 in Bhavâni where the irrigation sources including the jungle streams received an unusual supply during the year. In Coimbatore, Dhárápuram, Palladam and Pollachi, there was decrease under this head. The decrease in Dhárápuram was very small. The irrigation sources in the other three taluks did not receive as good a supply as in the preceding fasli. During the year under report an extent of acres 104 was transferred from dry to wet in the taluks of Coimbatore, Satyamangalam and Pollachi.

The decrease under fasaljasti occurred in all the taluks except Satyamangalam, Pollachi and Kollegal. The increase in Pollachi and Kollegal was trifling. In Satyamangalam, there was an increase of Rs. 423 due to sufficient supply in the irrigation sources, also at the time of the second-crop season. Of the seven taluks which showed a decrease Coimbatore and Palladam are the taluks where there was large decrease under this head, as also under "tirvajasti," due as explained above to the supply in the irrigation sources not being as good as in the preceding year.

17. Remissions.—The total amount of remissions other than that granted on account of "waste" was Rs. 60,888 against Rs. 62,451, or Rs. 1,563 less than in the preceding year. The following statement shows particulars of season and fixed remissions and deductions from the beriz granted during the year in comparison with those of the previous year:—

Items.	Extent.	Fasli 1307, amount.	Fasli 1308, amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Occasional Remissions.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission on whithered crops .. Dry	..	..	..	..	..
Wet	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Short crop or poor harvest .. .. Dry	..	..	..	..	..
Wet	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Submerged or inundated .. .. Dry	4	..	15	15	..
Wet	6	448	29	..	419
Total ..	10	448	44	..	404
4. Tirvakammi remission (*b*) difference between dry and wet assessment	635	3,080	2,437	..	643
5. Fasalkammi or second crop not cultivated	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	645	3,528	2,481	..	1,047
Fixed Remissions.					
6. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift ..	..	1,196	1,182	..	14
7. Cowle remissions	..	1,416	1,355	..	61
8. Three-fourths remissions allowed to hill tribes (Malasars) ..	..	168	167	..	1
9. Tree-tax deducted from the land assessment	..	2,391	2,401	10	..
10. Remission granted on account of deficiency by survey ..	..	509	59	..	450
Total ..	..	5,680	5,164	..	516
Beriz deductions.					
11. Deductions on account of religious institutions	..	53,243	53,243	..	..
Grand Total ..	645	62,451	60,888	..	1,563

Items 1 *and* 2—*Shavi.*—No remission was granted under this head either in this or in the preceding year.

Item 3—*Submerged or inundated.*—In Bhavâni, Rs. 15, being the water-rate on dry lands, was remitted, as the crop was submerged in water. As in the preceding year, this item occurred in the taluks of Erode, Karúr and Udamalpet. In Karúr, there was no necessity during the year for such a large amount of remission as Rs. 433 granted in the preceding year, the lands washed away by floods during the previous year having been made fit for cultivation during the year.

Item 4—*Tirvakammi.*—Remission granted under this head fell from Rs. 3,080 in the preceding year to Rs. 2,437 in the year under report owing to sufficient supply in the irrigation sources. In Coimbatore and Palladam the remission granted under this head showed an increase as noted in the margin. The breach of the Kuniamuthur channel accounts for the increase in Coimbatore. The increase in Palladam was owing to the supply received in some rain-fed tanks of the Avanashi division not being sufficient for raising wet crops.

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
Coimbatore	583	1,858
Palladam	56	335

Item 5—*Fasalkammi.*—There was no remission under this head in this or in the preceding year.

Item 7—*Cowle Remissions.*—The decrease under this head occurred mainly in Coimbatore and Pollachi and was due to cowle lands abandoned during the year.

Item 10—*Deficiency by Survey.*—Survey areas were introduced during the year in the hill villages of Satyamangalam except in parts which were surveyed lately and for which survey registers were not completed; hence the decrease under this head.

The other items do not call for remarks.

18. Miscellaneous revenue.—The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rupees 1,80,703 against Rs. 1,83,320 in the preceding fasli showing a decrease of Rs. 2,617 as detailed below:—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi and quit-rent on minor inams including water-rate ..	1,13,538	1,13,205	..	333
2. Cultivation after jamabandi	..	..	..	..
3. Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas were granted	..	..	..	..
4. Concealed cultivation	18,128	17,089	..	1,039
5. Cultivation of poramboke lands	18,425	19,377	952	..
6. Revenue derived from trees held on patta which stand on reserved lands and sale-proceeds of such trees	16,290	16,335	45	..
7. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management	815	466	..	349
8. Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages	..	..	..	..
9. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	6,100	3,110	..	2,990
10. Other items	10,024	11,121	1,097	..
Total ..	1,83,320	1,80,703	..	2,617

Item 1.—The variations under jodi and quit-rent on minor inams were very slight except in Palladam and Satyamangalam. There was an increase of Rs. 201 in Palladam. The second-crop assessment on inam lands compounded for at settlement in this taluk, which should have been levied as additional quit-rent from the time of settlement, was levied only from fasli 1307. In fasli 1307, such amount was wrongly included under "water-rate on minor inams." The amount was correctly exhibited during the year under "quit-rent"—hence the increase. Orders have since been passed for the collection of back year's assessment according to the merits of each case. The increase of Rs. 46 in Satyamangalam was due to the assessment charged for excess in survey having been added to the already existing quit-rent.

Compared with the preceding year, there were no large variations under "water-rate on minor inams" in any taluk. The amount of revenue under this head was Rs. 7,155 as against Rs. 7,728 in the preceding year and Rs. 6,738 in fasli 1306.

Item 3.—The decrease occurred in the taluks of Coimbatore, Erode, Dhárápuram, Palladam and Kollegal, while the other taluks except Pollachi showed an increase. In Pollachi, there was no revenue from this head either in this or in the previous year. In Udamalpet the revenue derived under this head was very small, being only Rs. 8, while there was none at all in the preceding year. The variations in the other taluks were due to these lands which are generally poor being used to be cultivated only once in two or three years, and left unoccupied after harvest, until they become fit for cultivation again.

Item 5.—The marginally-noted figures show that there was increase during the year both in the extent of poramboke land occupied and in the amount of assessment charged thereon. The increase in the extent occurred mainly in Dhárápuram and Bhaváni and was due to the favourable character of the season during the year. The increase in the assessment was due to the increase in the occupied area and also to the heavier penal assessment charged during the year with the view of reducing the extent of such occupation. Divisional-officers and Tahsildars have been called on, with reference to B.P., No. 229 (Rev. Sett.), dated 27th July 1899, to report in detail the steps taken by them to reduce the extent of poramboke land occupied, and a separate report will be submitted in the matter.

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1307	2,749	18,425
„ 1308	3,151	19,377

Item 7.—Compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of Rs. 349 under this head. It was due to the decrease in the income of the estate (Sivasamudram jaghire) under the management of the Court of Wards.

Item 9.—The decrease of Rs. 2,990 under this item occurred in all the taluks except Satyamangalam and Kollegal, where there was only slight increase. Coimbatore and Karúr contributed a large share of the decrease, viz., Rs. 2,322. The decrease in Coimbatore was due to heavy penal charge having been levied in the preceding year which made the ryots to be careful to take tickets during the year, while in Karúr it was due to a reduction during the year in the rate of penalty charged per acre, owing to the existence of sufficient supply in the irrigation sources.

Item 10.—The revenue under "other items" amounted to Rs. 11,121 against Rs. 10,024 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 1,097. There was a revenue of Rs. 3,887 during the year by sale of some abandoned tank-bed lands in the Kollegal taluk. This accounts for the increase. On the other hand, there was decrease under some items, but it does not call for remarks.

19. Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue—Current.—The following table compares the total land revenue demand for this and the preceding faslis:—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled estates	27,691	27,691
Shrotriem jodi	3,418	3,418
Ryotwár	28,01,871	28,11,844
Miscellaneous	1,83,320	1,80,703
Total ...	30,16,300	30,23,656

The miscellaneous receipts include a sum of Rs. 9,561 which represent collections realized in Taluk and Huzúr cutcherries as required by B.P., No. 531 (L.R.), dated 26th September 1892. The demands under permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages continued to be the same as in the preceding fasli. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of Rs. 9,973 in the ryotwar demand against an increase of Rs. 14,727 in the preceding year over the demand of fasli 1306. The increase was due to extension of cultivation and to the less amount of remissions granted during the year owing to the favourable character of the season. The decrease under miscellaneous revenue was mainly due to the larger amount of revenue realized last year under the item "double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission." The decrease during the year under this item has been explained in paragraph 18 *supra.*

20. Cesses.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 3,24,974 against Rs. 3,24,432 in the preceding fasli as shown in the subjoined table :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	4,638	4,641	+ 3
2. Land-cess on shrotriem and whole inam villages..	2,519	2,519	..
3. Land-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous	2,00,364	2,00,697	+ 333
4. Village-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	1,16,911	1,17,117	+ 206
Total ..	3,24,432	3,24,974	+ 542

The increase against items 3 and 4 was due to the increase in the amount of ryotwar demand.

21. The demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses (current) of this and the preceding faslis are compared in the following table :—

Faslis.	Demand.	Collected and written off.	Balance at the close of the fasli.	Percentage of collections.	Balance at the end of September.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	33,40,732	33,20,222	20,512	99·39	4,292
1308	33,48,630	33,47,688	942	99·97	* 789

* At the end of August.

The current demand amounted to Rs. 33,48,630 against Rs. 33,40,732 in the preceding year while the collections were Rs. 33,47,688 against Rs. 33,20,220 in fasli 1307. The balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 942 against Rs. 20,512 and the percentage of balance to demand was ·03 against ·61 in the preceding fasli. The increase in the percentage of collections was due to the prompt steps taken for the realization of the amount. Out of the balance of Rs. 942, which stood over for collection at the close of the fasli, a sum of Rs. 534 was subsequently collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 408 at the end of August. Of this amount, Rs. 216 recommended for remission in the statement of irrecoverable arrears for the quarter ending 30th June 1899 will be written off in this month. The orders of Government have just been received. The remaining amount of Rs. 192 is under correspondence and will be collected shortly.

22. Demand, collection and balance—Arrears.—The arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 20,585, of which Rs. 18,193 were collected and Rs. 1,565 written off during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 827 at the close of the fasli. Of this amount, Rs. 446 were since collected and the balance at the end of August was Rs. 381. This amount is made up of Rs. 184 wrongly included in the demand, for the writing off of which the Board has been addressed in this office letter, R.O.C. No. 2542, Revenue of 1899, dated 6th September 1899, Rs. 100 postponed pending the decision of an appeal in the District Court and Rs. 97 which will be collected shortly.

23. Total demand, collection and balance—Current and arrears.—The total demand under current and arrears amounted to Rs. 33,69,215, of which Rs. 33,65,682 were collected and Rs. 1,764 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,769 at the close of the fasli against a balance of Rs. 20,585 at the close of the preceding fasli. Deducting the subsequent collections, the balance outstanding at the end of August was Rs. 789.

24. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—Enclosure A to No. 8 exhibits particulars of coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Act II of 1864. The subjoined abstract compares the

number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the two preceding faslis :—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
Number of demand notices	214,263	220,781	231,548
Do. of attachment notices	3,877	2,639	1,372
Do. of sale notices	3,008	1,999	964

There was increase in the number of demand notices in the marginally-noted taluks. The increases in all these taluks are attributed to the prompt issue of demand notices. The fact of Revenue Inspectors having been empowered to issue demand notices accounts partly for the increase. Of the other four taluks Coimbatore and Kollegal showed a large decrease of 10,162 and 2,604, respectively. The decrease is ascribed to the fact that the revenue was easily collected on account of a favourable season. The decrease was due, I believe, not alone to the fact of easy collection—the reason assigned by the Tahsildars, which was generally the case in all the taluks of this district owing to sufficient rainfall throughout the district but also to some care on the part of these Tahsildars in issuing demand notices by avoiding processes where they were not necessary. If the monigar is a man of wealth and influence, the Government revenue is easily collected. In factious villages it cannot be collected without demand notices and some effort on the part of the Tahsildar.

	RS.
Erode	9,976
Palladam	5,517
Karúr	4,819
Bhaváni	3,142
Udamalpet	1,260
Dhárápuram	509

25. The following statement compares by taluks the number of defaulters whose property was attached in this and the preceding faslis and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue notices of sale :—

Taluks.	Number of ryotwar pattadars.	Number of defaults in respect of which property was attached in			Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.			
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.		NO.	
Coimbatore	33,429	374	347	— 27	1·04	104	30·0
Satyamangalam	30,971	61	27	— 34	·09	27	100·0
Erode	32,871	174	108	— 66	·33	75	69·4
Bhaváni	15,898	148	81	— 67	·51	37	45·7
Dhárápuram	23,753	158	107	— 51	·45	107	100·0
Karúr	21,403	455	69	— 386	·32	* 70	100·0
Palladam	35,006	433	40	— 393	·11	40	100·0
Pollachi	11,887	171	37	— 134	·31	1	2·7
Udamalpet	13,309	594	517	— 77	3·89	464	90·0
Kollegal	16,481	71	39	— 32	·24	39	100·0
Total ..	235,008	2,639	1,372	— 1,267	·58	964	70·3
Corresponding figures for fasli 1307	234,016	2,639	..	..	1·13	1,999	75·7

* Includes one case in which notice of distraint was issued in the preceding fasli and notice of sale in this fasli.

It will be observed that property, moveable and immoveable, was attached in 1,372 cases or in ·59 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices had been issued as against 1·81 and 1·20 per cent. in faslis 1306 and 1307, respectively. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars also fell from 1·13 per cent. in the preceding fasli to ·58 per cent. in the year under report. The decrease was due partly to the ease with which kists were paid and partly to considerable care and supervision exercised by Tahsildars over the work of the monigars who are in the habit of getting processes issued even in avoidable cases for purposes of shirking responsibility.

The number of notices issued for distraining moveable property was 680 for arrears of Rs. 6,837 as against Rs. 1,912 for arrears of Rs. 18,666 in the preceding fasli. The immoveable property of 692 defaulters was attached during the year for arrears of Rs. 4,915 as against 727 defaulters and arrears of Rs. 6,981 in fasli 1307. The decrease in the total number of distraint notices which occurred in all the taluks is explained above.

26. The subjoined statement gives particulars by taluks of sale notices and sales of property :—

Taluks.	Number of patta-dars.	Number of sale notices in			Number of defaulters whose property was sold in			Per-centage of column 7 to column 2.	Per-centage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Differ-ence.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Differ-ence.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coimbatore	33,429	225	104	− 121	14	12	− 2	·04	11·5
Satyamangalam	30,971	61	27	− 34	16	4	− 12	·01	14·8
Erode	32,871	53	75	+ 22	1	3	+ 2	·01	4·0
Bhaváni	15,898	27	37	+ 10	27	35	+ 8	·22	94·6
Dhárápuram	23,753	150	107	− 43	9	7	− 2	·03	6·5
Karúr	21,403	452	70	− 382	19	5	− 14	·02	7·1
Palladam	35,006	433	40	− 393	10	8	− 2	·02	20·0
Pollachi	11,887	5	1	− 4	5	1	− 4	·01	100·0
Udamalpet	13,309	522	464	− 58	4	5	+ 1	·04	1·1
Kollegal	16,481	71	39	− 32	13	4	− 9	·02	10·3
Total ..	235,008	1,999	964	− 1,035	118	84	− 34	·04	8·7
Corresponding figures for fasli 1307 ..	234,016	..	..	..	..	..	..	·05	5·9

Compared with the total number of pattadars, the number of persons whose property was sold for arrears of revenue was ·04 per cent. against ·05 per cent. in the preceding fasli. Taking the taluks individually, Bhaváni shows the largest percentage, viz., ·22. This also is less than ·5, but shows an increase of ·05 per cent. over the figures of fasli 1307. The increase in this taluk in the number of sales was due to some poor lands having been brought to sale, as the owners who were absentee pattadars in some cases and poor in other cases were either unwilling to retain the lands owing to their non-fertility or unable to pay the kists. Special inquiries were made in reference to these cases. The decrease in seven taluks is generally attributed to favourable season.

27. Particulars of sales of moveables and immoveables held in this and the preceding faslis are compared below :—

Taluks.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.			
	Moveable.		Immoveable.	
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
Coimbatore	3	1	11	11
Satyamangalam	1	..	15	4
Erode	..	1	1	2
Bhaváni	4	..	23	35
Dhárápuram	..	1	9	6
Karúr	15	4	4	1
Polladam	4	2	6	6
Pallachi	1	..	4	1
Udamalpet	..	2	4	3
Kollegal	..	..	13	4
Total ..	28	11	90	73

There was decrease in both the kinds of sales. Under moveable property, the largest decrease occurred in Karúr. Under immoveable property, Bhaváni, showed an increase of 12 cases. In Satyamangalam and Kollegal there was a decrease of 11 and 9 cases, respectively. The variations in the other taluks are not large.

28. Personal property was brought to sale in 11 cases out of 680 in which such property was distrained as against 28 cases out of 1,912 in the preceding fasli. The estimated value of the property sold was Rs. 155 for arrears of Rs. 310 and the amount realized was Rs. 250 as against arrears of Rs. 919, estimated value of Rs. 1,388 and the realized amount of Rs. 475 in the preceding fasli. The large decrease in the number of cases in which personal property was sold occurred in Karúr and was due to easy collection.

29. The following table shows by taluks the total extent of lands sold and the extent bought in by Government in faslis 1307 and 1308 :—

Taluks.	Extent of lands sold in			Extent bought in by private purchasers.	Extent bought in by Government in			Percentage of column 7 to column 3.
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coimbatore	118	182	+ 64	142	44	40	− 4	22·0
Satyamangalam	126	27	− 99	..	85	27	− 58	100·0
Erode	3	31	+ 28	31	3	..	− 3	..
Bhaváni	229	304	+ 75	243	79	161	+ 82	53·0
Dhárápuram	120	..	− 120	..	49	..	− 49	..
Karúr	1,447	6	− 1,441	6	..	..	..	..
Palladam	47	94	+ 47	35	4	59	+ 55	62·8
Pollachi	61	1	− 60	1	23	..	− 23	..
Udamalpet	91	24	− 67	1	83	23	− 60	95·8
Kollegal	51	27	− 24	2	35	25	− 10	92·6
Total ..	2,293	796	− 1,497	461	405	335	− 70	42·1
Dry	2,273	793	− 1,480	458	405	335	− 70	..
Wet	20	3	− 17	3	..	..	..	..

Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 2,365 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,101 and the amount realized was Rs. 1,023 or 1·5 times the assessment of the land sold (Rs. 666).

The total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue fell from 2,293 acres in fasli 1307 to 796 acres in the fasli under report. The large decrease was owing to the sale in the preceding fasli of the Erumarapatti village of the Andipatti Poliput in the Karúr taluk (1,425 acres assessed at Rs. 1,495) for arrears of revenue. The variations in the several taluks as compared with the figures for fasli 1307 are generally due to the cause assigned to account for the variations in the number of defaulters whose property was sold. In the taluk of Dhárápuram the trees held on patta by six defaulters were brought to sale for arrears of tree-tax of Rs. 42. The estimated value of the trees was Rs. 73 and the amount realized was Rs. 50–10–0. There were no sales of lands during the fasli in this taluk. The figures relating to the sale of the trees have been exhibited under the head "property sold", "real", except the amount realized, which is shown in column 34, as otherwise those figures will have to be omitted for want of columns to exhibit them.

30. Receipts from process service fees and charges and the extent to which special paid establishments were utilized for serving processes.

The ordinary village establishments were, as usual, employed to serve all the processes. No special establishment was entertained in this district. There was therefore no collection under the head "process service fees."

31. Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30, 33, 34 and 110. Under the rule for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands (paragraph 13 of Standing Order No. 30), 141 acres assessed at Rs. 45 were sold during the year under report for Rs. 664. This related to Kollegal taluk. The resale under Standing Order No. 110 of 180 acres assessed at Rs. 135, which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue for want of bidders fetched Rs. 881. There were no sales either under Standing Order No. 33 or 34.

32. Loan.—The following abstract compares the total advances paid during this and the preceding faslis :—

		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
		RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	Ordinary Rules	125	...
	Special Well Rules	2,860	1,225
	Revised Rules	...	6,425
Agriculturists' Loans Act		100	200
	Total ...	3,085	7,850

The prohibitory order of October 1897 was withdrawn at the end of March 1898, and funds were provided for the fasli. Applications were received about the latter part of the fasli, but as the season was not unfavourable, a good number of applications were withdrawn.

33. The total advances, including the outstandings at the beginning of the year and the recoveries made during the year, are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Items.	Total advances including out-standings.	Amount repayable within the fasli including previous year's balance.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance.
			Amounts due.	Voluntary advance payments.	Amount written off.	
Land Improvement Loans Act—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ordinary Rules	1,93,856	50,656	48,926	663	..	1,730
Special Well Rules	6,15,805	21,062	19,314	1,395	490	1,258
Revised Rules	6,425	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8,16,086	71,718	68,240	2,058	490	2,988
Agriculturists' Loans Act	1,135	885	885	..	..	..

The percentage of collections to demand under the Land Improvement Loans Act was 96, while that under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was 100 as against 91 and 99, respectively, in the preceding fasli. The increase was due to the favourable character of the season and to the closer supervision paid to this branch of work. A fair portion of the amount outstanding at the end of the fasli has since been collected. The remaining amount is covered by processes.

In a few cases the security lands had to be proceeded against and sold for the realization of the arrears. In these cases the necessity for this extreme measure was due to the poverty of the borrowers.

34. The following abstract shows the demand, collection and balance of interest during the fasli :—

Items.		Total demand.	Collected and written off.	Balance.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	Ordinary Rules	13,618	13,202	416
	Special Well Rules ..	22,892	22,283	609
	Revised Rules	8	8	..
Agriculturists' Loans Act		72	72	..

Excluding the amount since collected, the balance is covered by processes.

35. The subjoined statement shows the improvements effected with the aid of Land Improvement Loans during the year :—

Improvements.	Number.	Amount advanced.	Extent benefited.
		RS.	ACS.
Construction of new wells	15	5,646	113
Repairing old wells	15	3,470	96
Repair of tanks	1	150	8

36. Costs in Civil Suits.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rupees 18–14–0. The total amount including the amount awarded within the fasli, viz., Rs. 43–6–7, amounted to Rs. 62–4–7. Of this, Rs. 29–6–7 were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 32–14–0 at the close of the fasli. The collection of Rs. 18–14–0 was pending the decision of an appeal. The appeal has since been disposed of on 3rd August last in favour of Government and copies of the judgment and decree have been called for. As regards the remaining amount of Rs. 14, the decree has been asked to be executed and it will be collected shortly.

37. Ruined or abandoned tanks.—As in the preceding fasli, no ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repair under Standing Order No. 9, or small isolated tanks under Standing Order No. 9-A.

38. Interest on Arrears of Land Revenue.—The balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 139. The current demand was Rs. 167. The total demand for the fasli, including arrears and current, amounted to Rs. 306. Of this amount, Rs. 145 were collected and Rs. 152 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 9 at the close of the fasli. In Erode, there was a balance of Rs. 6 and in Coimbatore Rs. 3. The amount is covered by demand notice.

39. Sub-division of Quit-rent.—As in the preceding year there were no applications for sub-division of quit-rent during the year under report.

40. Examination of the Village and the Taluk Manual Accounts.—Statement No. 1 shows the officers by whom each taluk was settled during the fasli. Bhavâni and Palladam, which were last settled by the Collector in fasli 1303, were settled by him during the fasli. Copies of the Jamabandi officers' reports on the examination of these accounts are being received. The several accounts were carefully scrutinized and the attention of the officers concerned drawn to the defects noticed. The accounts were generally well maintained.

41. Famine Analysis, Village Registers and Firka Books.—The posting and checking of village registers have almost been completed for fasli 1307. The registers have also been written up for fasli 1308 in some villages and Tahsildars have been asked to see that the registers are brought up to date. Entries have been made in the new firka forms up to the end of fasli 1307, and checked with the exception of a few villages. The progress made in the posting of entries in these forms will be reported in the statement to be submitted for the half-year ending 30th September 1899. The village registers and firka books were examined during the jamabandi and necessary instructions issued towards their correct and complete maintenance.

42. Applications for transfer of Revenue registry.—The subjoined statement compares the number of applications received and disposed of during this and the preceding years under the two usual heads, viz., presented through registration officers and those submitted direct to revenue officers :—

—	Fasli 1307.		Fasli 1308.	
	Presented to registration officers.	Presented to revenue officers.	Presented to registration officers.	Presented to revenue officers.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Applications pending at the beginning of the fasli	269	3	190	1
Do. received during the fasli	7,280	1,047	6,365	433
Total ..	7,549	1,050	6,555	434
Applications disposed of during the fasli	7,359	1,049	6,244	429
Balance at the end of the fasli	190	1	311	5
Percentage of disposal ..	97·5	99·9	95·3	98·8

There was a decrease this year in the number of applications received both by the registration officers and the revenue officers. This was due to the season not being unfavourable. Comparing the number of applications presented through registration officers with those submitted direct to revenue officers, the former, as usual, showed an increase over the latter and the percentage of the number presented during the year to registration officers, to the total number of applications, showed also an increase, as compared with the figures of fasli 1307, being 94 per cent. as against 87 per cent. in the preceding fasli. The rule making optional the presentation of applications to registration officers with the previous attestation of the village officers accounts for the increase in the percentage. The total number of applications pending at the close of the fasli was 316, showing a decrease in the percentage of disposal under both the classes of applications. Twenty cases in Udamalpet were since disposed of and the rest, most of which were said in July to have been received about the close of the fasli and pending with the Village officers and Revenue Inspectors for verification and report would have almost all been disposed of by this time.

43. The following abstract shows the number of cases in which steps were taken to transfer the registry of holdings under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 20, *i.e.*, in cases in which neither of the parties presented applications, and in the case of persons who had been in possession of the lands and had paid the revenue due thereon for twelve years or more :—

Coimbatore	227
Satyamangalam	258
Kollegal	51
Pollachi	17
Erode	737
Palladam	102
Bhavāni	217
Dhārápuram	67
Karúr	205
Udamalpet	73
Total ...	1,954

The total number of cases in which action was taken during the year was 1,954 against 2,398 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred mainly in Bhavāni and Satyamangalam and was due to most of the cases in which there was disagreement between ownership registry having already been promptly attended to in previous years.

44. Composition of Second Crop Assessment.—At the beginning of the fasli seven applications received for composition of second-crop assessment at reduced rates were pending. The number of such applications received during the fasli was 13, making a total of 20. Of these, 13 were rejected during the fasli and 2 cases accepted, leaving a balance of 5 applications at the close of the fasli. These 5 cases relate to Palladam and the applications have been returned to the Divisional officer for further information.

45. Inspection of Field and Boundary Marks.—Compared with the preceding fasli, there was some improvement during the year in the matter of inspection and replacement of survey marks. Still there is much room for improvement in all the taluks. Stringent orders have been issued in the matter. Karnams who have hitherto been engaged in the plotting of fields in the new field measurement books could better attend, in future, to the replacement of survey marks. The work of plotting fields has almost reached completion and it is hoped that comparatively better work can be expected during fasli 1309.

46. Cattle Census.—The census of live and dead stock was, as usual, taken by village officers during the last week of October and the accounts rendered by karnams were scrutinized by Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors. A circular has been issued to enumerate the agricultural stock in future once in five years with reference to B.P., No. 106 (Settlement), dated 14th April 1899.

47. Statement showing the officers by whom each taluk was settled during the last five years.

Enclosure A to jamabandi statement No. 1 shows the necessary particulars. The taluks of Erode and Kollegal, which were last settled by the Collector in fasli 1304, will be settled by him in fasli 1309. There are no taluks which have not been settled by the Collector personally during the five years ending the fasli under report.

(Signed) C. H. MOUNSEY,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
NILGIRIS.

I have the honour to submit the jamabandi report of the Nilgiri district for fasli 1308 with the statements noted in the margin. The statements due to the Land Revenue Department have, as usual, been separately submitted.

1. Statement No. 1.
2. Enclosure to Statement No. 1.
3. Statement No. 2.
4. " " 3, with enclosures A. and B.
5. " " 4.
6. " " 5.
7. " " 17.
8. *Nil* return for No. 14.
9. Cattle census statement.
10. Loan statement No. 23.
11. *Nil* returns for Nos. 25-A., 25-B. and 26.
12. Statement No. 27.
13. Demand, Collection and Balance of Survey advances.

2. Season and Rainfall.—The season was a moderately favourable one for agricultural operations.

The average rainfall during the year was 75·28 inches as against 66·99 in fasli 1307, 78·84 inches the average of the previous five years, and 62·64 inches, the average of the twenty-five years ending with 1894–95. The season for coffee was a good one as regards quantity but the quality was generally indifferent which is said to be due to the partial failure of the monsoons. For the same reason, the season for tea can hardly be termed a favourable one.

3. Condition and Outturn of Crops.—Leaf disease among coffee was worse last year than it has been for some time past, yet the outturn of coffee was good. The outturn of tea was fair and that of native crops was below the average.

4. Prices.—Compared with the average prices for the five years immediately preceding the fasli under report, the prices of the chief grains in the district during fasli 1308 show an increase. This, as usual, was not due to any local causes, but to the high prices ruling in the neighbouring districts whence the local markets drew their supplies.

5. Permanently-settled Estates and Whole Inam Villages.—None in this district.

6. Ryotwari Settlement.—The jamabandi of the 12 villages of the South-East Wynaad was conducted by the Head Assistant Collector in February 1899, while that of the 36 villages on the plateau was commenced by the Collector in April and completed in June 1899.

The total number of pattas held by the ryots during the fasli under report was 7,776 as against 7,672 in the preceding fasli. The increase of 104 pattas is mainly due to the large number of waste land sales, to transfer by private contract or gift and to sub-divisions of existing holdings.

7. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Total ryots' holdings as per fasli 1308	193,421	1,31,115
" " " 1307	195,190	1,31,684
	— 1,769	— 569

This decrease is the net result of the deductions and additions shown in Enclosure A to statement No. 3. The variations under the principal items are explained below :—

DEDUCTIONS.

(*a*) *Lands resigned*—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1308	1,709	401
" 1307	2,057	1,170
	— 348	— 769

The decrease is due to lands of inferior quality having already been largely relinquished in past years.

(*b*) *Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government*—

	Area.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1308	373	690
" 1307	270	629
	+ 103	+ 61

The increase occurred in the South-East Wynaad where the lands of poor quality over and above the requirements of the ryots were allowed to be sold for arrears.

(*c*) *Lands sold for revenue arrears and purchased by private individuals*—

	Area.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1308	351	210
" 1307	425	1,041
	— 74	— 831

The decrease under area is small and calls for no remarks. That under assessment is due to no estate bearing high rate of assessment having been sold during the year as was the case in the previous year.

(*d*) *Transferred by private contract or gift*—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1308	6,601	5,021
" 1307	11,235	7,590
	— 4,634	— 2,569

The decrease chiefly occurs in the South-East Wynaad where the cases of transfers of janman lands by the janmis to the names of their tenants having been fewer than in the previous year.

ADDITIONS.

Lands taken on darkhast—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1308	369	543
" 1307	565	416
	— 196	+ 127

The difference being small, no explanation is called for.

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—

	Fasli 1308. Extent.	Fasli 1307. Extent.
	ACS.	ACS.
Actual cultivation as per statement No. 3	69,266	67,118
" out of the area shown in statement No. 5.	2,032	1,884
Total ...	71,298	69,002

The increase is due to the ryots having taken up for cultivation larger area in the expectation of having a favourable season during the year.

The cultivated area given in Statistical Return A_2 is 72,164 acres. The difference of 866 acres relates to the cultivation on Government cinchona plantations and on patta land taken up in the course of the year for forest reservation included in the cultivation account, but excluded from the jamabandi accounts.

The area shown under "Current fallows" in Statistical Return A_{II} is 124,463 acres. The waste charged in column 50 of jamabandi statement No. 3 is 124,155 acres. The difference of 308 acres represents the uncultivated portions of lands occupied without permission and charged to miscellaneous revenue.

9. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—*Nil.*

10. REMISSIONS AND DEDUCTIONS FROM BERIZ.—

	RS.
Fasli 1308	128
" 1307	273
	— 145

The decrease is due to the expiry of the period of remission allowed in previous years and to the smaller area taken up during the year for planting coffee owing to the abnormal fall in the price of coffee.

11. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—

	RS.
Fasli 1308	10,516
" 1307	14,353
	— 3,837

The decrease chiefly occurs under the following items:—

Sale-proceeds of waste lands—

	RS.
Fasli 1308	4,093
„ 1307	7,100
	— 3,007

The decrease is due to smaller sum having fallen due during the year on account of instalments of purchase money of previous years and to a smaller amount of sale-proceeds owing to a comparatively smaller area of waste lands of inferior quality sold during the fasli under report.

12. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current.—Statement No. 7 enclosed furnishes particulars of the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses. Out of a current demand of Rs. 1,59,142, Rs. 1,41,653 or 90 per cent. were collected and written off within the fasli, the corresponding percentage of the previous year being 91. Deducting collections up to the end of August 1899, the balance at the end of that month was as follows:—

	RS.
Ootacamund taluk	896
Coonoor	1,419
Gúdalúr	5,983
Huzúr	789
Total ...	9,087

The whole of this sum is covered by processes with the exception of Rs. 84 considered irrecoverable, of Rs. 118 under enquiry, and of Rs. 945 since collected.

Arrears.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 15,131. The arrear collections and remissions up to the end of August 1899 amounted to Rs. 15,104, leaving a balance of Rs. 27, which has since been ordered to be written off the accounts.

13. Coercive Processes and Sales for Arrears of Revenue.—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
No. 1, distraint orders	1,796	2,313
„ 4, demand notices	492	509
Nos. 2 and 5, notices of attachment	363	437
„ 3 and 7, sale notices	319	263
Total ...	2,970	3,522

The decrease was due to the fact that a smaller balance was outstanding at the beginning of the fasli and to greater promptitude in the collection of revenue on the part of the village and taluk officials.

The number of cases in which there was actual distraint of personal property was 249 as compared with 251 in the previous year; but the sale of moveables took place in 17 cases during the year as against one in fasli 1307. The increase occurred in all the taluks and is probably due to reduction of labour on European estates and the consequent inability of the poorer ryots to meet the Government demand from their wages.

The extent of lands sold for arrears till the close of the fasli was as follows:—

—	Bought in by Government.		Purchased by private persons.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Fasli 1308	402	37	364	..
„ 1307	256	14	394	31
	+ 146	+ 23	— 30	— 31

The increase is due to the above cause and also to those already explained in paragraph 7 (*b*) and (*c*).

14. Revenue Process Service Fees.—All the processes having been served by the village agency; fees were levied for the service of processes.

15. Lands sold under Board's Standing Order Nos. 32, 36 and 110.—*Nil* during the year.

16. Costs in Civil Suits.—*Nil.*

17. Ruined Tanks.—*Nil.*

18. Interest on Arrears of Land Revenue.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 482, of which Rs. 411 were collected and Rs. 65 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 6 at the end of the year. The necessary steps have been taken to realize the balance.

19. Sub-division of Quit-rent.—*Nil.*

20. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—The village and taluk accounts were examined at the annual settlement and were found to have been generally maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition.

The posting and checking of the village statistical registers and the firka sheets for fasli 1307 have been completed.

21. Transfer of Registry of Holdings.—Including those pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of applications for disposal was 455 against 405 in fasli 1307. The number disposed of during the faslis 1308 and 1307 was 361 and 339, respectively. There has been a slight rise during the year in the number of applications received both from the Registration Department and by the Revenue officers. Out of 94 cases pending at the end of the year, 16 were since disposed of, 23 cases are pending expiry of Gazette notification time, 2 pending sub-division, 6 under enquiry, and 47 were received during the last quarter of the year. The number of applications that were received during the last quarter of fasli 1307 was 38.

22. Vernacular Correspondence in the Assistant and Head Assistant Collector's Offices.—There was no Assistant Collector in the district during the year. The present Head Assistant Collector Mr. Roberts, who assumed charge of his office in July 1898 read himself the petitions in Tamil and passed orders thereon. But Malayalam petitions were read to him. The correspondence between him and the Deputy Tahsildar continued to be conducted in English.

23. Karnam's Attendance Register.—The maintenance of this register was continued during the year. The karnams were not unnecessarily summoned and detained at the taluk cutcherry.

24. Loans and Advances.—No advance was made during the year under the Loans Acts, as sufficient security was not offered in the cases in which applications were received.

Out of the advances made in the previous years, Rs. 186–5–0 under the Agricultural and Rs. 85–8–8 under the Land Improvement Loans Acts including interest became payable. The former sum was paid up in full, but out of the latter Rupees 84–12–0 were paid and the balance of As. 12–8 due on account of interest will be recovered along with Rs. 75, the collection of which was suspended by the Board in its Miscellaneous Proceedings, No. 6933, dated 30th November 1898. Coercive processes were not resorted to in the recovery of amounts which fell due during the year.

A sum of Rs. 2 was advanced during the year for survey operations. The total amount repayable during the year including the outstandings was Rs. 928–10–9, of which Rs. 198–12–5 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 729–14–4. These figures do not agree with the Accountant-General's figures and a reference has been made to that officer in view to reconcile them.

NILGIRIS,
1st October 1899.

(Signed) C. J. WEIR,
Collector.

Exd. Md. Pahilwan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SALEM.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of the district for fasli 1308 with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season, on the whole, was favourable for agricultural operations, though there was some anxiety owing to the deficient rainfall in July, August and September which impeded cultivation operations. The total average rainfall registered for the district amounted to 40·51 inches against 36·08 inches in the previous year and 31·25 inches the average of the 25 years 1870—94. It was greater than that of the previous year in all the rain registering stations except Krishnagiri, Thalli, Palcode, Pennagaram, Karúr and Omalore.

The rainfall registered in the early or south-west monsoon amounted to 20·67 inches against 28·53 in the previous year, while in the north-east monsoon 19·84 inches were registered against 7·55 in the previous year. Taking the south-west monsoon on which the district chiefly depends, it will be seen that the rainfall was less than that of the previous year in all the rain registering stations except Salem, Tiruchengódu, Námakkal and Paramathi. This led to a decrease in the cultivated area of 17,715 acres under both dry and wet (dry 13,647 acres, and wet 4,068 acres). This deficiency was made up by the rainfall in the north-east monsoon, when in the months of October and November there were 17·43 inches against 6·28 in the previous year and in December there were 2·40 inches against 0·35 in 1897–98. There was also a corresponding increase in the cultivated area of 127,443 acres (dry 119,995 acres and wet 7,448 acres). The total area under cultivation exhibits an increase of 109,728 acres in 1898–99 as compared with that of 1897–98 due to the favourable north-east monsoon. All the tanks in the district received a fair supply. Cultivation under wells was, on the whole, good. The freshes in the Cauvery were about the average.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The average outturn for the principal crops for the district is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name of crops.	Outturn in Annas.	Name of crops.	Outturn in Annas.
Paddy	11	Sugarcane	12
Cholum	10	Castor-oil seeds	9
Cumbu	8	Gingelly	6
Ragi	10	Groundnut	9
All others including pulses ...	9	Other oil-seeds	9
Cotton	10	Tobacco	8
Indigo	10	Topes	10

4. The prices of the principal food-grains are compared in the subjoined statement:—

Grains.	Price per garce.		
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Paddy .. 1st sort	246	194	— 52
2nd ,, ...	225	180	— 45
2. Cholum	319	250	— 69
3. Cumbu	253	218	— 35
4. Ragi	250	206	— 44
5. Horsegram	311	224	— 87
6. Varagu	157	142	— 15

The prices of all the food-grains fell during the year under report and this was chiefly due to the favourable season.

5. Permanently-settled Estates.—The total number of estates rose from 203 to 209 by the Sub-division of the Kurubarapalli, Jagadev, Tiriyalam, Kadathur and Hanumanthapuram mittas, as shown in the subjoined statement under the authority therein quoted:—

Mittas in fasli 1307.	Divisions formed in fasli 1308.	Authority under which the divisions were made.
	Krishnagiri taluk.	
1. Kurubarapalli	1. Kurubarapalli .. 2. Nerianakuppam .. 3. Chinna Manavaranapalli ..	This mitta was sub-divided with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 1347, dated 23rd May 1898.
2. Jagadev	1. Jagadev .. .. 2. Sulamalai	*Vide* B.P., Mis. No. 559, dated 5th February 1898.
	Tiruppattúr taluk.	
3. Tiriyalam	1. Tiriyalam .. .. 2. Pillaneri	*Vide* B.P., No. 35, L.R., dated 8th February 1899.
	Uttangarai taluk.	
4. Kadathur	1. Kadathur .. .. 2. Nallakudlapalli ..	*Vide* B.P., Mis. No. 2146, dated 10th August 1898.
	Dharmapuri taluk.	
5. Hanumanthapuram ..	1. Hanumanthapuram .. 2. Yerrasigalapalli ..	*Vide* B.P., No. 36, L.R., dated 8th February 1899.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 90-12-4 in the peishkash which is explained in enclosure A to jamabandi statement No. 6.

6. Whole Inam Villages.—The number of these villages was 178 as in the previous year. If my proposal to include inam villages which bear no quit-rent (made in my report, No. 2827-D., dated 3rd October 1899) be approved, the number of these villages will be 271 or 93 more than that now shown. The quit-rent was Rs. 43,450-7-3 against Rs. 42,757-7-5 in the previous fasli. The increase of Rs. 692-15-10 is explained in enclosure A to statement No. 6.

7. Ryotwar Villages.—The number of these villages was 2,783 against 2,807 in the previous year. The decrease of 24 villages is due to the clubbing of 29 villages into 5 in the Salem taluk during the recent re-survey and settlement. The details of these villages are furnished in the statement appended below:—

Serial number.	Names of original villages.	Description of villages as now clubbed.		
		Serial number.	Survey number.	Names.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ponnarkudal			
2	Vadamanipatti			
3	Kadayampatti			
4	Bommiampatti	1	261	Ponnarkudal.
5	Umbalikampatti			
6	Sundaikaipatti			
7	Pulamedupatti			
8	Mathimarthampatti			
9	Kanavaipudur			
10	Morur			
11	Chinnathasampatti			
12	Kethunaikenpatti	2	262	Kanavaipudur.
13	Sathepoliem			
14	Konnapadi			
15	Veppamarathupatti			
16	Veppalai			
17	Bai Chinnampatti			
18	Thongalvoi Mampatti	3	263	Veppalai.
19	Sekkarapatti			
20	Kongarapatti			
21	Gadupatti			
22	Vellar			
23	Kaligoundanur	4	266	Vellar.
24	Kommanipatti			
25	Chatravaldur			
26	Sholapadi			
27	Gollapatti	5	272	Sholapadi.
28	Gundukalpatti			
29	Kadayapadi			

8. Occupation and Holdings.—The extent of ryotwar holdings was 1,364,136 acres assessed at Rs. 19,24,130 against 1,364,730 acres assessed at Rs. 19,20,745 in the previous year showing a decrease of 594 acres in extent and an increase of Rs. 3,385 in assessment, as shown in the subjoined statement:—

Items.	Extent.	Assessment.
Additions.	ACS.	RS.
1. Lands transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ* ...	...	1,580
2. Net increase in the transfer of Inams to Government and *vice versâ*	14	64
3. Net increase due to settlement	3,411	3,671
Total ...	3,425	5,315
Deductions.		
1. Net decrease in more lands having been given up ...	3,896	1,764
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	98	138
3. Lands taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	25	28
Total ...	4,019	1,930
Net decrease in extent ...	594	...
Net increase in assessment ...	...	3,385

Deficit rainfall in the early or south-west monsoon led to the relinquishment of more lands and the assignment of less than in the previous year, yet the net revenue exhibits an increase of Rs. 3,385 and is due to the facts (1) that the assessment of the lands given up was less than that taken up, (2) introduction of new settlement rates, and (3) transfer of dry lands to wet which largely occurs in Krishnagiri taluk in connection with the Barur project. The increase of Rs. 927 under the new settlement was in Uttangarai taluk. The Tahsildar of Salem has included the increase by survey and settlement under item "increase on darkhast." This was irregular. He will now be called on to furnish separate figures for increase in survey and settlement in regard to the newly-settled villages.

9. Actual Cultivation and Waste charged.—Out of the total occupied area 1,364,136 acres, 1,225,855 acres or 89·86 per cent. were cultivated against 1,220,259 acres or 89·41 per cent. in the previous year, and the remainder 138,281 acres or 10·14 per cent. against 144,471 acres or 10·59 per cent. were left waste. The increase under cultivated area and decrease under current fallows were due to the favourable north-east monsoon.

Of the total extent left waste (138,281) 131,697 acres were dry and 6,584 acres wet.

Of the total wet waste, 6,584 acres, remissions were granted on 459 acres against 919 in the previous year and the amount remitted was Rs. 2,878 against Rs. 4,529 in the previous year. No remission was granted on account of dry waste.

10. Water-rate (Tirvajasti and Fasaljasti).—Water-rate amounting to Rupees 37,341 was charged against Rs. 29,422 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the favourable character of the north-east monsoon.

11. The total assessment of ryotwar holdings including water-rate thus amounted to Rs. 19,61,471.

12. Of the total ryotwar demand, remissions and deductions amounted to Rupees 72,938 under the following heads:—

	RS.
(1) Occasional remissions	4,763
(2) Fixed remissions	925
(3) Beriz deductions	67,250
Total ...	72,938

13. Occasional Remissions.—The particulars of remissions amounted to Rupees 4,763 against Rs. 11,131 in the previous year as shown below:—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Remissions on account of lands left waste	4,529	2,878
(2) Do. on account of withered crops or loss of produce	4,902	626
(3) Remissions of the difference between wet and dry on account of irrigation sources being out of order ...	1,700	1,259
Total ...	11,131	4,763

The talukwar particulars of the remissions are given in the subjoined statement:—

Taluks.	Remissions on account of lands left waste.		Remissions on account of withered crops or loss of produce, &c.		Difference between wet and dry on account of irrigation sources being out of order.		Total.	
	1307.	1308.	1307.	1308.	1307.	1308.	1307.	1308.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Salem	1,371	1,889	334	99	217	351	1,922	2,339
Atur	165	209	..	..	465	226	630	435
Námakkal	262	149	737	213	241	65	1,240	427
Tiruchengódu	2,014	14	2,511	..	394	378	4,919	392
Dharmapuri	42	19	..	48	30	17	72	84
Krishnagiri	80	..	1	210	128	4	209	214
Hosúr	121	569	85	56	132	215	338	840
Tiruppattúr	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3
Uttangarai	474	29	1,234	..	90	..	1,798	29
Total ..	4,529	2,878	4,902	626	1,700	1,259	11,131	4,763

The decrease under remissions was due to the favourable north-east monsoon.

Salem taluk.

1. Maramangalam tank.
2. Periapatti tank.
3. Manathal tank.

Atur taluk.

4. Atur anikat.

Námakkal taluk.

5. Serukkalai tank.

Tiruchengódu taluk.

6. Arasiramani. Ponnasamudram tank.

Dharmapuri taluk.

7. Ganigarapalli tank.

Krishnagiri taluk.

8. Arasagoundan tank.

Hosúr taluk.

9. Thalikothanur tank.
10. Kothur tank.
11. Mallasamudram tank.
12. Jakkanahalli tank.
13. Anchetti tank.
14. Anigollu Chinnetti anikat.
15. Omalavadi tank.
16. Thoddaleelur tank.

Tiruppattúr taluk.

17. Kumbarakuttai.

Remissions granted on account of irrigation sources being out of order show a decrease of Rs. 441. The irrigation sources concerned are 17 as particularised in the margin. Of these Nos. 9, 10 and 11 have since been repaired No. 8 has since been abandoned and its bed sold in public auction; steps are being taken to hand over No. 17 to private enterprise; the repair of No. 6 has been undertaken and the work is in progress; estimates for the repair of Nos. 1, 3, 14 and 16 are due from the Executive Engineer, Salem; Nos. 4 and 15 are in charge of the Public Works Department and the question of repairing them is under correspondence. The Tahsildar of Hosúr says that the question of repairing Nos. 12 and 13 is under correspondence. The Tahsildar of Dharmapuri says that repairing No. 7 is unprofitable, that it has long been out of order and that if repaired it will intercept the supply of some other irrigation source. I am calling for full report on the matter and shall do the needful. The Executive Engineer has intimated that estimate for the repair of No. 2 has to be prepared only after the ayakatdars remove prickly-pear on the bund. The Tahsildar has been directed to get this done at once. Steps are being taken to have the ayakat lands of No. 5 Serukkalai tank transferred to dry as it has been found unprofitable to repair the anikat feeding the tank.

14. Fixed Remissions.—The fixed remissions amounted to Rs. 925 and consists of the following items:—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
1. Remissions on account of irrigation by lift	985	...
2. Cowle remissions on account of heaviness of assessment ...	6	5
3. Progressive cowle remissions for the clearance of prickly-pear	281	884
4. Remissions granted under tope rules	36	36
Total ..	1,308	925

Item No. 1.—Deductions on account of irrigation by lift in water-rate cases which were hitherto treated as remissions have not been shown as such, this year, in the light of instructions contained in B.P., No. 171 (Settlement), dated 15th June 1899, the net revenue being shown under water-rate in statement No. 3, hence this item shows a decrease.

Item No. 2.— The sum of Rs. 5 entered against this head is the remission given during the days of a late Collector Mr. Cockburn and is known as "Cockburn's cowle." The lands are situated in jungle parts in Krishnagiri taluk, which were not brought under settlement owing to their unhealthiness. The item will disappear when the village Oppathavadi, where they are situated, is settled by the Settlement Department. Decrease of Re. 1 under this item is due to the settlement of a similar field in Salem taluk.

Item No. 3.—The increase was due to the grant of 484 acres of land on cowle tenure during the fasli.

Item No. 4.—The remission is the same as per last fasli.

15. Beriz Deductions.—The amount is Rs. 67,250 and is made up of the following items:—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Allowance to religious institutions	55,221	55,266
(2) Share of receipts of Thrishwakam village	11,805	11,583
(3) Dasabandam shares	113	250
(4) Pay of establishment of Devasamudram village ...	25	25
(5) Assessment on certain charitable inams made over to Taluk Boards under B.P., Mis. Nos. 2240 and 5569, dated 11th April 1892 and 28th September 1893, respectively	113	113
(6) Full assessment of Nirgatti inam in Berikaipoliem ordered to be shown as beriz deduction—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 4642, dated 4th December 1897 ...	13	13
Total ...	67,290	67,250

Item No. 1.—The amount sanctioned for the district is Rs. 55,187, adding to this Rs. 79 that remained undisbursed at the end of fasli 1307, the total amount for disbursement in fasli 1308 amounted to Rs. 55,266. The whole of this sum has been disbursed during the fasli.

Item No. 2.—The decrease was due to decrease in the revenue of the villages.

Item No. 3.—The increase is mainly due to the disbursement of the dasabandam share to the inamdar of a tank in Sevathur village, Tiruppattúr taluk, for faslis 1306 and 1307, also which was withheld pending the disposal of correspondence in the Head Assistant Collector's office regarding the inamdar's title.

Items Nos. 4, 5 *and* 6.—Exhibit no change.

16. Net Land Revenue, Ryotwar.—Excluding the remissions and deductions above referred to, the net ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 18,88,533 against Rupees 18,70,438 or Rs. 18,095 more than in fasli 1307. The increase was chiefly due to the increase in water-rate and decrease in remissions.

17. Miscellaneous Revenue.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rupees 1,07,614 against Rs. 1,00,491 in the previous year as detailed below:—

No.	Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams (personal and service) including water-rate	26,968	27,315	+ 347
2	Revenue from trees held on patta	25,496	25,031	— 465
3	Assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in patta	21,438	20,125	— 1,313
4	Revenue from occupation of poramboke lands	16,718	16,149	— 569
5	Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management ..	1,620	1,572	— 48
6	Charge for water supplied to zamindari and inam lands	2,188	2,859	+ 671
7	Process-fees	470	431	— 39
8	Sale-proceeds of waste lands	1,493	1,383	— 110
9	Other items detailed in statement No. 5	4,100	12,749	+ 8,649
	Total ..	1,00,491	1,07,614	+ 7,123

Item No. 1.—The increase was chiefly due to the increase under water-rate on minor inams and to the charge of survey excess in certain minor inams in the newly-settled villages of Bommidi division, Kadathur mitta, Uttangarai taluk, bought in by Government.

Item No. 2.—The decrease is chiefly due to the crediting to forests of the revenue from, and sale-proceeds of, trees on village poramboke (other than those held on patta) as directed in B.P. (Land Revenue), Forest No. 502, dated 15th November 1898.

Item No. 3.—The revenue under this head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1,313, however, there appears an increase of Rs. 2,166 in the Salem, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Tiruppattúr and Uttangarai taluks. Talukwar particulars of this revenue are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Taluks.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Salem	5,143	5,616	+ 473
2. Atur	6,093	3,693	— 2,400
3. Námakkal	1,221	315	— 906
4. Tiruchengódu	4,528	4,372	— 156
5. Dharmapuri	1,536	2,345	+ 809
6. Krishnagiri	1,066	1,119	+ 53
7. Hosúr	308	291	— 17
8. Tiruppattúr	201	393	+ 192
9. Uttangarai	1,342	1,981	+ 639
Total ..	21,438	20,125	— 1,313

The increase in Salem and Uttangarai taluks is due to the fact that encroachments discovered during the recent re-survey and settlement were charged during the fasli; the increase in Dharmapuri and Tiruppattúr taluks is due to the favourable north-east monsoon, which led to extensive cultivation in October and November, and assignment of lands so cultivated could not be completed before the closing of accounts for jamabandi. The increase in Krishnagiri is small and appears to call for no remarks.

Item No. 4.—The decrease is small. There is a large increase in the penal charge levied in Salem taluk and in the extent of encroachment in Námakkal taluk. These are due to the encroachments found during re-survey reported, and charged for during the fasli. The information required to be noted here regarding the steps taken for reducing the area of poramboke land encroached upon in B.P., No. 229, dated 27th July 1899, will be reported separately on receipt of reports from Divisional-officers.

Item No. 5.—The decrease is due chiefly to the non-adjustment of commission for June for Berikai and Shulagiri Estates in Hosúr taluk within the fasli.

Item No. 6.—The increase occurs mainly in Námakkal and Dharmapuri taluks. In whole inam villages, which were settled by the Revenue Settlement Department in 1872, no water-rate has hitherto been charged for the excess found over the wet extents allowed at the inam settlement in cases where the source of irrigation belonged to Government. Water-rate has been charged in fasli 1308, in all such cases in the Námakkal taluk settled by me.

Item No. 7.—The decrease is small and calls for no remarks.

Item No. 8.—The decrease is due to a less extent sold under waste land rules.

Item No. 9.—The increase appears prominently in (1) penal water-rate charged for irrigation without permission, (2) sale-proceeds of darkhast lands, and (3) sale-proceeds of corundum stones. As regards the first item, there was a receipt of Rupees 3,020 in fasli 1308 against Rs. 1,124 in the previous fasli; the increase appears chiefly in Dharmapuri and Tiruppattúr taluks, where penal charge was levied systematically in all cases in which permission had not been obtained previously.

As regards the second item Rs. 5,044 was realised against Rs. 568 in the previous year, the details regarding this item are explained in paragraph 25 *infra*.

The increase under item 3 is due to keen competition during the sales of this year.

18. The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 24,88,732 against Rs. 24,62,911 in fasli 1307. The increase occurs chiefly under ryotwar and miscellaneous as shown below :—

—	As shown in fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently settled	4,49,225	4,49,135	— 90
2. Shrotriem jodi	42,757	43,460	+ 693
3. Ryotwar and Miscellaneous	19,70,929	19,96,147	+ 25,218
Total ..	24,62,911	24,88,732	+ 25,821

19. Cesses.—The current demand is compared below with that of the previous year :—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Cess in zemindaris	44,632	45,552	+ 920
2. ,, in inam villages	11,426	11,524	+ 98
3. ,, in ryotwar villages	2,10,333	2,11,479	+ 1,146
Total ..	2,66,391	2,68,555	+ 2,164

The increase under items (1) and (2) is due to the charge of land-cess for fasli 1308 and revision of cess for fasli 1307 in accordance with the instructions contained in B.P., Mis. No. 836 (Land Revenue), dated 8th March 1899. The increase under item 3 is due to the increase in the revenue under ryotwar.

20. The total demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rupees 27,57,287. The collections amounted to Rs. 27,40,053, and Rs. 16 were written off as irrecoverable, making a total of Rs. 27,40,069 or 99·81 per cent. of the demand against 99·62 in fasli 1307. The decrease in percentage is due to the large balance that remained uncollected in Bagalurpoliem as explained in paragraph 22 *infra*.

21. Arrears.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 10,468, of which Rs. 10,376 were collected and Rs. 92 written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving no balance.

22. Total arrears and current.—Statement No. 7 shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses up to the end of June 1899. The total demand under arrears and current amounted to Rs. 27,67,755, of which Rs. 27,50,429 were collected and Rs. 108 written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rupees 17,218 or ·62 per cent. This has been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 5,666 up to the end of September 1899. Of this balance, Rs. 4,821 are due on the Bagalurpoliem, Hosúr taluk, and Rs. 383 * on the Vellakuttai jagir, Tiruppatúr taluk. The poliem and jagir are under Government management under Act II of 1864. Steps are being taken to recover the balance.

	RS.
* Quit-rent	277
Cess	106
Total ...	383

23. Distribution of Collections between Land Revenue and Cesses.—The statement showing how the distribution was made for each taluk in fasli 1308 is submitted. From this it will be seen that there is very little difference between proper and actual credits. The final adjustment has been made up to fasli 1307.

24. 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 realisation of the arrears of revenue, the extent to which property was sold and the amount realised. It has been prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in B.P., No. 192, dated 12th August 1899. The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 204,981 against 158,231 in the previous fasli. The increase appears in Atur, Námakkal, Tiruchengódu and Uttangarai. The increase in the taluks

of Námakkal, Tiruchengódu and Uttangarai is small and appears mainly under notice of demand. The increase in Atur is reported by the Tahsildar as due to unfavourable season in the south-west monsoon.

The ryots felt some difficulty in the payment of kists in the first two months. Owing to the favourable north-east monsoon, there was not much difficulty in paying up the kists later on ; thus cases of attachment and sale were less than in the previous fasli. The subjoined statement compares the number of notices of demand, distraint or attachment, and sale with that of fasli 1307 :—

Fasli.	Number of processes issued.				Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold.	Extent of lands sold.	Amount realised by the sale of		
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Total number of processes.			Real property.	Moveable property.	Total.
						ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	157,607	400	224	158,231	57	291	779	33	812
1308	204,464	312	205	204,981	47	184	273	74	347

Out of 204,464 cases in which notices of demand were issued, only in 312 cases was property attached or distrained, in 205 cases notices of sale were issued but actual sales were held only in 47 cases against 57 during the previous year. Moveables were sold in 11 cases against 5 in the previous year, the number of sales of immoveables shows a decrease, viz., 36 against 52. The number of cases of sales did not exceed, in any taluk, ·5 per cent. of pattas in the respective taluks as noted below :—

Taluks.	Total number of pattas.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Percentage.
Salem	41,373	16	·04
Atur	37,250	..	·00
Námakkal	22,674	2	·00
Tiruchengódu	21,891	4	·02
Dharmapuri	25,791	3	·01
Krishnagiri	16,093	4	·03
Hosúr	24,277	1	·00
Tiruppattúr	9,208	..	·00
Uttangarai	18,891	17	·08
Total ..	217,448	47	·02

The subjoined table shows the amount of arrears for which property was distrained or sold :—

Taluks.	Amount of arrears for which property was distrained or attached.	Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Percentage of columns 3 to 2.
	RS.	RS.	ACS.
Salem	491	120	26·47
Atur	60	..	0·00
Námakkal	40	12	30·00
Tiruchengódu	1,029	28	27·21
Dharmapuri	346	10	28·90
Krishnagiri	42	42	100·00
Hosúr	8	8	100·00
Tiruppattúr	..	..	..
Uttangarai	294	92	31·29
Total ..	2,310	312	13·50

Of the extent of land sold, viz., 184 acres, 126 or 68·48 per cent., against 169 or 58·03 per cent. in the previous year, were purchased by Government for a nominal value of Rs. 2 and the remaining 58 acres were purchased by private individuals. The extent purchased by Government for want of bidders is less than that of fasli 1307, the percentage exhibits an increase of 10·40, and this is due chiefly to the fact that the total extent of land sold was less in the fasli as compared with the previous fasli.

The variations in the percentage of the number of processes served by the special paid agency to the total number of processes served and receipts and charges of process service are explained in the subjoined statement:—

Fasli.	Number of processes served.			Process service.		
	Total.	By special agency.	Percentage.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference.
				RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	157,995	1,850	1·17	450	300	+ 150
1308	204,764	1,832	·89	431	283	+ 148

The number of processes served by special agency differs from that of fasli 1307 only by 18, though on account of a large number of demand notices the percentage has fallen by ·28. The cost of process establishment was less than the receipts by Rs. 148. It is in contemplation to reduce the scale of fees to ensure that the expenditure is equivalent to the receipts.

25. Lands sold under the Standing Order Nos. 34, 30 and 110.—Under Standing Order No. 30, 578 acres assessed at Rs. 566 were sold during the fasli under report for Rs. 5,044 against 46 acres assessed at Rs. 40 for Rs. 568 in the previous year.

The Sagatur tope lands, the sale of which was sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 687 (Land Revenue), dated 8th March 1898, fetched Rs. 5,386. Out of this, Rs. 880 being the estimated value of tree-growth on the lands, was credited to forests, and out of the remainder, Rs. 3,724 was collected within the fasli, Rs. 326 was realised within the fasli in the sale of a portion of the disafforested lands in Kavarur Malai extension reserve in Uttangarai taluk, sanctioned in Collector's order No. 3662, dated 12th July 1897, referred to in my letter No. 5824, dated 7th November 1897, to the Board, disposed of in B.P., No. 4611 (Land Revenue), dated 2nd December 1897. Rupees 551 was realised in the sale of 98 cents of a valuable poramboke fit for cultivation under the Cauvery channels, under Standing Order No. 30, paragraph 18. Rupees 430 was realised in the sale of certain lands in the Krishnagiri taluk irrigable by Barur project. These are the main items that make up the amount Rs. 5,044. Again under Standing Order No. 110, 33 acres assessed at Rs. 55 were sold for Rs. 85 against 83 acres assessed at Rs. 113 for Rs. 394 in the previous year. There were no sales of lands under Standing Order No. 34.

26. Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.—The information regarding advances made under the Loans Act is furnished in this report with reference to B.P., No. 417, Settlement, dated 10th December 1896.

Land Improvement Loans Act, Ordinary.—Rupees 2,510 were advanced under the Act at 5 per cent. per annum during the fasli. The total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 40,113 and adding the amount advanced during the fasli, the total amount advanced is Rs. 42,623. Of this, the amount which fell due in the year, including sums ordered to be summarily recovered and the balance remaining unpaid in the previous faslis, amounted to Rs. 10,694, of which Rs. 10,552 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 143 or 1·35 per cent. of the demand. This sum has since been collected.

The sum repaid on account of advances not yet due amounted to Rs. 87. The interest amounted to Rs. 2,596 including arrear balance of Rs. 37, of this Rupees 2,566 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 30. The whole of this sum has since been collected.

Special Well Rules.—The total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 10,539. Of this, Rs. 459 fell due during the year and Rs. 330 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 120. Demand under interest was Rs. 377, of which Rs. 340 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 37.

Agriculturists' Loans Act.—The total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 115, Rs. 1,000 was advanced during the fasli, making a total of Rs. 1,115. Rupees 115 fell due during the fasli and this has been collected within the fasli. The interest that accrued was Rs. 5 which has been collected.

27. Costs awarded to Government in Civil Suits.—The amount of costs awarded to Government in civil suits including the balance of Rs. 372–13–7 is Rs. 1,664–12–8, of which Rs. 844–8–11 was collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 820–3–9. Of this, Rs. 432–10–8 has been since collected and the balance yet to be recovered is Rs. 387–9–1. Steps are being taken as particularised in the statement against each case to recover this sum.

28. Ruined Tanks.—Statement No. 14 shows one tank that was made over to private individuals under Standing Order No. 9-A during the fasli 1308.

29. Interest on arrears of Land Revenue.—The total demand, current and arrears amounted to Rs. 595, of which Rs. 520 were collected, Re. 1 written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 74. Of this, Rs. 72 relates to Hosúr taluk, Rs. 68 appertaining to Bagalurpoliem referred to in paragraph 22 *supra*.

30. Sub-division of Quit-rents.—There were no cases of sub-division of quit-rent during the year.

31. Inspection of field and boundary marks.—The statement showing the number of demarcation stones planted during the survey and settlement, the number found to be missing, or out of repair, and the number replaced or repaired during the fasli is submitted in the form prescribed in B.P., No. 103, dated 14th March 1893. The taluks of Salem, Atur, Námakkal, Tiruchengódu and Uttangarai have been re-surveyed. Out of the total number of 73,067 stones missing and out of repair, 19,242 or 26·33 per cent. were either replaced or repaired during the fasli against 75 per cent. in the previous fasli; the largest balance is in Námakkal taluk where out of 29,408 stones found missing or out of repair during the year, only 73 were replaced; next is Dharmapuri where out of 23,151 stones missing or out of repair, only 6,947 were planted and repaired, the balance in Atur (4,193) is also high. I am directing these Tahsildars to push on the work speedily. It is doubtful if the figures given for Námakkal and Atur taluks are correct. These taluks having been recently re-surveyed, it is not understood why such a large number of stones should be missing. The Tahsildar will be called on to report about this.

32. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—Those accounts were carefully scrutinized during the jamabandi and the results of examination were on the whole satisfactory. I am reviewing the reports of the Divisional-officers as they are received.

33. Application for transfer of pattas made to Registration officers.—The number of applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration officers which were pending at the beginning of the year was 656 and that received during the year was 4,286, making a total of 4,942 applications. Of these, 4,445 were disposed of during the fasli, leaving a balance of 497 or 11 per cent. pending at the end of the year. Most of these pending cases are reported to have since been

disposed of. The number of applications received through Registration officers is compared below with those presented direct to Revenue officers :—

Particulars.	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Applications presented through Registration department.	656	4,286	4,942	4,445	497
" " direct to Revenue officers ..	59	2,141	2,200	2,129	71

The number of applications received through the Registration department was about double the number presented direct to the Revenue officers. This system finds favour with the people.

34. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Assistant Collector Mr. R. A. Jenkins was not put in charge of any division. The Head Assistant Collector Mr. John Gun Burn does the vernacular work in accordance with the instructions laid down in paragraph 2 of B.P., No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886.

SALEM, (Signed) R. B. CLEGG,
8th October 1899. Acting Collector.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH CANARA.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1308 accompanied by the prescribed statements except those which have been already submitted with my letter, Dis. No. 480-R. Ver., dated 12th October 1899, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th August 1899, No. 192-L.R.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL AND CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The rainfall was above the average being 155·40 inches against 142·04, the average for the 25 years 1870—94. The rainfall of the north-east monsoon was seasonable and supplied abundant water for the second and third paddy crops. Crops were not damaged either by freshes or insects. The season was thus favourable for cultivation and the outturn was bumper in parts and on the whole fair to average.

3. PRICES.—Owing to a better outturn and smaller exports the price of rice, the staple food-grain of the district, fell considerably below the rates of the preceding year in which the exports were abnormally high in consequence of the scarcity in other parts of the Presidency. The prices were also somewhat lower than the average of the five years immediately preceding the fasli under report.

4. WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—Information under this head has not to be given in the present report (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 112, Settlement, dated 8th March 1898).

5. PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There are no such villages in this district.

6. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT (*a*) *Villages*.—The number of villages remained the same as in the previous fasli, viz., 1284.

(*b*) *Pattas*.—The number of pattas in the fasli under report was 48,178 against 47,800 in fasli 1307, the difference of 378 being accounted for as follows :—

(1) Pattas issued for new holdings	353	
(2) Pattas for warg transferred from inam to Government under the beriz deduction system	6	
(3) Pattas for banjar (waste) wargs taken up for cultivation ...	16	
(4) Pattas for wargs erroneously omitted from statement No. 1 of fasli 1307	38	
		413
Deduct—		
(i) Pattas of wargs relinquished on account of erosion	4	
(ii) Pattas of wargs included in reserved forests	2	
(iii) Pattas of wargs relinquished by the holders for reasons other than erosion and of wargs sold for arrears of revenue	29	
		35
		378

7. OCCUPATIONS AND CHANGES THEREIN.—As the figures showing the extent of the holdings have not yet been furnished by the Revenue Survey Department and there is no other reliable record of the same, only the amount of revenue charged on the holdings has been shown in statement No. 3. The amount is Rs. 13,93,650 against Rs. 13,91,914 in fasli 1307. The increase of Rs. 1,736 is the net result of an addition of Rs. 2,571 under (1) hosagame and banjar wargs taken up for cultivation; and (2) re-imposition under the beriz deduction system and of the resumption of the assessment assigned in lieu of certain inams and of a deduction of Rs. 835 chiefly under (1) lands purchased by Government for want of bidders at sales for arrears of revenue; (2) relinquishment of wargs on account of erosion or other reasons, and (3) wargs or portions of wargs included in reserved forests or taken up for other public purposes.

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The following statement shows the total assessment of wargs and the demand after deducting remissions on account of land revenue proper and also the demand under miscellaneous revenue and cesses for the fasli under report in comparison with the figures of fasli 1307 :—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Assessment of the holdings ..	13,91,914	13,93,650	(a) 1,736	..	(a) *Vide* paragraph 7, *supra*.
Deduct—					
Waste remitted	6,256	6,046	..	(b) 210	(b) Decrease is due to portions of wargs which were waste up to fasli 1307 having been brought under cultivation during fasli 1308.
Temporary remissions as per statement No. 4	95,342	95,234	..	(c) 108	(c) Is the net result of an increase of Rs. 103 caused by granting hosagame lands on cowle and by certain inams having been brought under the beriz deduction system and of a decrease of Rs. 211 caused by the relinquishment of wargs washed away and re-imposition of assessment on waste salt pans.
	1,01,598	1,01,280	..	318	
Remaining beriz	12,90,316	12,92,370	(d) 2,054	..	(d) Chiefly due to lands newly taken up for cultivation.
Add—					
Miscellaneous Revenue as per statement No. 5	64,866	57,949	..	(e) 6,917	(e) *Vide* paragraph 12, *infra*.
Land-cess	1,32,908	1,32,914	(f) 6	..	(f) Variations are too slight to call for any remarks.
Village-cess	52,036	52,066	(f) 30	..	
Total ..	15,40,126	15,35,299	2,090	6,917	
Net decrease ..	..	..	..	4,827	

9. WATER-RATE, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—There are no Government irrigation works in this district.

10. REMISSIONS—(a) *Permanent.*—The remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 1,31,797 against Rs. 1,31,806 in fasli 1307, the decrease of Rs. 9 being due to the amount of a jari brahmadaya inam brought under the beriz deduction system in fasli 1307 having been erroneously deducted in that year from the amount of assessment assigned in lieu of tasdic due to religious institutions instead of from the amount of permanent remissions. The mistake was detected during the fasli under report and the amount has now been deducted from the proper head.

11. FIXED, INCLUDING ITEMS ALLOWED FROM ENTIRE BERIZ OF VILLAGES.—The remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 94,191 against Rs. 94,091 in the preceding fasli, the increase of Rs. 100 being chiefly due to remissions allowed on certain hosagam wargs assigned for cultivation on cowle and to certain inams having been brought under the beriz deduction system.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—(*Statement No.* 5).—The variations in the important items included under this head of revenue are explained below :—

(a) *The important items of increase*—*Items* 2 *and* 4.—Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi and concealed cultivation. The increase of Rs. 570 under these items is due to the disposal during the year under report of a large number of cases in which back assessment had to be levied.

		RS.
Fasli 1307	... ...	5,042
„ 1308	... ...	5,612
	Increase ...	570

Item 5—*Cultivation of poramboke lands.*—The increase is due to the imposition of penal assessment on a large number of encroachments on road margins and on lands set apart for communal purposes.

		RS.
Fasli 1307	... ...	350
„ 1308	... ...	1,241
	Increase ...	891

Item 11 (3)—*Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens, &c.*—The increase under this item is accounted for by the assignment on neltirige assessment of a larger extent of land in towns and on road sides in villages for the construction of buildings.

		RS.
Fasli 1307	... ...	6,547
„ 1308	... ...	6,664
	Increase ...	117

Item 11 (4)—*Sale-proceeds of waste lands.*—The increase under this item is due to the sale during the year of a larger extent of valuable lands which fetched good prices.

—	Extent			Value realised.
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1307 ..	7·79	1·70	9·49	169
„ 1308 ..	0·62	15·6	15·68	1,396
Increase ..	..	..	6·19	1,227

(b) The important items of decrease—

Item 6.—*Revenue derived from trees other than trees on reserved land including sale-proceeds of such trees and from all trees in village poramboke.*—No remittances were received from the Amin Divi monegar during the fasli under report on account of rent of Government trees on the islands, whereas Rs. 273 were remitted in fasli 1307. Hence the decrease under this head.

		RS.
Fasli 1307	... ...	449
„ 1308	... ...	164
	Decrease ...	285

Item 9—*Revenue process fees.*—The decrease of Rs. 111 in this item is due chiefly to a falling off in the number of darkhast cases.

		RS.
Fasli 1307	... ...	845
„ 1308	... ...	734
	Decrease ...	111

Item 11 (5)—*Revenue derived from coir, the produce of the Amin Divi islands.*—The decrease of revenue under this item is due to the fact that the price (Rs. 8,832-14-11) of 180 candies of coir shipped to the Government dock-yard, Calcutta, was adjusted in the accounts after the close of the fasli.

Fasli.	Candies.	Rate per candy.	Value. realised.
		RS. A. P.	RS.
1307	665	47 10 1	31,676
1308	522	49 4 5	25,722
Decrease ..	143	..	5,954

Item 11 (11)—*Rent, &c., on account of the Konde, Budoli and other escheated estates.*—The decrease under this item is due to the lower prices obtained for rice during the year under report and to the smaller amounts of debts collected in consequence of almost all the recoverable debts having been already collected.

		RS.
Fasli 1307	... ...	17,656
„ 1308	... ...	14,079
	Decrease ...	3,577

13. Demand, collection and balance—Current, Ryotwari and Miscellaneous Revenue for fasli 1308.—The state of collection of the current, ryotwari and miscellaneous revenue for the year is compared below with that of the previous fasli :—

Fasli.	Current demand.	Collections within the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collections up to 30th September.	Total collections up to 30th September.	Balance.	Percentage of collections in column 6 to the demand in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1307	13,55,182	13,49,792	5,390	3,615	13,53,407	1,775	99·87
1308	13,50,319	13,41,969	8,350	5,846	13,47,815	2,504	99·81

The decrease in the percentage of collection is too slight to call for any remarks.

14. Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears.—The collection of arrears during the two faslis (1307 and 1308) is exhibited in the subjoined statement :—

Fasli.	Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.	Collections within the fasli.	Remissions.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions up to 30th September.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	5,084	4,785	83	216	147	69
1308	5,967	5,239	444	284	13	271

The greater part of the above balance (Rs. 271) is the prohibitory assessment imposed on encroachments on porambokes, &c., and coercive processes have been issued for the recovery of such of the items as are recoverable.

15. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—The following abstract shows the nature and extent of the coercive measures taken in fasli 1308 for the realisation of revenue in comparison with the corresponding figures for the preceding fasli :—

Fasli.	Number of pattadars.	Total number of processes of all descriptions served.	Number of defaulters whose property was — Attached.		Sold.		Value of the property sold. — Real.		Personal.		Total.	
			Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	47,800	6,398	382	134	33	28	473	476	942	1,089	1,415	1,565
1308	48,178	7,291	581	117	51	38	569	297	814	841	1,383	1,138

The increase in the total number of processes (column 3) is due to the low prices which prevailed during the first two kist months in consequence of which the ryots were unwilling to dispose of their rice.

The increase in the number of defaulters whose property was attached for arrears (columns 4 and 5) is also due to the cause just stated. It will however be seen from the marginal figures that the number of cases in which immoveable property was attached was smaller than in the previous fasli.

	Personal.	Real.	Total.
1307	382	134	516
1308	581	117	698

The number of persons whose property was sold shows an increase of 28 which is due chiefly to the large number of attachments of personal property made during the year. The percentage of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattas was however less than ·5 for the whole district as well as for individual taluks except Coondapoor taluk where the percentage was ·8. It is reported in explanation of this that these defaulters were paupers and that the lands sold were out of cultivation. The extent of lands sold during the year and of the lands bought in by Government in the fasli under report was 181 acres and 133 acres, respectively, against 185 acres and 66 acres, respectively, in fasli 1307, the higher percentage of lands bought in by Government during the year, viz., 73 against 35 in the previous fasli, being due to the inferior quality of the lands sold.

	Personal.	Real.	Total.
1307	33	28	61
1308	51	38	89
Increase ..			28

16. Receipts from process fees and the extent to which special-paid establishments were utilized for serving processes.—As in past years the processes were all served through the village agency without any process fees being charged.

17. Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders.—As stated in paragraph 12, *supra*, 15 acres and odd of waste lands were sold during the year under Board's Standing Order, No. 30, but none was sold under Standing Orders, Nos. 33, 34 or 110.

18. Advances—(*a*) *Loans.*—One application for a loan of Rs. 250 was received from a ryot of Uppinangadi taluk which was, however, subsequently withdrawn by the applicant. Out of the balance of Rs. 1,174 outstanding at the beginning of the fasli on account of advances made in previous years, the amount of the instalments (Rs. 106) which fell due in the fasli was punctually paid together with interest (Rs. 80) leaving a balance of Rs. 1,068 at its close.

19. (*b*) Survey advances.—The total arrear and current demand under this head amounted to Rs. 9,066, out of which Rs. 4,077 were collected and Rs. 23 written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,966, the bills appertaining to which were adjusted in the treasury accounts only during the last three months of the year.

20. Costs in Civil Suits.—As explained in the statement the correct balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 22, which, with the costs (Rs. 271) awarded in the year, amounted to Rs. 293. Of this sum, Rs. 28 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 265 at its close, of which Rs. 132 have been collected subsequently, Rs. 15 are covered by execution proceedings and Rs. 118 are due under decrees, the appeals preferred against which are pending.

21. Ruined tanks and tanks handed over to ryots under Board's Standing Order, No. 9.—The district possesses no Government irrigation works.

22. Interest charged on arrears of land revenue.—The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance under this head for faslis 1307 and 1308:—

Fasli.	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	132	27	9	96
1308	128	26	86	16

Out of the above balance (Rs. 16) a sum of Rs. 13 is irrecoverable as it is due on lands which have already been sold and bought in by Government for nominal prices; the remaining amount (Rs. 3) is covered by processes.

23. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY LINES AND FIELD MARKS.—The result of the inspections so far as they have been made in four of the taluks is given in statement No. 17 and steps have been taken to replace the missing stones, &c. As regards the remaining taluk (Uppinangadi) it is reported that information as to the total number of boundary marks has not been received from the Survey Department in the case of some villages and that the inspection has not been completed in others.

24. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Village and taluk accounts were examined at the time of the annual settlement by the jamabandi officers.

25. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—The number of applications received and disposed of during the fasli under report are compared below with those of the preceding fasli:—

—		Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Disposed of during the fasli.	Pending at the close of the fasli.	Percentage of pending cases (column 6 to the total column 4).
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Fasli 1307 ..	Through Registration officers ..	14	700	714	699	15	2.1
	Direct by Revenue officers ..	98	(a) 1,178	(a) 1,276	(a) 1,202	(a) 74	5·07
	Total ..	112	1,878	1,990	1,901	89	4·4
Fasli 1308 ..	Through Registration officers ..	15	705	720	684	36	5·0
	Direct by Revenue officers ..	74	970	1,044	958	86	8·2
	Total ..	89	1,675	1,764	1,642	122	6·9

(a) These are the correct figures.

The number of applications received through the Registration Department during the year exhibits a slight increase over that of fasli 1307. This increase is not, however, general as in the Mangalore and Udipi taluks, there was a decrease of 19 and 16 cases, respectively, owing, it is said, to a decline in the number of absolute transfer of property in view of the impending settlement.

The decrease in the number of applications received direct by Revenue officers is attributed to the number of cases requiring transfer of pattas having been greatly reduced by the strenuous efforts made in past years to bring the revenue register in accord with actual ownership.

The increased percentage in the number of cases pending out of those received from the registration department is due partly to the fact that in two taluks (Kasaragód and Uppinangadi) the number of cases received towards the close of the fasli exceeded the number received during the corresponding period of the previous fasli as shown in the margin by 21 and partly to the fact that regular enquiry was necessary in some cases as the registry stood in the names of persons other than those mentioned in the applications. The increase in the percentage of applications pending out of those received direct by Revenue officers is ascribed (1) to the cases being intricate and strongly contested and (2) to the larger number of cases received in the last quarter in Uppinangadi taluk.

	1307.	1308.	Increase.
Kasaragód (received in May and June).	7	23	13
Uppinangadi (received during April, May and June)	22	30	8

		RS.
Received in the last quarter of fasli 1307 ..	..	32
Do. do. 1308 ..	..	54
Increase ..		17

The number of cases in which action was taken under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 (new edition) was 236 against 136 in fasli 1307.

26. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The vernacular correspondence in the offices of both the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors attached to this district was disposed of without the preparation of English abstracts.

27. The following points are noted with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 810-L.R., dated 18th November 1889.

(a) ADJUSTMENT OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—This was completed before the close of the fasli except in the case of a few items which have now been adjusted and explained in a fly sheet attached to the revised demand, collection and balance statement. Necessary orders have been issued to the Tahsildars concerned to carry out the adjustments in their accounts.

(b) *Explanations of variations in the demand on account of cesses.—Vide* paragraph 8, *supra.*

(c) *Reconciliation of demand, collection and balance statement with the treasury figures as communicated by the Accountant-General.*—The necessary reconciliation will be affected on receipt of figures from the Accountant-General.

28. CREDITS OF CESSES.—The statements prescribed in paragraph 9 of Board's Proceedings, No. 74-L.R., dated 6th February 1890, have been submitted, the proportionate credits entered therein having been arrived at in accordance with the rules prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 79-L.R., dated 15th April 1889. Final adjustments have been effected in all the taluks up to fasli 1306. The registers for faslis 1307 and 1308 have not yet been closed as some petty amounts of fasli 1307 still remain to be adjusted and as large sums were outstanding at the close of fasli 1308. The final adjustments for these two faslis will be effected as soon as the outstanding arrears are either collected or remitted. The new system of distributing the collection of land revenue in the Huzúr office ordered in Board's Proceedings, No. 105-L.R., dated 22nd April 1899, has been brought into force from 1st August last.

29. CATTLE CENSUS.—The census was taken satisfactorily on the whole, although it had to be done over again in one village in each of the taluks of Mangalore and Kasaragód and three villages of Coondapoor taluk.

30. CONDITION OF KARNAMS' SURVEY INSTRUMENTS.—The survey instruments supplied to Shanbhogues are reported to be in good condition and complete in all the taluks except Coondapoor where some are reported to be missing. The value of the sing instruments has been recovered from the Shanbhogues concerned.

31. LAPSE OF PAGODA ALLOWANCES.—Assignment of assessment amounting to Rs. 8–4–7 made in favour of the religious institutions specified below were resumed during the fasli under report under paragraphs 2 and 7 of Board's Standing Order, No. 117 (new edition):—

	RS.	A.	P.
Under paragraph 2 of Standing Order No. 117—			
(1) Periye Kinni Mani Bhuta of Periye village, Kavenad Magane, Kasaragód taluk	3	4	0
(2) Nellikar Mahalinga Dev, Nellikar village, Udipi taluk ...	3	5	0
Under paragraph 7 of Standing Order No. 117—			
(3) Kalyota Bhagavathi, Periye village, Kavenad Magane, Kasaragód taluk	1	11	7
Total ...	8	4	7

32. EXTENT OF PORAMBOKE LAND CULTIVATED WITH DARKHAST.—With reference to paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, No. 229, Land Revenue, dated 27th July 1899, I beg to state that cases of cultivation of poramboke lands without permission

if unobjectionable are disposed of under the darkhast rules; in other cases effective steps are taken to compel the occupants to remove the encroachments by the imposition of heavy penal assessments.

South Canara,
16th October 1899.

A. F. PINHEY,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

I have the honour to submit the report on the jamabandi settlement of this district for fasli 1308. The prescribed statements were submitted with this office letter, dated the 5th instant, Ref. on Pdl. No. 230-Rev.

2. Season and rainfall.—The season was, on the whole, favourable for agricultural operations. The rainfall registered during the year (109·23 inches) was less than that in the preceding year (148·25), but it was sufficient. The heaviest rainfall was registered at Vayitri and the lowest at Palghat.

3. Condition and outturn of crops.—In parts of the Calicut taluk the crops harvested at the close of the fasli are reported to have suffered from want of water. With this exception, the condition and outturn of crops were generally fair.

4. Prices.—A comparative statement showing the prices of paddy (first and second sort) and of horsegram per garce is appended:—

Items.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Average for five years.	Fasli 1308.	Increase or decrease as compared with the average.	Increase or decrease as compared with the previous year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.		
1. Paddy (first sort)	195	186	189	198	246	202·8	203	+ ·2	− 43
2. Paddy (second sort) ..	176	174	174	185	224	186·6	191	+ 4·4	− 33
3. Horsegram	289	242	267	315	396	301·8	342	+ 40·2	− 54

The price of ragi is registered only in Wynaad where it is grown to a small extent. As the district depends largely on foreign importation for the supply of its food-grains, the variations in the prices are mainly due to causes outside the district.

5. Revenue derived from permanently-settled estates.—The only estate so called in the district is that held by Mahomed Ali Raja of Cannanore comprising the Karar territory and the Laccadive Islands. The arrears outstanding against the Raja at the close of fasli 1307 were Rs. 89,170–10–11. Of the total peishcush of Rs. 15,000, the amount payable by the Raja in respect of the Karar lands and which is credited to "land revenue" has been fixed at Rs. 3,617 in G.Os., Nos. 460 and 461, Political, dated 23rd July 1896. Including this amount, the total sum payable by the Raja during the year excluding interest on the arrears amounted to Rs. 92,787–10–11. No portion of this amount was collected during the fasli.

6. Whole inam villages.—There are no such villages in this district. But there are a few minor inams set apart for religious and charitable purposes.

7. (a) Ryotwar settlement.—The taluks of Wynaad, Kurumbranad and Ponnáni were not settled by the Collector in any of the five preceding years. I settled Wynaad in fasli 1308.

I propose to take up Ponnáni during the current fasli. I am so overburdened with work that I have not yet been able to do the jamabandi of more than one taluk in a year. I spent the whole of the last Christmas holidays in clearing off the arrears of work which accumulated while I was doing the Wynaad jamabandi.

7. (*b*) Number of pattas.—During the year 3,666 fresh pattas were issued against 7,866 in the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly in the Wynaad and Kottayam taluks. Owing to the reduction of the rate of village-cess from 8 to 7 pies in the rupee during fasli 1307 in Wynaad, the whole of the pattas had to be re-written, but in the past fasli only new pattas, and such pattas as underwent modifications owing to darkhast, relinquishments, or transfers, were re-written. In Kottayam a large number of new parambas was brought to assessment in fasli 1307, but there were very few such parambas in the past fasli. Eleven thousand five hundred and fifty-six pattas were modified by additional entries being made in them against 10,440 pattas in the previous year. The increase is due to a greater number of applications for transfer of registry from the heirs of deceased pattadars having been disposed of during the year. The number of pattas remaining unaltered during the year was 209,934 against 204,177 in the previous fasli. The total number of pattas in the district was 225,156 against 2,22,483 in the previous year.

7. (*c*) Holdings and changes therein.—A statement showing the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in the fasli is appended :—

—	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ryots holding at the beginning of the fasli ..	550,033	7,51,738	413,492	12,14,713	963,525	19,66,451
Deduct—						
1. Lands resigned	121,579	78,984	6,044	6,082	127,623	85,066
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	483	1,001	220	469	703	1,470
3. Lands purchased by private individuals ..	483	351	219	436	702	787
4. Lands sold by order of Court	43	90	64	141	107	231
5. Transferred by private contract or gift ..	3,436	6,635	3,620	10,231	7,056	16,866
6. Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	2	6	3	3	5	9
7. Transferred from wet to dry and *vice versâ* ..	20	60	195	1,000	215	1,060
8. Other items	4	1,030	..	163	4	1,193
Total ..	126,050	88,157	10,365	18,525	136,415	1,06,682
Remainder ..	423,983	6,63,581	403,127	11,96,188	827,110	18,59,769
Add—						
1. Lands taken on darkhast	115,898	80,058	6,882	6,745	122,780	86,803
2. Lands purchased by private individuals ..	484	352	218	435	702	787
3. Lands purchased at Court sales	43	90	64	141	107	231
4. Lands purchased at resales of lands bought in by Government (Standing Order No. 110) ..	..	..	57	127	57	127
5. Lands transferred by private contract or gift	3,436	6,634	3,621	10,231	7,057	16,865
6. Transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ* ..	200	1,025	16	33	216	1,058
7. Excess by survey—(*a*) introduction of survey areas, &c.	..	..	1	1	1	1
8. Other items	..	..	6	34	6	34
Total ..	120,061	88,159	10,865	17,747	130,926	1,05,906
Total holdings ..	544,044	7,51,740	413,992	12,13,935	958,036	19,65,675
Increase ..	..	2	500	..	..	..
Decrease ..	5,989	..	..	778	5,489	776

The decrease in the extent under cultivation chiefly occurred under fugitive cultivation and is due to the fact that the same lands are not annually cultivated with ponam or modan, but only once in four or five years. The excessive rainfall in fasli 1306 was also especially favourable for upland cultivation. The extent shown under "lands resigned" consists chiefly of lands cultivated during the previous fasli with fugitive crops, but left uncultivated during the fasli. The extent of such lands cultivated within the fasli is shown under "additions", item 1.

8. Waste remitted and waste charged.—The particulars of waste remitted in fasli 1308, as compared with the previous year, are given below :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1307.		Fasli 1308.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Wynaad	270	405	..	..
Calicut	202	355	216	386
Ponnáni	1,294	1,639	1,038	1,314
Total ..	1,766	2,399	1,254	1,700

There was a decrease of 512 acres in the extent and Rs. 699 in the assessment which was due to the following causes.

Certain Moopers in Muppainad amsam, Wynaad taluk, are allowed a tract of land for their communal use and are charged assessment only for the portion they cultivate. The assessment due on the portion not cultivated is shown as "waste remitted." During my recent jamabandi settlement of the taluk I ordered the columns relating to "waste remitted" and "charges for water, &c." to be omitted and the assessment on the land cultivated by the Moopers to be shown under the heading "dry assessment" just as any other fugitive cultivation. The particulars furnished under this head against the Calicut and Ponnáni taluks represent the assessment remitted on lands not brought to cultivation owing to the influx of salt water.

9. Actual cultivation.—The extent of actual cultivation, with details under wet and dry, for the past two faslis is exhibited below :—

Fasli.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1307	487,137	404,776	891,913
1308	482,132	406,142	888,274

These figures are conjectural as no systematic amsam cultivation accounts are maintained in any of the taluks of this district, except in Wynaad, where they are usually fudged, as I have already reported to the Board.

10. Water-rate.—No water-rate is charged in this district.

11. Other remissions.—The details of other remissions granted during the year are given in statement No. 4. Rs. 1,855 were remitted during the year against Rs. 2,621 in the previous year. There was a net decrease of Rs. 134 under occasional and Rs. 632 under fixed remissions. Rs. 55 were remitted on account of lands submerged or inundated against Rs. 115 in the previous year. Rs. 216 were remitted on account of nunjah lands assessed on inspection against Rs. 314 in the previous year. Rs. 46 representing jenmabhogam on escheat lands on which quit-rent is now charged was remitted on payment of the full jenmam value of the lands. The corresponding remission in fasli 1307 amounted to Rs. 1,176, Rs. 1,028 were remitted in Wynaad against Rs. 734 in the previous year on account of underaged coffee and cinchona plantations under paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 611, dated 22nd July 1886. The nature of item 4 (*e*) under "fixed remission," "Kayattunellu remission" was explained in the report for fasli 1303, and that of 4 (*g*) "assessment on the poor-house site in Cochin" was explained in the report for fasli 1305. Item 4 (*h*) represents the assessment and jenmabhogam remitted in respect of the Roman Catholic Chapel and burial-ground in Kidanganad desam, Wynaad taluk—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 333, dated 26th January 1897 (Land Revenue). The other items call for no remarks.

12. Net ryotwar demand.—Deducting remissions, the net ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 19,62,120 against Rs. 19,61,431 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 689.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The demand under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 60,274 against Rs. 54,811 in fasli 1307, showing an increase of Rs. 5,463. The increase occurred chiefly under (1) quit-rent on escheat lands and (2) rent of farms under "other items" of miscellaneous revenue—*vide* statement No. 5. The details of this source of revenue are given in this statement and such of the items as require explanation are noted below:—

(1) *Concealed cultivation, Rs.* 883.—The whole of this amount was charged and collected in Wynaad.

(2) *Cultivation of poramboke lands, Rs.* 6.—Thirty cents were cultivated during the fasli in Walavanad and a penal assessment of Rs. 6-7-0 was imposed.

(3) *Quit-rent on escheat lands, Rs.* 31,320.—The large increase under this head is due to Rs. 4,810 on account of back year's quit-rent having been collected during the fasli in the Palghat taluk.

(4) *Rent of farms.*—The increase of Rs. 2,447 is due to the fact that the rent of the Thangaseri farm for fasli 1307 was paid into the treasury at Cochin only on the 2nd July 1898. It could not therefore be included in the statement for that fasli.

(5) *Prohibitory assessment, Rs.* 355—This represents the amount of prohibitory assessment charged in the taluks of Kurumbranad, Calicut, Palghat and Ponnáni on encroachments.

(6) *Jenmabhogam on Government lands, Rs.* 1,054.—The increase under this head chiefly occurred in Calicut where twenty times the quit-rent of an escheat land acquired for the extension of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway was awarded as compensation and credited to the accounts.

14. LAND REVENUE RYOTWAR AND MISCELLANEOUS.—The total land revenue demand including miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 20,22,394 against Rs. 20,16,242 in the previous year, showing an increase or Rs. 6,152.

15. CESSES.—The land-cess on ryotwar lands amounted to Rs. 2,43,473 against Rs. 2,43,567, showing a decrease of Rs. 94. The village-cess amounted to Rupees 1,14,317 against Rs. 1,14,337 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of Rs. 20. The decrease under these heads is small and calls for no remarks.

16. TOTAL DEMAND, CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand (current and arrears) under land revenue and cesses is given below:—

—	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates	89,171	3,617	92,788
2. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	22,871	20,22,394	20,45,265
3. Cesses in ryotwar villages	3,774	3,57,790	3,61,564
4. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates	170	170	340
Total ..	1,15,986	23,83,971	24,99,957

Of the arrears of land revenue under permanently-settled estates, no collections were made during the year. Of the arrears under ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses, viz., Rs. 26,645, a sum of Rs. 16,953 was collected and Rs. 8,284 were written off during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,408.

Of this latter amount Rs. 69 were either collected or written off up to the end of August last. The arrear balance relates to the Wynaad taluk as particularized in the margin. Of this amount Rs. 77 have been written off the accounts, Rs. 45 are considered irrecoverable, and the balance is covered by sales pending confirmation.

Fasli.	RS.	A.	P.
1302	85	11	0
1307	1,254	2	9
Total ...	1,339	13	9

Of the current demand of Rs. 23,83,971, Rs. 23,67,295 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,676. Out of this sum, Rs. 440 were written off at the close of the fasli. Rs. 3,746 were either collected or written off up to the end of August 1899, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,490.

Of this latter amount Rs. 3,617 represent the land revenue and Rs. 170 the land-cess due on account of Mahomed Ali Raja's lands in Cannanore. Excluding these amounts, the balance (Rs. 8,703) relates to the Wynaad taluk. Of this, Rs. 1,683 have been written off the accounts, Rs. 3,425 are covered by sales pending confirmation, Rs. 1,133 are under correspondence, and Rs. 2,462 are covered by processes.

17. COERCIVE MEASURES.—Statement 8-A gives the particulars of coercive processes issued during the year for the realization of arrears. A comparative statement showing the extent of coercive measures adopted during the last five years is appended. For facility of reference, the figures relating to the Wynaad taluk where the bulk of the sales for arrears of revenue generally takes place are separately given:—

—	For the whole district.					For Wynaad taluk alone.				
	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
1. Number of defaulters whose personal property was attached .. .. No.	4,379	5,402	14,410	10,158	9,603	1,508	1,359	8,800	1,836	1,524
2. Amount of arrears for which personal property was attached .. Rs.	48,202	48,977	1,64,798	1,10,514	91,510	18,328	6,818	94,318	27,348	13,932
3. Value of property distrained .. .. Rs.	61,440	72,497	93,591	1,47,894	1,09,956	23,381	23,793	12,339	58,345	13,497
4. Number of defaulters whose real property was attached .. .. No.	1,937	1,922	1,422	3,192	1,172	1,295	1,143	673	2,234	226
5. Amount of arrears for which real property was attached .. .. Rs.	43,778	73,020	47,479	66,073	33,453	20,438	37,411	27,052	43,029	7,252
6. Extent of dry and wet lands attached .. Acs.	11,262	5,504	5,736	10,927	8,237	8,895	3,078	2,745	6,458	4,289
7. Assessment on lands attached .. .. Rs.	20,780	9,109	9,414	23,084	10,061	16,354	4,160	4,756	16,222	3,823
8. Number of defaulters whose personal property was sold .. .. No.	876	496	547	843	666	115	100	60	71	34
9. Amount of arrears for which personal property was sold .. .. Rs.	5,358	6,734	7,345	12,591	8,107	1,843	2,163	1,627	4,401	721
10. Amount realised by sale of personal property .. Rs.	5,130	5,704	6,125	7,396	6,607	1,783	1,731	868	1,236	589
11. Number of defaulters whose real property was sold .. .. No.	553	433	269	394	270	515	380	215	281	197
12. Amount of arrears for which real property was sold .. .. Rs.	13,970	14,333	10,288	10,796	10,946	11,551	8,558	6,100	4,908	5,511
13. Amount realized by sale of real property .. Rs.	11,370	14,009	12,911	12,945	11,290	6,083	3,490	5,297	2,905	2,413
14. Extent of land bought in by Government for want of bidders .. Acs.	1,976	1,592	1,002	585	704	1,570	1,592	1,002	585	704
15. Assessment on land bought in by Government for want of bidders .. Rs.	3,226	2,405	1,484	1,281	1,470	3,016	2,405	1,484	1,281	1,470
16. Extent of land bought by others at revenue sales .. .. Acs.	1,641	1,102	1,635	1,437	718	1,602	957	1,061	921	562
17. Assessment on land bought by others at revenue sales .. .. Rs.	2,772	1,914	1,735	2,178	831	2,689	1,587	1,690	1,799	643

51,942 demand notices were issued in the year against 46,036 in fasli 1307. The increase is partly due to stricter attention paid to the realization of revenue and to the promptitute in the issue of processes.

Personal property was attached in the case of 9,603 defaulters for arrears amounting to Rs. 91,510 against 10,158 defaulters and Rs. 1,10,514 in fasli 1307.

Of the 9,603 cases, property was actually sold only in 666 cases for an arrear of Rs. 8,107 against 843 cases and Rs. 12,591 in the previous year.

The decrease is partly due to the favourable character of the season and partly to the fact that timely action was taken for the realization of the current demand in the kist months before the produce was otherwise disposed of. The decrease in the number of sales occurred in the Wynaad and Ponnáni taluks. Particulars relating to the attachment and sales of land in Wynaad for the past two years are subjoined :—

Fasli.	Attachment.		Sales.	
	Number of defaulters.	Arrears.	Number of defaulters.	Arrears.
		RS.		RS.
1307	2,234	43,029	281	4,908
1308	226	7,252	197	5,511

The decrease in the number of attachment and sales is due to timely action having been taken for the realization of the current demand before the produce on the lands was disposed of. The extent of lands purchased by Government at sales for arrears of revenue during the year was 704 acres assessed at Rs. 1,470 against 585 acres and Rs. 1,281. The whole of this extent relates to the Wynaad taluk. The increase in extent is due to most of the unpaid dry lands which were once good coffee gardens, but are now overgrown with lantana having been brought to sale.

18. PROCESS FEES.—The number of processes of all kinds served by the village and special paid agency was 57,433 and 1,738 against 53,082 and 3,074, respectively, in the previous year.

The increase in the number of processes served by the village agency is due to the same causes as have been given in paragraph 17 for the increase in the number of demand notices. The special agency was employed only in Ponnáni.

The total process fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 597–5–6 against Rs. 626 in the previous year, and the actual cost of the process establishment was Rs. 350–6–4 against Rs. 379–1–3.

With a view to equalize the receipts and the expenditure I have, in my letter, dated 4th October 1899, No. 1842, Public, recommended that the rates for processes be reduced from As. 4 and 2 to As. 3 and As. 1–6.

19. SALES OF LANDS UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 30, 34 AND 110.—Five wet lands measuring 54 acres and assessed at Rs. 120–8–3 were sold during the year under Board's Standing Order No. 110, and one land measuring 3 acres 19 cents and assessed at Rs. 6–6–1 under Board's Standing Order No. 30 in Wynaad. They realized Rs. 120 and 21, respectively. There were no such sales during the previous year.

20. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—A statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts is submitted.* No loans were granted in this district during the year.

* Submitted on 5th October 1899.

Of the loan of Rs. 700 granted to Khan Bahadur Ahmed Gurikkal of Ernad in 1890–91, the balance of Rs. 50, the repayment of which fell due during the fasli, was collected. The amount of interest due during the year has also been collected. The whole amount of the loan has now been recovered.

Of the special loan granted in 1892 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to certain inhabitants of British Cochin, a sum of Rs. 100 which fell due during the year was recovered, together with Rs. 36–12–1 on account of interest. The balance outstanding is Rs. 25 *plus* interest Rs. 7–14–0.

The statements showing the demand, collection and balance of advances made to ryots for survey operations in the district will be submitted shortly.

Discrepancies have been noticed between the amounts credited to treasury and those adopted by the Tahsildars in their demand, collection and balance statements. Revised statements have therefore been called for.

21. CIVIL SUITS.—The arrears of costs awarded to Government in civil suits outstanding at the close of the fasli 1307 amounted to Rs. 166–7–0 and the amount of costs awarded during the fasli was Rs. 656–11–5, making a total of Rs. 823–2–5.

Of this amount, Rs. 685–5–2 were collected within the fasli, Rs. 77–10–0 written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 60–3–3. Of this, Rs. 28–9–8 have since been collected.

Orders have been issued for the collection of Rs. 25–7–0 and the collection of Rs. 6–2–7 has been postponed till the disposal of an appeal now pending.

22. RUINED TANKS.—None in the district.

23. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The arrears of interest due from Mahomed Ali Raja of Cannanore at the close of fasli 1307 were Rs. 41,514–9–10, Rs. 5,620–7–1 were charged during the fasli, making a total of Rs. 47,135–0–11. Rs. 1,266, the proportionate Amindivi compensation, were credited to "interest" during the fasli—*vide* G.Os., Nos. 460, 461, Political, dated 23rd July 1896.

The closing balance of interest against ryotwar miscellaneous during fasli 1307 was Rs. 2,345, Rs. 551 were charged during the fasli, making a total of Rs. 2,896. Out of this sum, Rs. 392 were collected and Rs. 1,657 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 847, the whole of which appertains to the Wynaad taluk.

24. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No sub-divisions were made during the fasli.

25. INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—Statement No. 12 showing the inspection and replacement of boundary marks is submitted. It has been compiled from particulars furnished by Tahsildars and is incomplete. In Chirakal the completion certificate in respect of one amsam has not been received, and in Wynaad stone muchilikas of three desams are reported to have not been received yet.

Seven theodolite stations, 109 boundary offsets and 14,669 field marks were found missing at the beginning of the year. Of these three theodolite stations, 52 boundary offsets and 6,979 field marks were replaced. The number of marks found out of repair at the beginning of the year was 84 theodolite stations, 77 boundary offsets and 2,856 field marks, of which 57, 75 and 2,680, respectively, were repaired.

26. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The amsam and taluk accounts of each taluk were examined at the time of the jamabundi settlement and the Divisional Officers submitted their reports to me. These reports were carefully reviewed by me and necessary orders issued. On the whole, the amsam and taluk accounts were found to have been fairly kept in all the taluks. The system of distributing lump collections between land revenue and cesses is well understood by the taluk officials. Final adjustments remained to be made in the following taluks for the faslis noted against each at the end of fasli 1307 :—

	Fasli.
Wynaad	1299 to 1307
Ponnáni	1306 & 1307

During the fasli final adjustments in respect of fasli 1307 and fasli 1308 were made in the Wynaad taluk. In Ponnáni the adjustment of one amsam relating to fasli 1306 and of five relating to 1307 remain to be completed. Necessary steps are being taken in the matter. In Ernad the reconciliation of the amsam and taluk demands was completed during the fasli, and in Calicut the accounts of two amsams remain to be completed. The cess distribution statements of faslis 1306, 1307 and 1308 are submitted.

27. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—One thousand two hundred and thirty-nine applications for transfer of revenue registry were received during the year against 1,145 in the previous year. Of the total number of applications, 206 were received from the Registration Department against 165 in the previous fasli, and 1,033 direct by the Revenue officers against 980. The total number of applications received during the year under both classes of applications exhibit an increase as compared with the previous year. The increase of 41 under applications received from the Registration Department is spread over the taluks of Chirakal,

Kottayam, Kurumbranad, Calicut and Ponnáni, and is due to this system gradually finding favour with the people. The increase under applications received direct by Revenue officers is small. The total number of cases disposed of during the year by revenue officers under paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 was 1,150 and that under paragraph 7 of the Board's Standing Order is 57. Under the former head 188 cases are pending disposal and under the latter 36.

28. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE.—The Head Assistant Collector and the Special Assistant Collector report that vernacular papers are generally read out to them when orders are passed. The Deputy Collectors of Calicut, Wynaad and Cochin dispose of such papers themselves.

CALICUT,
14th October 1899.

(Signed) G. W. DANCE,
Collector.

Exd. Md. Pahilwan.

No. 21.—STATEMENT showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1308.

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and Remissions.				
					Remissions.			
	Arrears of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Demand of the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions granted by Collectors on their own authority with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 173, dated 20th Jan. 1882.	Remissions granted with the sanction of the Board.	Total.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	1,881	2,170	4,051	3,123	97	..	3,220	831
Vizagapatam	163	692	855	524	75	..	599	256
Gódávari	1	240	241	241	..	..	241	..
Kistna	159	197	356	107	27	202	336	20
Nellore	442	1,906	2,348	1,714	177	..	1,891	457
Cuddapah	3,186	9,856	13,042	2,769	6	67	2,842	10,200
Anantapur	2,705	1,502	4,207	2,829	116	..	2,945	1,262
Bellary	1,883	494	2,377	1,771	3	114	1,888	489
Kurnool	3,751	387	4,138	2,710	1	..	2,711	1,427
Madras	..	27	27	27	..	..	27	..
Chingleput	471	1,150	1,621	1,114	18	63	1,195	426
North Arcot	438	1,152	1,590	1,121	16	..	1,137	453
South Arcot	238	1,162	1,400	741	2	..	743	657
Tanjore	841	681	1,522	678	270	268	1,216	306
Trichinopoly	101	834	935	837	..	..	837	98
Madura	182	1,143	1,325	1,139	11	..	1,150	175
Tinnevelly	798	1,505	2,303	2,044	33	..	2,077	226
Coimbatore	139	167	306	145	62	90	297	9
Nilgiris	9	473	482	411	65	..	476	6
Salem	54	541	595	520	..	1	521	74
South Canara	96	82	128	26	2	84	112	16
Malabar	43,860	6,171	50,031	1,658	1,657	..	3,315	46,716
Total ..	61,398	32,482	93,880	26,249	2,638	889	29,776	64,104

Note.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement against Madura and Malabar differ from the corresponding closing balance of the preceding fasli. The difference in the former district is due to the adoption of the revised figures and that, in the latter, to the rounding off of fractions of a rupee.

No. 22.—STATEMENT of lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 110, 30 and 34 in fasli 1308.

Districts.	Extent sold.	Assessment.	Amount realized by sale.	Average per acre.	—	Extent.	Amount realized by sale.
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.		ACS.	RS.
Vizagapatam	55	125	372	6 12 3	S.O. No. 30 ..	26	227
					,, ,, 110 ..	29	145
Gódávari	160	280	3,115	19 7 6	,, ,, 30 ..	64	2,009
					,, ,, 110 ..	96	1,106
Kistna	2,919	8,290	98,341	33 11 0	,, ,, 30 ..	2,639	97,106
					,, ,, 110 ..	280	1,235
Nellore	390	486	5,055	12 15 5	,, ,, 30 ..	367	4,917
					,, ,, 110 ..	23	138
Cuddapah	31	21	57	1 13 5	,, ,, 110 ..	..	..
Bellary	45	57	100	2 3 7	,, ,, 110 ..	..	..
Kurnool	99	106	1,256	12 11 0	,, ,, 30 ..	75	1,204
					,, ,, 110 ..	24	52
Chingleput	129	113	1,764	13 10 9	,, ,, 30 ..	..	..
North Arcot	90	98	386	4 4 7	,, ,, 30 ..	30	285
					,, ,, 110 ..	60	101
South Arcot	29	55	937	32 5 0	,, ,, 30 ..	10	760
					,, ,, 110 ..	19	177
Tanjore	75	231	1,105	14 11 9	,, ,, 30 ..	18	399
					,, ,, 110 ..	57	706
Trichinopoly	29	47	92	3 2 9	,, ,, 110 ..	..	..
Madura	205	257	1,180	5 12 1	,, ,, 30 ..	59	518
					,, ,, 110 ..	146	662
Tinnevelly	207	128	359	1 11 9	,, ,, 30 ..	11	200
					,, ,, 110 ..	196	159
Coimbatore	331	180	1,545	4 10 8	,, ,, 30 ..	141	664
					,, ,, 110 ..	190	881
Salem	611	621	5,129	8 6 3	,, ,, 30 ..	578	5,044
					,, ,, 110 ..	33	85
South Canara	16	127	1,395	87 3 0	,, ,, 30 ..	..	..
Malabar	57	127	141	2 7 7	,, ,, 80 ..	3	21
					,, ,, 110 ..	54	120
Total ..	5,478	11,349	1,22,329	22 5 4		..	..

No. 23.—STATEMENT showing the disposal of applications for transfer of registry presented through Registration officers and of those presented direct to Revenue officers during fasli 1308.

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration 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. Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjám	313	1,306	1,619	1,240	..	379	23·41
Vizagapatam	15	459	474	435	..	39	8·23
Gódávari	522	4,608	5,130	4,088	126	916	20·31
Kistna	190	2,396	2,586	2,346	..	240	9·28
Nellore	84	813	897	844	..	53	5·91
Cuddapah	97	798	895	792	1	102	11·51
Anantapur	6	674	680	640	..	40	5·89
Bellary	145	951	1,096	964	10	122	12·05
Kurnool	267	1,489	1,756	1,478	..	278	15·83
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	111	2,449	2,560	2,401	..	159	6·21
North Arcot	470	2,873	3,343	2,992	..	351	10·50
South Arcot	1,761	8,419	10,180	8,315	143	1,722	18·32
Tanjore	295	2,237	2,532	2,191	8	333	13·46
Trichinopoly	286	2,419	2,705	2,547	..	158	5·84
Madura	128	2,530	2,658	2,487	..	171	6·43
Tinnevelly	595	6,559	7,154	6,676	12	466	6·68
Coimbatore	190	6,365	6,555	6,244	..	311	4·74
Nilgiris	11	84	95	74	..	21	22·10
Salem	656	4,286	4,942	4,445	..	497	10·06
South Canara	15	705	720	684	..	36	5·00
Malabar	36	206	242	226	..	16	6·61
Total ..	6,193	52,626	58,819	52,109	300	6,410	11·41

Districts.	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. Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ganjám	12	626	638	634	..	4	·62
Vizagapatam	22	254	276	260	..	16	5·80
Gódávari	203	994	1,197	1,033	12	152	18·70
Kistna	57	3,647	3,704	3,626	..	78	2·11
Nellore	93	1,148	1,241	1,178	..	63	5·08
Cuddapah	205	1,385	1,590	1,481	36	73	6·86
Anantapur	6	895	901	872	..	29	8·22
Bellary	112	1,500	1,612	1,486	9	117	7·81
Kurnool	10	965	975	952	..	23	2·36
Madras	389	934	1,323	944	1	378	28·60
Chingleput	182	2,857	3,039	2,785	4	250	8·35
North Arcot	548	5,298	5,846	5,237	..	609	10·42
South Arcot	1,273	3,789	5,062	3,652	66	1,344	27·85
Tanjore	262	4,418	4,680	4,425	17	238	5·45
Trichinopoly	254	1,476	1,730	1,606	..	124	7·17
Madura	129	4,033	4,162	4,050	..	112	2·69
Tinnevelly	744	7,495	8,239	7,144	21	1,074	13·29
Coimbatore	1	433	434	429	..	5	1·15
Nilgiris	51	303	354	282	..	72	20·33
Salem	59	2,141	2,200	2,129	..	71	3·23
South Canara	74	970	1,044	958	..	86	8·23
Malabar	134	1,033	1,167	1,082	..	85	7·29
Total ..	4,820	46,594	51,414	46,245	166	5,003	10·05

Note.—The differences between the entries in columns 2 and 9 of this statement and the corresponding figures in the statement for the preceding year are due to correction of errors chiefly in the Tanjore district where the number of cases pending under paragraph 5 of S.O., No. 20, had been included in column 14 of the statement for fasli 1307.

No. 24.—STATEMENT showing the state of boundary marks in each district during fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Districts.	Total number of boundary marks.				Number found					
					Missing at the beginning of the year.				Out of repair at the beginning of the year.	
	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjâm ..	58,563	272,654	1,500,762	1,831,979	1,699	9,215	83,981	94,895	218	1,704
2. Vizagapatam ..	18,962	37,986	291,203	348,151	136	264	3,628	4,028	43	91
3. Nellore ..	79,687	66,723	1,069,341	1,215,751	4,275	5,863	170,016	180,154	1,631	1,489
4. Cuddapah ..	115,748	232,543	3,506,755	3,855,046	1,951	3,673	107,837	113,461	5,742	6,093
5. Anantapur ..	73,520	73,937	737,734	885,191	13	137	2,669	2,819	24	48
6. Bellary ..	111,664	156,430	702,357	970,451	458	776	2,285	3,519	126	329
7. Kurnool ..	100,799	202,517	1,435,087	1,738,403	7,877	16,612	118,544	143,033	14,472	21,380
8. Chingleput ..	107,417	263,367	1,206,190	1,576,974	365	1,448	12,602	14,415	580	1,225
9. North Arcot ..	119,884	189,328	2,246,974	2,556,186	1,143	3,927	58,011	63,081	376	1,188
10. South Arcot ..	129,301	190,154	3,032,591	3,352,046	835	854	12,683	14,372	358	744
11. Tanjore ..	93,027	274,544	2,146,873	2,514,444	1,127	6,211	59,790	67,128	1,039	7,747
12. Trichinopoly ..	47,560	122,988	835,049	1,005,597	26	576	8,545	9,147	38	143
13. Madura ..	77,180	145,801	1,643,842	1,866,823	1,857	5,691	143,705	151,253	2,232	3,419
14. Tinnevelly ..	44,681	113,968	1,394,131	1,552,780	2,218	9,024	436,923	448,165	171	267
15. Coimbatore ..	171,358	306,418	1,857,967	2,335,743	2,776	4,217	39,800	46,793	3,969	5,869
16. Nilgiris ..	19,089	26,651	127,813	173,553	..	1	463	464	..	..
17. Salem (a) ..	38,240	96,419	1,119,343	1,254,002	883	4,942	41,009	46,834	1,602	1,518
18. South Canara (b)	7,188	25,805	390,283	423,276	37	446	5,587	6,070	52	118
19. Malabar (c) ..	282,208	207,499	1,531,672	2,021,379	7	109	14,669	14,785	84	77
Total ..	1,696,076	3,005,732	26,775,967	31,477,775	27,683	73,986	1,322,747	1,424,416	32,757	53,444

Districts.	Number found—cont.		Number replaced or repaired during the year.							
	Out of repair at the beginning of the year—cont.		Replaced.				Repaired.			
	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Ganjâm ..	21,711	23,633	..	416	10,301	10,717	..	484	12,899	13,383
2. Vizagapatam ..	1,398	1,532	..	65	2,184	2,249	18	42	1,033	1,093
3. Nellore ..	35,735	38,855	..	153	7,512	7,665	4	21	1,971	1,996
4. Cuddapah ..	28,707	40,542	4	154	4,314	4,472	57	193	2,181	2,431
5. Anantapur ..	1,223	1,295	..	1	251	252	1	..	59	60
6. Bellary ..	2,085	2,540	..	8	184	192	..	96	211	307
7. Kurnool ..	121,680	157,532	303	737	13,113	14,153	65	291	10,504	10,860
8. Chingleput ..	19,371	21,176	37	613	7,981	8,631	207	760	12,374	13,341
9. North Arcot ..	63,994	65,558	..	228	4,533	4,761	27	121	11,389	11,537
10. South Arcot ..	93,557	94,659	5	205	4,614	4,824	100	542	91,357	91,999
11. Tanjore ..	116,364	125,150	93	1,372	17,111	18,576	325	4,957	89,142	94,424
12. Trichinopoly ..	1,561	1,742	2	191	1,944	2,137	22	135	1,344	1,501
13. Madura ..	142,175	147,826	1	128	25,753	25,882	145	961	73,332	74,438
14. Tinnevelly ..	20,200	20,638	46	4,209	394,009	398,264	38	150	15,910	16,098
15. Coimbatore ..	49,429	59,267	24	271	4,410	4,705	24	477	8,781	9,282
16. Nilgiris ..	188	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17
17. Salem (a) ..	23,118	26,233	55	2,205	11,455	13,715	67	639	4,821	5,527
18. South Canara (b)	13,068	13,238	..	10	59	69	8	7	9,122	9,137
19. Malabar (c) ..	2,856	3,017	3	52	6,979	7,034	57	75	2,680	2,812
Total ..	758,420	844,621	573	11,018	516,707	528,298	1,165	9,951	349,127	360,243

(a) The figures are not available for one taluk, as its re-survey has only lately been completed.
(b) The figures are available for four taluks only.
(c) The figures are incomplete.

Note.—The statistics for Gódávari and Kistna are not included in this statement, as the re-survey figures are not available for Gódávari and for portions of Kistna, while in the remaining portion of Kistna, re-survey and re-demarcation are in progress.

No. 25.—STATEMENT showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Districts.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year		Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.
						On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjâm	Reclamation of land (Ordinary Rules) ..	21,158 6 4		21,216 15 2	8,896 9 4	8,309 8 6	422 2 0	58 8 10	8,880 3 4
	Strengthening bunds of fields (Ordinary Rules) ..		58 8 10						
	Special Well Rules ..	8,904 11 6	..	8,904 11 6	249 6 8	241 11 1	..	..	241 11 1
	Reclamation of land (Revised Rules) ..	..	950 0 0	2,200 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks (do.) ..		750 0 0						
	All other purposes (do.) ..		500 0 0						
Vizagapatam ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	8,738 3 5	..	8,738 3 5	1,370 13 11	1,270 13 11	..	..	1,270 13 11
	Reclamation of land (do.) ..								
	Repairs to tanks (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) ..	2,038 10 4	525 0 0	3,513 10 4	263 4 4	263 4 4	..	..	263 4 4
	Reclamation of land (do.) ..		550 0 0						
	Repairs to tanks (do.) ..		300 0 0						
	Other purposes (do.) ..		100 0 0						
Gódávari ..	Repairs to tanks (Ordinary Rules) ..	1,045 14 11	..	1,045 14 11	219 10 0	219 10 0	..	..	219 10 0
Kistna ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	4,611 9 3	..	4,611 9 3	918 8 10	918 8 10	180 0 0	..	1,098 8 10
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	1,069 11 4	..	1,069 11 4	49 1 2	49 1 2	..	..	49 1 2
	Repairing old wells (do.).								
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) ..	..	350 0 0	475 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..		125 0 0						
Kurnool ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	1,69,410 9 9	400 0 0	1,69,810 9 9	24,283 9 2	18,232 11 2	597 3 7	..	18,829 14 9
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..		..						
	Reclamation of land (do.) ..		..						
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	2,19,951 15 8	2,690 0 0	2,23,441 15 8	10,766 6 3	5,506 12 0	339 12 11	195 13 8	6,042 6 7
	Repairing old wells (do.).		800 0 0						
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) ..	..	725 0 0	2,660 0 0	..	..	400 0 0	..	400 0 0
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..		1,025 0 0						
	Reclamation of land (do.) ..		410 0 0						
	Construction of kuntas		500 0 0						
Bellary ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	3,46,598 0 1	250 0 0	3,47,748 0 1	54,631 4 8	30,472 13 4	1,039 6 4	..	31,512 8 8
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..		900 0 0						
	Reclamation of land (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules)..	91,219 7 10	987 8 0	95,511 15 10	7,344 2 11	6,352 9 1	213 4 0	..	6,565 13 1
	Repairing old wells (do.)..		3,305 0 0						
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) ..	..	500 0 0	3,140 0 0	..	..	0 2 8	..	0 2 8
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..		125 0 0						
	Reclamation of land (do.) ..		1,515 0 0						
	Repairs to tanks (do.) ..		1,000 0 0						

No. 25.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1308 (1898–99)—*cont.*

Districts.	Purpose.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances. Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount written off during the year.	Balance.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám	Reclamation of land (Ordinary Rules) Strengthening bund of fields (Ordinary Rules)	12,336 11 10	438 8 0	303 7 4	1,070 8 8	1,374 0 0	1,304 7 7	..	69 8 5
	Special Well Rules	8,663 0 5	7 11 7	21 0 8	267 5 9	288 6 5	281 11 4	..	6 11 1
	Reclamation of land (Revised Rules) Repairs to tanks (do.) All other purposes (do.)	2,200 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) Reclamation of lands (do.) Repairs to tanks (do.)	7,467 5 6	100 0 0	2 8 0	605 13 10	608 5 10	495 10 7	..	112 11 3
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Reclamation of land (do.) Repairs to tanks (do.) Other purposes (do.)	3,250 6 0	..	..	29 6 3	29 6 3	29 6 3	..	..
Gódávari	Repairs to tanks (Ordinary Rules)	826 4 11	..	..	75 2 11	75 2 11	75 2 11	..	..
Kistna	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) Repairing old wells (do.)	3,513 0 5	..	9 3 6	292 7 1	301 10 7	300 9 7	..	1 1 0
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) Repairing old wells (do.)	1,020 10 2	..	..	27 11 4	27 11 4	27 11 4	..	..
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Repairing old wells (do.)	475 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of land (do.)	1,50,980 11 0	6,050 14 0	2,547 10 9	9,773 14 8	12,321 9 5	10,042 13 3	..	2,278 12 2
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) Repairing old wells (do.)	2,17,399 9 1	5,063 12 7	742 1 4	5,924 9 3	6,666 10 7	5,088 11 5	9 11 9	1,568 3 5
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of land (do.)	2,260 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of land (do.)	3,16,235 12 5	24,158 7 4	6,919 12 6	20,637 12 6	27,557 9 0	17,515 1 2	..	10,042 7 10
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) Repairing old wells (do.)	88,946 2 9	991 9 10	1,084 4 1	1,882 3 0	2,916 7 1	1,713 12 5	..	1,202 10 8
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of land (do.) Repairs to tanks (do.)	3,139 13 4	..	..	5 1 4	5 1 4	5 1 4	..	..

No. 25.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1308 (1898–99)—*cont.*

Districts.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year: On account of sums entered in column 6.	Amount recovered during the year: On account of advances not yet due.	Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Anantapur	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) Repairing old wells (do.)	1,89,148 5 8	760 0 0 1,272 8 0	1,91,180 13 8	33,197 8 5	25,695 5 5	1,093 0 0	..	26,788 5 5
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) Repairing old wells (do.)	1,10,424 2 3	2,462 8 0 4,883 0 0	1,17,769 10 3	12,239 7 5	11,862 7 10	50 0 0	..	11,912 7 10
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of lands (do.)	..	1,535 0 0 185 0 0 150 0 0	1,870 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) Repairing old wells (do.)	30,583 0 7	..	30,583 0 7	6,589 4 2	5,300 8 7	177 1 11	..	5,477 10 6
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) Repairing old wells (do.)	2,18,116 5 5	4,801 0 0 1,547 8 0	2,24,464 13 5	9,557 4 5	7,038 4 3	43 14 8	..	7,082 2 11
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Reparing old wells (do.) All other purposes (do.)	..	770 0 0 2,187 8 0 325 0 0	3,282 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	Ordinary Rules	11,655 3 4	..	11,655 3 4	4,435 13 5	4,058 5 8	46 15 8	..	4,105 5 4
	Special Well Rules	12,401 12 0	..	12,401 12 0	455 2 2	393 9 0	0 1 3	..	393 10 3
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of lands (do.)	12,057 8 0	4,675 0 0 11,387 8 0 1,900 0 0	30,020 0 0	865 14 4	862 12 5	50 0 0	..	912 12 5
Chingleput	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) Repairing old wells (do.)	1,36,870 10 4	..	1,36,870 10 4	23,501 1 2	21,944 9 7	709 14 1	..	22,654 7 8
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) Repairing old wells (do.)	85,011 3 8	360 0 0	85,371 3 8	2,428 12 3	2,239 14 0	11 15 7	..	2,251 13 7
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Repairing old wells (do.)	..	13,184 8 0 825 0 0	13,509 8 0	..	..	..	..	...
South Arcot	Ordinary Rules	4,921 14 7	..	4,921 14 7	2,319 11 0	778 14 0	..	907 8 0	1,686 6 0
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules)	2,02,939 14 3	2,617 8 0	2,05,557 6 3	6,406 2 2	6,114 15 0	189 11 0	..	6,304 10 0
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of lands (do.)	100 0 0	6,536 13 0 885 11 0 50 0 0	7,572 8 0	85 8 2	85 8 2	..	..	85 8 2
North Arcot	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of lands (do.)	51,341 1 9	..	51,341 1 9	12,709 14 7	9,688 11 1	149 4 0	..	9,837 15 1
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) Repairing old wells (do.)	4,69,612 9 3	8,020 10 2* 4,348 8 0	4,81,981 11 5	46,958 11 8	24,949 15 6	100 0 0	..	25,049 15 6
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of lands (do.)	750 0 0	12,756 0 0 3,938 8 0 6,117 8 0	28,562 0 0	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes Rs. 48-10-2 being the amount paid on account of refund and debited to this head.

No. 25.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1308 (1898–99)—*cont.*

Districts.	Purpose.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances. Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount written off during the year.	Balance.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Anantapur	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules)	1,64,392 8 3	7,502 3 0	2,076 15 5	12,829 1 8	14,936 1 1	11,947 12 7	..	2,958 4 6
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	1,05,857 2 5	376 15 7	164 14 8	2,843 3 9	3,008 2 5	2,909 11 9	..	98 6 8
	Repairing old wells (do.).								
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules)	1,870 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
	Reclamation of land (do.)								
Cuddapah	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules)	25,105 6 1	1,288 11 7	249 8 0	1,844 6 1	2,093 14 1	1,622 0 5	..	471 13 8
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	2,17,382 10 6	2,519 0 2	102 13 10	6,404 10 6	6,507 8 4	5,838 0 8	..	669 7 8
	Repairing old wells (do.).								
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules)	3,282 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
	All other purposes (do.)								
Nellore	Ordinary Rules	7,549 14 0	377 7 9	98 13 5	909 12 5	1,008 9 10	901 15 4*	..	106 10 6
	Special Well Rules	12,008 1 9	61 9 2	11 1 10	382 2 10	393 4 8	335 1 1	..	58 3 7
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules)	29,107 3 7	3 1 11	..	166 8 0	166 8 0	164 6 11	..	2 1 1
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
	Reclamation of land (do.)								
Chingleput	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules)	1,14,216 2 8	1,556 7 7	437 1 10	7,770 7 0	8,207 8 10	7,509 8 9	..	698 0 1
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	83,119 6 1	188 14 3	282 11 5	2,591 6 8	2,874 2 1	2,637 14 4	..	236 3 9
	Repairing old wells (do.).								
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules)	13,509 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
South Arcot	Ordinary Rules	3,235 8 7	633 5 0	388 3 5	278 12 6	666 15 11	531 4 1	..	135 11 10
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	1,99,252 12 3	291 3 2	525 1 9	6,834 0 1	7,359 1 10	7,067 3 3	..	291 14 7
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules)	7,486 15 10	..	..	29 12 7	29 12 7	29 12 7	..	..
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
	Reclamation of land (do.)								
North Arcot	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules)	41,503 2 8	3,021 3 6	908 1 6	4,216 3 4	5,124 4 10	4,230 10 2	..	893 10 8
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
	Reclamation of land (do.)								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules)	4,56,931 11 11	22,008 12 2	5,562 5 4	15,475 9 11	20,977 15 3	13,582 8 4	..	7,395 6 11
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules)	23,562 0 0	..	..	29 10 8	29 10 8	29 10 8	..	..
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
	Reclamation of land (do.)								

* Excludes an excess collection of As. 14–8.

No. 25.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1308 (1898–99)—*cont.*

District.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year. On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.	Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Salem	Ordinary Rules	40,113 0 0	..	40,113 0 0	10,694 8 1	10,551 6 7	87 0 5	..	10,638 7 0
	Special Well Rules	10,539 13 2	..	10,539 13 2	459 9 5	339 9 5	..	..	339 9 5
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules)	..	665 0 0	2,510 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells (do)		845 0 0						
	Reclamation of land (do.)		1,000 0 0						
Coimbatore	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules)	1,93,856 2 9	..	1,93,856 2 9	50,655 12 5	48,926 2 3	662 13 0	..	49,588 15 3
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
	Reclamation of land (do.)								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	6,14,579 11 11	1,050 0 0	6,15,804 11 11	21,061 12 0	19,314 1 7	1,395 2 3	489 13 3	21,199 1 1
	Repairing old wells (do.).		175 0 0						
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules)	..	3,650 0 0	6 425 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells (do.)		2,425 0 0						
	Reclamation of land (do.)		150 0 0						
	All other purposes (do.)		200 0 0						
Trichinopoly	Ordinary Rules	11,516 3 11	..	11,516 3 11	2,472 12 0	2,110 4 0	..	..	2,110 4 0
	Special Well Rules	17,638 8 6	..	17,638 8 6	632 6 2	432 2 4	..	..	432 2 4
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules)	..	4,773 12 0	9,067 8 [illegible]	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells (do.)		2,387 8 0						
	Reclamation of land (do.)		925 0 0						
	Repairs to tanks (do.)		981 4 0						
Tanjore	Ordinary Rules	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	50 0 0
Madura	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules)	1,08,976 1 8	3,087 8 0	1,12,063 9 8	15,131 15 6	11,936 1 0	2,181 7 0	..	14,117 8 0
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
	Reclamation of land (do.)								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	20,019 11 3	225 0 0	20,244 11 3	1,185 11 2	1,093 12 8	..	..	1,093 12 8
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules)	78,989 0 0	1,00,574 8 0	1,79,563 8 0	..	..	225 0 0	..	225 0 0
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
	Reclamation of land (do.)								
Tinnevelly	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules)	28,655 2 3	..	28,655 2 3	6,269 14 8	5,625 12 10	108 5 4	..	5,784 2 2
	Repairing old wells (do.)								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	1,20,722 13 3	..	1,21,302 13 3	5,093 3 10	4,003 14 11	149 13 3	..	4,153 12 2
	Repairing old wells (do.).		580 0 0						
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules)	..	7,572 8 0	9,147 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells (do.)		925 0 0						
	Reclamation of land (do.)		300 0 0						
	All other purposes (do.)		350 0 0						
Malabar	Ordinary Rules	75 0 0	..	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	..	..	75 0 0
South Canara	Improving land (Ordinary Rules)	1,173 13 7	..	1,173 13 7	105 12 2	105 12 2	..	..	105 12 2
The Nilgiris	Construction of stone walls round fields (Ordinary Rules). *	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	..	..	75 0 0
	Total ...	36,57,836 1 9	2,50,165 3 0	39,08,001 4 9	3,84,706 6 0	2,97,580 8 8	10,623 6 11	1,651 11 9	3,09,855 6 4

No. 25.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1308 (1898–99)—*cont.*

District.	Purpose.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances. Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Interest on advances. Amount due in the year.	Interest on advances. Total.	Interest on advances. Amount collected during the year.	Interest on advances. Amount written off during the year.	Interest on advances. Balance.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Salem	Ordinary Rules	29,474 9 0	143 1 6	37 5 6	2,553 6 8	2,590 12 2	2,560 15 2	..	29 13 0
	Special Well Rules	10,200 3 9	120 0 0	26 0 0	350 13 3	376 13 3	340 3 1	..	36 10 2
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of land (do.)	2,510 0 0	..	..	5 3 7	5 3 7	5 3 7	..	..
Coimbatore	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of land (do.)	1,44,267 3 6	1,729 10 2	1,252 12 7	12,365 2 9	13,617 15 4	13,201 11 9	..	416 3 7
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules). Repairing old wells (do.).	5,94,605 10 10	1,257 13 2	1,978 14 11	20,913 3 5	22,892 2 4	22,254 3 4	29 3 4	608 11 8
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of land (do.) All other purposes (do.)	6,425 0 0	..	..	7 10 8	7 10 8	7 10 8	..	..
Trichinopoly	Ordinary Rules	9,405 15 11	362 8 0	161 11 6	723 2 6	884 14 0	775 15 6	..	108 14 6
	Special Well Rules	17,206 6 2	200 3 10	28 15 9	652 10 1	681 9 10	632 3 6	..	49 6 4
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of land (do.) Repairs to tanks (do.)	9,067 8 0	..	..	4 0 5	4 0 5	4 0 5	..	..
Tanjore	Ordinary Rules	100 0 0	..	..	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	..	..
Madura	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of land (do.)	97,946 1 8	3,195 14 6	55 12 3	9,422 7 7	9,478 3 10	7,186 1 2	..	2,292 2 8
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	19,150 14 7	91 14 6	57 10 6	753 8 11	811 3 5	737 12 11	..	73 6 6
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of land (do.)	1,79,338 8 0	..	..	9 5 3	9 5 3	9 5 3	..	..
Tinnevelly	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) Repairing old wells (do.)	22,921 0 1	644 1 10	178 9 9	1,797 1 1	1,975 10 10	1,779 14 7	..	195 12 3
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules). Repairing old wells (do.).	1,17,149 1 1	1,089 4 11	598 6 0	4,686 15 0	5,285 5 0	4,096 14 7	..	1,188 6 5
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) Repairing old wells (do.) Reclamation of land (do.) All other purposes (do.)	9,147 8 0	..	..	75 2 8	75 2 8	1 15 2	..	73 3 6
Malabar	Ordinary Rules	..	..	..	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 5 6	..	..
South Canara	Improving land (Ordinary Rules)	1,068 1 5	..	..	79 14 11	79 14 11	79 14 11	..	..
The Nilgiris	Construction of stone walls round fields (Ordinary Rules).	75 0 0	..	..	10 8 8	10 8 8	9 12 0	..	0 12 8
	Total ..	35,98,145 14 5	85,474 6 7	26,703 15 4	1,57,619 13 6	1,84,323 12 10	1,49,913 5 2	38 15 1	34,371 8 7

No. 26.—Statement showing advances and recoveries under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

No. 26.—STATEMENT showing advances and recoveries under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Districts.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year. On account of sums entered in column 6.	Amount recovered during the year. On account of advances not yet due.	Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances. Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Interest on advances. Amount due in the year.	Interest on advances. Total.	Interest on advances. Amount collected during the year.	Interest on advances. Amount written off during the year.	Interest on advances. Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		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.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám ..	Purchase of cattle (Old rules). Do. of seed-grain (do.). Re-building houses (do.).	83,337 1 0	..	83,337 1 0	60,263 5 0	49,003 14 0	982 4 2	..	49,986 2 2	33,350 14 10	1,259 7 0	310 3 4	5,323 1 6	5,633 4 10	5,553 5 6	..	79 15 4
	Purchase of carts (Revised rules)	..	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	250 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relief of distress	329 10 5	..	329 10 5	329 10 5	3 10 0	..	326 0 5	329 10 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam.	Purchase of cattle (Old rules). Do. of seed-grain (do.). Purchase of fodder (Old rules). Do. of sugarcane mills (Old rules).	1,22,923 2 1	..	1,22,923 2 1	80,733 6 1	71,132 5 7	2,432 9 8	..	73,564 15 3	49,358 2 10	9,601 0 6	1,182 1 2	7,255 3 0	8,437 4 2	*7,905 15 3	..	531 4 11
Gódávari ..	Purchase of seed-grain (Old rules)	48 0 0	..	48 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	..	..	48 0 0	..	..	2 8 8	6 7 3	8 15 11	7 2 5	1 13 6	..
Kistna ..	Purchase of cattle (Revised rules)	430 4 0	400 0 0	830 4 0	380 4 0	380 4 0	..	..	380 4 0	450 0 0	..	..	27 7 2	27 7 2	27 7 2	..	..
Kurnool ..	Purchase of cattle (Old rules). Do. of seed-grain (do.). Do. of fodder (Old rules).	2,28,728 0 0	..	2,28,728 0 0	1,29,673 1 0	1,18,153 11 0	2,169 1 3	..	1,20,322 12 3	1,08,405 3 9	11,519 6 0	1,559 7 7	14,218 12 2	15,778 3 9	14,747 1 8	...	1,031 2 1
	Do. of cattle (Revised rules)	270 0 0	1,070 0 0	1,340 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1,340 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relief of distress	465 0 0	..	465 0 0	458 0 0	458 0 0	2 0 0	..	460 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	Purchase of cattle (Old rules). Do. of fodder (do.).	2,90,946 5 2	..	2,90,946 5 2	1,73,745 12 9	1,41,941 4 1	1,492 3 3	..	1,43,433 7 4	1,47,512 13 10	31,864 8 8	3,100 0 8	16,816 2 6	19,916 3 2	17,666 6 9	..	2,249 12 5
	Do. of iron plough (Revised rules)	..	50 0 0	50 0 0		..	..	..	..	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Relief of distress	65,871 5 6	..	65,871 5 6	35,863 0 10	24,682 8 7	107 15 2	..	24,790 7 9	41,080 13 9	11,180 8 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	Purchase of cattle (Revised rules)	1,55,020 0 0	415 0 0	1,55,435 0 0	91,483 2 6	75,505 7 6	238 13 0	..	75,744 4 6	79,690 11 6	15,977 11 0	1,241 3 2	9,319 3 2	10,560 6 4	9,703 11 11	..	856 10 5
Cuddapah ..	Purchase of cattle (Old rules)..	35,568 7 0	..	35,568 7 0	20,243 8 0	18,513 2 6	190 10 0	..	18,703 12 6	16,864 10 6	1,730 5 6	34 2 0	2,370 9 0	2,404 11 0	2,268 12 0	..	135 15 0
	Do. (Revised rules)	..	1,170 0 0	1,170 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	20 0 0	1,150 0 0	..	..	0 9 4	0 9 4	0 9 4	..	..
Nellore ..	Purchase of cattle (Revised rules). Do. of fodder (do.). Do. of seed-grain (do.).	750 0 0	5,844 0 0 6,425 0 0 15 0 0	13,034 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	20 0 0	..	80 0 0	12,954 0 0	..	..	2 0 6	2 0 6	2 0 6	..	..
	Relief of distress	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput.	Purchase of cattle (Old rules).	643 11 10	..	643 11 10	620 0 0	620 0 0	..	..	620 0 0	23 11 10	..	1 9 0	37 9 8	39 2 8	39 2 8	..	..
	Do. (Revised rules). Purchase of seed-grains (do.).	250 0 0	8,818 0 0 17 8 0	9,085 8 0	45 0 0	..	..	..	..	9,085 8 0	45 0 0	..	12 8 0	12 8 0	..	..	12 8 0
South Arcot.	Purchase of cattle (Old rules)..	3,890 0 0	..	3,890 0 0	1,905 0 0	1,861 13 9	..	..	1,861 13 9	2,028 2 3	43 2 3	56 4 0	246 7 11	302 11 11	252 11 11	..	50 0 0
	Do. of sugarcane mills (Revised rules). Do. of cattle (do.).	..	1,220 0 0 100 0 0	1,320 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1,320 0 0	..	..	5 12 3	5 12 3	5 12 3	..	..
North Arcot.	Purchase of cattle (Old rules). Do. of seed-grain (do.).	576 2 0	..	576 2 0	576 2 0	516 2 0	..	..	516 2 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	2 15 0	53 10 11	56 9 11	51 1 4	..	5 8 7

* Ex[illegible]es an excess collection of Rs. 9-6-0.

Statement showing advances and recoveries

Districts.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year.	
						On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Salem ..	Purchase of cattle (Revised rules).	114 15 6	1,000 0 0	1,114 15 6	114 15 6	114 15 6	..
Coimbatore.	Purchase of cattle (do.)	934 10 0	200 0 0	1,134 10 0	884 10 0	884 10 0	..
Trichinopoly.	Old rules	965 0 0	..	965 0 0	965 0 0	852 8 0	..
	Purchase of cattle (Revised rules). Do. of seed-grain (do.) Do. of sugarcane mills (do.)	..	1,230 0 0 455 0 0 240 0 0	1,925 0 0	..	..	..
Madura ..	Purchase of cattle (Old rules) ..	2,861 0 0	..	2,861 0 0	2,341 8 0	2,264 0 0	25 0 0
	Do. of cattle (Revised rules). Do. of manure (do.) Do. of sugarcane mills (do.) All other purposes (do.)	1,590 0 0	21,215 0 0 1,475 0 0 400 0 0 250 0 0	24,930 0 0	320 0 0	107 8 0	..
Tinnevelly ..	Re-building houses destroyed by fire (Old rules)	2,872 0 0	..	2,872 0 0	952 0 0	952 0 0	..
	Purchase of cattle (Revised rules). Do. of seed-grain .. Re-building houses destroyed by fire ..	270	1,390 0 0 110 0 0 2,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	160 0 0	120 0 0	..
The Nilgiris.	Purchase of cattle .. Do. of manure ..	175 0 0	..	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	..
Malabar	Do. of cattle	725 0 0	..	725 0 0	125 0 0	100 0 0	..
South Canara.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	10,00,284 10 6	56,309 8 0	10,56,594 2 6	5,92,485 6 1	5,08,470 12 6	7,660 8 6

under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1308 (1898–99)—*cont.*

Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances.					
				Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount written off during the year.	Balance.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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.
..	114 15 6	1,000 0 0	..	..	4 8 2	4 8 2	4 8 2	..	..
..	884 10 0	250 0 0	..	6 4 0	65 7 4	71 11 4	71 11 4	..	..
..	852 8 0	112 8 0	112 8 0	9 6 0	60 14 7	70 4 7	63 4 1	..	7 0 6
..	..	1,925 0 0	..	..	0 5 1	0 5 1	0 5 1	..	..
.. ..	2,289 0 0 ..	572 0 0 ..	77 8 0 ..	116 15 0 ..	174 12 4 ..	291 11 4 ..	286 13 10 ..	.. ..	4 13 6 ..
..	107 8 0	24,822 8 0	212 8 0	..	80 13 11	80 13 11	27 1 11	..	53 12 0
..	952 0 0	1,920 0 0	..	0 12 10	181 8 0	182 4 10	182 4 10	..	..
..	120 0 0	3,880 0 0	40 0 0	..	47 10 8	47 10 8	44 3 2	..	3 7 6
..	175 0 0	..	..	..	13 1 10	13 1 10	13 1 10	..	..
..	100 0 0	625 0 0	25 0 0	9 0 0	35 10 1	44 10 1	36 12 1	..	7 14 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
326 0 5	5,16,457 5 5	5,40,136 13 1	83,688 9 2	7,632 12 5	56,360 4 4	63,993 0 9	58,961 7 0	1 13 6	5,029 12 3

No. 27.—Statement showing the nature and extent of improvements completed with the aid of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Districts.	Construction of new wells.			Repair of old wells.		
	Number of new wells constructed.	Amount advanced.	Extent of land benefited.	Number of wells repaired.	Amount advanced.	Extent of land benefited.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.	ACS.		RS.	ACS.
Ganjám ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	2	525	13·15	..	..	..
Gódávari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	26	7,445	117·55	27	4,230	94·25
Bellary ..	36	6,695	141·29	18	4,110	94·38
Anantapur ..	152	18,990	637·86	410	45,041	1,527·88
Cuddapah ..	18	5,085	233·35	33	3,040	163·30
Nellore ..	33	3,320	292·81	49	6,670	264·40
Chingleput ..	14	3,250	53·56	2	200	2·42
South Arcot ..	41	9,110	175·16	27	4,684	116·83
North Arcot ..	137	18,862	484·19	96	10,772	269·78
Salem ..	16	5,400	35·53	43	8,708	188·31
Coimbatore ..	21	7,746	178·59	20	4,470	123·19
Trichinopoly ..	5	860	16·46	2	300	3·77
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	12	1,606	30·74	9	1,130	30·20
Tinnevelly ..	12	2,980	50·68	11	2,172	51·99
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	525	89,874	2,460·92	747	95,527	2,930·70

Districts.	Other improvements.				Remarks.
	Reclamation of land.		Others.		
	Amount advanced.	Extent of land benefited.	Amount advanced.	Extent of land benefited.	
	8	9	10	11	12
	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	
Ganjám ..	950	66·97	..	..	
Vizagapatam ..	550	62·08	400 *	10·43	* Rs. 300 for repairs to tanks and Rs. 100 for repairing the bunds of fields.
Gódávari ..	..	..	..	..	
Kistna ..	550	61·04	..	..	
Kurnool ..	660	53·07	..	..	
Bellary ..	68,200	9,857·26	† 4,865	695·35	† For constructing embankment.
Anantapur ..	16,530	1,184·93	1,665	179·00	Rs. 350 for repairing bunds and Rs. 1,315 for miscellaneous purposes.
Cuddapah ..	75	6·37	250	9·62	Rs. 150 for levelling lands and Rs. 100 for constructing embankment.
Nellore ..	690	33·21	..	..	
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	
South Arcot ..	50	3·69	..	..	
North Arcot ..	4,150	75·28	..	..	
Salem ..	1,402	21·88	..	..	
Coimbatore ..	200	6·75	150	8·54	Repairs to tanks.
Trichinopoly ..	1,655	79·55	..	..	
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	
Madura ..	1,02,212	1,077·34	‡ 50	1·18	‡ Removing silt in tanks.
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	1,97,874	12,589·42	7,380	903·07	

No. 28.—STATEMENT showing the number of cattle purchased and the agricultural improvements effected with the aid of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Districts.	Amount advanced for seed-grain.	Purchase of cattle.		Rebuilding houses.		Other purposes.			
						Purchase of fodder.		Other works.	
		Amount advanced.	Number of cattle purchased.	Amount advanced.	Number rebuilt.	Amount advanced.	Number purchased.	Amount advanced.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
Ganjám ..	..	250	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gódávari ..	..	150	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	1,070	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	1,731	70	..	..	17,751	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	415	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	1,170	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	15	5,784	76	..	..	6,425	..	..	..
Nellore ..	18	8,818	365	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	1,220	46	..	..	..	..	* 100	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	200	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	455	1,230	55	..	..	..	..	* 240	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	7,320	168	250	..	..	..	† 1,475	..
Madura ..	110	1,390	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	598	30,748	968	250	..	24,176	..	1,815	..

* Sugar-cane mill. † For manure.

No. 29.—STATEMENT showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Districts.	Number and amount of loans.					
	Rs. 100 and under.		Above Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 250.		Above Rs. 250 and not more than Rs. 500.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Ganjám ..	1	100 0 0	3	700 0 0	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	5	950 0 0	1	500 0 0
Gódávari	..	..	..	..	1	300 0 0
Kistna ..	14	750 0 0	1	250 0 0	..	..
Kurnool ..	17	1,080 0 0	5	1,050 0 0	..	..
Bellary ..	7	535 0 0	12	2,160 0 0	6	2,450 0 0
Anantapur	14	1,110 0 0	9	1,550 0 0	1	500 0 0
Cuddapah	23	2,085 0 0	21	3,430 0 0	..	..
Nellore ..	326	16,796 8 0	81	13,000 0 0	..	..
Chingleput	249	10,035 8 0	78	16,220 0 0	1	500 0 0
South Arcot	29	2,550 0 0	44	8,647 3 0	9	3,[illegible] 0 0
North Arcot	106	9,357 0 0	160	28,999 0 0	2	678 8 0
Salem ..	10	665 0 0	7	845 0 0	8	2,400 0 0
Coimbatore	9	600 0 0	22	4,275 0 0	..	..
Trichinopoly	61	4,665 0 0	39	7,645 0 0	7	2,7[illegible]0 0 0
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	4	1,500 0 0
Madura ..	414	27,310 8 0	215	39,014 8 0	..	..
Tinnevelly	40	2,110 0 0	52	10,005 0 0	115	44,262 0 0
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	10	3,395 0 0
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,320	79,749 8 0	754	1,38,740 11 0	165	63,035 8 0

Districts.	Nu[illegible]ber and amount of loans—*cont.*					
	Above Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 1,000.		Above Rs. 1,000 and not more than Rs. 5,000.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Ganjám ..	1	1,000 0 0	1	1,500 0 0	7	3,800 0 0
Vizagapatam	1	750 0 0	..	..	7	2,000 0 0
Gódávari	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	15	1,000 0 0
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	28	4,580 0 0
Bellary ..	2	2,000 0 0	..	..	22	5,195 0 0
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	23	2,660 0 0
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	44	5,515 0 0
Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	408	30,296 8 0
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	336	30,055 8 0
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	75	11,875 11 0
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	274	40,756 0 0
Salem ..	2	2,000 0 0	..	..	19	3,510 0 0
Coimbatore	5	3,375 0 0	..	..	43	11,000 0 0
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	104	13,810 0 0
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	15	16,640 0 0	..	..	759	1,27,227 0 0
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	102	15,510 0 0
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	26	25,765 0 0	1	1,500 0 0	2,266	3,08,790 11 0

No. 30.—STATEMENT showing the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to in the recovery of loans in fasli 1308 (1898–99).

Districts.	Amount repayable during the year, *i.e.*, principal and interest equal to columns 6 and 15 of statements Nos. 25 and 26.	Number of processes issued.			Extent of land sold.		Amount collected.	
		Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint.	Notice of sale.	Wet.	Dry.	After issue of demand.	After attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS. A. P.				ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám ..	67,034 10 8	1,295	313	297	40·84	6·40	32,864 3 6	11,513 0 1
Vizagapatam	91,442 8 7	600	48	1	..	..	9,281 8 5	1,260 3 4
Gódávari	351 12 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	1,704 11 1	29	..	13	..	..	499 7 5	200 10 10
Kurnool	1,99,947 8 2	1,383	139	97	..	19·91	1,44,566 4 2	15,251 2 7
Bellary ..	3,21,979 9 9	6,866	290	342	..	118·86	2,08,748 4 5	9,990 12 3
Anantapur	1,65,894 12 2	2,154	264	466	4·00	11·50	1,15,510 11 1	10,393 1 5
Cuddapah	47,416 11 4	1,718	259	167	..	20 72	24,155 11 4	8,011 13 1
Nellore	7,387 4 11	286	39	30	0·34	2·25	4,870 9 11	399 10 9
Chingleput	37,728 3 0	1,793	443	393	..	..	18,569 0 8	4,182 0 5
South Arcot	19,080 11 10	1,089	25	12	8·22	96·56	9,154 14 6	390 9 2
North Arcot	86,433 4 11	3,887	876	196	1·71	16·46	28,678 9 1	14,235 2 1
Salem ..	14,246 6 2	401	1	1	..	..	7,821 15 8	111 12 9
Coimbatore	1,09,191 10 1	3,332	121	135	2·17	80·92	72,461 13 3	3,403 14 1
Trichinopoly	5,711 4 1	179	12	13	..	..	3,004 14 6	304 14 0
Tanjore ..	59 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	29,650 8 5	713	15	8	..	..	15,348 5 3	451 6 4
Tinnevelly	20,041 4 6	608	54	9	1·75	2·10	9,673 10 1	1,327 8 5
The Nilgiris	273 10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	246 15 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	185 11 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12,25,508 9 8	26,333	2,894	2,180	59·03	375·68	7,15,209 15 3	76,427 9 7

Districts.	Amount collected—*cont.*						
	By sale			Total of columns 8 to 12.	Total amount collected, columns 7 and 9 and 16 and 17 of statements Nos. 25 and 26.	Amount collected without resort to coercion, *i.e.*, column 14 *minus* column 13.	Balance.
	Of moveable property.	Of immoveable property.					
		Land.	Other than land.				
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám ..	91 5 2	489 11 2	..	44,958 3 11	65,172 13 3	20,214 9 4	1,861 13 5
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	20,541 11 9	81,097 7 11	60,555 12 2	10,345 0 8
Gódávari	..	..	..	..	351 12 10	351 12 10	..
Kistna	21 7 0	..	..	721 9 3	1,703 10 1	982 0 10	1 1 0
Kurnool ..	654 12 10	14 0 0	..	1,60,486 3 7	1,72,435 5 11	11,949 2 4	27,512 2 3
Bellary ..	2,790 15 0	657 2 9	..	2,22,187 2 5	2,40,349 8 9	18,162 6 4	31,630 1 0
Anantapur	780 3 11	63 7 6	..	1,26,747 7 11	1,37,624 9 0	10,877 1 1	27,770 3 2
Cuddapah	762 4 3	72 0 0	..	28,001 12 8	40,601 5 9	12,599 9 1	6,815 5 7
Nellore ..	13 12 0	46 3 7	..	5,330 4 3	6,778 2 11	1,447 14 8	609 2 0
Chingleput	7 4 0	..	..	22,758 5 1	34,991 1 4	12,232 12 3	2,737 1 8
South Arcot	5 2 0	83 15 9	..	9,684 9 5	17,636 7 0	8,000 13 7	1 445 4 10
North Arcot	2,559 9 8	150 2 9	..	45,623 7 7	53,048 11 1	7,425 3 6	33,384 9 10
Salem ..	..	192 5 6	..	8,126 1 11	13,916 13 6	5,790 11 7	329 8 8
Coimbatore	74 1 0	1,189 10 11	9½	77,138 15 3	1,05,179 3 6	28,040 4 3	4,012 6 7
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	3,309 12 6	4,870 10 11	1,560 14 5	840 9 2
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	59 6 0	59 6 0	..
Madura ..	..	..	..	15,799 11 7	23,648 8 9	7,848 13 2	6,001 15 8
Tinnevelly	19 0 0	285 1 4	..	11,805 3 10	16,807 0 1	5,501 12 3	3,234 4 5
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	272 13 10	272 13 10	0 12 8
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	214 1 7	214 1 7	3[illegible] 14 0
South Canara	..	..	..	..	185 11 1	185 11 1	..
Total ..	7,779 12 10	3,243 13 3	9½	8,02,670 10 11	10,16,944 5 1	2,14,273 10 2	2,08,564 4 7

No. 31.—STATEMENT showing the transactions under survey advances for fasli 1308 (1898-99).

Districts.	Purposes for which the advances were made.	Total amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount repayable during the year.	Amount recovered during the year.	Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors	12,708 11 6	345 6 6	13,054 2 0	13,054 2 0	1,531 4 3	....	1,531 4 3	11,522 13 9
Vizagapatam ..	Do. do.	171 4 0	465 0 0	636 4 0	636 4 0	23 14 0	....	23 14 0	612 6 0
Gódávari ..	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers	1,254 15 6	6,489 4 11	7,744 4 5	7,744 4 5	2,965 4 2	....	2,965 4 2	4,779 0 3
Kistna ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors	5,207 0 0	5,566 7 3	10,773 7 3	10,773 7 3	4,700 8 0	....	4,700 8 0	6,072 15 3
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers	— 2,094 2 10	12,037 9 5	10,843 6 7	10,843 6 7	5,886 13 1	....	5,886 13 1	4,956 9 6
Kurnool ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors	1,235 6 6	10 0 0	1,245 6 6	1,245 6 6	....	....	....	1,245 6 6
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers	11,563 8 10	13,680 2 5	25,243 11 3	25,243 11 3	12,321 5 7	....	12,321 5 7	12,922 5 8
Bellary ..	Cost of survey marks—Collectors	..	166 10 8	166 10 8	166 10 8	161 0 0	....	161 0 0	5 10 8
Anantapur ..	Do. do.	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	40 0 0	....	....	....	40 0 0
Cuddapah ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors	183 5 4	2,606 4 0	2,789 9 4	2,789 9 4	....	....	....	2,789 9 4
Nellore ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors	1,979 9 4	..	1,979 9 4	1,979 9 4	14 1 0	....	14 1 0	1,965 8 4
	Cost of survey marks—Collectors	221 1 6	127 10 3	348 11 9	348 11 9	259 8 2	....	259 8 2	89 3 7
Chingleput ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors	1,452 1 11	108 9 0	1,540 10 11	1,540 10 11	232 10 3	....	232 10 3	1,308 0 8
	Cost of survey marks—Collectors	1 6 10	156 10 6	158 1 4	158 1 4	....	....	....	158 1 4
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	258 14 11	..	258 14 11	258 14 11	256 5 7	....	256 5 7	2 9 4
Madras ..	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers	2,964 6 8	..	2,964 6 8	2,964 6 8	1,370 9 9	....	1,370 9 9	1,593 12 11
South Arcot ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors	21 6 4	..	21 6 4	21 6 4	21 6 4	....	21 6 4	....
	Cost of survey marks—Collectors	2,003 11 1	..	2,003 11 1	2,003 11 1	1,156 0 7	....	1,156 0 7	847 10 6
	Do. —Survey officers	360 11 1	..	360 11 1	360 11 1	23 15 10	....	23 15 10	336 11 8
North Arcot ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors	611 4 8	3,702 1 8	4,313 6 4	4,313 6 4	....	....	....	4,313 6 4
	Cost of survey marks—Collectors	31 2 0	..	31 2 0	31 2 0	19 6 0	....	19 6 0	11 12 0
	Do. —Survey officers ..	3,709 6 9	..	3,709 6 9	3,709 6 9	1,341 15 1	....	1,341 15 1	2,367 7 8
Salem ..	Cost of survey marks—Collectors	..	0 12 9	0 12 9	0 12 9	....	....	....	0 12 9
	Do. —Survey officers ..	1,338 12 5	..	1,338 12 5	1,338 12 5	1,207 14 7	....	1,207 14 7	130 13 10
Coimbatore ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors	393 3 0	..	393 3 0	393 3 0	62 1 0	....	62 1 0	331 2 0
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers	500 1 3	455 12 3	955 13 6	955 13 6	691 2 10	....	691 2 10	264 10 8
Trichinopoly ..	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers	9,220 9 6	..	9,220 9 6	9,220 9 6	924 5 7	....	924 5 7	8,296 3 11
Tanjore ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors	7,769 7 3	566 1 10	8,335 9 1	8,335 9 1	1,431 8 1	....	1,431 8 1	6,904 1 0
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers	4,049 14 4	21,775 12 1	25,825 10 5	25,825 10 5	4,356 11 3	....	4,356 11 3	21,468 15 2
Madura ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors	26 8 7	..	26 8 7	26 8 7	....	....	....	26 8 7
	Cost of survey marks—Collectors	84 3 1	45 4 11	129 8 0	129 8 0	111 1 4	....	111 1 4	18 6 8
	Do. —Survey officers ..	7,345 1 0	1,325 1 9	8,670 2 9	8,670 2 9	4,386 7 2	....	4,386 7 2	4,283 11 7
Tinnevelly ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors	1,098 5 9	..	1,098 5 9	1,098 5 9	924 4 5	....	924 4 5	174 1 4
Malabar ..	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers	53,472 7 7	42,877 11 1	95,850 2 8	95,850 2 8	61,603 4 0	....	61,603 4 0	34,246 14 8
South Canara ..	Do. do. ..	3,225 1 4	5,840 9 7	9,065 10 11	9,065 10 11	4,076 6 6	23 7 1	4,099 13 7	4,965 13 4
The Nilgiris ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors	4 7 0	68 6 0	72 13 0	72 13 0	72 1 4	....	72 1 4	0 11 8
	Cost of survey marks—Collectors	331 5 3	2 0 0	333 5 3	333 5 3	195 1 1	....	195 1 1	138 4 2
	Do. —Survey officers ..	200 15 5	682 5 7	883 5 0	883 5 0	668 1 1	....	668 1 1	215 3 11
	Total ..	1,32,925 10 8	1,19,501 10 5	2,52,427 5 1	2,52,427 5 1	1,12,996 5 11	23 7 1	1,13,019 13 0	1,39,407 8 1

Note.—Statistics relating to "Revenue Survey Advances—Collectors" from Ganjám and those relating to "Cost of Survey Marks—Survey Officers" have not been received. The Accountant-General's figures have been adopted.

No. 32.—STATEMENT showing the demand, collection and balance under survey advances for fasli 1308.

Districts.		Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
		Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		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.
Ganjám ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	12,708 11 6	345 6 6	13,054 2 0	* ..	* ..	1,531 4 3	* ..	* ..	11,522 13 9
Vizagapatam	Do. do. do. ..	171 4 0	465 0 0	636 4 0	23 14 0	..	23 14 0	147 6 0	465 0 0	612 6 0
Gódávari ..	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	1,254 15 6	6,489 4 11	7,744 4 5	* ..	* ..	2,965 4 2	* ..	* ..	4,779 0 3
Kistna ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	5,207 0 0	5,566 7 3	10,773 7 3	4,700 8 0	..	4,700 8 0	506 8 0	5,566 7 3	6,072 15 3
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	— 2,094 2 10	12,937 9 5	10,843 6 7	..	5,886 13 1	5,886 13 1	..	4,956 9 6	4,956 9 6
Kurnool ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	1,235 6 6	10 0 0	1,245 6 6	..	..	..	1,235 6 6	10 0 0	1,245 6 6
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	11,563 8 10	13,680 2 5	25,243 11 3	11 563 8 10	757 12 9	12,321 5 7	..	12,922 5 8	12,922 5 8
Bellary ..	Do. —Collectors ..	..	166 10 8	166 10 8	..	161 0 0	161. 0 0	..	5 10 8	5 10 8
Anantapur ..	Do. do. ..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	..	..	..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0
Cuddapah ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	183 5 4	2,606 4 0	2,789 9 4	..	..	..	183 5 4	2,606 4 0	2,789 9 4
Nellore ..	Do. do. do. ..	1,979 9 4	..	1,979 9 4	14 1 0	..	14 1 0	1,965 8 4	..	1,965 8 4
	Cost of survey marks do. ..	221 1 6	127 10 3	348 11 9	245 7 2	14 1 0	259 8 2	— 24 5 8	113 9 3	89 3 7
Chingleput..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	1,432 1 11	108 9 0	1,540 10 11	232 10 8	..	232 10 8	1,199 7 8	108 9 0	1,308 0 8
	Cost of survey marks— do. ..	1 6 10	156 10 6	158 1 4	..	..	..	1 6 10	156 10 6	158 1 4
	Do. —Survey officers ..	258 14 11	..	258 14 11	256 5 7	..	256 5 7	2 9 4	..	2 9 4
Madras ..	Do. do. ..	2,964 6 8	..	2,964 6 8	1,370 9 9	..	1,370 9 9	1,593 12 11	..	1,593 12 11
South Arcot.	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	21 6 4	..	21 6 4	21 6 4	..	21 6 4	..	..	..
	Cost of survey marks— do. ..	2,003 11 1	..	2,003 11 1	1,156 0 7	..	1,156 0 7	847 10 6	..	847 10 6
	Do. —Survey officers ..	360 11 1	..	360 11 1	23 15 10	..	23 15 10	336 11 3	..	336 11 3
North Arcot.	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	611 4 8	3,702 1 8	4,313 6 4	..	..	..	611 4 8	3,702 1 8	4,313 6 4
	Cost of survey marks— do. ..	31 2 0	..	31 2 0	19 6 0	..	19 6 0	11 12 0	..	11 12 0
	Do. —Survey officers ..	3,709 6 9	..	3,709 6 9	1,341 15 1	..	1,341 15 1	2,367 7 8	..	2,367 7 8
Salem ..	Do. —Collectors ..	..	0 12 9	0 12 9	..	..	..	..	0 12 9	0 12 9
	Do. —Survey officers ..	1,338 12 5	..	1,338 12 5	1,207 14 7	..	1,207 14 7	130 13 10	..	130 13 10
Coimbatore.	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	398 3 0	..	393 3 0	62 1 0	..	62 1 0	331 2 0	..	331 2 0
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	500 1 3	455 12 3	955 13 6	..	691 2 10	691 2 10	..	264 10 8	264 10 8
Trichinopoly.	Do. — do. ..	9,220 9 6	..	9,220 9 6	924 5 7	..	924 5 7	8,296 3 11	..	8,296 3 11
Tanjore ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	7,769 7 3	566 1 10	8,335 9 1	1,431 8 1	..	1,431 8 1	6,904 1 0	..	6,904 1 0
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	4,049 14 4	21,775 12 1	25,825 10 5	3,229 5 7	1,127 5 8	4,356 11 3	820 8 9	20,648 6 5	21,468 15 2
Madura ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	26 8 7	..	26 8 7	..	..	..	26 8 7	..	26 8 7
	Cost of survey marks do. ..	84 3 1	45 4 11	129 8 0	82 13 10	28 3 6	111 1 4	..	18 6 8	18 6 8
	Do. —Survey officers ..	7,345 1 0	1,325 1 9	8,670 2 9	* ..	* ..	4,386 7 2	* ..	* ..	4,283 11 7
Tinnevelly ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	1,098 5 9	..	1,098 5 9	924 4 5	..	924 4 5	174 1 4	..	174 1 4
Malabar ..	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	53,472 7 7	42,377 11 1	95,850 2 8	43,641 3 4	17,962 0 8	61,603 4 0	9,831 4 3	24,415 10 5	34,246 14 8
South Canara	Do. do. ..	3,225 1 4	5,840 9 7	9,065 10 11	3,172 5 2	927 8 5	4,099 13 7	29 5 1	4,936 8 3	4,965 13 4
The Nilgiris.	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	4 7 0	68 6 0	72 13 0	4 7 0	67 10 4	72 1 4	..	0 11 8	0 11 8
	Cost of survey marks— do. ..	331 5 3	2 0 0	333 5 3	193 1 1	2 0 0	195 1 1	138 4 2	..	138 4 2
	Do. —Survey officers ..	200 15 5	682 5 7	883 5 0	200 15 5	467 1 8	668 1 1	..	215 3 11	215 3 11
	Total ..	1,32,925 10 8	1,19,501 10 5	2,52,427 5 1	† 76,044 1 6	† 28,092 11 11	1,13,019 13 0	† 37,708 4 3	† 81,113 10 3	1,39,407 8 1

Note.—Statistics relating to "Revenue Survey advances—Collectors" from Ganjám and those relating to "Cost of survey marks—Survey officers" from Madura have not been received.

* Information as to particulars of collection and balance in Ganjám, Gódávari and Madura under arrears and current is still due from the Collectors concerned.

† Totals of arrears and current under collection and balance do not include figures for Ganjám, Gódávari and Madura.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

GANJAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of the land revenue of this district for fasli 1308, together with the prescribed statements as noted in the accompanying list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The state of the season was generally favourable during the year except in September when, in several places, rainfed paddy commenced to wither owing to deficient rainfall. From the middle of September up to the 10th of October, the state of the season in the district was critical. There was then a very heavy fall of rain amounting to as much as 20 inches in a week in some parts, which saved the situation. The average rainfall registered for the district amounted to 43·74 inches against 52·06 inches in the preceding fasli and 45 inches, the average of the 25 years preceding 1894–95. The rainfall, though nearly the normal, was deficient in the months of August and September as will be seen from the accompanying statement; but the season was, on the whole, favourable :—

Months.	Normal.	1897–98.	1898–99.
South-West Monsoon.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April ..	·85	·72	·89
May ..	2·59	1·30	1·77
June ..	5·18	4·34	8·33
July ..	7·27	7·51	11·08
August	7·57	9·76	5·62
September	7·97	13·95	6·71
North-East Monsoon.			
October	8·04	12·48	9·24
November	2·82	3·18	1·14
December	1·12	·16	·15
January	·26	..	..
February	·53	·79	·05
March	·81	·02	·04
Total ..	44·01	54·21	44·02

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following statement shows the details of the more important crops grown on Government and inam land during the year, including areas cropped more than once, in comparison with similar particulars for the

preceding year and with the average of the previous five years, excluding 1896–97, which was a very bad year:—

Crops.	Area of crops sown.			Percentage of the area under each crop to the total area of crops.		
	Average.	1897–98.	1898–99.	Average.	1897–98.	1898–99.
Food-grains.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.			
Paddy	315,752	333,912	337,605	60·6	62·1	62·6
Other food-grains	148,830	143,652	154,740	28·6	26·7	28·7
Total ..	464,582	477,564	492,345	89·2	88·8	91·3
Other crops.						
Cotton	2,957	2,596	1,696	·6	·5	·3
Seeds (chiefly oil)	29,652	30,109	22,051	5·7	5·6	4·0
Orchard and garden produce	18,454	20,621	19,134	3·5	3·8	3·6
Indigo	13	7	..	·0002	·0001	..
Sugarcane	2,392	2,034	1,585	·4	·4	·3
Miscellaneous crops including tobacco ..	3,351	4,541	2,702	·6	·9	·5
Total ..	56,819	59,908	47,168	10·8	11·2	8·7
Grand Total ..	521,401	537,472	539,513	100·0	100·0	100·0

The increase of 14,781 acres in the area grown with food-grains is due to the much earlier setting in of the south-west monsoon than in the preceding year. The decrease in the area cultivated with sugarcane of 22 per cent. as compared with the preceding year and of 34 per cent. as compared with the average of the previous five years is due to the closure of the Aska Sugar factory. The decrease under cotton, oil-seeds and miscellaneous crops is due to the untimely character of the rainfall and the increased inducement offered by high prices to the growth of food-grains.

4. According to the karnams' accounts, the average yield of paddy was between 7 and 8 annas as in the previous fasli and that of dry crops was between 6 and 7 annas against 5 annas in fasli 1307. The talukwar details of the outturn are as below:—

	Paddy.	Dry crops.
	ANNAS.	ANNAS.
Berhampur	6 to 7	4 to 5
Goomsur	9 to 10	7 to 8
Chicacole	12 to 13	6 to 7

The anna notation which was in force during the fasli is one by which 12 annas is taken to represent a normal crop—*vide* B.P., No. 750 (Settlement), dated 23rd December 1897, while 16 annas was taken to represent a normal crop in the preceding fasli.

5. Prices.—The following statement compares the prices of food-grains for faslis 1307 and 1308:—

Articles.	Price per Madras garce.		Difference.
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	224	171	— 53
Do. 2nd ,, ...	188	143	— 45
Ragi	311	208	— 103
Horsegram	332	191	— 141

The prices that ruled in fasli 1307, especially in its earlier part, were the highest ever recorded owing to the failure of crops of the preceding fasli, the late setting in of the south-west monsoon in the fasli, and the activity of the export trade. Prices fell in the fasli under report as a natural consequence of the good crops of faslis 1307 and 1308. They have not yet come to their normal state owing to the popular belief

that the current Vikari year will not be a propitious one; normal prices in this district have been permanently raised by the introduction of the East Coast Railway and the manner in which export and movements of grain were popularised in the last famine.

6. Permanently-settled Estates.—There were 69 permanently-settled estates in the district; that is, one more than in the previous year. The increase is due to the sub-division of Bondhotolonuagam, a village in the Palur estate—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 2885, dated 14th October 1898 (Land Revenue). The peishkash payable to Government during the fasli was Rs. 4,35,951 against Rs. 4,22,260 in the preceding fasli. Out of the increase of Rs. 13,691 in fasli 1308, Rs. 13,686 is the amount of quit-rent on inams, the collection of which has been made over to the zamindars and which was credited to peishkash for the first time during the fasli under report. The remaining Rs. 5 is the net result of an addition of Rs. 15 to the peishkash payable by the zamindar of Dhárákóta for the assignment of an alienated personal inam during the fasli under Board's Standing Order No. 128 and a reduction of Rs. 10 in peishkash owing to the acquisition of lands in the following estates for the East Coast Railway, the Rushikulya project and the Khallikota-Bairani road:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Biridi	9	9	3
2. Chinna Kimedi	0	8	0
3. Atagada	0	4	2
Total ...	10	5	5

7. Whole Inam Villages.—The number of inam villages in the district is the same as in the last year being 1,134. Of these, 288 are enfranchised inam villages in the Government taluks. The rest are in zamindari and proprietary estates, 484 being those enfranchised or confirmed by the Inam Commissioner and 362 being villages excluded from the zamindaris at the time of the permanent settlement, but not dealt with by the Inam Commissioner. The demand of shrotriem and jodi during the fasli is Rs. 35,014 against Rs. 24,294 in the previous fasli. The increase of Rs. 10,720 is the amount of quit-rent on the whole inams in zamindari and proprietary estates, the collection of which has not been compounded by the zamindars and proprietors concerned. This amount was shown in the previous faslis under "Miscellaneous revenue," but has been transferred to "Shrotriem and jodi" with reference to the orders conveyed in B.P., Mis. No. 3348, dated 25th November 1898 (Land Revenue).

8. Ryotwari Settlement.—Statement No. I shows the names of officers who settled the several taluks, the places where the jamabandi was held in the taluks, the period occupied, and the number of pattas distributed. The total number of villages was the same as in the previous fasli being 1,246. The total number of pattas was 53,722 against 52,972 in the previous fasli showing an increase of 750 pattas which is due to extension of cultivation and the sub-division and separate registration of joint holdings. During the fasli, 10,059 fresh pattas were issued against 13,208 in fasli 1307 and 26,201 pattas were modified against 37,473. The replacement of, and alteration in, the old pattas were due to the ordinary causes of deaths among ryots, transfers of lands by sale or under decrees of Civil Courts and changes in holdings. The number of pattas that remained unaltered was 17,462. Of these, 1,075 required alteration, 925 in Berhampur taluk and 150 in Goomsur taluk. They were not altered owing to their non-production by ryots in spite of notices issued by Tahsildars. Seven thousand three hundred and seventy-seven miscellaneous pattas were issued during the fasli to non-pattadars who carried on miscellaneous cultivation against 7,470 in the previous fasli. The decrease is small and calls for no explanation.

9. Occupation and Changes therein.—The extent of the ryots' holdings during the year under report was 376,015 acres assessed at Rs. 7,72,676 against 373,211 acres assessed at Rs. 7,69,662 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of 2,804 acres in extent and of Rs. 3,014 in assessment as shown below :—

Particulars.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Total holdings at the end of fasli 1307	373,211	7,69,662
Deduct lands given up	4,745	8,880
Remainder ...	368,466	7,60,782
Add lands taken up	7,549	11,894
Total ...	376,015	7,72,676

The following are the details of changes :—

Items.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
I. Deductions.		
1. Lands resigned	27	57
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government for want of bidders	45	59
3. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	159	302
4. Lands sold by order of Courts	27	42
5. Transferred by private contract or gift	4,327	8,112
6. Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	28	27
7. Transferred from wet to dry and *vice versâ*	124	216
8. Other items—		
(1) Deficiency in measurement	2	49
(2) Transferred to poramboke	6	7
(3) Erroneous deficit	...	9
Total ...	4,745	8,880

Items.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
II. Additions.		
1. Lands taken up on darkhast	2,788	2,607
2. Lands purchased by private individuals in revenue sales.	159	302
3. Do. at Court sales	27	42
4. Do. at resales of lands bought in by Government	1	1
5. Do. by private contract or gift	4,327	8,112
6. Inam lands reverted to Government—		
Resumed or relinquished village service inams ...	10	44
Others	14	57
7. Transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ*	124	246
8. Other items—		
(1) Poramboke classified and cultivated	46	53
(2) Unassessed land classified	50	50
(3) Extent and assessment erroneously omitted in previous years' accounts to be added	2	7
(4) Enhanced assessment made this year on certain lands commanded by the Rushikulya project ...	...	166
(5) Enhanced assessment on lands transferred from one source to another source of irrigation ...	...	7
(6) Excess in measurement	1	200
Total ...	7,549	11,894

The areas given above do not include lands occupied without pattas and shown in the accounts under "Miscellaneous." The increase in the extent of holdings is chiefly due to the assignment of a large extent of land on patta. Nearly 4,000 darkhasts are still pending in the Goomsur taluk; and in spite of all attempts made during the last four years to clear off the arrears, the number of pending darkhasts is increasing year after year, as sub-divisions of fields have to be made in most cases. The arrears cannot be cleared up until the district has been resurveyed for which a separate application has been made. Some alienated personal and artizan service inams were resumed during the year.

10. Actual Cultivation and Waste charged and remitted.—The total extent cultivated during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, amounted to 346,902 acres or 92·3 per cent. of the area of holdings against 345,068 acres or 92·4 per cent. in the previous fasli. The small difference in the percentage of cultivation calls for no explanation. Including the extent under miscellaneous cultivation, the total extent cropped during the year amounted to 363,870 acres against 360,207 acres in fasli 1307. Out of the extent of 29,113 acres that remained waste, remission was granted on an extent of 719 acres assessed at Rs. 1,533 owing to want of timely rains in certain villages. The remaining waste of 28,394 acres was charged. The total charge on this and the area cultivated was Rs. 7,71,143.

11. Water-rate—Tirwajasti and Fasaljasti.—The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 44,579 and Rs. 17,065, respectively, against Rs. 31,918 and Rs. 18,122 in fasli 1307. Talukwar details of tirwajasti are given below :—

Taluk.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
Berhampur	23,089	32,290
Goomsur	5,149	8,250
Chicacole	3,680	4,039
Total ...	31,918	44,579

The increase in tirwajasti is due in Berhampur and Goomsur taluks to the extension of canal irrigation and to the increased facilities afforded during the fasli for letting in canal water. The increase in Chicacole taluk is attributed to the raising of wet crops on dry lands on a larger scale with the aid of Government water. Talukwar details of fasaljasti are shown below :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
Berhampur	4,227	5,136
Goomsur	923	706
Chicacole	12,972	11,223
Total ...	18,122	17,065

The increase in Berhampur taluk is due to the extension of canal irrigation, while the decrease in Goomsur taluk is attributed to the want of sugarcane seed and that in Chicacole taluk to the favourable state of the season which lessened the need for taking Government water.

12. Remissions.—The total amount of remissions excluding those relating to waste was Rs. 23,171 during the fasli against Rs. 20,964 in the previous fasli as shown below :—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS	RS.	RS.
Occasional remissions	3,286	6,017	+ 2,731
Fixed remissions	7,727	7,491	— 236
Periz deductions	9,951	9,663	— 288
Total ..	20,964	23,171	+ 2,207

The increase under occasional remissions is due to the deficient rainfall of August and September which resulted in the failure of crops on rainfed lands in certain villages. The decrease under fixed remissions is due to extension of irrigation under the Rushikulya project which rendered unnecessary the grant of baling deductions to lands originally irrigated by old irrigation sources. The decrease under beriz deductions is due to certain items not having been paid during the year.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head which is made up chiefly of quit-rent and water-tax on minor inams, revenue derived from lands cultivated, but for which no pattas were issued, revenue derived from trees, commission on private estates under the management of the Court of Wards, water-charge on lands in inam and zamindari villages irrigated from Government sources, and process service fees amounted to Rs. 1,55,015 against Rs. 1,68,311 in the previous fasli as detailed below :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams—personal	57,626	33,192	— 24,434
2. Do. do. service	31,326	31,584	+ 258
3. Water-rate on minor inams	9,039	11,411	+ 2,372
4. Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted ..	13,752	16,916	+ 3,164
5. Cultivation of poramboke lands	13,793	13,638	— 155
6. Revenue derived from trees on unreserved lands held on tree pattas ..	505	325	— 180
7. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	6,799	3,960	— 2,839
8. Water-tax on zamindari and inam lands	29,743	35,367	+ 5,624
9. Revenue process-service fees	3,572	4,894	+ 1,322
10. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	..	621	+ 621
11. Other items	2,156	3,107	+ 951
Total ..	1,68,311	1,55,015	— 13,296

Item 1.—Out of the decrease of Rs. 24,434, Rs. 24,406 is the amount of quit-rent on whole inams in zamindari and proprietary estates which was erroneously shown in the previous faslis under quit-rent on minor inams and which was credited during the fasli under report partly to peishkash and partly to shrotriem and jodi as explained in paragraphs 6 and 7 *supra*. The remaining Rs. 28 is the net result of a decrease of Rs. 49 due mainly to the resumption of certain inam lands and of an increase of Rs. 21 on account of the imposition of quit-rent on certain inams enfranchised in Lakkimdiddi agraharam.

Item 2.—The increase of Rs. 258 under this head is due to the additional quit-rent imposed on account of excesses discovered in artizan service inams.

Items 3 *and* 8.—The increase of Rs. 2,372 in water-tax on minor inams and of Rs. 5,624 in water-tax in zamindari and inam villages is due to the extension of canal irrigation and the special steps taken in the fasli to encourage second crop cultivation in Berhampur and Goomsur taluks and to the levy in the fasli of water charge due from certain proprietary and inam villages in the Chicacole taluk on account of previous faslis.

Item 4.—In Berhampur and Goomsur taluks, there is unauthorized cultivation of waste lands to a large extent as shown below :—

—	Fasli 1307.		Fasli 1308.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Berhampur	3,199	6,324	3,807	8,756
Goomsur	7,029	6,900	8,110	7,684

In both these taluks and especially in Berhampur, there is extensive cultivation of waste lands commanded by the Rushikulya project. The assignment of these on pattas was postponed in the previous faslis pending receipt of the orders of the Board and Government. Five months ago a Special Deputy Collector was appointed for the disposal of these lands. Much progress will be made in the current fasli in the assignment of these lands on patta. In Goomsur taluk a large number of darkhasts for lands not commanded by the project is also pending. This pendency is due to the heavy sub-division work that has to be done in connection with these darkhasts as explained in paragraph 9 *supra*. Delay in the disposal of darkhasts in this taluk is also to some extent due to the necessity for reference to the District Forest-officer in a large proportion of cases.

Item 5.—This item represents penal assessment charged for the occupation of lands reserved for public or communal purposes. The area of such land cultivated during the year amounted to 4,548 acres against 4,400 acres in the previous year. Special steps were taken during the year to repress poramboke cultivation by the imposition of heavy penal assessment. The extent of this cultivation is large in Goomsur taluk where the Uriya ryots are obstinate. In unobjectionable cases, steps have been taken to transfer the lands to the head of assessed land and grant them on regular patta. In some formerly important places like Jalmur, Kotabommali, Chicacole and Calingapatam there are large areas of vacant village-site which are at present under cultivation. It is not advisable to transfer these vacant sites at once to the head of assessed land as they are not contiguous. At the same time it is not advisable to prohibit their cultivation altogether, as otherwise they will be overgrown with rank vegetation and will afford shelter to snakes. In all other cases effective steps are being taken to compel withdrawal from the encroachments.

Item 6.—The decrease of Rs. 180 under this head is due to the credit of revenue from trees on village poramboke other than those held on patta to forests instead of to land revenue since the receipt of B.P., Forest No. 502, dated 15th November 1898.

Item 7.—The decrease of Rs. 2,839 is due to the restoration of the Pedda Kimedi estate to the zamindar in June 1898 on his attaining majority.

Item 9.—The increase of Rs. 1,322 is due to the prompt service of processes by the special establishment employed for the purpose and also to the erroneous collection of process fee by the village agency in Goomsur taluk.

Item 10.—The increase is due to the imposition of double charge for water taken without permission during the year under report.

Item 11.—The increase of Rs. 951 is due mainly to the collection of assessment for back faslis on certain resumed inams and also to the sale of certain tank-bed lands in Chicacole taluk.

14. RUSHIKULYA PROJECT AND IRRIGATION UNDER IT.—The water-tax levied on Government jeroyiti lands is included in the figures in paragraph 11 and that on zamindari and inam lands in items 3 and 8 of the statement of miscellaneous revenue given in paragraph 13 *supra*. This project irrigates the lands of the Government taluks of Berhampur and Goomsur and the zamindari division of the Deputy Tahsildar of Aska. The number of villages irrigated and the water-tax charged in the past two faslis are given below :—

Taluk	Number of zamindari and inam villages irrigated.	Water-tax.	Number of Government villages irrigated.	Water-tax.	Total water-tax.
		RS.		RS.	RS.
Fasli 1307.					
Berhampur	20	4,445	137	26,352	30,797
Aska	127	24,256	..	..	24,256
Goomsur	9	643	63	11,731	12,374
Total ..	156	29,344	200	38,083	67,427
Fasli 1308.					
Berhampur	22	5,920	154	41,900	47,820
Aska	122	25,670	..	..	25,670
Goomsur	10	746	64	23,679	24,425
Total ..	154	32,336	218	65,579	97,915

The increase in the number of villages irrigated and in the amount of water-tax levied in Berhampur taluk is due to the extension of branch channels and the timely supply of canal water. The decrease in the number of villages irrigated in Aska taluk is due to relinquishments and to uncontrollable surplusage getting into private sources. The question as to how this surplus of project water can be excluded from private sources is receiving consideration. There was an increase of Rs. 1,414 in the amount of water-tax charged which is due to the imposition of prohibitory rates of water-rate in two villages for surreptitiously taking water from the Rushikulya canal and to the extension of second-crop cultivation. The increase of water-tax in the Goomsur taluk is due to a more extensive cultivation of dry lands for which canal water was taken and to better azmaish than in fasli 1307. In order to improve the system of assessment and collection of revenue due to the Rushikulya irrigation in Aska taluk, proposals were submitted during the fasli for increasing and improving the taluk establishments and for organizing an efficient village staff. Three additional Revenue Inspectors have been sanctioned and the village establishments have been re-organized under Madras Act II of 1894, in anticipation of the enfranchisement of village service inams—*vide* G.O., No. 314, Revenue, dated 19th May 1899. The new system will be worked from the current fasli. A Special Deputy Collector was appointed in the beginning of May last for the disposal of waste and tank-bed lands under the Rushikulya project. It is anticipated that, on the completion of this officer's work, there will be considerable increase in revenue under the Rushikulya project.

15. Ryotwari and Miscellaneous Land-cess.—This was Rs. 68,763 during the year under report against Rs. 63,905 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 4,858. Out of this amount, Rs. 3,277 is the amount of land-cess payable on minor inams in certain estates, the collection of which has not been compounded by the proprietors concerned. This amount was shown in previous faslis under zamindari land-cess, but was transferred to ryotwar and miscellaneous cesses during the fasli under report with reference to the orders issued in B.P., Mis. No. 3348, dated 25th November 1898 (Land Revenue). The further increase of Rs. 1,581 is due to the increase in water-tax and to increased occupation in ryotwari villages.

16. Land-cess in whole inam villages.—The land-cess in whole inam villages was Rs. 13,649 against Rs. 7,621 in the preceding fasli. The increase of Rs. 6,028 is the amount of land-cess on whole inams in estates, the collection of which has not been compounded by the proprietors concerned and which was erroneously shown in the previous faslis under zamindari land-cess.

17. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates.—The land-cess in permanently-settled estates was Rs. 1,55,687 against Rs. 1,47,192 in the previous fasli. The increase of Rs. 8,495 is the net result of an apparent decrease of Rs. 9,305 owing to the transfer of land-cess on certain minor and whole inams to miscellaneous cess and cess on whole inam villages as explained in the preceding two paragraphs and a real increase of Rs. 17,800 owing to the revision of land-cess of certain estates in this fasli on account of faslis 1306, 1307 and 1308. The estates in this district were very much under-assessed to land-cess previous to fasli 1302; and the thorough scrutiny of land-cess income accounts exercised in the last two triennia has resulted in an annual increase of about Rs. 33,000 in the demand of land-cess under this head.

18. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current.—The entire demand of land revenue and cesses was Rs. 17,09,746 against Rs. 16,67,674 in the preceding year as shown below :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates ..	4,22,260	4,35,951	13,691	..
2. Quit-rent from whole inam villages	24,294	35,014	10,720	..
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous including Government contribution to Village Service fund	9,67,049	9,64,631	..	2,418
4. Land-cess in ryotwari villages	63,905	68,763	4,858	..
5. Do. in permanently-settled estates	1,47,192	1,55,687	8,495	..
6. Do. in whole inam villages	7,621	13,648	6,027	..
7. Village-cess in ryotwari villages	35,353	36,052	699	..
Total ..	16,67,674	17,09,746	44,490	2,418

The increases in items 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 have been explained in paragraphs 6, 7, 15, 16, and 17 *supra*, and the decrease in item 3 has been explained in paragraph 13 *supra*. The increase in item 7 is due to increased occupation of land. The subjoined statement shows the current demand under all the heads, the collections within the fasli, the subsequent collections, and the balance at the end of September 1899 :—

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collections and the amount written off up to the end of September 1899.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates	4,35,951	4,32,777	3,174	1,748	1,426
2. Quit-rent on whole inam villages ..	35,014	34,835	179	178	1
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous including Government contribution to Village Service Fund	9,64,631	10,58,694 (items 3 and 4)	10,752	7,626	3,097 (items 3 and 4)
4. Land and village cesses in ryotwar villages	1,04,815			29	
5. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates	1,55,687	1,53,573	2,114	1,880	234
6. Land-cess in whole inam villages ..	13,648	13,576	72	23	49
Total ..	17,09,746	16,93,455	16,291	11,484	4,80[illegible]

Of the total current demand of Rs. 17,09,746, Rs. 16,93,455 or 99 per cent. were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,291. Subsequent collections up to the end of September 1899 amounted to Rs. 11,455, and Rs. 29 were written off. These reduced the balance to Rs. 4,807 or ·2 per cent. Special attention was paid to collections during the fasli. The Tahsildars were given considerable assistance in the matter of collections, each Deputy Tahsildar and Stationary Sub-Magistrate in the taluk having been entrusted with the collection of kists in 30 or 40 villages.

19. Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears.—The subjoined statement shows the state of the collection of arrears :—

Items.	Demand.	Collection and amount written off.	Balance.	Collection and amount written off up to the end of September 1899.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates .	15,475	15,475	..	..	..
2. Quit-rent on whole inam villages	964	964	..	..	..
3. Ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses including Government contribution to Village Service Fund	94,487	92,793	1,694	27	1,667
4. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates ..	47,156	45,372	1,784	1,716	68
5. Land-cess in whole inam villages	425	425	..	..	..
6. Cesses on inams situated in zamindaris	172	172	..	..	..
Total ..	1,58,679	1,55,201	3,478	1,743	1,735

The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,58,679, of which Rs. 1,55,201 or 97·8 per cent. were collected or written off within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,478. Subsequent collections up to the end of September 1899 have reduced the balance to 1,735 or 1·1 per cent.

20. The total balance, arrear and current, at the end of September 1899 was Rs. 6,542. The following are the details of this balance :—

	RS.
Amount since collected	77
Adjustable from deposits	231
Amount considered to be irrecoverable	227
Under enquiry or correspondence including amounts embezzled by village officers	3,359
Amount the collection of which has been suspended (*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 3998 (Revenue Settlement), dated 12th August 1899)	661
Peishcush and land-cess due from Gopalpur estate for which a village has been attached and will be sold shortly	1,626
Miscellaneous amounts covered by process	361
Total ...	6,542

21. Coercive process and sales for arrears of revenue.—The following table shows the extent to which coercive process was resorted to during the fasli as compared with the previous fasli :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
1. *Number of processes issued*—			
Demand notices	89,381	70,346	— 19,035
Attachment notices	11,913	8,880	— 3,033
Sale notices	11,055	8,247	— 2,808
Total ..	112,349	87,473	— 24,876
2. *Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold*	125	232	+ 107
	RS.	RS.	RS.
3. Amount of arrears for which property was sold	1,441	3,807	+ 2,366
	RS.	RS.	RS.
4. Amount realized by sale of property—			
Personal	1,222	1,373	+ 151
Real	897	9,330	+ 8,433
Total ..	2,119	10,703	+ 8,584
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
5. Extent of lands sold—			
Bought in by Government	10	49	+ 39
Bought in by others	76	491	+ 415
Total ..	86	540	+ 454

There is considerable decrease in the number of processes of the three kinds issued during the fasli, which is due to the timely steps taken in the matter of the collection of revenue and to the fact that in fasli 1307 processes had to be issued not only for the recovery of the current demand of the fasli but also of the heavy arrears of fasli 1306. The decrease is 21 per cent. in the case of demand notices, 25 per cent. in the case of attachment notices, and 25 per cent. in the case of sale notices.

22. Attachments.—The number of attachments was 8,850 or 12 per cent. of the total number of demand notices. The total number of pattadars being 53,722, the proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars was 16 per cent. against 22·5 per cent. in the previous fasli. It will be observed that the number of distraint notices exceeds the number of pattadars, because the statistics furnished do not differentiate cases in which more than one notice of attachment is issued against the same pattadar. Land revenue and cesses are collected in several instalments, and separate processes are issued for several defaults made by the same pattadar.

23. Sales.—Although property was attached in 8,880 cases, there were actual sales only in 232 cases or 2·6 per cent. of the number of attachments. In 633 cases, the amounts due were paid even before the issue of sale notices. The percentage of the number of sales to the total number of pattadars is ·43. The talukwar percentages are ·32, ·55 and ·57, respectively, for Berhampur, Goomsur and Chicacole taluks. The reasons assigned by the Tahsildars of Berhampur and Goomsur as to why the percentages in their taluks have exceeded ·5 are (1) the non-residence of defaulters in the villages concerned, (2) the non-payment of arrears owing to the indifference of the unregistered holders, (3) the prompt measures adopted in the fasli for the collection of revenue which did not allow sufficient time to destitute ryots to raise loans, and (4) the sale in fasli 1308 of certain lands which were attached in fasli 1307, but which could not be sold before the close of that fasli. The third and fourth reasons also account for the increase in the number of sales as compared with fasli 1307. Out of the 232 cases of sales, personal property was sold in 126 cases and real property in 106 cases. A village in the Palur estate was sold for arrears of revenue. Although the smallest village in the estate was selected for attachment, the amount realized by its sale was Rs. 4,850 against an arrear of Rs. 1,326. The extent of this village is 303 acres, which mainly accounts for the increase in the extent (540 acres) of lands sold in fasli 1308 as compared with the extent (86 acres) sold in fasli 1307. The extent of lands bought in by Government was 49 acres in fasli 1308 against 10 acres in fasli 1307. The percentage of lands bought in by Government to the extent sold in fasli 1308 is 9 against 11 in fasli 1307. No reasons have been given by Tal for the increase in the extent of lands bought in by Government, but it is probably due to the poverty of the soil of the lands sold and combination amongst bidders.

24. Receipts from Process fees and Charges and the extent to which special-paid establishments were utilized for serving processes.—The following statement compares the receipts from process fees and the cost of special-paid establishments employed for the execution of process during faslis 1307 and 1308 :—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	3,572	4,894	+ 1,322
Charges	2,066	2,845	+ 779

The increase in receipts has been explained in paragraph 13 *supra*. The increase in charges is due to a larger special process establishment having been employed in the fasli under report to ensure a speedy collection of revenue. The number of processes served by the village agency and by the special-paid establishment was 61,964 and 18,826, respectively, against 84,452 and 16,990 in fasli 1307. The percentage of the number of processes served by the special-paid agency to the total number of processes served is 23 in fasli 1308 against 17 in fasli 1307. The percentage is higher during this fasli as a larger process establishment was entertained. The excess of receipts over charges is due to the fact that in some cases process fees were levied even when process was served by village officers and permanent peons. The attention of Taluk officers has been drawn to paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 111, under which batta is leviable only in cases where the process is served by the special-paid agency. Certain officers having reported that the temporary process establishments sanctioned in the past were insufficient, provision has been made in the budget for increased expenditure under this head in the current and next official years. The effect of these changes will be watched for a year.

25. Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34 and 110.—No lands were sold under any of these orders during the year under report.

26. Loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.—The loans statements Nos. 23, 25-A, 25-B, 26, and 27 are herewith submitted as directed in paragraph 4 of B.P., No. 417, dated 10th December 1896. The following statement shows the disposal of applications and advances made under the two Acts during the fasli :—

Particulars of applications.	Land Improvement Loans Act.				Agriculturists' Loans Act.		Total.	
	Ordinary Rules.		Special Well Rules.					
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS.				RS.		RS.
1. Pending at the beginning of the year	7	5,650	..	..	2	270	9	5,920
2. Received during the year ..	10	6,190	..	..	2	350	12	6,540
Total ..	17	11,840	..	..	4	620	21	12,460
3. Rejected during the year ..	4	2,750	..	..	2	120	6	2,870
4. Accepted during the year ..	7	4,050	..	..	1	250	8	4,300
Total ..	11	6,800	..	..	3	370	14	7,170
5. Pending at the end of the year	6	* 4,840	..	..	1	250	7	* 5,090
6. Disbursed during the year ..	6	2,200	..	..	1	250	7	2,450

* The decrease of Rs. 200 is due to the fact that an applicant first applied for a loan of Rs. 450 but subsequently reduced it to Rs. 250.

27. Seven applications under the Land Improvement Loans Act and two applications under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were pending at the beginning of the year. Ten applications under the former Act and two applications under the latter Act were received during the year, making a total of 17 applications under the former Act and 4 applications under the latter Act. Of these 4 applications under the former Act and 2 applications under the latter Act were rejected during the year. Seven applications for Rs. 4,050 were accepted under the Land Improvement Loans Act and one application for Rs. 250 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Six applications for Rs. 4,840 under the former Act and one application for Rs. 250 under the latter Act were pending at the end of the year.

28. The amount advanced in the fasli was Rs. 2,450 against Rs. 82,123 in the previous fasli. During fasli 1307 a large amount was, owing to famine, advanced to poor ryots for purchase of seed-grain and cattle. There was no such necessity in fasli 1308. Out of the amount of Rs. 2,450, Rs. 950 were advanced for reclamation of lands, Rs. 1,250 for strengthening the bunds of fields, and Rs. 250 for purchase of cattle.

29. The total outstanding advances, including the sums granted during the year, amounted to Rs. 32,322 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 83,917 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The instalments repayable during the year under the terms of the loans, including the unpaid balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 9,146 under the former Act and Rs. 50,593 under the latter Act. Rupees 8,641 or 94 per cent. of the former amount and Rs. 49,008 or 97 per cent. of the latter were recovered and Rs. 59 and Rs. 326 were written off as irrecoverable under both the Acts, respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 446 under the former Act and Rs. 1,259 under the latter Act. Rs. 15 have been since collected under the former Act and Rs. 260 under the latter Act. Tahsildars have been instructed to collect promptly the balances still remaining. Rs. 422 have been collected under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 982 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act on account of instalments not yet due.

30. The demand of interest under the two Acts amounted to Rs. 1,662 and Rs. 5,633, respectively, of which Rs. 1,586 and Rs. 5,553 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 76 under the former Act and Rs. 80 under the latter Act. These balances have been reduced to Rs. 71 and Rs. 63, respectively, under the two Acts by subsequent collections.

31. Out of the amount of Rs. 64,788 collected under both the Acts on account of principal and interest, Rs. 19,833 or 30·61 per cent. were paid up before any demand notices were issued, Rs. 32,861 or 50·72 per cent. were paid on demand, Rs. 11,513 or 17·77 per cent. on the attachment of property, and the sale of property had to be resorted to for the recovery of Rs. 581 or ·9 per cent. of the entire amoun collected.

32. Costs in Civil Suits.—The costs awarded to Government during the ye under report in suits to which it was a party amounted to Rs. 3,324-13-0. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 567, the total demand mounted to Rs. 3,891-13-0, of which Rs. 178-15-0 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,712-14-0. Out of this amount, proceedings for the execution of [illegible] been instituted for Rs. 3 508-4-0, and steps have been taken for the pr[illegible] applications for execution of decrees for the other Rs. 204-10-0.

33. Ruined Tanks.—As in the previous fasli, no ruined or abandoned were made over to private individuals during the year under report.

34. Interest.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the opening balance of Rs. 1,881, amounte. to Rs. 4,051, of which Rs. 3,123 were collected and Rs. 97 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 831 at the end of the fasli. Of this amount Rs. 177 have been sinc collected, Rs. 72 have been classed as irrecoverable, and steps are being taken the recovery of the remainder.

35. Sub-division of Quit-rent.—No applications for the sub-division, under Board's Standing Order No. 119, of the joint liability of shareholders of whole inam villages were received during the fasli. An application for the sub-division of the joint liability in the case of a minor inam was received during the fasli, but has not yet been disposed of.

36. Inspection of Boundary and Field Marks.—A statement showing the number of boundary and field marks planted during survey, the number found missing or out of repair, and the number replaced or repaired during the year under report is enclosed. From this statement it will be seen that no work was done in Goomsur taluk in the matter of replacing missing stones or repairing those out of repair, and that the work done in the Berhampur taluk in this direction is very little. This is due to the inefficiency and laziness of karnams; and it is impossible to get the work completed by the existing staff. I have applied for the services of a survey party for the re-survey of the district in my letter No. 633-R.Ver., dated 2nd instant. The statement of the Tahsildar of Goomsur has been received only to-day; but it is very incomplete. The Tahsildar has stated that he has not received returns from a majority of the karnams. The last year's statement has therefore been adopted for this taluk. The figures of stones missing and out of repair given in the statement are much below the mark.

37. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—The jamabandi of the Goomsur taluk was partly conducted by the Collector Mr. Taylor and partly by the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur. The other two taluks, Berhampur and Chicacole, were taken up by their Divisional-officers, the Senior and Principal Assistant Collectors. Taluk Accounts Nos. 17, 19 and 20 were obtained from the three taluks in some months during the fasli and checked in the Huzur office, and errors and omissions noticed were communicated to the Taluk officers concerned. The village and taluk accounts have been carefully examined during jamabandi, and steps have been taken to correct the mistakes and defects brought to notice. Village accounts Nos. 16 and 17 were not submitted regularly every month by some karnams in Berhampur and Goomsur taluks. At the close of the jamabandi the karnams were, however, made to prepare village account No. 16 for the whole of the fasli, and with the help of these accounts revised demand, collection and balance statements have been prepared.

38. Applications for the transfer of registry of holdings.—A statement showing the disposal of applications for transfer of pattas during the fasli under

report is enclosed in the prescribed form. The subjoined statement shows the applications presented to the Revenue and Registration Departments in the past two years and those disposed of :—

Received.	Fasli 1307.		Fasli 1308.	
	Number received with those pending at the beginning of the year.*	Number disposed of.	Number received with those pending at the beginning of the year.*	Number disposed of.
3. Rejected du 4. Accepted du ...istration Department	1,461 *318	1,466	1,306 *313	1,240
5 ...y by Revenue Department	635 *5	628	626 *12	634
Total ..	2,096 *323	2,094	1,932 *325	1,874

The decrease in the number of applications presented through the Registration officers as well as to the Revenue officers direct is due to the favourable state of the season. Including those pending at the beginning of the fasli, there were for disposal during the fasli 1,619 applications presented through Registration officers. Of these 1,240 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 379 or 23·4 per cent. against 17·6 per cent. in the preceding fasli. The increase in the percentage of balance is due to the delay made by karnams in the verification of applications. The large number of applications received during the last quarter, 614 in fasli 1307 and 450 in fasli 1308, also accounts for the high percentages of pendency in both the faslis. As regards applications received direct by the Revenue officers, 634 were disposed of during the fasli, leaving a balance of 4 applications or ·6 per cent. of the total number of applications for disposal. The corresponding percentage for fasli 1307 was 1·8. The balances in both the faslis are small being 12 and 4, respectively, and do not call for remarks. The percentage of the number of applications presented through Registration officers to the total number of applications is 67·6 against 69·7 in the previous fasli. No cases were dealt with under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20. The special attention of Taluk officers was called more than once to the importance of securing agreement between ownership and revenue registry. Nine hundred and eighty-nine cases were disposed of during the fasli in the three taluks.

39. Vernacular Correspondence in the Senior Assistant and Assistant Collector's Office.—The orders conveyed in B.P., No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886, regarding the disposal of vernacular work without the preparation beforehand of English abstracts, have been carried out in the offices of the Senior Assistant Collector and the Assistant Collector. There has been no Assistant Collector attached to the district since 7th March last.

40. Conduct of Public Servants.—During the year Tahsildars have worked well, Deputy Tahsildars indifferently and Revenue Inspectors badly. The Acting Huzur Sheristadar M.R.Ry. N. Ramamurti Naidu Garu, B.A., has worked hard and well. The Revenue staff of this district is, on the whole, in an inefficient state and not equal to the demands made upon it.

Ganjam,
8th October 1899.

(Signed) F. C. PARSONS,
Acting Collector.

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.