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A.S.O.
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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

PUDUKKOTTAI,

FOR THE YEAR

1906-1907.
Fasli 1316.

PUDUKKOTTAI,

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DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Pudukkottai, 12th October 1907.

(1)

FROM

M. R. Ry. DEWAN BAHADUR

S. VENKATARAMADAS NAIDU GARU, B.A., B.L.,

DEWAN IN COUNCIL,

PUDUKKOTTAI.

To

A. BUTTERWORTH, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

POLITICAL AGENT FOR PUDUKKOTTAI.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith, for submission to Government, the Administration Report of the State for Fasli 1316 (1906–1907).

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. Venkataramadas,

Dewan

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[*Maximum number of pages—30*].

APPENDIX.

(3)

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. His Highness was in Europe throughout the Fasli under report. His medical advisers have not yet recommended his return to India.

2. The Manovarti Jaghire is the only Jaghire now in existence in the State and, in the Fasli under report, it was, as before, managed by the State and enjoyed by His Highness.

3. Rajasri Madurambal Rajayi Saheb Avergal, second daughter of the late Junior Rani (Junior daughter of His Highness the late Rajah), died at Pudukkottai on the 5th January 1907, after suffering for over 2 months from fever, etc. She was about 30 years old at the time of her death and left behind her a son aged 8 years who is the heir apparent to the Zemindari of Gandharvakottai in the Tanjore District.

Statement No. I.

4. There was no change in the incumbency of the office either of Dewan or of Councillor.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

LAND REVENUE.

5. *Occupied area.*—There was a slight but satisfactory increase in the area under occupation, as would appear from the details given below:—

	F. 1315.	F. 1316.	Increase.
Wet...	1,32,716 acres.	1,34.750 acres.	2,034 acres.
Dry	2,12,257 acres.	2,17,329 acres.	5,072 acres.

Both the ordinary Revenue staff and the special staff appointed to tackle the waste land problem worked fairly well and they contributed 2,013 acres of this increase but much yet remains to be done. The special establishment has not yet been strengthened but it is clear that, until this is done, progress must needs be slow. It is desirable that this work is completed before the introduction of the new Settlement rates. The special establishment has authority to suggest reductions of assessment where necessary and to propose conversion of lands from wet to dry and *vice versa*, having regard to their present condition. It is also within its province to propose improvements to Irrigation sources, repair of abandoned or breached tanks and even construction of new tanks or excavation of new channels where necessary.

The rest of the increase resulted from the inclusion of the excess discovered by the recent Survey in the Kolattoor Taluq and of the extent of the enfranchised Inams brought to account in the Fasli under report.

Statements Nos. II, III, IV and V.

6. The usual statements furnishing information about the land available for cultivation, the land under occupation, the number of villages, Irrigation sources etc., the population, and the agricultural stock in the State are appended.

Statement No. VI.

7. *Current Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The actual demand rose from Rs. 8,61,867 to Rs. 8,80,671. This increase was mainly due to the increased area under occupation and to a rise in the receipts under "Miscellaneous". Out of this demand, Rs. 8,37,653 or 95·12 per cent. were collected. Looking to the character of the season, I expected the percentage to be higher but the Dewan Peishkar reports that this was all the Tahsildars were able to do. The percentage in the Alangudi Taluq was 97·52 and in the Trimiem Taluq, 95·93. Kolattoor marred and affected the general result by its percenta- of 92·56. It is reported that there was a total failure of crops in a few vattams in th- miem and Kolattoor Taluqs and that the result would otherwise have been m- factory. The orders of the Durbar were that every pie of the current de- less than 25 per cent. of the arrears of Fasli 1314 and Fasli 1315) sh- The results achieved are by no means creditable to an- discreditable to the Tahsildar of Kolattoor. The Durbar h- dawn after the re-organisation of the Taluq establish- the new Settlement rates and that it will then be the current demand in a good year.

57300.

Though the collections under "Quit-rents" and "Quit-rent–old arrears" might at first sight appear to be extremely unsatisfactory, a short explanation as to the manner in which Revenue accounts are now being kept in the State will go to show that they are not really so bad. Till Fasli 1304, the demand, collection and balance of "Quit-rents" were shown in the Administration reports separately from the ryotwari Revenue but, from that year forwards, for reasons which I cannot ascertain from records, a different system has been adopted and Quit-rent has been split up and shown under two heads, *viz.*, "Tirwaput—quit-rents" and "Quit-rents on enfranchised Inams". Under the former head is included the quit-rent on all enfranchised Inams brought to Revenue accounts and under the latter are shown not only the quit-rent but also the full assessment imposed by the Inam Settlement department on lands not so brought to account. With this change, the necessity for keeping a separate demand, collection and balance account for the "Quit-rents" included in the former head disappeared and the Village and Taluq accounts do not therefore now contain information as to what portion of these quit-rents is collected and what portion remains uncollected. Thus, these Quit-rents have practically come to be regarded as part of "Ain" Revenue. This attracted my attention as soon as I took charge and I made a passing reference to it in paras. 7 and 10 of the Administration Report for Fasli 1308.

It is only the Quit-rents that are not thus incorporated with the "Ain" Revenue that are now being shown under, and practically treated as, "Quit-rents" and "Quit-rent arrears". It is to bring out this distinction prominently that I have from Fasli 1312 in Statement No. IV (old No III) designated the Quit-rents of the former class "Quit-rents on enfranchised Inams brought to Revenue accounts" and those of the latter class "Quit-rents on enfranchised Inams, the extent of which was not brought to Revenue accounts". Inquiries show

(1) that, under the first category, *i. e.*, "Quit-rents on enfranchised Inams brought to Revenue accounts" is shown the current Fasli's quit-rent on such Inams and that the arrears accruing in respect of these Inams after they are brought under this head are merged in the Ain arrears,

(2) that, under the second category, *i. e.*, "Quit-rents on enfranchised Inams the extent of which was not brought to Revenue accounts" is shown only the current demand on those lands dealt with by the Inam Settlement department which are not brought to Revenue accounts, that these lands comprise, (*a*) Inams enfranchised, (*b*) excesses fully assessed and (*c*) Inams resumed and fully assessed and that the arrears in respect of such lands are shown under "Old Arrears—Quit-rents", and

(3) that under the head "Old Arrears–Quit-rents" are included besides the above

(*a*) the arrears of all kinds on the enfranchised Inams falling under the first category and the excess discovered therein, up to the date on which they are brought to Revenue accounts, and

(*b*) the arrears of the full assessment due on all those Inam lands which are resumed and fully assessed by the Inam Settlement department, up to the date on which they are brought to Revenue accounts,

and that the collections relating to these arrears are not shown in Statements Nos. IV and VI.

The figures against "Quit-rents" in statement No. VI do not, thus, represent the "Quit-rent" demand of the Fasli but only the demand on those enfranchised resumed lands which, under the system of accounts now in vogue, relate to the v. "Quit-rents on enfranchised Inams the extent of which was not brought to accounts". From the description given above, it will be also observed that though called "Quit-rents", includes the full assessment imposed on ed in enfranchised Inams as well as the full assessment imposed on ned and fully assessed by the Inam Settlement department. It is hese quit-rents and "Old arrears–quit-rents" that the remark made hat quit-rents are particularly difficult to collect is applicable. have swollen to a huge amount because it was long ago the enfranchisement or the resumption of an Inam full assessment imposed thereon should be collected nencement of the Inam Settlement operations. nistration Reports of this State are thus lightly assessed lands but also the full

assessment on resumed Inam lands and the full assessment on the excesses discovered, (usually known as Vengums). Even the quit-rents on lightly assessed lands are not a light burden in the State, as, though the rate is anything between $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the full assessment, there are quite as many cases in which it is $\frac{3}{8}$ and above as it is below $\frac{3}{8}$. The inherent difficulty in the collection of these amounts seems to arise from the reluctance of the Inamdars (including the holders of the resumed lands) to pay cheerfully the tax now imposed on lands which they had enjoyed for ages almost assessment-free. This feeling will wear away soon.

I may here observe that of the demand of Rs. 26,994 shown in statement No. VI, only Rs. 33 relate to the Alangudi Taluq, the balance being composed of Rs. 17,910 and Rs. 9,051 pertaining to the Trimiem and Kolattoor Taluqs respectively. These amounts do not, as one might reasonably suppose, relate to the Inam cases disposed of in the Fasli under report alone, but include cases of several previous years that have not yet been brought to Revenue accounts on account of sufficient attention not having been paid to the matter in the Taluqs. I am now issuing orders to the Dewan Peishkar to see that necessary attention is paid to it in this Fasli. I hope that in the next report this amount will be quite insignificant. I am convinced that if all the Inam accounts prescribed in the Village and Taluq manuals had been maintained, all this would not have occurred; but this is a question which can receive attention only after the re-organisation of the Taluq establishments and I am sure everything will be in order by the time the new Settlement rates are introduced and the new Settlement registers are ready.

It may be mentioned here that the only concession granted to Inamdars relates to the payment of arrears and *not* to the current demand and the concession is to pay every year a single year's arrear along with the current quit-rent. This became necessary, as it was considered inadvisable to collect in a single year all the arrears due from Fasli 1298. The notification suspending collections, embodied in the last Administration report, was expressly declared to be inapplicable to the collection of these arrears which were ordered to be collected as usual.

In spite of what is stated above, the Durbar thinks that what is possible with the Abkari revenue ought to be possible with the Land Revenue, at least in a good year. Vigor without much rigor on the part of Tahsildars ought to achieve this result. Necessary steps will soon be taken by the Durbar.

8. *Old arrears—Quit-rents.*—The arrears at the commencement of the Fasli were * Rs. 1,42,384 and the arrears for Faslis 1298 to 1315 transferred to this head in the Fasli under report were Rs. 7,445, so that the total arrear demand was Rupees 1,49,829; but the amount actually due for the reasons given in the previous reports was Rs. 1,26,955; out of this sum, only Rs. 30,049 were collected and Rs. 4,640 were written off as erroneous demand, etc. The balance at the close of the Fasli was thus Rs. 92,266.

Other Items.—The arrears at the commencement of the Fasli were Rs. 7,88,279. The back assessment on certain encroachments found during the recent Survey amounted to Rs. 9,027, so that the actual arrear demand was Rs. 7,97,306. Out of this, Rs. 2,52,675 were collected and Rs. 2,007 written off, so that the balance still outstanding was Rs. 5,42,624. as per the details given in the Statements Nos. VII and VIII. It will be seen therefrom that Rs. 76,507 relate to the Faslis prior to Fasli 1314 and Rs. 4,66,117 to Faslis 1314 and 1315 in which collections were largely suspended. More than half of this balance is due from the Kolattoor Taluq where the peasantry is the poorest as observed in previous reports. If the seasons should be favorable, the Durbar hopes to collect before the close of Fasli 1318 all the suspended Revenue of Faslis 1314 and 1315 and a fraction of the "Ain" arrears of the previous Faslis which the Durbar has it in contemplation to compound. The Durbar has passed orders that all suspended revenue should in future be collected within 4 years from the year of suspension.

Statements Nos. VII and VIII.

The Durbar is aware of the evils of large suspensions of Revenue and is alive to the fact that they can be justified only by a widespread calamity and this step was taken in Faslis 1314 and 1315, only when it was found that the circumstances of the case left no other alternative. For several years, the seasons were indifferent and the economic condition of the country showed such deterioration that people seemed disposed to emigrate and that unmitigated rigor in collection would prove the proverbial last straw. There was a general clamour for remissions and numerous

* This includes the amount not due for collection.

were the collective petitions received from several villages for remission or suspension of Revenue. The causes given by the Government in para. 3 of their Review of my last report might have operated to some extent, but the proximate cause of the economic depression was the gradual exhaustion of the people's resources by a succession of indifferent seasons coupled with a rise in the prices of food grains. Under the system of Land Revenue in force in the State, remissions could not be granted and the Durbar was therefore driven to the necessity of suspending Land Revenue largely. If remissions had been granted under rules similar to those obtaining in British India, the percentage of collection would not have attracted much notice.

Referring to the collections of recent years, it is submitted that there were special reasons for the good collections in Fasli 1302 as explained in the report for that Fasli and that the collections in Faslis 1307 and 1309 which were bad years became possible on account of the good years that preceded them. I speak from personal experience in regard to the state of things in Fasli 1309. The question whether the present assessments are so low as to render remissions unnecessary will be fully discussed in the Settlement scheme report.

The figure noted above does not include the arrears due from the ryots of the late Chinnaranmanai Jaghire for some Faslis prior to its resumption. The amount outstanding under this head at the commencement of the Fasli was Rs. 79,070; only Rs. 2,658 were collected and Rs. 1,344 were written off in the Fasli, so that there still remained at the close of the Fasli a balance of Rs. 75,068. The Durbar will have to take special steps to realise this amount seeing that the Tahsildars have not been able to show satisfactory progress in the past.

9. *Coercive processes.*—There were 201 sales of immovable property. The Tahsildar of Alangudi seems to have resorted to sales of immovable property freely, as all the 201 sales were reported to appertain to his Taluq. After all, he realised only Rs. 1,100 by the sales. It is said that he did so in his endeavours to realise the whole of the current demand.

There were 9 sales of movable property; 7 of these were in the Trimiem Taluq for realising Rs. 304 and 2 in the Kolattoor Taluq for realising Rs. 10.

If the other Tahsildars also had proceeded against immovables, perhaps some more revenue would have been collected. The attention of the Tahsildars will be drawn to this matter.

10. *Land Revenue charges.*—The expenditure under "Land Revenue" excluding the portion chargeable to "Law and Justice" was Rs. 87,320-5-4 or 9·94 per cent. of the current demand, as against Rs. 83,725-11-2 or 9·71 per cent. in the preceding Fasli.

11. *Agricultural loans.*—Rs. 2,325 were advanced for digging wells, etc., as against Rs. 2,633 in the preceding Fasli.

12. *Incidence of Taxation.*—The rates for the Teervapattu and the Varapattu lands are the same as those stated in the last report. The following statement shows at a glance the average assessment per acre on wet and dry lands, the average assessment paid by a pattadar and the land tax per head of population in respect of each of the Taluqs of the State and for the whole State.

Taluqs.	Average assessment per acre on						Average assessment paid by a pattadar.			Land-tax per head of population.			Remarks.
	Wet lands.			Dry lands.									
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Alangudi	4	4	7	1	0	4	9	6	11	1	14	10	
Trimiem	4	15	4	0	15	7	13	9	0	2	1	6	
Kolattoor	3	14	7	0	14	9	12	9	2	2	6	3	
Average for the State.	4	6	2	0	15	6	11	10	5	2	2	0	

13. *General remarks.*—The economic condition of the people was by no means bad in the Fasli under report, as the season was fairly good; it must however be observed that one good year cannot go far enough to rehabilitate people whom two years of adverse seasons preceded by some years of indifferent seasons have crippled. All would be well if 2 more good or fairly good years should follow.

The following table shows the scale of wages that prevailed in the Town and in the Taluqs of the State.

	Skilled Labor.			Unskilled Labor.		
	Mason.	Carpenter.	Blacksmith.	Man cooly.	Woman cooly.	Boy or girl cooly.
Town ...	8 to 9 annas.	8 to 9 annas.	8 to 10 annas.	3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 As.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 As.
Trimiem ...	8 to 10 Do.	8 to 10 Do.	10 annas.	3 to 5 Do.	Do.	Do.
Alangudi ...	8 to 9 Do.	8 to 9 Do.	Do.	3 to 4 Do.	Do.	Do.
Kolattoor ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Throughout the Fasli, the Dewan Peishkar, Mr. C. G. Harihara Sastri, B.A., was in charge of the department and managed it efficiently.

JAGHIRE UNDER SIRKAR MANAGEMENT.

14. *The Manovarti Jaghire.*—The current demand was Rs. 29,281 and every pie of it was collected. The arrear demand was Rs. 14,706, and 39 per cent. of it or Rs. 5,830 were collected. The collections were unquestionably all that could be desired. The arrears outstanding can surely be wiped off before the close of Fasli 1318, if the seasons should be favorable.

The expenditure in the Fasli was Rs. 42,078-7-9 including Rs. 18,620-5-5 paid to His Highness during the Fasli out of the savings of Fasli 1315 and the net balance in favor of the Jaghire was Rs. 1,69,108-2-8, of which Rs. 1,43,683 represent the sum set apart for the marriage of His Highness, Rs. 7,350 the interest thereon payable to His Highness and Rs. 18,075-2-8 the net income of the Jaghire up to the close of Fasli 1316 also payable to His Highness.

The details for the marriage fund are shown below:—

Government Promissory Notes	Rs. 1,40,000
Jewels, etc.	Rs. 1,400
Cash	Rs. 2,283
	Rs. 1,43,683

ESTATES UNDER SIRKAR MANAGEMENT.

15. *Names of Estates.*—The Sundaresan Estate and the Kattakurichi Estate continued to remain under Sirkar management.

REVENUE SURVEY.

16. *Nature of work.*—As in the preceding Fasli, the chief work done was the theodolite and cadastral survey of the resumed Chinnaranmanai Jaghire villages, the rest being (1) the work that remained to be done under the Pudukkottai Town Survey, (2) the Survey of the Chetty village of Nachandupatti in the Trimiem Taluq and (3) the preparation of the duplicate copies of field measurement books.

17. *Strength of the Establishment.*—The staff entertained in the preceding Fasli continued unaltered.

18. *Outturn of work.*—The Jaghire Survey was completed in all respects; the Town Survey was completed in all respects; the Nachandupatti Survey was all but completed, the work still remaining to be done being the final inspection of the field work by a superintending officer and the preparation and publication of the block and topographical maps; duplicate copies of field measurement books were prepared for all the villages in the State except 3 in the Trimiem Taluq.

19. *Financial.*—The total expenditure during the Fasli was Rs. 14,957-9-4 as against Rs. 10,399-11-9 in the preceding Fasli. The total cost of the Revenue Survey operations up to the close of the Fasli was Rs. 2,96,702-9-2.

20. *General remarks.*—The Department was abolished on the last day of the Fasli, as there was no further necessity for its continuance as a separate Department. What still remained to be done was arranged to be done by the Land Records maintenance staff under the control and supervision of Mr. Ratnaswami Iyer, B.A., who, on the abolition of the Survey Department, reverted to his permanent appointment as Survey Assistant to the Dewan Peishkar and whom the Darbar takes this opportunity of congratulating for having finished the Jaghire Survey as promised before the close of the Fasli.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

21. Mr. Kameswara Iyer returned from training early in January 1907 and was appointed Settlement Officer on the 1st February 1907. After making the arrangements incidental to the inauguration of a new Department, he started work in right earnest in April 1907 but, in deference to the advice of Government that the Settlement operations should be entrusted to an officer having more practical experience, he was asked to confine his attention to the bringing up to date of the registry of holdings, a work which is in deplorable arrears. It is reported that the number of applications awaiting disposal in the three Taluqs of the State may be estimated at 40,000. Before the close of the Fasli, 392 out of the 502 applications taken up were disposed of. The work did not progress well at the commencement and the Settlement Officer reports that at least a year's work still remains to be done. This is a work of importance and considerable difficulty, not only because the registry has remained uncorrected for over 2 decades and has in consequence necessitated proceeding against the puttadars who are only nominal and not real owners of holdings for the recovery of the assessment thereon and who in most cases refused to pay up the same, but also because one of the parties is now absent in most cases. Thus, before a single application can be disposed of, the arrears have to be ascertained and if they cannot be at once collected, arrangements have to be made with the parties seeking the transfer for paying them up within a specified time. If one of the parties be absent, a notification has to be published in the Gazette fixing a date within which objections will be heard. The Darbar hopes to make efficient arrangements for the completion of this work, before the new Settlement rates are introduced. The expenditure during the Fasli under this head was Rs. 2,619-3-3.

INAM SETTLEMENT.

22. The small establishment maintained to wind up the work of the Department continued unaltered and cost the State Rs. 614-12-1 in the Fasli under report.

The total cost of the Inam Settlement operations from their commencement up to the close of Fasli 1316 was Rs. 1,99,841-14-2 and the annual increase due thereto appears from the accounts of the Fasli under report to be Rs. 1,42,751.

The Dewan Peishkar was in charge of this small establishment throughout the Fasli.

DEVASTANAM AND CHARITY.

23. There was no change in the lines of management of the religious and charitable institutions and the expenditure amounted in the Fasli under report to Rupees 1,37,983-6-8 as against Rs. 1,46,078-0-3 in the preceding Fasli.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

24 The following two Regulations were passed in the Fasli under report:—

(i) The Pudukkottai Majority Regulation (Regulation No. 1 of 1907).

(ii) The Pudukkottai Guardians and Wards Regulation (Regulation No. II of 1907).

Statement No. IX. 25. A list of the Regulations in force in the State on the last day of the Fasli under report is appended.

POLICE.

26. *Executive control.*—The District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, continued to be the ex-officio Superintendent of Police and was, as usual, assisted by the Chief Inspector of Police. Mr. A. C. S. West was the Superintendent till the 1st October 1906 when he was succeeded by Mr. W. Macartney.

Statement No. X. 27. *Strength.*—The sanctioned strength of the force was 275 as in the preceding Fasli; but as an Inspector's post and 15 constables' places were vacant on the last day of the Fasli, the actual strength was only 259. The vacancies in the constable's grade are reported to be due to several people having resigned their appointments in the State service to join the Police force in the neighbouring British Districts where the pay and prospects are

more attractive. Mr. Macartney reports that in the interests of the State Police he had to refuse several applications for enlistment in the British Police. The Durbar hopes to meet this difficulty by giving effect to the re-organisation scheme at an early date. The ratio of the Police to the population and the area of the State is one policeman to 1,430 inhabitants and to 4·5 square miles.

Statement No. X. 28. *Education.*—The school for recruits is reported to have worked well. Only one Head constable is reported to have prepared for the Station House Officer's test.

Statement No. X. 29. *General conduct of the force.*—There was but little improvement in the general conduct of the force. 3 constables were prosecuted under section 392 I. P. C. and were dismissed, though acquitted by the Chief Magistrate who tried them. They were however reinstated on appeal. 2 more constables were prosecuted on a similar charge in the Chief Magistrate's Court; one of them has absconded and the other was convicted; both of them were dismissed. One more constable was prosecuted on a charge in the alternative under sections 379 and 411 I. P. C. and was reinstated, having been discharged by the Special Assistant Magistrate who tried him. A Head constable was permanently reduced to a lower grade while a Head constable and 8 constables were suspended for different periods. 4 Head constables and 26 constables were fined while 40 constables were punished with stoppages of pay. 75 constables were awarded black marks. There were also 3 desertions and 24 resignations. It is however noted with satisfaction that all but 2 members of the force are now able to read and write and that even these two are under instruction.

Besides the departmental promotions given as a matter of course for good work done, Rs. 9 were distributed as rewards for specially good work done by a Head constable and 2 constables.

30. *Service of processes.*—22,729 summonses and 1,480 warrants were issued by the Magistracy, as against 19,360 summonses and 1,,204 warrants in the preceding Fasli. The Superintendent reports that the increase is the result of the increased number of cases disposed of by the Magistracy but this cannot be correct as the Magistracy did not dispose of more cases in the Fasli under report. All the summonses were served and, of the warrants, only 25 remained unexecuted.

In the number of warrants mentioned above are not included 22 warrants issued by the Chief Magistrate under the Extradition Regulation; out of these, 17 were executed, 3 were returned with the endorsement that the accused did not reside within the State limits and 2 were pending execution. It is reported that one of the two unexecuted has been executed after the close of the Fasli.

Of the 10 extradition warrants shown as unexecuted in the last report, 5 were executed and 4 returned with the endorsement that the accused did not reside within the State limits, in the Fasli under report.

31. *Known Depredators and Suspects.*—At the commencement of the Fasli, there were 114 K. D's. and 69 suspects. 12 K. D's. and 2 suspects were newly brought on the register but 50 K. D's. and 8 suspects were struck off the register, so that at the end of the Fasli there were 76 K. D's. and 63 suspects on the register. 3 of the K. D's. were reconvicted in the Fasli under report. The reasons for the removals are as follow:—

6 K. D's. died; 13 K. D's. were considered too old to commit crimes; 9 K. D's. settled permanently in the British Territory; 22 K. D's. and all the 8 suspects were declared to have so far reformed their character as to need no further watching.

Statements Nos. XI and XII. 32. *Crimes and detective results.*—The number of cases reported and the number of persons arrested were 1,534 and 3,999 respectively as against 1,702 and 4,064 in the preceding Fasli and the number of cases detected and the number of persons co[illegible] were 1,372 and 1,520 respectively as against 1,578 and 1,727 in the prec[illegible] These figures include the cases falling under the Salt, Police and oth[illegible] lations and those taken up by the Magistracy direct, *i.e.*, without [illegible] the Police, and by no means afford an index to the characte[illegible] of the Police department. The cases under the Penal C[illegible] were 233 as against 214 in the preceding Fasli; o[illegible] cases were detected as against 57 per cent. The number of persons convicted was 172 [illegible] the preceding Fasli. The value of the [illegible] but the value of that recovered was only Rs. 3,156-6-6 or 22 per cent. as against 28 per cent. in the preceding Fasli.

It is reported that two of these cases in which 4 persons were accused were under the orders of the Political Agent tried in the Tanjore District and that they ended in the conviction of 2 persons and the acquittal of the other 2. The average duration of investigation was 27 days and the average duration of detention of prisoners in Police custody, *i.e.*, custody pending the submission of final reports to the Magistracy, was 3½ days.

33. *Grave Crimes.*—The detective work of the Police does not appear to greater advantage, even if the results under "Grave Crimes" are considered separately.

Two cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were reported; one was committed to the Court of Session and the other was pending inquiry by the committing Magistrate. Five cases of dacoity were reported. In one case the accused were discharged by the committing Magistrate for want of evidence; two cases were committed to the Court of Session, one ending in acquittal for want of evidence and the other ending in conviction after the close of the Fasli under report. The remaining two cases are pending inquiry by the committing Magistrate. It may here be mentioned that a case of dacoity of the preceding Fasli tried in the Tanjore District under the orders of the Political Agent ended in conviction. Three cases of robbery were reported; one remained undetected, one was pending trial, and one ended in conviction. There were 60 House-breakings with theft and 92 grave thefts; only 18 of the former and 65 of the latter were detected.

34. *Referred charge-sheets.*—The number of cases referred as false among those taken cognisance of by the Police was 68, as against 52 in the preceding Fasli.

35. *Cases referred by the Magistracy.*—34 cases both cognisable and non-cognisable were referred by the Magistracy for investigation, as against 20 cases in the preceding Fasli; of these, 28 were found false as against 16 in the preceding Fasli.

36. *Sessions cases.*—* Four cases in which 9 persons were accused were tried by the Court of Session; two cases in which two persons were accused ended in conviction.

37. *Inspection.*—Mr. West inspected 2 and Mr. Macartney, 15 of the 23 stations. Mr. Macartney inspected also the Reserve and the Stores, and the Chief Inspector's office. The Chief Inspector inspected all the 23 stations twice. The Superintendent reports that the Chief Inspector, Mr. A. G. Krishnaswami Iyer, "has continued to give every satisfaction by honest hard work as usual".

38. *Military Police.*—There is no Military Police in the State.

39. *Police Hospital.*—The health of the Police was not as good as in the preceding Fasli, as the daily average sick rose from 2·78 to 3·91 and as the number of cases treated in the Town Hospital rose from 55 to 99 though the number treated in the Rural Dispensaries was 108 as in the preceding Fasli. The increase in the daily average is reported to be due to a few in-patients in the Town Hospital having been kept for a pretty long period. The increase in the number is reported to be mainly due to a larger number of cases of Dysentery and Malarial fever having sought admission. The principal diseases for which Policemen were treated are reported by the Chief Medical Officer to be Dysentery, Malarial fever and Dyspepsia. There was one case of Small-pox successfully treated at the Keelanilai Dispensary.

Policemen were granted convalescent leave for periods varying from two days to ...th.

...eneral remarks.—The relations between the State Police and the British ...rted to have been cordial as usual.

...nder report, the finger impressions of 51 convicts undergoing ...ntral Jail at Pudukkottai were taken and forwarded to the ...au attached to the Chief Office, Madras.

...e which is considered on all hands to be the only ...of the department is awaiting the sanction of His

...NITION.

...n on His Highness' account. ...hot S. A. cartridges and 72

* ... to in para. 33 supra.

S. A. ball cartridges were imported for the Jail department. The following ammunition was imported by private persons for private use and for trade:—

Two Breech-loading walking-stick guns, one double-barrelled breech-loading gun, 9,000 lbs. of sulphur, 190 lbs. of gunpowder, 75,250 percussion caps and 525 coils of safety fuse.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

42. *Number of Courts.*—The number of Magistrates was 17 as in the preceding Fasli. Mr. Krishnaswami Durai Rajah, B.A., and Mr. M. S. Gopalaswami Iyer who were 3rd and 2nd class Magistrates respectively at the close of the preceding Fasli were invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First class towards the close of the Fasli under report. The Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Kolattoor was invested with 2nd class powers from the commencement of the Fasli. As the result of these investitures, there were at the close of the Fasli, 3 First class, 7 Second class and 7 Third class Magistrates.

43. *Cases filed.*—The number of cases available for disposal was 3,675 or 94 less than in the preceding Fasli; of these, 61 were the arrears of the previous year taken on file.

Statement No. XIII.

The decrease is the net result of the variations noted on the margin. The increase against the Indian Penal Code was mainly due to a larger number of theft and hurt cases. The decrease under the Police Regulation resulted from the fall in the number of nuisance cases in the Town. The decrease under "Other Laws" was due to the fall in the prosecutions under the Stage Carriage Rules and the Vaccination Regulation.

	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1316.	Difference.
The Indian Penal Code ...	2,017	2,256	+239
The Salt Regulation ...	45	31	− 14
The Abkari Regulation ...	15	15	...
The Police Regulation ...	1,088	880	−208
Other Laws	604	493	−111
Total ...	3,769	3,675	− 94

44. *Cases disposed of.*—Of the 3,675 cases available for disposal, only 3,556 or 96·7 per cent. were disposed of as against 3,704 or 98·2 per cent. in the preceding Fasli; 1,611 ended in conviction and 903, in discharge or acquittal; 1,042 were withdrawn or compromised by parties. It is reported that out of the 119 pending cases, 17 cases were not proceeded with as the accused did not appear. The disposal was not as satisfactory as could be desired.

Statement No. XIII.

45. *Persons dealt with.*—The number of persons accused in the cases available for disposal was 7,296 and in the cases disposed of was 6,874; of the latter, 1,851 were convicted (one by the Court of Session), 727 were acquitted (4 by the Court of Session), 2,292 were discharged and 2,004 were otherwise disposed of.

Statement No. XIII.

46. *Result of the cases under each law.*—Of the 2,256 cases under the Indian Penal Code, 2,154 were disposed of; 419 ended in conviction and 766, in discharge or acquittal; 969 were withdrawn or compromised by parties. Of the 1,419 cases under the other laws, 1,402 were disposed of; 1,192 ended in conviction and 137, in discharge or acquittal; 73 were withdrawn or compromised by parties.

Statement No. XIII.

47. *Persons dealt with under each law.*—Of the 5,863 persons accused in the cases under the Penal Code, 5,449 were concerned in the cases disposed of; of these, 643 were convicted and the rest, discharged or acquitted or otherwise disposed of.

Statement No. XIII.

Of the 1,433 persons accused in the cases under the other laws, 1,425 were concerned in the cases disposed of; of these, 1,208 were convicted and the rest discharged or acquitted or otherwise disposed of.

48. *Punishments inflicted.*—Of the 1,851 persons convicted, 78 were ... to imprisonment only, 1,694 to fine only, 58 to ...sonment and fine (one by the Court of ... whipping and imprisonment, and 14 to whipping only; the rem... to give security for good behaviour.

Statement No. XIII.

49. *Number of witnesses examined.*—3,920 ... against 6,773 in the preceding Fasli.

50. *Fines.*—The fines imposed amo... Rs. 4,588-13-6 in the preceding Fasli. ... clear from the fact that the portion ...

I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

74. The number of suits instituted rose from 6,399 to 7,275. Including arrears and re-admissions, the number available for disposal rose from 6,963 to 7,898. The number disposed of also rose from 6,484 to 7,390, so that at the end of the Fasli there were 508 pending, as against 479 in the preceding Fasli.

Statement No. XVII.

75. *Regular Suits.*—The Chief Court is the only Court empowered to try regular suits. The total number available for disposal was 2,292 and of these 2,017 or 88 per cent. were disposed of, as against 86·9 per cent. in the preceding Fasli. Among the suits disposed of, 769 were contested, 671 were decreed *exparte*, 54 were compromised, 299 were decreed on admission, 103 were struck off for default and 121 were withdrawn. The number of suits pending for more than a year fell from 34 to 31. Of these, 19 were pending before the Ag. Chief Judge, 10 before the Senior Puisne Judge and 2 before the Ag. Registrar. The remaining 244 were pending, 48 for over 6 months, 125 for over 3 months and 71 for 3 months and under.

The aggregate value of the suits disposed of rose from Rs. 4,82,656-3-0 to Rs. 5,66,574-9-10 while the average value of a suit disposed of rose from Rs. 278-10-8 to Rs. 280-14-4. The average duration of contested suits rose from 3 months and 21 days to 4 months and 20 days and that of other suits from 36 days to 40 days. The explanation offered for this rise is that a larger number of long-standing suits was disposed of.

Of the suits disposed of, 1,822 related to money, 162 to immovable property, and 33 to other personal claims. The Sirkar was the Plaintiff in 2 and the Defendant in 16 suits. As usual, the Nattukottai Chetties instituted the bulk of the suits (1,072) against traders and agriculturists. The rest were brought by the people of other castes against one another.

Statement No. XVIII.

There were 1,970 execution petitions and 162 miscellaneous applications and 1,623 of the former and 140 of the latter were disposed of.

76. *Small Cause suits.* (i) *Judges' file*:—The total number available for disposal was 1,023 and, of these, 999 or 97·7 per cent. were disposed of, as against 94·9 per cent. in the preceding Fasli. Among the suits disposed of. 189 were contested, 457 were decreed *exparte*, 19 were compromised, 190 were decreed on admission, 67 were struck off for default and 77 were withdrawn. All the 24 pending suits were pending for less than 3 months. The aggregate value of the suits disposed of rose from Rs. 27,782-9-3 to Rs. 33,732-4-3 while the average value of a suit disposed of rose from Rs. 33-10-9 to Rs. 33-12-3. The average duration of contested and other suits rose from 44 and 27 days to $50\frac{107}{189}$ and $30\frac{406}{810}$ days respectively. There were 894 execution and other petitions and, of them, 847 were disposed of.

(ii) *Registrar's file.*—The total number available for disposal was 1,115 and of these 1,059 or 95 per cent. were disposed of, as against 93·6 per cent. in the preceding Fasli. Among the suits disposed of, 201 were contested, 508 were decreed *exparte*, 6 were compromised, 147 were decreed on admission, 77 were struck off for default and 120 were withdrawn. Of the 56 pending suits, 4 were pending for over 6 months, 26 for over 3 months, and 26 for 3 months and under. There were 752 execution petitions and, of them, 730 were disposed of.

(iii) *Rural Small Cause Courts' file.*—The total number available for disposal was 3,468 and, of these, 3,315 or 95·6 per cent. were disposed of, as against 96·4 per cent. in the preceding Fasli. Among the suits disposed of, 305 were contested, 1,156 were decreed *exparte*, 167 were compromised, 12 were decreed on oath, 1,013 were decreed on admission, 268 were struck off for default, 391 were withdrawn and 3 were transferred to the Chief Court. There were 1,343 applications of ...nds and, of them, 1,295 were disposed of. These Courts were inspected by the ... of Assurances and his reports show that they are working well.

II.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

...ef Court was the only Appellate Court. The number of appeals filed in the Fasli under report was 88 and, including arrears ... re-admissions, the number available for disposal was ...ding Fasli. Of these, 101 or 62 per cent. were dis... the preceding Fasli. The number pending at ... The result of the appeals disposed of was ...ses and reversal in 24 cases, of the ...ere struck off the file, one was withdrawn and 3 were compromised. The average duration of the appeals disposed of rose from 4 months and 27 days to 10 months and 10 days. The explanation offered is the same as in the case of regular suits, *viz.*, that a larger number of long-standing appeals was disposed of.

The number of appeals against orders available for disposal was 6 and, of them, 3 were disposed of.

The number of Review petitions and Revision applications available for disposal was 17 and 33 respectively. 10 of the former and 19 of the latter were disposed of.

78. *Financial.*—The amount of Court Fees, etc., collected was Rs. 73,070-2-9 as against Rs. 67,634-9-1 in the preceding Fasli. The expenditure was Rs. 33,791-0-9 as against Rs. 32,590-15-1 in the preceding Fasli.

79. *General remarks.*—The administration of Civil Justice in the Fasli under report was on the whole satisfactory. It is noteworthy that the Junior *Puisne* Judge had no suits pending before him for over a year.

A Regulation for the revival of the Second Appeal Court was submitted for the approval of Government on the 6th May 1907.

REGISTRATION.

80. *Number of Registry offices.*—The number of Registry offices was 13 as in the preceding Fasli; there was therefore no change in the average cultivable area and the average population for each Registry office.

Statements Nos. XX and XXI.

81. *Aggregate number and value of Registrations.*—The aggregate number of the documents registered fell from 22,795 to 22,117. The decrease is the net result of the increase in Books I and III and the decrease in Book IV. The decline in Book IV is reported to be the result partly of the favorable character of the season and partly of the growing tendency of the people to prefer a katchat (statement of account) to a bond, probably on the ground that the former is not compulsorily registrable.

The bookwar particulars are given below:—

	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1316.	Difference.
Book No. I (relating to immovable property)...	17,981	18,049	+ ·37 per cent.
„ IV (relating to movable property) ...	4,784	4,032	−15·73 „
„ III (Wills)	30	36	+ 20 „

The aggregate value and the average value of the documents registered rose from Rs. 34,51,414 and Rs. 151 to Rs. 35,39,451 and Rs. 160 respectively. The maximum value of a document registered was Rs. 50,000.

82. *Compulsory and optional Registrations.*—The compulsory registrations fell from 22,270 to 21,566 while the optional registrations rose from 525 to 551.

83. *Wills.*—Of the 36 wills registered, 3 were executed by Christians, 32 by Hindus, and one by a Mahomedan. In the case of 12 wills, no value was stated and the value of the rest ranged from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 250.

84. *Time taken to register.*—The percentage of registrations on the day of the presentation of the document rose from 74·85 to 81·44. The percentages calculated up to the end of the second and third days were 94·97 and 97·98 respectively. Only one document remained unregistered within a week after presentation.

85. *Minor operations.*—The number of refusals rose from 285 to 300 of which 255 were due to the non-appearance of the executants within the prescribed time. Searches made and copies given rose from 666 and 816 to 762 and 1,065 respectively. Cases (1) of late presentation, (2) of documents returned on payment of fee for safe custody, (3) of attendance at private residences and (4) of memoranda forwarded, decreased by 50, 67, 2 and 4 respectively. There was a slight increase in the number of memoranda received and in the number of the powers of attorney attested. There was not a single document left uncopied at the close of the Fasli. There were no cases of false personation.

86. *Appeals.*—At the close of the preceding Fasli, one appeal under section 60 and 12 applications under section 61 of the Registration Regulation (I of 1905) were pending. In the Fasli under report, 11 appeals and 55 applications were received. All the appeals and 58 applications were disposed of, so that only 9 applications were pending at the close of the Fasli. The result of the orders was that registration was ordered in 56 cases and refused in 14 cases.

87. *Thumb impressions.* —The system of recording thumb impressions continued to work well.

88. *Inspection.*—The Registrar inspected all the Sub-Registry offices and found them in excellent order.

89. *Financial.*—The receipts were *Rs. 32,363-11-3 as against Rs. 31,703-4-1 in the preceding Fasli and were the highest on record. The expenditure was Rs. 21,549-9-7 as against Rs. 21,195-11-3 in the preceding Fasli.

Statement No. XXII.

90. *Transfer of Registry of holdings.*—The number of applications for transfer of registry of pattahs fell from 209 to 190.

91. *General remarks.*—The Registrar, Mr. G. Muthuswami Iyer, deserves great credit for the high standard of efficiency which the department continued to maintain.

MILITARY.

92. The actual strength of the Military force was the same as in the preceding Fasli, *viz.*, 20 officers including the Commandant and 90 privates of the Infantry, and 3 officers and 16 troopers of His Highness' body-guard. The number of serviceable guns was 6, as in the preceding Fasli. The Band continued to do well under the Band Master, Mr. Bartels. The expenditure under "Military" including the Band was Rs. 26,562-13-4 as against Rs. 24,157-9-0 in the preceding Fasli. The cost of the Band was Rupees 6,352-12-4 as against Rs. 6,308-2-2 in the preceding Fasli.

Statement No. XXIII.

The health of the force was on the whole good. There were only 80 admissions into the Military ward of the Town Hospital, as against 87 in the preceding Fasli. The principal diseases for which treatment was sought were Malarial fever, Dysentery, diseases of the eye, Rheumatic affections and Dyspepsia. The average daily sick fell from 2·41 to 1·8. Convalescent leave varying from 5 days to 2 weeks was recommended in the case of 7 persons only.

The department was managed efficiently by the Commandant, Mr. Sankaranarayana Durai Rajah.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SEASON AND RAINFALL.

93. The average rainfall in the Fasli under report was 37 inches 40 cents and was only 6·57 inches more than that of the preceding Fasli and yet it made a world of difference on account of its being seasonable. The deficiency in September 1906 caused some anxiety but the copious rains of October 1906 allayed all fears. Both the *Kalam* and the *Kodai* crops yielded fairly well, except in parts here and there. The dry crops also fared well on the whole. The season was therefore a decidedly favorable one.

This State requires abundant rain in the months of October, November and December and, April, May and June and those years in which at least a moderate quantity of rain is vouchsafed in these months will always be good years.

As there was a fairly good amount of rain in May and June 1907, the Fasli must be said to have closed with fair prospects, the standing dry crops on the ground being then in a prosperous condition.

Statement No. XXIV.

94. It seems to me that the relation between the character of the harvest and the prices of food grains is day by day becoming more distant, owing to the operation of other causes. It is at all events unsafe to calculate that the prices of food grains even in a good year will be easy. Statement No. XXV will show that, in spite of the Fasli under report having been a favorable one, the prices of food grains were by no means easier than in the precedingFasli. On the other hand three of the four food grains therein shown sold dearer. Even the price of the fodder ruled pretty high though there was an abundance of it. The pasture was barely sufficient except in the rainy months. The condition of the cattle was however satisfactory. No cattle disease prevailed in an epidemic form. Cattle shows were held as usual in the Town and at the 3 Taluq cusbahs and prizes awarded for the best cattle exhibited. The Agricultural Association started under the auspices of the Durbar is doing some useful work though the results so far achieved do not deserve chronicling. The Durbar has placed at the disposal of the Association an Agricultural Instructor on Rs. 60 per mensem.

Statement No. XXV.

* This figure includes Rs. 47-12-0 remitted into the Treasury since the close of the Fasli under report and excl. Rs. 136-4-0 collected in Fasli 1315 but remitted into the Treasury in the Fasli under report.

A Veterinary Hospital was opened on the 19th June 1907, the services of a Veterinary Assistant having been secured through the kind help of Major Gunn, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras. The Hospital is not yet in full working order, as a portion of the building is still under construction.

The Meteorological Observatory worked fairly well.

95. *Rain-gauges.*—The number of rain-registering stations continued to be 11 and the condition of the gauges at all the stations is reported to be satisfactory.

FORESTS AND PLANTATIONS.

96. *Current demand, collection and balance.*—The current demand rose from Rs. 35,262-8-8 to Rs. 37,771-8-6. This was the net result of the differences under the several sub-heads of revenue as detailed below :—

	RS. A. P.
Annual leases	+2,845- 5- 6
License fees	– 953-12- 0
Plantations	+1,292- 9- 8
Miscellaneous collections	– 675- 3- 4
Total	+2,508-15-10

The increase under "Annual leases" resulted from the higher bids obtained or the right to collect green leaves in the State forests. The decrease under "License Fees" occurred on account of the licenses for the manufacture of bricks and tiles having fallen in number owing, it is reported, to fewer new houses having been constructed. The increase under "Plantations" was mainly due to the rent for Fasli 1312 and Fasli 1313 of the Tope in Meratnilai forming part of the late Chinnaranmanai Jaghire having been realised in the Fasli under report. The decrease under "Miscellaneous collections" was due to decreases under several minor items of a fluctuating nature

Out of the demand of Rs. 37,771-8-6, a sum of Rs. 33,780-2-0 was collected and Rs. 10 were written off. The balance of Rs. 3,981-6-6 was due from the lessees of green leaves, Avaram bark and nux-vomica. Not a pie was collected from the lessee of Avaram bark* and only Rs. 100 were collected from the lessee of nux-vomica†. The collections under "Green leaves‡" were also less than half the demand. *It is hoped that such unsatisfactory results will not disfigure future reports.*

97. *Arrear demand, collection and balance.*—The arrears at the commencement of the Fasli were Rs. 6,587-2-8; of this amount, Rs. 1,055-1-0 were collected and Rs. 1,393-5-11 written off. The Fasliwar details for the balance of Rs. 4,138-11-9 are given below :—

	RS. A. P.
For Faslis 1286 to 1306	202- 9-9
For Fasli 1311	226- 6-0
For Fasli 1312	41-10-0
For Fasli 1314	2,900-12-0
For Fasli 1315	767- 6-0

The Fasliwar details for the amount of Rs. 1,055-1-0 collected are as follow :—

Faslis 1286 to 1306	108-9-0
Fasli 1210	380-0-0
Fasli 1311	100-4-0
Fasli 1315	466-4-0

The Fasliwar details for the amount of Rs. 1,393-5-11 written off are as follow :—

Faslis 1286 to 1306	1,383-3-11
Fasli 1315	10-2- 0

Out of the amount of Rs. 1,383-3-11, a sum of Rs. 393-15-5 was written off as erroneous demand and the rest was written off as the details required for its realization are reported by the Engineer and the Superintendent of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue to be not forthcoming.

The sum of Rs. 10-2-0 was written off as it was reported to be irrecoverable. Of the balance outstanding against Fasli 1311 and Fasli 1314, Rs. 56-10-0 and Rs. 3 respectively have been collected after the close of the Fasli.

The sum shown against Faslis 1286 to 1306 has to be collected from one individual by the Dewan Peishkar and orders are being issued to collect the same soon.

The sum shown against the other Faslis has to be collected by the Superintendent of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue and the reasons given for the failure to collect the same are not at all satisfactory. Strict instructions are being issued to him.

* Demand-Rs. 770. † Demand-Rs. 400. ‡ Demand-Rs. 5696-15-6.

98. *Number and disposal of offences.*—The total number of cases available for disposal rose from 2,431 to 3,307; of these, 2,251 cases in which 3,824 persons were accused terminated by the acceptance of a compensation of Rs. 1,725–6–11; in 38 cases affecting 64 persons, no offence was proved and the accused were let off; in 39 cases, the accused, 41 in number, were placed before Magistrates; the remaining 979 cases in which 2,508 persons were accused were pending before Inspectors. The Trimiem Inspector and the Forest Section Inspector had as many as 593 and 351 cases respectively. This is by no means satisfactory.

Inclusive of the arrears of the previous Faslis, the Magistracy had 50 cases available for disposal. Of these, 8 in which 15 persons were accused ended in conviction and 3 cases in which 8 persons were accused, in acquittal. The remaining 39 cases in which 53 persons were accused were pending at the close of the Fasli. The fine collected in the 8 cases of conviction amounted to Rs. 53–14–0.

99. *Cost*.—The cost of the department was Rs. 15,665 including Rs. 3,784 on account of Plantations, as against Rs. 12,572–8–9 and Rs. 8,719–15–4 respectively.

100. *General remarks.*—Beyond planting a few casuarina trees, nothing in the shape of afforestation was done. Mr. Hooper's suggestions are still under consideration.

TOWN TOLL-GATES.

101. The demand under this head was Rs. 20,353–12–1 but only Rupees 12,203–12–1 were collected, as the amount of Rs. 8,150 deposited in Messrs. Arbuthnut and Co. at the request of the contractor and adjustable towards the last 6 kists of the contract has practically been lost and as the contractor has been allowed to postpone payment of these 6 kists, until the question whether the loss is to be borne by him or by the Sirkar is decided by His Highness.

FRONTIER TOLL-GATES.

102. The number of gates continued to be 9. The collections rose from Rs. 15,824–6–6 to Rs. 47,499–11–0, as the scale of tolls was raised during the last Fasli. The cost of management rose from Rs. 3,145–1–5 to Rs. 3,173–6–0.

Inclusive of the case pending at the close of the preceding Fasli, there were 13 cases available for disposal under the Toll Regulation; of these, 12 were disposed of; 10 ended in the acquittal of the accused and 2 in which 4 were accused resulted in the accused being fined Rs. 8–12–0; one case was pending.

MARKETS AND CART-STANDS.

103. The Markets and Cart-stands in the State were managed on the lines of the preceding Fasli. Some, including the Town Market, were leased out while the rest remained under Sirkar management. The collections fell from Rs. 26,070–8–0 to Rs. 22,935–5–11 but the fall was due to a sum of Rs. 3,675 due by the Town Market contractor having been ordered to be left uncollected, pending the settlement of the question whether the contractor or the Sirkar should bear the loss consequent on the depreciation of the amount deposited by the Sirkar at the contractor's request in Messrs. Arbuthnut and Co. and adjustable towards the last 4 kists of the contract.

The expenditure which includes the amount spent on improvements rose from Rs. 2,632–12–9 to Rs. 3,368–10–6.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

104. The chief articles of import were sea salt from the neighbouring British salt factories and paddy from the Cauvery Delta and the chief articles of export were Acacia bark for distilleries and Avaram bark for tanneries.

105. *Mineral resources.*—The question of the Mineralogical Survey of the State is still in the stage of correspondence between the Durbar and the Director of the Geological Survey, India. Nothing came of the attempts of the Durbar to secure the services for a time at least of a trained officer through the help of the Travancore and Mysore Durbars. The Durbar means addressing the Travancore Durbar again and, should its attempts in that direction fail, will see if any retired officer of the Government Geological Department can undertake the survey.

As usual, red-ochre was quarried here and there in small quantities.

THE MARAMUT OR PUBLIC WORKS.

106. *Total expenditure.*—The total expenditure fell from Rs. 2,70,229–12–5 to Rs. 2,05,518 and the following table exhibits at a glance the expenditure under each head, compared with the actuals of the preceding Fasli and the Budget and Revised Estimates:—

Names of heads.	Actuals in Fasli 1315.	Actuals in Fasli 1316.	Original Budget Estimate for Fasli 1316.	Revised Budget Estimate for Fasli 1316.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	76,900	46,097	1,00,000	1,10,000
Communications	78,056	68,317	70,000	75,000
Civil Buildings	69,773	45,987	92,000	95,000
Markets and Cart-stands ...	2,633	3,369	8,730	8,480
Tools and Plant	2,933	3,293	4,000	4,000
Village Conservancy ...	19,322	18,262	26,445	29,860
Establishment	20,613	20,193	31,580	26,500
Total ...	2,70,230	2,05,518	3,32,755	3,48,840

It will be observed that under no head was the allotment in the Revised Estimate exceeded; on the other hand the outlay in a few cases fell exceedingly short of the estimate. There were special and minor causes for the short outlay under each head and they will be referred to at the appropriate place but in all cases the paucity and inefficiency of the staff operated as the chief cause. Towards the latter part of the Fasli under report, a few hands, some of them being capable officers, were temporarily entertained but the output of work was still far short of anticipations. The department is now under-manned and needs the immediate introduction into it of really capable officers of all grades. The time has arrived for the replacement of all old and useless hands. The Durbar hopes to effect the necessary reforms in the current Fasli. Of course, considerably higher salaries should, as observed by Government, be offered to secure the services of a more efficient class of officers and the Durbar is now prepared to do so to the extent the finances of the State may permit.

Statement No. XXVI.

The details required by Government regarding the various works executed in the Fasli under report are given in Statement No. XXVI.

107. *Irrigation.*—The following statement serves as an abstract of the work done under the different descriptions of Irrigation works:—

Names of Heads.	Revised Estimates including establishment charges.	Actuals. Outlay on works.			Actuals. Establishment charges.			Actuals. Total.		
	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Original Works.										
Improvements to Railway-affecting tanks ...	11,795	4,019	1	6	1,375	15	1	5,395	0	7
Do. to other tanks in the Kolattoor Tq.	8,627	1,433	10	8	490	7	11	1,924	2	7
Do. do. Alangudi Tq.	13,831	7,670	12	9	2,612	10	6	10,283	7	3
Do. do. Trimiem Tq.	14,121	2,190	2	8	750	5	11	2,940	8	7
Project Works.										
Perambore Project	5,183	903	7	0	309	1	5	1,212	8	5
Thanjore do	3,455	1,154	4	2	394	10	5	1,548	14	7
Mathore do	1,151	50	10	7	16	6	4	67	0	11
Repairs.										
Repairs to Railway-affecting tanks ...	9,215	4,634	12	3	1,586	13	6	6,221	9	9
Do. to other tanks in the Kolattoor Taluq	13,476	4,515	13	10	1,544	7	8	6,060	5	6
Do. do. Alangudi Taluq ...	13,822	4,447	10	11	1,522	7	0	5,970	1	11
Do. do. Trimiem Taluq ...	15,319	3,332	6	10	1,141	0	8	4,473	7	6
Total ...	1,10,000	34,352	13	2	11,744	6	5	46,097	3	7

It appears from the above that, out of the sum of Rs. 46,097 spent under "Irrigation", Rs. 11,744-6-5 represent the cost of the temporary establishments maintained for petty supervision, etc. The enormous difference between the outlay and the allotment occurs under all sub-heads. Besides the general reasons referred to above, the Engineer assigns 3 special reasons, *viz* :—

(1) The difficulties offered by the Forest department in supplying the fuel required for burning bricks, chunam, etc.
(2) The resistance offered by ryots in draining, preliminary to repairs, what little water the tanks might contain.
(3) The withdrawal from his Divisional officers of the power to make final payments themselves.

The first difficulty was indeed a serious one. The State Forests are the main source of fuel supply in the State. Till recently, the Public Works Department used to get fuel from the Forest Department at concession rates and all the estimates were consequently prepared on that basis. The Forest Department demurred to the continuance of the concession rates and proposed last year to levy market rates from the Public Works Department also. Pending the final disposal of this question, it was ordered that the Public Works Department should buy the fuel required by it in the open market. It must therefore be admitted that the works were in a measure retarded on this account. The second difficulty also was one of considerable magnitude. In the preceding Fasli, tanks were dry everywhere on account of the adverse season and the Public Works staff attended to repairs of tanks without any opposition from anybody; but, in the Fasli under report, the situation was unique. Ryots got water in their tanks after two years of drought and were naturally anxious to utilise every drop of it. Even when the quantity left was not sufficient for any agricultural operation, they were loth to waste it. The third difficulty was one of the Engineer's own making, but he submits that, for the correct maintenance of accounts and in the interests of efficient supervision, the change became absolutely necessary, though it affected the progress of works. It would appear that this power was only tentatively given to his Divisional officers in the preceding Fasli.

It will be seen from Statement No XXVI that the number of works, other than project works, attended to by the department, was 112 in the Kolattoor Taluq, 76 in the Alangudi Taluq, and 50 in the Trimiem Taluq. In executing these works, 24 masonary sluices, 11 pipe sluices, and 17 calingulas or escapes were newly taken in hand; they were either completed or in progress at the close of the Fasli. It is reported that, by the close of the Fasli under report, the Irrigation sources in the State were provided with 387 sluices and 112 calingulas or escapes of the modern type.

The whole of the State not having been surveyed yet by the Tank Restoration Party, it is yet too soon to say how many storage Reservoirs will be required. Further investigations have shown that one more Reservoir may be constructed in the lower course of the Ambiliyar in the Alangudi Taluq. Proposals to construct a dam across the Korayar at its junction with the Viralimalai—Kalamavur road and take two channels therefrom are under consideration. A channel from the point where the surplus of the Miratnilai tank joins the Vellar is being dug to take the water of the Vellar to the Namanasamudram tank, feeding several tanks on the way. Several other minor projects have been investigated but final sanction has not been accorded, pending the Dewan Peishkar's report on their financial aspect. The Durbar is issuing special instructions to the Dewan Peishkar on this subject and will seriously think of appointing a special officer to report on these questions, if the Dewan Peishkar cannot attend to these without prejudice to his other work.

The excavation from the Vellar causeway of two supply channels, one to the Miratnilai tank and another to the Vallanad tank, is under investigation. The Kottayur project has not yet been completed, as a large breach occurred at the site of an old sluice. Improvements to the Periyakulam at Mathur were commenced. It will thus be seen that every endeavour is being made to improve the sources of Irrigation in the State.

The Political Agent said in his letter Dis. No. 278, dated 7-7-07 that certain proposals regarding the Cauvery reservoir project likely to benefit a portion of the State were under investigation. The inquiries made by the Engineer and myself show that the portion of the State that will benefit by the scheme now under investigation is much too small to improve materially the condition of the State as a whole.

As the result of the investigations made by the Engineer, three alternative schemes have been prepared by him to bring the Cauvery water to this State. I do not wish to give a detailed description of those schemes, before his or my having a chance of discussing them fully with the officers of the Madras Engineering Department. Briefly described, they are :—

(1) To dig a channel from the Cauvery Reservoir which appears from page 10 of the Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Madras for the triennium ending 1904—1905 to have been proposed to be constructed at Neringipett at a cost of Rs. 2·78 crores.
(2) To take a channel from the Amaravati at Anaipalayam, and
(3) To cut a channel from the Nanginiyar near Aravakurichi in the Karur Taluq.

For all these projects, the levels are reported to be favorable. In the first scheme, the head will be at 650·00 M. S. L. and the channel will run parallel to but begin higher up than the Kalingirayan channel in the Coimbatore District and cross the Noyel and the Amaravati by means of dams. The channel will be taken down to the Vellar at Pinnangudi, a village in the State where the bed of the river is about 400·00 M. S. L. This project, if found feasible, will benefit several Taluqs in the Coimbatore and Trichinopoly Districts. The entire length of the channel will be within 130 miles. In the second scheme, the head will be near the present dam and will be at 446 M. S. L. The channel will be taken to a Reservoir to be formed in the State by enlarging the Perambur and Nirpalani tanks in the Kolattoor Taluq. This project, it is reported, will benefit a number of tanks in the Karur, Kulitalai and Trichinopoly Taluqs and the length of the channel will be about 80 miles. In the third scheme, the head of the channel will be at about 515 M. S. L. and the channel will run almost along the same line as in the first scheme. It will cross the Kodavanar near Rajapatti and is expected to receive a copious supply of water from June to October. The end of the channel will be, as in the first scheme, Pinnangudi. This project, it is reported, will benefit the Karur, Kulitalai and Trichinopoly Taluqs. The entire length of the channel will be within 115 miles. I hope these are not visionary schemes and at least one of them will, on investigation by British Engineers, be found to be feasible. The object of these schemes is to impound, for the benefit of the State and British ryots, the surplus water of the Cauvery running to waste during floods. It goes without saying that the surplus water passing through the State may be taken lower down to the Pattukottai Taluq.

The Tank Restoration Party grouped, in the Fasli under report, 579 tanks covering an area of 200 square miles, thus bringing the total number of tanks grouped up to the close of the Fasli, to 2,491 and the area covered, to 869 square miles. The area remaining to be investigated was 466 square miles. The Party also prepared plans and estimates for 94 tanks and the amount of the estimates was Rs. 1,05,400. Thus, up to the end of the Fasli under report, it prepared estimates for Rs. 2,54,160.

Estimates were prepared in the Fasli under report for 1,858 of the 1,949 listed Kudimaramut tanks, and though the amount of the estimates was Rs. 51,950, work to the value of Rs. 140-4-7 only was done. The apathy of the Revenue Department seems to be the real cause for the unsatisfactory progress of these works and the Durbar hopes to set matters right in the current Fasli.

108. *Communications.*—No special reasons were assigned for the short outlay under this head. The fact seems to be that none of the Divisional officers was able to give sufficient attention either to roads or to irrigation works. Orders were recently issued for forming a separate Division for roads and this measure, will, it is hoped, lead to more satisfactory results.

109. *Civil Buildings.*—The special reasons given for the short outlay are :—

(1) the postponement of the Trichinopoly Palace work, and
(2) the postponement of the Hospital for Women and Children and the College Hostel, on account of the plans and estimates not having been sanctioned yet.

110. *Markets and Cart-stands.*—The chief reason for the decrease in the expenditure under this head is the inability to commence the Fish, meat and vegetable market for which a provision of Rs. 4,000 was made in the Budget owing to the design not having been settled in time.

111. *Village Conservancy.*—No special reasons were assigned for the fall in the expenditure under this head. The Durbar notes that the progress of the Alaguperumal Oorani work is exceedingly unsatisfactory.

112. *Railway-affecting Tanks.*—In the Fasli under report, 17 tanks were completely repaired at a cost of Rs. 8,653–13–9. This brings the number of completely repaired tanks to 76. There remain yet only 9 Sirkar tanks to be repaired. So far, Rs. 76,040–8–1 have been spent on these tanks. The Durbar has given strict orders to the Engineer to complete the remaining work this year without fail.

All that is necessary and possible is being done in regard to the repairs to the 21 private tanks falling under this category. A detailed account of the progress made in regard to each work will swell the report unnecessarily. It may be sufficient to state that strict orders have been given to the Tahsildars to see to the early completion of the repairs of these tanks.

The classification of the Railway-affecting tanks was not done by the officers of the State. In 1891, the Executive Engineer, Tanjore Division, gave a list of 5 tanks and in 1896, the Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly Division, furnished a list of 102 tanks and it is these lists that have been acted upon till now. Only 106 tanks are now recognised, as after due investigation one tank was abandoned and its bed ordered to be given away for cultivation. The Engineer now reports that, if the rules now in force in British India should be applied, not one tank included in the lists furnished by the Executive Engineers of Tanjore and Trichinopoly could be called a Railway-affecting tank. A reference will soon be made to the Political Agent on the subject.

113. *The Sri Marthanda Industrial School and the Public Works Workshop.* The establishment charges fell from Rs. 3,570–13–0 to Rs. 3,371–9–3; the value of the work turned out fell from Rs. 8,908–13–6 to Rs. 5,275 and all this work was done in execution of 238 Sirkar orders and 71 private orders.

The strength of the school continued unaltered, being 31 both at the beginning and at the close of the Fasli. Of these 8 belong to the weaving section.

114. *General remarks.*—The Department executed also other works costing Rs. 9,018–2–9, as against Rs. 10,407–3–5.

The unproductive expenditure may be estimated at Rs. 84,837–1–5 as shown on the margin and its proportion to the total expenditure is 38·19 per cent.

Items.		Total Expenditure on Works.	Unproductive portion.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Religion and charity	...	5,908–10– 5	5,908–10– 5
2. Palace ...	...	1,616– 7– 7	1,616– 7– 7
3. Western Palace	...	113– 1– 9	113– 1– 9
4. Post office ...	...	337– 4– 4	337– 4– 4
5. Irrigation ...	...	46,097– 3– 7	...
6. Buildings ...	...	45,987– 5– 0	45,987– 5– 0
7. Communication-	...	68,317– 4– 9	...
8. Town conservancy	...	13,388– 3–11	7,388– 3–11
9. Markets and cart stands	..	2,013– 5– 9	...
10. Village conservancy	...	14,866– 7– 5	...
11. D. P. W. Establishment	...	20,192–15–11	20,192–15–11
12. Tools and plant	...	3,293– 0– 6	3,293– 0– 6
Total	...	2,22131– 6–11	84,837– 1– 5

The account called "Refund accounts" about which I wrote last in para 140 of the Administration Report for Fasli 1311 is not still closed though the investigations relating thereto were completed so long ago. I now find that Rs. 5,547–10–2 have yet to be collected, Rs. 4,754–6–5 in the Alangudi Taluq, Rs. 531–8–11 in the Trimiem Taluq and Rs. 261–10–10 in the Kolattoor Taluq. Rs. 503–6–8 for which the Public Works Department has yet to submit vouchers have also remained unadjusted.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyengar who was in charge of the department throughout the Fasli must be said to have managed the department efficiently, as the results, though poor when compared with the preceding year, were not unsatisfactory.

RAILWAY.

115. I have nothing definite to say on this subject.

POST AND TELEGRAPH.

116. The British Postal and Telegraph Departments continued to own and manage the Post and Telegraph offices in the State and the relations of the Durbar with those departments continued to be satisfactory.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

117. The financial statement in the Appendix contains a full explanation of all the important variations between the actuals and the Revised Estimate of the Fasli under report and between the actuals of the preceding Fasli and of the Fasli under report. The subjoined statement exhibits the net results at a glance :—

Statement No. XXVII.

	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1316.		
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Opening balance	12·09	8·23	8·59	8·23
Receipts	10·66	16·74	13·79	14·71
Expenditure	14·52	12·25	13·80	13·70
Surplus (+) Deficit (—)	—3·86	+4·49	—·01	+1·01
Closing balance	8·23	12·72	8·58	9·24

118. *Receipts as compared with the preceding Fasli.*—There were appreciable increases under "Land Revenue", "Excise", "Interest on Government securities", "Law and Justice—Courts" and "Miscellaneous" while there were appreciable decreases under "Tolls", "Markets and Cart-stands", "Deposits" and "Advances".

119. *Receipts as compared with the Revised Estimate.*—There were appreciable increases under "Land Revenue", "Excise", "Registration", "Law and Justice—Courts" "Deposits" and "Miscellaneous" while there was an appreciable decrease only under "Tolls".

120. *Expenditure as compared with the preceding Fasli.*—There were appreciable decreases under "A.R.C.I.", "Allowances to members", "His Highness' visit to Madras in connection with the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES", "His Highness' trip to Europe", "Irrigation", "Civil Buildings" "Communications" and "Deposits" while there were appreciable increases under "Stables", "Land Revenue", "Inam Settlement, Revenue Survey and Settlement", "Forest" and "Advances".

121. *Expenditure as compared with the Revised Estimate.*—There were appreciable decreases under "A. R. C. I.", "Stables", "Land Revenue", "Stamps", "Education", "Irrigation", "Civil Buildings", "Communications", "Town Conservancy", "Markets and cart-stands" "Village Conservancy" and "Public Works Establishment".

122. *General remarks.*—The transactions of the Fasli taken by themselves ended in a surplus of Rs. 4,49,128 as against a surplus of Rs. 1,01,126 anticipated in the Revised Estimate. Excluding Debt heads, the surplus was even more, *viz.*, Rs. 4,73,193, as against Rs. 1,06,126 anticipated.

The balance at the close of the Fasli was Rs. 12,72,587–5–9 as against rupees 8,23,458–12–9 at the close of the preceding Fasli. Government paper for 2 lakhs of rupees had to be sold at the commencement of the Fasli under report to meet urgent demands, so that the amount invested in Government paper became reduced from 6 lakhs to 4 lakhs. I may however add that, in the current Fasli, Government paper has been again purchased for 3 lakhs of rupees, so as to raise the investment in it to 7 lakhs. Government paper for Rs. 19,200 on account of private endowments and for Rs. 1,40,000 on account of the Manovirthi Jaghire also stands in the name of His Highness.