MADRAS

LAND REVENUE REPORTS

2

FOR

FASLI 1313 (1903-1904).

REPORTS

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE

OF THE

DISTRICTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1313 (1903-1904).

MADRAS:
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1905.

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Quinquennial.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

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 1313 (1903–1904.) (Here enter No. 32, dated 27th January 1905.)

ORDER—No. 269, Revenue, dated 21st March 1905.

Miscellaneous.

With the above Proceedings the Board of Revenue submits its report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Presidency for fasli 1313 or the revenue year ending 30th June 1904. The Government are glad to notice that the Board has been able to submit its reports for faslis 1312 and 1313 before the date (January 31st) fixed in G.O., No. 476, dated 12th May 1903. The Board will now be requested to report whether the date cannot be advanced to December 31st for future reports, as was contemplated by it in 1903.

2. The Government are also gratified that the instructions issued in G.O., No. 565, dated 1st June 1904, for the improvement of the report have been satisfactorily carried out with the result that the length of the report has been decreased by 12 pages without any detriment to its value.

The chief alterations are (*a*) the curtailment of the portion of the report relating to season and crops in respect of which a detailed report has already been submitted, (*b*) the insertion of remarks on the relations between landlord and tenant and between the Government and the different classes of agriculturists and on the effects of recent legislation on the condition of the people, (*c*) the exclusion of various figured tables from the body of the report and of the two statements bearing on rainfall and human mortality, (*d*) the inclusion of a return of land revenue assignments and (*e*) the publication of selected extracts instead of the complete reports of Collectors.

3. The rainfall in all districts except Tinnevelly was above the average and the season was favourable to agriculture. Considerable damage to crops was however caused by the heavy floods of October and November 1903 in Kistna, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly. The prices of all the staple food-grains were below those of the three previous years. They rose above the warning rates for a month or two in Ganjám, South Canara and Tinnevelly, but the prices of rice, cholam and cumbu were below normal in many districts throughout the year.

4. The total extent under ryotwari holdings increased by 250,000 acres or 1·1 per cent., but the extent cropped fell by nearly 0·1 million acres to 83 per cent. of the total holdings. The decrease was due to scanty rainfall in Tinnevelly and excessive rains and floods in Kistna, Nellore, Coimbatore and Salem.

5. The following statement exhibits under the principal heads, the land revenue and cesses that accrued in the year under review and in the previous year :—

Number.	Items of revenue.	Fasli 1312, 1902–1903.	Fasli 1313, 1903–1904.	Difference.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates ..	49,91,636	49,91,798	+ 162
2	Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	10,82,541	11,24,630	+ 42,089
3	Quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure.	7,66,035	7,56,884	— 9,151
4	Land cess on inam villages held on favourable tenure ..	3,05,323	3,15,629	+ 10,306
5	Revenue from lands held under the ryotwari system including water-rate and miscellaneous revenue.	5,43,24,194	5,51,15,285	+ 7,91,091
6	Land and village cess on ryotwari and miscellaneous ..	68,17,531	67,45,876	— 71,655
	Total Land Revenue and Miscellaneous ..	6,00,81,865	6,08,63,967	+ 7,82,102
	Total Cesses * ..	82,05,395	81,86,135	— 19,260

* Includes Railway cess in Kistna, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Kurnool.

6. There was an increase of Rs. 12·38 lakhs from the introduction of settlement rates into portions of Malabar, South Canara and Salem, of 1·28 lakhs from the expansion of cultivation and of Rs. 3·29 lakhs from the extension of the irrigation of dry lands and of second crop on wet lands. On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 0·73 lakh under miscellaneous revenue and an additional abatement of Rs. 7·00 lakhs as increment remission in Malabar and South Canara. Seasonal remissions increased by 1·57 lakhs mainly in Gódávari and Kistna where they were necessitated by the excessive rains and floods of October and November 1903.

7. *Current collections.*—Of the total current demand (Rs. 6,90,50,102) Rupees 6,79,78,866 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 71 were written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,71,165 or 1·6 per cent. against Rs. 8,98,684 and 1·3 per cent. in the previous year.

8. The arrear balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 10,67,548, of which Rs. 8,65,763 were collected and Rs. 38,695 written off.

9. The total balance, current and arrears due at the end of the fasli was Rs. 12,34,255, of which more than three-fourths had been collected or written off by the end of November 1904.

10. *Coercion.*—The number of demand notices was still very large being in fact larger than last year: but Government hope that there will be a considerable reduction in fasli 1314 as the result of the orders issued in May 1904 restricting the issue of such notices to cases where there is good reason to believe that the defaulter will not pay without being subjected to actual coercion. They are however glad to notice that as compared with the previous year there was a considerable reduction in the number of instances in which recourse was had to the severer forms of coercive procedure. The total number of persons against whom distraints were issued fell from 12·4 to 11·4 per cent. of the total number of ryotwari pattadars, while property was sold in only 2·5 per cent. of the cases in which it was attached against 3·5 in last year.

11. The delays noticed by the Board in the disposal of cases of the transfer of the registry of holdings in certain districts (paragraph 36 of the report) are unsatisfactory. The jamabandi officers' attention should be drawn to the importance of seeing that such cases are settled within the fasli, a matter which should seldom be difficult.

12. *Loans.*—The advances made under the Loans Acts fell from 3·61 lakhs to 2·43 lakhs. The decrease is attributed no doubt rightly to the favourable character of the season: but the Government would gladly see an extension of the demand for loans even in a good year. A proper appreciation of the objects of the Loans Acts should result in an increase in the demand for loans in a time of prosperity from small holders anxious to improve their land, and the importance of encouraging such enterprises cannot be over-estimated. The improvement noticed last year in the recovery of advances under the Acts was maintained in the year under report, the percentages of unrecovered balances falling from 20 and 27 to 15 and 18 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act respectively.

The net financial result to the Government of the year's operations was a gain of Rs. 47,657 against Rs. 38,222 in the previous year.

13. The relations between landholders and their ryots in the larger zamindaris were on the whole fairly satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).
„ the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
Copy to the Public Department (for the Presidency
Administration Report).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1905.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

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'rinted May 23rd.

Proceedings, No. 32, 27th January 1905.

JANUARY.

Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi).—Submitting to Government report on the — for asli 1313 (1903–1904).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. WEIR, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. TWIGG, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Inam Commissioner.

RESOLUTION—No. 32, dated 27th January 1905.

The Board begs to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue in this Presidency during fasli 1313 (1903–1904) together with the prescribed statements. Effect has been given to the various suggestions contained in the appendix to G.O., No. 565, Revenue, dated 1st June 1904, for the reduction and curtailment of this report and the additional information called for in paragraph II thereof has been embodied therein. Statement No. 1—showing the rainfall in each district of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons—has been omitted, as appendix A of the season and crop report already issued contains this information.

2. *Season, rainfall, prices, etc.*—The total rainfall during the year exceeded the average in all the districts except Tinnevelly, and was, on the whole, favourable to agricultural operations. Much damage, however, was done by excessive rains during the south-west monsoon in the Gódávari, Kistna and Tanjore deltas and by heavy floods in October and November 1903 in the Kistna, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly districts. The average annual prices * of the staple food-grains were cheaper than in the preceding two years. The prices of rice were below the warning rates generally and were below the normal rates for a few months in Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Anantapur and Salem and throughout the year in Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot. The prices of dry grains were cheaper than the warning rates everywhere except in Tinnevelly, while those of cholam and cumbu were below the normal throughout the year in some districts. The area under crops slightly exceeded that of the previous year. Food-grains, which occupied nearly four-fifths of the total area cropped, showed a falling off under cholam, ragi and "other food-grains," while, under industrial crops, there was a rise except under sugarcane. The *outturn* of paddy ranged from As. 10 to 12 and that of the other crops from As. 8 to 12 generally.

* Statement No. 1.

The condition of cattle was generally good and mortality from diseases among horned cattle fell from 91,854 to 88,930.

3. *Number of villages.*—The total number of ryotwari villages was 24,340 against 23,593 in 1902–1903. The increase was brought about by the resumption of two whole inam villages in Nellore and by the adoption of desams as "villages" instead of amsams in Malabar. In South Canara, however, there was a decrease of 236 villages in consequence of the introduction of survey and settlement into three more taluks.

Statement No. 3, column 2.

4. 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;
(*c*) Assessment (including water-rate) levied on lands held under the ryotwari system; and
(*d*) Miscellaneous revenue.

5. *Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates.*—The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,91,798 or Rs. 162 more than in the preceding year. The main variations are the following :—

	RS.
Increase—	
(1) Assessment on lands given up by the Public Works department and made over to the proprietors concerned	+ 274
(2) Assessment on resumed inams made over to zamindars	+ 287
(3) Increase in the peshkash of the Kotapad pargana (*vide* G.O., No. 1942, Judicial, dated 28th December 1900)	+ 268
Decrease—	
(1) Reduction of peshkash consequent on the acquisition of lands for public purposes	— 218
(2) Arrears of peshkash levied in fasli 1312	— 403

6. *Shrotriyam jodi.*—The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,56,884 or Rs. 9,151 less than in the preceding year. The decrease is accounted for by the following items :—

	RS.
(1) The inclusion in the demand of fasli 1312 of the arrears of faslis 1310 and 1311 on account of certain inam villages in the Gódávari district resumed and assigned to the zamindar of Kirlampudi	— 8,575
(2) The exclusion of certain tracts in the Tinnevelly district hitherto treated as whole inam villages which are minor inams in ryotwari villages	— 374
(3) Quit-rent for back years charged in fasli 1312 on certain whole inam villages of the Tanjore district	— 250

7. *Holdings.*—The total extent under occupation was 23·35 million acres or 250,000 acres more than in 1902–1903. The increase occurred in all the districts except Nellore and the Nilgiris, and was largely due to the introduction of survey areas (96,565 acres) in the four taluks brought under settlement in Malabar and to the favourable character of the season, chiefly in South Arcot (46,142 acres), Bellary (24,963 acres), Kurnool (16,335 acres) and Anantapur (14,417 acres). The decrease in Nellore was only 9,577 acres and is attributed chiefly to the system of cultivating the poorer lands in one year and relinquishing them in the next. The decrease in the Nilgiris was small.

Statement No. 4, columns 19, 20 and 21.

The total assessment of holdings was 474·90 lakhs of rupees or 14·07 lakhs or 3·05 per cent more than in the preceding year. The increase occurred in all the districts except Nellore and the Nilgiris, and was due mainly to the introduction of the settlement into portions of Malabar, South Canara and Salem (Rs. 12·38 lakhs), to the expansion of cultivation (Rs. 1·28 lakhs) and to the conversion of "dry" lands to "wet" in Kistna (Rs. 0·42 lakh).

Statement No. 4, columns 23, 24 and 25.
Statement No. 5, columns 3, 5 and 13.

8. Compared with fasli 1285 (1875-76) the year preceding the great famine of 1876-78, the extent under holdings advanced by 3·33 million acres. Including cultivation classed as "Miscellaneous" the increase amounted to 4·34 million acres or 21 per cent. A portion of this increase, 1·33 million acres, was brought about by the adoption of correct survey areas and the resumption of inams, and the remainder, 3·01 million acres, resulted from the steady extension of cultivation throughout the Presidency. In Kurnool too, in which there was a deficiency for many years past, the increase as compared with fasli 1285 rose from 33,235 acres in 1902–1903 to 170,054 acres in the year.

9. *Cultivation.*—Notwithstanding the increase in the area occupied and the favourable character of the season referred to above, the extent cropped was only 19·39 million acres or 83 per cent. of the total holdings against 19·47 million acres or 84 per

Statement No. 3, column 49.

cent. in 1902–1903. The decrease was 83,210 acres and occurred chiefly in Kistna, Nellore, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. It is attributed in Tinnevelly to scanty rainfall and elsewhere generally to excessive rains and floods which rendered the dry lands unfit for cultivation. In Salem, the decrease was to some extent due to the adoption of resurvey areas in the taluks resettled. On the other hand, there was extension of cultivation especially in Anantapur, Bellary, South Arcot and Malabar.

10. *Water-rate and second-crop charge.*—The revenue derived from these sources amounted to Rs. 28·26 lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by 3·29 lakhs. Of this increase, 2·10 lakhs related to water-rate on *dry lands* and was mainly contributed by North Arcot, South Arcot, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Salem, Gódávari and Trichinopoly in which the season was favourable and consequently the supplies in the irrigation sources were ample. There was, however, a large fall in Kistna (Rs. 22,092) and Tinnevelly (Rs. 13,817) owing, in the former, to the conversion of a large extent of "dry" lands into "wet," and, in the latter, to insufficient supplies.

Statement No. 3, columns 43, 48 and 53.

The increase under second-crop charge on "*wet land*" was Rs. 1·18 lakhs, and occurred mainly in North Arcot, Anantapur, Chingleput, Malabar and South Arcot, while in Tinnevelly, owing to the cause referred to, there was a large fall (Rs. 38,136).

11. *Remissions—Season remissions.*—The amount of season remissions granted during the year rose by Rs. 1·57 lakhs. The increase occurred under all the sub-heads except "Tirwakammi" and was large under "Shavi or short crop" (Rs. 1·29 lakhs) and "injured by water" (Rs. 0·94 lakh). The largest amount remitted under both these items was in Kistna (Rs. 1·65 lakhs) due to excessive rains and heavy floods.

Statement No. 6.

The remissions on lands left waste amounted to Rs. 1,23,388, excluding Rs. 4,592 remitted in South Canara for which particulars under "dry" and "wet" have not been reported. Of this, Rs. 468 were granted on 387 acres of dry land in Kistna (365 acres), Madura (12 acres) and Vizagapatam (10 acres). In the first named district the remissions were granted under G.O., No. 958-R., dated 30th August 1904, on dry lands under river-fed tanks in the Divi Island. In the other two districts no explanation has been furnished by the Collectors; but the Board presumes that the amount remitted in Madura was, as in the preceding year, on lands damaged by Periyar water. Rs. 1,22,920 were remitted on 25,803 acres of wet land in nearly all the districts particularly in Kistna (9,774 acres), Tanjore (2,424 acres) and Tinnevelly (5,095 acres).

Statement No. 3, columns 33 to 36.

"*Shavi or short crop.*"—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 1,67,360 against Rs. 38,121 in the previous year. The increase occurred mainly in Kistna, Tinnevelly and Gódávari in which the remissions granted were Rs. 87,531, Rs. 47,382 and Rs. 17,219, respectively. Of the total amount, Rs. 292 were remitted on 66 acres of dry land in Kistna under river-fed tanks in the Divi Island, in accordance with B.P., No. 161, dated 3rd August 1901.

Injury by floods.—The remissions granted under this head amounted to Rs. 1,24,829 the bulk of which was in Gódávari and Kistna.

Tirwakammi (*i.e.*, the remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops, owing to the insufficiency or failure of water supply) amounted to only Rs. 44,973. The largest reduction under this head was in Cuddapah.

12. *Fixed remissions* (or abatements of the demand granted from year to year for various reasons) rose from Rs. 7,68,421 to Rs. 14,70,156. Of this amount, Rs. 99,550 were granted for irrigation by lift and Rs. 34,427 for the maintenance of irrigation works; but the largest item under this head is the abatements allowed on the introduction of settlement or resettlement, the increase over the old assessment in excess of 25 per cent. being levied by annual increments. These remissions amounted to Rs. 12,81,538 and were granted in Gódávari, Kistna, Anantapur, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Salem and particularly in South Canara and Malabar in which they amounted

to Rs. 5,22,828, and 7,32,126, respectively. Of the items grouped under "other items" the following may be mentioned:—

Rs. 18,944 were granted on lands assigned late in the year on which no crop was raised; Rs. 5,712, under the Board's Standing Order No. 18, in cases in which both land assessment and tree-tax are leviable; Rs. 2,870, as special remissions in the Madura and Mélúr taluks of the Madura district on waste lands sold under the Periyár project, and Rs. 9,363, on lands irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which are deducted from land revenue and credited to canal revenue.

13. *Beriz deductions* (*i.e.*, deductions made from village collections in favour of inamdars and religious institutions,) amounted to Rs. 8·80 lakhs against Rs. 8·69 lakhs in the previous year.

14. *Miscellaneous revenue* fell from Rs. 76·97 lakhs to Rs. 76·23 lakhs. No special remarks are called for on items (1)—jodi and quit-rent on minor inams, (5)—lands cultivated without issue of pattas, (8)—revenue from tree pattas and (10)—process-service fees.

Statement No. 9.

Items 2 and 3.—Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages and on lands in proprietary villages amounted to 27·32 lakhs, of which 22·07 lakhs were contributed by Gódávari and Kistna and 1·06 lakhs by Madura. The revenue under the two items increased by Rs. 40,725 during the year. Under penal charge for water (item 4) there was a fall of Rs. 23,121 which occurred in the Kistna district.

Items 6 and 7.—The revenue under "concealed cultivation" rose from Rs. 7,886 to Rs. 9,476. Of this, a sum of Rs. 6,807 or nearly 72 per cent. was derived from South Canara alone and the remainder was contributed by ten other districts. The assessment imposed—chiefly penal charge—for the cultivation of lands set apart for public or communal purposes amounted to Rs. 4·16 lakhs against Rs. 4·01 lakhs in the preceding year. The extent occupied or cultivated rose from 101,981 acres to 105,838 acres. Nearly 71 per cent. of this increase occurred in Anantapur. Penal charge amounting to Rs. 2·87 lakhs was levied on 34,272 acres, which gives an average rate of Rs. 8 per acre against Rs. 7 in the previous year. The highest rate charged was Rs. 78 an acre in South Canara which was followed by Tanjore (Rs. 47), Malabar (Rs. 28), Gódávari (Rs. 25), Tinnevelly (Rs. 23) and the Nilgiris (Rs. 15). The following are the more important of the items grouped under "other items":—

	RS.
(i) Rent from lankas or islands situated in rivers realised mostly in Gódávari and to some extent in Kistna and Ganjám ..	1,73,657
(ii) Sale-proceeds of assessed and unassessed waste lands including those bought in on behalf of Government in previous auction sales realised mostly in Ganjám (Rs. 85,605), Gódávari (Rs. 18,760) and South Arcot (Rs. 16,331) ..	1,67,617
(iii) Quit-rent and ground-rent in the town of Madras	73,805
(iv) Revenue from coir, the produce of the Amindivi islands in South Canara	32,797
(v) Quit-rent on escheat lands in Malabar	26,318
(vi) Assessment, quit-rent and water charge of previous years brought to account particularly in Ganjám and Tinnevelly.	21,272
(vii) Sale-proceeds of lands under Iskapalle project in Kistna ..	18,318
(viii) Janmabhogam on Government lands in Malabar	17,649

15. The net ryotwar demand excluding remissions, but including water-rate, second-crop charge and miscellaneous revenue rose from Rs. 543·23 lakhs to Rs. 551·16 lakhs. The increase of about eight lakhs of rupees is made up as shown below:—

	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
Increase in the assessment of holdings	+ 14·07
Do. under second-crop charge and water-rate	+ 3·29
Do. under remissions	— 8·70
Decrease under miscellaneous revenue	— 0·73
Total ..	7·93

16. *Total land revenue demand (current).*—The demands under the several heads are exhibited below together with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

Statement No. 10.

	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
	RS.	RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates ..	49,91,636	49,91,798
Shrotriyam jodi	7,66,035	7,56,884
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	5,43,24,194	5,51,15,285
Total ..	6,00,81,865	6,08,63,967

The increase of Rs. 7,82,102 which occurs mainly under "Ryotwar and miscellaneous" has been explained in the preceding paragraphs.

17. *Total demand under cesses (current).*—The current demand under cesses was as follows:—

Statement No 10.

	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
	RS.	RS.
(i) Land-cess on permanently-settled estates ..	10,82,541	11,24,630
(ii) Do. on whole inam villages	3,05,323	3,15,629
(iii) Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	68,17,531	67,45,876
Total ..	* 82,05,395	81,86,135

* Includes Railway cess in Kurnool and Coimbatore.

The bulk of the increase under items (i) and (ii) is due to the inclusion in the returns by the Collectors of Kistna and Tinnevelly of the cess levied in their districts during the fasli for railway purposes. Under item (iii) the decrease was chiefly caused by the levy of village cess at 8 pies in the rupee instead of 9 pies which was the rate adopted in fasli 1312.

18. *Demand and collection under land revenue and cesses (current).*—The current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,90,50,102, of which Rs. 6,79,78,866, or 98·4 per cent. were collected within the fasli and Rs. 71 were written off the accounts.

Statement No. 10.

19. *Demand and collection of arrears.*—The total arrear demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 10,67,548; of this a sum of Rs. 8,65,763, or 81 per cent. was collected within the fasli and Rs. 38,695 or 3·6 per cent. was written off the accounts.

Statement No. 10.

20. *Balance of total land revenue and cesses.*—The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli, both arrears and current, amounted to Rs. 12,34,255. Adding to this the balance relating to Local funds other than cesses and miscellaneous revenues dealt with in the demand, collection and balance statements of land revenue and cesses, the total demand on 1st July 1904 was Rs. 12,71,208. Of this amount Rs. 9,53,415 or 75 per cent. had been collected up to the end of November 1904, Rs. 15,219 had been written off the accounts and Rs. 4,653 ascertained to be irrecoverable; the net recoverable balance on 1st December 1904 was Rs. 2,97,921. A large portion of this amount, viz., Rs. 1,10,858 was due from Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore, and as stated in the reports of previous years, no steps were taken for its recovery pending the orders of Government. The districts of Kistna, Nellore, Tinnevelly, South Canara and Tanjore contribute nearly a lakh and a half towards the balance; the collection of nearly Rs. 32,000 in Kistna was postponed until the exact amount to be remitted on account of floods with reference to G.O., No. 958, Revenue, dated 30th August 1904, could be ascertained; a sum of about Rs. 19,000 was due on the Chundi estate in Nellore which was under the management of the Court of Wards and no immediate

Statement No. 10.

steps could be taken for its recovery; about half a lakh was under suspension either under special orders or pending disposal of Civil suits; and the balance is being collected.

21. *Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses as shown in the jamabandi and the Accountant-General's statements.*—According to the statements of receipts furnished by the Accountant-General, the collections of land revenue and cesses, excluding the receipts in Mysore, Presidency audit, etc., but including the Government contribution to the village service fund for the twelve months, July 1903 to June 1904, amounted to Rs. 6,85,26,500 as against Rs. 6,83,44,629 shown in the demand, collection and balance statements furnished by Collectors. With the exception of the figures relating to the Gódávari district, the return from which has not yet been received and the figures furnished by the Collectors of South Canara and Malabar in regard to which further information is required, the variations have been fully explained by the Collectors concerned.

22. *Excess collections.*—Statement No. 11 shows the collection made in excess of the settled demand for the year, which amounted to Rs. 2,99,780 against Rupees 3,09,039 in fasli 1312. In the districts of Gódávari, Kistna and Tinnevelly there were large increases over the previous year's figures which should be explained by the Collectors. The main causes of excess collections are :—

	RS.
Gódávari	14,440
Kistna	4,668
Tinnevelly	3,024

(1) the collection of assessment on a provisional demand in anticipation of the settlement at jamabandi of the proper demand;

(2) payment by persons holding under joint pattas of sums in excess of their individual shares;

(3) payment of the same amount twice over by pattadars—especially non-resident pattadars—and their tenants or agents in the village;

(4) payment of assessment, often by postal money order, by each of several contending claimants to land in order to assert his right;

(5) voluntary overpayments—especially by zamindars.

The excess payments due to the last three causes cannot be prevented. Nor is it possible to avoid overpayments due to the second cause so long as the individual shares of joint pattadars are not separately registered in the revenue accounts; there is nothing in the rules in force to prevent the joint pattadars from having their holdings sub-divided and separately registered if they so desire, but from apathy, or interested motives or inability to come to a settlement as to their respective shares they have been slow to avail themselves of the remedy.

The first mentioned cause is a necessary consequence of the existence of the remission rules, for in most districts it is not possible to complete the jamabandi and fix the final demand before the last kists are collected. Much may no doubt be done to minimise the excess collections by insisting on special care being bestowed by the village and taluk officials in fixing the provisional demand. As a step in the same direction it has been recently proposed that the Divisional Officers should be required to pass orders before the actual jamabandi on all accounts necessary for the ascertainment of the annual demand. The Collectors have also been instructed to see that excess collections of one year are adjusted towards the next year's dues in cases in which the payees are pattadars of the village. Further measures for reducing excess collections as far as practicable are under the consideration of the Board.

23. *Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.*—Land revenue and cesses are not collected separately and no attempt is made to exhibit them separately in the village accounts. The total collections are distributed between land revenue and the several cesses in the Collector's office. The process consists of two stages of which the first or the provisional distribution is effected by crediting to each head month by month, a portion of the lump collections bearing to the demand under that head, the same proportion that the total collection bears to the total demand under all the heads. The statements of distribution for fasli 1313 received from Collectors show that in all but five districts, viz., Anantapur, Ganjám, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Kurnool there was no large difference between the amounts provisionally credited and

the proportionate amounts actually due. The second stage is the final adjustment which consists in correcting the provisional credits by transfers from one head to another where necessary after the entire demand for the year under all the three heads has been collected or written off. The accounts of faslis 1309, 1310 and 1311, which remained unadjusted in 3, 11 and 17 districts in fasli 1312 have not yet been finally adjusted in 3, 5 and 7 districts respectively.

24. The charges debited to *Land Revenue—Charges of District Administration* including salaries of Revenue Inspectors but not those of village establishments amounted to Rs. 45,22,543 or 6·6 *per cent.* of the realizations of land revenue and cesses. The increase of Rs. 62,722 as compared with the previous year occurs chiefly under "Salaries of officers" and was mainly due to (1) the appointment during the year of an additional Sub-Collector and Joint-Magistrate for the Madura district and (2) the payment of larger leave allowances in consequence of the absence of several officers on privilege leave.

25. *Processes under Act II of* 1864.—Statement No. 12 exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed in the realization of the Government demand under Act II of 1864 (Madras). The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the three preceding faslis :—

Coercive processes.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Demand notices	6,515,815	6,535,738	6,184,628	6,212,162
Distraints and attachments	488,380	491,243	409,719	375,441
Sale notices	329,926	295,598	200,419	173,755
Sales	23,556	18,880	14,622	9,479
Total ..	7,357,677	7,341,459	6,809,388	6,770,837

It will be seen that as compared with the preceding faslis there was a further decline during the year in the total number of processes.

26. *Demand notices.*—The number of demand notices issued during the year exhibits a slight increase (+ 27,534) or 0·4 per cent. The advance was marked in the districts noted in the margin. The increase in Tanjore and Anantapur is ascribed to the adoption of prompter steps for collection, but it is observed that in Anantapur it was not accompanied by any increase in the number of distraints, attachments or sales. In Trichinopoly demand notices are reported to have been issued in large numbers in two taluks, where the ryots withheld payment in the hope of getting remissions on account of damages alleged to have been caused by floods. In Salem and Malabar though the new settlement rates were introduced in some taluks and there was an increase in the number of demand notices, the number of distraints and attachments was smaller than in the preceding year. In Madras the abnormal increase of 71 per cent. in the number of demand notices was accompanied by a decrease in the number of distraints and attachments. The increase was due to the adoption in the revenue accounts of the results of the resurvey, late in the previous year and the consequent issue of notices for the demand of that fasli during the year under report.

	NO.
Tanjore	+ 51,860
Anantapur	+ 50,808
Malabar	+ 47,615
Trichinopoly	+ 20,228
Salem	+ 14,660
Madras	+ 14,383
Nellore	+ 14,364

Since the close of the fasli Government have issued orders that these demand notices should be restricted to cases where there is good ground to believe that the defaulter will not pay without being subjected to actual coercion.

27. *Distraints and attachments.*—There was a decrease (— 34,278) in the total number of cases in which it was found necessary to distrain moveables or attach real property. In seventeen districts there was a falling off ascribed generally to the favourable character of the season. There was an increase in five districts chiefly in Nellore and Tanjore; in the latter district the increase is attributed to promptitude in collections, while in the former it is ascribed to the dullness of the market and to enhanced demand caused by the inclusion of survey advances.

Fasli.	Percentage of attachments to the total number of demands.		Total.
	Personal property.	Real property.	
1	2	3	4
1312	5·8	0·8	6·6
1313	5·5	0·5	6·0

28. As compared with fasli 1312, there was a still further decrease in the percentage of distraints and attachments to the number of demand notices.

The attachments of immoveable property amounted to 32,361 or 19,835 less than the number for the previous fasli. There was noticeable increase only in Kistna where it occurred chiefly in the taluks affected by floods.

The large disproportion between the number of distraints of personal property and the number of attachments of real property in the Madura district which was noticed in the previous year's report still exists: the Collector will be requested to investigate the subject and report the result at an early date.

29. *Sale notices.*—Out of the 375,441 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid up before the issue of sale notices in 201,686 cases or 53·7 per cent. The corresponding percentages in the three preceding faslis 1312, 1311 and 1310 were 51·1, 39·8 and 32·4 respectively. The decrease of 26,664 in the total number of sale notices as compared with the previous year was the net result of a fall of 35,654 in thirteen districts, and an increase of 8,990 in nine. The increase is slight except in Tanjore (+ 5,042) and Malabar (+ 1,365); in the former district it followed the increase in the number of attachments, and in the latter district it has not been explained.

30. *Sales.*—Out of 173,755 cases in which notices of sale were issued, sales took place only in 9,479 cases or 5·46 per cent. against 7·29 per cent. in fasli 1312. There was also a decline from 0·44 per cent. to 0·29 per cent. in the proportion of sales to the total number of pattadars. The decrease of 5,143 in the number of sales as compared with the previous fasli is made up of a decrease of 5,952 in fourteen districts and an increase of 809 spread over eight districts.

The following statement shows in one view the percentages of sales in fasli 1313 as compared with the past faslis:—

—	Personal property.				Real property.				Total.			
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Percentage of—												
Sales of property to the number of pattadars.	0·27	0·25	0·21	0·14	0·44	0·32	0·23	0·15	0·71	0·57	0·44	0·29
Sales of property to the number of attachments.	2·2	1·9	1·9	1·3	17·7	16·2	15 0	15·3	4·8	3·8	3·5	2·5
Sales of property to sale notices.	The figures relating to sale notices do not distinguish between personal and real property.								7·1	6·3	7·2	5·45
Arrears at the beginning of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous.	In lakhs of rupees.					..	..	..	37·85	16·46	14·32	8·31
Arrear balance at the end of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous.									1·44	0·97	0·55	0·51
Percentage of current collections to current demand.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97·1	97·8	98·7	98·4

The percentages for the year under report generally show a decrease as compared with those of the previous years.

Value of land sold.—Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,69,957 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 76,089 and the amount realised was Rs. 97,129; the prices fetched by lands other than those bought in by Government for want of bidders was on the average 3·3 times the assessment in the case of wet

lands and 3·8 times the assessment in the case of dry lands. In the previous fasli, it was found necessary to sell land of the estimated value of Rs. 2,25,253 for the recovery of an arrear amounting to Rs. 1,06,902 and the dry land sold fetched almost the same rate (3·7 times the assessment) while the wet land realized five times the assessment.

Extent of land sold.—The actual extent of land sold during the year was 18,249 acres under dry and 5,134 acres under wet against 25,266 and 5,317 acres respectively in the previous fasli.

Lands bought in by Government.—The total area of lands bought in for want of bidders was 8,095 acres of dry and 1,312 acres of wet against 10,411, and 1,766 acres respectively in fasli 1312. The extent of bought-in lands resold during the year was 5,435 acres inclusive of areas bought in in previous years and remaining undisposed of. The amount realized by the resale was Rs. 19,263 or 3·3 times the assessment.

31. Statement No. 13 exhibits particulars of processes served by the ordinary village agency or by special establishments and the fees collected during the year. The total number of processes amounted to 6,418,278 or 18,465 less than in the previous fasli. There was a decrease in the number as well as in the proportion of processes served by the special agency, viz., 172,140 or 2·7 per cent. in fasli 1313 against 180,273 or 2·8 per cent. in fasli 1312. The special establishment was entertained in the 13 districts in which it was employed in the previous year and its cost was Rs. 15,411 as against Rs. 16,596 in fasli 1312; the process fees levied during the year amounted to Rs. 19,264.

32. *Costs in civil suits.*—The costs awarded to Government during the year in suits in which they were concerned amounted to Rs. 10,469. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, Rs. 7,949,* the total demand amounted to Rs. 18,418, of which Rs. 7,962 were collected and Rs. 1,794 written off the accounts. Of the balance a sum of Rs. 809 is probably irrecoverable as the parties are reported to have no property. The net recoverable balance at the end of the year is Rs. 7,853 and is accounted for as follows:—

* Revised figures reported by Collectors.

	RS.
(1) Amount collected after the close of the year	1,053
(2) Amount remaining uncollected pending the decision of appeals by Civil Courts	528
(3) Amount under or requiring execution proceedings	4,147
(4) Amount under correspondence or of which the collection has been ordered	802
(5) Amount in respect of which no special reason for non-collection has been assigned	1,323

33. *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. 1,07,530, of which Rs. 19,140 were collected and Rs. 3,160 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 85,230 as against Rs. 87,853 † at the end of the previous year. The bulk of the outstanding arrears (Rs. 70,900) is due from Muhammad Ali Raja in Malabar and remains uncollected for the reason stated in paragraph 20 *supra*. Towards the balance of Rs. 14,330, Kistna contributes a sum of Rs. 5,520 almost the whole of which represents interest on overdue instalments of purchase money of lands sold under the Iskápalle project, and is either irrecoverable or has to be recovered through civil courts. The only other districts in which the arrears under this head are at all large are Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

Statement No. 14.

† Revised figure.

34. *Sales of land under Standing Order Nos.* 15, 16, 21 *and* 45.—Under the rules for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands (Standing Order No. 15), 2,882 acres assessed at Rs. 2,869 were sold for Rs. 56,698; 114 acres of tank-bed land assessed at Rs. 360 were sold for Rs. 8,457 under Standing Order No. 16; 7 acres of house-site in towns were sold for Rs. 1,962 under Standing Order No. 21; the resales under Standing Order No. 45 of 5,435 acres assessed at Rs. 5,851 which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue fetched Rs. 19,263.

35. *Sub-division of quit-rent.*—No applications were received during the year for the sub-division under Standing Order No. 58 of the joint liability of the holders of shares in whole inam villages or in minor inams except in Vizagapatam and Nellore. In these districts, there were four applications in all, of which one was rejected for want of the consent of all the parties concerned and three were pending disposal at the end of the year.

36. *Transfer of registry of holdings.*—Transfers of revenue registry fall under one or other of the following three heads:—

Statement No. 15.

(i) Transfers applied for *through* Registration officers.
(ii) Transfers applied for *direct* to Revenue officers.
(iii) Transfers proposed *by* Revenue officers *suo motu*.

(i) Under the first head, 57,212 applications were received during the year. The increase of 737 or 1·3 per cent. more than in the previous year is the net result of an increase of 2,813 in nine districts and a decrease of 2,076 in 12 districts. The largest increase occurred in Tinnevelly (+ 799) apparently in consequence of the instructions issued by the Board in its Proceedings, No. 15, Settlement, dated 13th January 1904, with a view to secure agreement between registry and ownership preparatory to resurvey and resettlement.

(ii) The number of applications presented direct to Revenue officers was 57,256 against 57,805 in fasli 1312, a decrease of 549 or less than one per cent. In 14 districts there was a decrease of 4,379 and in eight districts an increase of 3,830 applications. The largest decrease was in South Canara where a large number of applications were filed in falsi 1,312 in anticipation of the introduction of the new settlement. There was a large increase in Tinnevelly for the reason already stated.

(iii) As compared with fasli 1312, there was a slight fall—from 30,772 to 30,111 in the number of cases of transfer taken up by Revenue officers on their own initiative under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31. In twelve districts there was a decrease of 11,372 and in nine there was an increase of 10,711. The decrease was considerable in Salem, Cuddapah and Kistna. The large falling off in Salem was, it is reported, due mainly to the absence of special efforts on the part of Revenue officers who expected the Settlement Officers to effect transfers during the course of the introduction of re-settlement. The increases in Trichinopoly, Tanjore and North Arcot were large.

The total number of cases of all kinds to be dealt with in the year including the number pending disposal at its beginning was 165,663. Of these, 144,172 cases or 87 per cent. were disposed of, leaving a balance of 21,491 cases pending at the end of the fasli. The percentage of pending cases was disproportionately high in Madras, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and South Arcot.

District.	Percentage of pending cases to total.
Madras	50·
Cuddapah	41·7
North Arcot	24·4
Trichinopoly	20·
South Arcot	16·5

It is reported that a large number of pending cases in South Arcot were received in the last quarter of the fasli, but it is also observed that this district together with Madras and Bellary is responsible for the bulk of the cases pending for more than a year. The percentage of disposals in Coimbatore (97·9) and Tanjore (96·4) was satisfactory.

37. *Ruined tanks.*—Eight ruined tanks were handed over to private persons for repair under Standing Order No. 8 on condition of payment of the special rate of assessment prescribed. Of these, four were in Cuddapah, two in Bellary, one was in South Arcot and one in Salem.

38. The rule laid down in paragraph 3 of the Board's Standing Order No. 12 was complied with except in the Sattenapalle and Narasaraopet taluks of the Kistna district, the Rapur taluk of the Nellore district and the Wynaad taluk of the Malabar district.

39. *Loans and advances.*—The advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 2·43 lakhs against 3·61 lakhs in the preceding year, Rs. 0·92 lakh being advanced under the former Act and Rs. 1·51 lakh under the latter Act. The decrease which occurred chiefly in Anantapur (Rupees 50,499), Cuddapah (Rs. 45,876) and Kurnool (Rs. 29,842) was due to the favourable character of the season during the year, in consequence of which fewer applications for loans were received from ryots.

Statements Nos. 16 and 17.

40. *Purpose of the loans.*—Of the advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 32,365 or 35 per cent. were for sinking new wells, the bulk of which was advanced in the Bellary, Anantapur, Salem and Coimbatore districts; Rs. 15,650 or 17 per cent. for repairing old wells, of which over 45 per cent. was advanced in the Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, and Rs. 26,136 or 29 per cent. for reclamation of land, of which over a third was taken by the ryots of the Madura district. The loans for other purposes amounted to Rs. 17,418. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 1,35,424 or 89 per cent. was advanced for the purchase of cattle, principally in the Madura and Cuddapah districts, Rs. 3,918 or 3 per cent. for the purchase of seed-grain, Rs. 1,993 for the purchase of fodder and Rs. 10,111 for other purposes.

41. The recoveries of loans amounted to 85 per cent. under the Land Improvement Loans Act and 82 per cent. under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and compare favourably with those of the preceding year, in which they were 80 per cent. and 73 per cent., respectively. Rs. 11,969 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1,101 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were repaid by borrowers on account of advances, the repayment of which had not fallen due during the year.

42. Including interest Rs. 7,25,441 became repayable during the year under both the Acts, of which Rs. 1,81,433 or 25 per cent. were recovered without the use of any notices, Rs. 3,81,031 (53 per cent.) after the issue of demand notices, and Rs. 49,501 (7 per cent.) on attachment of property; Rs. 7,771 (1 per cent.) were recovered by the sale of property, Rs. 2,014 by the sale of moveables, Rs. 5,695 by the sale of land and Rs. 62 by the sale of other immoveable property. Out of Rs. 1,05,705 that remained uncollected at the end of the year, the largest arrears appear against Madura (Rs. 34,705), Bellary (Rs. 33,996) and Kurnool (Rs. 13,116).

43. The following abstract shows the financial results to Government by the operations of the Loans Acts:—

Fasli.	Interest collected from borrowers.	Interest due to Government of India.	Difference.	Amount written off under principal.	Net financial results.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1305	1,28,882	1,20,577	+ 8,305	1,486	+ 6,819
1306	1,13,314	1,34,080	— 20,766	5,583	— 26,349
1307	1,34,572	1,47,403	— 12,831	917	— 13,748
1308	1,49,964	1,53,937	— 3,973	1,652	— 5,625
1309	1,79,984	1,40,721	+ 39,263	2,410	+ 36,853
1310	1,85,417	1,33,571	+ 51,846	2,199	+ 49,647
1311	1,68,504	1,30,505	+ 37,999	2,693	+ 35,306
1312	1,77,576	1,28,980	+ 48,596	10,374	+ 38,222
1313	1,80,830	1,24,126	+ 56,704	9,047	+ 47,657

NOTE.—The interest due to the Government of India has been calculated at 4 per cent. for faslis 1305 and 1306 and at 3½ per cent. for other faslis on the mean of the outstanding and closing balances of the fasli year.

44. With the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 275 wells were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 47,812 and they will benefit 1,408 acres; 290 wells irrigating 1,869 acres were repaired at a cost of Rs. 38,634; Rs. 13,166 were expended in the reclamation of 503 acres and Rs. 49,103 in other improvements calculated to benefit 5,220 acres. The Anantapur district shows the largest number of wells (139) constructed or repaired, Cuddapah follows with 78 wells, Salem with 72 wells and North Arcot with 54 wells. The average cost incurred in the construction and repair of wells was Rs. 174 and Rs. 133 respectively. The average extent benefited was 5·1 acres for each well constructed and 6·4 acres for each well repaired. The number of wells constructed since the promulgation of the rules is 18,406 and the number of those repaired is 19,714. The amount spent upon the

former was 27·28 lakhs and on the latter 24·83 lakhs. The total extent benefited was 58,108 acres and 73,808 acres respectively.

45. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 82,264 were expended in the purchase of cattle, Rs. 5,371 in rebuilding houses destroyed by fire, Rs. 4,121 in the purchase of seed-grain, Rs. 1,434 in the purchase of fodder and Rs. 231 for other purposes. The largest number of cattle was purchased in Madura 1,165; Kistna, Cuddapah and Vizagapatam follow with 379, 228 and 194 respectively.

46. The advances made during the year for survey operations amounted to Rs. 3,22,055, of which Rs. 1,50,644 were advanced in Vizagapatam, Rs. 1,12,115 in Nellore, and Rs. 30,173 in Kurnool. The total amount that became repayable in the year was Rs. 4,92,801, of which Rs. 3,51,767 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,41,033. The largest balances appear against Gódávari, Nellore and Tanjore.

47. *Vernacular knowledge of Civilians.*—The reports of the Collectors show that most of their civilian assistants keep up a fair knowledge of the vernaculars.

48. *The relations between landlords and tenants in the larger zamindaris* were, on the whole, fairly satisfactory and there was little resort to coercive processes under the Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865. In the Jalantra zamindari in the Ganjám district purchased by the Maharaja of Vizianagram, an attempt was made to change money rents into payments in kind; but after much litigation the change was condemned. The Maharaja of Bobbili attempted to raise rents in a few villages, but, owing to the interference of the Collector, the Maharaja considerably reduced his claims for enhancement. In the Gódávari district, the relationship between the landlord and tenant in the Gopalpur estate was not as harmonious as was desirable; the zamindar tried to enhance rents, while the tenants claimed occupancy rights, with the result that recourse was had to civil courts. In Nellore, the Collector states that the general complaint of the tenants is that the improvement or restoration of irrigation works is greatly neglected, while the amounts allotted are not all spent upon them, that there is no annual settlement of accounts nor any system of writing off old arrears. In Madura, the Ramnad zamindari has been leased to a firm of wealthy Nattukottai chettis who sublease the villages to such an extent that the Collector fears that the rack-renting of tenants is bound to follow as a matter of course. The tenant is declared to have no absolute right to the trees growing on his patta land and he cannot obtain wood for fuel or his agricultural implements except with the previous permission of his landlord. If he sinks a well and with the aid of its water raises valuable crops, he has to pay a very high rent varying with the crop, being thus deprived of the value of his improvements. The tenants in the Sivaganga zamindari also labour under the same disabilities; but under the more liberal management of the European lessees they enjoy better facilities. The Collector of Tinnevelly states that the Zamindari tenants are not allowed to cut the crops when the rents are payable in kind, but have to wait the pleasure of the Zamindars' men and that the tenants are thus becoming discontented.

49. *Growth of sub-letting in ryotwari villages.*—The sub-letting of land obtains chiefly in Malabar and South Canara, but in other districts also it is resorted to by Brahmins and Vysyas who have yet to learn that there is nothing derogatory in the practice of agriculture, and by absentee land-owners, many of whom are vakils, traders, officials and so forth.

50. *The relations of the people to Government* were satisfactory. Even in the matter of the plague and forest rules which cannot be said to be popular, the people are beginning to realize that these are worked in their best interests.

The relationship between different classes of people is gradually becoming more tolerant. The racial and religious animosities of Hindus and Muhammadans manifest themselves less frequently than they used to do. Local factions and sectarian prejudices exist as they have existed for centuries in every village and the day is far off when it may be possible to report their extinction.

51. *The effect of recent legislation on the people.*—Of the Acts in operation during the year the following require special notice:—

(1) The Income Tax Amendment Act XI of 1903, under which the taxable minimum has been raised from Rs. 500 to 1,000, is generally appreciated,—particularly by those most benefited by it;

(2) The reduction of duty on salt has afforded tangible relief to the middle and lower classes;

(3) The enfranchisement of village service inams in proprietary estates is in progress and will prove beneficial to village officers and should operate as an incentive to them for better work;

(4) The Assam Emigration Act is reported to have checked the exodus of a good many coolies to Assam. Notwithstanding very low wages in Ganjám, an ordinary cooly is reluctant to engage for a term of four years on the tea estates;

(5) The amendment of the old Irrigation Cess Act only legalised the existing practice, and no hardship appears to have been felt by the people;

(6) The Co-operative Credit Societies Act bids fair to encourage thrift;

(7) The Extradition and Rendition Act tends to improve the criminal administration by embracing more offences under its scope.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) V. K. RAMANUJA CHARI,
Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) S. KRISHNAMA CHARI,
Acting First Assistant.

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

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the retail and wholesale prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts, in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraph 2 … the report.)

Districts.	Rice, second sort. Normal rate (a).	Rice. Fasli 1312.	Rice. Fasli 1313.	Paddy, first and second sort. Average (b).	Paddy. Fasli 1312.	Paddy. Fasli 1313.	Paddy. Wholesale prices, fasli 1313.	Paddy. Commutation rate.	Cholam. Normal rate (a).	Cholam. Fasli 1312.	Cholam. Fasli 1313.	Cholam. Wholesale prices, fasli 1313.	Cholam. Commutation rate.
1. Ganjám	17·0	12·0	15·8	34·3	* 20·9	28·0	32·0	60	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam	15·0	12·0	15·3	28·2	20·4	26·5	31·2	45	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gódávari	15·0	13·3	14·1	26·3	21·8	23·2	27·3	40	28·0	28·5	29·5	..	..
4. Kistna— Masulipatam	15·4	12·4	13·0	25·0	21·2	22·1	26·0	40	26·0	25·0	26·1	30·7	28
Guntúr								48					43
Kurnool— Proper	13·2	11·6	13·0	22·0	* 18·5	22·0	25·9	43	30·0	†24·3	†33·3	36·1	45
Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur							24·9	40				38·6	39
Koilkuntla							21·2	38				44·0	35
Bellary— Black-cotton soil taluks—Bellary, Alúr and Adóni ..	13·2	10·5	11·9	22·8	17·7	21·0	23·3	35	30·0	†20·9	†29·5	34·2	36
Western taluks—Hospet, Huvinhadagalli, Kúdligi, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli.							26·1	35				35·2	39
7. Anantapur— Gooty and Tadpatri	13·2	11·5	14·0	24·9	18·4	24·0	26·8	35	30·0	†23·3	† 34·0	38·4	36
Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Penukonda							28·6	40				40·8	37
Hindupur and Madakasíra ..							29·6	40				..	..
8. Cuddapah	13·2	11·9	15·0	25·3	17·8	24·3	28·7	38	30·0	*†24·6	† 32·0	..	35
9. Nellore	14·0	13·8	15·0	24·6	* 21·1	23·1	25·7	45	26·0	25·4	27·2	30·2	37
10. Madras	12·0	9·9	10·6	23·6	16·8	17·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	14·0	13·7	14·4	26·1	22·0	23·8	27·2	45	..	..	..	..	..
12. South Arcot	14·0	12·4	13·2	26·5	20·6	21·8	25·6	45	..	..	..	..	..
13. North Arcot	14·0	13·5	14·6	27·4	21·5	23·7	26·3	51	..	..	..	..	..
14. Salem	13·6	12·1	13·4	24·9	* 19·1	21·6	26·7	48	26·0	§ 24·5	§ 26·3	36·0	48
15. Coimbatore	13·0	11·7	12·2	23·2	17·7	18·6	20·7	38	24·0	§ 22·6	§ 25·2	28·0	40
16. Trichinopoly	14·0	12·5	13·0	26·1	20·7	21·4	25·2	39	24·0	‖ 24·2	‖ 29·1	..	..
17. Tanjore	15·0	13·5	12·6	26·4	22·8	21·3	25·1	39	..	..	..	..	..
18. Madura	14·0	14·1	13·6	24·6	22·9	21·7	24·1	39	24·0	‖ 26·8	‖ 28·7	31·9	45
19. Tinnevelly	13·4	12·1	11·9	22·4	19·6	19·2	22·7	45	23·0	21·4	22·6	..	..
20. Nilgiris (Hills)	11·0	9·4	10·0	14·0	13·5	13·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Malabar— Palghat and Calicut	13·4	* 11·3	11·4	24·0	18·5	18·1	21·3	38	..	..	..	..	..
Other taluks							..	..					
22. South Canara	14·0	13·2	12·1	24·2	20·5	18·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average ..	13·8	12·5	13·4	25·4	20·3	21·8	..	..	26·7	24·4	28·8	..	..

Districts.	Cumbu. Normal rate (a).	Cumbu. Fasli 1312.	Cumbu. Fasli 1313.	Cumbu. Wholesale prices, fasli 1313.	Cumbu. Commutation rate.	Ragi. Normal rate (a).	Ragi. Fasli 1312.	Ragi. Fasli 1313.	Ragi. Wholesale prices, fasli 1313.	Ragi. Commutation rate.	Horsegram. Average (b).	Horsegram. Fasli 1312.	Horsegram. Fasli 1313.	(c) Varagu. Fasli 1312.	Varagu. Fasli 1313.	Varagu. Wholesale prices, fasli 1313.	Varagu. Commutation rate.
1. Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	30·0	23·6	31·1	35·5	45	35·2	28·6	32·7	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam	30·0	26·8	33·6	39·5	42	28·0	26·0	32·0	37·6	38	35·4	26·6	29·6	..	..	..	..
3. Gódávari	28·0	29·1	32·6	..	..	28·0	25·6	28·4	..	..	30·5	23·1	24·8	..	..	..	..
4. Kistna	26·0	26·5	28·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·6	19·9	23·0	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	28·0	21·2	29·3	..	..	(c)	23·1	31·3	..	..	26·4	21·7	28·5	34·2	48·6	..	79
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	25·2	35·8	..	..	30·3	22·3	31·1	..	..	..	..
7. Anantapur— Gooty and Tadpatri	28·0	23·1	32·9	..	..	32·2	25·0	35·9	..	..	32·2	27·7	32·3	..	..	..	..
Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Penukonda									..	..							
Hindupur and Madakasíra									53·4	48							
8. Cuddapah	28·0	26·9	32·8	37·9	36	32·2	27·2	33·9	..	..	27·6	26·6	28·2	..	..	..	..
9. Nellore	24·0	24·0	27·7	30·8	45	28·0	26·0	29·1	..	..	23·7	20·8	23·1	42·1	51·8	57·6	75
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	24·0	19·3	21·8	..	..	24·4	20·9	20·6	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	24·0	20·7	23·8	27·2	33	21·6	20·1	19·8	..	..	..	54
12. South Arcot	26·0	21·7	23·6	27·8	39	28·0	22·1	25·0	..	..	26·2	23·4	21·3	36·1	34·4	40·5	60
13. North Arcot	27·0	28·6	27·0	30·0	42	32·0	23·3	27·0	30·0	38	26·2	25·7	24·7	39·1	21·4	23·8	63
14. Salem	27·0	23·9	26·0	35·6	48	31·0	* 25·8	30·7	42·1	48	31·2	* 30·3	28·9	43·3	48·0	..	..
15. Coimbatore	26·0	24·6	27·3	30·3	40	28·0	25·0	28·7	31·9	40	30·4	26·4	25·5	..	..	..	..
16. Trichinopoly	26·0	20·1	23·2	27·3	36	28·0	23·8	27·9	32·8	36	26·0	22·9	21·8	* 41·8	50·8	59·8	63
17. Tanjore	(c)	* 24·7	24·1	28·4	36	28·0	25·9	25·5	30·0	36	..	..	..	49·5	58·6	68·9	63
18. Madura	26·0	* 23·0	24·2	26·9	42	28·0	25·1	27·2	..	..	29·8	* 24·6	22·6	* 46·9	42·8	..	..
19. Tinnevelly	22·0	17·2	17·5	..	..	26·0	23·0	25·7	..	..	25·7	* 21·6	20·8	43·9	45·5	..	..
20. Nilgiris (Hills)	..	..	..	..	..	21·0	17·4	19·7	..	..	22·3	20·5	20·6	..	..	..	..
21. Malabar— Palghat and Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	‡ 27·2	26·5	31·2	..	23·1	18·3	17·4	..	..	..	..
Other taluks									..								
22. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·8	17·7	16·6	..	..	..	..
Average	8·3	24·2	27·8	..	..	28·0	24·6	29·1	..	..	27·2	23·9	24·1	40·6	41·0	..	..

(a) Normal rates fixed under G.O., No. 306, dated 2nd July 1896 and B.P., No. 31 of 1897.
(b) Averages for the ten normal years ending fasli 1309. Normal rates have not been fixed.
(c) Normal rates have not been fixed.
* Since corrected.
† Average of white and yellow cholum.
‡ The average price recorded only in the Wynaad.
§ Includes red cholum.
‖ Includes black cholum.

NOTE.—(1) The wholesale prices shown against Cuddapah district, Koilkuntla and Kurnool proper, are the prices in the ryots' selling months, i.e., the period adopted as the basis of the commutation rate, but the market prices entered against them are the averages of the year.

(2) The commutation rates shown against Trichinopoly are those adopted in the Tanjore district, differences in the commutation rates deduced from Trichinopoly prices not being large.

(3) Black paddy was taken as the standard grain for dry in the Gódávari and Kistna districts. The commutation rate fixed for this grain was Rs. 96.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

Districts.	Names of zamindaris.	Area as per census of 1881. Cultivated and cultivable.	Unculti-vable.	Total.	Estimated revenue realized by zamindars for fasli 1313.	Peishkash payable to Government in fasli 1313.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	Parlákimedi	227,200	40,800	268,000	4,21,503	82,157
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagram	384,000	81,280	465,280	18,07,748	4,94,166
	Bobbili	65,280	12,160	77,440	5,35,985	88,652
Gódávari ..	Pithápuram	157,120	49,280	206,400	8,56,115	2,43,355
	Nidadavólu and Baharzhalli.	122,880	18,560	141,440	4,37,308	1,14,610
Kistna	Dévarakóta	89,600	28,160	117,760	3,47,453	79,508
Nellore	Venkatagiri	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	11,03,392	3,68,865
North Arcot ..	Karvetnagar	218,880	222,720	441,600	8,24,117	1,73,880
	Kálahasti in North Arcot ..	128,640	245,120	373,760	5,45,000	1,73,033
	Do. in Nellore ..	239,360	166,400	405,760		
Madura	Ramnad	586,880	158,720	745,600	9,13,171	2,94,483
	Sivaganga	232,960	137,600	370,560	8,18,579	2,56,613
Tinnevelly ..	Ettaiyapuram	..	..	337,750	8,02,031	88,349
	All other estates	..	..	7,996,640	1,10,94,322	25,23,147
	Jeypore	..	..	5,975,680	..	16,000
	Total ..	3,213,760	1,562,080	19,085,910	2,00,66,724	49,91,798

No. 3.—STATEMENT of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

No. 3.—STATEMENT of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

Districts.	Number of ryotwari villages. (r)	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.
Ganjám	1,271	221,691	2,55,430	165,458	5,36,015	387,149	7,91,445
Vizagapatam ..	382	* 108,015	1,09,096	61,669	3,39,418	* 169,684	4,48,514
Gódávari	828	* 591,784	* 8,64,988	*403,145	* 28,44,475	* 994,929	* 37,09,463
Kistna	1,139	1,683,855	25,47,093	357,105	24,17,596	2,040,960	49,64,689
Nellore	599	868,701	9,82,052	208,773	11,36,924	1,077,474	21,18,976
Cuddapah	1,090	1,203,010	9,21,670	129,702	7,95,824	1,332,712	17,17,494
Anantapur	617	1,014,889	5,10,754	98,287	4,21,761	1,113,176	9,32,515
Bellary	873	1,714,776	12,61,994	39,205	2,28,526	1,753,981	14,90,520
Kurnool	700	1,309,132	12,03,033	29,126	1,84,241	1,338,258	13,87,274
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	1,486	296,968	3,21,630	359,734	12,71,093	656,702	(a) 15,98,724
North Arcot ..	1,634	576,946	6,93,043	250,650	13,73,366	827,596	20,66,409
South Arcot ..	2,587	1,159,431	17,23,522	364,267	20,03,512	1,523,698	37,27,034
Tanjore	1,436	366,914	5,39,735	768,412	49,51,112	1,135,326	54,90,847
Trichinopoly ..	579	* 919,763	9,25,323	140,860	9,89,569	* 1,060,623	19,14,892
Madura	734	872,916	9,63,457	177,622	8,90,720	1,050,538	18,54,177
Tinnevelly	885	1,273,484	9,24,810	200,156	17,07,897	1,473,640	26,32,707
Coimbatore	1,492	2,393,888	22,06,170	88,150	6,49,059	2,482,038	28,55,229
Nilgiris, The ..	48	184,962	1,14,195	5,490	11,792	190,452	1,25,987
Salem	2,781	1,311,375	14,10,016	102,796	5,61,629	1,414,171	19,71,645
South Canara ..	957	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 16,41,283
Malabar	* 2,222	587,120	10,30,851	491,775	16,12,314	1,078,895	26,43,165
Total ..	24,340	18,659,620	1,95,08,862	4,442,382	2,49,26,843	23,102,002	4,60,82,989

Districts.	Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.						Remainder.	
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	2,182	2,630	2,006	6,498	4,188	9,128	219,509	2,52,800
Vizagapatam	1,977	2,102	1,229	6,309	3,206	8,411	106,038	1,06,994
Gódávari	27,849	23,701	8,521	57,016	36,370	80,717	563,935	8,41,287
Kistna	40,415	56,263	8,131	47,896	48,546	1,04,159	1,643,440	24,90,830
Nellore	17,601	15,243	2,440	12,572	20,041	27,815	851,100	9,66,809
Cuddapah	27,099	18,234	2,745	13,394	29,844	31,628	1,175,911	9,03,436
Anantapur	35,105	12,752	2,190	8,265	37,295	21,018	979,784	4,98,002
Bellary	38,789	32,446	1,210	6,856	39,999	39,302	1,675,987	12,29,548
Kurnool	23,173	17,912	724	4,235	23,897	22,147	1,285,959	11,85,121
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	7,634	8,456	10,330	36,827	17,964	45,283	289,334	3,13,174
North Arcot	9,606	11,407	4,705	24,678	14,311	36,085	567,340	6,81,636
South Arcot	18,783	27,200	7,107	38,775	25,890	65,975	1,140,648	16,96,322
Tanjore	6,137	9,033	19,837	1,21,982	25,974	1,31,015	360,777	5,30,702
Trichinopoly	19,174	21,183	6,267	50,002	25,441	71,185	900,589	9,04,140
Madura	17,483	17,769	4,606	22,878	22,089	40,642	855,453	9,45,688
Tinnevelly	24,845	18,721	5,421	44,882	30,266	63,603	1,248,639	9,06,089
Coimbatore	67,456	64,479	2,370	17,781	69,826	82,260	2,326,432	21,41,691
Nilgiris, The	9,234	5,530	94	200	9,328	5,730	175,728	1,08,665
Salem	56,366	47,879	6,347	21,092	62,713	68,971	1,255,009	13,62,137
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 3,046	..	..
Malabar	3,904	5,217	2,354	4,247	6,258	9,464	583,216	10,25,634
Total	454,812	4,18,157	98,634	5,46,381	553,446	9,67,584	18,204,808	1,90,90,705

Districts.	Remainder—cont.				Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads.			
	Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	163,452	5,29,517	382,961	7,82,317	3,629	3,956	3,474	10,574
Vizagapatam	60,440	3,33,109	166,478	4,40,103	2,844	2,868	1,350	7,058
Gódávari	394,624	27,87,459	958,559	36,28,746	36,702	29,672	9,590	59,296
Kistna	348,974	23,69,700	1,992,414	48,60,530	35,703	47,173	16,049	98,304
Nellore	206,333	11,24,352	1,057,433	20,91,161	7,895	7,757	2,569	13,575
Cuddapah	126,957	7,82,430	1,302,868	16,85,866	34,057	20,244	3,306	16,038
Anantapur	96,097	4,13,495	1,075,881	9,11,497	49,244	15,692	2,468	9,250
Bellary	37,995	2,21,670	1,713,982	14,51,218	63,579	47,512	1,383	7,654
Kurnool	28,402	1,80,006	1,314,361	13,65,127	39,275	25,687	957	5,354
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	349,404	12,34,266	638,738	(a) 15,53,441	9,919	10,711	10,835	38,217
North Arcot	245,945	13,48,688	813,285	20,30,324	14,332	15,922	4,671	24,581
South Arcot	357,160	19,64,737	1,497,808	36,61,059	63,479	73,272	8,553	45,196
Tanjore	748,575	48,29,130	1,109,352	53,59,832	6,733	9,708	20,108	122,999
Trichinopoly ..	134,593	9,39,567	1,035,182	18,43,707	27,571	29,171	6,746	52,055
Madura	173,016	8,67,847	1,028,449	18,13,535	25,952	25,422	5,189	23,640
Tinnevelly	194,735	16,63,015	1,443,374	25,69,104	27,801	19,760	5,497	45,256
Coimbatore	85,780	6,31,278	2,412,212	27,72,969	73,589	67,755	2,494	18,258
Nilgiris, The ..	5,396	11,592	181,124	1,20,257	8,727	4,749	48	98
Salem	96,449	5,40,537	1,351,458	19,02,674	59,569	1,60,721	4,681	67,932
South Canara ..	..	..	..	(b) 16,38,237	..	..	..	..
Malabar	489,421	16,08,067	1,072,637	26,33,701	54,479	3,77,300	48,344	2,25,281
Total ..	4,343,748	2,43,80,462	22,548,556	4,51,15,405	645,079	9,95,052	158,312	8,90,611

Districts.	Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads.		Total holdings.					
	Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	7,103	14,530	223,138	2,56,756	166,926	5,40,091	390,064	7,96,847
Vizagapatam	4,194	9,921	108,882	1,09,862	61,790	3,40,162	170,672	4,50,024
Gódávari	46,292	88,968	600,637	8,70,959	404,214	28,46,755	1,004,851	37,17,714
Kistna	51,752	1,45,477	1,679,143	25,38,003	365,023	24,68,004	2,044,166	50,06,007
Nellore	10,464	21,332	858,995	9,74,566	208,902	11,37,927	1,067,897	21,12,493
Cuddapah	37,363	36,282	1,209,968	9,23,680	130,263	7,98,468	1,340,231	17,22,148
Anantapur	51,712	24,942	1,029,028	5,13,694	98,565	4,22,745	1,127,593	9,36,439
Bellary	64,962	55,166	1,739,566	12,77,060	39,378	2,29,324	1,778,944	15,06,384
Kurnool	40,222	31,041	1,325,234	12.10.808	29,359	1,85,360	1,354,593	13,96,168
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	20,754	48,928	299,253	3,23,885	360,239	12,72,483	659,492	(a) 16,02,369
North Arcot	19,003	40,503	581,672	6,97,558	250,616	13,73,269	832,288	20,70,827
South Arcot	72,032	1,18,468	1,204,127	17,69,594	365,713	20,09,933	1,569,840	37,79,527
Tanjore	26,841	1,32,707	367,510	5,40,410	768,683	49,52,129	1,136,193	54,92,539
Trichinopoly	34,317	81,226	928,160	9,33,311	141,339	9,91,622	1,069,499	19,24,933
Madura	31,141	49,062	881,385	9,71,110	178,205	8,91,487	1,059,590	18,62,597
Tinnevelly	33,298	65,016	1,276,440	9,25,849	200,232	17,08,271	1,476,672	26,34,120
Coimbatore	76,083	86,013	2,400,021	22,09,446	88,274	6,49,536	2,488,295	28,58,982
Nilgiris, The	8,775	4,847	184,455	1,13,414	5,444	11,690	189,899	1,25,104
Salem	64,250	2,28,653	1,314,578	15,22,858	101,130	6,08,469	1,415,708	21,31,327
South Canara	..	(b) 4,88,689	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 21,26,926
Malabar	102,823	6,02,581	637,695	14,02,934	537,765	18,33,348	1,175,460	32,36,282
Total	803,391	23,74,352	18,849,887	2,00,85,757	4,502,060	2,52,71,073	23,351,947	4,74,89,757

* Since corrected.

(a) Includes Rs. 6,001, the assessment of certain izara villages for which particulars of dry and wet are not available.
(b) Particulars under 'dry' and 'wet' are not available.
(r) Paragraph 3 of the report.

No. 3.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1313 (1903–1904)—*cont.*

Districts.	Deduct waste remitted. (c)					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	33	34	35	36	37	38
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	..	..	43	72	43	72
Vizagapatam	10	8	1,177	4,207	1,187	4,215
Gódávari	..	..	781	3,718	781	3,718
Kistna	365	449	9,774	52,368	10,139	52,817
Nellore	..	..	429	2,307	429	2,307
Cuddapah	..	..	1,768	8,700	1,768	8,700
Anantapur	..	..	943	3,218	943	3,218
Bellary	..	..	20	76	20	76
Kurnool	..	..	451	2,545	451	2,545
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	627	2,584	627	2,584
North Arcot	..	..	316	1,515	316	1,515
South Arcot	..	..	165	1,023	165	1,023
Tanjore	..	..	2,424	10,092	2,424	10,092
Trichinopoly	..	..	45	383	45	383
Madura	12	11	1,648	6,253	1,660	6,264
Tinnevelly	..	..	5,095	23,256	5,095	23,256
Coimbatore	..	..	4	27	4	27
Nilgiris, The	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	92	573	92	573
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 4,592
Malabar	..	..	1	3	1	3
Total ..	387	468	25,803	1,22,920	26,190	1,27,980

Districts.	Remainder charged.							
	Dry.					Wet.		
	Extent.			Assessment.	Charge for water. (d)	Extent.		
	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.			Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.
	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjám	193,340	29,798	223,138	2,56,756	54,115	164,298	2,585	166,883
Vizagapatam	81,233	27,639	108,872	1,09,854	10,166	58,643	1,970	60,613
Gódávari	333,163	267,474	600,637	8,70,959	1,85,350	387,919	15,514	403,433
Kistna	1,292,627	385,441	†1,678,778	25,37,554	1,32,978	344,619	9,936	† 355,249
Nellore	590,484	268,511	858,995	9,74,566	80,284	197,477	10,996	208,473
Cuddapah	1,042,533	166,763	† 1,209,968	9,23,680	63,962	119,966	8,465	† 128,495
Anantapur	879,256	149,772	1,029,028	5,13,694	53,555	91,228	6,394	97,622
Bellary	1,637,152	101,677	† 1,739,566	12,77,060	8,874	35,103	4,253	† 39,358
Kurnool	1,240,698	84,536	1,325,234	12,10,808	22,056	27,402	1,506	28,908
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	203,940	95,121	† 299,253	3,23,885	29,975	331,109	28,480	† 359,612
North Arcot	448,744	132,837	† 581,672	6,97,558	1,30,565	236,661	13,634	† 250,300
South Arcot	1,013,561	186,503	†1,204,127	17,69,594	2,79,110	351,843	13,476	† 365,548
Tanjore	263,919	103,591	367,510	5,40,410	91,187	735,103	31,156	766,259
Trichinopoly	689,042	238,738	† 928,160	9,33,311	69,652	135,183	6,082	† 141,294
Madura	709,927	171,150	† 881,373	9,71,099	1,43,499	165,697	10,860	176,557
Tinnevelly	832,297	443,497	† 1,276,440	9,25,849	44,410	186,468	8,667	† 195,137
Coimbatore	1,918,335	481,408	† 2,400,021	22,09,446	46,351	86,294	1,976	88,270
Nilgiris, The	60,856	123,599	184,455	1,13,414	..	4,595	849	5,444
Salem	1,146,128	166,668	† 1,314,578	15,22,858	48,269	95,399	5,585	† 101,038
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	521,350	116,345	637,695	14,02,934	..	531,506	6,258	537,764
Total ..	15,098,585	3,741,068	18,849,500	2,00,85,289	14,94,358	4,286,513	188,642	4,476,257

Districts.	Wet—*cont.*		Remainder charged—*cont.*										
			Total.					Total of columns 52 and 53.	Deduct other remissions and deductions as per Collector's statement No. 4.	Remainder.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5.	Total ryotwar demand.
	Assessment.	Charge for water. (d)	Extent.			Assessment.	Charge for water.					
			Actual cultivation. (e)	Waste charged.	Total.							
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	5,40,019	19,499	357,638	32,383	390,021	7,96,775	73,614	8,70,389	18,328	8,52,061	2,78,184	11,30,245
Vizagapatam	3,35,955	24	139,876	29,609	169,485	4,45,809	10,190	4,55,999	6,929	4,49,070	1,62,232	6,11,302
Gódávari	28,43,037	1,55,416	721,082	282,988	1,004,070	37,13,996	3,40,766	40,54,762	69,824	39,84,938	18,78,361	58,63,299
Kistna	24,15,636	3,033	1,637,246	395,377	†2,034,027	49,53,190	1,36,011	50,89,201	1,89,350	48,99,851	12,97,666	61,97,517
Nellore	11,35,620	68,475	787,961	279,507	1,067,468	21,10,186	1,48,759	22,58,945	31,502	22,27,443	3,00,626	25,28,069
Cuddapah	7,89,768	41,737	1,162,499	175,228	† 1,338,463	17,13,448	1,05,699	18,19,147	91,541	17,24,606	3,98,288	21,22,894
Anantapur	4,19,527	72,787	970,484	156,166	1,126,650	9,33,221	1,26,342	10,59,563	12,015	10,47,548	2,65,641	13,13,189
Bellary	2,29,248	42,228	1,672,255	105,930	† 1,778,924	15,06,308	51,102	15,57,410	16,350	15,41,060	2,82,660	18,23,720
Kurnool	1,82,815	19,295	1,268,100	86,042	1,354,142	13,93,623	41,351	14,34,974	73,919	13,61,055	3,86,332	17,47,387
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83,498	83,498
Chingleput	12,69,899	1,88,529	535,049	123,601	† 658,865	(a) 15,99,785	2,18,504	18,18,289	58,220	17,60,069	1,38,761	18,93,830
North Arcot	13,71,754	1,71,308	685,405	146,471	† 831,972	20,69,312	3,01,873	23,71,185	54,744	23,16,441	2,94,710	26,11,151
South Arcot	20,08,910	1,60,326	1,365,404	199,979	† 1,569,675	37,78,504	4,39,436	42,17,940	85,064	41,32,876	3,35,526	44,68,402
Tanjore	49,42,037	1,16,582	999,022	134,747	1,133,769	54,82,447	2,07,769	56,90,216	75,826	56,14,390	2,55,986	58,70,376
Trichinopoly	9,91,239	83,758	824,225	244,820	† 1,069,454	19,24,550	1,53,410	20,77,960	65,269	20,12,691	1,50,416	21,63,107
Madura	8,85,234	85,705	875,624	182,010	† 1,057,930	18,56,333	2,29,204	20,85,537	62,232	20,23,305	2,94,153	23,17,458
Tinnevelly	16,85,015	45,298	1,018,765	452,164	† 1,471,577	26,10,864	89,708	27,00,572	2,98,822	24,01,750	2,67,568	26,69,318
Coimbatore	6,49,509	16,698	2,004,629	483,384	† 2,488,291	28,58,955	63,049	29,22,004	58,940	28,63,064	1,89,974	30,53,038
Nilgiris, The	11,690	..	65,451	124,448	189,899	1,25,104	..	1,25,104	27	1,25,077	7,735	1,32,812
Salem	6,07,896	103	1,241,527	172,253	† 1,415,616	21,30,754	48,372	21,79,126	85,998	20,93,128	1,33,088	22,26,216
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 21,22,334	..	21,22,334	6,04,187	15,18,147	67,153	15,85,300
Malabar	18,33,345	40,922	1,052,856	122,503	1,175,459	32,36,279	40,922	32,77,201	7,33,223	25,43,978	1,59,861	27,03,839
Total ..	2,51,48,153	13,31,723	19,385,098	3,929,710	23,325,757	4,73,61,777	28,26,081	5,01,87,858	26,95,310	4,74,92,548	76,23,419	5,51,15,967

(a) Includes Rs. 6,001, the assessment of certain izara villages for which particulars of dry and wet are not available
(b) Particulars under 'dry' and 'wet' are not available.
(c) Paragraph 11 of the report.
(d) Paragraph 10 of the report.
(e) Paragraph 9 of the report.

† Include the following extent for which particulars of "actual cultivation" and "waste charged" are not given:—

Districts.	Dry (column 41).	Wet (column 46).	Total (column 51).
Kistna	710	694	1,404
Cuddapah	672	64	736
Bellary	737	2	739
Chingleput	192	23	215
North Arcot	91	5	96
South Arcot	4,063	229	4,292
Trichinopoly	380	29	409
Madura	296	..	296
Tinnevelly	646	2	648
Coimbatore	278	..	278
Salem	1,782	54	1,836
Total ..	9,847	1,102	10,949

(d) Paragraph 10 of the report.

No. 4.—COMPARATIVE Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari Land Revenue for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

Districts.	Dry.					
	Land.				Assessment.	
	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 131.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	221,691	223,138	1,447	..	2,55,430	2,56,756
2. Vizagapatam	* 108,015	108,882	867	..	1,09,096	1,09,862
3. Gódávari	* 591,781	600,637	8,853	..	* 8,64,988	8,70,959
4. Kistna	1,683,855	1,679,143	..	4,712	25,47,093	25,38,003
5. Nellore	868,701	858,995	..	9,706	9,82,052	9,74,566
6. Cuddapah	1,203,010	1,209,968	6,958	..	9,21,670	9,23,680
7. Anantapur	1,014,889	1,029,028	14,139	..	5,10,754	5,13,694
8. Bellary	1,714,776	1,739,566	24,790	..	12,61,994	12,77,060
9. Kurnool	1,309,132	1,325,234	16,102	..	12,03,033	12,10,808
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	296,968	299,253	2,285	..	3,21,630	3,23,885
12. North Arcot	576,946	581,672	4,726	..	6,93,043	6,97,558
13. South Arcot	1,159,431	1,204,127	44,696	..	17,23,522	17,69,594
14. Tanjore	366,914	367,510	596	..	5,39,735	5,40,410
15. Trichinopoly	* 919,763	928,160	8,397	..	9,25,323	9,33,311
16. Madura	872,916	881,385	8,469	..	9,63,457	9,71,110
17. Tinnevelly	1,273,484	1,276,440	2,956	..	9,24,810	9,25,849
18 Coimbatore	2,393,888	2,400,021	6,133	..	22,06,170	22,09,446
19. Nilgiris	184,962	184,455	..	507	1,14,195	1,13,414
20. Salem	1,311,375	1,314,578	3,203	..	14,10,016	15,22,858
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	587,120	637,695	50,575	..	10,30,851	14,02,934
Total ..	18,659,620	18,849,887	205,192	14,925	1,95,08,862	2,00,85,757
Net ..			190,267			

Districts.	Dry—*cont.*		Wet.			
	Assessment—*cont.*		Land.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjám	1,326	..	165,458	166,926	1,468	..
2. Vizagapatam	766	..	61,669	61,790	121	..
3. Gódávari	5,971	..	* 403,145	404,214	1,069	..
4. Kistna	..	9,090	357,105	365,023	7,918	..
5. Nellore	..	7,486	208,773	208,902	129	..
6. Cuddapah	2,010	..	129,702	130,263	561	..
7. Anantapur	2,940	..	98,287	98,565	278	..
8. Bellary	15,066	..	39,205	39,378	173	..
9. Kurnool	7,775	..	29,126	29,359	233	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	2,255	..	359,734	360,239	505	..
12. North Arcot	4,515	..	250,650	250,616	..	34
13. South Arcot	46,072	..	364,267	365,713	1,446	..
14. Tanjore	675	..	768,412	768,683	271	..
15. Trichinopoly	7,988	..	140,860	141,339	479	..
16. Madura	7,653	..	177,622	178,205	583	..
17. Tinnevelly	1,039	..	200,156	200,232	76	..
18. Coimbatore	3,276	..	88,150	88,274	124	..
19. Nilgiris	..	781	5,490	5,444	..	46
20. Salem	1,12,842	..	102,796	101,130	..	1,666
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	3,72,083	..	491,775	537,765	45,990	..
Total ..	5,94,252	17,357	4,442,382	4,502,060	61,424	1,746
Net ..	5,76,895				59,678	

* Since corrected.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Wet—*cont.*				Total.	
	Assessment.				Land.	
	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjám	5,36,015	5,40,091	4,076	..	387,149	390,064
2. Vizagapatam	3,39,418	3,40,162	744	..	* 169,684	170,672
3. Gódávari	* 28,44,475	28,46,755	2,280	..	* 994,929	1,004,851
4. Kistna	24,17,596	24,68,004	50,408	..	2,040,960	2,044,166
5. Nellore	11,36,924	11,37,927	1,003	..	1,077,474	1,067,897
6. Cuddapah	7,95,824	7,98,468	2,644	..	1,332,712	1,340,231
7. Anantapur	4,21,761	4,22,745	984	..	1,113,176	1,127,593
8. Bellary	2,28,526	2,29,324	798	..	1,753,981	1,778,944
9. Kurnool	1,84,241	1,85,360	1,119	..	1,338,258	1,354,593
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	12,71,093	12,72,483	1,390	..	656,702	659,492
12. North Arcot	13,73,366	13,73,269	..	97	827,596	832,288
13. South Arcot	20,03,512	20,09,933	6,421	..	1,523,698	1,569,840
14. Tanjore	49,51,112	49,52,129	1,017	..	1,135,326	1,136,193
15. Trichinopoly	9,89,569	9,91,622	2,053	..	* 1,060,623	1,069,499
16. Madura	8,90,720	8,91,487	767	..	1,050,538	1,059,590
17. Tinnevelly	17,07,897	17,08,271	374	..	1,473,640	1,476,672
18. Coimbatore	6,49,059	6,49,536	477	..	2,482,038	2,488,295
19. Nilgiris	11,792	11,690	..	102	190,452	189,899
20. Salem	5,61,629	6,08,469	46,840	..	1,414,171	1,415,708
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	16,12,314	18,33,348	2,21,034	..	1,078,895	1,175,460
Total ..	2,49,26,843	2,52,71,073	3,44,429	199	23,102,002	23,351,947
Net ..			3,44,230			

Districts.	Total—*cont.*					
	Land—*cont.*		Assessment.			
	Comparison. (*e*)		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison. (*e*)	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	2,915	..	7,91,445	7,96,847	5,402	..
2. Vizagapatam	988	..	4,48,514	4,50,024	1,510	..
3. Gódávari	9,922	..	* 37,09,463	37,17,714	8,251	..
4. Kistna	3,206	..	49,64,689	50,06,007	41,318	..
5. Nellore	..	9,577	21,18,976	21,12,493	..	6,483
6. Cuddapah	7,519	..	17,17,494	17,22,148	4,654	..
7. Anantapur	14,417	..	9,32,515	9,36,439	3,924	..
8. Bellary	24,963	..	14,90,520	15,06,384	15,864	..
9. Kurnool	16,335	..	13,87,274	13,96,168	8,894	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	2,790	..	(*a*) 15,98,724	(*a*) 16,02,369	3,645	..
12. North Arcot	4,692	..	20,66,409	20,70,827	4,418	..
13. South Arcot	46,142	..	37,27,034	37,79,527	52,493	..
14. Tanjore	867	..	54,90,847	54,92,539	1,692	..
15. Trichinopoly	8,876	..	19,14,892	19,24,933	10,041	..
16. Madura	* 9,052	..	18,54,177	18,62,597	8,420	..
17. Tinnevelly	3,032	..	26,32,707	26,34,120	1,413	..
18. Coimbatore	6,257	..	28,55,229	28,58,982	3,753	..
19. Nilgiris	..	553	1,25,987	1,25,104	..	883
20. Salem	1,537	..	19,71,645	21,31,327	1,59,682	..
21. South Canara	..	..	(*b*) 16,41,283	(*b*) 21,26,926	4,85,643	..
22. Malabar	96,565	..	26,43,165	32,36,282	5,93,117	..
Total ..	260,075	10,130	4,60,82,989	4,74,89,757	14,14,134	7,366
Net ..	249,945				14,06,768	

* Since corrected.
(*a*) *Vide* remarks against columns 8 and 32 of statement No. 3.
(*b*) Particulars of dry and wet are not available.
(*e*) Paragraph 7 of the report.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands.				Total.	
	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	26	27	28	29	30	31
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	72,437	73,614	1,177	..	8,63,882	8,70,461
2. Vizagapatam	8,895	10,190	1,295	..	4,57,409	4,60,214
3. Gódávari	3,23,197	3,40,766	17,569	..	* 40,32,660	40,58,480
4. Kistna	1,57,720	1,36,011	..	21,709	51,22,409	51,42,018
5. Nellore	1,34,533	1,43,759	14,226	..	22,53,509	22,61,252
6. Cuddapah	69,843	1,05,699	35,856	..	17,87,337	18,27,847
7. Anantapur	56,632	1,26,342	69,710	..	9,89,147	10,62,781
8. Bellary	50,112	51,102	990	..	15,40,632	15,57,486
9. Kurnool	31,831	41,351	9,520	..	14,19,105	14,37,519
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,85,131	2,18,504	33,373	..	17,83,855	18,20,873
12. North Arcot	2,05,595	3,01,873	96,278	..	22,72,004	23,72,700
13. South Arcot	3,62,830	4,39,436	76,606	..	40,89,864	42,18,963
14. Tanjore	2,15,262	2,07,769	..	7,493	57,06,109	57,00,308
15. Trichinopoly	1,38,842	1,53,410	14,568	..	20,53,734	20,78,343
16. Madura	2,46,588	2,29,204	..	17,384	21,00,765	20,91,801
17. Tinnevelly	1,41,661	89,708	..	51,953	27,74,368	27,23,828
18. Coimbatore	55,945	63,049	7,104	..	29,11,174	29,22,031
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1,25,987	1,25,104
20. Salem	21,707	48,372	26,665	..	19,93,352	21,79,699
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	16,41,283	21,26,926
22. Malabar	18,454	40,922	22,468	..	26,61,619	32,77,204
Total ..	24,97,215	28,26,081	4,27,405	98,539	4,85,80,204	5,03,15,838
Net ..			3,28,866			

Districts.	Total—*cont.*		Deduct remissions.			
			Waste remissions as per column 38 of statement No. 3.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	32	33	34	35	36	37
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	6,579	..	116	72	..	44
2. Vizagapatam	2,805	..	7,429	4,215	..	3,214
3. Gódávari	25,820	..	2,506	3,718	1,212	..
4. Kistna	19,609	..	8,929	52,817	43,888	..
5. Nellore	7,743	..	1,815	2,307	492	..
6. Cuddapah	40,510	..	31,516	8,700	..	22,816
7. Anantapur	73,634	..	22,997	3,218	..	19,779
8. Bellary	16,854	..	510	76	..	434
9. Kurnool	18,414	..	4,774	2,545	..	2,229
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	37,018	..	369	2,584	2,215	..
12. North Arcot	1,00,696	..	8,291	1,515	..	6,776
13. South Arcot	1,29,099	..	1,821	1,023	..	798
14. Tanjore	..	5,801	1,243	10,092	8,849	..
15. Trichinopoly	24,609	..	528	383	..	145
16. Madura	..	8,964	1,121	6,264	5,143	..
17. Tinnevelly	..	50,540	478	23,256	22,778	..
18. Coimbatore	10,857	..	835	27	..	808
19. Nilgiris	..	883	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	1,86,347	..	11,872	573	..	11,299
21. South Canara	4,85,643	..	5,876	4,592	..	1,284
22. Malabar	6,15,585	..	918	3	..	915
Total ..	18,01,822	66,188	1,13,944	1,27,980	84,577	70,541
Net ..	17,35,634				14,036	

* Since corrected.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Deduct remissions—*cont.*					
	Occasional remissions as per statement No. 6.				Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in statement No. 6.	
	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	38	39	40	41	42	43
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	6,072	1,309	..	4,763	16,049	17,019
2. Vizagapatam	5,821	3,430	..	2,391	3,750	3,499
3. Gódávari	15,304	46,487	31,183	..	26,674	23,337
4. Kistna	36,205	1,70,392	1,34,187	..	16,349	18,958
5. Nellore	18,405	16,566	..	1,839	15,555	14,936
6. Cuddapah	58,285	13,081	..	45,204	79,140	81,460
7. Anantapur	12,953	916	..	12,037	11,814	11,099
8. Bellary	1,384	334	..	1,050	13,971	16,016
9. Kurnool	8,035	3,981	..	4,054	70,925	69,938
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	293	3,157	2,864	..	54,791	55,063
12. North Arcot	13,403	4,530	..	8,873	47,238	50,214
13. South Arcot	1,271	3,527	2,256	..	75,027	81,537
14. Tanjore	3,338	11,437	8,099	..	66,047	64,389
15. Trichinopoly	231	1,772	1,541	..	65,809	63,497
16. Madura	3,529	6,766	3,237	..	57,027	55,466
17. Tinnevelly	* 3,132	55,669	52,537	..	* 2,40,429	2,43,153
18. Coimbatore	1,397	347	..	1,050	58,359	58,593
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	85	27
20. Salem	12,130	540	..	11,590	71,166	85,458
21. South Canara	842	8	..	834	2,66,084	6,04,179
22. Malabar	133	818	685	..	3,81,447	7,32,405
Total ..	2,02,163	3,45,[illegible]67	2,36,589	93,685	16,37,736	23,50,243
Net ..	..	..	1,42,904	..	..	..

Districts.	Deduct remissions—*cont.*					
	Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in statement No. 6—*cont.*		Total remissions.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	44	45	46	47	48	49
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	970	..	22,237	18,400	..	3,837
2. Vizagapatam	..	251	17,000	11,144	..	5,856
3. Gódávari	..	3,337	44,484	73,542	29,058	..
4. Kistna	2,609	..	61,483	2,42,167	1,80,684	..
5. Nellore	..	619	35,775	33,809	..	1,966
6. Cuddapah	2,320	..	1,68,941	1,03,241	..	65,700
7. Anantapur	..	715	47,764	15,233	..	32,531
8. Bellary	2,045	..	15,865	16,426	561	..
9. Kurnool	..	987	83,734	76,464	..	7,270
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	272	..	55,453	60,804	5,351	..
12. North Arcot	2,976	..	68,932	56,259	..	12,673
13. South Arcot	6,510	..	78,119	86,087	7,968	..
14. Tanjore	..	1,658	70,628	85,918	15,290	..
15. Trichinopoly	..	2 312	66,568	65,652	..	916
16. Madura	..	1,561	61,677	68,496	6,819	..
17. Tinnevelly	2,724	..	2,44,039	3,22,078	78,039	..
18. Coimbatore	234	..	60,591	58,967	..	1,624
19. Nilgiris	..	58	85	27	..	58
20. Salem	14,292	..	95,168	86,571	..	8,597
21. South Canara	3,38,095	..	2,72,802	6,08,779	3,35,977	..
22. Malabar	3,50,958	..	3,82,498	7,33,226	3,50,728	..
Total ..	7,24,005	11,498	19,53,843	28,23,290	10,10,475	1,41,028
Net ..	7,12,507	..	..	..	8,69,447	..

* Since corrected.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Remaining beriz. Fasli 1312.	Remaining beriz. Fasli 1313.	Remaining beriz. Comparison. Increase.	Remaining beriz. Comparison. Decrease.	Add miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5. Fasli 1312.	Add miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5. Fasli 1313.
	50	51	52	53	54	55
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	8,41,645	8,52,061	10,416	..	2,16,813	2,78,184
2. Vizagapatam	4,40,409	4,49,070	8,661	..	1,66,143	1,62,232
3. Gódávari	* 39,88,176	39,84,938	..	3,238	19,43,282	18,78,361
4. Kistna	50,60,926	48,99,851	..	1,61,075	13,66,905	12,97,666
5. Nellore	22,17,734	22,27,443	9,709	..	2,85,108	3,00,626
6. Cuddapah	16,18,396	17,24,606	1,06,210	..	4,01,464	3,98,288
7. Anantapur	9,41,383	10,47,548	1,06,165	..	2,40,340	2,65,641
8. Bellary	15,24,767	15,41,060	16,293	..	2,83,789	2,82,660
9. Kurnool	13,35,371	13,61,055	25,684	..	3,79,845	3,86,332
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	82,234	83,498
11. Chingleput	17,28,402	17,60,069	31,667	..	1,31,001	1,33,761
12. North Arcot	22,03,072	23,16,441	1,13,369	..	2,93,381	2,94,710
13. South Arcot	40,11,745	41,32,876	1,21,131	..	4,02,707	3,35,526
14. Tanjore	56,35,481	56,14,390	..	21,091	2,59,490	2,55,986
15. Trichinopoly	19,87,166	20,12,691	25,525	..	1,42,844	1,50,416
16. Madura	20,39,088	20,23,305	..	15,783	3,13,492	2,94,153
17. Tinnevelly	25,30,329	24,01,750	..	1,28,579	2,88,045	2,67,568
18. Coimbatore	28,50,583	28,63,064	12,481	..	1,88,166	1,89,974
19. Nilgiris	1,25,902	1,25,077	1,94,944	825	10,150	7,735
20. Salem	18,98,184	20,93,128	..	..	1,18,685	1,33,088
21. South Canara	13,68,481	15,18,147	1,49,666	..	60,420	67,153
22. Malabar	22,79,121	25,43,978	2,64,857	..	1,22,453	1,59,861
Total ..	4,66,26,361	4,74,92,548	11,96,778	3,30,591	76,96,757	76,23,419
Net ..			8,66,187			

Districts.	Add miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5—*cont.* Comparison. Increase.	Add miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5—*cont.* Comparison. Decrease.	Total beriz. Fasli 1312.	Total beriz. Fasli 1313.	Total beriz. Comparison. Increase.	Total beriz. Comparison. Decrease.
	56	57	58	59	60	61
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	61,371	..	10,58,458	11,30,245	71,787	..
2. Vizagapatam	..	3,911	6,06,552	6,11,302	4,750	..
3. Gódávari	..	64,921	* 59,31,458	58,63,299	..	68,159
4. Kistna	..	69,239	64,27,831	61,97,517	..	2,30,314
5. Nellore	15,518	..	25,02,842	25,28,069	25,227	..
6. Cuddapah	..	3,176	20,19,860	21,22,894	1,03,034	..
7. Anantapur	25,301	..	11,81,723	13,13,189	1,31,466	..
8. Bellary	..	1,129	18,08,556	18,23,720	15,164	..
9. Kurnool	6,487	..	17,15,216	17,47,387	32,171	..
10. Madras	1,264	..	82,234	83,498	1,264	..
11. Chingleput	2,760	..	18,59,403	18,93,830	34,427	..
12. North Arcot	1,329	..	24,96,453	26,11,151	1,14,698	..
13. South Arcot	..	67,181	44,14,452	44,68,402	53,950	..
14. Tanjore	..	3,504	58,94,971	58,70,376	..	24,595
15. Trichinopoly	7,572	..	21,30,010	21,63,107	33,097	..
16. Madura	..	19,339	23,52,580	23,17,458	..	35,122
17. Tinnevelly	..	20,477	28,18,374	26,69,318	..	1,49,056
18. Coimbatore	1,808	..	30,38,749	30,53,038	14,289	..
19. Nilgiris	..	2,415	1,36,052	1,32,812	..	3,240
20. Salem	14,403	..	20,16,869	22,26,216	2,09,347	..
21. South Canara	6,733	..	14,28,901	15,85,300	1,56,399	..
22. Malabar	37,408	..	24,01,574	27,03,839	3,02,265	..
Total ..	1,81,954	2,55,292	5,43,23,118	5,51,15,967	13,03,335	5,10,486
Net ..		73,338			7,92,849	

* Since corrected.

No. 5.—STATEMENT showing the details under different causes of net variations in the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

Districts.	Variations due to relinquishments and darkhasts with reference to the state of the season. (*a*) Extent.	Variations due to relinquishments … (*a*) Assessment.	Variations caused by the introduction of new settlement. (*a*) Extent.	Variations caused by the introduction of new settlement. (*a*) Assessment.	Resale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue. Extent.	Resale of lands … Assessment.	Decrease caused by — Land having been sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government. Extent.	Decrease caused by — Land having been sold … Assessment.	Decrease caused by — Land having become useless or having been appropriated for public purposes. Extent.	Decrease caused by — Land having become useless … Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	2,789	4,695	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	277
Vizagapatam	737	589	..	..	91	73	71	116	1	1
Gódávari	6,157	4,711	470	381	..	..	..	..	74	506
Kistna	5,445	6,910	7	7	270	432	2,161	5,785	1,498	3,835
Nellore	— 9,415	— 7,020	..	..	197	810	420	734	819	1,355
Cuddapah	8,716	3,479	..	..	1,531	1,462	3,935	3,535	29	20
Anantapur	14,007	3,953	1	4	874	347	696	676	10	7
Bellary	24,492	15,138	— 20	— 30	567	491	693	635	146	88
Kurnool	16,313	9,129	..	..	..	..	454	528	58	34
Chingleput	2,574	3,539	..	..	..	..	290	478	21	24
North Arcot	5,282	4,928	..	..	..	..	581	811	33	45
South Arcot	44,419	49,506	..	..	925	1,450	179	257	33	44
Tanjore	807	1,564	..	..	45	93	22	58	201	270
Trichinopoly	8,830	9,095	..	106	18	31	79	81	2	2
Madura	9,074	9,923	..	..	93	106	321	363	32	81
Tinnevelly	3,140	1,464	..	..	32	23	67	85	74	210
Coimbatore	5,732	3,126	614	607	63	42	135	141	50	75
Nilgiris	— 126	— 614	..	..	..	..	198	156	263	188
Salem	8,174	3,953	—6,589	1,56,575	181	174	95	149	145	213
South Canara	..	410	..	4,87,141	..	..	..	139	..	696
Malabar	— 705	— 583	96,524	5,93,187	..	..	205	339	3	16
Total ..	156,442	1,27,895	91,007	12,37,978	4,887	5,534	10,602	15,066	3,578	7,987

Districts.	Land transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ.* Extent.	Land transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ.* Assessment. (*a*)	Land transferred to inam and *vice versâ.* Extent.	Land transferred to inam and *vice versâ.* Assessment.	Variations due to other causes. Extent.	Variations due to other causes. Assessment.	Net increase or decrease. Extent.	Net increase or decrease. Assessment.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	..	400	156	453	56	131	2,915	5,402
Vizagapatam	..	28	227	932	5	5	988	1,510
Gódávari	..	167	690	340	2,679	3,158	9,922	8,251
Kistna	..	41,811	612	976	531	802	3,206	41,318
Nellore	..	— 478	— 16	— 16	896	2,310	— 9,577	— 6,483
Cuddapah	..	— 608	1,443	4,264	— 207	— 388	7,519	4,654
Anantapur	..	— 38	..	..	241	341	14,417	3,924
Bellary	..	4	730	955	33	29	24,963	15,864
Kurnool	15	— 324	— 28	— 16	547	677	16,335	8,894
Chingleput	..	253	33	77	494	278	2,790	3,645
North Arcot	..	229	— 1	— 7	25	124	4,692	4,418
South Arcot	..	347	21	50	989	1,441	46,142	52,493
Tanjore	..	— 160	— 8	— 32	246	555	867	1,692
Trichinopoly	..	531	..	..	109	361	8,876	10,041
Madura	..	73	209	369	29	— 1,607	9,052	8,420
Tinnevelly	..	181	— 1	— 8	2	48	3,032	1,413
Coimbatore	..	176	..	..	33	18	6,257	3,753
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	34	75	— 553	— 883
Salem	..	— 670	11	12	..	..	1,537	1,59,682
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	— 1,673	..	4,85,643
Malabar	..	..	..	..	954	868	96,565	5,93,117
Total ..	15	41,912	4,078	8,349	7,696	8,153	249,945	14,06,768

(*a*) Paragraph 7 of the report.

No. 6.—STATEMENT showing particulars of remission and beriz deductions for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraph 11 of the report.)

Items.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Occasional remissions or those granted at jamabandi with reference to the state of the season.				
1. Waste remitted	1,13,944	1,27,980	14,036	..
2. Shavi or short crop	38,121	1,67,360	1,29,239	..
3. Tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment).	1,29,323	44,973	..	84,350
4. Paniboodthy or the land flooded and payamalay or land injured by water	31,202	1,24,829	93,627	..
5. Remission of water-rate	* 167	320	153	..
6. Remission on account of second-crop charge	* 3,203	6,420	3,217	..
7. Other remissions	147	1,165	1,018	..
Total ..	3,16,107	4,73,047	2,41,290	84,350
Net ..	..	..	1,56,940	..
Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent on season.				
1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment.	* 17,549	4,630	..	12,919
2. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift ..	96,167	99,550	3,383	..
3. Remission granted under tope rules	* 4,883	4,312	..	571
4. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	5,82,193	12,81,538	6,99,345	..
5. Remission granted on forest lands taken up for cultivation and on land 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 2nd 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	294	68	..	226
6. Remission granted on grass land (Nilgiris)	21	21	..	..
7. Remission granted on account of labour involved in reclaiming lands	* 7	6	..	1
8. Remission for maintaining irrigation works .. .	31,120	* 34,427	3,307	..
9. Cowle remissions	* 4,432	4,804	372	..
10. Remission on salt-pans left waste in South Canara ..	200	..	..	200
11. Other items	* 31,555	40,800	9,245	..
Total ..	7,68,421	14,70,156	7,15,652	13,917
Net ..	..	..	7,01,735	..
Item allowed on the collection or from the entire beriz of villages.				
1. Share of shrotriem proceeds and ready-money inams, etc.	* 31,084	31,987	903	..
2. Allowances to religious institution—				
(a) Deductions from the beriz on account of allowance to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments (G.O., No. 1625, dated 8th October 1878) ..	* 6,00,676	6,06,495	5,819	..
(b) Deductions made in lieu of land revenue assignment resumed (Board's Proceedings, No. 2240, dated 8th September 1882)	* 1,73,065	1,74,690	1,625	..
Total ..	7,73,741	7,81,185	7,444	..
3. Road-cess included in the land assessment	19,559	19,610	51	..
4. Village-cess included in the land assessment	33,220	33,324	104	..
5. Other items	11,711	13,981	2,270	..
Total ..	8,69,315	8,80,087	10,772	..
Grand Total ..	19,53,843	28,23,290	9,67,714	98,267
Net ..	..	..	8,69,447	..

* Since corrected.

No. 7.—STATEMENT showing alienations of land revenue in ryotwari (temporarily settled) tracts up to the end of the official year 1903–1904.

Items.	Annual value of the grants made					
	For the maintenance of public servants.			On other grounds.		
	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A. *In ryotwari tracts*—						
(1) *Whole inam villages*—Difference between the assessment and jodi or quit-rent, if any.	4,809	..	4,809	21,99,039	(a) + 34,450	22,33,489
(2) *Minor inams*—Difference (representing the inam) between the full assessment and the jodi or quit-rent.	1,80,361	—11,606	1,68,755	43,98,970	(a) + 6,476	44,05,446
B. *Assignments or remissions of land revenue*—						
(1) in favour of *individuals* for past or present services (*e.g.*) in favour of Military pensioners and such village servants as are remunerated by assignments of land revenue.	1,24,596	—118	1,24,478	22,786	(b) + 22,467	45,253
(2) in favour of *religious institutions*, the assignments being made in lieu of previous ready money allowances.	..	..	..	1,76,611	— 372	1,76,239
(3) in favour of *public associations*, churches, temples, etc. (*e.g.*) remission of assessment on the sites of temples, churches, etc.	..	..	..	1,07,717	— 20	1,07,697
(4) in favour of *individuals* for specially recorded reasons.	..	..	..	9,405	— 14	9,391
C. *Beriz deductions*, i.e., *deductions from collections of ryotwari revenue before they reach the treasury*—						
(1) In favour of *religious institutions*, the deductions being made in lieu of assignments of land revenue or of cash payments.	420	..	420	8,07,308	+ 162	8,07,470
(2) In favour of *village servants* doing Revenue, Judicial or Police duties or of village artizans.	10,570	+103	10,673	194	..	194
(3) In favour of certain inamdars in *Salem* whose inams are being managed by Government and of certain holders of ready money inams in *Tinnevelly*.	..	..	..	31,467	— 25	31,442
(4) In favour of *individuals* or public bodies for specially recorded reasons.	..	..	..	7,305	+ 76	7,381
D. *Other items*	..	..	..	7,637	..	7,637
Total ..	3,20,756	—11,621	3,09,135	77,68,439	+ 63,200	78,31,639

NOTE.—The figures in columns 2 and 5 differ from the corresponding figures in the previous year's statement in several cases. The former are reported to be the correct figures.

(a) The increases referred to are due mainly to the classification of soils in whole inam villages including minor inams therein in the Nellore district.

(b) The increase is due to the transfer of shamlat dasabandam inams in Cuddapah to "ryotwari" and the grant of remissions instead.

No. 8.—STATEMENT showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Cowle as per last year	*5,108	6,201
Deduct lands brought up to full assessment	611	655
Do. abandoned	384	461
Total ..	995	1,116
Remainder ..	4,113	5,085
Add new cowle	1,436	907
Total ..	5,549	5,992
Add second-crop assessment and charge for water	..	304
Total ..	5,549	6,296
Deduct remissions on account of cowle	..	4,804
Net beriz ..	..	1,492

* Since corrected.

No. 9.—COMPARATIVE statement of Land Revenue miscellaneous items for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraph 14 of the report).

Items.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
. Jodi and quit-rent on minor inams	23,01,804	23,05,654	3,850	..
. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	11,36,666	11,65,789	29,123	..
. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including Tirwajasti and Fasaljasti	15,54,512	15,66,114	11,602	..
. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	1,67,806	1,44,685	..	23,121
Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	8,01,982	8,01,237	..	745
Concealed cultivation	7,886	9,476	1,590	..
. Occupation of poramboke lands	4,01,068	4,16,269	15,201	..
. Revenue derived from tree pattas	3,23,238	3,22,407	..	831
. Commission on estates under Court of Wards' management ..	1,15,548	97,176	..	18,372
. Revenue from process-service fees	22,201	19,793	..	2,408
. Other items	8,64,046	7,74,819	..	89,227
Total ..	76,96,757	76,23,419	61,366	1,34,704
Net ..	..	..	..	73,338

No. 10.—STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraphs 5, 6 and 16 to 20 of the report.)

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.
Ganjám	2,930	4,32,478	4,35,408	2,930	..	4,29,572	..	4,32,502	..	2,906	2,906
Cesses ..	2,973	1,70,748	1,73,721	2,973	..	1,69,401	..	1,72,374	..	1,347	1,347
Vizagapatam ..	335	9,64,236	9,64,571	335	..	9,64,213	..	9,64,548	..	23	23
Cesses ..	2,306	1,94,231	1,96,537	2,306	..	1,94,226	..	1,96,532	..	5	5
Gódávari	14	7,30,125	7,30,139	14	..	7, 30,125	..	7,30,139	..	..	..
Cesses ..	12	1,54,119	1,54,131	12	..	1,54,119	..	1,54,131	..	..	..
Kistna	32	2,57,906	2,57,938	32	..	2,57,891	..	2,57,923	..	15	15
Cesses ..	1,646	1,05,554	1,07,200	1,646	..	1,05,545	..	1,07,191	..	9	9
Nellore	7,870	4,52,379	4,60,249	7,618	..	4,29,635	..	4,37,253	252	22,744	22,996
Cesses ..	15,206	73,173	88,379	15,193	..	70,388	..	85,581	13	2,785	2,798
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	3,585	1,54,430	1,58,015	2,730	..	1,51,053	..	1,53,783	855	3,377	4,232
Cesses ..	610	28,141	28,751	461	..	27,356	..	27,817	149	785	934
North Arcot	31,522	3,62,615	3,94,137	31,522	..	3,50,644	..	3,82,166	..	11,971	11,971
Cesses ..	12,283	1,10,659	1,22,942	12,094	..	93,340	..	1,05,434	189	17,319	17,508
South Arcot	348	8,649	8,997	348	..	8,301	..	8,649	..	348	348
Cesses ..	104	2,025	2,129	104	..	1,903	..	2,007	..	122	122
Tanjore	1,931	31,434	33,365	1,931	..	28,869	..	30,800	..	2,565	2,565
Cesses ..	9,206	15,276	24,482	9,206	..	10,832	..	20,038	..	4,444	4,444
Trichinopoly ..	2,561	52,359	54,920	2,561	..	49,848	..	52,409	..	2,511	2,511
Cesses ..	248	23,143	23,391	248	..	22,737	..	22,985	..	406	406
Madura	280	7,54,017	7,54,297	280	..	7,45 517	..	7,45,797	..	8,500	8,500
Cesses ..	468	1,32,836	1,33,304	468	..	1,32,590	..	1,33,058	..	246	246
Tinnevelly	4,562	3,09,332	3,13,894	2,305	9	2,96,930	..	2,99,244	2,248	12,402	14,650
Cesses ..	502	58,647	59,149	125	..	56,669	..	56,794	377	1,978	2,355
Coimbatore	..	27,691	27,691	..	..	27,550	..	27,550	..	141	141
Cesses ..	..	5,973	5,973	..	..	5,931	..	5,931	..	42	42
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	10,094	4,50,533	4,60,627	10,094	..	4,43,573	..	4,53,667	..	6,960	6,960
Cesses ..	1,794	49,936	51,730	1,794	..	48,068	..	49,862	..	1,868	1,868
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	1,07,244	3,614	1,10,858	..	..	..	..	..	1,07,244	3,614	1,10,858
Cesses ..	169	169	338	169	..	169	..	338	..	..	..
Total { Revenue ..	1,73,308	49,91,798	51,65,106	62,700	9	49,13,721	..	49,76,430	1,10,599	78,077	1,88,676
Total { Cesses ..	47,527	(a) 11,24,630	11,72,157	46,799	..	10,93,274	..	11,40,073	728	31,356	32,084
Grand Total ..	2,20,835	61,16,428	63,37,263	1,09,499	9	60,06,995	..	61,16,503	1,11,327	1,09,433	2,20,760

(a) Includes railway cess in Kistna, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore.

NOTE.—(1) Variations between the arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement and the closing balance given in column 12 of the corresponding statement for fasli 1312 are chiefly due to the following causes :—

(i) revision of the land-cess demand on certain estates in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Chingleput and Salem (+ Rs. 1,152) ;

(ii) levy of enhanced peshcush on certain estates in Vizagapatam for past years on account of resumed inams made over to proprietors of estates (+ Rs. 163) ; and

(iii) rectification of errors.

(2) This statement does not include the village cess levied under the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act II of 1894.

No. 10.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1313—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remission.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.					
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remission.	Collections.	Remission.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shrotriyam Jodi and Cesses.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	75	46,625	46,700	75	..	46,569	..	46,644	..	56	56
Cesses ..	77	21,839	21,916	77	..	21,780	..	21,857	..	59	59
Vizagapatam ..	35	52,813	52,848	35	..	52,737	..	52,772	..	76	76
Cesses ..	147	24,067	24,214	16	..	24,012	..	24,028	131	55	186
Gódávari	..	56,708	56,708	..	..	56,708	..	56,708	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	8,976	8,976	..	..	8,976	..	8,976	..	..	..
Kistna	..	32,154	32,154	..	..	32,154	..	32,154	..	..	..
Cesses ..	362	23,354	23,716	362	..	23,167	..	23,529	..	187	187
Nellore	3,887	82,056	85,943	3,665	..	75,887	..	79,552	222	6,169	6,391
Cesses ..	6,159	15,237	21,396	6,018	..	14,308	..	20,326	141	929	1,070
Cuddapah	316	39,366	39,682	82	..	39,276	..	39,358	234	90	324
Cesses ..	218	6,138	6,356	206	..	5,901	..	6,107	12	237	249
Anantapur	592	13,117	13,709	592	..	12,342	..	12,934	..	775	775
Cesses ..	94	2,802	2,896	94	..	2,532	..	2,626	..	270	270
Bellary	48	12,691	12,739	48	..	12,455	..	12,503	..	236	236
Cesses ..	43	3,238	3,281	36	..	3,176	..	3,212	7	62	69
Kurnool	83	10,694	10,777	83	..	10,694	..	10,777	..	..	..
Cesses ..	20	1,748	1,768	20	..	1,748	..	1,768	..	..	..
Madras	35	193	228	35	..	154	..	189	..	39	39
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	122	66,925	67,047	122	..	65,178	..	65,300	..	1,747	1,747
Cesses ..	201	19,979	20,180	201	..	19,355	..	19,556	..	624	624
North Arcot ..	403	24,503	24,906	403	..	24,469	..	24,872	..	34	34
Cesses ..	660	7,679	8,339	660	..	7,535	..	8,195	..	144	144
South Arcot ..	45	22,463	22,508	45	..	22,452	..	22,497	..	11	11
Cesses ..	421	6,800	7,221	421	..	6,686	..	7,107	..	114	114
Tanjore	284	1,25,205	1,25,489	282	..	1,24,875	..	1,25,157	2	330	332
Cesses ..	386	61,030	61,416	382	..	60,570	..	60,952	4	460	464
Trichinopoly ..	222	10,541	10,763	222	..	10,364	..	10,586	..	177	177
Cesses ..	103	9,127	9,230	103	..	8,830	..	8,933	..	297	297
Madura	295	59,471	59,766	295	..	58,783	..	59,078	..	688	688
Cesses ..	302	68,497	68,799	299	..	67,737	..	68,036	3	760	763
Tinnevelly ..	154	54,938	55,092	154	..	54,854	..	55,008	..	84	84
Cesses ..	76	20,129	20,205	76	..	20,046	..	20,122	..	83	83
Coimbatore ..	..	3,418	3,418	..	..	3,418	..	3,418	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	3,138	3,138	..	..	3,138	..	3,138	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	100	43,003	43,103	100	..	41,900	..	42,000	..	1,103	1,103
Cesses ..	144	11,851	11,995	144	..	11,707	..	11,851	..	144	144
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { Revenue ..	6,696	7,56,884	7,63,580	6,238	..	7,45,269	..	7,51,507	458	11,615	12,073
Total { Cesses ..	9,413	* 3,15,629	3,25,042	9,115	..	3,11,204	..	3,20,319	298	4,425	4,723
Grand Total ..	16,109	10,72,513	10,88,622	15,353	..	10,56,473	..	10,71,826	756	16,040	16,796

* Includes railway cess in Kistna, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore.

NOTE.—(1) Variations between the arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement and the closing balance given in column 12 of the corresponding statement for fasli 1312 are due either to the revision of the land-cess demand on certain inam villages or to rectification of errors.

(2) This statement does not include the village-cess levied under Madras Act II of 1894.

o. 10.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1313—*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
Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
anjám	13,002	11,30,245	12,66,554	12,783	148	12,27,814	..	12,40,745	71	25,738	25,809
Cesses ..		1,23,307									
izagapatam ..	8,867	6,10,619	7,17,128	8,564	236	7,05,534	..	7,14,334	67	2,727	2,794
Cesses ..		97,642									
ódávari	374	58,63,299	65,87,708	362	12	65,87,295	39	65,87,708	..	..	..
Cesses ..		7,24,035									
istna	51,730	61,97,517	70,69,737	31,406	7,711	69,52,837	26	69,91,980	12,613	65,144	77,757
Cesses ..		8,20,490									
ellore	1,41,050	26,28,069	29,69,167	1,36,742	1,425	26,87,182	..	28,25,349	2,883	1,40,935	1,43,818
Cesses ..		3,00,048									
uddapah	47,482	21,22,894	24,56,067	39,188	65,60	23,75,116	..	24,20,864	1,734	33,469	35,203
Cesses ..		2,85,691									
nantapur	39,275	13,13,189	15,13,000	36,863	2,160	14,46,192	..	14,85,215	252	27,533	27,785
Cesses ..		1,60,536									
ellary	55,259	18,23,720	21,07,764	50,471	2,638	20,21,209	..	20,74,318	2,150	31,296	33,446
Cesses ..		2,28,785									
urnool	11,485	17,47,387	20,07,604	9,093	2,392	19,95,189	..	20,06,674	..	930	930
Cesses ..		2,48,732									
adras	41,293	83,498	1,24,791	40,429	1	79,686	..	1,20,116	863	3,812	4,675
Cesses ..		..									
hingleput	20,607	18,93,831	21,30,089	17,703	584	20,90,061	..	21,08,348	2,320	19,421	21,741
Cesses ..		2,15,651									
orth Arcot ..	38,908	26,11,151	29,41,385	36,417	2,263	28,97,443	..	29,36,123	228	5,034	5,262
Cesses ..		2,91,326									
outh Arcot ..	35,315	44,68,402	49,83,289	33,878	876	48,74,679	..	49,09,433	561	73,295	73,856
Cesses ..		4,79,572									
anjore	42,694	58,70,376	65,79,496	40,993	650	64,88,459	..	65,30,102	1,051	48,343	49,394
Cesses ..		6,66,426									
richinopoly ..	9,820	21,63,107	24,08,310	9,728	92	23,73,852	..	23,83,672	..	24,638	24,638
Cesses ..		2,35,383									
adura	58,973	23,17,458	26,25,744	55,396	3,391	25,05,227	..	25,64,014	186	61,544	61,730
Cesses ..		2,49,313									
innevelly	73,084	26,69,318	30,93,887	58,708	613	29,94,940	..	30,54,261	13,763	25,863	39,626
Cesses ..		3,51,485									
oimbatore	331	30,53,038	34,45,089	161	140	34,42,176	..	34,42,477	30	2,582	2,612
Cesses ..		3,91,720									
he Nilgiris ..	18,904	1,32,812	1,70,507	17,744	974	1,38,234	..	1,56,952	186	13,369	13,555
Cesses ..		18,791									
alem	16,695	22,26,216	24,90,036	16,534	91	22,56,402	..	22,73,027	70	2,16,939	2,17,009
Cesses ..		2,47,125									
outh Canara ..	93,648	15,85,300	19,01,799	81,307	1,375	17,01,483	..	17,84,165	10,966	1,06,668	1,17,634
Cesses ..		2,22,851									
alabar	11,808	27,03,839	31,02,614	6,441	4,354	30,74,388	6	30,85,189	1,013	16,412	17,425
Cesses ..		3,86,967									
Total { Revenue ..	8,30,604	5,51,15,285	6,26,91,765	7,40,911	38,686	6,09,15,398	71	6,16,95,066	51,007	9,45,692	9,96,699
Total { Cesses ..		* 67,45,876									

* Includes railway-cess in Kistna, Kurnool, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore.

NOTE.—(1) Variations between the arrear demand shown in column 2 of this statement and the amount shown in column 12 of the orresponding statement for fasli 1312 are chiefly due to one or more of the following cases:—

(i) charge of assessment and cesses in cases not previously brought to account;

(ii) rectification of errors; and

(iii) revival of demands on the withdrawal of previous credits, *e.g.*, on cancellation of revenue sales.

(2) The current ryotwari demand shown in column 3 of this statement differs from the amount shown in column 59 of statement No. 4 y Rs. 682 (Vizagapatam + Rs. 683 and Chingleput — Re. 1). The difference in Vizagapatam is due to the exclusion by the Collector from his statement and inclusion in statement No. 3 of certain items of demand relating to the Proprietary Estate's Village Service fund. The difference f Re. 1 in Chingleput is presumably due to the rounding off of fractions of a rupee.

No. 10.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1313—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.			Percentage of column 9 to column 4.
				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	13
						Total.						
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjám ..	19,057	19,25,242	19,44,299	18,838	148	18,95,136	..	19,14,122	71	30,106	30,177	98·44
Vizagapatam ..	11,690	19,43,608	19,55,298	11,256	236	19,40,722	..	19,52,214	198	2,886	3,084	99·84
Gódávari ..	400	75,37,262	75,37,662	388	12	75,37,223	39	75,37,662	..	..	..	100·00
Kistna ..	53,770	74,36,975	74,90,745	33,446	7,711	73,71,594	26	74,12,777	12,613	65,355	77,968	98·96
Nellore ..	1,74,172	34,50,962	36,25,134	1,69,236	1,425	32,77,400	..	34,48,061	8,511	1,73,562	1,77,078	95·12
Cuddapah ..	48,016	24,54,089	25,02,105	39,476	6,560	24,20,293	..	24,66,329	1,980	33,796	35,776	98·57
Anantapur ..	39,961	14,89,644	15,29,605	37,549	2,160	14,61,066	..	15,00,775	252	28,578	28,830	98·12
Bellary ..	55,350	20,68,434	21,23,784	50,555	2,638	20,36,840	..	20,90,033	2,157	31,594	33,751	98·41
Kurnool ..	11,588	20,08,561	20,20,149	9,196	2,392	20,07,631	..	20,19,219	..	930	930	99·95
Madras ..	41,328	83,691	1,25,019	40,464	1	79,840	..	1,20,305	863	3,851	4,714	96·23
Chingleput ..	25,125	23,78,957	24,04,082	21,217	584	23,53,003	..	23,74,804	3,324	25,954	29,278	98·78
North Arcot ..	83,776	34,07,933	34,91,709	81,096	2,263	33,73,431	..	34,56,790	417	34,502	34,919	99·00
South Arcot ..	36,233	49,87,911	50,24,144	34,796	876	49,14,021	..	49,49,693	561	73,890	74,451	98·52
Tanjore ..	54,501	67,69,747	68,24,248	52,794	650	67,13,605	..	67,67,049	1,057	56,142	57,199	99·16
Trichinopoly ..	12,954	24,93,660	25,06,614	12,862	92	24,65,631	..	24,78,585	..	28,029	28,029	98·88
Madura ..	60,318	35,81,592	36,41,910	56,738	3,391	35,09,854	..	35,69,983	189	71,738	71,927	98·03
Tinnevelly ..	78,378	34,63,849	35,42,227	61,368	622	34,23,439	..	34,85,429	16,388	40,410	56,798	98·40
Coimbatore ..	331	34,84,978	34,85,309	161	140	34,82,213	..	34,82,514	30	2,765	2,795	99·92
The Nilgiris ..	18,904	1,51,603	1,70,507	17,744	974	1,38,234	..	1,56,952	186	13,369	13,555	92·05
Salem ..	28,827	30,28,664	30,57,491	28,666	91	28,01,650	..	28,30,407	70	2,27,014	2,27,084	92·57
South Canara.	93,648	18,08,151	19,01,799	81,307	1,375	17,01,483	..	17,84,165	10,966	1,06,668	1,17,684	93·81
Malabar ..	1,19,221	30,94,589	32,13,810	6,610	4,354	30,74,557	6	30,85,527	1,08,257	20,026	1,28,283	96·01
Total ..	10,67,548	6,90,50,102	7,01,17,650	8,65,763	38,695	6,79,78,866	71	6,88,83,395	1,63,090	10,71,165	12,34,255	98·24

No. 11.—STATEMENT showing the excess collections of fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraph 22 of the report.)

	RS.		RS.
Ganjám	3,304	Tanjore	6,435
Vizagapatam	7,250	Trichinopoly	15,510
Gódávari	40,200	Madura	8,531
Kistna	33,061	Tinnevelly	26,092
Nellore	8,391	Coimbatore	4,280
Cuddapah	22,130	Nilgiris, The	2,380
Anantapur	12,901	Salem	21,668
Bellary	11,346	South Canara	14,250
Kurnool	9,279	Malabar	12,477
Madras	58		
Chingleput	7,114	Total ..	2,99,780
North Arcot	17,429		
South Arcot	15,694		

No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraphs 25 to 30 of the report.)

Districts.	Number of processes.			Property attached.		
				Personal.		
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					RS.	RS.
Ganjám	47,496	367	199	305	3,899	5,163
Vizagapatam	55,893	2,750	246	2,272	28,610	48,103
Gódávari	314,383	1,974	640	1,459	38,260	43,545
Kistna	350,675	34,840	1,209	30,482	4,14,119	5,07,001
Nellore	429,603	85,453	865	83,641	4,03,826	4,47,972
Cuddapah	399,868	19,113	6,282	16,656	1,11,145	2,37,905
Anantapur	223,216	25,849	19,606	24,117	1,05,086	1,43,391
Bellary	42,561	9,090	2,870	7,492	70,283	1,03,124
Kurnool	254,718	14,525	8,108	13,978	42,494	74,455
Madras	34,581	39	10	21	483	675
Chingleput	332,846	54,258	53,172	51,967	2,48,112	2,97,911
North Arcot	647,686	58,161	21,330	56,928	2,49,146	2,63,185
South Arcot	658,888	1,935	985	1,479	10,084	11,177
Tanjore	658,176	28,455	28,129	25,732	4,80,459	5,18,090
Trichinopoly	432,351	9,941	9,407	9,550	36,837	52,879
Madura	257,580	9,165	8,482	1,374	15,511	19,665
Tinnevelly	738,929	10,626	5,683	8,497	54,503	66,268
Coimbatore	28,462	166	130	93	1,772	1,979
Nilgiris, The	4,331	712	690	515	4,196	4,954
Salem	159,776	272	215	185	5,221	4,607
South Canara	11,880	1,518	459	1,335	24,959	23,206
Malabar	128,263	6,232	5,038	5,002	1,09,607	1,28,718
Total ..	6,212,162	375,441	173,755	343,080	24,58,612	30,03,968

Districts.	Property attached—*cont.*						
	Real.						
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Particulars of land.				Value of other property.
			Dry.		Wet.		
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	62	2,616	967	475	73	191	529
Vizagapatam	478	9,341	873	656	1,604	7,830	..
Gódávari	515	11,813	1,948	3,629	1,081	4,708	..
Kistna	4,358	66,039	12,546	18,215	7,808	43,433	304
Nellore	1,812	22,217	8,133	7,601	6,089	20,480	18
Cuddapah	2,457	16,570	7,085	5,423	1,528	8,743	3,212
Anantapur	1,732	11,066	9,857	7,585	1,073	4,103	7
Bellary	1,598	16,101	12,033	12,414	398	2,200	..
Kurnool	547	8,333	1,981	1,488	243	1,579	..
Madras	18	85	17	85	..	..	..
Chingleput	2,291	15,088	3,559	3,770	4,018	13,946	..
North Arcot	1,233	6,682	1,555	2,636	1,367	3,673	750
South Arcot	456	3,070	1,539	1,892	326	1,506	..
Tanjore	2,723	53,791	1,904	3,385	3,791	26,363	2,538
Trichinopoly	391	3,028	1,699	1,535	625	3,455	..
Madura	7,791	55,414	21,834	29,235	14,508	70,825	10
Tinnevelly	2,129	20,645	3,670	2,565	695	4,808	2,089
Coimbatore	73	1,513	777	593	51	347	..
Nilgiris, The	197	5,800	5,055	3,328	147	336	..
Salem	87	2,418	1,184	4,480	73	338	473
South Canara	188	2,706	527	239	766	1,596	..
Malabar	1,230	53,995	2,980	4,553	3,231	8,934	189
Total ..	32,361	3,83,331	101,723	1,15,782	49,490	2,29,394	10,119

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1313—*cont.*

Districts.	Property sold. Personal. Number of defaulters.	Personal. Amount of arrears.	Personal. Estimated value of property sold.	Personal. Amount realized.	Real. Number of defaulters.	Real. Amount of arrears.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Ganjám	8	94	116	94	7	249
Vizagapatam	154	1,169	1,337	1,256	78	1,211
Gódávari	95	2,921	3,265	3,146	63	2,998
Kistna	604	9,654	9,964	7,453	592	14,177
Nellore	612	7,533	8,888	6,702	262	4,150
Cuddapah	962	14,155	17,614	13,802	1,079	7,434
Anantapur	178	1,747	2,542	2,311	233	3,464
Bellary	168	2,523	3,442	3,073	416	5,646
Kurnool	498	4,340	5,111	4,337	92	1,702
Madras	2	3	5	7	..	..
Chingleput	71	1,918	1,045	655	296	3,474
North Arcot	399	7,732	5,535	5,437	452	2,262
South Arcot	17	403	325	391	80	1,140
Tanjore	316	18,872	12,623	15,406	331	14,470
Trichinopoly	81	3,477	3,017	4,225	54	498
Madura	17	184	282	179	333	4,463
Tinnevelly	42	2,410	626	1,165	345	5,737
Coimbatore	5	49	37	32	26	244
Nilgiris, The	9	70	67	53	30	487
Salem	7	527	158	168	37	273
South Canara	84	2,404	1,792	2,056	56	932
Malabar	204	5,217	4,315	4,061	84	1,078
Total ..	4,533	87,402	82,136	76,009	4,946	76,089

Districts.	Property sold—*cont.* Real—*cont.* Estimated value of property sold.	Real—*cont.* 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.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	276	445	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	6,003	1,294	77	77	20	57	43
Gódávari	3,769	4,825	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	27,022	17,391	1,240	1,640	341	1,851	18
Nellore	7,387	6,039	286	273	104	520	..
Cuddapah	28,913	6,248	2,873	1,876	217	1,365	68
Anantapur	6,163	3,954	806	943	55	196	12
Bellary	10,745	4,308	658	427	81	283	66
Kurnool	2,511	1,281	430	224	5	30	19
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	10,953	5,708	41	44	125	347	4
North Arcot	2,871	1,953	485	491	60	273	9
South Arcot	1,592	1,101	190	229	11	55	12
Tanjore	25,920	21,356	6	12	9	48	1
Trichinopoly	813	1,206	176	131	4	18	2
Madura	20,502	10,449	208	217	22	98	7
Tinnevelly	6,043	5,658	60	51	2	31	1
Coimbatore	451	121	142	133	..	..	1
Nilgiris, The	1,863	856	190	139	8	17	1
Salem	615	356	46	48	6	12	1
South Canara	1,022	1,342	41	25	66	184	13
Malabar	4,523	1,238	140	275	176	281	33
Total ..	1,69,957	97,129	8,095	7,255	1,312	5,666	311

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1313—*cont.*

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	248	127	389	3	6	56	..	539
Vizagapatam ..	100	79	457	31	134	794	..	2,550
Gódávari	182	305	1,560	185	1,036	3,265	..	7,971
Kistna	1,110	1,524	5,578	1,146	6,661	11,795	205	25,049
Nellore	334	278	1,374	227	1,199	4,665	10	12,751
Cuddapah	1,489	1,266	2,861	845	2,070	3,319	60	20,110
Anantapur	1,123	909	2,487	132	448	1,455	7	6,272
Bellary	1,618	1,885	3,642	66	255	600	..	7,381
Kurnool	522	378	845	53	241	417	..	5,618
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Chingleput	465	501	2,209	399	1,210	3,495	..	6,363
North Arcot	558	609	1,063	126	573	881	..	7,390
South Arcot	298	381	891	17	78	198	..	1,492
Tanjore	165	278	4,434	234	1,510	16,921	20	36,782
Trichinopoly ..	138	143	459	22	78	745	..	5,431
Madura	561	580	6,037	141	729	4,405	24	10,652
Tinnevelly	513	475	3,215	35	257	2,442	3,428	10,251
Coimbatore	165	89	116	1	3	4	..	153
Nilgiris, The	147	189	851	8	18	4	..	909
Salem	206	186	307	8	36	48	..	524
South Canara ..	49	..	..	50	* 418	* 1,329	..	3,398
Malabar	163	131	570	93	173	635	..	5,299
Total ..	10,154	10,313	39,345	3,822	17,133	57,473	3,754	1,76,892

Districts.	Number of ryotwari patta.	Percentage of column 3 to column 36.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 35.	Percentage of columns 16 + 19 to column 4.	Percentage of the extent bought in by Government (columns 23 + 25) to the total extent sold (columns 23 + 25 + 28 + 31).
	36	37	38	39	40	41
Ganjám	54,273	0·7	54·2	0·03	7·54	..
Vizagapatam	15,465	17·8	8·9	1·50	94·31	42·5
Gódávari	122,410	1·6	32·4	0·13	24·69	..
Kistna	223,460	15·6	3·5	0·53	98·92	41·2
Nellore	114,531	74.6	1·0	0·76	101·04	41·0
Cuddapah	193,892	9·8	32·8	1·05	32·49	56·9
Anantapur	81,348	31·7	75·8	0·50	2·10	40·7
Bellary	113,224	8·0	31·5	0·51	20·35	30·5
Kurnool	117,985	12 3	55·8	0·50	7·28	43·0
Madras	..	..	25·6	..	20·00	..
Chingleput	109,271	49·6	98·0	0·33	0·69	16·1
North Arcot	219,394	26·5	36·7	0·39	3·99	44·3
South Arcot	392,351	0·5	50·9	0·02	9·85	38·9
Tanjore	223,828	12·7	98·8	0·29	2·30	3·6
Trichinopoly	181,095	5·2	94·6	0·06	1·43	52·9
Madura	180,508	5·1	92·5	0·19	4·13	24·7
Tinnevelly	230,928	4·6	53·3	0·17	6·81	10·1
Coimbatore	240,177	0·1	78·3	0·01	23·84	46·1
Nilgiris, The	7,909	9·0	96·9	0·49	5·65	56·1
Salem	217,021	0·1	79·0	0·02	20·46	19·5
South Canara ..	48,533	3·1	30·2	0·29	30·50	51·9
Malabar	213,418	2·9	80·8	0.13	5·72	55·2
Total ..	3,301,021	11.4	46·3	0·29	5·45	40·2

* Includes assessment on dry lands.

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraph 31 of the report.)

Districts.	Number of processes served by — Village Agency.	Number of processes served by — Special paid Agency.	Total receipts 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	37,652	10,105	1,936	2,434	As. 3 and 6.
Vizagapatam	42,497	14,120	2,032	1,905	As. 2 and 4.
Gódávari	273,243	42,295	2,788	2,254	Annas 1 and 2.
Kistna	321,865	34,377	2,347	460	As. ¾, 1½, 2 and 4.
Nellore	414,871	17,409	2,248	1,367	As. 2, 4 and 8.
Cuddapah	408,403	204	71	59	As. 4 and 8.
Anantapur	244,554	..	..	..	..
Bellary	47,029	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	263,373	..	..	..	..
Madras	34,609	..	262	..	Re. 1 & As. 8, 4 & 1.
Chingleput	374,122	14,187	1,991	1,638	As. 2 and 4.
North Arcot	670,249	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	648,497	11,832	1,434	1,351	As. 2 and 8.
Tanjore	681,658	7,370	655	809	As. 1 and 2.
Trichinopoly	442,149	..	..	..	..
Madura	261,588	12,265	1,971	1,817	As. 2 and 4.
Tinnevelly	741,628	5,113	1,079	893	As. 3 and 6.
Coimbatore	28,665	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	5,218	..	..	..	..
Salem	158,975	1,103	248	222	As. 3.
South Canara	12,522	..	..	..	..
Malabar	132,771	1,760	202	202	As. 1½ and 3.
Total ..	6,246,138	172,140	19,264	15,411	..

No. 14.—STATEMENT showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraph 33 of the report.)

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and Remissions.				
					Remissions.			
	Arrears of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Demand of the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Granted by Collectors on their own authority with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 173, dated 20th Jan. 1882.	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	208	282	490	397	..	..	397	93
Vizagapatam	82	112	194	171	3	..	174	20
Gódávari	1	108	109	108	..	..	108	1
Kistna	3,942	4,175	8,117	2,158	40	399	2,597	5,520
Nellore	915	2,110	3,025	1,200	41	..	1,241	1,784
Cuddapah	7,276	656	7,932	6,321	577	..	6,898	1,034
Anantapur	997	222	1,219	489	..	139	628	591
Bellary	2,247	707	2,954	1,176	220	1	1,397	1,557
Kurnool	1,378	70	1,448	393	37	..	430	1,018
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	401	502	903	321	23	..	344	559
North Arcot	2,026	627	2,653	2,276	94	..	2,370	283
South Arcot	181	434	615	325	11	..	336	279
Tanjore	653	573	1,226	700	58	..	758	468
Trichinopoly	114	94	208	90	3	..	93	115
Madura	4	333	337	298	6	..	304	33
Tinnevelly	* 367	645	1,012	334	..	235	569	443
Coimbatore	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
Nilgiris, The	195	152	347	170	91	..	261	86
Salem	143	731	874	805	..	2	807	67
South Canara	118	136	254	130	69	17	216	38
Malabar	* 66,605	7,007	73,612	1,278	1,093	..	2,371	71,241
Total ..	87,853	19,677	1,07,530	19,140	2,367	793	22,300	85,230

* The difference between this and the closing balance of the previous fasli due to the adoption of revised figures.

No. 15.—STATEMENT showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraph 36 of the report.)

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration office.						
	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. — Cases of the previous fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli. — Cases of the fasli under report.	Percentage of pending cases to total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjâm	483	927	1,410	1,251	..	159	11·28
Vizagapatam	33	244	277	237	..	40	14·44
Gódávari	709	5,795	6,504	6,104	..	400	6·15
Kistna	290	3,451	3,741	3,514	..	227	6·07
Nellore	91	895	986	854	..	132	13·39
Cuddapah	73	555	628	538	1	89	14·33
Anantapur	105	703	808	758	..	50	6·19
Bellary	337	770	1,107	879	31	197	20·60
Kurnool	78	1,539	1,617	1,454	..	163	10·08
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	129	2,895	3,024	2,917	..	107	3·54
North Arcot	653	3,188	3,841	3,324	..	517	13·46
South Arcot	1,842	8,854	10,696	9,032	42	1,622	15·56
Tanjore	256	3,419	3,675	3,474	..	201	5·47
Trichinopoly	308	2,804	3,112	2,841	..	271	8·74
Madura	144	2,591	2,735	2,585	..	150	5·48
Tinnevelly	326	6,367	6,693	6,336	5	352	5·18
Coimbatore	173	6,150	6,323	6,128	..	195	3·08
Nilgiris, The	21	75	96	68	..	28	29·66
Salem	570	5,357	5,927	5,499	..	428	7·22
South Canara	50	595	645	594	..	51	7·91
Malabar	2	38	40	34	..	6	15·00
Total ..	6,673	57,212	63,885	58,421	79	5,385	8·55

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. — Cases of the previous fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli. — Cases of the fasli under report.	Percentage of pending cases to total.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ganjâm	40	385	425	424	..	1	0·24
Vizagapatam	* 48	407	455	401	..	54	11·87
Gódávari	155	1,313	1,468	1,371	..	97	6·61
Kistna	* 78	3,245	3,323	3,246	1	76	2·32
Nellore	35	949	984	955	..	29	2·95
Cuddapah	225	1,673	1,898	1,660	7	231	12·01
Anantapur	30	514	544	512	..	32	5·88
Bellary	412	1,672	2,084	1,812	59	213	13·05
Kurnool	2	928	930	915	..	15	1·61
Madras	303	1,068	1,371	680	50	641	50·40
Chingleput	273	4,086	4,359	4,075	..	284	6·50
North Arcot	1,210	5,286	6,496	5,608	..	888	13·67
South Arcot	1,779	6,013	7,792	6,148	86	1,558	21·10
Tanjore	450	7,723	8,173	7,904	..	269	3·29
Trichinopoly	455	3,408	3,863	3,469	..	394	10·20
Madura	233	2,159	2,392	2,247	..	145	6·06
Tinnevelly	888	9,633	10,521	8,730	15	1,776	17·02
Coimbatore	..	366	366	366	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	41	244	285	250	..	35	12·28
Salem	32	1,759	1,791	1,743	..	48	2·68
South Canara	303	3,530	3,833	3,567	..	266	6·94
Malabar	91	895	986	793	4	189	19·57
Total ..	7,083	57,256	64,339	56,876	222	7,241	11·6

* The difference between this and the closing balance of the previous fasli is due to the adoption of revised figures.

No. 15.—Statement showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1313—*cont.*

Districts.	Transfers proposed by Revenue officers of their own motion.					
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases brought to notice during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.	Number of cases disposed of during the previous fasli.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjâm	122	102	224	188	36	171
Vizagapatam	94	155	249	230	19	201
Gódávari	450	1,743	2,193	2,100	93	3,310
Kistna	244	838	1,082	921	161	7,155
Nellore	..	130	130	130	..	73
Cuddapah	1,969	1,359	3,328	1,216	2,112	3,020
Anantapur	62	495	557	520	37	807
Bellary	152	210	362	283	79	757
Kurnool	1	641	642	634	8	1,055
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	37	942	979	936	43	627
North Arcot	580	2,515	3,095	1,200	1,895	1,360
South Arcot	535	4,024	4,559	4,070	489	3,398
Tanjore	76	3,880	3,956	3,851	105	1,516
Trichinopoly	362	6,967	7,329	5,170	2,159	1,434
Madura	68	506	574	464	110	540
Tinnevelly	28	232	255	174	81	227
Coimbatore	14	4,005	4,019	3,985	34	4,012
Nilgiris, The	..	53	53	53	..	98
Salem	* 2,518	843	3,361	2,267	1,094	2,879
South Canara	1	434	435	430	5	631
Malabar	20	37	57	53	4	214
Total ..	7,328	30,111	37,439	28,875	8,564	33,485

* The difference between this and the closing balance of the previous fasli is due to the adoption of revised figures.

No. 16.—STATEMENT showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1313 (1903-1904).

(Paragraphs 39 to 42.)

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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ..	Sinking new wells	19,260	50	24,231	1,826	1,795	400
	Reclamation of land ..		850				
	All other purposes ..		4,071				
Vizagapatam ..	Sinking new wells	8,796	1,000	10,296	1,957	1,882	..
	Reclamation of land ..		500				
Kistna ..	....	4,479	..	4,479	926	899	67
Kurnool ..	Sinking new wells	4,47,335	695	4,53,581	66,065	(a)54,204	920
	Repairing old wells		843				
	Reclamation of land ..		473				
	All other purposes		4,235				
Bellary ..	Sinking new wells	2,42,092	5,703	2,47,795	70,725	48,697	974
Anantapur ..	Sinking new wells	2,42,493	4,693	2,55,608	30,586	26,340	3,571
	Repairing old wells		3,192				
	Reclamation of land ..		1,965				
	Repairs to tanks		50				
	All other purposes		3,215				
Cuddapah ..	Sinking new wells	2,63,854	1,760	2,71,975	22,648	18,640	496
	Repairing old wells		3,924				
	Reclamation of land ..		2,120				
	All other purposes		317				
Nellore ..	Sinking new wells	50,634	350	51,269	6,721	5,813	126
	Repairing old wells		175				
	Reclamation of land ..		110				
Chingleput ..	Sinking new wells	(d)1,71,602	625	1,72,987	10,436	9,501	..
	Repairing old wells		50				
	Reclamation of land ..		710				
South Arcot ..	Sinking new wells	1,92,196	375	1,92,871	6,785	6,250	328
	Repairing old wells		100				
	Reclamation of land ..		200				
North Arcot ..	Sinking new wells	4,44,440	2,672	4,51,789	41,302	36,226	1,720
	Repairing old wells		1,052				
	Reclamation of land ..		1,635				
	Repairs to tanks		1,890				
	All other purposes		100				
Salem	Sinking new wells	44,172	3,302	55,969	5,947	5,838	247
	Repairing old wells		1,100				
	Reclamation of land ..		5,970				
	Repairs to tanks		1,000				
	All other purposes		425				
Coimbatore ..	Sinking new wells	5,85,661	5,650	5,95,874	29,341	28,168	233
	Repairing old wells		2,063				
	Reclamation of land ..		1,550				
	All other purposes		950				
Trichinopoly ..	Sinking new wells	45,911	1,845	49,764	4,042	3,987	204
	Repairing old wells		620				
	Reclamation of land ..		873				
	Repairs to tanks		15				
	All other purposes		500				
Tanjore ..	All other purposes	5,209	250	5,459	676	406	..
Madura ..	Sinking new wells	3,38,838	660	3,49,353	73,370	60,545	2,665
	Repairing old wells		825				
	Reclamation of land ..		9,030				
Tinnevelly ..	Sinking new wells	1,42,045	2,985	1,46,886	8,207	7,272	18
	Repairing old wells		1,706				
	Reclamation of land ..		150				
Malabar ..	Repairs to tanks	..	400	400	..	..	..
South Canara ..	....	715	..	715	72	72	..
The Nilgiris ..	....	200	..	200	200	100	..
	Total ..	32,49,932	91,569	33,41,501	3,81,832	3,16,635	11,969

Districts.	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. On account of sums entered against column 13.	Amount collected during the year. On account of sums entered against column 14.	Amount written off during the year.	Balance.
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	..	2,195	22,036	31	5	775	780	4	772	..	4
Vizagapatam	..	1,882	8,414	75	..	447	447	..	423	..	24
Kistna	..	966	3,513	27	..	257	257	..	255	..	2
Kurnool	3,531	58,655	3,94,926	8,330	4,622	24,963	29,585	(b) 3,648	22,374	359	3,204
Bellary	147	49,818	1,97,977	21,881	10,806	12,669	23,475	14,010	3,386	27	6,052
Anantapur	244	30,155	2,25,453	4,002	1,028	13,548	14,576	(c) 1,029	11,851	23	1,673
Cuddapah	1,747	20,883	2,51,092	2,261	1,788	11,061	12,849	1,176	10,264	234	1,175
Nellore	..	5,939	45,330	908	290	2,382	2,672	271	2,101	..	300
Chingleput	..	9,501	1,63,486	935	1,171	6,610	7,781	1,171	5,809	..	801
South Arcot	171	6,749	1,86,122	364	124	6,784	6,908	108	6,495	..	305
North Arcot	2,500	40,446	4,11,343	2,576	1,603	17,453	19,056	1,397	16,797	211	651
Salem	..	6,085	49,884	109	41	2,151	2,192	41	2,131	..	20
Coimbatore	351	28,752	5,67,122	822	230	21,811	22,041	194	21,409	39	399
Trichinopoly	..	4,191	45,573	55	43	2,169	2,212	43	2,136	..	33
Tanjore	..	406	5,053	70	48	218	266	48	131	..	87
Madura	..	63,210	2,86,143	12,825	6,744	18,032	24,776	6,878	13,443	..	4,455
Tinnevelly	..	7,290	1,39,596	935	893	6,143	7,036	(e) 876	5,451	..	709
Malabar	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	72	643	..	..	51	51	..	51	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	100	100	100	7	9	16	7	4	..	5
Total	8,691	3,37,295	30,04,206	56,506	29,443	1,47,533	1,76,976	30,901	1,25,283	893	19,899

(a) Excludes an excess collection of Rs. 17-5-3.

(b) Excludes a penal interest of Rs. 274-7-7.

(c) Excludes Rs. 7-13-3, interest recovered on account of sums not yet due.

(d) Includes Rs. 97-11-8 adjusted from the amount shown as recovered on account of sums not yet due in the last year's return.

(e) Excludes compound interest of Rs. 20-0-11.

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the advances and recoveries under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraphs 39 to 42.)

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.		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.						
						On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.					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.
															On account of sums entered against column 13.	On account of sums entered against column 14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ..	Purchase of cattle	785	690	1,475	438	438	..	..	438	1,037	..	1	48	49	1	48	..	..
Vizagapatam.	Purchase of cattle .. .. Do. of fodder	15,060	3,162 838	19,060	9,689	9,457	..	..	9,457	9,603	232	..	1,079	1,079	..	1,047	..	32
Kistna ..	Purchase of cattle .. .. Do. of seed-grain .. Do. of fodder .. .. All other purposes	6,636	7,203 3,451 505 4,341	22,136	2,186	2,186	..	..	2,186	19,950	..	..	419	419	..	419	..	..
Kurnool ..	Purchase of cattle	43,828	4,135	47,963	6,664	5,568	100	276	5,944	42,019	820	305	3,133	3,438	(a) 241	2,390	45	762
Bellary ..	Purposes other than relief of distress.	10,518	3,085	13,603	8,640	2,829	..	..	2,829	10,774	5,811	298	375	673	101	320	..	252
Anantapur ..	Purchase of cattle .. .. Do. of fodder .. .. All other purposes	16,560	1,260 50 50	17,920	7,403	6,750	235	..	6,985	10,935	653	42	1,045	1,087	42	998	..	47
Cuddapah ..	Purchase of cattle .. .. Do. of seed-grain and manure. All other purposes	80,039	11,418 125 1,015	92,597	14,458	13,127	155	80	13,362	79,235	1,251	242	4,974	5,216	224	4,825	3	164
Nellore ..	Purchase of cattle .. .. Rebuilding houses	10,375	2,335 410	13,120	2,409	1,702	4	..	1,706	11,414	707	85	541	626	83	383	..	160
Chingleput.	Purchase of cattle .. .. All other purposes	4,348	325 60	4,733	2,279	2,096	1	..	2,097	2,636	183	19	238	257	19	219	..	19
South Arcot ..	Purchase of cattle	2,613	675	3,288	1,005	980	..	..	980	2,308	25	1	170	171	..	169	..	2
North Arcot.	Purchase of cattle .. .. Do. of seed-grain .. For relief of distress ..	10,844	3,218 192 1,000	15,254	3,617	3,232	..	..	3,232	12,022	385	3	656	659	3	629	..	27
Salem ..	Purchase of cattle	1,322	450	1,772	286	274	32	..	306	1,466	12	..	66	66	..	65	..	1
Coimbatore ..	For purposes other than relief of distress.	201	150	351	54	54	..	..	54	297	..	..	10	10	..	10	..	..
Trichinopoly..	Purchase of cattle	9,393	2,880	12,273	1,447	1,352	..	..	1,352	10,921	95	10	474	484	10	469	..	5
Tanjore ..	Purchase of fodder	..	600	600	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	Purchase of cattle	1,84,397	96,955	2,81,352	77,441	62,281	478	..	62,759	2,18,593	15,160	2,943	10,073	13,016	2,064	7,787	..	2,265
Tinnevelly ..	Purchase of cattle	3,569	638	4,207	667	621	96	..	717	3,490	46	10	206	216	10	188	..	18
Malabar ..	....	217	..	217	133	58	..	..	58	159	75	8	10	18	..	(b) 6	..	12
The Nilgiris.	Purchase of cattle .. .. Do. of seed-grain ..	294	80 150	524	294	219	..	..	219	305	75	28	11	39	28	7	..	4
	Total ..	4,00,999	1,51,446	5,52,445	1,39,110	1,13,224	1,101	356	1,14,681	4,37,764	25,530	3,995	23,528	27,523	3,726	199,79	48	3,770

(a) Excludes penal interest of Rs. 61-7-5.

(b) Excludes penal interest of Rs. 1-4-5.

No. 18.—STATEMENT showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1313 (1903–1904.)

Districts.	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.		RS.		RS.
Ganjám	9	675	15	3,110	2	900
Vizagapatam	76	3,200	13	2,300	..	..
Kistna	388	13,020	15	2,480	..	..
Kurnool	78	5,673	26	4,030	2	600
Bellary	93	5,085	19	3,703	..	..
Anantapur	55	3,970	51	7,128	4	410
Cuddapah	155	10,370	70	10,690	2	700
Nellore	33	2,035	7	1,170	..	..
Chingleput	11	695	1	100	1	500
South Arcot	12	925	4	600	..	..
North Arcot	83	4,620	29	6,150	..	..
Salem	21	1,350	18	3,295	3	1,200
Coimbatore	14	950	30	4,838	5	2,350
Trichinopoly	52	3,635	11	1,820	1	500
Tanjore	1	100	1	250	1	500
Madura	289	24,083	208	37,785	110	42,475
Tinnevelly	34	2,578	22	2,751	1	150
Malabar	..	..	..	..	1	400
The Nilgiris	4	230	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,408	83,194	540	92,200	133	50,685

Districts.	Above Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 1,000.		Above Rs. 1,000 and not more than Rs. 5,000.		Above Rs. 5,000.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		RS.		RS.				RS.
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	4,685
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	5,500
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	15,500
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	10,803
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	8,788
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	11,508
Cuddapah	1	600	..	..	..	..	228	22,360
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	3,205
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1,295
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1,525
North Arcot	..	..	1	3,380	..	..	113	14,150
Salem	2	2,000	1	5,000	..	..	45	12,845
Coimbatore	5	2,225	..	..	..	..	54	10,363
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	5,955
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	850
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	1,04,343
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	5,479
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	400
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	230
Total ..	8	4,825	2	8,380	..	..	2,091	2,39,284

No. 19.—STATEMENT showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310.

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 19.—STATEMENT showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310 (1900–1901).

Districts.	Under 10 acres. Government. In repair.	Under 10 acres. Government. Out of repair.	Under 10 acres. Private. In repair.	Under 10 acres. Private. Out of repair.	Under 50 acres. Government. In repair.	Under 50 acres. Government. Out of repair.	Under 50 acres. Private. In repair.	Under 50 acres. Private. Out of repair.	Under 100 acres. Government. In repair.	Under 100 acres. Government. Out of repair.	Under 100 acres. Private. In repair.	Under 100 acres. Private. Out of repair.	Under 200 acres. Government. In repair.	Under 200 acres. Government. Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tanks.														
Ganjám	606	274	33	11	688	393	29	29	180	95	..	..	136	48
Vizagapatam ..	190	358	133	8	386	219	8	1	112	11	..	..	45	13
Gódávari	191	89	84	11	540	146	32	6	173	31	2	..	91	30
Kistna	18	6	18	1	143	11	18	4	98	1	8	1	60	3
Kurnool	71	5	58	3	127	9	65	7	82	..	11	2	58	1
Bellary	81	7	53	11	74	4	20	4	57	2	6	..	33	2
Anantapur ..	71	2	36	4	221	14	116	3	120	8	13	4	119	5
Cuddapah	844	130	1,157	55	556	57	926	55	185	20	109	7	129	12
Nellore	21	1	30	2	144	28	92	17	131	6	4	1	109	8
Chingleput ..	206	41	24	2	520	202	4	..	340	110	2	..	390	149
South Arcot ..	219	46	164	9	908	148	149	12	645	64	13	2	503	62
North Arcot ..	174	81	240	49	943	72	332	30	528	32	36	11	350	10
Salem	514	63	145	6	745	115	252	26	186	4	58	4	95	7
Coimbatore ..	7	..	3	4	28	3	17	..	24	..	4	..	28	..
Trichinopoly ..	730	40	73	..	408	29	34	..	89	38	3	1	65	14
Tanjore	96	24	21	1	209	41	17	1	120	38	7	1	84	20
Madura	2,177	146	200	12	912	97	44	1	234	15	2	..	145	3
Tinnevelly ..	356	20	76	5	950	32	113	14	387	9	13	1	216	5
Total ..	6,572	1,333	2,548	194	8,502	1,620	2,268	210	3,691	484	291	35	2,656	392
River channels.														
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vizagapatam ..	6	1	..	..	18	2	..	..	21	3	..	..	21	2
Gódávari	5	..	4	..	45	3	1	..	36	1	..	..	117	..
Kistna	8	..	..	..	59	1	..	..	40	2	..	..	83	5
Kurnool	10	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Bellary	..	..	3	..	3	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	13	..
Anantapur ..	13	..	..	..	40	8	..	..	23	..	..	1	46	..
Cuddapah ..	68	1	46	3	96	11	155	4	85	2	25	..	34	6
Nellore	..	..	4	2	14	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	1
Chingleput ..	16	2	..	..	36	7	..	..	12	4	..	..	18	9
South Arcot ..	13	..	..	..	41	14	..	..	23	5	..	..	43	2
North Arcot ..	77	5	19	1	176	8	36	3	117	3	2	1	63	..
Salem	53	1	2	..	87	2	2	..	23	1	3	..	11	1
Coimbatore ..	2	1	..	..	10	1	1	..	9	..	..	..	7	1
Trichinopoly ..	4	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	22	2
Tanjore	53	..	..	..	202	1	..	..	177	1	..	..	309	11
Madura	35	..	..	..	44	8	..	..	28	2	..	..	19	1
Tinnevelly ..	24	..	..	..	29	1	7	..	39	1	..	..	29	4
Total ..	387	11	78	6	928	69	203	7	614	25	30	2	847	46

Districts.	Under 200 acres. Private. In repair.	Under 200 acres. Private. Out of repair.	Under 500 acres. Government. In repair.	Under 500 acres. Government. Out of repair.	Under 500 acres. Private. In repair.	Under 500 acres. Private. Out of repair.	Over 500 acres. Government. In repair.	Over 500 acres. Government. Out of repair.	Over 500 acres. Private. In repair.	Over 500 acres. Private. Out of repair.	Total. Government. In repair.	Total. Government. Out of repair.	Total. Private. In repair.	Total. Private. Out of repair.	Total. Dasabandam. In repair.	Total. Dasabandam. Out of repair.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Tanks.																
Ganjám	..	..	54	22	..	..	5	4	..	..	1,669	836	62	40	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	28	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	765	607	141	9	..	..
Gódávari	4	..	58	7	..	..	13	2	..	..	1,066	305	118	17	4	..
Kistna	4	..	27	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	356	21	36	6	14	..
Kurnool	3	..	34	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	381	15	95	10	42	2
Bellary	2	..	25	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	277	15	74	14	7	1
Anantapur	9	1	67	2	3	..	24	..	..	..	622	31	140	11	37	1
Cuddapah	21	3	64	1	8	..	22	..	..	..	1,800	220	121	10	2,100	110
Nellore	9	..	98	2	2	..	73	2	2	..	576	47	137	20	2	..
Chingleput	..	..	326	91	..	..	125	21	..	..	1,907	614	30	2	..	..
South Arcot	12	..	225	21	2	..	39	..	..	..	2,539	341	340	23	..	..
North Arcot	12	4	208	6	5	..	35	..	..	..	2,238	201	71	9	554	86
Salem	3	3	55	1	2	1	6	..	..	..	1,601	190	431	18	29	22
Coimbatore	2	..	19	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	118	3	26	4	..	..
Trichinopoly	1	..	42	9	..	..	7	7	..	..	1,341	137	111	1	..	..
Tanjore	1	..	34	10	1	..	6	2	..	..	549	135	47	3	..	..
Madura	..	..	74	1	..	..	18	..	..	..	3,560	262	246	13	..	..
Tinnevelly	12	..	126	4	1	..	43	..	..	..	2,078	70	215	20	..	..
Total	95	11	1,564	183	26	1	458	38	2	..	23,443	4,050	2,441	230	2,789	221
River channels.																
Ganjám	..	..	2	1	..	..	16	5	1	..	20	7	1	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	32	1	5	..	11	2	4	..	109	11	9	..	..	..
Gódávari	..	..	250	2	..	..	425	1	..	..	878	7	5	..	..	..
Kistna	..	..	162	2	1	..	249	5	..	..	601	15	1	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	16	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	48	1	4	..	..	..
Anantapur	2	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	141	8	..	..	3	1
Cuddapah	6	..	28	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	266	21	31	1	201	6
Nellore	..	..	32	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	127	2	4	2	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	21	10	..	..	16	7	..	..	119	39	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	33	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	184	21	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	17	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	463	18	13	..	44	5
Salem	..	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	7	5	..	2	..
Coimbatore	..	..	17	..	..	1	35	..	1	..	80	3	2	1	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	48	1	..	..	33	7	..	..	138	10	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	571	16	..	..	411	11	..	..	1,723	40	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	29	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	170	11	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	31	1	..	..	28	..	..	..	180	7	7	..	..	..
Total	8	..	1,329	39	7	1	1,351	38	6	..	5,456	228	82	4	250	12

NOTE.—Dasabandam works are included under private works in columns 2—25.

No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310.—*cont.*

Spring channels.

Districts.	Under 10 acres. Government. In repair.	Under 10 acres. Government. Out of repair.	Under 10 acres. Private. In repair.	Under 10 acres. Private. Out of repair.	Under 50 acres. Government. In repair.	Under 50 acres. Government. Out of repair.	Under 50 acres. Private. In repair.	Under 50 acres. Private. Out of repair.	Under 100 acres. Government. In repair.	Under 100 acres. Government. Out of repair.	Under 100 acres. Private. In repair.	Under 100 acres. Private. Out of repair.	Under 200 acres. Government. In repair.	Under 200 acres. Government. Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ganjám	28	8	..	..	114	20	..	..	42	2	..	..	24	3
Vizagapatam ..	12	10	..	..	19	16	..	..	10	5	..	..	3	2
Gódávari	2	..	14	..	8	3	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Kistna	1,326	62	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kurnool	135	10	10	..	64	6	..	..	19	2	..	..	11	..
Bellary	76	18	12	4	53	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	573	35	124	11	432	20	80	8	78	3	1	..	35	..
Cuddapah ..	301	15	171	13	220	23	144	11	37	3	14	..	22	3
Nellore	149	4	1	..	17	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	53	32	3	..	79	31	..	..	41	11	..	..	62	9
South Arcot ..	45	..	..	..	59	1	6	..	36	..	..	..	29	1
North Arcot ..	104	15	22	7	284	26	69	1	107	6	3	..	44	..
Salem	320	5	..	..	287	8	6	..	15	..	..	..	2	..
Coimbatore ..	17	..	16	6	13	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	3	..
Trichinopoly ..	28	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Tanjore	9	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..
Madura	218	10	16	..	33	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
Tinnevelly ..	18	1	..	..	11	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	5	1
Total ..	3,414	228	401	41	1,718	159	316	20	417	33	20	..	250	19

Districts.	Under 200 acres. Private. In repair.	Under 200 acres. Private. Out of repair.	Under 500 acres. Government. In repair.	Under 500 acres. Government. Out of repair.	Under 500 acres. Private. In repair.	Under 500 acres. Private. Out of repair.	Over 500 acres. Government. In repair.	Over 500 acres. Government. Out of repair.	Over 500 acres. Private. In repair.	Over 500 acres. Private. Out of repair.	Total. Government. In repair.	Total. Government. Out of repair.	Total. Private. In repair.	Total. Private. Out of repair.	Total. Dasabandam. In repair.	Total. Dasabandam. Out of repair.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjám	..	..	17	2	..	..	13	2	..	..	238	37	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	48	36	..	..	..	..
Gódávari	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	3	25	..	..	..
Kistna	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,330	62	12	..	1	..
Kurnool	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	18	10	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	20	12	4	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,124	58	198	19	7	..
Cuddapah	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	583	44	17	4	317	20
Nellore	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	5	1	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	9	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	246	91	3	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	187	4	6	..	..	..
North Arcot	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	47	29	7	66	1
Salem	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	625	13	6	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	3	16	6	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	11	16	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	2	2	..	..	..
Total	7	..	77	15	..	..	18	3	..	..	5,894	457	353	40	391	21

Anicuts.

Districts.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gódávari	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	3	1	..	..	12	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
Kurnool	3	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Bellary	1	7	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
South Arcot ..	1	..	..	..	35	2	1	1	20	..	2	..	6	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	57	..	9	..	146	11	45	4	26	2	1	..	15	2
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	32	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	103	15	13	11	213	16	46	5	54	4	3	..	26	3

Districts.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gódávari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	2	11	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	6	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	80	3	3	1	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	16	51	4	4	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	19	2	..	..	19	..	..	..	434	40	59	16	5	..

No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency, &c., for fasli 1310—*cont.*

WELLS.

Districts.	Ayacut wells. Government. In repair.	Government. Out of repair.	Dasabandam. In repair.	Dasabandam. Out of repair.	Private. In repair.	Private. Out of repair.	Total. In repair.	Total. Out of repair.	Supplemental wells. In repair.	Supplemental wells. Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjám	..	..	..	..	1,185	..	1,185	..	92	..
2. Vizagapatam (*b*).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gódávari ..	..	..	..	..	1,392	20	1,392	20	..	..
4. Kistna	..	..	..	..	3,435	100	3,435	100	60	1
5. Kurnool ..	..	..	31	3	7,318	1,026	7,349	1,029	658	101
6. Bellary	489	39	26	4	6,817	787	7,332	830	462	12
7. Anantapur ..	165	24	126	11	13,611	939	13,902	974	5,264	32
8. Cuddapah ..	747	86	7,490	515	28,933	2,759	37,170	3,360	10,463	289
9. Nellore	1,038	65	..	..	13,470	1,044	14,508	1,109	929	..
10. Chingleput (*d*) ..	128	4	..	..	12,839	1,606	12,967	1,610	15,653	2,385
11. South Arcot ..	84	6	..	..	69,180	1,076	69,264	1,082	24,663	1,434
12. North Arcot ..	71	3	68	4	65,054	9,322	65,193	9,329	44,958	4,274
13. Salem	444	62	..	..	48,356	5,522	48,800	5,584	23,252	1,900
14. Coimbatore (*a*) ..	..	..	..	..	70,828	7,813	70,828	7,813	2,940	250
15. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	29,842	2,018	29,842	2,018	207	..
16. Tanjore (*c*) ..	..	..	..	..	7,367	29	7,367	29	232	..
17. Madura	..	..	..	..	32,819	1,821	32,819	1,821	7,012	457
18. Tinnevelly ..	4	..	..	..	44,985	1,527	44,989	1,527	7,421	185
Total ..	3,170	289	7,741	537	457,431	37,409	468,342	38,235	144,261	11,320

(*a*) The figures shown against this district include those in inam villages also.
(*b*) There are no permanent wells in this district but there are 6,090 temporary wells.
(*c*) This excludes 33,329 temporary wells.

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

Districts.	Ryots paying one rupee and less. Single patta. Number of pattas.	Single patta. Extent of holdings. Dry.	Single patta. Extent of holdings. Wet.	Single patta. Assessment.	Joint pattas. Number of pattas.	Joint pattas. Number of shareholders.	Joint pattas. Extent of holders. Dry.	Joint pattas. Extent of holders. Wet.	Joint pattas. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ACS.	ACS.	RS			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	6,221	3,004	433	4,590	1,534	4,362	885	112	809
2. Vizagapatam	539	333	26	330	149	387	82	3	82
3. Gódávari	3,042	1,564	67	1,794	1,468	4,099	754	35	970
4. Kistna	5,461	2,656	28	2,868	4,715	12,505	2,727	28	2,995
5. Nellore	3,590	2,191	271	2,818	3,114	9,439	2,084	116	1,901
6. Cuddapah	19,343	26,609	820	13,624	8,506	21,783	8,367	402	6,313
7. Anantapur	8,088	10,549	766	3,581	875	2,232	1,162	25	446
8. Bellary	5,387	8,094	20	2,437	1,111	2,986	1,701	9	658
9. Kurnool	6,681	9,435	127	5,076	3,375	10,585	4,379	153	2,636
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	9,082	3,163	793	4,969	1,646	4,273	723	279	1,169
12. North Arcot	20,098	8,377	746	12,986	9,512	30,554	3,147	547	5,604
13. South Arcot	43,606	20,161	1,702	31,464	9,781	28,673	4,255	503	7,594
14. Tanjore	27,494	8,202	576	12,921	22,764	95,303	5,344	855	9,827
15. Trichinopoly	17,651	15,282	435	13,890	7,437	23,712	6,014	103	5,527
16. Madura	18,078	8,800	1,034	11,382	3,630	10,428	1,782	364	2,806
17. Tinnevelly	20,835	17,104	320	11,359	13,219	54,414	17,813	178	8,365
18. Coimbatore	4,295	3,768	58	2,884	2,799	9,178	2,034	26	1,785
19. Nilgiris	1,511	686	..	514	771	2,493	1,045	..	480
20. Salem	9,464	6,963	184	5,968	4,018	11,381	3,080	112	2,642
21. South Canara	6,238	..	..	3,759	2	5	..	..	1
22. Malabar	72,235	70,111	13,171	59,135	6,394	14,621	4,116	996	3,569
Total ..	308,939	221,052	21,577	2,08,349	106,820	353,413	71,494	4,346	66,239

Districts.	Ryots paying Rs. 10 and less but over one rupee. Single patta. Number of pattas.	Single patta. Extent of holdings. Dry.	Single patta. Extent of holdings. Wet.	Single patta. Assessment.	Joint pattas. Number of pattas.	Joint pattas. Number of shareholders.
	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.		
1. Ganjám	17,942	31,563	14,681	74,628	6,552	18,717
2. Vizagapatam	4,477	13,865	1,959	21,240	1,770	5,592
3. Gódávari	30,969	69,706	11,864	1,62,138	12,098	36,419
4. Kistna	43,707	147,257	9,314	2,07,326	46,298	124,980
5. Nellore	29,364	99,076	12,799	1,52,880	25,198	77,839
6. Cuddapah	83,886	334,864	26,222	3,41,507	32,630	77,242
7. Anantapur	34,681	208,429	16,237	1,56,342	12,124	31,846
8. Bellary	51,207	434,668	5,301	2,45,850	11,720	28,230
9. Kurnool	46,754	240,897	4,715	2,06,449	23,038	61,256
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	48,663	61,487	46,996	2,17,089	10,189	28,682
12. North Arcot	89,356	179,412	35,554	3,68,506	42,810	132,386
13. South Arcot	187,391	328,231	52,775	7,58,289	52,070	144,749
14. Tanjore	64,415	87,879	34,911	2,85,070	30,064	152,503
15. Trichinopoly	79,146	246,114	13,748	3,15,179	36,318	115,855
16. Madura	87,063	221,958	24,228	3,50,006	22,494	68,609
17. Tinnevelly	87,439	242,720	22,258	3,64,312	47,300	175,500
18. Coimbatore	68,474	363,492	4,469	3,37,312	80,979	278,009
19. Nilgiris	1,679	11,156	159	6,404	2,084	10,636
20. Salem	83,599	314,771	13,335	3,89,059	58,940	169,471
21. South Canara	17,846	..	..	74,219	6	20
22. Malabar	91,703	119,172	67,880	3,49,543	8,426	19,908
Total ..	1,249,761	3,786,715	419,405	53,83,348	563,108	1,757,949

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Ryots paying Rs. 10 and less but over one-rupee—*cont.*			Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.			
	Joint pattas—*cont.*			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	18,250	5,729	31,978	9,039	36,894	32,623	1,38,136
2. Vizagapatam	6,713	578	8,867	2,489	13,895	6,285	43,779
3. Gódávari	35,407	4,091	61,601	29,182	101,425	56,593	5,21,983
4. Kistna	178,576	6,032	2,40,840	32,501	257,763	30,991	5,67,066
5. Nellore	103,917	7,237	1,28,167	18,445	132,526	28,803	3,11,137
6. Cuddapah	135,906	11,049	1,37,237	26,500	245,642	29,422	4,01,124
7. Anantapur	81,762	6,776	51,843	13,239	200,900	20,465	2,09,832
8. Bellary	109,608	1,507	62,776	23,317	411,307	9,833	3,69,455
9. Kurnool	169,172	3,463	1,22,306	17,472	219,737	5,532	2,58,755
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	19,659	9,484	46,635	21,233	60,974	81,523	3,51,858
12. North Arcot	97,940	17,557	2,02,142	24,895	94,367	51,098	3,91,404
13. South Arcot	99,750	16,658	2,13,154	56,332	272,814	79,472	8,45,822
14. Tanjore	28,840	11,782	1,02,877	35,437	59,721	88,867	6,26,861
15. Trichinopoly	112,159	5,821	1,47,728	19,798	174,669	24,157	3,25,149
16. Madura	65,245	8,037	1,05,724	24,514	189,690	38,282	3,93,532
17. Tinnevelly	182,782	9,967	1,99,436	27,939	172,223	33,948	4,55,889
18. Coimbatore	491,398	5,012	4,64,044	21,545	278,325	11,350	3,89,041
19. Nilgiris	21,425	25	8,655	456	8,794	1,125	8,230
20. Salem	228,625	14,210	3,01,461	24,476	260,734	18,887	3,82,021
21. South Canara	..	..	31	11,138	..	..	2,11,611
22. Malabar	11,582	7,365	29,529	19,888	67,074	65,005	3,32,208
Total ..	2,198,716	152,380	26,67,031	459,835	3,259,474	714,261	74,84,393

Districts.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10—*cont.*				
	Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
	24	25	26	27	28
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	5,297	17,575	28,176	18,459	98,700
2. Vizagapatam	1,554	5,179	12,258	3,421	29,095
3. Gódávari	10,814	30,258	52,405	20,391	1,97,951
4. Kistna	43,678	127,792	387,376	34,260	7,66,901
5. Nellore	16,439	52,221	134,441	20,722	2,80,577
6. Cuddapah	11,399	42,688	105,434	13,284	1,74,879
7. Anantapur	5,088	14,327	100,341	9,567	85,697
8. Bellary	8,079	19,993	162,039	3,771	1,40,904
9. Kurnool	11 625	29,699	190,770	5,380	1,74,716
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	5,159	15,526	19,575	19,417	86,923
12. North Arcot	18,613	65,213	76,564	37,679	3,14,334
13. South Arcot	16,283	58,202	87,360	24,508	2,56,459
14. Tanjore	8,572	54,637	20,379	20,122	1,49,452
15. Trichinopoly	10,395	39,033	105,588	10,961	1,72,978
16. Madura	10,833	34,919	94,980	15,295	1,80,853
17. Tinnevelly	16,336	63,810	152,741	17,654	2,75,737
18. Coimbatore	44,903	184,536	633,025	14,133	7,14,541
19. Nilgiris	775	4,969	29,640	127	12,986
20. Salem	28,752	1,04,296	256,467	25,058	4,75,087
21. South Canara	1	2	..	..	17
22. Malabar	2,172	5,374	7,017	8,363	35,436
Total ..	276,767	970,249	2,656,576	322,572	46,24,218

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rupees 50 and less but over Rs. 30.					
	Single pattas.				Joint pattas.	
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
	29	30	31	32	33	34
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.		
1. Ganjám	2,183	14,598	15,840	67,406	2,127	7,644
2. Vizagapatam	945	6,867	5,453	35,922	853	2,952
3. Gódávari	10,904	52,534	44,098	4,14,753	4,379	12,589
4. Kistna	10,672	126,188	27,393	3,95,672	13,496	45,742
5. Nellore	5,416	76,506	18,998	1,90,709	4,367	15,932
6. Cuddapah	4,860	96,088	12,588	1,67,936	2,134	6,488
7. Anantapur	2,757	79,332	9,507	94,083	1,455	4,579
8. Bellary	4,982	165,670	4,623	1,77,948	3,006	5,386
9. Kurnool	3,023	84,112	2,533	1,10,452	2,184	6,661
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	5,395	26,648	44,910	1,97,993	1,570	4,704
12. North Arcot	4,464	29,375	22,759	1,66,819	4,311	16,611
13. South Arcot	11,876	97,173	44,384	4,18,380	3,456	10,466
14. Tanjore	11,394	22,078	60,550	4,38,332	2,535	20,161
15. Trichinopoly	3,415	49,987	11,853	1,28,547	1,957	8,993
16. Madura	5,238	68,869	19,232	1,79,199	2,916	10,103
17. Tinnevelly	5,571	63,563	17,165	2,06,197	3,515	15,771
18. Coimbatore	3,332	88,528	5,768	1,25,176	7,413	36,924
19. Nilgiris	144	4,487	956	5,620	125	1,193
20. Salem	2,757	51,978	7,206	1,03,595	2,807	11,059
21. South Canara	5,636	..	..	2,20,934	..	..
22. Malabar	4,999	38,572	41,541	1,83,150	513	1,185
Total ..	109,963	1,243,153	417,357	40,28,823	65,119	245,143

Districts.	Rupees 50 and less but over Rs. 30—*cont.*			Rupees 100 and less but over Rs. 50.			
	Joint pattas—*cont.*			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	18,872	15,705	77,954	1,240	17,709	16,671	76,517
2. Vizagapatam	7,968	4,869	33,375	836	8,641	8,492	57,926
3. Gódávari	24,646	18,964	1,64,050	8,694	53,583	63,685	571,648
4. Kistna	177,349	31,782	4,95,578	7,339	109,041	38,674	472,809
5. Nellore	56,543	14,727	1,49,225	3,254	71,331	21,514	2,14,301
6. Cuddapah	43,174	6,140	75,214	2,347	72,835	10,578	1,46,452
7. Anantapur	59,876	6,639	57,285	1,400	78,083	8,807	87,850
8. Bellary	69,122	2,194	76,730	2,420	127,214	4,345	1,54,456
9. Kurnool	78,192	2,153	83,393	1,587	73,574	1,734	99,387
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	9,639	12,773	56,323	3,412	28,420	49,389	2,18,188
12. North Arcot	26,761	20,962	1,60,895	1,982	20,402	18,763	1,35,117
13. South Arcot	31,260	12,920	1,19,891	6,517	78,185	47,095	4,06,088
14. Tanjore	8,738	13,824	96,655	9,181	22,968	87,829	6,27,920
15. Trichinopoly	31,592	5,669	73,341	2,070	33,710	12,572	1,12,123
16. Madura	47,591	9,267	1,01,957	2,783	54,392	19,174	1,67,944
17. Tinnevelly	61,946	10,307	1,28,734	3,429	61,493	19,445	2,26,465
18. Coimbatore	188,990	10,700	2,65,927	1,659	65,000	6,227	1,08,061
19. Nilgiris	9,928	171	4,863	119	9,805	1,284	8,614
20. Salem	45,420	8,050	95,494	969	26,340	5,140	64,105
21. South Canara	..	..	..	4,931	..	..	3,42,355
22. Malabar	4,682	5,171	18,795	3,688	48,119	58,279	2,62,336
Total ..	1,002,288	212,987	23,35,679	69,857	1,060,843	499,697	45,90,862

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rupees 100 and less but over Rupees 50—*cont.*				
	Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Extent of holdings. Wet.	Assessment.
	42	43	44	45	46
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	1,233	5,682	19,422	15.751	76,937
2. Vizagapatam	953	2,897	12,923	8,402	66,742
3. Gódávari	3,460	10,210	29,322	24,128	2,28,327
4. Kistna	8,797	32,626	134,948	42,272	5,63,391
5. Nellore	2,668	10,516	57,140	15,999	1,65,018
6. Cuddapah	1,274	4,198	44,987	5,284	79,811
7. Anantapur	859	3,632	59,907	7,133	56,556
8. Bellary	943	2,717	54,308	1,725	61,061
9. Kurnool	1,264	4,483	78,217	1,477	83,545
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,091	3,591	10,072	16,411	71,408
12. North Arcot	2,197	8,855	19,033	20,645	1,39,224
13. South Arcot	1,857	5,820	24,196	14,627	1,17,745
14. Tanjore	1,950	17,461	8,792	19,121	1,32,733
15. Trichinopoly	1,021	5,385	25,333	6,032	67,310
16. Madura	1,560	6,131	44,009	10,390	1,01,861
17. Tinnevelly	2,458	12,676	71,249	12,628	1,58,790
18. Coimbatore	3,232	17,844	151,147	8,156	2,10,127
19. Nilgiris	49	319	4,865	184	3,360
20. Salem	902	4,056	19,531	5,323	56,793
21. South Canara	1	2	..	..	54
22. Malabar	292	691	3,427	5,279	19,873
Total ..	38,061	159,792	872,828	240,967	24,60,666

Districts.	Rupees 250 and less but over Rupees 100.					
	Single pattas.				Joint pattas.	
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Extent of holdings. Wet.	Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
	47	48	49	50	51	52
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.		
1. Ganjám	829	6,977	8,636	41,409	438	2,040
2. Vizagapatam	356	7,791	7,004	48,725	451	1,750
3. Gódávari	4,193	48,017	63,996	5,81,258	1,814	5,933
4. Kistna	2,615	50,248	37,158	3,61,405	3,289	14,022
5. Nellore	1,163	47,582	19,384	1,62,101	1,029	4,800
6. Cuddapah	578	34,773	6,176	79,051	345	1,392
7. Anantapur	413	46,359	5,427	53,666	306	2,018
8. Bellary	745	72,150	2,720	99,011	226	738
9. Kurnool	366	34,713	673	51,047	490	1,990
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,139	20,109	35,867	1,58,906	390	1,432
12. North Arcot	536	9,740	9,827	67,598	531	2,429
13. South Arcot	2,227	51,771	36,755	2,67,201	553	1,782
14. Tanjore	5,468	23,613	112,444	8,28,448	1,210	13,129
15. Trichinopoly	912	17,050	14,285	1,36,260	482	4,026
16. Madura	793	24,277	14,195	1,09,542	437	1,738
17. Tinnevelly	1,349	47,326	17,456	1,92,097	986	6,084
18. Coimbatore	529	31,327	5,882	76,956	793	4,461
19. Nilgiris	88	15,697	1,193	13,895	30	95
20. Salem	180	11,969	2,360	26,638	132	600
21. South Canara	2,243	..	..	3,26,671	..	..
22. Malabar	2,129	60,395	71,000	3,07,201	130	861
Total ..	28,371	661,884	472,438	39,89,086	14,062	70,820

. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 250 and less but over Rs. 100—*cont.*			Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250.			
	Joint pattas—*cont.*			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Extent of holdings. Wet.	Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Extent of holdings. Wet.	Assessment.
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	11,916	9,642	49,060	60	3,155	3,065	16,713
Vizagapatam ..	10,638	9,636	65,504	35	1,644	1,939	11,773
Gódávari	22,578	26,736	2,61,431	736	14,912	28,010	2,35,923
Kistna	71,234	39,206	4,52,608	328	10,281	14,510	1,06,890
Nellore	43,123	16,173	1,52,687	189	18,449	10,095	57,469
Cuddapah	24,037	3,267	48,194	45	5,857	1,685	14,301
Anantapur	42,704	4,644	44,371	28	6,241	833	8,004
Bellary	22,922	1,095	31,543	59	9,058	889	16,653
Kurnool	46,500	735	65,411	54	12,043	98	16,610
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	8,428	11,965	54,172	165	9,784	11,746	52,770
North Arcot ..	7,587	10,376	69,072	45	1,731	2,164	14,568
South Arcot ..	10,340	9,459	72,556	265	7,480	12,341	86,939
Tanjore	9,456	26,670	1,85,377	1,657	13,594	79,849	5,64,722
Trichinopoly ..	13,852	6,576	72,278	202	5,721	8,219	72,136
Madura	18,174	7,827	61,179	104	4,460	4,407	31,682
Tinnevelly	66,709	12,746	1,44,315	196	15,220	6,858	68,396
Coimbatore	56,974	6,280	1,07,056	85	5,841	3,126	29,057
Nilgiris	5,777	343	4,754	34	13,694	113	11,036
Salem	5,820	1,608	16,547	17	3,528	295	5,379
South Canara ..	..	..	..	377	..	..	1,25,059
Malabar	3,166	4,509	18,602	567	36,158	42,220	1,78,185
Total ..	501,935	209,493	19,76,717	5,248	198,851	232,462	17,24,280

Districts.	Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250—*cont.*					Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Extent of holdings. Wet.	Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Extent of holdings. Wet.	Assessment.
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	65	652	4,748	3,273	16,988	6	781	816	3,489
2. Vizagapatam ..	53	279	2,369	2,380	16,593	2	135	186	1,445
3. Gódávari	373	1,343	9,348	14,018	1,23,359	152	7,566	10,551	92,659
4. Kistna	403	1,953	18,240	14,972	1,17,227	82	4,078	6,421	46,834
5. Nellore	192	1,232	13,448	7,559	63,748	41	3,492	4,801	25,880
6. Cuddapah	33	159	5,790	547	10,172	5	2,313	511	3,401
7. Anantapur	23	346	11,128	504	6,778	3	1,289	134	1,599
8. Bellary	8	20	2,102	142	2,622	13	2,206	508	7,776
9. Kurnool	63	267	13,993	10	19,165	5	2,135	..	3,153
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	82	454	4,472	5,769	26,466	38	4,636	5,744	25,127
12. North Arcot ..	35	211	1,122	1,303	10,925	4	311	380	2,491
13. South Arcot	67	172	2,671	2,853	21,762	44	1,900	4,113	29,073
14. Tanjore	383	4,213	5,010	18,737	1,28,562	677	14,119	61,800	4,40,593
15. Trichinopoly ..	118	1,283	7,982	4,215	41,592	77	5,564	5,755	53,410
16. Madura	38	114	2,359	1,980	12,885	20	2,345	1,874	12,514
17. Tinnevelly	189	1,437	27,536	6,417	63,762	67	22,552	4,930	43,638
18. Coimbatore	101	376	5,749	2,412	25,466	19	3,556	1,236	12,344
19. Nilgiris	12	24	3,854	..	4,122	22	14,843	..	15,019
20. Salem	7	32	874	144	2,177	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	61,406
22. Malabar	36	90	2,068	3,678	12,233	168	27,834	29,953	1,05,861
Total ..	2,281	14,657	144,763	90,913	7,26,604	1,539	121,655	139,713	9,87,712

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500—*cont.*					Over Rs. 1,000.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Extent of holdings. Wet.	Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Extent of holdings. Wet.	Assessment.
	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám ..	6	48	971	728	3,416	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	2	9	87	158	1,330	1	15	556	2,001
3. Gódávari ..	99	373	2,799	7,457	63,916	18	1,478	3,121	24,081
4. Kistna ..	67	479	6,104	4,016	40,978	8	731	2,177	17,385
5. Nellore ..	46	543	3,399	4,526	29,374	5	660	1,173	5,419
6. Cuddapah ..	5	29	1,113	258	3,418	1	1,119	198	1,338
7. Anantapur ..	7	128	3,860	266	4,419	1	1,459	100	1,013
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,713	12	1,439
9. Kurnool ..	3	10	1,239	..	1,945	..	..	..	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	9	35	1,805	1,355	5,697	2	479	593	3,336
12. North Arcot ..	5	51	345	435	3,119	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	21	60	279	2,054	14,183	4	20	435	4,544
14. Tanjore ..	176	1,586	3,645	18,195	1,17,104	342	18,036	85,600	5,79,074
15. Trichinopoly ..	49	739	10,773	2,860	32,470	24	7,335	3,954	44,333
16. Madura ..	4	14	295	482	2.699	2	1,205	213	3,194
17. Tinnevelly ..	70	904	24,395	3,826	41,749	17	9,707	2,436	24,388
18. Coimbatore ..	12	85	2,592	713	8,149	..	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	1	2	283	..	529	8	29,553	8	18,281
20. Salem ..	1	4	56	86	858	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	30,032
22. Malabar ..	9	23	2,164	1,295	6,412	64	27,116	35,362	1,10,027
Total ..	592	5,122	66,204	48,740	3,81,765	518	100,626	135,938	8,69,885

Districts.	Over Rs. 1,000—*cont.*					Total.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	Number of pattas	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Extent of holdings. Wet.	Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Extent of holdings. Wet.	Assessment.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám ..	1	3	181	275	1,362	37,020	114,681	92,765	4,22,888
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,680	53,186	31,900	2,23,141
3. Gódávari ..	15	63	3,119	1,956	21,452	87,890	350,785	281,985	26,06,237
4. Kistna ..	4	84	523	1,230	9,096	102,713	708,243	166,666	21,78,255
5. Nellore ..	11	150	1,409	2,022	13,399	61,467	451,813	117,838	11,22,714
6. Cuddapah ..	1	5	686	38	1,125	137,565	814,100	88,200	11,68,784
7. Anantapur .	1	5	1,675	114	2,150	60,610	632,641	62,276	6,15,970
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	88,131	1,232,078	28,251	10,75,025
9. Kurnool ..	1	6	2,080	..	1,149	75,942	676,646	15,412	7,50,959
10 Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	6	15	1,193	2,091	11,449	89,129	215,700	277,561	12,29,736
12. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	141,380	343,715	141,291	11,59,474
13. South Arcot ..	1	3	12	161	1,776	308,262	857,733	279,072	28,47,800
14. Tanjore ..	89	1,269	5,176	26,683	1,59,549	156,085	270,210	612,426	44,03,941
15. Trichinopoly ..	23	766	23,798	3,343	40,727	123,295	555,432	94,978	12,31,027
16. Madura ..	1	3	49	284	1,221	138,595	575,996	122,639	12,58,995
17. Tinnevelly ..	13	283	8,445	1,442	16,090	146,842	651,908	124,816	15,92,741
18. Coimbatore ..	7	61	4,126	2,439	12,225	99,938	839,827	38,116	10,30,831
19. Nilgiris ..	1	5	652	..	1,082	4,061	108,715	4,838	87,613
20. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	121,462	706,283	47,407	9,76,765
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	48,523	..	..	13,96,046
22. Malabar ..	5	13	1,752	2,429	8,790	195,441	494,551	424,411	18,87,646
Total ..	180	2,734	54,876	44,507	3,02,642	2,234,031	10,654,253	3,052,848	2,92,66,538

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Total—*cont.*					Total number of single and joint pattas.	Total Assessment.
	Joint pattas.						
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Extent of holdings. Wet.	Assessment.		
	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		RS.
1. Ganjám	17,253	56,723	103,421	69,674	3,57,204	54,273	7,80,092
2. Vizagapatam ..	5,785	19,045	53,038	29,447	2,21,588	15,465	4,44,729
3. Gódávari	34,520	101,287	180,378	117,776	11,23,057	122,410	37,29,294
4. Kistna	120,747	360,183	977,077	173,828	26,89,614	223,460	48,67,869
5. Nellore	53,064	172,672	415,504	89,081	9,84,096	114,531	21,06,810
6. Cuddapah	56,327	153,984	369,494	40,269	5,36,363	193,892	17,05,097
7. Anantapur	20,738	58,613	362,414	35,668	3,09,545	81,848	9,25,515
8. Bellary	25,093	60,070	421,802	10,443	3,76,294	118,224	14,51,319
9. Kurnool	42,043	114,957	584,542	13,371	5,54,266	117,985	13,05,225
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	20,142	58,712	75,566	79,544	3,60,242	109,271	15,89,978
12. North Arcot	78,014	256,310	232,499	109,504	9,05,375	219,394	20,64,849
13. South Arcot	84,089	249,927	260,023	83,743	8,25,120	392,351	36,72,920
14. Tanjore	67,743	360,262	95,380	155,489	10,82,136	223,828	54,86,077
15. Trichinopoly ..	57,800	199,792	337,091	45,580	6,53,946	181,095	18,84,973
16. Madura	41,913	132,059	274,484	53,926	5,71,185	180,508	18,30,180
17. Tinnevelly	84,086	330,879	613,616	75,165	10,36,978	230,928	26,29,719
18. Coimbatore	140,239	531,474	1,536,035	49,871	18,09,320	240,177	28,40,151
19. Nilgiris	3,848	19,736	77,469	850	40,831	7,909	1,28,444
20. Salem	95,559	300,899	559,873	54,591	9,51,059	217,021	19,27,824
21. South Canara ..	10	29	..	..	103	48,533	13,96,149
22. Malabar	17,977	42,266	39,974	39,085	1,53,239	213,418	20,40,885
Total ..	1,066,990	3,579,879	7,569,680	1,326,905	1,55,41,561	3,301,021	4,48,08,099

NOTE.—(1) The amount of assessment in column 93 differs from that given in column 32 of statement No. 5 in Gódávari, Kurnool and Chingleput. In Gódávari, it is due to the erroneous inclusion under this head of water-tax exclusive of lift and other remissions. In Kurnool, it is due to the exclusion from this statement of the cesses included in the assessment of holdings in the four taluks of Kurnool proper and that in Chingleput to the exclusion of the demand in Izara villages which was included in statement No. 5.

(2) The dry and wet extents given in this statement differ from those given in columns 27 and 29 of statement No. 5 against Chingleput. The difference was due to the exclusion of the extent of the Izara villages from this statement.

TABLE C.

QUINQUENNIAL.

INCIDENCE of Land Revenue on area and population in each district in the Madras Presidency in the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1904.

District.	Total area by survey less feudatories (table A_1 (1) *minus* table A_1 (2a)).	Deduct.		Balance (*i.e.*), fully-assessed area for which returns are available.		Total revenue from land (exclusive of cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Revenue from land per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4a).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population on fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole district).	
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.					For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RYOTWARI.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		
Ganjám ..	1,675,017	774,621	486,049	414,347	381,775	10,69,692	763,347	1 6 5	9,09,607	2 3 1	2 6 1	763,347	1 3 1	2	43,925
Vizagapatam	899,665	365,329	353,994	180,342	148,712	5,62,790	289,756	1 15 1	4,69,738	2 9 8	3 2 6	289,756	1 9 11	2	21,204
Gódávari	2,844,147	1,542,354	— 84,691	1,386,484	1,027,682	57,85,937	1,365,691	4 3 9	48,35,149	3 7 9	4 11 3	1,365,691	3 8 7	6	113,969
Kistna ..	4,049,007	1,874,926	105,626	2,068,455	1,660,504	58,81,584	1,620,597	3 5 2	49,81,108	2 6 6	3 0 0	1,620,597	3 1 2	5	121,032
Nellore ..	2,901,899	1,770,025	3,883	1,127,991	843,538	24,52,145	909,612	2 11 2	22,80,761	2 0 4	2 11 3	909,612	2 8 1	3	62,155
Kurnool	4,726,458	3,494,228	— 198,134	1,430,364	1,330,449	17,45,803	851,384	2 0 10	14,08,274	0 15 9	1 0 11	851,384	1 10 6	2	40,513
Bellary ..	3,523,795	1,654,275	— 6,853	1,875,873	1,763,435	18,20,687	919,938	1 15 8	15,90,424	0 13 7	0 14 5	919,938	1 11 8	5	131,523
Anantapur	3,414,432	1,820,545	4,520	1,589,367	1,415,704	18,04,545	762,258	1 11 5	11,60,058	0 11 8	0 13 1	762,258	1 8 4	5	62,415
Cuddapah	5,306,022	3,884,162	— 3,905	1,425,765	1,256,759	21,11,115	1,234,763	1 11 4	17,81,035	1 4 0	1 6 8	1,234,763	1 7 1	8	106,194
North Arcot	2,620,390	1,718,315	8,339	893,736	746,671	25,34,212	1,403,263	1 12 10	23,98,529	2 10 11	3 3 5	1,403,263	1 11 4	7	127,954
Chingleput	1,371,789	707,882	3,056	660,851	542,297	18,87,829	953,855	1 15 8	17,68,307	2 10 10	3 4 2	953,855	1 13 8	8	145,781
Madras *	17,210	7,522	..	9,688	..	83,691	509,346	0 2 8	78,762	8 2 1	..	509,346	0 2 6	1	509,346
South Arcot	3,114,918	1,370,410	47,437	1,697,071	1,492,153	44,69,720	2,253,323	1 15 9	44,05,668	2 9 6	2 15 3	2,253,823	1 15 3	8	153,885
Salem ..	3,632,211	2,169,236	..	1,462,975	1,285,000	22,19,990	1,483,955	1 7 11	21,85,173	1 7 11	1 11 3	1,483,955	1 7 7	3	41,140
Coimbatore	4,870,923	2,351,125	5,019	2,514,779	2,026,605	50,52,414	2,123,423	1 7 0	29,05,173	1 2 6	1 6 11	2,123,423	1 5 11	7	133,015
Trichinopoly	1,804,742	697,382	4,281	1,103,079	845,579	21,16,810	1,158,685	1 13 3	20,79,401	1 14 2	2 7 4	1,158,685	1 12 9	2	127,760
Tanjore ..	2,014,023	519,622	349,713	1,144,688	1,007,518	58,60,871	1 806,881	3 3 11	57,54,105	5 0 5	5 11 5	1,806,881	3 2 11	9	273,411
Madura ..	2,278,073	1,012,056	145,565	1,120,452	933,300	22,98,586	1,233,874	1 13 10	22,14,312	1 15 7	2 6 0	1,233,874	1 12 9	5	176,428
Tinnevelly	2,344,934	858,635	4,452	1,481,847	1,023,940	25,54,413	1,470,340	1 11 7	24,78,667	1 10 9	2 6 9	1,470,340	1 11 0	20	390,278
The Nilgiris	612,557	416,475	— 331	196,413	68,845	1,32,812	111,437	1 3 1	1,31,928	0 10 9	1 14 8	111,437	1 2 11	1	18,596
Malabar	3,696,901	2,414,261	— 11	1,282,651	1,160,047	27,03,839	2,788,378	0 15 6	26,35,040	2 0 10	2 4 4	2,788,378	0 15 1	7	218,007
South Canara	2,573,389	1,940,921	..	632,468	407,102	15,85,300	1,134,713	1 6 4	15,62,760	2 7 6	3 13 5	1,134,713	1 6 0	1	44,108
Total ..	60,292,502	33,364,307	1,228,509	25,699,686	21,367,815	5,37,14,285	27,148,819	1 15 8	5,00,13,979	1 15 2	2 5 5	27,148,819	1 13 6	117	3,062,639
WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.															
Ganjám ..	205,615	205,615	..	..	..	55,694	204,262	0 4 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	213,385	213,385	..	..	..	62,928	416,745	0 2 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gódávari	257,189	257,189	..	..	..	1,42,496	103,871	1 5 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	198,443	198,443	..	..	..	1,33,644	94,526	1 6 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	332,521	332,521	..	..	..	1,00,128	97,503	1 0 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	123,309	123,309	..	..	..	12,278	20,671	0 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	132,435	132,435	..	..	..	15,724	27,276	0 9 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	141,651	141,651	..	..	..	14,546	25,996	0 8 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	276,717	276,717	..	..	..	45,072	56,504	0 12 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	70,323	70,323	..	..	..	24,531	41,380	0 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	212,966	212,966	..	..	..	72,855	141,517	0 8 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	202,253	202,253	..	..	..	26,588	71,077	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	148,416	148,416	..	..	..	44,631	81,702	0 8 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	52,353	52,353	..	..	..	3,794	23,857	0 2 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	183,445	183,445	..	..	..	17,130	80,581	0 3 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	170,438	170,438	..	..	..	1,62,513	340,465	0 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,494
Madura ..	119,498	119,498	..	..	..	77,886	66,903	1 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	201,780	201,780	..	..	..	63,027	122,127	0 8 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,242,737	3,242,737	..	..	..	10,75,465	2,016,963	0 8 6	..	..	..	....	..	1	10,494
ZAMINDARI.															
Ganjám ..	3,475,592	722,218	..	2,753,374	..	4,83,961	1,042,647	0 7 5	4,29,780	0 2 6	..	1,042,647	0 6 7	1	17,336
Vizagapatam	9,909,664	230,027	..	9,679,637	..	10,02,633	2,227,149	0 7 2	9,68,822	0 1 7	..	2,227,149	0 7 0	7	157,847
Gódávari	2,000,744	674,743	..	1,326,001	..	14,48,081	832,197	1 11 10	12,66,542	0 15 3	..	832,197	1 8 4	3	77,331
Kistna ..	1,192,017	184,213	..	1,007,804	..	8,92,626	439,680	2 0 6	8,67,632	0 13 9	..	439,680	1 15 7	..	..
Nellore ..	2,372,672	645,760	..	1,726,912	..	4,67,101	489,872	0 15 3	4,62,672	0 4 3	..	489,872	0 15 1	1	13,802
North Arcot	2,032,000	1,936,028	..	95,972	..	3,62,615	763,169	0 7 7	(‡)	(‡)	..	(‡)	(‡)	1	11,992
Chingleput	386,286	205,720	..	180,566	..	1,56,050	216,750	0 11 6	1,54,430	0 13 8	..	216,750	0 11 5	..	..
South Arcot	22,349	10,732	..	11,617	..	8,714	25,494	0 5 6	8,714	0 12 0	..	25,494	0 5 6	..	..
Salem ..	1,038,355	462,607	..	575,748	..	4,55,131	639,317	0 11 5	4,50,533	0 12 6	..	639,317	0 11 3	3	95,717
Coimbatore	107,514	17,596	..	89,918	..	27,939	54,472	0 8 2	27,846	0 4 11	..	54,472	0 8 2	..	..
Trichinopoly	336,617	115,389	..	221,228	..	53,282	205,504	0 4 2	52,359	0 3 9	..	205,504	0 4 1	1	12,870
Tanjore ..	190,925	12,002	..	178,923	..	31,446	97,683	0 5 2	31,446	0 2 9	..	97,683	0 5 2	..	..
Madura †	845,677	408,221	..	437,456	..	2,01,293	414,052	0 7 9	2,00,612	0 7 4	..	414,052	0 7 9	3	47,227
Tinnevelly	902,208	202,463	..	699,745	..	3,23,411	467,140	0 11 1	3,18,330	0 7 3	..	467,140	0 10 11	2	32,478
Malabar ..	7,066	..	..	7,066	..	15,000	12,177	1 3 9	15,000	2 2 0	..	12,177	1 3 9	..	..
Total ..	24,819,686	5,827,719	..	18,991,967	..	59,29,283	7,927,303	0 12 0	52,54,718	0 4 5	..	7,164,134	0 11 9	22	466,100
Grand Total ..	88,354,925	42,434,763	1,228,509	44,691,653	21,367,815	6,07,19,033	37,093,085	1 10 2	5,52,68,697	1 3 9	2 5 5	34,312,953	1 9 9	140	3,539,233

* Includes particulars for whole inam villages also [270 acres in column 2 and in column 3 (a) and Rs. 193 in column 5.

† Excludes statistics relating to Ramnad and Sivaganga zamindaris.

‡ Information called for from the Collector has not been received.

TABLE E.

TRANSFER of property in land in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1904.

Districts.	Nature of tenure.		Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2		3	4	5	6
			NO.	NO.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjám	Proprietors.	Revenue paying ..	11	1,726	143	* 3,564
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	1	41	5	128
Vizagapatam	Do.	Revenue paying ..	24	479	140	2,873
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	7	150	31	1,146
Gódávari	Do.	Revenue paying ..	45	4,325	269	15,548
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	13	1,297	47	4,021
Kistna	Do.	Revenue paying ..	360	5,290	2,260	20,680
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	7	565	127	3,881
Nellore	Do.	Revenue paying ..	165	1,446	3,240	6,096
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	7	66	53	303
Kurnool	Do.	Revenue paying ..	111	1,924	864	11,451
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	40	531	326	6,275
Bellary	Do.	Revenue paying ..	227	3,248	1,823	32,740
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	26	362	456	6,430
Anantapur	Do.	Revenue paying ..	124	1,291	1,464	8,991
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	14	113	63	985
Cuddapah	Do.	Revenue paying ..	754	2,551	3,367	10,557
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	87	254	473	1,437
North Arcot	Do.	Revenue paying ..	407	5,744	808	9,404
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	10	161	93	810
Chingleput	Do.	Revenue paying ..	443	6,096	1,854	17,675
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	10	178	13	2,801
Madras	Do.	Revenue paying ..	..	512	..	56
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	Do.	Revenue paying ..	319	14,547	523	22,605
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	52	..	110
Salem	Do.	Revenue paying ..	58	7,006	313	36,184
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	15	..	10,207
Coimbatore	Do.	Revenue paying ..	19	7,726	277	63,921
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	3	81	31	650
Trichinopoly	Do.	Revenue paying ..	57	10,190	379	21,681
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	33	..	121
Tanjore	Do.	Revenue paying ..	426	13,414	627	24,962
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	4	169	44	1,213
Madura	Do.	Revenue paying ..	360	7,646	923	17,916
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	2	131	4	1,115
Tinnevelly	Do.	Revenue paying ..	551	11,688	1,974	26,924
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	9	58	28	539
The Nilgiris	Do.	Revenue paying ..	33	385	407	7,795
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Do.	Revenue paying ..	92	521	311	2,718
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
South Canara	Do.	Revenue paying ..	51	2,471	† 52	‡ 3,285
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
Total ..	Do.	Revenue paying ..	4,637	110,226	22,018	367,626
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	240	4,257	1,794	42,172

* Excludes unsurveyed area relating to 5 transfers. † Excludes area relating to 29 transfers.
‡ Excludes area relating to 1,870 transfers.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

(J. G. D. PARTRIDGE, Esq., *Collector.*)

18. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Enclosure A to No. 8 statement, shows that the number of demand notices issued is 47,496, while those of attachment and sale notices, are 367 and 199 respectively. The first is in excess of the previous year's number by 712, while the decrease in the case of the other two, by 89 and 90 respectively, is satisfactory. The amount of coercion resorted to, cannot be gauged by the increase under the head of demand notices, as the latter are always treated as mere reminders to village officers and ryots, for the punctual collection and payment of the kists. Until the issue of these notices is restricted to actual cases of evasion, etc., as required in the recent orders of the Government and Board, their number will have no significance in estimating the quantity of coercion. As evidenced by the reduced figures under attachment and sale notices, the necessity to have recourse to coercive measures dwindled almost to a minimum, while the percentages of the defaulters whose property was attached (367) and whose property was sold (15) to the total number of pattas (55,415) also show a reduction from ·8 and ·3 respectively in fasli 1312 to ·6 and ·2 respectively in fasli 1313, in spite of a heavier demand and fall in prices in the fasli. There are no cases of land bought in by Government, during the year under report.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—Mr. Burkett gets his vernacular papers read to him and passes orders thereon. Messrs. Wood and Cotterell state that except when there is pressure of work when they get vernacular papers abstracted in their offices, they also do the same. Mr. Wood has a fair knowledge of Telugu and Mr. Cotterell is more conversant with Uriya, which is the chief colloquial language in his division.

32. RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARIS.—These are reported to be satisfactory on the whole, though in the Jalantra zamindari purchased by the Maharaja of Vizianagram an attempt to introduce a change from money rent to payment in kind led to heavy litigation resulting in the condemnation of the change. In the Parlákimedi zamindari, the Raja extended the irrigation system to a village to which it was not customary and this resulted in the two villages going to the Courts to settle their rights at a heavy cost. In the Khallikota and Atagada zamindaris, the management by a European officer as the agent of a European company to whom the latter estate is under mortgage has resulted in prompter collections which have caused some friction. Most of the zamindars, and two of the three estates now under management by the Court of Wards have adopted a system of leasing out their villages to the highest bidder yearly, and consequently they have nothing to do with the collection of rent from the tenants. There is little resort to the provisions of the Rent Act in this district, which may be partly due to the higher fees which can be obtained in civil suits by the vakils. On the whole, it may be said that the relations between landlord and tenant in all the important zamindaris are as good as could be desired.

33. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—This is not found to exist anywhere to any noticeable extent. A good deal of the land sold under the Rushikulya project has been bought by rich men who have to sublet their land when they do not live near it.

The increasing value of Government ryotwari land also, in my opinion, is tending towards its alienation from the resident cultivating class.

34. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE, THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—The benefits arising from the changes introduced in the Salt and Income-tax Acts are appreciated generally. The

scheme of the enfranchisement of Village Service Inams in *zamindaris* is in progress, and should have a beneficial effect on village officers. The headmen in the smaller zamindari villages are uneducated men from whom little can be expected, and when the smaller villages are grouped and salaries paid, the staff may be improved.

Although two second-grade colleges exist, the number of men qualified for the higher appointments in Government service is most inadequate. This, I must admit, makes it increasingly difficult for the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and other branches of the service to cope with the ever increasing duties that have to be performed. The Deputy Tahsildars' offices are especially weak and might be improved without much expense.

As the reorganization of Divisional Offices is now under consideration, I venture to comment on the subject. In zamindari tracts the Revenue officers do not come closely into contact with the people, and litigation flourishes. In some of the estates, the zamindars settle the disputes between their tenants and are said to interfere in cases of a criminal nature.

The only recent legislation that has had much effect on this district is Act VI of 1901, the Assam Emigration Act, which I think has checked the exodus of a good many coolies to Assam.

While wages are very low in Ganjám, the ordinary cooly is not willing to engage for a term of four years in the tea estates, if he has to sign an agreement before a Revenue officer. But in addition to this, the district has been more prosperous latterly, and so there has not been great inducement for coolies to emigrate.

VIZAGAPATAM.

(R. H. Campbell, Esq., *Collector*.)

Remissions on lands left waste.—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 4,215 against Rs. 7,429 in the previous year and was mainly contributed by the Sarvasiddhi taluk, where owing to the precarious condition of the irrigation sources remission has usually to be granted even in favourable years.

17. Process under Act II of 1864.—The subjoined statement compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures of the preceding fasli :—

	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
Number of demand notices	57,792	55,893
Number of attachment notices	3,713	2,750
Number of sale notices	206	246
Total ...	61,711	58,889

The number of demand and attachment notices issued during the year, exhibit a decrease when compared with those of the previous year, in spite of the fact that the actual collections of the year were slightly in excess of those of the previous year.

Demand notices.—The decrease under this head occurred in all the taluks except Golgonda, Bimlipatam, Bobbili and Palkonda and was due mainly to the favourable character of the season. The slight increases of 427 in Golgonda, 36 in Bimlipatam and 49 in Bobbili, call for no special remark; while the increase in the Palkonda taluk is attributed to the fall in the price of paddy during the kist months and the consequent difficulty experienced by the ryots in securing cash.

Distraints and attachments.—The decrease of 963 in the number of cases, in which it was necessary to distrain moveables and attach real property, occurred generally in all the taluks and followed the cause assigned for the decrease in the number of demand notices.

As compared with fasli 1312, there was a marked fall in the percentage of attachments to the total number of demand notices, and in the percentage of defaulters, whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars as shown below :—

Fasli.	Number of demand notices.	Attachment notices.	Percentage of attachments to demand notices.	Total number of pattadars as per statement No. I.	Percentage of defaulters to pattadars.
1312	57,792	3,713	6·4	15,786	23·52
1313	55,893	2,750	4·9	16,043	17·14

It will be seen that the proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars during the year was much below that of fasli 1312. There was also a considerable decrease in all the three Government taluks in the extent of lands, attached when compared with the previous year.

Sale notices.—There was a slight increase in the number of sale notices as compared with the previous year. This occurred mainly in the Palkonda taluk and is attributed to the fall in the price of paddy during the kist months. Out of 2,750 cases in which property was attached arrears were paid before the issue of sale notices in 2,504 cases or 91·0 per cent. of the number of attachments against 3,507 or 94·4 per cent. in Fasli 1,312.

The increase in the extent of lands sold as compared with the previous year is very slight and calls for no remarks.

The percentage of the extent of land brought in by Government to the extent sold in Fasli 1313 is 42·5 against 22·7 in fasli 1312. The increase was attributed in Golgonda to the sale of lands of non-resident pattadars which were unfit for cultivation and in Palkonda to the cause assigned for the increase in the number of sale notices. Strict instructions have been issued to the taluk officers to work the coercion rules with the greatest care in future.

27. Vernacular correspondence in the Assistant and Head Assistant Collector's offices.—Messrs. J. J. Cotton, J. F. Bryant, J. M. Turing, P. C. Dutt, H. A. B. Vernon, R. W. Davies, J. R. Huggins and F. W. R. Robertson worked in the district during the year. All these officers are fairly capable of conversing in vernaculars, reading vernacular petitions and passing orders thereon. Messrs. Turing and Davies have a fluent knowledge of Telugu, particularly the latter who is an exceptionally good linguist. Messrs. Vernon and Dutt are well acquainted with Ooriya.

The relations of landlord and tenant in the larger zamindari areas.—The principal zamindaris in this district are Vizianagram, Bobbili and Jeypore. The first two extend over a large area of the ordinary portion of the district while the latter lies solely in the agency portion. The Vizianagram estate has been for the past seven years under the management of a member of the Indian Civil Service. The relations of the landlord and tenant in this as well as in the other zamindaris are satisfactory. The coercive processes of the Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865 are seldom resorted to in the Vizianagram and Bobbili estates. In Jeypore the Act is practically a dead letter. Attempts were made in the course of the year by the Maharaja of Bobbili to raise rents in a few villages which did not appear to have been quite justifiable. On the ryots complaining to me against the enhancement of rent, the Maharaja considerably reduced his claims for enhancement of the rents and the ryots thereupon withdrew their petitions. I may say that there exists no rackrenting anywhere in this district.

The growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts.—The system of leasing out lands by ryotwari holders to sub-tenants does not appear to be on the increase compared with the previous years. It prevails only in a few cases in the Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks, where the pattadars happen to be high caste people such as Brahmins and Vysyas who do not directly cultivate the lands.

The effect of recent legislation on the people and the relations of the people to Government and of different classes of the people to one another.—The concessions granted by the raising of the taxable income under Act II of 1886 from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 and the reduction of the price of salt from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 a maund are, I think, generally appreciated. Caste disputes are very rare in the district. The people are generally law-abiding and loyal to Government.

GODAVARI.

(E. B. Elwin, Esq., *Acting Collector*.)

18. Coercive processes.—The processes of all kinds issued numbered 313,878 for fasli 1313 against 326,401 of the previous fasli. The attachments and sales of moveable and immoveable property in the fasli are compared with those of the previous fasli :—

Faslis.	Moveable property.						Immoveable property.						
	Attached.			Sold.			Attached.			Sold.			
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Amount realized.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Amount realized by each.
		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	ACS.		RS.	ACS.	RS.
1312	1,418	37,132	42,088	61	2,031	2,300	614	11,324	3,525	40	1,035	214	1,682
1313	1,457	38,260	43,545	95	2,921	3,146	515	11,813	3,029	63	2,998	367	4,625

The extent of land bought in by Government was *nil* this year against 26 acres of the previous year, 367 acres of land were sold for arrears amounting to Rs. 7,971 this year against 214 last year for arrears amounting to Rs. 3,982, and the result was that a *nil* balance was secured which shows the great promptitude displayed by the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in the collection work.

27. Vernacular correspondence in Assistant and Head Assistant Collectors' Offices.—The Assistant Collectors who worked under the Collector during the year are Messrs. Souter, Roy and Graham. Messrs. Souter and Graham were, for some time placed in charge of the head-quarters division. They could read and dispose of Telugu arzis and petitions. As at present, a good deal of correspondence even from the taluk offices goes on in English, there is not much need for reading Telugu arzis.

The relation of landlord and tenant in the larger zamindari areas.—In this district the only large zamindaris are Pittapur, Nidadavole and Baharzalli and Gopalpur estates. In the Pittapur estate, which is now under the management of the Court of Wards, the relationship can be said to be tolerably amicable; the tenants possess no occupancy right. In the Nidadavole zamindari under the management of the receiver, the tenants are declared by the High Court to have no occupancy right in land. In the Gopalpur estate, however, the relationship between landlord and tenant cannot be said to be as harmonious as is desirable, the zamindar always trying to enhance rents and the tenants opposing his action by denying his right to do so. The tenants in this estate are said to claim occupancy right which the zamindar denies, and the result is that recourse is had to civil courts. Immoderate assessments cripple the resources of the ryots making them fall into arrears in many cases, and the landlord often resorts to Act VIII of 1865 to recover the same.

2. Growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts.—It cannot be said that this is on the increase. Subletting continues to be steady. Ryots belonging to Brahmin and Vysya sects do not generally till lands but sublet them. The Kshatriya and Sudra classes of the population generally cultivate the lands themselves.

3. The effect of recent legislation on the people.—On this point it may be stated that the change in the administration of the amended Income-tax and the Salt Acts affects the people materially at present. The raising of the taxable minimum and the reduction of the duty on salt have given relief to the poor, and these benefits are widely appreciated. In other respects there is no noticeable effect.

4 Relations of the People to Government and of the different classes of people to one another.—As regards the relationship between the people and Government, it may be stated that there is increasing loyalty observable in all classes of the people, and there is hardly anybody who is not alive to the benefits of the British administration in India. As for the relations of the different classes of people to one another, it may be observed that there has been a gradual levelling up of distinctions and prejudices, and a growing sympathy among the several classes is also noticeable.

KISTNA.

(F. C. Parsons, Esq., *Collector.*)

15. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—In the following table the particulars of processes issued and of sales held are compared with those of the previous fasli :—

—	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Difference + or —.
	NO.	NS.	NO.
1. Notices of demand	388,656	350,675	— 37,981
2. ,, of attachment	34,322	34,840	+ 518
3. ,, of sale	642	1,209	+ 567
4. Number of sales of personal property actually held	299	604	+ 305
5. Number of sales of real property actually held	343	592	+ 249
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
6. Extent of lands sold	2,770	3,837	+ 1,067
7. Lands bought in by Government	1,689	1,581	— 108

The marked decrease in the number of demand notice No. 1 is satisfactory and due to prompt payments and to greater care, exercised in issuing the notices.

The increase in the numbers of attachment and sale notices as well as in the actual sales occurred chiefly in Bunder, Gudiváda and Tenali taluks affected by floods and in Bápatla affected by heavy rains.

No permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages were sold in the fasli.

34. Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors' Offices.—The Sub-Collector Mr. Harris, the Head Assistant Collector Mr. Souter, and the Assistant Collector Mr. Bhore, have a good knowledge of the vernacular.

30. Relations of landlord and tenant in the larger zamindari areas.—The chief cause of contention between a zamindar and his tenants arises when the former attempts to enhance his rents. The tenants know their rights well in this district and have fought them out in Civil and Revenue Courts: litigation on this score has almost come to a close in the large zamindaris.

31. Growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts.—According to the last quinquennial rent-roll return prepared in fasli 1310, the professions of the pattadars are distributed as shown below :—

Agriculturists	417,280
Field labourers	18,026
Traders	5,449
Money-lenders	2,360
Vakils	189
Officials	4,273
Other professions	15,085
Religious and charitable institutions	234
Total ...	462,896

Almost all the agriculturists and the field labourers who put together form 94 per cent. of the total number of pattadars, cultivate the lands themselves though in a few cases a rich agriculturist, who finds the extent of his holding too much for his own management, may lease out a portion of it to others. The pattadars of other professions sublet their lands as a rule. The tendency seems to be that greater land is now going into the hands of men of other professions; but until the next rent-roll return of fasli 1314 is prepared, it will be difficult to say how rapid the tendency is growing.

32. Effect of recent legislation.—The raising of the minimum of taxable incomes under Act II of 1886 (India) and the reduction in the rate of salt duty have given some relief to the middle and lower classes. Madras Act V of 1900 amending the old Irrigation Cess Act has but legalised the existing practice and no practical hardship is felt by the people. The effects of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act have not yet reached the people.

33. Relations of the people to Government and of different classes of the people to one another.—They are as cordial as ever and no special remarks are called for.

NELLORE.

(W. Lys, Esq., *Acting Collector.*)

16. *Coercive processes.*—The subjoined abstract compares the figures for faslis 1312 and 1313 :—

Fasli.	Number of processes.	Number of processes served by		Value of property sold.		
		Village agency.	Special-paid agency.	Personal.	Real.	Total.
				RS.	RS.	RS.
1312	418,076	402,775	15,301	6,854	10,985	17,789
1313	432,280	414,983	17,297	8,888	* 8,137	17,025
	+ 14,204	+ 12,208	+ 1,996	+ 2,034	— 2,798	— 764

	RS.	A.	P.
* As per No. 8-A	7,386	12	0
Add Atmakúru	750	0	0
	8,136	12	0

There has been an appreciable rise in the number of processes issued, while the value of the property sold shows a slight decrease. The rise in the former case is due partly to the dullness of the market and partly to the collection of survey advances along with the kists. It is noteworthy that the value of the real property sold was considerably less than in the previous year. Talukwar particulars are given in the annexed statement.

28. Relation of landlord and tenant in the larger zamindaris.—Of the four zamindaris situated in this district, one, viz., Kálahasti, remained under the management of the Court of Wards and another, *i.e.*, Chundi, has since come under management. The other zamindaris,

Venkatagiri and Mutyalapad, are managed by the proprietors themselves. It cannot be said of any of these zamindaris that the relations of landlord and tenant are all that is desirable. The general complaint of the tenants is that the improvement or restoration of irrigation works on which the welfare of landlord and tenant so much depends are greatly neglected, while the amounts allotted are not all spent upon them, that there is nothing like an annual settlement of accounts, nor is there any system of writing off old arrears.

29. The growth of subletting in the ryotwari tracts.—The information available goes to show that subletting is not on the increase. The pattadar is generally himself the cultivator except when he is an absentee or belongs to one of the higher castes.

30. The effect of recent legislation on the people.—No remarks.

31. Relation of people to Government and the relation of different classes to one another.—There is nothing of note to be entered under this head.

CUDDAPAH.

(Bannatyne Macleod, Esq., *Collector.*)

22. Vernacular correspondence by Sub and Assistant Collectors.—My Sub-Collector Mr. Coleridge is able to pass orders on Telugu petitions read over to him and has a fair knowledge of Telugu. Mr. Graham who was posted for plague duty does not seem to know much Telugu, though he has a knowledge of Tamil. There was, however, no occasion for him to deal with Telugu papers, as he was not in charge of a division. Mr. M. Ghose, who was for a short time working as my assistant, is fairly able to read Telugu petitions and to pass orders on them without English abstracts.

23. (*a*) There are no zamindari villages in this district, but there are shrotriems scattered all over the district. In almost all these villages, the tenants are the cultivating ryots and they possess no occupancy right except in very rare cases.

(*b*) The growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts.—The subletting is resorted to generally by the pattadars of the middle and upper classes who follow other professions than agriculture. Brahmin and Komati pattadars, as a rule, sublet their lands, and also Kapus who have large extents of lands sublet some of the useless or distant lands, keeping the near and fertile lands for cultivation by themselves. I am not sure if the subletting is growing in the district. No landlord would sublet his lands unless he is forced by circumstances beyond his control to do so. For, he has always a fear that the tenant would neglect his lands and he has often to supply the cost of manure and seed with only a remote chance of its recovery along with the share of produce or money due to him. On the other hand, there seems to be a tendency on the part of tenants to become independent ryots and it is no doubt a laudable one. He would rather cultivate the assessed waste lands under sivoijama if he could supply himself with the expenses necessary for cultivation, manure and seed. He is conscious of the uncertainty of the rainfall and he knows the lion's share which he has to pay to his landlord who is generally very exacting in his terms. He would, therefore, shun him if he could possibly do so. But there are other considerations which often bind the tenant to his landlord. If he happens to be his debtor, he must cultivate the lands on the terms dictated to him.

(*c*) Effect of recent legislation.—During 1903 and 1904, several Acts have been passed by the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. I need only refer to two or three of them which have in any way affected the people of this district. First, the Income-tax Amendment Act XI of 1903: this gave much relief to the people especially to men of small business and capital and also to low-paid Government servants. It is very much appreciated by them. Act XV of 1903 (Extradition and Rendition Act) is also a useful one. It has improved the criminal administration by bringing a larger number of offences under the scope of extradition. The other Acts of 1904 are doubtless calculated to be of immense benefit to the people. But they have been brought into operation only recently and it may be premature to say now anything about their effect on the people.

(*d*) The relations of the people to Government and of different classes of people to one another.—People seem to be quite satisfied with their Government and they have nothing to complain. Of course, there may be some Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate who is disliked by the people, but that is of no great consequence. They are very grateful for the liberal remissions which the Government is pleased to grant in this famine-stricken and famine-threatened district and with only good seasons they are quite contented. The relationship of the different classes of people with one another is all friendly, and I have observed no hatred between one class and another. Even between Hindus and Muhammadans of Cuddapah town, there is no ill-feeling and there can be none so long as Hindu music is stopped during mohurrum.

ANANTAPUR.

(Edwin Scott, Esq., *Collector.*)

18. Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors' offices.—Mr. E. P. Walsh who was in charge of the Penukonda division is able to read all routine and legibly-written Telugu papers and petitions. They were sometimes read over to him and sometimes abstracts were prepared for him.

25. Relations of landlord and tenant in the larger zamindari areas.—There are no zamindaris in the district.

26. Subletting in ryotwari tracts.—The practice of subletting lands in ryotwari tracts is prevalent among Brahmins, merchants and other well-to-do classes. The majority of lands disposed of under the darkhast rules are every year acquired by *boná-fide* agriculturists who till the lands themselves. The practice of subletting is said to be gradually becoming less common.

27. Effect of recent legislation on the people; the relations of the people to Government and of different classes of the people to one another.—The reduction of the salt tax has certainly resulted in a slight reduction in the sale price of salt, while the freedom from income-tax of incomes under Rs. 1,000 brought about by Act XI of 1903 has resulted in the reduction of income-tax assessees from 1,551 and 557 and is looked upon as a great boon by the people. The relations of the different classes of the people to one another call for no special remarks.

BELLARY.

(D. W. G. Cowie, Esq., *Collector.*)

7. Ryotwari settlement.—The total number of ryotwari villages in the district remained the same, viz., 873. The names of the settling officers and the period occupied in the settlement of each taluk are given in jamabandi statement No. 1. All the taluks were settled before the close of the fasli. The total number of ryotwari pattas during the fasli was 120,139 against 117,220 in fasli 1312, the increase being due to fresh assignments on darkhast. The special patta system sanctioned in Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 283, dated 28th January 1901, is being successfully worked in the Kudligi taluk to which alone the concession as yet applies. The number of special pattas issued was 90 against 82 in the previous fasli and there has been a decrease in the extent of miscellaneous cultivation as shown below when compared with previous years:—

Fasli.	Acres.
1310 ...	13,316
1311 ...	9,075
1312 ...	6,423
1313 ...	6,148

The system should be continued. It may here be added that this system might well be tried in some other taluks as well.

15. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—The following abstract compares the results of faslis 1312 and 1313:—

Faslis.	Notices of demand.	Notices of attachment or distraint.	Notices of sale.	Number of defaulters whose property was purchased.	Value of property sold. Estimated value.	Value of property sold. Value realized by sale.	Bought in by Government for nominal price. Acres.	Bought in by Government for nominal price. Assessment.	Purchased by private individuals. Acres.	Purchased by private individuals. Assessment.	Total lands purchased by Government and private individuals. Acres.	Total lands purchased by Government and private individuals. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					RS.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1312	39,447	11,090	6,540	546	12,232	12,753	580	422	738	576	1,318	998
1313	42,561	9,090	2,870	584	14,186	7,382	740	709	1,684	2,141	2,424	2,850
Difference ..	+3,114	−2,000	−3,670	+ 38	+1,954	−5,371	+160	+287	+ 946	+1,565	+1,106	+1,852

The decrease in the number of distraint and sale notices is due to their issue in cases where necessary and the increase in columns 5, 6, 8 to 13 is due to the steps taken for the recovery of arrears in Alur taluk when the collection of a portion of the revenue was suspended in fasli 1311. No land sales were held in the following year in obedience to the Board's orders on the ground that the taluk had suffered from unfavourable season in more than one year. The decrease in column 7 is due to the larger extent of land bought in by Government.

24. Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors' Offices.—No cases in which the Assistant Collector passed orders on English abstracts prepared by clerks came to notice during the year. The Head Assistant Collector's charge is a heavy one comprising four taluks and it is not practicable for him to entirely dispense with abstracts on vernacular papers.

29. Relations of landlord and tenant in the larger zamindari areas.—There are no zamindari tracts in this district. In the shrotriem villages landlords and tenants generally get on together well enough and such a thing as a rent-suit is seldom heard of in the district.

30. Growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts.—Subletting is much resorted to by the following classes of people :—

(1) Non-agricultural classes, such as Brahmins and Komatis.

(2) Land-owners employed in professions other than agriculture, *e.g.*, public servants.

(3) Absentee land-owners.

(4) Owners of very extensive properties.

Peasant proprietors, as a general rule, cultivate their dry lands themselves, the cost of cultivation being comparatively low. In the case of wet lands, however, this is not the case. Wet cultivation is expensive and the ryots are often too poor to undertake it. The result is that the land gets into the hands of the local sowcars whose tenants the pattadars become in fact, whatever they may be in name.

31. Effect of recent legislation on the people.—The raising of the minimum income assessable under the Income-tax Act has given much relief to a large number of petty traders and the reduction of duty on salt has, it is reported, proved beneficial to the people at large.

32. Relations of people to Government.—The only thing at present likely to cause strain is the working of the plague rules, but the people are, I think, now realizing that the rules are worked solely in their interests and there is less antipathy to plague measures than there was.

33. Relations of different classes of people to one another.—There have been no quarrels between the different classes but there is a good deal of rivalry between Brahmins and Lingayets in some parts of this district. The petty factions common in the villages of this district need no mention.

KURNOOL.

(R. Ramachandra Rao, Esq., *Acting Collector.*)

10,873 acres assessed at Rs. 6,549 or an average of 9·6 annas per acre were relinquished and 27,195 acres assessed at Rs. 15,677 or an average of 9·2 annas per acre were taken up. The figures are instructive as they establish that all but the poorest lands are already under holding, that such lands even under the best of seasons do not bear successful cropping for years together and that as it is an obvious advantage to include such lands in permanent holdings even on a low amount of 4 annas an acre the impending resettlement would do well to classify all the inferior lands under a low taram. It will take several years before Kurnool can expect another year as favourable as 1313 and even in that year 10,873 acres were relinquished. My personal opinion is that the state of things revealed by these figures explains also the slow extension of cultivation under the canal. What I mean is that the best lands are already under holding and the lands on the margin of cultivation do not pay investment of foreign capital or even the cost of labour necessary for conversion and as the holdings are large, the owners prefer to cultivate dry crops the profit of which on the entire holding is far greater than the profit available on the limited area the owners can afford to cultivate with irrigated crops. As remarked by Government in reviewing the settlement report for last year, the district holdings have at last gone beyond the holdings of fasli 1285 the year preceding the great famine. So far as permanent occupation is concerned this is due to increase of population and consequent recession of the margin of cultivation; besides this increase there would be fluctuations in holdings chiefly caused by the season.

14. Coercive processes.—The total number of processes issued during the fasli was 277,351 as against 368,003 in the previous year. The decrease occurs under all the kinds of processes. Omitting notice of demand, personal property was attached in 13,978 cases as against 18,355 last year, and sold in 498 cases as against 553. Real property was attached in 547 cases against 1,329 and sold in 92 cases as against 387 cases last year. Four hundred and thirty-five acres were purchased by Government and 575 by others as against 1,024 acres and 922 acres for

previous fasli. Sale had to be resorted to in ·44 per cent. of the pattadars as against ·77 last year. The improvement is certainly due to the favourable season and the non-necessity to have to collect arrears. Nevertheless the notices of demand are numerous and show startling variations when taluk figures are considered. I am issuing a circular in consonance with Board's Proceedings, No. 157, dated 1st August 1904, Land Revenue, which I hope will improve matters on this matter also.

25. There are no zamindaris whatever in this district and the provisions of the Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865 are not utilized in the ryotwari tracts and shrotriem villages in this district. I have heard no formal complaints regarding the relations between the landlords and tenants in the whole inam villages in this district; but a peculiarity in this district is that the inam village is owned without division by a large number of shareholders who are also cultivators. The exchange of patta and muchilika is rare and the *bona fide* tenants are rackrented. As, however, the total holdings are extremely limited, being an infinitesimal portion of the total area of the district, this does not exercise an appreciable influence on the economical condition of the district as a whole. On the other hand, when the revenue is increased over a large area, as during the resettlement in Banganapalle, the ryots there flock to our taluks. The reduction of salt duty has diminished the price of salt in rural villages also. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act has not yet begun to work in the district, but I believe has a bright future to it when I consider the large number of money-lenders and people who lend in grain, doing business in the district.

There is nothing noteworthy to remark on the relation between Government and the people. They are very law-abiding. They try to evade the plague rules as much as possible, but, if discovered, obey orders without demur with a smile just as a child caught in the act of doing mischief. They have however accepted evacuation and in some places the advisability of keeping people out. Everywhere the forest rules are looked on in abhorrence and it is considered a matter of pride to evade them; a breaker of the forest rules has always the public conscience with him; the only remedies I can suggest are, on the one hand, to deliver to the ryots agricultural implements and manure leaves, etc., nearly at cost prices so as not to make it worth his while to go on an expedition to the forests; and, on the other hand, to detect every offender; and this can be done only by increasing the forest establishment four or five times what it is now; and in time the net revenue will develop. There are no violent antipathies between classes of people to record except those between Hindus and Muhammadans on the rare occasions when their religious ceremonies clash together. In some villages in Pattikonda and Koilkuntla taluks there are feuds between families frequently leading to civil and criminal cases.

I have at present no information on the growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts; nor can the Registration department help me, as away from the towns the leases are mostly oral and the rents are division of produce. Even a rich Kapu who pays hundreds of rupees as assessment does not consider it *infra dig.* to himself plough lands or watch his goats in the open fields at night.

MADRAS.

(D. D. Murdoch, Esq., *Collector.*)

6. Demand, Collection and Balance-Current.—The total demand for the fasli was Rs. 83,691 against Rs. 82,427 in the previous fasli. Out of this Rs. 79,840 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 2,883 in July and August last. The amount outstanding on the 1st instant was Rs. 968. Out of this Rs. 154, have since been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 814.

8. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—The number of first demands or notices requiring parties to pay quit-rent under section 4 of Act VI of 1867 issued during the fasli was 34,446 against 20,006 in the preceding fasli. The number of distraint warrants issued was 31,461 against 12,473 in the previous year. Owing to the very late adoption of the resurvey results in the revenue accounts during the previous fasli, the bulk of the demand of that fasli had to be collected during the year under report, and consequently a larger number of processes had to be issued during the year than in the previous year. Distraint of personal property was made only in 21 cases for the arrears of Rs. 483 against 10 cases for arrears of Rs. 45 in the previous year. The number of cases in which the distrained property was actually sold was two for an arrear of Rs. 3 against one, for an arrear of Rs. 2 in the previous year. Lands were attached in 18 cases against 45 in the previous year, but no sales were held as the arrears were paid in time.

13. On the relations of landlord and tenant in the larger zamindari areas.—There are no zamindari areas in this district.

14. *On the growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts.*—The major portion of the area of this district being house-sites, the subletting system is not in vogue in this district.

15. Effect of recent legislation on the people, the relation of the people to Government and of different classes of the people to one another.—So far as the collection of land revenue is concerned, Act XII of 1851 and Act VI of 1867 are in force and work smoothly. The Income-tax Act continues to be regarded, especially by the educated portion of the people, with much disfavour. This is, of course, to be expected. The Credit Societies Act X of 1904 is welcomed by all classes.

The relation of the people to Government is perfectly satisfactory, and that of the different classes to one another is characterised by good will, mutual help and religious tolerance.

CHINGLEPUT.

(G. W. Dance, Esq., *Collector.*)

15. Coercive processes.—The marginal abstract compares the number of processes issued in the year under report with those in the previous year. The increase of notices under items 1 to 3 in spite of the season being favourable is an unsatisfactory feature.

	Fasli 1313. RS.	Fasli 1312. RS.
1. Number of demand notices ..	3,32,846	3,19,889
2. Number of attachment notices ..	54,258	52,200
3. Number of sale notices ..	53,172	52,133
4. Number of cases in which sales were actually held	367	618

The subjoined statement exhibits the particulars of the sales held in fasli 1313 and in the previous fasli :—

Fasli.	Defaulters whose moveables were sold.		Defaulters whose immoveables were sold.		Extent of land sold.
	Number.	Amount of arrear.	Number.	Amount of arrear.	
		RS.		RS.	RS.
1312	53	2,097	565	6,623	1,936
1313	71	1,918	296	3,474	1,030

The decrease in the number of land sales is due to the favourable character of the season.

19. Maintenance of a knowledge of the vernacular by civilians.—The Sub-Collector Mr. S. G. Roberts possesses a high degree of proficiency in Tamil and converses with ease and fluency with all classes. He sometimes also takes down depositions in the vernacular when a clerk is not available.

20. (1) The relations of landlord and tenants in the larger zamindari areas.—There are very few big zamindaris in this district.

The condition of the Kalahasti and Karvetnagar estates is well known to the Board. I subjoin extracts from the Sub-Collector's report, with which I concur :—

"The condition of the ryots in these two big zamindaris (Cheyyur and Chunampet) is decidedly good so far as my information goes, and I get very few suits from them. The suits that come before me in my court seem to show that, on the whole, the relations between the landlords and tenants are generally good except where they have been embittered by litigation or where new landlords arise. The zamindari villages seem constantly changing hands, and the state of the law which permits one-tenth or five-twelfths of a village to be divided off without any division of the actual lands is exactly calculated to promote ill-feeling between landlord and tenant. What with sub-division of profits without sub-division of lands; what with leases and over leases and sub-leases and mortgages—it is a wonder that any rent is paid at all in some villages."

(2) The growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts.—There is no evidence of increased subletting in ryotwari tracts.

(3) The effect of recent legislation on the people, the relations of the people to Government and of different classes of the people to one another.—The benefits of the reduction in the price of salt and the enhancement of the assessable limit under the Income-tax Act seem to be gratefully appreciated by the people.

NORTH ARCOT.

(R. C. C. Carr; Esq., *Collector.*)

12. Processes under Act II of 1864—

	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
Number of ryotwari pattadars	...	219,394
Number of demand notices	664,122	647,686
Number of attachment notices	62,916	29,938
Number of sale notices	43,117	21,330

There was a general decrease especially under the last two heads. Property was attached in only 4 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices were issued as against 9·4 per cent. in the previous year. Sales had to be notified in 71 per cent. of attached cases as against 68 per cent. in the previous year. The following figures compare the extent to which sales were resorted to during the year with that of the previous year :—

		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Personal ...	754	399
	Real ...	1,740	452
		RS.	RS.
Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Personal ...	13,471	7,732
	Real ...	13,883	2,262
Amount of arrears realized by sale of property.	Personal ...	9,556	5,437
	Real ...	17,365	1,945
		ACS.	ACS.
Extent of land sold		3,363	1,229
Extent of land bought in by Government		1,144	544

The proportion of total sales to the number of pattadars averaged ·4 per cent. and that of land sales ·2 per cent. against 1·1 per cent. and ·8 per cent. in the previous year. These figures show that without any special effort the coercive processes decline in a favourable year.

16. Disposal of Vernacular Correspondence by the Head Assistant and the Assistant Collectors.—Mr. Tyler, the Acting Head Assistant Collector, has not been dealing with vernacular papers in the manner laid down in B P., No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886. He reports that, owing to pressure of work, the Board's Proceedings in question escaped his attention and that he will act according to it in future. Mr. Ellis, the Assistant Collector, reports that he has been reading the Vernacular (Tamil) papers himself with the assistance of his clerk whenever necessary.

The remissions were due to damages by floods in rivers and breaches of tanks in several taluks; but it is surprising to note what little remission * was necessary on account of the Pálár floods which were so destructive to life and property. This bears eloquent testimony to the industry of the ryots and the recuperative power of the soil.

	RS.
* Shavi	564
Submerged	236
Tirwakammi	74
Fasalkammi	396
	1,270

The three largest zamindaris in the district, namely, Kalahasti, Karvetnagar and Arni are under the Court of Wards. The tenants of the first two have, for several years, been unable to realize the benefits of good landlordism on account of the chronic state of indebtedness of the proprietors. But the administration of the Court of Wards has introduced system and order and an estate Engineer is working for the restoration and improvement of their tanks. In Arni estate, the relations between the tenant and the landlord have been more satisfactory and the irrigation sources of this estate are being repaired on a scale unprecedented in the annals of the estate.

The growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts will be prominent only in districts where Brahmins form the chief landholding class. In this district, the majority of landholders are from the agricultural classes of Kapus and Reddis and hence the practice of subletting is always at a minimum.

21. The only recent legislation requiring notice is that relating to the village offices in proprietary estates and that relating to impartibility of estates and incapacitated proprietors. The first of these has certainly improved the position of village officers. It has brought them more under the control of Divisional-officers and instilled in them stricter ideas of their own responsibility. The enfranchisement of village service inams in proprietary estates is also going on and when it is complete, the village administration in these tracts can be placed in a satisfactory position. The working of the Act for incapacitated proprietors is known to the Board in respect of the Kálahasti and Karvetnagar estates. As regards the Impartible Estates Act, there are two suits pending in the District Court for the partition of Kangundi and Punganúr which had been instituted before the Act came into force. The relations between the Government and the people and of the different classes of people to one another continue to be loyal and cordial respectively and call for no remarks.

SOUTH ARCOT.

(E. A. Elwin, Esq., *Collector.*)

12. Coercive Processes.—There was a marked decrease in the number of demand notices. This was due to the more careful issue of demand notices by the monegars and other subordinates concerned, as the result of the stringent orders issued on the subject. The number of attachments of personal property amounted to 1,479 and of real property to 456, against 1,693 and 511, respectively, in the previous fasli and the number actually brought to sale was 17 under the former head, and 80 under the latter against 21 and 172, respectively, in fasli 1312.

Items.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Difference.
Demand notice	717,498	658,888	— 58,610
Distraint notice ..	2,204	1,935	— 269
Sale notices	1,588	985	— 603
Total ..	721,290	661,808	-- 59,482

30. Vernacular correspondence in the offices of Covenanted Divisional officers.—Mr. H. D. C. Reilly, acting Head Assistant Collector and Mr. L. G. Moore, acting Sub-Collector, were in charge of the Tindivanam division for about six months each. Mr. Reilly is well acquainted with Tamil and did not require translations or abstracts to be put up before passing orders on vernacular papers and appeared to keep up his knowledge of the vernacular well. It has not hitherto been the practice to report on Sub-Collectors and owing to the non-receipt, till 11th June 1904, when I was on leave, of G.O., No. 321, Public, dated 7th April 1904, I am unable to offer any remarks about Mr. Moore's knowledge, etc., of the vernacular.

2. (*a*) Relation of landlord and tenant in larger zamindari areas.—There are no larger zamindaris.

(*b*) Growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts.—The practice of subletting land appears, from the various reports received, to be gradually increasing.

(*c*) Effect of recent legislation on the people.—Of the recent legislative acts which affect the public at large that which calls for special notice is the raising of the minimum of incomes liable to income-tax from Rs. 500 to 1,000. This has afforded a fair amount of relief to a number of persons with comparatively small incomes and is no doubt a highly popular measure.

(*d*) The relationship of people to Government and of different classes of people to one another.—The people are, on the whole, loyal to Government. The relations existing between the different classes are generally good.

TANJORE.

(R. F. Grimley, Esq., *Acting Collector.*)

Coercive processes.—Statement No. 8-A exhibits particulars of coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government revenue during the fasli. The number of processes of each kind issued during the year as compared with those issued in the previous year are noted below:—

	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
Number of demand notices	606,316	658,176
,, of attachment notices	24,150	28,487
,, of sale notices	23,087	28,129

The following table compares talukwar, the number of demand notices issued in fasli 1313 with the corresponding figure for fasli 1312:—

Taluks.	Number of demand notices issued. Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Difference.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5
Tanjore	109,419	129,145	+ 19,726	18·02
Kumbakónam	103,260	100,757	— 2,503	2·42
Máyavaram	55,997	71,445	+ 15,448	27·58
Shiyali	28,860	29,432	+ 572	1·98
Nannilam	81,770	88,388	+ 6,618	8·09
Negapatam	58,031	58,537	+ 506	0·87
Tirutturaippúndi	60,375	60,850	+ 475	0·78
Mannárgudi	68,502	72,020	+ 3,518	5·13
Pattukkóttai	40,102	47,602	+ 7,500	18·70
Total ..	606,316	658,176	+ 51,860	8·55

In Kumbakónam, Shiyali, Negapatam and Tirutturaippúndi, the variations are small and call for no remarks. The increase in all the other taluks is ascribed to the prompt issue of processes on the due dates.

Distraint or attachment.—The number of defaulters whose property was attached in fasli 1313 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue sale notices are compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year in details of taluks in the following table:—

Taluks.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached in Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Difference.	Percentages of column 4 to column 2.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tanjore	53,332	13,220	14,223	+ 1,003	26·66	14,223	100
Kumbakónam	32,059	3,048	3,285	+ 237	10·24	3,260	99·23
Máyavaram	24,446	552	818	+ 266	3·34	755	92·29
Shiyali	9,608	260	376	+ 116	3·91	360	95 75
Nannilam	28,020	1,422	2,562	+ 1,140	9·14	2,433	94·96
Negapatam	19,582	2,525	3,810	+ 1,285	19·45	3,796	99·63
Tirutturaipúndi	23,794	1,414	1,567	+ 153	6·58	1,518	96·87
Mannárgudi	23,305	573	991	+ 418	4·25	991	100
Pattukóttai	14,050	1,136	855	— 281	6·08	793	92·74
Total ..	2,28,196	24,150	28,487	+ 4,337	12·48	28,129	98·67

It will be observed that property, real or personal, was attached in 28,487 cases or 4·32 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices were issued against 3·98 per cent. in fasli 1312. The percentage of the number of defaulters, whose property was attached to the total number of ryotwar pattadars, was 12·48 per cent., against 10·76 per cent. in fasli 1312, 13 per cent. in fasli 1311, 17·51 in fasli 1310 and 23·85 in fasli 1309. It is only in 358 cases (*i.e.*) 1·25 per cent. of the number of attachments, the arrears were paid up by the ryots without further coercion. The increase in the number of attachments in all taluks but Pattukkóttai is ascribed to promptitude in the matter of collection. The following statement gives particulars talukwar of the sale notices and the number of defaulters whose property was sold during fasli 1313 as compared with fasli 1312:—

Taluks.	Number of ryotwar pattadars.	Number of sale-notices in Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Difference.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold in Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Difference.	Percentage of column 7 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tanjore	53,332	13,220	14,223	+ 1,003	251	222	— 29	0·4	1·5
Kumbakonam	32,059	2,782	3,260	+ 478	116	125	+ 9	0·3	3·8
Mayavaram	24,446	552	755	+ 203	53	28	— 25	0·1	3·7
Shiyali	9,608	259	360	+ 101	31	20	— 11	0·2	5·5
Nannilam	28,020	1,050	2,433	+ 1,383	104	55	— 49	0·1	2·2
Negapatam	19,582	2,434	3,796	+ 1,362	83	67	— 16	0·3	·1·7
Tirutturaippundi	23,794	1,087	1,518	+ 431	77	77	..	0·3	5 0
Mannárgudi	23,305	573	991	+ 418	41	16	— 25	0·0	1·6
Pattukkottai	14,050	1,130	793	— 337	28	37	+ 9	0·2	4·6
Total ..	2,28,196	23,087	28,129	+ 5,042	784	647	— 137	0·2	2·3

It will be seen that 27,482 out of 28,129 persons to whom sale notices were issued, *i.e.*, 97·6 per cent. paid up the arrears prior to the sale against 96 6 per cent. in the previous year. As in the case of attachments, there has been an increase in the number of sale notices issued in all the taluks except Pattukkóttai following the increase in the number of attachments.

The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattadars fell during the year under report, *i.e.*, from 0 3 in fasli 1312 to 0·2 in fasli 1313, and the percentage fell in all the taluks except Tirutturaippúndi and Pattukkóttai where it remained at the same figure.

Likewise, the percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of sale notices issued, fell from 3 4 in fasli 1312 to 2·3 in fasli 1313 The extent of lands sold and that bought in by Government during fasli 1313 is compared below with the corresponding figures of the previous year.

Taluks.	Extent of land sold in			Extent bought in by private individuals.	Extent bought in by Government.		Percentage of column 7 to column 3.
	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Difference.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tanjore	276	223	— 53	217	16	6	2·69
Kumbakónam	58	50	— 8	48	..	2	4
Máyavaram	39	3	— 36	3	2	..	..
Shiyali	9	25	+ 16	25	7	..	..
Nannilam	101	19	— 82	16	5	3	15·78
Negapatam	65	22	— 43	22	..	..	..
Tirutturaippúndi	53	36	— 17	32	4	4	11·11
Mannárgudi	32	4	— 28	4	..	..	..
Pattukkóttai	31	32	+ 1	32	2	..	..
Total	664	414	— 250	399	36	15	3·62

Lands of the estimated value of Rs. 25,920 were sold for an arrear of Rs. 14,470 and the amount realised was Rs. 21,356 or 1·47 times the arrears for which the lands were sold. Taking only the lands sold to private parties, the value realised was 15·94 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 11·20 times in the case of wet lands. There was a decrease in the total extent of lands sold to private individuals from 628 acres in fasli 1312 to 399 acres in the year under report.

There was also a corresponding decrease in the extent bought in by Government which occurs only in five taluks against seven in the previous fasli.

VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—In the Head Assistant and Assistant Collector's offices there is practically no vernacular correspondence as the reports from subordinate officers are generally in English, Tamil reports or petitions, if any, being either read out to the presiding officers or explained by the parties themselves before orders are passed. Mr. Gharpurey was in charge of the Nannilam taluk during a portion of the year.

2. RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—The two largest zamindaris in the district are Ghandarvakottai in Tanjore and Pappanadu in Pattukkóttai. The tenants in them are reported to be in amicable terms with their landlords.

3. ON THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The practice of subletting is very prevalent in all the taluks, except Pattukkóttai, especially in Brahmin villages and in the case of lands which are passing out of the hands of the cultivating class into the possession of pleaders, officials and merchants.

4. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE, THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—I do not think that the people have been greatly affected by any recent legislation. I have no doubt that the exemption from income-tax of incomes below Rs 1,000 is greatly appreciated by those who benefit by it. The relations of the people to Government are satisfactory on the whole, but they are as litigious against Government as they are against each other and in my opinion it is very important to devise means, if possible, of reducing litigations against the State. I would recommend that no notice of suit should be valid, unless and until an appeal against the order or act complained of had been preferred and disposed of. A notice of suit is a threat, and to encourage such notices whether directly or indirectly is to foster a spirit of opposition. The relation of different classes of people to one another is generally cordial.

TRICHINOPOLY.

(A. THOMPSON, Esq., *Acting Collector*).

19. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE—*vide* statement—Enclosure A to VII. The following table compares the number of processes of each kind, issued during the fasli with that issued in the previous fasli:—

	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
Number of demand notices	412,123	432,351
„ attachment notices	11,352	9,941
„ sale notices	10,096	9,407
Total ...	433,671	451,699

There was decrease under attachment and sale notices but an increase in demand notices. The increase under notice No. I occurs in Trichinopoly and Kulittalai taluks. It is explained that the ryots expected remission on account of supposed damages caused by freshes and withheld payment of arrears, and demands had therefore to be issued in such cases.

29. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.—The Assistant Collector Mr. W. G. McFarland was in charge of the Head-quarters division, Trichinopoly taluk, from October 1903. He reads and disposes of vernacular correspondence himself.

2. SPECIAL WELL—2-C. STATEMENT—*vide* STATEMENT.—As compared with last year there is an increase in the number of wells in all the taluks due to the construction of new wells. The utility and feasibility of well irrigation is coming to be more thoroughly realised and ryots are digging new wells in considerable numbers and repairing old ones.

The dry parts of Musiri, Perambalúr and Kulittalai taluks are suitable for sinking wells, the strata being sufficiently hard, while in Udaiyárpálaiyam taluk the soil is said to be too loose to allow of wells being easily sunk, but even here it seems to be only a question of additional cost. There seems to be a very large field for development in the matter of well-sinking in all these taluks if the necessary capital and enterprise were forthcoming and considering the present poverty-stricken state of the dry parts of the district, every effort should be made for its encouragement.

4. RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—There are five zamindaris—Udaiyarpálaiyam, Ariyalúr, Turaiyúr, Marungápuri and Kadavúr. Marungápuri is under the management of the Court of Wards. Excluding Ariyalúr which has been dismembered by Court sales, the other four zamindaris have been declared impartible under Act II of 1904. This measure by its effect in maintaining in possession of the estates landlords who, by obligation of hereditary tradition, are probably inclined to a fairly generous treatment of their tenants may do something towards conserving the *status quo* under which the relations of landlord and tenant are passably cordial, the number of summary suits instituted by the landlords or their tenants being small.

5. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The relation between land-owners and their tenants in ryotwari tracts is also as cordial as the system admits of and summary suits between them are comparatively rare. It is true that there is a good deal of subletting, many wet villages being practically owned by mirasidars, often not living on the spot, who sublet their holdings under one system or other. While this is an obviously bad economic condition and is the cause of much of the ignorant talk about the highness of assessments absentee landlordism also unduly adds to the difficulties of Revenue officers: cases, however, in which a man once the owner has been obliged to alienate his land and become the cultivating tenant, do not seem to be common and there seems to be no evidence that subletting is much on the increase. The ryot as a rule appears to be industrious and thrifty and much less in the hands of the money-lender than in some districts.

6. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—The reductions of salt duty and income-tax have been sufficient in amount to be felt as a real practical relief and have been gratefully welcomed by the people. The tendency to growth of the Nidhis or Provident funds shows that people are becoming conscious of the importance of thrift and the extension of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act would further accelerate the education of the ryot in this respect by showing him how to be independent of the grasping money-lender.

7. RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT.—The people are perfectly loyal and well disposed towards Government, temporary discontent in respect of any particular measures of Government never devoloping into anything like positive disloyalty.

8. RELATION OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—There is no racial, caste, religious or other animosity affecting large classes of the people and although local factions and jealousies do exist, they are only such as are inevitable under any system of Government and seldom lead to any infringement of the law of the land or constitute a political danger.

MADURA.

(A. R. KNAPP, Esq., *Acting Collector*.)

2. RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—A note submitted by the Income-tax Deputy Collector (called for by Mr. Knapp) is enclosed. It deals fully with the question on which the Board has called for information. Being new to the district, I am not in a position to criticize it, but real enquiries as I have made seem to show that it is accurate. It may be hoped that when the Madras Tenancy Bill which is intended to ameliorate the condition of tenants in this Presidency is passed into law, several of the existing evils may disappear.

3. THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The system of subletting lands in ryotwari tracts has slightly increased in recent years in the Periyár affected tracts of Periyakulam, Madura and Mélúr taluks, where a large number of non-resident ryots and capitalists have purchased waste lands. In the agraharam villages where Brahmins and other high caste Hindus do not cultivate their lands themselves, this system has been prevalent from time immemorial.

4. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—There has been no legislation recently having any appreciable effect on the people in general. The increase of the taxable minimum for purposes of income-tax and the reduction of the salt duty may have had some effect on the poorer classes. The Madras Impartible Estates Act and the Co-operative Credit Societies Act will, it is believed, have far-reaching effects in the future.

5. THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—The condition of the people in the tracts affected by the Periyar project has improved materially. Many ryots have been enabled to avail themselves of this advantage by the fact that a very large sum of money, viz., Rs. 8,28,586 has been advanced by Government to the ryots under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the reclamation of waste lands, the conversion of dry lands into wet and the purchase of ploughing cattle, etc.

Rs. 4,70,332 under Land Improvement Loans Act.
Rs. 3,58,254 under Agriculturists Loans Act.

ENCLOSURE.

The condition of the tenants in proprietary villages in this district is growing from bad to worse. As compared with their brethren in ryotwari tracts they labour under various disabilities such as the following:—

(1) Denial of occupancy rights in the soil in most of the Darmasanam villages, *i.e.*, whole inam villages granted to Brahmins and mahazanams which are numerous in the Ramnad and Sivaganga zamindaris.

(2) Uncertainty as to the ownership of trees even on patta lands in all proprietary villages and general want of access to trees of all sorts on waste and poramboke lands except with the permission of the landlords even for domestic or agricultural purposes.

(3) Absence of exemption from liability to pay rent in respect of improvements of lands and irrigation sources effected at the cost and trouble of the tenants.

(4) Frequent change of landlords resulting from the unrestricted powers of alienation possessed by the proprietors and the gradual effacement of the old zamindars by professional and money-lending classes who have everywhere begun to invest capital in landed property.

(5) Rack-renting.

2. The combined effect of all these causes which are in operation in the zamindaris and inam villages in the district is the gradual impoverishment of the resources of the tenants and the diminution of their staving power. This evil is on the increase in Ramnad which is one of the most extensive and important zamindaris in the Madras Presidency containing a population of nearly 500,000 souls.

3. This zamindari has been leased to a firm of wealthy Nattukottai Chettis whereby the regular payment of peishkush to Government is assured and the irrigation works are kept in order. But the sub-leasing of villages has become so extensive recently that the rack-renting of tenants is bound to follow as a matter of course. All incentive to improvements is taken away from the ryots. A greedy sub lessee of the Nattukottai Chetti class, whose first concern is to make as much as possible out of his investment, offers no facilities to his tenant The tenant is declared to have no absolute right to the trees growing even on his patta lands and he cannot obtain wood for his fuel or his agricultural implements except with the previous permission of the landlord who is seldom present in the village or of his representative on the spot who is a low-paid underling He cannot construct a shed or a house on his patta land much less on waste or poramboke lands without the permission of the landlord. He has to wait on the pleasure of the landlord or his subordinates for permission to gather his paddy crop in a warapat village. If he goes to the trouble and expense of sinking a well and with the aid of its water raises tobacco, turmeric, chillies, plantains, cocoanut, betel or other garden crop, he has to pay a very high rent to the landlord varying with the crop and ranging from Rs. 10 to even Rs. 50 per acre although the landlord has not contributed even a pie to the improvement of the lands or towards the irrigation of the crop.

4. The tenants of the Sivaganga zamindari also labour under these disabilities, but under the liberal management of the European lessees the ryots enjoy better facilities than under the minute sub-leasing system now obtaining in the Ramnad zamindari. In nine cases out of ten a tenant seeking redress under Madras Act VIII of 1865 goes to the wall. The defects of the Act have long been recognised and it is a matter for regret that the long talked of Madras Tenancy Bill designed to ameliorate the condition of the tenants in proprietary villages has not yet seen the light of the day. In Revenue Courts as well as in Civil Courts the power of the long purse possessed by the landlords often prevails against the tenant and in this district it is notorious that the litigation between the landlord and tenant is invariably carried up to the High Court.

5. When a proprietor leases his zamindari for a rental of, say, one lakh of rupees per annum and the lessee subsequently sub-leases it by divisions for an aggregate rental of 1¼ lakhs and the sub lessees in their turn split up the division villagewar for an aggregate rental of 1½ lakhs, it is obvious that the underlessee of the village is bound in self-interest to screw out the last pie from his tenants. He cannot afford to be sympathetic or generous. In former days when the zamindaris were under the direct management of their proprietors and lessees and middlemen were unknown, the tenants enjoyed the full advantages of a lax system of administration. Arrears of rent were then allowed to accumulate and eventually written off. The zamindar's dishonest subordinates allowed the tenants to have their own way in the village. All this has been changed and the tenants have now to deal with unsympathetic sub-lessees bent upon extracting as much profit as possible during the limited tenure of their lease.

6. The following are the additional disadvantages under which the tenants labour in darmasanam villages and also in villages where the Marakkalkuttu system prevails, *i.e.*, where the lands are held in common by the whole community:—

(*a*) Disputes among the several mahajanams or sharers of the village in consequence of which, the tanks and channels remain unrepaired and neglected.

(*b*) Non-maintenance of village accounts of any sort owing to the absence of karnams in most of the villages.

(*c*) Absence of exchange of pattas and muchilikas in case of lands in which the tenants possess occupancy rights.

7. In the circumstances above set forth it is not possible to say that the relationship between the tenant and the landlords is cordial in the zamindari and other proprietary villages in this district.

TINNEVELLY.

(R. F. AUSTIN, Esq., *Acting Collector.*)

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes of all kinds issued during the year was 755,148 against 746,462 in the previous year. The increase is but small and calls for no special remarks. The system of issue of demands No. 1 by Revenue Inspectors in all the taluks has been in force during the fasli, and is working satisfactorily. The arrears for which property was sold during the year is 0·22 per cent. of the entire demand. The following statement compares talukwar the figures regarding the number of sales, etc., conducted during the year with the previous fasli:—

Taluks.	Fasli 1312.		Fasli 1313.		Nnmber of pattas.	Percentage of the number of pattas to the number of sales.	Percentage in fasli 1312.
	Number of sales.	Arrears amount.	Number of sales.	Arrears amount.			
		RS.		RS.			
Tinnevelly	52	716	28	237	24,488	0·1	·2
Nánganéri	63	2,212	47	1,420	28,942	·2	·2
Ambásamudram	29	1,060	27	855	23,989	·1	·1
Tenkási	13	300	16	111	15,346	·1	·1
Sankaranayinárkóyil	40	700	36	2,206	19,947	·2	·2
Srívilliputtúr	131	1,315	56	331	39,367	·2	·3
Sáttúr	52	146	10	24	26,900	·1	·2
Ottappidáram	92	1,682	27	468	17,952	·2	·5
Srívaikuntam	57	735	140	2,495	50,703	·3	·1
Total	529	8,866	387	8,147	247,633	·2	·2

There is decrease in the number of sales as compared with the previous year in all the taluks except Srívaikuntam where there is an increase. The decrease in the total number of sales during the year may be ascribed to the fact that in a large number of cases collections are made before the issue of demands, and that even in cases where coercive steps are taken, the arrears are collected before the dates fixed for sales. In the Tinnevelly and Tenkási taluks, settled by the Collector, it was noticed that there were no arrears at the end of the fasli in most of the villages, and it is observed that similar results were attained in the remaining taluks.

27. (1) RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—In the zamindaris the lands are divided into ayan estate land and pannai lands. Pannai lands are the exclusive properties of the zamindars and they are either leased out or cultivated by the zamindar's own servants. Ayan estate lands are lands in which the zamindar has the melwaram right only the tenants owning the kudivaram right. Out of the produce of the lands a portion is taken by the zamindar's people for kanganam, vasi and tirupani (supervision, etc., charges) and similar incidental expenses, and the rest is divided between the landlord and the tenant. This is called the varam system. In the zamindaris there is also the pattam system by which the tenants are to pay a certain amount of paddy per kotta. The tenants are not allowed to out the crops and

carry them away according to their convenience but they have to wait for zamindars' men who generally put obstacles in the way. The tenants thus become discontented. The rent is taken either in kind or cash; so long as the rent is collected in kind, there is room for the zamindars' minion to harass the tenants. In the Sivagiri estate, a proposal has been sanctioned recently for the commutation of varam in kind into money payment in the case of varam wet lands which is mainly in view of the hardships inevitable under the existing relations between the zamindar's servants and the actual lessee or cultivator. When the tenant omits through negligence or other causes to cultivate the land for a number of faslis consecutively, the zamindar has to have recourse to a suit under Act VIII of 1865, for ejecting the registered occupant, and this is not always easy. The zamindar has no obligation to the ryot except in the matter of keeping the irrigation tanks in good order and the ryots also are not subordinate except for payment of rent. In other fiscal matters and in the Judicial, Criminal and Local Fund administration, the Government deals with the people directly. On the whole the relation of tenants to their landlords is not very harmonious. In the case of zamindaris, Sivagiri and Uttumalai, which are under the management of the Court of Wards, the relations are more satisfactory owing to better administrative machinery, more effective control of subordinates and the willingness of the Court to concede their dues to the ryots without compulsion. In the entire inam villages, where generally the proprietor owns the landlord and the tenant's shares together, the relationship between the landlord and the sub-tenants may be said to be satisfactory.

(2) The growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts.—Subletting is on the whole increasing. Landholders of non-labouring classes mainly resort to the system of letting lands for rent or varam to those that actually work in the fields. The lease is generally for a year and exceptionally for a term of from 5 to 10 years. The spread of education may account for this in part, by exciting a repugnance to field labour, on the one hand, and on the other, a preference in the actual cultivation for the status of a tenant rather than that of a cooly. There is the ever increasing sub-division of holdings as a consequence of the Indian Law of partition, which in a manner checks the growth of subletting by making the holdings too small to tempt any to take them on lease.

(3) The effect of recent legislation on the people—Reduction of salt duty.—The retail price of salt has fallen almost exactly by the amount of the duty remitted and the people seem to appreciate the fact that the reduction was ordered as a measure of relief to them.

Raising the taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 under the Income-tax Act.—This has been of very great benefit to a large class of small assessees who are gratefully sensible of the relief afforded. The Indian Christians of the district are said to appreciate the amendments made to the Indian Succession Act. The Madras Impartible Estates Act has affected the zamindaris, but their opinion of the change is doubtful.

(4) The relations of the people to Government and the classes of people to one another.—One effect of the vigorous exercise recently of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code has been to induce a visible tendency on the part of the villagers to forsake the kaval system, which was too frequently only a cover for blackmail and to place more reliance on the protection of the officers of Government.

As education to a certain extent spreads Christianity among the lower castes, some friction natural to a period of transition, is observed between them and castes claiming superior social status. Such differences do not show signs of moving acute. The people are apparently loyal to Government.

COIMBATORE.

(M. J. Murphy, Esq., *Acting Collector.*)

20. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—Enclosure A to No. 8 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 issued during this and the preceding two faslis :—

—	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Number of demand notices	125,799	26,854	28,462
Number of attachment notices	218	225	166
Number of sale notices	143	171	130

Demand notices.—The decrease in the number of demand notices occurred in all the taluks except Kollegal, Erode and Palladam. The increase in Kollegal and Palladam was due to plague on account of which demand notices had to be issued in the case of the ryots who left their villages for other villages, and, in the case of the former taluk, due also to the introduction

of survey which led to many changes in the holdings on account of which the issue of demand notices was necessary, as ryots were not inclined to pay their kists. The increase in Erode is accounted for as being due to the prompt steps taken for recovering the arrears. In Bhávani, there was a large decrease in the number of demand notices as compared with the preceding year, which is said to be due to the more favourable character of the season.

21. Property, moveable and immoveable, was attached in 166 cases or ·6 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices were issued as against ·8 per cent. and ·16 per cent. in fasli 1311. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars was ·07 per cent. as against ·09 per cent. in the preceding year and ·08 per cent. in fasli 1311.

22. The number of notices issued for distraining moveable property was 93 for an arrear of Rs. 1,772 as against 133 for arrears amounting to Rs. 1,872. The immoveable property of 73 defaulters was attached during the year for an arrear of Rs. 1,513 as against 92 defaulters and an arrear of Rs. 1,262 in the preceding year.

23. Compared with the total number of pattadars, the number of defaulters whose property was sold for arrears of revenue was ·01 per cent. as in the preceding two faslis. Taking the taluks individually, the proportion of the number of persons whose property was sold, to the total number of pattadars, was nearly ·05 per cent. in Satyamangalam, the proportion in the other taluks being less than ·05 per cent. In Satyamangalam the number of defaulters whose property was sold, was 17 against 3 in the preceding year. The increase is accounted for by the fact that pattadars owning poor lands not paying the labour of cultivating them, had allowed the lands to be sold. The bulk of the extent purchased by Government for want of bidders is contributed by Satyamangalam.

24. Personal property was brought to sale in 5 out of 93 cases in which such property was distrained as against 1 out of 133 in the preceding fasli and 6 out of 110 in fasli 1311. The estimated value of the property sold for arrears of Rs. 49 was Rs. 37 and the amount realized was Rs. 32–6–0. In the preceding year the arrears amounted to Rs. 2, the estimated value of property sold, Rs. 3–0 and the amount realized, Rs. 2–5–0.

25. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 451 was sold for recovery of arrears of Rs. 244, and the amount realized was Rs. 121–1–0. The total extent of land sold during the year was acres 308 (dry 307 + wet 1) as against acres 176 in the preceding year and acres 223 in fasli 1311. The extent of lands bought in by Government for want of bidders was 142 against acres 135 in the preceding year.

2. Relation of landlord and tenant in the larger zamindaris.—The relation of landlords and tenants have, on the whole, been satisfactory. In the Karur taluk, the Andipatti zamin was brought to sale on account of the indebtedness of the zamindar and two Nattukottai Chetties purchased it in 1898. At first, the new proprietors found it difficult to collect rent from some of the tenants and were obliged to resort to legal steps to enforce its payment. Since then, however, the proprietors and the tenants are on good terms. So also in the case of the Zamindari of Jothampatti (Udamalpet taluk). The zamin has been mortgaged. Some of the tenants were involved in the dispute between the mortgagee and the zamindar, but it has been subsequently settled. Owing to the new survey of the Avalappampatti zamindari, there appears to be some difference between the zamindar and some of the tenants. There is one estate now under the management of the Court of Wards. It is the Sivasamudram estate. The people with a very few exceptions have accepted without demur the revised assessment.

3. Growth of sub-letting in ryotwari tracts.—There has not been any appreciable growth of sub-letting. Generally, the non-agricultural class of people and public servants who happen to own lands and who do not find time to devote to them, lease their lands to agricultural labourer on favourable rentals, either in cash or grain. The leases are not generally of a permanent nature.

4. Effect of recent legislation on the people.—Beyond a certain measure of gratification (scarcely perhaps amounting to gratitude) at the reduced price of salt and at the increased income-taxable minimum, there is nothing to record under this head.

5. Relation of people to one another and to Government.—There is nothing special to record under this head, the people seem to accept the Government with tranquillity and each other with equanimity.

NILGIRIS.

(C. M. Mullaly, Esq., *Collector.*)

5. Vernacular correspondence in the Assistant and the Head Assistant Collectors' offices.—There was no Assistant Collector attached to this district during the year Mr. Hannyngton, the Head Assistant Collector, can read Tamil petitions himself; but those in Malayalam were read out by his clerks. The correspondence with the Deputy Tahsildar was, as usual, conducted in English.

7. Relations of landlord and tenant in the larger zamindari areas.—There are no such areas in this district.

8. Growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts.—The practice of subletting does not ordinarily obtain in this district, except in janmam tracts in Gudalur taluk where it obtains to a very inappreciable degree. Proprietors of coffee and tea estates look after cultivation themselves.

9. The effect of recent legislation on the people.—The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act XI of 1903 and the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act VI of 1904 are the only recent legislations the effect of which requires notice. The former caused great satisfaction among the tax-payers and it is too soon to express any opinion on the latter as it is of a very recent date.

10. The relations of people to Government and of different classes of people to one another.—The relations of the people to Government are most cordial; and those of the different classes of people to one another are the same.

SALEM.

(Robert B. Clegg, Esq., *Collector.*)

6. Actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted (*vide* statement No. 3.—The variations under the above items as compared with the figures for fasli 1312 are due to the adoption of resurvey areas in the five resettled taluks of Salem, Atur, Namakkal, Tiruchengodu and Uttangarai. The increase in the extent of wet lands cultivated and decrease in that of dry lands cultivated is due to the heavy rains of last year which caused water to percolate in the dry lands and prevent cultivation on them.

17. Processes under Act II of 1864—Statement 8-A and 8-B.—The following abstract compares the numbers of processes of each kind issued during the year with those of the preceding year:—

Fasli.	Number of processes issued.				Number of defaulters whose property was sold.		Extent of land sold.		Amount realised by the sale of		
	Demand notices.	Attachment notices.	Sale notices.	Total.	Moveable.	Real.	Dry.	Wet.	Real property.	Moveable property.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1312	145,116	676	585	146,377	35	76	310	17	876	270	1,146
1313	159,776	272	215	160,263	7	37	252	14	356	168	524

The increase in the number of demand notices was due to the fact that this was the first year of the new assessment in five taluks. It will be seen that otherwise there was much less coercion.

Out of 272 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid before the issue of notices of sale in 57 cases or in 21 per cent. out of the total number of attachments against 91 in fasli 1312.

Out of 215 in which sale notices were issued, sale was actually resorted to in 44 cases or in 20 per cent. of the total number of notices against 111 or nearly the same percentage in fasli 1312. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 615 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 273 and the amount realised was Rs. 356, the prices fetched by the lands sold to private individuals being on the average nearly twice the assessment in the case of dry lands and 1·83 times the assessment in the case of wet.

The variations in the percentage of the number of processes served by the special paid agency to the total number of processes served and in the receipts and charges of process service are explained in the subjoined table:—

Faslis.	Number of processes served.			Process service.			Remarks.
	Total.	By special paid agency.	Percentage.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference.	
				RS.	RS.	RS.	
1312	145,967	1,075	0·73	315	207	+ 108	Variations small.
1313	160,078	1,103	0·68	248	222	+ 26	

27. Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant Collector's office.—During the year under report Messrs. F. J. Richards, E. L. R. Thornton and R. Narayana Aiyar were in charge of the Hosûr division and Messrs. A. F. G. Moscardi and R. F. L. Whitty in charge of the Tiruppattûr division. All these officers can speak Tamil fairly well. They are understood to have passed orders on vernacular petitions after having them read out.

32. Effects of recent legislation on the people.—(*a*) The relationship between landlord and tenant in the larger zamindari areas of which there are few in this district is said to be generally harmonious. There is a growing tendency on the part of landlords to get everything they can out of their estates by collecting all the rents that are in any way due to them, and by imposing water-tax in every case when it can be legally demanded or realised easily. The Salem mitta is the largest in the district and pays a peishcush of Rs. 15,914. This was recently surveyed and the mittadar demands increased rents. The tenants are said to contest the accuracy of the survey and to refuse to pay the rents. The mittadar has filed a large number of summary suits which are pending. Besides, in this mitta, the mittadar levies tree-tax in respect of trees planted and grown by the tenants. This has resulted in suits and it is stated that about 50 or 60 appeals are now pending decision before the High Court. The tree-tax dispute prevails also in certain other mitta tracts in the district, *e.g* the Komaramangalam and other mittas in the Tiruchengodu and the Namakkal taluks. This is proving in certain cases a great disturbing element.

(*b*) The bulk of the ryots class cultivate their own lands and are in fact strictly peasant proprietors. The sub-letting class is represented by a small minority (about 5 per cent.) of the richer and superior castes. Subletting prevails to an appreciable extent only in the Cauvery side villages of the Namakkal taluk where the General charge Deputy Collector reports "an unfailing supply of water has given rise to a leisured class, who are glad to make over the burden of actual cultivation to under-tenants". The Sub-Collector says that he is not aware of any increase in sub-letting in ryotwari tracts. Without, however, the proper collection of statistics no definite assertion can be made.

(*c*) So far as known there has been no legislation of recent years that has produced any vital changes in the conditions of life in agricultural villages. People have learnt to submit with the best grace possible to Plague regulations, which necessarily cause a certain amount of inconvenience but no longer occasion alarm or suspicion of Government motives. The relations of the people to Government and of different classes of people to one another are satisfactory. The Sub-Collector observes: "There is always a tendency in India among the people to expect Government to do everything for them and to cure all evils whether self-imposed or caused by external influences beyond the people's control, but that is natural in a country in which private enterprise has assumed no considerable proportions and the Government is the most powerful factor that enters within their somewhat limited horizon."

SOUTH CANARA.

(J. H. Robertson, Esq., *Acting Collector.*)

14. Coercive processes.—The number of demand notices issued rose from 8,078 to 11,880. The increase occurs in all the taluks but notably in Kasaragod where prompt measures were taken for the recovery of the new demand. The total number of defaulters whose personal property was distrained and sold was 1,335 and 84, respectively, against 666 and 44 in the preceding year. More than half the distraints (674) took place in the Mangalore taluk owing to the ryots having long delayed the payment of the demand for fasli 1312 at the new rates, but it was necessary to sell the property in only 22 cases or 3·3 per cent.

The real property was attached in 183 cases as against 109 in the previous year, but the number of cases in which it was actually sold was 56 or almost the same (54) as in the previous year.

21. Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant Collector's office.—Mr. H. D. C. Reilly who was in charge of the Coondapoor division in the latter half of the fasli used to get the Canarese papers translated *in extenso* as he did not understand Canarese.

2. Growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts.—In this district, which is wholly a ryotwari one, most pattadars get all or some of their lands cultivated through tenants who are either mulgeni tenants (*i.e.*, those holding under perpetual leases), vaidegeni tenants (*i.e.*, those holding under leases for some fixed period exceeding one year), or chalgeni tenants (*i.e.*, those holding under leases renewed every year). The first form of lease (mulgeni) is likely to diminish hereafter as in the new settlement the assessment on many mulgeni holdings exceeds the rent reserved in the lease, with the result that either the tenant or the landlord has been a loser in accordance as the lease provides or does not provide that the increase in the assessment should be borne by the tenant. Consequently not only will many of the existing mulgeni holdings be given up in such cases by one or the other party, but people will be cautious in granting or

accepting such leases in future. It is also possible that, owing to the enhanced assessment just imposed, pattadars with limited means will find it necessary for themselves to cultivate some of the lands which are now leased out on chalgeni tenure. It may be remarked here that in this district tenants' holdings are seldom sublet to sub-tenants except when they are mulgeni holdings owned by the richer people.

3. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—The raising of the taxable minimum under the Income-tax Act has given relief to a class that really deserved it. The reduction of the salt duty is also calculated to have much beneficial effect upon the people in general though owing to certain adventitious circumstances the market price of salt has till recently been much the same as it used to be before the reduction of the duty. The reduction of the rates of Telegraph charges and of the commission for money orders has also been much appreciated. No other piece of recent legislation appears to have sensibly affected the people of this district.

4. THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—The people continue to be loyal to Government though the introduction of the new settlement is not liked by the landholding class. The relations of the different communities to one another also continue to be good, but the relations between the landlords and their tenants, especially the mulgeni tenants, are somewhat strained for the time being, owing to the desire of the landlords to make the tenants bear the increase in the assessment.

MALABAR.

(A. F. PINHEY, Esq., *Collector.*)

21. VERNACULAR ATTAINMENTS OF PASSED ASSISTANTS, HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR, SPECIAL ASSISTANT COLLECTOR AND SUB-COLLECTOR.—Mr. MacIver, the Sub-Collector is, I believe, unacquainted with the vernacular. Mr. Loftus-Tottenham, Special Assistant, though he has not passed in the language and cannot *write it*, converses fluently and can read manuscript with much greater ease than print.

Mr. Cotton who passed in Malayalam as his second language understands it but is somewhat shy of speaking it.

20. (1) RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT—ZAMINDARI AREAS.—There are no zamindaris in this district.

(2) GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—Government janmam lands in Malabar are few and far between. When such lands are held on patta, the pattadars themselves are the occupants in most cases. In respect of private janmam lands there was no register of proprietors before settlement and the Revenue Settlement was made with the tenants who as a rule were not the proprietors. At settlement, the janmis were ascertained and registered and the Revenue Settlement was made with them. The tenants, however, continue to hold under janmis as usual chiefly under mortgages known as kanom. These kanom tenants in their turn sub-let their holdings on simple leases. No appreciable change appears to have taken place in the existing system of landholding since the introduction of settlement.

(3) EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE AND THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—In this connection the Malabar Land Registration Act III of 1896 and the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act I of 1900 require mention. The former Act is beneficial to both the janmi and the tenant. Steps are being taken to encourage joint registration under section 14 of the Act, so that the tenant who is the party primarily responsible for the Government assessment may be registered in the revenue accounts. The latter Act is specially favourable to the tenant and prevents the janmi from ousting him without paying for his improvements.

A more detailed report on these subjects will be submitted for the next fasli.