IX 1148 | 184?

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE COLLECTOR

OF

TH C NARA.

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192

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS

OF THE

COLLECTOR OF SOUTH CANARA

Published by Authority.

REPORT

OF

MR. T. L. BLANE,

PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE

OF

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT

FOR

FASLI 1256.

(These papers are printed for convenience of reference and do not acquire any authority from their being printed in this form.)

MANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE SOUTH CANARA COLLECTORATE PRESS.
1906.

	Deaths in 1255.	Deaths in 1256.
From Cholera ..	4,376	1,433
From Small-pox ..	5,433	637
	9,809	2,070

5. In point of healthiness the season exhibits a great improvement over the previous year. The deaths from cholera amounted to 1433 and from small-pox to 637. The former disease prevailed principally in the earlier part of the year in the Bekal Taluk and the latter in Mangalore. The deaths among the cattle were considerably *reduced.

*1255	25,631
1256	8798
DECREASE ..	16,833

6. The census not having been taken during the year under report, I am unable to exhibit any fluctuation in the population of the District.

PRICES.

7. The prices for Grain were lower for the two best descriptions and higher for the inferior kind than the preceding year, but in all high as compared with the average prices of the 5 last years. The particulars of the fluctuation as compared with the past and the average of former years are shown below:—

	PAYENGHAUT TALUKS.									BALAGHAUT.		
	Average per corge of Jeera Rice.			Average per corge of Muscaty Rice.			Average per corge of Rassi Rice.			Average per corge of Paddy.		
Fasli 1255	80	10	7	69	13	5	61	3	0	22	8	0
" 1256	78	7	8	67	7	9	61	11	3	21	4	2
DIFFERENCE ..	Decr. 2	2	11	Decr. 2	5	8	Incr. 0	8	3	Decr. 1	3	10
PERCENTAGE ..	2	11	1	3	6	3	0	13	6	5	8	2
Average of the past 5 years ..	71	3	11	59	8	5	52	2	7	17	13	0
INCREASE ..	7	3	9	7	15	4	9	8	8	3	7	2
PERCENTAGE ..	10	0	2	13	4	8	18	4	8	19	5	6

8. The price of Cardamoms was more favourable in this than in the preceding year. Those of Betelnut and Pepper were the reverse. When compared with the average of the past five years, Cardamoms exhibit an increase while Pepper and Betelnut appear to have fallen off.

	Betelnut per Candy			Pepper per Candy.			Cardamoms per Candy.		
Fasli 1255	40	5	2	43	14	10	528	6	2
" 1256	34	7	0	41	9	3	644	4	4
DIFFERENCE ..	Decr. 5	14	2	Decr. 2	5	7	Incr. 115	14	2
PERCENTAGE ..	14	9	0	5	12	2	21	15	1
Average of the past 5 years ..	36	7	8	46	3	10	430	8	0
DIFFERENCE ..	Decr. 2	0	8	Decr. 4	10	7	Incr. 213	12	4
PERCENTAGE ..	5	8	2	10	1	3	49	11	5

Exports of Rice.

	CORGES.
1255 ..	34,700
1256 ..	31,453
DECREASE ..	3,247
Average ..	30,319
INCREASE ..	1,134

9. The Exports of Rice by sea during the past year, have fallen off though they were still above the average of the last five years. The decrease below the preceding year is owing to the great demand for rice in Bombay and other places which arose from the scarcity in 1255 which Canara was alone in a condition to supply. This decrease amounted to 3247 Corges but there is still an increase above the average export for 5 years of Corges 1134. The subjoined statement distinguishes the Canara from the Mysore Produce.

	Canara.		Mysore and Coorg.		TOTAL.	
	CORGES.	No.				
Export of Rice in 1255 ..	28,300	9¼	6,400	35	34,701	2¼
Ditto. 1256 ..	26,738	7¼	4,715	23¼	31,453	31
DECREASE ..	1,562	2	1,685	11¾	3,247	13¾
PERCENTAGE ..	5	21¼	26	14	9	15
Average of the past five years	25,157	28	5,161	22	30,319	8
DIFF: INCREASE ..	1,580	21¼	Decr. 445	40¾	Incr. 1,134	23
PERCENTAGE ..	6	11¼	8	26¼	3	28¼

10. The annexed statement shews the produce of gardens as well in the upper as in the lower Taluks of Canara, from which it will be seen that the crops of Pepper were more favourable while those of Betelnut and Cardamoms have diminished.

		1255.			1256.			Increase.			Decrease.			Percentage.		
		C.	M.	lbs.										C.	M.	lbs.
Payenghaut	Betelnut ..	4,330	19	$2\frac{1}{4}\frac{6}{0}$	4,929	1	$26\frac{3}{4}\frac{0}{0}$	0	0	0	1	17	$3\frac{3}{4}\frac{6}{0}$	0	0	$21\frac{}{4}\frac{3}{0}$
	Pepper ..	171	13	$6\frac{3}{4}\frac{0}{0}$	193	1	$0\frac{}{4}\frac{0}{0}$	21	7	$22\frac{3}{4}\frac{8}{0}$	0	0	0	12	9	0
	Cardamoms	1	2	$25\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{0}$	1	3	$9\frac{3}{4}\frac{4}{0}$	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	$1\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{0}$
Balaghaut	Betelnut ..	13,336	9	$23\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{0}$	12,712	14	$10\frac{3}{4}\frac{0}{0}$	0	0	0	673	15	$13\frac{1}{4}\frac{7}{0}$	5	0	$18\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{0}$
	Pepper ..	1,340	10	$18\frac{3}{4}\frac{4}{0}$	1,540	12	25	200	2	$6\frac{}{4}\frac{4}{0}$	0	0	0	14	18	$15\frac{1}{4}\frac{6}{0}$
	Cardamoms	172	3	$22\frac{3}{4}\frac{8}{0}$	153	11	$26\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{0}$	0	0	0	18	11	$24\frac{3}{4}\frac{6}{0}$	10	15	21

	RS. A. P.
Price of cocoanut in 1255 per mill	14—12—8
Do. in 1256 do. ..	17— 9—9
INCREASE ..	2—13—1
PERCENTAGE ..	19— 0—8
Average of the past 5 years ..	14— 7—9
INCREASE ..	3— 2—0
PERCENTAGE ..	21—11—5

11. The prices of cocoanut have been in advance of the preceding year as well as of the average of former years. The extent to which they have risen is exhibited in the margin.

12. The Settlement of Land Revenue with the additions and reductions in each Taluk is exhibited in the sub-joined statement, shewing an increase over the previous Fasli to the amount of Rs. 5,341—13—4.

Taluks.	Tharao 1256.			Settlement of 1255 exclusive of Salt Pan Beriz.			Alteration in 1256. Additions.			Alteration in 1256. Reductions.			Settlement of 1256.			Difference between 1255 and 1256. Increase.			Difference between 1255 and 1256. Decrease		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Mangalore.	2,19,668	7	0	2,15,900	4	11	168	10	5	143	9	3	2,15,925	6	1	25	1	2	.	.	.
Bekal ..	2,05,647	0	9	2,03,961	11	9	138	3	6	101	6	2	2,03,998	9	1	36	13	4	.	.	.
Buntwal ..	2,07,895	13	1	2,[illegible],753	9	8	1,396	12	11	830	11	0	2,67,319	11	2	566	1	11	.	.	.
Udipi ..	1,79,210	7	2	1,76,378	7	10	93	10	10	34	2	10	1,76,437	15	10	59	8	0	.	.	.
Barkur ..	1,94,428	0	9	1,89,100	3	3	190	9	2	77	11	2	1,89,213	1	3	112	14	0	.	.	.
Coondapoor	2,50,684	14	4	2,32,297	14	0	623	6	5	387	6	7	2,32,533	13	10	235	15	10	.	.	.
Honore ..	2,09,950	10	6	1,84,189	2	3	2,223	12	0	739	10	5	1,85,673	3	10	1,484	1	7	.	.	.
Ankola ..	1,53,025	9	7	1,18,657	2	4	1,085	15	5	391	12	4	1,19,351	5	5	694	3	1	.	.	.
Soopah ..	1,14,326	4	10	85,316	10	0	2,841	13	2	1,516	15	6	86,641	7	8	1,324	13	8	.	.	.
Somdah ..	1,66,[illegible]	1	4	1,28,[illegible]	3	7	1,414	5	7	888	5	7	1,20,223	3	7	526	0	0	.	.	.
Bilghi ..	68,947	8	0	58,482	[illegible]	5	676	15	7	400	10	10	58,758	5	2	276	4	9	.	.	.
TOTAL ..	20,72,609	13	5	18,60,734	5	7	10,854	3	0	5,512	5	8	18,66,076	2	11	5,341	13	4	.	.	.
QUIT RENT	..		..	109	7	1	...			...		...	430	6	4						
				18,60,843	12	8							18,66,506	9	3						

13. The several items of addition and reduction made in the course of the settlement are shewn with the amount under each in the following statement:—

Additions.

	RS. A. P.
Vaydah	3,218— 7—3
Moonasib	3,597— 2—1
Cultivation of wastes, Kumeri etc.	3,810—14—1
Hosagame	227—11—7
	10,854— 3—0

Reductions.

	RS. A. P.
Moonasib Nadar	257— 9—2
Loss by fire	594—12—0
Waste of Kumeri etc. ..	3,905— 9—5
Destruction of crops ..	746— 9—8
Remission of Hosagame assessment	6—13—0
Do. of Beriz on land taken for public roads ..	1— 0—5
	5,512— 5—8

14. The amount of remissions granted in the past Fasli has been less than in any of the last four years as shewn in the margin. The full crops which the ryots obtained in consequence of the abundant fall of rain rendered it unnecessary to admit claims for any larger amount than is above shewn.

Remissions granted in		
Fasli 1252	..	10,054—13—10
Do. Do. 1253	..	7,466—13— 5
Do. Do. 1254	..	6,797— 9—11
Do. Do. 1255	..	7,007—10— 2
Do. Do. 1256	..	5,502— 5— 8

*1st	257—9—2
†6th	1—0—5

15. The *first and †last items of remission are not of sufficient importance to require particular explanation. The cases of loss by fire were more numerous but remissions were in none granted in which the crops had not been destroyed. The remission for waste is the largest that swells the sum under the head of reductions. Of this, more than half consists of Kumeri the cultivation of which is liable to constant change and the remainder in estates subject to yearly examination where a portion of the land has fallen out of cultivation. The remissions granted under the fourth item, have reference to losses sustained by the ryots from the crops being injured by inundations of rain and salt water. In some cases the crops were entirely lost and in many others the out-turn was unequal to the demand on them. The next item is an abatement which has been explained by Mr. Hall in his report para 13.

16. The amount of Vydahs or instalments as previously settled, to be brought up in the year under review was Rs. 3,687—7—6 of which Rs. 3,218—7—3 were brought to account, leaving a balance of Rs. 469—0—3 which it was considered inexpedient to enforce in reference to the particular case of each estate on which it was due. The destruction of crops and losses by fire have led to the suspension of the greater part of this sum and the distress of the ryots was the occasion of the remainder.

17. The particulars of this part of the settlement are given in the sub-joined table from which it will be seen that the number of estates on which the instalments were entirely suspended amounted to 66, and the partial failure occurred in 20 cases.

TALUKS.	Amount of Instalments fixed in 1255 and previous years to be brought up in 1256.				Amount actually realized in 1256.				Amount suspended.			
	No. of Wargs.	Amount.			No. of Wargs.	Amount.			No. of Wargs.	Amount.		
Mangalore	30	60	2	5	29	59	4	0	1	0	14	5
Bekal	65	42	10	7	64	42	2	4	1	0	8	3
Buntwal	70	181	4	5	67	170	10	9	3	10	9	8
Udipi	37	60	4	10	35	* 55	4	5	2	5	0	5
Barkoor	119	138	5	7	118	127	14	5	1	10	7	2
Coondapoor.. ..	87	445	2	4	77	403	2	0	10	42	0	4
Honore ..	169	534	11	7	165	517	2	0	4	17	9	7
Ankola	146	593	13	9	124	463	13	0	22	130	0	9
Soopah	116	411	2	5	105	368	5	7	11	42	12	10
Soudah	198	671	5	7	181	548	11	7	17	122	10	0
Bilghy	117	548	8	0	103	462	1	2	14	86	6	10
TOTAL ..	1,154	3,687	7	6	1,068	3,218	7	3	86	469	0	3

18. The alterations made in the classification of estates during the past Fasli, are shewn in abstract in the sub-joined table, and further particulars will be found in the detailed *account noted in the margin.

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CLASSES.	Fasli 1255.							Fasli 1256.						
	No. of estates.	Tarao Beriz.			Settlement.			No. of estates.	Tarao Beriz.			Settlement.		
1	2	3			4			5	6			7		
Bharti	43,558	15,31,980	0	7	15,31,980	0	7	44,107	15,49,337	10	3	15,49,337	10	3
KAMBHARTI.—														
Vaida ..	1,121	48,281	6	0	40,384	6	8	994	39,898	6	0	31,105	14	6
Tanaki ..	7,167	2,64,81[illegible]	11	11	1,22,793	6	1	6,860	2,56,523	4	9	1,18,340	10	4
Board Sifarus.	4,168	2,14,099	0	4	1,60,414	11	3	4,163	2,13,871	1	5	1,60,883	7	11
TOTAL ..	12,456	5,27,197	2	3	3,23,592	8	0	12,017	5,10,292	12	2	3,10,330	0	9
GRAND TOTAL ..	56,014	20,59,177	2	10	18,55,572	8	7	56,124	20,59,630	6	5	18,59,667	11	0

CLASSES.	Increase.							Decrease.						
	No. of estates.	Tarao Beriz.			Settlement.			No. of estates.	Tarao Beriz.			Settlement.		
1	8	9			10			11	12			13		
Bharti	549	17,357	9	8	17,357	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KAMBHARTI.—														
Vaida ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	127	8,383	...	...	9,278	8	2
Tanaki ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	8,293	7	2	4,452	11	9
Board Sifarus.	...	...	...	...	468	12	8	5	227	14	11	...	...	...
TOTAL ..	...	...	...	...	468	12	8	439	16,904	6	1	13,731	3	11
GRAND TOTAL ..	549	17,357	9	8	17,826	6	4	439	16,904	6	1	13,731	3	11
NET INCREASE FROM HOSAGAME & Sub-division of Estates ..								110	453	3	7	4,095	2	5

BHARTI WARGS.

	No. of Wargs.	Assessment.
1255 ..	.. 43,558.	15,31,980— 0—7
1256 ..	.. 44,107.	15,49,337—10—3
Increase ..	549.	17,357— 9—8

19. The foregoing Statement shews an increase under the head of Bharti of 549 Wargs, the assessment on which amounts to Rs. 17,357—9—8. The sum brought to account during the last Fasli on these wargs to make up the maximum was Rupees 2,023—14—5, the remainder Rupees 15,333—11—3 being the amount of settlement on them during the previous year. The amount of Beriz on wargs which were Bharti in the preceding year has been reduced by Rs. 7—13—5 as specified in the margin. The first item will be entered under the head of permanent remissions. The circumstances under which the amount of the other item has been remitted are stated in Mr. Hall's report.

On ground taken up for the road..	1— 0—5
Remission of Hosagame Beriz ..	6—13—0
	7—13—5

ENTIRELY WASTE WARGS.

	No.	Assessment.
1255 ..	.. 2,126.	44,583—4—6
1256 ..	.. 2,068.	43,629—1—1
Decrease ..	58.	954—3—5

20. The number of entirely waste wargs has been reduced during the year under report by 58 and the assessment by Rupees 951—3—5. The particulars, Talukwar, are exhibited in the Statement J. Further details which the Board appear to desire will be furnished with the report of next year when they will be acquired in the course of the settlement.

TANAKI WARGS.

	No.	Assessment.
1255 ..	.. 7,167.	2,64,816—11—11
1256 ..	.. 6,860.	2,56,523— 4— 9
Decrease ..	307.	8,293— 7— 2

21. There appears also a decrease in the entire number of wargs under Tanaki or enquiry to the extent of 307 assessed at Rs. 8,293—7—2 by transfer to the heads of Bharti and Vydah.

Demand ..	.. 18,66,076— 2—11
Collection ..	.. 18,41,084— 4— 4
Balance on the 11th July 1847 . ..	.. 24,991—14— 7
Since collected . ..	21,144—10— 3
Balance on the 30th September 1847 . ..	3,847— 4— 4
Percentage ..	0— 3— 4

22. Of the total demand amounting to Rs. 18,66,076—2—11 Rs. 18,41,084—4—4 were realized within the Fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 24,991—14—7 which has since been reduced to Rs. 3,847—4—4 being 3⅓ annas per cent. of the demand for the year.

23. The arrears of Land revenue outstanding at the beginning of Fasli 1256 amounted to Rs. 27,757—13—6, *viz:*

On account of Fasli 1255	20,502—10—3
Do. of previous years	7,255— 3—3
	27,757—13—6

Fasli 1255	* 19,930—10—4
Previous years	3,114—15—2
	23,045— 9—6

Of this sum Rs * 23,045—9—6 were realized during the past Fasli leaving a balance as specified below, of which Rs. 2,222—3—10 have since been written off in the current Fasli under sanction of Government dated 28th July 1847.

On account of Fasli 1255	571—15—11
Do of previous years	4,140— 4— 1
	4,712— 4— 0

24. Of this sum Rs. 714—10—9 are now recommended to be struck off the accounts on account of Faslis noted in the margin. The circumstances which render it necessary to remit this sum have been fully enquired into during the past settlement, and as the collection cannot be enforced in any case without extreme distress of the defaulters whilst in most it is absolutely irrecoverable, I beg to request that the requisite sanction may be obtained for the sum being written off the accounts.

Fasli—	
1250	41—12— 9
1251	74— 9— 2
1252	96— 0— 1
1253	143— 2— 8
1254	220— 4— 2
1255	138—13—11
	714—10— 9

Amount advanced ..	Rs. 11,050—0—0
Collected within the Fasli 1256	11,050—0—0

25. The advances for cultivation made in 1256 amounting to Rs. 11,050 have been fully recovered within the Fasli.

26. The sub-joined Comparative Statement of the revenues from all sources, exhibits a decrease of Rupees 77,827—5—2 in the year under report. The great falling off in the Sea Customs is owing to the free Export of Cotton, and the causes of fluctuation in the other sources will be duly explained in the proper report on the Extra Sources of Revenue.

ITEMS OF REVENUE.	1255.			1256.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
1	2			3			4			5		
Land Revenue . . .	17,54,810	10	10	17,60,152	8	2	5,341	13	4	. .	. .	. .
Devadayam . .	1,05,923	10	9	1,05,923	10	9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Quit rent	109	7	1	430	6	4	320	15	3	. .	. .	. .
TOTAL . .	18,60,843	12	8	18,66,506	9	3	5,662	12	7	. .	. .	. .
Salt	4,25,973	10	10	4,39,203	6	4	13,229	11	6	. .	. .	. .
Sayer	11,215	4	5	9,293	2	5	. .	. .	. .	1,922	2	. .
Sea Customs . .	2,18,488	14	1	1,27,496	5	3	. .	. .	. .	90,992	8	10
Abkari	64,997	4	. .	67,410	12	. .	2,413	8	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ferry Farms . .	5,557	8	. .	6,199	. .	. .	621	8	. .	. .	. .	. .
Sundry Farms . .	6,620	11	3	6,551	5	3	. .	. .	. .	69	6	. .
Mohturpha . .	15,324	10	11	15,235	15	5	. .	. .	. .	88	11	6
Tobacco	2,90,684	3	. .	2,90,896	4	. .	212	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
Stamps	22,814	7	1	29,245	8	10	6,413	1	9	. .	. .	. .
Ameen Divi . .	21,238	5	4	7,913	1	8	. .	5	. .	13,325	3	8
TOTAL . .	10,82,934	14	11	9,99,444	13	2	22,907	14	3	1,06,398	. .	. .
GRAND TOTAL . .	29,43,778	11	7	28,65,951	6	5	28,570	10	10	1,06,398	. .	. .
							NET DECREASE . .			77,827	5	2

27. I shall now proceed to advert to some of the points referred to in the Board's Proceedings upon the Settlement of Fasli 1255 and offer such explanation as they are capable of. It was not my intention to have entered at present upon some of these subjects which involve questions lately under discussion between the Board and the late Principal Collector as they would perhaps have come more conveniently under consideration when I was enabled to furnish the report on the general state of the assessment to which my attention has been particularly directed by the minutes of consultation of Government dated the 2nd January last and which I hope to be able to transmit before the lapse of many months, but the Board having reverted to these questions in its last proceedings it becomes necessary for me to anticipate my intentions in this respect by a reference to those particular subjects upon which it now demands explanation.

31st May 1847.

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28. The discrepancy noticed by the Board in the Statement of Remissions for loss of fire is owing to some mistakes which have occurred in the accounts from which Statements E and I are compiled. Where remissions under more than one head have been allowed to the same person sufficient pains have not been taken to enter them at the Jamabandi under the distinct head to which they properly belonged and thus some inaccuracy has occurred in again separating them. Those pains however have been taken in the current year to ensure correctness and each item will, I believe be found to be entered under its proper head.

Para 4.

29. In Para 5 the Board again refers to the failure to realize the full instalments due upon the Vaidah Estates, or those which were to be brought up to the full assessment by a certain number of instalments. Thus out of the sum properly due in the year under review Rs. 4,188—5—8 it remarks that the sum of Rs. 3,473—7—11 only was brought to account leaving a balance of Rupees 714—13—9 uncollected, owing to the poverty or misfortune of the ryots. The Board strongly objects to the transfer from the head of Vaida or Cowl to that of Tanaki or requiring a yearly examination of their actual state. It refers to its proceedings on the settlement of 1253 as pointing out the ill effects which it considers to arise from this course and observes that where deductions are absolutely necessary they ought to be given as discretionary annual remissions for that year only, and that those ought to be regulated by a consideration of the circumstances of the ryots not by those of the particular Warg, and that by this mode of proceeding a better idea may be formed of the necessity for granting the indulgence.

30. Whilst I have little hesitation in admitting the conclusion which the Board seems disposed to adopt that the loss appears to be attributable not so much to the circumstances of the particular year under review as to the defective character of the original classification when the wargs were admitted to the indulgence of Cowls. I am not I must confess disposed to attach the same importance to the change in the present system as the Board does. A defect in the original classification being admitted it would rather imply that the causes for which remissions are requisite are more of a permanent, than of a temporary nature, and as such require something more than an annual indulgence. To make all these remissions therefore discretionary and temporary would in no way tend to correct those inherent defects while there are objections which I shall endeavour to point out which I fear will be found more than sufficient to counterbalance any advantage which may be expected from the change.

31. It would scarcely have been otherwise than that the original classification as made by Mr. Viveash should have been defective in a great many cases considering the little real information that existed at the time it was made of the resources of the estates, but it may be also observed that however well founded might have been the data upon which the Cowls were originally granted there are many causes which may operate in the lapse of years to alter the circumstances of particular estates, and prevent the fulfilment of the original stipulations, and it is now that those estates in which the terms have been adhered to, have passed

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out of that class into Bharti leaving only the unfulfilled Cowls in view that the defects of the latter come more prominently into notice. I have no doubt that the general effect of Mr. Viveash's arrangement has been on the whole productive of advantage, but the term which he assigned to it in his original place has passed away, and it may be said to have already in a great measure performed its office. What now remains of it is its application as an expedient to estates which it is exceedingly difficult to know how to deal with, and nothing can be claimed for it than that it is doing the best which under difficult circumstances the case admits of.

32. The estates now referred to are as a general rule the most worthless and unprofitable in the district. There are a great number of them which no one cares to hold and which they are ready to give up, and they require every kind of fostering to prevent their being abandoned, and falling out of cultivation. The only means of preventing this is to give the ryot sufficient assurance of indulgence, if it can be properly so called, to induce him to exert himself and the only kind of assurance which he will accept is a suspension of a portion of the full demand for a given period. The circumstances of these estates are various as the estates themselves, but those which have come under my notice during the Jamabandi are mostly something of the following nature. A man has agreed to take an estate on Cowl paying up the full Tarao by instalments, say of 10 years. Circumstances may not have permitted him to incur the necessary outlay for two or three years which would alone render it a paying estate. Perhaps he has found it less fertile than he expected, or he may have planted it with cocoanuts which have not yet come into bearing. In the mean time his Cowl expires. It is notorious that the Estate cannot as yet pay the full assessment, and that he has no other means except what he derives from the estate. He comes to the annual settlement and asks for further time. If it be not granted he must abandon it. There is no alternative. There would be no advantage in working to the harsh expedient of selling his property and what then remains to be done. The Board's suggestion that a discretionary remission for one year shall be granted to him will not in many cases answer the purpose. If he is certain of three or four years further indulgence or until his trees come into bearing and begin to pay, he takes heart, and may be able, on the strength of his extended Cowl to borrow a small sum to enable him to keep up the farm. To confine the indulgence to one year when it is certain that the estate will not be able to pay the next year will defeat the object desired and the public revenue loses nothing in fact by giving him three or four years grace at once instead of from year to year. In such a case as this the practice is to extend the Vaida. Where the ryot has found by experience that he will never be able to pay the Tarao, and it is satisfactorily shown that it is actually too highly assessed, and that it will be abandoned if the full demand be insisted on the only course left in many cases is to make some concession to him without the stipulation that it must be eventually brought up to the full standard and according to the system now in practice this is done by the agreement that he shall pay in proportion to the actual produce to be ascertained each year by examination or "Tanaki" and the warg is enrolled in that class. I have had numerous cases of this nature brought to my notice in which the only means of saving a portion of the revenue derived from it was by consenting to this course. The state of such a ryot is always sufficiently impoverished and the terms too hard

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little or no landlords. Rent is allowed him and he is often as badly off in every respect as the most highly taxed ryot in the Carnatic.

33. The points of real importance therefore for consideration seems to me to be whether the remissions under whatever form they may be granted are unnecessarily given and could in practice be avoided and whether it would be possible with the means available in this District for framing the accounts to furnish the Board with such information as would enable it to form an opinion of the necessity for the remission in each case. With respect to the first I do not desire to overstate the case and am ready to admit that abuses may occasionally occur, and ryots obtain remission where it is not strictly a matter of absolute necessity, but upon the whole I am satisfied that there is no class of Estates in Canara in which the abuse is so small and that with the existing absence of all foundation for correct accounts it is impossible to furnish the Board with information in any form which will enable it to detect these abuses where they have escaped the notice of the Collector.

34. In saying this I would not wish to be understood as expressing a desire to retain the present form of showing the result of the settlement which has been so strongly objected to by the Board. I feel strongly the embarrassment which is occasioned by adherence to a system which is open to the suspicion and disapproval of that authority and the desirableness of bringing to a termination the discussions which have been carried on with the Board in advocacy of its continuance by my predecessor, but I would wish to guard against any impression that it will be possible by a change of the system to diminish the amount of remission now allowed to these classes of estates and to state my firm conviction that if it be attempted it will lead to no inconsiderable loss of Revenue by the entire abandonment of many of them which notwithstanding all the indulgence now allowed are held on a precarious footing.

35. The resignation of the late Head Sherishtadar at the commencement of this year which threw the whole of the work of that department for some months during the busiest time of the year upon the hands of one man, has rendered it impossible to attempt any revision of the accounts during the past season, but the present Head Sherishtadar is most anxious to exert himself in carrying out the views of the Board, and he will be ably seconded by the new Deputy who has now been for some months in the district, and has already acquired a good insight into the very complicated Revenue system here prevailing.

36. In noticing the Statement I which was furnished with the Report for last year for the purpose of showing the different heads under which the amount of Beriz suspended on 7167 wargs classed as Tanaki and having a Tarao Beriz of 2,64,816—11—11 the Board has remarked that of 1,38,546—5—5 the amount suspended about .75 per cent. is on account of waste land distinguished as immemorial and recent waste and it wishes to be informed of the manner in which the investigation of this item is conducted, and what proportion of it may be considered to be on account of lands no longer distinguishable.

Para 5.

The present appears to be a fit opportunity of stating what I cannot and has been sufficiently brought to the Board's notice, that all the statements of waste lands furnished for this district are at the best only approximations to the real state of the cultivation which can have little pretension to accuracy, and are if I may be allowed the expression only inferential accounts. I would explain this by reminding the Board that the only shape in which we have *bona fide* accounts of the settlement in Canara is in relation to the money assessment. There is no regular account of the extent of land nor apportionment of the assessment on particular fields or parts of the estate so much so that it is necessary as the Board is aware in all sub divisions of the estates to apportion the Beriz of the warg upon each portion of it by a minute process of examination and assessment. When the amount of waste in a warg therefore is set down at a certain sum it is in fact nothing more than the amount of Beriz uncollected which is not attributable to any of the other specific causes entered in Statement *I*. Thus if the Tarao Beriz on a Tanaki Estate be 10 Pagodas, and it is ascertained on an examination of the actual cultivation according to the village or neighbouring rates by which the produce is calculated that it only produces 5 Pagodas the remaining 5 is inferred to be and is set down as waste, and the distinction between immemorial or recent waste is only founded upon whether any portion of the ordinary cultivation of recent years has been abandoned or whether it remains as it before stood. This however is but a very loose and uncertain process, for it thus comes to happen that what is actual over assessment is in many cases set down to the head of waste. It is founded upon the assumption that there must be land equivalent to the payment of the Tarao beriz. The Tarao was in no case fixed at a lower sum than the shist which seems throughout to have had too much faith placed in it as an authentic record. It is in fact owing to the frauds of the Shanbhogues in former times as unduly high on some estates as it is low on others, and I have even within my short experience had many instances before me of estates of which the shist amounted to the entire produce. In such cases therefore the actual amount really attributable to waste land would be very different from what would be arrived at by the process of calculating it that I have described. In the case above stated of an estate assessed at 10 Pagodas paying only 5, there ought really to be waste land capable of paying 5 more, but it may actually be the fact that three fourths of the estate may be under cultivation, but only able, after taking the whole of the landlords rent to pay half the assessment owing to this being actually out of all proportion to its real capability.

38. I am not aware of any other means by which a more accurate result could be arrived at without some kind of measurement and field assessment. It is the same process upon which the statements of waste given by Sir T. Munro was founded, and seems the best or only one which could be resorted to in the absence of all record of the extent or value of the lands, but it is right that the Board should be distinctly aware of its real value, and it is to be regretted that this was not fully explained when the first attempt to furnish an account of waste lands was made in Fasli $\frac{1235}{1825/26}$ and I wish to take this occasion to say that these remarks are applicable to other accounts besides those of waste lands which though they are the best that can be furnished, are as the Board will plainly see necessarily very imperfect from having no fixed basis on which to construct them, nor

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any but very imperfect means of checking them or ascertaining their validity which can only be afforded by a trustworthy record of the extent of land, and its value. Much misapprehension it appears to me has arisen from the want of a distinct understanding upon this point. There seems to have been a reluctance ever to avoid that any account which might be called for could not be furnished. It has always been attempted, and performed perhaps in the best manner that the means admitted of, but this is a qualification which should have been explained to the Board. From the omission of such explanation I am inclined to think that the Board has been led to view these accounts in the same light as those from other districts where there existed the means of furnishing them accurately, and that it has hence been led to scrutinize them with a minuteness which they were from their very nature incapabable of hearing. Entertaining this impression and thinking that a right understanding upon this point may have in no inconsiderable degree tended to prolong the causes of discussion with my predecessor I am anxious myself to avoid it, by the avowal at the outset of my career in this district, that upon most points except those referring to the actual collections, the accounts of this district, from the absence of a correct basis on which to construct them, can only be received as approximations more or less imperfect to the facts on which they are intended to afford information. I may perhaps be considered to be borne out in this remark by the observation of Mr. Babington quoted by the Board in Para 68 of its Proceedings of the 16th November 1843 that "it would be impossible for the officer at the head of the revenue of the Province to transmit any accounts of the Jamabandi which would meet the wishes or expectations of the Board."

39. No particulars therefore with respect to the proportion of waste land which is distinguishable can be supplied. With respect to the manner in which the investigation of this item is conducted it does not constitute a separate point of enquiry but is one of those embraced in the examination of the Tanaki estates and this is conducted mainly by the Magane Shanbhogues and the Potails supervised where necessary by the Monegars. The particulars of their examination are recorded in a book kept for the purpose which is produced for examination and comparison with the result of the previous year during the Tahsildars and Collectors settlement. I am nevertheless inclined to agree in the opinion expressed by Mr. Ward, the late Acting Sub Collector which the Board has quoted in the 17th Para of its Proceedings. The uncertain data on which the Revenue officers have to go no doubt under the Tanaki unsatisfactory, because the Huzoor accounts furnish no certain or ready means of checking it. If any such existed the power of the Shanbhogues would be much more limited but this is a point which would more properly come under review in considering the general question of the Revenue system of the district.

40. In the 6th Paragraph of its Proceedings the Board notices the fact of 278 Vaida estates which are also included under the head of Board Shefarish, and observes that these estates are recommended not only for a perpetual reduction of 26 per cent. on the old standard, but are at the same time in the enjoyment of annual relief under the head of Vaida. The Board will not expect me to enter on

this occasion upon the ground upon which the permanent reduction here shown was originally made. A reduction to this amount is not more than the permanent general remission granted to all the lands in the Ceded districts and does not appear to me excessive if the estates in question be admitted to be too highly assessed. The intention of this recommendation was to place them in a fair and equitable footing when brought into full cultivation, but the Cowl or temporary remission allowed is for the purpose of enabling the ryots to bring them into this state, and may be considered as having for its object to limit the permanent remission as much as possible, for if the amount of this remission had been regulated by the ability of these estates at the time the recommendation was made it would have been necessary to have included the whole of the amount Rs. 8,673 instead of endeavouring to provide for a portion of it being subsequently brought up, and realized in future years when the improved state of their cultivation admitted of it.

41. The Board observes that the distinctions between Bharti and Kumbharti estates are still preserved although the disuse of them had on former occasions been recommended. It was not however understood to have been finally determined upon, and has as will be seen, been retained in the accounts submitted with this report, but an endeavour will be made during the ensuing settlement to remodel the statements in compliance with the Board's views, and the accounts in their altered form then submitted for their approval. The directions of the Board respecting the re entry in the accounts of certain items of permanent remission which had been struck out by mistake will be found to have been attended to in the accounts now forwarded.

Para 7.

42. In reference to the remarks of the Board respecting the number of estates left entirely waste I have the honour to state that the number therein shown *viz* 27 is as supposed a part of the entire number of 56,014. It is however the net result of increase and decrease in cultivated estates which was as follows:—

Para 8.

Estates entirely waste in Fasli 1244.	2,153
Deduct—	
Cultivated in Fasli 1245.	210
	1,943
Add—	
Cultivated in 1244 but left waste in 1245	183
	2,126
NET DIFFERENCE.	27

There is no means however of showing the distribution of the estates amongst the different classes of estates.

43. The omission noticed by the Board in Para 9 in the form of Patta submitted with the report in which the clause hitherto inserted that the amount of assessment therein entered was to be paid until the Tarao should be altered is

explained as follows:—In Fasli 1249 when it was considered by a former Principal Collector unnecessary that the Bharti Wargdars should receive annual Pattahs it was thought advisable to insert this clause as the Pattah then issued would be a general one having operation in future years as well as in that in which it was given. But as long as a patta is considered as a document only holding good for the year in which it was granted, it appeared necessary only to enter the Beriz payable in that year, as had been done in the Pattas issued up to Fasli 1249 which contain no such clause. Upon the Board again directing the Pattas to be issued annually the previous form was reverted to, but there is no objection to the insertion of the clause which will be done in future.

44. The orders of the Board for the issue of Pattahs to all the land holders whether Bharti or otherwise have been attended to, but I take this opportunity to observe that the preparation of these documents for so many estates, and their comparison occupies a considerable portion of the time and attention of the Cutchery which I think might be more profitably employed. Some misapprehension appears to have existed upon this point for I observe that the Board in its proceedings of the 29th May 1845 remarks that "every ryot paying tax to Government is *entitled* to receive a separate Patta" from which it would seem that the Board was under the impression that they had been withheld notwithstanding the desire of the ryots to have them given. The fact however is that by the majority of Bharti estate holders these arguments are not in the least regarded or respected. They do not care to be at the trouble of coming to the Jamabandi to recieve them and by a great many they are left in the hands of the Shanbhogues as useless. They consider their right to their lands to rest upon other grounds than the receipt of an annual Patta and although they are aware from the Patta before given them that the present demand is dependant on the Tarao being sanctioned they know that it will not be increased or lessened without some special order to that effect. There are no changes in the holdings of a Bharti ryot to be recorded nor any variation in the amount of Beriz due by him as in other districts, and it may be said generally that holders of these estates in Canara have advanced beyond the necessity for this annual written assurance or agreement on the part of government. How Mr. Blair could consider that the non-distribution of Pattas to the Bharti land holders could have the effect "of impressing on them the idea that the Beriz on Bharti estates was considered permanent" when the special clause of which the Board now remarks the omission had been inserted in the last Patta issued to them declaratory of the very reverse I do not understand.

45. The remark made by the Board in Para 10 respecting the difference observable between the number of Pattas issued in 1249 and 1255 to the two classes of estates muli and geni has received my attention. The greatest difference occurs in the geni wargs, and appears to have arisen from the practice of entering the entire number of estates as the number of pattas which has since been corrected, and the actual number of pattas issued only to those geni estates which are under cultivation being now only inserted in the accounts has occasioned the decrease in the number shown last Fasli. There is a mistake probably a clerical error in the number of Muli Pattas for 1255 as given in the Board's Proceedings where they are entered at 43,505 which does not correspond with the copy of the

Para 10.

accounts in my office in which the number is correctly given at 43,035 making a difference of 470. The actual increase in the number since Fasli 1249 is 312 and is occasioned principally by the sub division of estates.

46. The uniform entry of the same number of ploughs is as the Board justly observes an indication of a want of sufficient care. At the same time it may be observed that it is partly attributable to the attempt to furnish minute statistical details without possessing sufficient means of obtaining accurate information. The Board is aware that all interference and scrutiny into the affairs of the Bharti land holders was discontinued by order of Mr. Viveash. Hence it becomes necessary to trust the statements which they themselves furnish, and they are not disposed to take any pains to show the variations which take place from year to year, and even with regard to the geni estates although more pains ought undoubtedly to be taken by the Shanbhogues it must be admitted that the same accuracy can scarcely be expected from men who have to furnish such particulars for 15 or 20 villages, as in other districts where each village has its separate Curnam. I fear that the statistical accounts hitherto furnished for Canara have been very laxly prepared and I have taken considerable pains in issuing detailed instructions with a view to obviate this defect in the preparation of the accounts of population and other items of information to be shown in the current Fasli when the Census is to be taken.

Paras 11 and 12.

47. The Board has desired me to afford explanation respecting the difference of Rs. 9—7—11 which appears in the amount of permanent remission allowed on Circar geni wargs for which mool pattas have been granted from which it has been led to infer that these escheat estates are still conferred on muli tenure notwithstanding the Boards prohibition of the practice. This however has not been the case, the difference now shown being only the correction of an error in the accounts of previous years. The above sum had been actually remitted on Muli Pattas given before the practice of granting them was put a stop to, but it had been improperly entered under other heads of remission and on the error being discovered in revising the accounts in Fasli 1255 the sum was transferred to its proper head. The difference of 1 pie between the sums Rs. 9—7—10 and 9—7—11 occurs in the Mangalore Taluk from an error in converting the Bahandez Pagodas into the present currency the remaining sum being as noticed by the Board in the Udipi Taluk.

Para 13.

48. In refering to the increase derived from Hosagame lands added to the different estates the Board states its opinion that "the plan of including such newly found lands in the old wargs appears to be objectionable as the latter having been registered in the Tarao and other standard accounts have acquired a fixed and definite character, and consequently the additions subsequently made to them from such sources will tend to produce confusion." With reference to this remark I would beg permission to observe that as these additions are always distinctly noted in the Chittas they are readily distinguished from the beriz on the old lands, and that I am not inclined to anticipate any confusion from the practice. Wherever the new lands are of any considerable extent such as will at all answer to the term of an "Estate" or distinct holding, the practise of registering them as separate wargs would I think be advisable. But these additions for the most part consist of very small spots,

often not amounting to half a mooda of land and which have been incorporated within some old field or cocoanut plantation, and it seems to me a strong objection to registering every such minute spot as a separate estate or holding that it would give rise to much additional labour, and increase the general maps of record, for it would then be necessary to keep a separate chitta and issue a separate Patta at the Jamabandi for every such estate. Another object which has been had in view in incorporating these additions with the wargs to which they have in fact become attached has been to ensure their continued cultivation for an attempt is otherwise often made to procure the lowering of the assessment at first fixed on them, by giving them up, and then making a fresh offer in the course of a year or two when it becomes necessary again to examine and assess them. If once registered as separate estates they would always be borne in the accounts as such, and when thrown up or again occupied they would help to swell the amount of apparent changes as estates entirely waste or newly brought under cultivation, and thus assume an undue importance in a general view of the Jamabandi settlement whereas if they are incorporated with another estate they are paid for whether cultivated or not and the changes which take place in this respect do not need to be made the subject of distinct record.

49. The whole * accounts of a village showing the Hosagame additions have been forwarded with the statements of the present year in obedience to the Boards orders. They consist of 27 Chittas and although a village might have been selected containing a larger number of entries I have not considered it requisite to delay the transmission of the accounts for the purpose of allowing a larger number of these chittas to be copied at a time when there is a considerable pressure of business falling on the hands of the Gumastas in the preparation of the Jamabandi and other Statements. I hope to be enabled to enter more fully on the subject of Hosagame in the general report which I am preparing, but in the mean time I may observe that I am not aware in what the improvements in the form of preparing these accounts consisted which Mr. Blair had in contemplation, and which refer to an item of no great amount, as shown in the Boards Proceedings of the 16th November 1843.

*P.

Para 32.

50. In its review of the Boards Proceedings upon the settlement of Fasli $\frac{1245}{1836/37}$ the notice of Government has been attracted to the large number of tanks which appear from the accounts of the District to be out of repair and it disires that "the attention of the local and Revenue Officers should be directed to the works of irrigation in this Province." I shall accordingly take measures for ascertaining the exact state of the case with respect to these tanks, but I may observe in the mean time that there are few if any tanks of much importance except in the Balaghaut. What appear as tanks in the accounts are in Lower Canara for the most part only small ponds of water which serve for watering the cattle, and occasionally as a relief to a few fields immediately under them when an unusually

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long break in the monsoon takes place and the security of the crops might be temporarily endangered. The greater part of them also are situated within the limits of private estates, and the repair of these would not directly benefit the revenue while there are very few I apprehend which would furnish by their repair such a return as would authorize their being recommended for repair under the standing orders of the Board in the Department of Public Works.

51. The subject of the tanks in Soopa and Souda has more than once been brought forward and a proposition was made in Fasli $\frac{1248}{1838/39}$ by the Sub Collector to make advances to the ryots to enable them to repair them. But the circumstance above referred to of the lands under them being private property seems to throw considerable difficulty in the way of the repairs being undertaken by Government owing to the inability of the Revenue Officers to enforce a repayment of the outlay incurred. The few which have been so repaired were shown in a statement forwarded by the late Principal Collector with his letter of 8th July 1845, but the general custom of the country is that the ryots are to keep their own tanks in repair.

52. The embankments along some of the rivers are of greater importance, and my attention has been directed to ensure their being kept in repair, but this is attended with great difficulty owing to the lands under them being often included in Bharti estates assessed with a fixed beriz which cannot be increased to meet the outlay for repairs. The ryots whose lands are irrigated by these embankments are according to the custom of the country bound in almost every instance to maintain them in repair, and indeed it is their direct interest to do so, but quarrels with regard to the proportion of the outlay to be borne, or the refusal of those who are the least interested in their preservation to bear their fair share sometimes lead to their neglect, and a loss ensures to the revenue, as in a case noticed by Mr. Hall in the 17th Para of his report now submitted. It may sometimes be advisable to take these cases into special consideration, but as a general rule it is desirable rather to discourage the wargdars from an impression that they will be able to throw the burden of the repairs upon the Government by omitting a duty which they have to direct, an interest in and are bound by custom to perform themselves.

53. I have the honour to enclose the report of Mr. Hall the Sub Collector on the Settlement of the division under his charge that from Mr. Reade the Additional Sub Collector who has charge of the Sircy division has not yet been received. To both these gentlemen I am much indebted for the valuable assistance I have continued to receive from them. Mr. Hall although he only joined his present appointment in March last was enabled by his previous experience in the district to enter at once in the most efficient manner upon the duties of his office, and to relieve me of a part of the additional labour thrown upon my hands by the sudden removal of my two Assistants Messrs. Robinson and Innes. The zeal and ability of the former gentleman is too well known to the Board to render it necessary for me to remark that his promotion in another district has been felt as a great loss to the Revenue Department in Canara and Mr. Innes had applied himself

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with great assiduity and zeal to learning the language of the district, and to qualify himself for the duties of the office. He was daily becoming more efficient as an Assistant when the state of his health rendered it necessary for him to apply to be removed. Mr. Forbes the Head Assistant has separate charge of the two Taluks of Ankola and Soopa and is entitled to my favourable notice for the efficiency with which he has conducted the duties devolving upon him.

54. There are two subjects noticed in Mr. Halls report of considerable importance. The first is the high rates of assessment imposed under the existing rules upon Hosagame land taken up for cocoanut plantation which is at present in most cases so much greater than the land can really pay except under very favourable circumstances that the ryots are deterred from occupying such land, or are driven to resort to some underhand proceeding by which they apply for it for rice cultivation on which the rates are lower and after the lapse of a few years convert it into cocoanut gardens. The subject was brought to the notice of the Board by Mr. Blair in a letter dated 4th April 1842 in which he transmitted a revised scale of assessment for the Board's approval, but its orders upon the subject have not as yet been communicated.

Para: 6.

55. The other subject referred to by Mr. Hall in the concluding Paragraphs of his report is the present most inconvenient, and injurious arrangement for the management of the Puttur division of the Buntwal Taluk. The Board is aware that this division comprises the chief part of lower Coorg which was assumed in August 1834. The motives which induced Mr. Viveash to annex these districts to the Buntwal Taluk which even at that time was of an unmanageable size and extent, and place them under a Peshcar instead of erecting them into a separate Taluk are not known to me, but there can be no doubt that it was a measure which has been very prejudicial to the interests of Government, and the welfare of the people. The following Statement will show the extent of this division as compared with three other Taluks from which it will be seen that it is more than twice as large and has more villages and estates than any of them, and that while the assessment is nearly double that of Bilghi it falls little short of either of the other two.

Buntwal exclusive of Puttur.

Extent	929 sq. miles.
Population	82,092 Souls.
Revenue	3,05,602 Rs.

TALUKS.	Square miles.	Villages.	Population.	Landed estates or wargs	Assessment.	COLLECTIONS.			Charges of management.
						Land revenue.	Other sources.	Total.	
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Udipi ..	400	126	79,582	3,786	1,79,106	1,58,763	45,643	2,04,406	4,195
Barkoor ..	450	135	81,443	3,503	1,94,331	1,72,397	65,023	2,37,420	4,787
Bilghi ..	256	74	22,369	1,288	68,947	57,566	6,602	64,168	3,763
Puttur ..	945	205	62,040	4,202	1,30,756	1,03,616	16,149	1,19,765	2,208

For the Revenue and Police management of this large tract of country a Peshcar on 40 Rupees was alone appointed with an establishment and Sebendy proportionably small. It is in an unhealthy and wild part of the country in which the native revenue servants have a particular dislike to reside, and is so laborious and responsible a situation that it is difficult to get any servant of respectability and standing to accept it and it is then only looked upon as affording a claim to promotion to the first vacant Tahsildaree which indeed it has been usual to promise as an inducement to undertake it. The present Peshcar after having served in the appointment for nearly three years in the hope of promotion has expressed his intention of resigning the appointment altogether rather than continue to hold it on its present footing.

56. The consequence of this has been that which it was a new country inhabited by a people unaccustomed to our mode of Government and notoriously difficult to manage, and it was particularly desirable therefore to have a man of experience stationed there who should become well acquainted with them and gain their confidence it has been subject to incessant changes, and the Peshcar has no sooner acquired some experience of the district than he is sent away to some other place, and another has to be appointed equally unwilling to remain and expecting to be relieved. I would strongly recommend that it should now be made a separate Taluk as it ought to have been at first, and an adequate salary granted to the Tahsildar with the necessary addition to his establishment.

T. L. B.

Since the above report was prepared and copied I have received the enclosed report from Mr. Reade the Additional Sub Collector upon the Settlement of the Balaghaut division of the district now under his charge. The lateness of the time at which this report has been transmitted prevents my submitting any observations upon the great variety of subjects which Mr. Reade has referred to, and in which his views respecting the late Hawlut duties, Slavery, a Survey and other matters of a general nature which have been the subject of discussion between the Board and the late Principal Collector are given. With a full appreciation and acknowledgement of the zeal which has prompted Mr. Reade in thinking it necessary to discuss these subjects it appears to me that most of them are but little connected with the annual Settlement, and there are some which have been already fully disposed of and set at rest, and which it can answer no useful end again to reopen, while the premature discussion by the Subordinate Officers of subjects to which my attention has been specially directed and my opinion called for before I have been able fully to mature my own views and submit them for the consideration of the Board is I feel somewhat embarrassing as tending to give occasion for further enquiries and explanations upon points which in the present state of the questions are already sufficiently involved. I

herefore to call his attention to the repeated orders of the Board that matter should not be introduced into the annual Jamabandi reports, such subjects where it may be necessary to discuss them should form t of a separate communication.

own report being now ready for despatch and being unwilling to detain for the purpose of furnishing a copy of that of the Additional Sub which would take some days to prepare I have forwarded the original ceived from him, and will request him to furnish me with a duplicate the use of my own Office.

T. L. B.