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Report
on The
Administration of The Estates

under The
Court of Wards.

© In The
Madras Presidency.

For Fasli 1316 [1906-1907]

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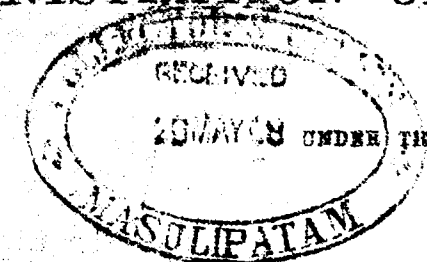
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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE



COURT OF WARDS

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1318 (1908 - 1907).

MADRAS:
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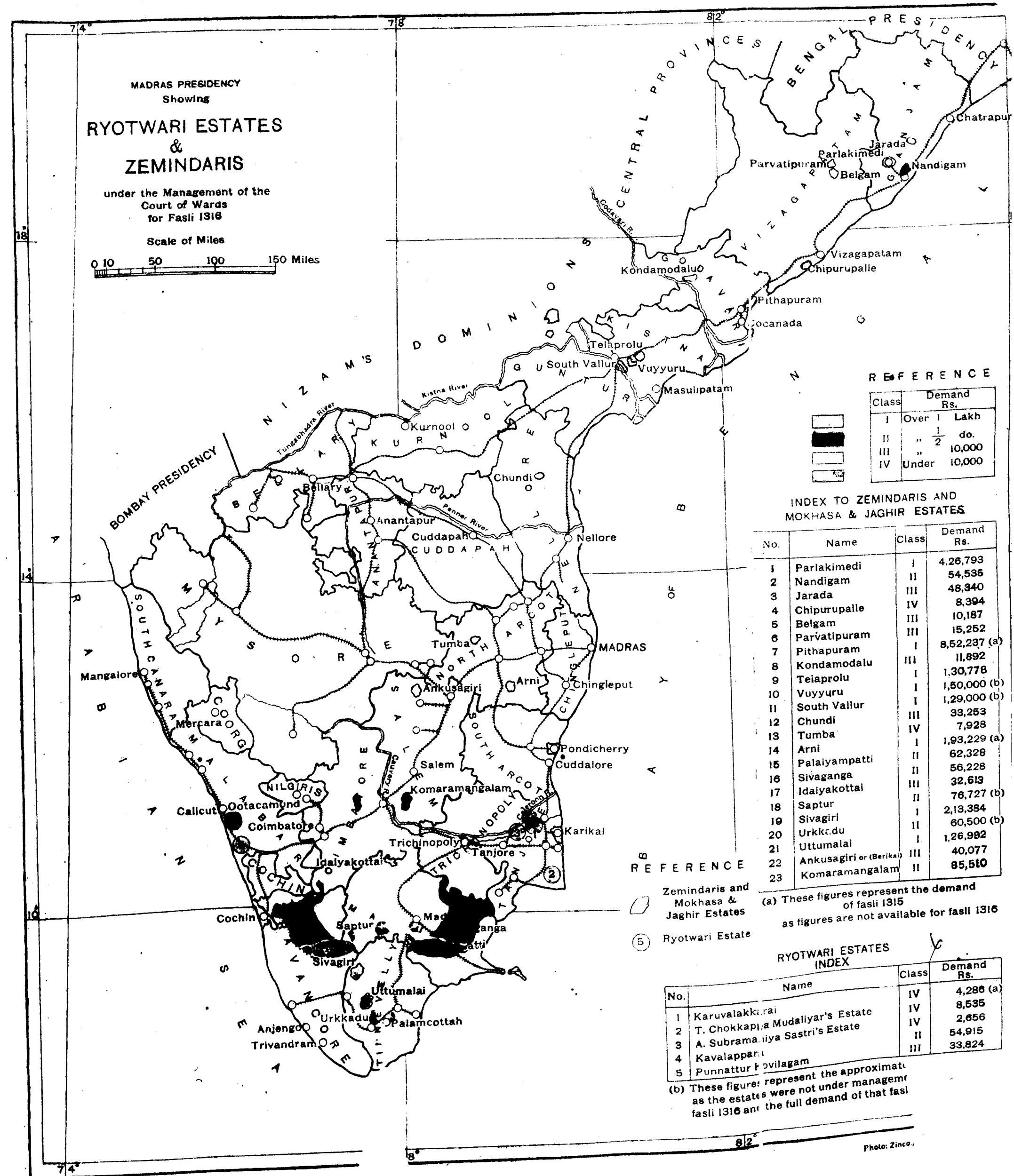
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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF
ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR FASLI 1316 (1906-1907).

Estates under management.—The number of estates under the Court's management at the beginning of fasli 1316, that is, on 1st July 1906, was 25. Three of these—

Statement No. I.

Karundlakkarai and *Pithapuram*—were restored to their proprietors on their attaining their majority early in the fasli. The *Berikai* ward died on the 17th February 1907, but the Court continued to superintend that estate during the rest of the fasli under section 61 of Madras Act I of 1902, as the succession to the property was under dispute. The *Vayyuru* and *South Valluru* estates in Kistna, the *Saptur* estate in Madnra and the *Urkkadu* estate in Tinnevely were taken under the Court's management during the year. The number of estates under the Court's superintendence at the close of the fasli year was thus 26. Of the 27 wards who were under the care of the Court at the end of the fasli, one was incapacitated by imbecility, 24 by minority and 2 by sex.

2. *Estates handed over*—*Arni*.—This estate was under the Court's superintendence for only a little over 4 years. During that period the revenue demand did not increase, but it is bound to do so in the near future as a consequence of the substantial repairs and improvements to numerous tanks, channels, etc., which were carried out by a special staff under a retired Sub-Engineer of the Public Works Department, and under the general supervision of the Executive Engineer of the district. No less than 109 out of 217 irrigation sources in the estate, were completely restored at a cost of Rs. 2,07,985, while other miscellaneous improvements were made which cost Rs. 57,895. All this expenditure was met out of current savings. The young jagirdar after some time spent in the Madras Christian College was placed under the care of a tutor (Mr. Roddon) under whom he made considerable progress. The ward spent the last year of his tutelage on his estate learning the details of its administration and the Revenue law and accounts under Mr. Roddon. On the whole he gave much promise of turning out a good landlord, but the Court has been disappointed to learn that he has inaugurated his administration by practically disregarding its advice to push on with the restoration of the remaining irrigation works, a great many of which had

already been investigated. He is said to have set apart only Rs. 20,000 for this purpose in fasli 1316 though he could have easily devoted at least three times that amount if he had had the true interests of his estate and his ryots at heart.

The education of the ward's wife received special attention, and she made satisfactory progress under her governess Mrs. C. M. Barrow. A cash balance of about Rs. 66,800 was handed over to the jagirdar, against Rs. 60,526 taken over when the estate came under management.

Karuválakkara.—In the 17 years during which this small ryotwari estate was under the Court's management, debts aggregating Rs. 1,744 were recovered and Rs. 754 spent on repairs and improvements to the property. The closing cash balance at the time of restoration was Rs. 15,681 (including Government Promissory-notes and Rangoon Municipal Debentures) against Rs. 30, the cash balance when the estate was taken under the Court's superintendence. The current demand rose from Rs. 2,863 to Rs. 4,285 but the increase was probably due mainly to the rise in the price of paddy, in which shape the bulk of the rent is realised. The ward was withdrawn from the 5th Form in the Mayavaram Municipal School in which he was studying in the last year of his minority, and placed under the care of the Manager, and later under a neighbouring rich landowner as Honorary Guardian, to be instructed in the management of his estate. The Divisional Officer reported that the ward profited by this training.

Pithapuram.—This large and important estate remained under the Court's superintendence for over 14 years, during which the administration was improved in every direction. The demand rose from Rs. 7,91,050 in fasli 1809 to Rs. 8,03,727 in fasli 1315. Debts due to the estate aggregating Rs. 1,26,841 were realised and debts aggregating Rs. 11,57,127 were paid off. Rs. 9,80,000 were lent on the mortgage of the Kólanka and Viravaram estates and the Pólavaram Zamindari. Rs. 9,80,000 were spent on the restoration of irrigation works and other improvements and Rs. 1,63,470 on the survey of the estate. A Home farm and a Veterinary Dispensary were opened. Rs. 61,000 in cash and Rangoon Municipal and Port Trust Debentures of the face-value of Rs. 10,76,500 were made over to the Raja at the time of the restoration, and a scheme for a systematic settlement of the rents based on classification, etc., was drawn up and handed over to him in the hope that he would introduce them on the passing of the Estate Land Bill into law. The ward spent six years in the Court's institution at Newington where his conduct and progress were throughout very satisfactory. He passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and attained a high standard of proficiency in Telugu. He spent the last year of his wardship on the estate studying its management under Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, acting Deputy Collector, who was appointed his Guardian Instructor, and who has since been appointed his Diwan. The ward married a few months before he attained his majority. The Court thinks that there is every reason to hope that he will prove a good landlord.

3. **Season.**—The season during the fasli was on the whole favourable to agriculture and generally better than in the previous year. In *Telaprolu* and *Vayyuru* (upland portions) *Thumba*, *Sáptár* and *Punnattár*, it was not altogether favourable; while in parts of *Kavalappára* the second crop suffered from want of rain, and in *Punnattár*, the yield of coconuts on which the tenants mainly depend for the money to pay their rents was below normal. In *Kondamodalu*, the season, though unfavourable for cultivation, facilitated the felling of timber in the forests, which is the chief source of income in the estate.

4. **Holdings.**—Excluding rented villages, the aggregate area of tenants' holdings

Statement No. II A.

in the estates under management was 5,52,319 acres. The extent of holdings in the estates for which figures have been furnished for both faslis was 4,57,756 acres in fasli 1316, and 4,48,185 in fasli 1315; the increase of 9,571 acres being the net result of an increase of 9,941 acres in ten estates and a decrease of 970 acres in one estate. The decrease occurred in *Komáramangalam* in consequence of the restoration to the owners of a moiety of a mitta which was jointly owned by them and the ward until the previous year. The principal increases occurred in *Parlákimedi* (2,502 acres), *Chundi* (310 acres), *Pálayampatti* (2,909 acres), and

Idaiyakóttai (3,800 acres). In *Parlákimedi* and *Chundi*, the increase is mainly attributable to the better season, and in *Pálayampatti*, to the fact that until the previous fasli the cultivated area alone and not that actually occupied was returned as the area under holdings; while in *Idaiyakóttai*, it was due to the adoption of the revised areas reported by the special establishment employed to remeasure the holdings.

5. **Cultivation.**—The extent actually cultivated in the year under report was 4,77,279 acres of 86.4 per cent. of the holdings, compared with 79.6 per cent. in the previous year. In *Járadá*, no cultivation accounts were maintained. The Collector has again been requested to see that they are kept in the current fasli. The proportion of cultivation to holdings exceeded 90 per cent. in 14 estates and ranged between 75 and 90 per cent. in eight others. In only three estates—*Chipurapalle*, *Uttumalai* and *Kavalappára*—did it fall below 75 per cent. In *Chipurapalle*, the bulk of the area left waste is said to be rendered unfit for cultivation by sand-drifts. In *Kavalappára*, a great part (8,688 acres) of the holdings consists of "unoccupied dry land" of which only a fraction is brought under fugitive cultivation annually. The large uncultivated area in *Uttumalai* has not been explained, and the Estate Collector has been called upon to do so. It is probably due in part to the practice in the estate of charging no rent on uncultivated dry lands. The Court is considering the advisability of charging on the entire holdings, which system it has introduced in *Pálayampatti*.

6. **Demand of the estates.**—The total gross demand of the estates for the year amounted to Rs. 20,04,006 compared with Rs. 27,12,989 in fasli 1315. The decrease is directly due to the release from the Court's superintendence, during the year, of the large estate of *Pithapuram*, the demand of which was Rs. 8,52,237. A total sum of Rs. 33,880 was remitted, leaving a net demand of Rs. 13,70,126. The total net demand of the estates which were under management throughout both the years was Rs. 15,21,753 in fasli 1316 and Rs. 13,60,253 in fasli 1315. The increase of Rs. 1,61,475 was the net result of an aggregate increase of Rs. 1,64,630 in seventeen estates owing mainly to the better season, and to an aggregate decrease of Rs. 3,155 in three others. The bulk of the increase was contributed by *Telaprolu* (Rs. 14,829), *Sivagiri* (Rs. 79,819), and *Uttumalai* (Rs. 27,927). The bulk of the decrease occurred in *Kavalappára* and *Punnattár* and was due mainly to a fall in the number of renewals of *Kanam* demises in those estates and to a decrease in the demand under "assessment due from tenants" on account of joint-registrations.

7. **Demand, collection and balance—Arrears.**—The total arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 15,21,496. Rs. 3,54,694 were collected and Rs. 1,53,775 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,53,027 on the 30th June 1907. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions (Rs. 28,712) and amounts since found irrecoverable (Rs. 181), the net recoverable balance on the dates of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 9,51,134. The corresponding figure for the previous year was Rs. 5,36,080. In five estates there was no outstanding balance, and in three estates the balance was less than Rs. 1,000. The balances ranged between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 in *Chokkappa Maduligár's* estate (Rs. 2,333), *Parvatipuram* (Rs. 2,433), *Telaprolu* (Rs. 2,931), *Chundi* (Rs. 3,110), *Sáptár* (Rs. 3,127), *Nandigám* (Rs. 4,168), *Járadá* (Rs. 4,531) and *Kondamodalu* (Rs. 4,627); and between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 in *Pálayampatti* (Rs. 5,071), *Kavalappára* (Rs. 5,823), *Sivagiri* (Rs. 6,276), *Komáramangalam* (Rs. 6,887) and *Punnattár* (Rs. 8,077). The Court has instructed the Collectors concerned to take prompt measures to clear off the arrears in all these estates. The balances exceeded Rs. 10,000 in the remaining five estates, viz., *Urkádú* (Rs. 53,024), *Uttumalai* (Rs. 89,055), *South Valluru* (Rs. 89,377), *Parlákimedi* (Rs. 1,82,318) and *Vayyuru* (Rs. 4,79,831). The heavy arrears in *Urkádú*, *South Valluru* and *Vayyuru* which were newly brought under the Court's superintendence during the year are under investigation, the bulk of them being probably irrecoverable. The arrears in *Parlákimedi* are mostly irrecoverable and proposals to write them off are awaited. In *Uttumalai*, the Estate Collector has just reconciled the village balances with the accounts in his office and the Court trusts that he will reduce those old arrears considerably in the current year.

8. *Demand, collection and balance—Current.*—The total current demand of the estates under management was Rs. 19,70,126. Of this, Rs. 14,68,554 were collected and Rs. 100 written off. The balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 5,06,472. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions (Rs. 1,84,995), the net recoverable balance on the dates of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 3,21,477 or 16.3 per cent. against 13.9 per cent. in the preceding year. The *Parlakimedi Ex-Zamindar's* estate has no landed property. The whole of the current demand was realised in *Chippurapalle, Telaprolu* and *Okokappa Mudaliydr's* estates; ten estates showed a balance of less than 5 per cent. of the demand; four estates had a balance of between 5 and 10 per cent. of the demand; and seven others, a balance of between 10 and 25 per cent., while the balance exceeded 25 per cent. in a single estate, viz., *Parlakimedi* (46.1). The large outstandings in *Parlakimedi* were due to a variety of causes which are still under investigation, and in the meanwhile the Court has directed the Manager to lose no further time in realising the outstanding arrears.

9. *Financial condition of the estates under management.*—The aggregate cash balance of all the estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 6,07,820.

The total cash receipts of the estates during the fasli were Rs. 30,17,479: the total assets of the fasli therefore amounted to Rs. 36,24,799. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 29,60,342. The cash balance at the close of the fasli was thus Rs. 6,64,457. Adding to this the Government securities and Municipal and Port Trust debentures of the aggregate face-value of Rs. 58,71,400 held on behalf of some of the estates and the estimated value of grain on hand at the close of the year (Rs. 1,54,247), the total balance to the credit of the estates on the 30th June 1907 was Rs. 64,90,104. The ordinary receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 22,85,018 and Rs. 17,54,600 compared with Rs. 30,96,991 and Rs. 28,48,689 respectively in the preceding year, leaving the following extraordinary items out of account:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts	...	30,17,479
Deduct—		
Debts recovered	1,78,320	
Sale-proceeds of property	4,71,595	
Amounts borrowed	58,373	
Cash found on assumption of management of <i>Vuyyuru, South Valluru, Saptur and Urkkadu.</i>	29,178	
		7,32,461
Net receipts		22,85,018
Total charges	...	29,60,342
Deduct		
Debts repaid	1,19,084	
Investments	9,48,826	
Cash handed over to proprietors on the restoration of their estates	1,37,832	
		12,05,742
Net charges		17,54,600

10. *Utilisation of the surplus balances.*—Excluding from consideration the estates handed over to the proprietors during the year and those of *Nandigam, Vuyyuru, South Valluru, Chundi, Palayampatti, Sivaganga, Saptur, Urkkadu* and *Kondramangalam*, the balances of which are required either to pay off debts or to meet current charges

of the administration, and the estate of *Berikai* which has since been handed over, the estates under management which had surplus balances exceeding Rs. 10,000 on the 30th June 1907 are the following:—

Estates.	Amount. Rs.
Parlakimedi	15,39,189
Parlakimedi Ex-Zamindar's	22,73,976
Jarada	48,470
Belgam	14,443
Telaprolu	10,49,186
Subramaniya Sastri's	47,652
Idaiyakottai	12,785
Sivagiri	5,64,144
Kavalappara	96,342
Punnattur Kovilagam	23,651

The steps taken to utilise the surpluses of these estates are summarised below. In *Parlakimedi*, the Court is contemplating a resurvey and has already taken in hand the restoration of the irrigation works. It has also sanctioned extensions to the College building, the construction of a hostel and the repair of the more useful estate roads, besides sundry improvements and repairs to buildings. A considerable amount will also be spent on the erection of the buildings required for the home farm newly opened and the proposed Veterinary Dispensary. The Court has also been on the look-out—so far unsuccessfully—for suitable landed property in which to invest the surplus balances of the *Parlakimedi Ayan* and *Ex-zamindar's* estates. In *Jarada* and *Belgam* the surplus will be required to meet the cost of survey. In *Telaprolu* a sum of Rs. 46,744 was expended on irrigation works, etc., and the Court and the local officers continue to be on the look-out for suitable landed property in which to invest the large surplus balance. In *Idaiyakottai*, the surplus is being spent on the improvement of irrigation works and buildings. In *Sivagiri*, it is proposed to spend the bulk of the surplus on the improvement of the irrigation sources in the estate, the erection of the buildings required for the home-farm and the Veterinary Dispensary, and a Darbar hall. The proposed purchase of a valuable mitta in the Madura district, fell through at the last moment owing to the failure of the owner to furnish adequate proof of his title. In *Kavalappara*, about Rs. 21,000 will probably be required for the construction of a residence for the ladies of the family, for which plans and estimates are due from the Public Works Department. A portion of the balance will be required for the educational expenses of the wards who are being brought up at Newington. In *Punnattur*, it is proposed to spend nearly Rs. 14,000 on improvements to the market at Kuttangal.

11. *Agricultural improvements.*—The Court's Agricultural Expert, Mr. H. C. Sampson having been appointed as a Deputy Director of Agriculture under Government, he was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Lonsdale about the middle of April 1907. There were four home-farms in the estates under superintendence at the beginning of the year, viz., at *Telaprolu, Kondramangalam, Sivagiri* and *Kavalappara*. One was started at *Idaiyakottai* towards the end of the year, and two others have since been opened at *Parlakimedi* and *South Valluru*. The Court is considering the question of establishing farms in other estates and of introducing various improvements in those already opened. For the benefit of the poorer estates which cannot afford to maintain farms, the Court has sanctioned the employment of an itinerant agriculturist equipped with the necessary implements, who will visit the smaller estates and demonstrate the use of improved implements, etc. A summary of the work done and the results achieved in the several farms during the year drawn up by the Agricultural Expert is printed as appendix K, with reference to Government Order, No. 1227, Revenue, dated 15th December 1906.

The Court has resolved to open Veterinary Dispensaries in *Sivagiri* and *Parlakimedi*. Proposals are awaited from the Collectors for the construction of the buildings required.

Advances to tenants were made in four estates. In *Kondamodali*, advances aggregating Rs. 2,010 were granted to the tenants, of which Rs. 1,921 were recovered during the year. In *Chokkappa Mudaliyār's* and *Subramaniya Sāstri's* estates, 12,720 measures of paddy were advanced to the lessees for cultivation expenses, of which 6,000 measures have been recovered. In *Sivagiri*, 54,682 measures were advanced to tenants for seed grain and cultivation expenses, of which 53,506 measures have been recovered. No advances were granted in any of the other estates as the ryots did not apply for them.

12. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government Commission to receipts.*—

Statement No. IV.

The average percentage of establishment charges and Government Commission to receipts excluding extraordinary items of income, such as sale proceeds of property, amounts borrowed, deposits, refunds, etc., was 13.3 compared with 13.6 in the preceding year. The percentage exceeded 15 in *Chundi* (15.1), *Thumba* (17.9), *Pālayampatti* (19.4), *Idaiyakōttai* (23.4), *Sivagiri* (16.6), *Bérikai* (22.9), *Kavalappāra* (17.7) and *Punnattūr* (22.5). In none of the estates, was it possible to make any retrenchment without sacrifice of efficiency. In *Idaiyakōttai* the increased percentage was due to the existence of a special temporary establishment for the *asnaish* of ryots' holdings; in *Bérikai*, to reorganisation of the forest establishment; in *Kavalappāra*, to a fall of Rs. 13,000 in the receipts and in *Punnattūr*, to the higher pay paid to the Manager and to the revision of the Collector's establishment.

13. *Maramat works (repairs and improvements to tanks, buildings, etc.)*—The total

Statement No. IV-B.

allotment for *maramat* works during the year was Rs. 2,92,103 of which Rs. 2,33,652 or 80 per cent. were spent. The value of work carried out but not paid for within the fasli was Rs. 19,562. This raises the percentage borne by the value of work done to the allotment to 86.7, compared with 88.5 in fasli 1315, and 87.7 in fasli 1314. About a lakh was spent on irrigation works, about three-quarters of a lakh on buildings, Rs. 37,026 on communications and other works, and about a quarter of a lakh on account of establishments and contingencies.

The outlay on *maramat* works was 13.3 per cent. of the total charges of the year excluding extraordinary items such as debts repaid, investments, etc.: in the preceding year the percentage was 17.4 per cent. and in fasli 1314, 23.3. The lower percentage in fasli 1316 was due to the fact that in the previous year *maramat* works were in progress on a specially large scale in the *Arni* and *Villupuram* estates which were on the eve of being handed over to their proprietors. Leaving out of account the estates in which the allotments were below Rs. 5,000, the proportion of expenditure to allotment was unsatisfactory in *Jārada* (56.5), and *Sivagiri* (51.1). In *Jārada*, the low percentage was mainly due to dilatoriness on the part of the Manager, of which the Collector has taken notice. In *Sivagiri*, it was due to the post of Assistant Engineer having been vacant for several months in the year.

14. *Debts due to the estates.*—The total debts due to the several estates under

Statement No. V-A.

management at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 11,63,937. Including loans newly granted (Rs. 57,010), those newly brought to account (Rs. 18,379), and interest which accrued during the year (Rs. 63,364), the total sum due was Rs. 13,02,690. Rs. 1,73,650 were collected and Rs. 16,645 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,12,395 distributed among twenty-three estates. The debts were large in *Parlakimedi* (Rs. 2,73,922), *Vuyyūru* (Rs. 51,590), *South Vallūru* (Rs. 4,51,753), *Subramaniya Sāstri's* (Rs. 55,514), *Komāramangalam* (Rs. 1,88,389) and *Punnattūr* (Rs. 23,942). In *Parlakimedi*, nearly a lakh and a half out of the debt has not yet fallen due. About half a lakh will be collected shortly. The balance is due from the zamindar of Budarsingi who has offered to sell two of his villages in satisfaction of the debt. This proposal is under consideration. In *Komāramangalam*, Rs. 1,25,000 were covered by execution proceedings. In one case the Court has since purchased for the ward a valuable mitta brought to sale by the Civil Court. The Collector is taking the necessary steps to realize the balance as soon as practicable. The debt in *Punnattūr* is nearly all due from section III to sections I and II, and from section II to section I of that estate.

15. *Debt due by the estates.*—The total amount of debts due by the several estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 6,52,136. Adding debts newly contracted (Rs. 56,475), debts newly brought to account (Rs. 15,77,840) and the interest which accrued during the year (Rs. 3,89,143), the total liabilities amounted to Rs. 26,74,594. Rs. 1,19,084 were repaid and Rs. 4,053 were struck off, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 25,51,467 due by thirteen estates. The outstanding debts were large in the undermentioned estates:—

	Rs.
Vuyyuru	13,39,303
South Valluru	1,89,724
Chundi	1,18,451
Palayampatti	70,250
Saptur	1,72,107
Urkkadu	2,00,475
Uttumalai	4,10,871
Punnattur	23,871

In *Vuyyuru*, *South Valluru*, *Saptur* and *Urkkadu*, which came under the Court's superintendence recently, the claims are being investigated by the Collectors. They have been requested to expedite their enquiries and to submit schemes for liquidating the debts at an early date. In *Palayampatti*, the bulk of the debt is now due to *Subramaniya Sastri's* estate. With this loan which bears interest at 5 per cent. per annum the debt due to the *Nattukottai Chetties* which carried interest at 9 per cent. was wholly discharged. The debts of *Uttumalai* and *Chundi* are referred to in paragraph 19 below. The *Punnattur* debts consist entirely of loans from section I to sections II and III and from section II to section III of that estate.

16. *Education of the wards.*—At the beginning of the fasli, the eleven minor proprietors of the estates noted in the margin were under the care of the Court's European tutor at Newington. The Court records with regret that the *Berikai* ward who was staying in Bellary for the benefit of his health died there in February 1907 of *tuberculosis*, in spite of every endeavour to save him that medical skill could devise. The *Vuyyuru* ward was removed to Newington early in the year. At the request of the *Sivaganga* ward, his brother, a boy of seventeen, was admitted into Newington during the year, so that the number of the boys in residence there at the end of June 1907 was twelve.

The conduct of all the wards at Newington is reported to have been entirely satisfactory. The *Telaprolu* ward has been pursuing his favourite studies in History and English Literature. He has taken great interest in Agriculture. The Court has engaged the services of a qualified instructor in that subject. The *Palayampatti* ward is also specially interested in Agriculture. He continued to manage his own personal expenses on a fixed monthly allowance. This ward has just left Newington and gone to his estate to be instructed in the administration of his property and in Revenue Law and Accounts by a Guardian-Instructor. As the *Komaramangalam* ward did not pass the college examination he was not promoted to the Senior F.A. class. He and the Senior *Kavalappara* ward, who passed the Matriculation examination during the year, attended the Junior F.A. class in the Madras Christian College and have been working well. The *Sivagiri* ward passed the First Diploma Examination of the Madras Veterinary College and continued to show a keen interest in his studies in that college. The *Sivaganga* ward continued to be diligent and well behaved, but was still very backward. The junior wards, viz., *Kavalappara* (Junior), *Parakkimedi*, *Jarada* and *Nandigam*, were also well reported on. The *Sivaganga* ward's brother was very backward, but was well-behaved, active and popular with his fellows. The juniors received regular instruction in nature study. The two senior wards, *Palayampatti* and *Telaprolu*, have begun surveying. The general education of

the wards has included the usual subjects, viz., the Vernaculars, English, Geography, History, Mathematics and Science, Carpentry, etc. Each was taken through a course of tuition in Agriculture by the new instructor.

The physical development of the wards continued to receive special attention. Gymnastics, riding, bicycling, tennis and cricket formed part of their daily routine. The wards stayed in Octacumund nearly four months, the unusual length of their stay being necessitated by various repairs and structural alterations which were in progress at Newington. They all enjoyed excellent health throughout the year except *Berikai*. The arrangements started in 1902 to instruct the boys in religion, and to superintend their daily worship and religious ceremonies, were continued. The Advisory Committee visited the institution twice during the year, and expressed themselves satisfied with the arrangements in force. The senior wards continued to control the expenditure connected with the games and reading-room, for which a fixed grant is sanctioned, and to take part in the management of the stables.

The *Idaiyakottai* minor attended the Setupati High School in Madura and continued to make very good progress. The remaining wards were taught in various local schools and were reported upon favourably except the *Chipurapalle* and *Thumba* wards. The *Thumba* ward was removed from school and placed under the guardianship of the Manager, who is endeavouring to interest the boy in Revenue Law and Accounts, and in the details of the administration of his estate. The *Chipurapalle* ward who will attain his majority in April next, has been placed under the Deputy Tahsildar of Anakapalle, to be trained practically in estate business.

The younger sister of the *Kavalappara* minor was withdrawn from school on attaining puberty but continued to receive instruction in English and music under private tutors. The three girls of the *Punnattur* family continued to make good progress under their private tutor. For the few months which they spent in Calicut, they attended a girls' school there. The sister of the *Jirada* ward continued to read *Uriya*. The Collector hopes to be able to secure a governess shortly to teach her English. The *Saptur* ward and his sisters were removed to Madras as the Collector reported that it was not desirable to let them remain in the district, and were placed under the guardianship of Mrs. Johnson. The *South Valluru* ward and his sister were being taught by Mrs. Maiden, a governess specially employed for them. The ward was also attending the Hindu high school, Masulipatam, and it is proposed to remove him to Newington during the current fasli.

17. *Suits*.—The appeal filed in the High Court against the judgment of the Government Agent, Gédavari, upholding the claim of the Zamindar of Pólavaram to the *Konlamodatu* estate and referred to in the report for the past two years has not yet been disposed of. The High Court has permitted the Court to appeal to the Privy Council on behalf of the *Vayyuru* ward against its decision in the *Nidavale* and *Méduru* suits in which the late zamindar claimed the whole of those estates but the High Court decreed only a third of them to him.

18. *Religious and charitable institutions attached to estates*.—The administration of these institutions is reported to have been satisfactory. The demand, collection and balance and the financial condition of the several religious and charitable institutions attached to the estates under management are given in Statement No. VI.

19. *Encumbered estates*.—The only estates now under management to which the provisions of section 45 of Madras Act I of 1902 have been applied are *Uttamalai* and *Ohundi*.

In *Uttamalai*, the Court has been endeavouring to raise funds in various ways for the liquidation of the debts, and has been able to accumulate a lakh and eighty thousand rupees up to the present. With this amount the Court trusts that it will be able to discharge two of the largest of the secured debts to which end negotiations are in active progress.

In *Ohundi*, leaving out of consideration the debt due to the *Parlakimedi* estate which is to be gradually paid off by annual instalments, there were debts aggregating Rs. 31,591. There are sufficient funds in hand to pay these off but the claims are still pending in the Courts and they will be paid off as soon as the estate's liability in respect of each of them is finally decided.

20. *Miscellaneous*.—The ex-Zamindar of *Parlákimedi* continued to be in good health and to receive an allowance of Rs. 5,000 *per mensem* from the funds of the *Parlákimedi* estate.

The *Parlákimedi* Raja's college worked satisfactorily during the year. Several improvements were made to remedy the defects pointed out by the Committee of University Fellows who visited the college in 1905 and the staff was thoroughly reorganised in consultation with the Inspector of Schools. It is proposed to appoint an English Graduate as Professor of English and to erect a suitable building for the hostel. The two girls' schools in *Parlákimedi* and the schools supported or maintained by the estates of *Sivaganga*, *Sivagiri* and *Kavalappara* have also been working satisfactorily.

The *Parlákimedi* light railway worked at a loss of Rs. 10,970 during the year. The Collector has been called upon to report on the possibility of making the line a paying concern.

The *Delang* estate in Orissa belonging to the *Parlákimedi* ward is being managed by a separate manager under the superintendence of the Bengal Court of Wards. A sum of Rs. 25,000, the surplus income of that estate, was received during the year. Two new tenures were purchased for the ward at a cost of Rs. 1,85,065 in satisfaction of a decree debt due to the ward from the Raja of *Puri*.

The *Sivagiri* forests continued to be worked under the rules sanctioned by Government under sections 26 and 32 of the Forest Act. These rules have since been extended to the forests in *Sáptár*. The forests in *Nandigám*, *Járadá* and *Chundi* are worked under departmental rules. Steps were in progress to devise a scheme for the conservancy of the forests in the *Parlákimedi* estate. The Court sanctioned a re-organization of the forest establishment and approved a scheme for the better management of the forests, in the *Bérikai* estate; but the proposal to extend the rules under section 25 of the Forest Act to them was dropped on the ward's death.

The arrangements sanctioned for the maintenance of land records and demarcation marks in the estates of *Telaprádu*, *Sivagiri*, *Bérikai* and *Komáramangalam* which have been surveyed remained in force, but the Court regrets to note that adequate attention was not paid in any of these estates to this important subject. The Collectors have been requested to see that the arrears of this work are brought up in the current fasli. In *Idaiyattalai*, the special temporary establishment referred to in the last year's report, finished the special *azmaish* of the holdings in the estate which resulted in the discovery of an excess of 4,502 acres in holdings and in an increase of Rs. 6,066 in rent.

In *Sivagiri*, the scheme for the introduction of fixed grain rents payable in cash in the place of the pernicious sharing system now in force has not been accepted except by a small number of the tenants. The Collector has been requested to investigate and report the cause of the unpopularity of the scheme. The Collector of *Górávari* was much handicapped in the current administration of the *Kondamodali* estate by frequent attachments of the cash balance in hand by the District Court at the instance of a decree creditor. He was thus unable to grant advances for timber, or to pay the establishment and other necessary charges regularly. The Court has issued instructions to the Collector which, it is hoped, will minimise these difficulties to some extent, in the event of further attachments.

Village accounts are reported to have been maintained satisfactorily in the estates of *Nandigám*, *Beigám*, *Párvatipurám*, *Chipurupalle*, *Kondamodali*, *Telaprádu*, *Thumba*, *Bérikai* and *Komáramangalam*. Their condition is reported to have been unsatisfactory in *Parlákimedi*, *Járadá* and *Pálayampatti*. The Collectors have been instructed to take steps to improve the state of the accounts in those estates. In *Chundi* all the village accounts are kept except the *adangal*, and the Estate Collector is taking steps to introduce this account in the current year.

21. *Condition of tenants*.—With reference to the instructions in G.O., No. 662, Revenue, dated 15th August 1890, No. 393, dated 5th June 1894, and 239, Revenue, dated 5th March 1903, the Court begs to submit a statement on the condition of the tenants in the estates under its superintendence, which is printed as Appendix L to this report. The *Parlákimedi* ex-zamindar's estate which comprises

no immoveable property, and the two small ryotwari estates in *Tanjore* in which lands are usually leased from year to year to the highest and most substantial bidders, have been omitted in the statement. Generally speaking, the condition of the tenants is reported to be much the same as that of ryots in neighbouring Government villages, in estates in which the rent is levied in money, and to be unsatisfactory in estates where the rent is a share of the produce. Coercive processes under Madras Act VIII of 1865, and civil suits for the recovery of rent do not seem to be excessively resorted to in any estate except perhaps in *Pālagampatti*, *Uttumalai* and *Komāramangalam*. Collectors have not furnished information as to the existence of indebtedness among the tenants in all cases; but except in *Kondamodalu*, *Idayakōttai*, *Sāpūr* and *Uttumalai*, there seems to be no reason to think that indebtedness prevails among the tenants of estates to a greater extent than among the Government ryots in the neighbourhood. Speaking generally, tenants appear to have prospered since the estates came under the Court's superintendence, as their irrigation sources are no longer neglected, and their interests receive greater consideration. Occupancy-right is conceded to the tenants in all the estates under superintendence except those in *Ganjām*, *Vizagapatam*, *Gōdāvari*, *Kistna* and *Malabar* and even in these estates the Court practically treats the tenants as if they had that right and does not evict them so long as they fulfil their engagements.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.—Statement showing the ages, etc., of the wards and the periods during which the estates have been under management : Fasli 1316 (1906-1907).

Districts.	Estates.	Government Orders by which the estates came under the management of the Court of Wards.	Sex of the wards.	Grounds of disability.	The periods during which the estates have been under management.	Ages of the wards at the end of the fasli.	Dates on which the wards attained or will attain majority.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjām	Parlakimedi ..	No. 403 (Confdl. No. 67), dated 20th May 1905.	Male	Minority.	YRS. M. D. 2 1	YRS. M. D. 15 2 5	26th April 1913.
	Parlakimedi Ex-samindar's estate.	No. 1279, dated 22nd June 1830 ..	Do.	Imbecility.	76 11	77 0 0	....
	Nandigām	„ 1340 „ 17th Mar. 1898 ..	Do.	Minority.	9 3	11 9 1	29th Sept. 1916.
	Jarada ..	„ 565 „ 3rd June 1903 ..	Do.	Do.	4 1	14 7 16	15th Nov. 1913.
Vizagapatam.	Chipurupalle {	No. 510, dated 13th May 1852 ..	Do.	Do.	26 2	28 2 24	6th April 1908.
	Belgām ..	„ 482 „ 23rd July 1895 ..			6 1	19 3 22	9th Mar. 1909.
	Parvatipuram ..	„ 367 „ 7th May 1901 ..			6 1	13 0 25	6th June 1915.
Goddāvari	Pithāpuram ..	No. 678, dated 19th Aug. 1890 ..	Do.	Do.	14 5	..	(a) 5th Oct. 1906.
	Kondamodalu ..	„ 580 „ 31st „ 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	7 7	17 5 15	15th Jan. 1911.
Kistna	Telaprolu ..	No. 347, dated 19th May 1890 ..	Do.	Do.	17 0	17 10 0	31st Aug. 1910.
	Vuyyūru ..	„ 791 (Confdl. No. 71), Rev., dated 16th Aug. 1906.	Do.	Do.	0 9	14 2 2	29th April 1914.
	South Vallūru ..	No. 967 (Confdl.), Rev., dated 1st Oct. 1906.	Do.	Do.	0 9	10 7 7	24th Nov. 1917.
Nellore	Chundi ..	No. 710 (Confdl. No. 96), dated 4th July 1904.	Do.	Do.	3 0	4 5 0	1st Feb. 1924.
North Arcot.	Tumba ..	No. 816, dated 18th Sept. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	13 10	18 11 5	26th July 1909.
	Arni ..	„ 411 „ 9th May 1902 ..	Do.	Do.	4 2	..	(b) 14th July 1906.
Tanjore	Karuvilakkarai.	No. 637 dated 26th July 1889 ..	Do.	Do.	16 11	..	(c) 16th Aug. 1906
	T. Chokkappa Madaliyar's estate.	„ 392 „ 5th June 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	13 0	18 10 24	6th Aug. 1909.
	A. Subramaniya Sastri's estate.	„ 349 (Confdl. No. 13), dated 17th March 1906.	Do.	Do.	1 3	14 0 0	23rd Dec. 1913.
Madura	Pālayampatti ..	No. 705, dated 16th Oct. 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	13 9	19 5 23	7th Jan. 1909.
	Sivaganga ..	„ 349 „ 18th June 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	9 0	19 1 28	3rd May ..
	Idaiyakōttai ..	„ 392 „ 18th April 1903 ..	Do.	Do.	4 2	18 9 7	24th Sept. ..
	Sāptūr ..	„ 206 Rev., dated 28th Jan. 1907..	Do.	Do.	0 4	6 3 26	5th Mar. 1922.
Tinnevely..	Sivagiri ..	No. 455, dated 10th Sept. 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	10 9	18 2 7	24th April 1910.
	Urkkadu ..	„ 517 (Confdl.) Rev., dated 4th March 1907.	Do.	Do.	0 3	4 10 18	13th Aug. 1923.
	Ūttumalai ..	„ 857 dated 14th Sept. 1901 ..	Female..	Sex ..	5 9	58 2 8	....
Salem	Ankusaigiri (or Bērikal).	No. 93 „ 4th Feb. 1894 ..	Male	Minority.	13 4	..	(d)
	Komāramangalam.	„ 991 „ 26th Sept. 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	6 9	17 9 22	9th Sept. 1910.
Malabar	Kavalappāra.. {	„ 1187, dated 9th Aug. 1872 ..	Do.	Do.	34 11	17 10 18	13th Aug. 1910.
		„ 599 „ 21st June 1887 ..					
		„ 1144 „ 30th Mar. 1896 ..					
		„ 757 „ 16th Aug. 1906 ..					
	Punnattūr Kōvilagam—Section I ..	„ 375 „ 20th Apr. 1892 {	Do.	Do.	15 2	17 4 12	(e) 14th Feb. 1911.
	Do. II ..		Do.	Do.		16 0 0	
	Do. III ..		Female..	Sex ..		53 11 0	

(a) Handed over on the 5th October 1906.

(b) Handed over on the 14th July 1906.

(c) Handed over on the 16th August 1906.

(d) The Ward died on the 17th February 1907.

(e) This is the date on which the eldest male member of the family will attain majority.

APPENDIX B.

No. II-A.—Statement showing the number of villages and the proportion of cultivation to holdings in the estates under management for faali 1316 (1906-1907)

Districts.	Estate.	Number of villages.					Holdings and cultivation.		
		Ryotwari or joint-ryot.	Rented to individuals whether paying rent in money or in kind.	Partly ryotwari and partly rented.	Lease or abutment.	Total.	Holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage of cultivation to holdings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjam	Parlakimedi ..	511	44	..	(a) 174	729	140,301	140,301	99.3
	Parlakimedi Estate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandigam ..	1	39	..	26	66	2,341	2,331	99.4
Vizagapatam	Jarada ..	26	36	..	30	92	4,513	4,513	100.0
	Chipurupalle ..	1	..	..	..	1	2,409	1,605	72.2
	Belgum ..	4	3	..	1	8	770	764	99.1
Gadavari	Pervatipuram ..	6	3	..	1	10	1,300	1,283	98.7
	Kondamodala ..	2	..	..	..	2	689	481	69.8
Kistna	Talapudi ..	24	..	6	18	57	29,340	28,120	95.9
	Vuyyuru ..	46	4	..	16	66	30,456	29,429	96.6
	South Vallaru ..	84	2	1	4	91	32,573	32,540	99.9
Nellore	Chundi ..	44	..	..	3	47	11,050	5,760	51.9
North Arcot	Tamba ..	10	..	..	..	10	456	309	67.7
Tanjore	T. Chokkappa Madaliyar's estate ..	..	..	..	..	..	436	326	74.8
	A. Subramaniya Sastri's estate ..	..	..	..	..	..	107	107	100.0
Madura	Palayampatti ..	26	..	..	13	39	21,071	19,110	90.7
	Sivaganga ..	1	..	..	2	3	116	92	79.3
	Idaiyakkottai ..	18	..	..	..	18	25,804	21,128	81.9
Tinnevely	Saptur ..	17	..	..	..	17	25,907	19,800	76.4
	Silagiri ..	26	..	..	..	26	45,761	44,877	98.1
	Uthkadu ..	6	..	..	..	6	1,640	1,593	97.1
Salem	Uttumalai ..	63	..	..	..	63	85,726	51,878	60.5
	Ankusaigiri (or Perikai) ..	99	17	..	60	176	33,418	19,783	59.2
Malabar	Komraungulam ..	(b) 74	3	..	2	79	32,513	20,475	62.9
	Kavalappara ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,490	7,918	51.2
Total	Punnathur Kovilagam ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,356	5,351	84.2
	Total ..	1,061	101	6	243	1,661	652,310	477,379	73.2

(a) The decrease as compared with the figure of last year is due to the exclusion of the villages belonging to the Desamam attached to the estate.

(b) Decrease due to the handing over the moiety of a mitta to its owners who previously held a moiety in the estate.

APPENDIX C.

No. II-B.—Statement showing the settled demand of the estates under management for fasli 1316 (1906-1907).

Districts.	Estates.	Extent.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.	Deduct remissions.	Net revenue.	Net demand for previous fasli (1315).	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Sanciam	Parlakimedi	146,281	4,19,109	7,684	4,26,793	..	4,26,793	4,26,508	+ 1,290
	Parlakimedi Ex-zamin- dar's estate	..	..	60,000	60,000	..	60,000	60,000	..
	Nandigam	2,441	62,963	1,672	54,635	..	54,635	45,674	+ 8,861
	Jarada	4,611	46,645	1,695	48,340	..	48,340	45,122	+ 3,218
Visagapatam	Chipurupalle	2,438	8,144	250	8,394	..	8,394	7,899	+ 495
	Belgam	779	9,772	483	10,255	18	10,187	10,437	- 250
	Pavratipuram	1,380	14,307	945	15,252	..	15,252	14,831	+ 421
Giddavari	Kondamodala	589	2,040	9,852	11,892	..	11,892	8,667	+ 3,225
Kistna	Talaprodu	29,848	1,19,835	18,371	1,38,206	2,428	1,30,778	1,15,949	(a) + 14,829
	Vuyyuru	30,456	1,58,466	12,510	1,70,976	1,866	1,69,110	1,22,471	+ 46,639
	South Vallara	33,873	1,31,011	14,583	1,45,594	..	1,45,594	1,33,592	+ 11,802
Nellore	Chandi	11,950	31,000	3,175	34,175	922	33,253	31,921	+ 1,332
North Arcot.	Tumba	456	5,615	3,659	9,274	1,346	7,928	6,658	+ 1,270
Tanjore	T. Chokkappa Mada- liyar's estate	436	8,454	81	8,535	..	8,535	7,680	+ 655
	A. Subramaniya Sastri's estate	107	2,194	462	2,656	..	2,656	256	+ 2,400
Madura	Palayampatti	21,071	60,864	1,780	62,644	316	62,328	59,499	+ 2,829
	Sivaganga	116	2,108	54,120	56,228	..	56,228	55,870	+ 358
	Idaiyakkottai	26,668	30,484	2,129	32,613	..	32,613	25,112	(b) + 7,501
	Saptur	23,967	58,440	2,882	61,322	104	61,218	(c) ..	..
Tinnevely	Sivagiri	48,761	2,13,842	6,672	2,20,514	7,130	2,13,384	1,33,565	+ 79,819
	Ukkadu	1,649	58,781	1,965	60,746	6	60,690	(d) ..	..
	Uttumalai	36,726	1,22,652	11,521	1,34,173	7,181	1,26,992	99,035	+ 27,957
Salem	Ankavagiri (or Herikai). Kondaramangalam	23,413	36,048	6,310	42,366	2,281	40,077	37,675	+ 2,401
	.. ..	32,515	92,077	3,716	95,792	10,382	85,410	77,321	+ 8,169
Madhav	Kavalappara	15,490	43,513	11,402	54,915	..	54,915	56,531	- 1,616
	Pannattur Kovilagam	6,358	24,292	9,532	33,824	..	33,824	35,113	(d) - 1,289
	Total ..	552,319	17,52,506	2,41,400	20,04,056	33,680	19,70,126	18,16,602	+ 2,22,316

(a) Chiefly due to larger income from fruit gardens and to recovery of costs in a Privy Council appeal.

(b) The increase was mainly due to introduction of the new nazam areas.

(c) Not reported as the estates came under management only in the fasli under report.

(d) The decrease is due to fewer cases of renewal of kanam demises in fasli 1316 than in the previous fasli.

APPENDIX D.

No. III.—Statement showing the "arrear" demand, collection and balance of the estates under management for fasli 1316 (1906-1907).

Districts.	Estates.	Demand.	Collection.	Amount written off.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Amount since recommended to be written off.	Net recoverable balance on the date of the Collector's report.	Percentage of collection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjām	Parāśkimedi	Rs. 1,62,797	Rs. 1,48,403	Rs. 1,21,667	Rs. 1,93,277	Rs. 10,969	Rs. 1,83,318	Rs. 1,83,318	99.9
	Parāśkimedi dar's estate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandigām	(a) 14,086	6,110	3,488	4,488	320	4,168	4,168	99.9
Visagapatam.	Jāruda	(c) 10,840	5,371	288	4,881	360	4,521	4,521	99.9
	Chipurupella	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Boigām	(a) 2,506	599	1,217	690	46	644	644	99.9
Gōdāvari	Pārvatipuram	(a) 5,359	1,451	1,318	2,690	357	2,333	2,333	99.9
	Roudanodala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	5,808	368	539	4,901	274	4,627	4,627	99.9
Kistna	Tolapūr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vayyāru	4,980	1,350	147	3,463	532	2,931	2,931	99.9
	South Vallūr	5,04,820	22,254	..	4,82,066	2,236	4,79,831	4,79,831	99.9
Nellore	..	1,05,024	17,208	21	90,797	1,420	89,377	89,377	99.9
	Chundi	(a) 25,677	8,180	12,641	4,776	1,866	3,110	3,110	99.9
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot.	Tumba	184	158	6	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyār's estate.	(a) 2,428	20	..	2,408	76	2,332	2,332	99.9
	A. Subramanya Sāstri's estate.	339	223	..	16	16	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	Palayampatti	(a) 22,878	11,996	6,480	5,463	205	5,071	5,071	99.9
	Sivaganga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Idaiyākkottai	(a) 107	75	34	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely	Sāpūr	(a) 6,207	5,004	25	278	112	166	166	99.9
	..	5,880	1,810	..	3,670	448	3,122	3,122	99.9
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	Sivagiri	(a) 61,884	53,373	978	7,043	757	6,286	6,286	99.9
	Urkkādu	60,651	6,394	..	53,657	638	53,024	53,024	99.9
	Uttumalai	(a) 1,51,035	60,141	828	90,066	1,011	89,055	89,055	99.9
Malabar	Ankusaagiri (or Bērikai)	2,462	2,015	53	384	56	328	328	99.9
	Komāramangalam	22,749	9,044	555	18,150	6,463	11,687	11,687	99.9
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Kavalappāra	(a) 15,538	9,371	1,008	6,013	180	5,833	5,833	99.9
	Punnattūr Kōvilagam	(a) 25,966	12,757	4,187	9,021	914	8,107	8,107	99.9
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		15,31,490	3,84,694	1,68,776	9,63,027	24,712	181	9,54,134	99.9

(a) The variations between these figures and those entered in column 5 of statement III (appendices J, and D, arrears and current) for fasli 1316 are due to subsequent revision of the figures.

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APPENDIX D.

No. III. Statement showing the "current" demand, collection and balance of the estates under management for fadi 1316 (1906-1907).

District	Estate	Demand	Collection	Amount written off	Balance at the end of the fadi	Subsequent collections and remissions	Amount since recom- mended to be written off	Not receivable balance on the date of the Collector's report	Percentage of balance to column 2
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	Parakkimedi Ex-admin- istrator's estate	4,26,793	1,81,811	..	2,44,982	48,085	..	1,96,897	46.1
	Nandigam	54,535	58,280	..	1,355	838	..	417	0.8
	Jarada	48,342	46,979	..	2,061	19	..	2,042	4.2
Pondicherry	Chipurupalle	8,394	8,394	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Belgaum	10,187	10,181	..	66	4	..	62	0.6
	Tiruvattipuram	18,382	18,799	..	463	131	..	332	2.1
Chennai	Kondamodala	11,891	11,113	..	780	944	..	138	1.1
Kerala	Talapada	1,29,773	1,29,773	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vayyura	1,45,113	1,45,083	..	31,477	4,579	..	16,905	11.7
	South attara	1,45,396	1,29,618	..	15,778	8,864	..	12,913	8.7
Malabar	Chandi	89,323	51,543	..	1,720	1,176	..	544	1.6
North Arcot	Tamala	7,928	7,317	..	711	709	..	2	0.0
Tanjore	M. Chakkappa Mudaliyar's estate	8,585	8,525	..	10	10	..	..	..
	A. Subramaniya Sagar's estate	2,816	2,578	..	78	63	..	15	0.5
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Pulayampatti	42,832	54,335	..	8,990	4,888	..	3,424	6.6
	Sivaganga	55,529	55,597	..	631	458	..	189	0.3
	Idalrakothai	89,812	12,777	..	12,826	7,530	..	5,296	16.3
Ponnalvely	Saptar	61,213	41,270	..	19,948	12,613	..	7,335	19.0
	Sivagiri	2,13,881	1,25,433	97	84,654	36,765	..	8,086	3.8
	Uttumalai	88,986	64,371	..	5,715	473	..	5,243	7.4
Tamil	..	1,38,983	84,511	..	69,491	57,174	..	25,207	19.9
	Ankumagiri (or Bérkal)	46,077	46,113	3	3,062	1,203	..	2,760	7.1
	Konimangalam	86,510	63,996	..	21,514	1,918	..	19,596	22.6
Malabar	Karalappada	54,915	45,829	..	9,086	1,085	..	8,001	14.6
	Ponnalvely	38,521	25,746	1	8,077	1,487	..	6,590	18.8
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		19,70,196	14,63,554	100	5,06,472	1,84,995	..	3,21,477	16.3

APPEN

No. IV.—Financial statement of receipts and charges of the

Districts.	Estates.	Amount to the credit of the estate at the beginning of fiscal 1916.				Total cash receipts.	Total of other receipts.	Total charges.
		Government promissory notes and other securities.	Cash.	Value of grain.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	Pariakimedi ..	18,72,200	1,11,067	..	14,24,367	4,71,555	5,62,612	5,34,099
	Pariakimedi Ex-amin- dar's estate.	20,13,300	98,167	..	21,06,467	1,43,998	2,26,160	2,18,687
	Nandigam	..	9,678	..	9,678	62,955	72,633	62,955
	Jarada ..	19,100	377	..	19,477	62,955	62,971	62,971
Visagapatam	Chipurupalle ..	2,600	240	..	2,840	7,331	9,321	9,298
	Belgam ..	11,400	9,168	..	12,568	25,884	18,780	11,518
	Parvatipuram ..	100	2,433	..	2,533	12,933	13,068	14,711
Gadavari	Pithapuram ..	13,72,400	1,65,249	..	15,37,649	3,47,300	3,73,445	3,36,618
	Kondamodala ..	..	869	..	869	13,419	1,438	13,791
Kistna	Telaprolu ..	9,52,400	20,548	..	9,72,948	1,90,363	2,30,211	1,09,439
	Vayyaru ..	..	..	..	..	3,310,320	2,14,220	38,788
	South Valluru ..	..	..	..	..	(a) 88,529	1,79,529	88,795
Nellore	Chundi ..	16,100	15,979	..	32,079	42,635	66,918	34,540
North Arcot	Tumba ..	1,600	1,560	..	3,160	7,561	9,061	7,596
	Arni ..	19,500	65,242	..	84,742	6,469	71,704	64,604
Tanjore	Karuvakkara ..	18,500	1,202	194	14,506	158	1,350	433
	T. Chokkappa Mudali- yar's Estate.	..	2,811	1,183	3,994	15,487	18,298	14,726
	A. Subramaniya Sastris Estate.	..	996	1,567	2,563	1,05,883	1,06,377	1,04,579
Madura	Palayampatti ..	..	14,106	18,055	30,160	1,32,921	1,36,798	1,18,720
	Sivaganga ..	78,100	15,063	61	93,224	62,327	77,519	89,167
	Idaiyakkottai ..	12,300	5,187	..	17,487	37,431	33,898	33,163
	Saptar ..	..	..	..	..	(b) 86,190	36,190	12,599
Tinnevely	Sivagiri ..	3,95,500	46,297	39,448	4,81,245	1,65,884	6,16,121	1,81,091
	Orakkadu ..	..	..	5,864	5,864	(c) 34,435	34,435	13,621
	Uttamalai ..	82,800	4,429	11,193	98,422	1,33,013	1,36,429	1,02,839
Palani	Ankuesgiri (or Satrikai).	19,400	3,325	..	22,725	43,393	45,727	25,083
	Komaramangalam ..	56,800	10,758	148	67,606	2,30,776	1,41,532	1,31,456
Malabar	Kavalappara ..	85,700	12,908	1,804	99,409	72,387	84,654	78,612
	Pennattur-Kovilagam.	7,000	2,338	891	10,229	44,905	47,384	29,254
Total ..		65,31,390	6,87,329	66,329	72,04,848	20,17,479	32,34,798	29,20,943

(a) The cash and securities handed over.
 (b) The cash and securities handed over.
 (c) Includes the cash found on 1/1/1916.
 (d) Includes the cash found on 1/1/1916.

DIX E.

estates under management for fasli 1316 (1906-1907).

Balance to the credit of the estate at the close of fasli 1316.				Increase or decrease as compared with the opening balance.	Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to ordinary receipts.	Estates.
Government promissory notes and other securities.	Cash.	Value of grain.	Total.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
14,65,600	72,539	..	15,38,139	+ 55,932	12.9	Parlakimedi.
22,67,500	16,478	..	22,73,978	+ 1,67,508	5.1	Parlakimedi Ex-amin-
..	21,451	..	21,451	+ 11,878	9.6	dar's estate.
23,500	24,970	..	48,470	+ 28,992	11.4	Nandigam.
2,800	923	..	3,723	+ 683	11.6	Jarada.
12,300	3,143	..	15,443	+ 878	14.3	Chipurupalle.
100	4,247	..	4,347	+ 1,814	13.6	Belgam.
..	5,827	..	5,827	(+)-15,31,322		Parvatipuram.
..	327	..	327	- 542	10.1	Pithapuram.
10,88,000	11,188	..	10,99,188	+ 76,238	13.5	Kondamodalu.
4,900	2,11,474	..	2,15,474	(+)- 2,04,368	8.1	Telapadu.
..	1,08,824	..	1,08,824	(+)- 91,729	8.7	Vuyyuru.
15,400	14,848	..	30,248	- 1,611	16.1	South Validra.
3,892	1,475	..	5,367	+ 2,215	17.9	Chundi.
..	7,110	..	7,110	(+)- 77,632		Tumba.
..	838	..	838	- 13,938		Arni.
..	8,573	487	9,060	+ 66	11.8	Karuvakkam.
41,800	1,897	1,045	47,652	+ 45,070	6.2	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyar's
..	18,007	19,156	37,163	+ 8,008	19.4	estate.
1,13,600	18,343	47	1,32,010	+ 28,780	6.7	A. Subramaniya Sastri's
12,400	886	..	13,286	- 4,582	23.4	estate.
..	7,510	10,128	17,638	(+)- 10,875	8.9	Madurai.
4,46,900	28,140	39,104	5,14,144	+ 92,904	18.6	Sivagiri.
..	6,594	17,096	23,690	(+)- 18,522	9.9	Ukkadu.
1,08,600	85,150	13,740	1,57,490	+ 59,063	13.7	Uttumalai.
15,400	7,705	..	23,105	+ 370	22.9	Ankucagiri (or Berikali).
11,700	10,074	260	22,034	- 44,670	12.3	Komaravangalam.
80,500	12,942	2,000	95,442	- 3,360	17.7	Kavalappara.
12,600	9,882	1,769	24,251	+ 12,417	22.5	Punnattur Kovilagam.
56,71,400	6,64,457	1,54,947	64,90,804		13.8	Total.

to the proprietor amounted to Rs. 11,37,500.
to the proprietor amounted to about Rs. 68,300.
tion of the Court's management.
tion of management.

APPEN

Enclosure A to Statement No. IV showing the particulars of receipts and charges of

Districts.	Estates.	Receipts.							
		Land and miscellaneous revenue.	Debts recovered.	Interest on Government securities.	Sale-proceeds of grain.	Amount realised by the sale of property, such as houses, etc.	Amount borrowed.	Other items.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjām	Parikimedi	8,30,748	40,866	50,420	77	534	..	43,516	4,71,866
	Parikimedi Ex-amin-dar's estate.	60,000	..	50,404	..	191	..	3,804	1,42,999
	Nandigam	59,084	2,314	..	180	247	..	1,610	63,925
	Jarada	61,850	76	699	2,818	411	..	7,248	62,604
Vizagapatam	Chipurupalle	8,890	..	91	..	..	..	..	8,981
	Belgām	10,721	242	458	..	60	..	118	11,594
	Pervatipuram	16,369	..	3	..	19	..	257	16,528
Odishvari	Pithapuram	1,63,598	281	19,204	..	3,02,092	..	21,946	5,07,096
	Kondamodali	11,480	1,931	3	..	..	..	5	13,419
Kistna	Talaprolu	1,32,182	8,047	37,736	..	11,270	..	1,088	1,90,253
	Vayyuru	1,70,688	3,181	..	..	62,009	..	73,409	3,10,286
	South Valluru	1,41,602	1,868	..	6,312	13,703	3,000	28,064	1,89,539
Nellore	Chundi	39,747	269	624	67	1,881	..	67	42,635
North Arcot.	Tunhu	7,379	..	78	..	..	..	44	7,501
	Arni	2,627	..	26	..	1,936	..	1,673	6,492
Tanjore	Karuvakkur	..	12	91	25	..	..	60	184
	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyar's estate.	891	134	..	8,475	8,690	..	367	18,687
	A. Subramaniya Sastri's estate.	673	99,316	1,008	3,060	1,123	..	143	1,06,882
Madura	Palayampatti	41,457	29	..	20,066	636	86,000	2,409	1,22,631
	Sivaganga	51,423	51	3,728	1,243	2,704	..	800	62,447
	Idaiyakottai	20,438	..	472	..	46	..	488	27,481
	Saptar	16,379	..	..	4,168	2,742	..	1,810	26,109
Tinnevely	Sivagiri	1,05,904	..	15,087	39,279	1,264	..	2,319	1,63,834
	Urkkadu	6,809	..	..	18,869	499	..	453	26,636
	Uttamalai	78,667	166	3,310	41,068	588	..	8,982	1,32,816
Salem	Ankasagiri (or Berikni).	37,046	190	624	1,098	2,891	..	1,165	49,892
	Konaraungalam	72,698	3,714	1,195	640	46,310	..	1,321	1,30,776
Malabar	Kavaleppara	47,736	276	3,249	7,307	11,056	..	2,898	72,357
	Punnattur Kovilagam	35,935	460	282	2,514	10	373	6,841	44,906
Total		17,32,144	1,78,320	3,18,677	1,66,642	4,71,596	88,376	3,27,738	20,17,479

DIX F.

the estates under management during fasli 1316 (1906-1907).

Charges.									Estates.
Establishment for management and contingencies.	Marriage expenditure.	Government demand (peshkash, assessment, cesses and taxes).	Government commission for management.	Allowance to the minor and other members of the family.	Repayment of debts.	Investments.	Other miscellaneous disbursements.	Total charges.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
48,260	45,469	1,23,033	11,303	1,07,008	43	1,17,893	57,016	5,10,023	Parlakimedi.
3,729	..	..	3,529	35,827	..	1,71,485	5,517	2,19,687	Parlakimedi Ex-samin-
4,291	4,351	29,845	1,655	7,779	..	..	4,125	52,047	dar's estate.
6,112	5,420	5,827	1,159	12,751	140	3,932	3,660	38,001	Nandigam.
828	..	5,109	206	1,783	..	..	372	8,298	Jarada.
1,350	1,379	3,683	232	4,066	..	667	209	11,816	Chipurapalle.
1,786	1,426	3,955	407	2,639	3,554	..	944	14,711	Belgam.
48,662	72,803	20,460	5,238	23,841	..	3,19,641	1,80,928	6,66,618	Parvatipuram.
1,039	30	472	819	905	6,217	..	4,985	13,961	Kondamodalu.
19,866	46,743	26,702	4,282	18,173	..	64,702	18,209	1,99,625	Talaprolu.
18,865	500	30,686	..	12,595	7,254	11,745	17,110	28,756	Vayyuru.
18,080	267	34,529	..	9,778	8,502	4	14,346	30,705	South Vahuru.
5,111	2,939	15,566	992	1,489	13,972	15	4,572	44,546	Chundi.
1,158	107	2,927	182	868	..	2,228	116	7,586	Tumba.
8,878	6,447	..	218	5,952	..	..	48,101	64,594	Arni.
226	..	..	23	72	..	..	111	432	Karvelakkarai.
902	146	3,087	241	1,103	8,061	..	1,185	14,725	T. Chokkappa Madali-
394	30	548	184	3,042	..	99,284	1,084	1,04,670	yar's estate.
9,087	3,239	17,427	1,653	9,359	68,795	..	9,459	1,18,729	A. Subramaniya Sastri's
2,566	3,993	376	1,485	17,579	..	25,349	7,817	59,167	estate.
6,625	9,172	8,743	658	5,637	115	..	4,234	32,183	Palayampattu.
1,737	..	12,287	..	3,187	..	..	1,436	16,599	Sivaganga.
22,841	8,125	61,300	3,860	12,545	..	48,885	26,435	1,81,901	Idaiyakottai.
2,379	76	12,515	2,377	360	..	..	324	18,021	Saptur.
14,189	4,151	34,400	2,852	8,917	Nil.	23,817	14,535	1,02,892	Sivagiri.
7,922	2,455	9,232	970	11,893	..	4	5,546	38,022	Ukkadu.
8,219	456	47,587	1,974	10,137	120	50,695	12,570	1,31,468	Uttumalai.
9,128	5,654	13,958	1,309	22,247	25	3,097	15,417	70,813	Ankavagiri (or Borikai).
8,270	1,175	7,662	814	7,983	3,016	4,979	4,977	37,256	Kondamungalem.
2,65,466	2,24,553	5,31,842	45,875	3,61,260	1,19,084	2,48,826	4,63,436	29,60,342	Kavdappara.
									Ponnattur Kovilagam.
									Total.

APPENDIX G.

ENCLOSURE B to Statement No. IV showing the expenditure incurred on ~~waterworks~~ works in the estates under management in fasli 1316 (1906-1907).

Districts.	Estates.	Irrigation works.		Buildings.		Com- muni- cations and other works.	Estab- lish- ment and contingencies.	Total expendi- ture.	Allotment in the budget including subsidies and grants.	Percentage of expendi- ture to allot- ment.
		New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.
Guntur ..	Perlakimedi .. Perlakimedi .. Kandamodulu .. Kandamodulu .. Kandamodulu ..	2,407 .. 2,421	21,846 .. 1,183 .. 3,273	2,001 320	1,311 .. 512 .. 3,273	2,744 129	7,773	46,469 .. 4,351 .. 2,420	65,548 .. 5,500 .. 9,693	69.2 .. 79.9 .. 55.5
Vijaya- patnam ..	Chappurapalle .. Belgaum .. Potturupattanam ..	 137	.. 1,304 1,044	.. .. ..	.. 153 245	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. 1,379 1,323	.. 1,379 1,440	.. 100.0 90.0
Giddalur ..	Kondamodulu ..	..	..	..	..	80	..	80	80	100.0
Kistna ..	Telepudi .. Vayyuru .. South Vallura ..	471	5,500 70 ..	3,348	2,410 33 267	24,088 283 ..	1,327 114 ..	40,743 590 387	540 590 387	88.1 100.0 100.0
Nellore ..	Chandi ..	..	2,269	..	670	..	..	2,939	2,939	100.0
North Arcot ..	Tamba ..	53	..	..	..	55	..	107	375	38.9
Tanjore ..	T. Chokkappa Ma- daliyar's estate. A. Subramaniya Sastri's estate.	.. .. ..	56 2	..	90 26	.. ..	.. ..	146 30	245 30	59.6 100.0
Madura ..	Pilayampatti .. Sivaganga .. Idaiyakkottai .. Sapér ..	.. 12,874	2,870 .. 4,156 ..	.. 24,194	36 .. 2,877 ..	183 1,731 1,804 ..	260 10,085 973 ..	2,289 (a) 88,904 (b) 2,201 ..	2,710 1,47,765 10,538 ..	87.5 90.1 83.0 ..
Tinnevely ..	Sivagiri .. Ukkadu .. Uttamalai ..	584	2,443 74 2,320	 48	477 .. 974	719 2 ..	3,323 .. 590	(c) 7,545 74 (d) 4,163	12,546 74 6,553	51.1 100.0 62.0
Salem ..	Ankavagiri (or Bérkal). Kondamangalam.	.. .. ..	1,628 .. 100	100	218 100 ..	511 256 ..	.. .. ..	2,455 456 ..	5,006 4,045 ..	81.6 110.0 ..
Madurai ..	Kavalakudi .. Pannasur .. Kóvil- lagam.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4,135 155 ..	2,389 1,320 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	(e) 7,594 1,175 ..	9,665 2,493 ..	.. .. ..
Total ..		26,028	42,224	25,341	25,364	37,026	24,730	2,23,652	2,21,107	100.0

(a)	Of this Rs. 64,911 relates to	the Devasthanam and Chattram estates
(b)	Do. " 187	" " " estates
(c)	Do. " 1,438	Endowment estate.
(d)	Do. " 11	Devasthanam estate
(e)	Do. " 1,870	Trikkunad Devasthanam estate.

APPENDIX H.

No. V-A.—Statement showing the debts other than arrears of rent covered by bonds, due to the estates under management for fasli 1316 (1906–1907).

Districts.	Estates.	Debts as per last year's account.	Loans newly granted.	Debts newly brought to account during the year.	Interest accrued during the year.	Total.	Debts collected.	Debts written off.	Total.	Remainder at the end of the fasli.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	Parlakimedi	8,02,828			16,960	8,19,788	45,866		45,866	2,78,922
	Parlakimedi Ex-amin-									
	dar's estate.									
	Nandigam	3,218			2,235	5,453	2,314	74	2,388	3,065
Visagapa-	Jarada	1,925			2	1,927	78		78	1,861
	Chipurupalli	5,155				5,155				5,155
	Bolgām	12,161			38	12,199	242		242	11,952
	Pārvatipuram									
Godavari	Kondamodulu	258	2,010	10		2,808	1,931		1,931	477
Kistna	Talaprolu	15,533		5,995	322	21,850	8,047		8,047	13,803
	Vayyāra	49,718		72	4,581	54,721	3,131		3,131	51,590
	South Vallāra	4,27,359		1,775	21,170	4,50,004	1,681	17	1,878	4,51,783
Nellore	Chundi	2,316		69	37	2,422	269	1,719	1,988	454
North Arcot	Tiruba									
Tanjore	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyar's estate.	1,528		491	22	2,041	(a-1) 606		606	1,436
	A. Subramaniya Sastri's estate.	98,838	55,000	0	894	1,54,832	99,215	9	99,824	55,014
Madura	Philayampatti	16,559			789	17,348	29		29	17,449
	Sivaganga	1,727		1,827	1,537	5,091	51	1,727	1,778	3,313
	Idaiyakkottai	1,800				1,800				(b) 1,800
	Saptar			4,204		4,204				4,204
Tinnevely.	Sivagiri	567				567				567
	Ukkada	258			23	281				281
	Uttamalai	1,300			47	1,347	166		166	1,181
Salem	Ankusaigiri (or Bérikai)	41		169		229	190		190	39
Malabar	Komāramangalam	1,95,716		3,063	10,893	2,10,202	8,714	13,099	21,813	1,88,389
	Kavalappara			68	110	79	(c) 393		393	393
	Punnattor Kōvilagam	23,942			150	24,092	450		450	23,642
Total		11,83,937	57,010	18,379	63,864	13,82,630	1,73,550	16,845	1,90,295	11,12,335

(a) Of this Rs. 3 was credited by adjustment.

(a-1) Of this Rs. 471 is the cash value of debts collected in grain.

(b) Since written off as irrecoverable.

(c) Of this Rs. 117 is the cash value of debts collected in grain.

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APPENDIX I.

No. V-B.—Statement showing the debts due by the estates under management for fasli 1316 (1906-1907).

Districts.	Estates.	Debts as per last year's accounts.	Debts contracted.	Debts newly brought to account during the year.	Interest accrued during the year.	Total.	Debts paid off.	Debts struck off.	Total.	Remainder due by the estates at the end of the fasli.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjām ..	Parlakimedi ..	..	..	43	..	43	43	..	43	..
	Parlakimedi Ex-samin- dar's estate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandigam ..	5,050	..	140	300	5,350	140	..	5,210	(a) 5,210
Visagapatam ..	Chipurupalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Belgām ..	12,000	..	..	564	12,564	5,554	..	7,010	8,000
Godāvari ..	Kondamodala ..	18,973	..	..	..	18,973	6,317	..	12,656	7,755
Kistna ..	Talaprolu ..	..	..	10,50,393	2,98,164	13,48,557	7,354	..	13,41,203	13,39,803
	Vuyyāra ..	..	..	1,68,486	29,740	1,98,226	8,503	..	1,89,723	1,89,724
Nellore ..	Chundi ..	1,19,629	..	8,524	8,323	1,28,476	18,973	4,853	1,04,650	1,18,161
North Arcot ..	Tumba ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	T. Chokkappa Mandaliyar's estate ..	11,500	..	..	561	12,061	8,061	..	4,000	4,000
	A. Subramaniya Nētri's estate ..	..	..	200	..	200	..	..	..	200
Madura ..	Pālayampatti ..	80,616	55,000	..	3,339	1,38,955	68,765	..	70,190	70,190
	Sivaganga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Idaiyakottai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	Sivagiri ..	..	..	475	1,70,000	30,360	2,00,835	360	2,00,475	2,00,475
	Orkhalu ..	..	..	7,482	19,818	27,300	..	..	27,300	27,300
	Uttamalai ..	3,84,971	..	..	..	3,84,971	..	..	3,84,971	3,84,971
Salem ..	Ankumgiri (or Bērikai) ..	..	..	120	..	120	120	..	..	..
	Komāramangalam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	Kavalappāra ..	..	..	25	..	25	25	..	..	..
	Punnattūr Kōvilagam ..	25,258	..	135	460	25,853	2,016	..	23,837	23,837
Total ..		8,52,186	55,475	15,77,840	3,89,143	26,74,644	1,10,684	4,853	1,25,537	25,49,107

(a) This is exclusive of debts aggregating Rs. 2,11,800 due to some mortgagees who are in the enjoyment of the estates on condition that they are to restore them to the ward free of encumbrance at the end of 25 years from fasli 1307.

APPENDIX J.

No. VI.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance, as also the financial condition of the Religious and Charitable Institutions attached to Estates under management for 1816 (1906-1907).

Districts.	Estates.	Endowments.	Demand.			Amount remitted or collected.			Balance.	Percent- age of balance to demand.	Financial condition.						
			Arrears.		Current.	Total.		Arrears.			Current.	Total.	Receipts.		Total.	Charges.	Balance.
			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ganjam	Parikinedi ..	Devasthams ..	Rs. 10,043	Rs. 14,947	Rs. 24,990	Rs. 7,922	Rs. 11,670	Rs. 19,592	Rs. 2,121	Rs. 2,297	Rs. 4,418	18.2	Rs. 9,907	Rs. 8,907	Rs. 9,804	Rs. 477	Rs. 9,327
	Jarada ..	Do. ..	268	2,071	2,339	50	1,998	2,048	218	76	294	12.5	9,417	3,672	12,989	11,618	1,371
	T. Chokkappa ..	Two religious institutions.		29	29		29	29					888	30	418	1	417
Tanjore	Madaliyar ..	estate.															
	Sivaganga ..	Devasthams ..	61,071	4,30,348	3,44,325	42,477	2,45,996	2,88,473	18,600	37,253	55,853	14.2	43,281	2,94,414	3,37,645	2,36,688	(2,94,414)
	Idaiyakottai ..	Chattrams ..	22,151	76,788	98,939	20,438	97,950	88,388	1,706	8,618	10,324	16.6	17,534	99,441	1,16,975	91,627	(9,96,848)
Madura	Saptar ..	Devasthams and Chat- trams.	147	2,241	2,388	68	1,303	1,361	89	938	1,027	3.1	921	660	1,581	450	1,131
	Sivagiri ..	Devasthams ..	2,237	15,817	19,054	2,034	14,001	16,035	203	2,246	2,449	43.0	7,726	19,728	27,453	24,289	(2,287)
	Uthkudu ..	Devasthams ..	34,808	11,671	46,479	592	9,302	10,894	34,216	2,189	36,383	78.2		4,824	4,824	3,146	1,678
Ynnorely.	Uttumalai ..	Do. ..	30,053	8,198	38,251	2,242	6,742	7,984	27,811	2,466	30,267	79.1	1,858	8,481	10,259	9,187	(1,072)
	Kavalappara ..	Trikkungal Desavam	208	2,236	2,444	148	2,042	2,190	61	194	255	10.3	618	9,651	10,269	4,326	(9,651)
Malabar																	
	Total ..		1,61,022	4,17,915	5,78,937	75,997	3,61,448	4,37,445	86,026	56,407	1,41,492	24.4	81,690	4,46,335	5,27,025	3,91,984	(1,35,041)

(a) Excludes Rs. 35,400 held in Government and other securities and Rs. 80,839 being the value of grain on hand.
 (b) Excludes Rs. 60,000 held in Government and other securities and Rs. 22,466 being the value of grain on hand.
 (c) Excludes Rs. 38,400 held in Government and other securities and Rs. 4,716 being the value of grain on hand.
 (d) Excludes Rs. 7,600 held in Government promissory notes.
 (e) Excludes Rs. 6,700 held in Government promissory notes.

APPENDIX K.

Extract from the notes of the Court's Agricultural Expert on the results achieved in estate farms during fasli 1316 (1906-1907).

2. *Rainfall.*—(1) The rainfall at *Komáramungalam*, although it was considerably above average, was not well distributed, the cool season crops suffering a great deal from drought.

(2) At *Kaalappárá*, July was the only month in which the rainfall was much above average, whilst the fall in June and October was very much below average. Thus both the first and second crops of paddy were affected; whilst the total rainfall for the year was also much below average.

(3) At *Sivagiri* there was a good rainfall in April and May which enabled a great deal of land to be ploughed and sown with wild indigo; but there was not sufficient water to grow a large second crop of paddy. A good fall in August made possible the early sowing of paddy nurseries. October and November rains were up to average, whilst December and January were above average, the annual fall being far in excess of the yearly average. Hence a good first crop of paddy.

(4) The *Telapólu* farm again suffered from drought in the latter part of the growing season, September, October and November being below average. The rainfall in June was very high which was the means of bringing the total rainfall for the year almost up to average although many crops were a failure.

3. *Method of preparing land for cultivation.*—(1) *Sivagiri* is yet the only farm where new methods of cultivating wet land have proved successful. On this farm, a second crop of paddy is grown from April to August if there is a plentiful supply of water in the tanks at the end of March. Due to lack of water, no second crop of paddy was grown in the year under report. Most of the land, however, was not allowed to lie idle, as is customary under these circumstances, but was ploughed in the dry state and wild indigo (*Tephrosia purpurea*) was sown. The soil moisture is sufficient to germinate the seed and the plant grows throughout the hot season. This legume thrives well on the best-drained lands. Other species of leguminous plants, e.g., sunn hemp (*Crotalaria Juncea*) are being tried on land inadequately drained.

(2) This practice of *dry season cultivation* is one to be highly recommended both for dry and irrigated land. The advantages of such a system are—

- (a) A valuable green manuring crop is grown on the spot, which, obviates the necessity of collecting green leaves at the beginning of the busy season when labourers are scarce and wages high.
- (b) It prevents the growth of many noxious weeds, the removal of which is very expensive.
- (c) The land requires less cultivation when the busy season arrives.
- (d) Farm work is more evenly spread throughout the year, which is a matter of great importance.
- (e) The land increases in fertility due to more thorough cultivation and more even and better manuring. Land which was never known to yield more than 700 Madras measures per acre now yields an average return of over a 1,000 Madras measures per acre of first crop paddy, after being cultivated for 2 to 3 years in this manner.
- (f) If this system was generally adopted, it would mean a considerable reduction in the cost of labour.

4. *Implements used.*—(1) It is pleasing to note with what success iron ploughs are used at *Sivagiri*. Twelve such ploughs are in general use and nearly 200 acres of land, out of a total of 250 acres, were ploughed in paddy by means of these ploughs during the year under report. The work is done much more efficiently by iron ploughs, in much less time and it is a noteworthy fact that the ploughmen prefer them.

(2) A chaff-cutter is in use at the *Telapólu* farm.

5. *Crop cultivated.*—(1) The year under report was a prosperous one at *Sivagiri*, which was badly wanted after the drought-stricken years of 1904-1905 and 1905-1906.

(2) The average yield of paddy on the above farm works out at 1,030 Madras measures per acre.

(3) The average return per acre, on the *Kaalappárá* farm, for 1st crop wet land paddy for the year under report, is approximately 535 Madras measures per acre; whilst for the second crop it works out at 485 Madras measures per acre.

6. *Manures used.*—Improved methods of making, preserving and applying manures are being adopted on all the home farms. Proper facilities for carrying out the new methods in the most approved manner are not yet adequately supplied, however. Trials are also being made on all the farms to develop new sources of manurial supply, e.g., the attempts made to make the land grow its own manure. In this direction, I believe, there are vast possibilities, which belief is admirably borne out by the good results already obtained at the *Sivagiri* farm. The beneficial effect of growing leguminous green-manuring crops is not only that they provide the necessary plant food material at a minimum expenditure of money and time; but also to the fact that they increase the percentage of humus in the soil. This humus imparts to the soil a great capacity for holding moisture. No other ingredient of the soil possesses this power of retaining moisture to nearly so great an extent as humus, which is formed in the soil by the decomposition of organic matter. All cultivated land, and particularly dry land, requires plenty of humus to enable it to sustain a crop in seasons of drought. I consider that the growth of green-manuring crops is one of the most efficient and least costly methods of providing the soil with this constituent.

(2) The two manurial crops, which, up to the present, have been grown with the greatest success, are wild indigo. (*Tephrosia purpuria*) and sunn-hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*). They are both dry-land crops, which will grow on wet land, provided water is not too plentiful and the drainage is fairly good. Sunn-hemp, however, will withstand the effects of excessive moisture better than wild indigo.

(3) The tank bed is another source of valuable manure. It yields a never failing supply, year by year. Tank silt is systematically applied to land at *Sivagiri* each year. By means of large applications of silt a considerable area of saline wet land has been considerably improved on that farm.

(4) On each farm, covered manure pits have or are being constructed, into which can be collected all farm yard manure and other refuse. The manure is kept sufficiently moist to rot thoroughly. It is then carted to the land, spread evenly and ploughed in as soon as possible.

7. *Irrigation of crops.*—(1) The method adopted for the irrigation of paddy at *Sivagiri* is well worthy of note as one tending to the systematic economising of water.

8. *Distinct advantages to be obtained by improved practices.*—(1) It is interesting to note that the improvements effected at *Sivagiri* are gaining acknowledgment among the neighbouring ryots, the more enterprising of whom are actually trying some of the new methods.

(2) On the *Sivagiri* farm advantages accrue through (a) more and better farm yard manure being obtained, (b) green-manuring with wild indigo and sunn-hemp, (c) the use of improved ploughs, (d) large applications of tank silt to inferior land, (e) sowing paddy thinner in the nursery, (f) transplanting single paddy seedlings, (g) early castration of inferior bulls, and (h) introduction of new varieties of paddy.

(3) The other home farms, unfortunately, cannot lay claim to have established much local confidence in new practices. This is partly due to the fact that they have only recently been started.

9. *Experiments.*—(1) Some interesting experiments are being carried out on the *Sivagiri* farm. The results, however, require to be confirmed owing to unavoidable lack of uniformity in the fertility of the individual plots of each group.

(2) The experiments on the method of transplanting paddy are intended to show the advantages of planting 1 or 2 seedlings only, in place of the bunch of 12 to 15, which it is customary to plant. Each experiment is in duplicate. The returns of grain and straw given in lbs. per acre show very clearly that single seedlings planted at 9, 6 or 4 inches apart give a larger yield per acre than a bunch of seedlings planted at corresponding distances. These returns also show that no advantage is gained by planting two seedlings instead of single seedlings as it discourages that tendency to tiller (throw out new shoots) possessed to such a degree by almost all varieties of the paddy plant.

(3) From the experiments on the irrigation of paddy some valuable conclusions may be drawn. The most important of them is, that as good a crop of paddy can be grown with 24 inches of water as with $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that quantity (which is the customary amount used) provided the lesser application is judiciously applied. It is at the beginning of the growing season that great wastage of water occurs—at the time when that commodity is usually very plentiful. The newly transplanted paddy is, generally, almost submerged in water. This is done not for the purpose of inducing the paddy to grow more quickly; but for the sake of keeping down weeds, which should have been eradicated by previous cultivation. The productive and drought resisting powers of even a semi-aquatic plant like paddy are greatly reduced by this excessive application of water. The time when paddy requires water most is about a fortnight before and three weeks after it shoots into ear. If a proper water-supply is available to the end of the period mentioned, then the crop will not be a failure. Thus, if the excessive use of water during the first 7 to 8 weeks after transplanting could be discouraged, it would often be the means, in years of drought, of the partial success of the paddy crops instead of total failure.

10. *Condition of live-stock, etc.*—(1) In all the farms, without exception, the live-stock are in a better condition than the stock in the surrounding country. Undoubtedly this is due to more and better food and more adequate shelter. Good bulls have been purchased for three farms, viz., *Sivagiri*, *Kondramangalam* and *Kavalappara*; but they only arrived at the close of the year under report.

12. *Statement showing an abstract of the receipts and charges, etc.*—

(4) I beg to point out that the receipts for grain at *Talaprólu* are miserably low, both for this year and last (although this year he has more grain and straw on hand). The grain receipts at *Sivagiri*, in seasons of drought, have never been below Rs. 3,000. Approximately there are 265 acres of cultivated land at *Sivagiri*, of which 250 is wet land. The *Talaprólu* farm possesses about 160 acres, of which 60 acres is wet land. The return for grain at *Talaprólu* for the year under report is Rs. 118. I do not wish to discourage the Farm Superintendent of *Talaprólu*. I have suggested to him, however, that he should adopt larger methods of resource to combat the difficulties of the fickle climate in which he is situated, e.g., he should seek to find out good varieties of paddy which are more drought-resisting than those commonly grown. He should consider the advisability of reducing the area under paddy in favour of other crops. He should be continually devising means for increasing the drought-resisting properties of his land. He should always study to be ready to do the right work at the right time. Further, he should investigate and copy the methods by which the local ryots attain success. My point in making these comparisons and remarks is that the management at *Talaprólu* may be somewhat at fault. The Farm Superintendent cannot altogether be blamed for this, however, as he is new to the locality, and the farm has only been worked for two years, in both of which the effective rainfall was below average. It is hoped, however, that he will profit by the experience he has gained and in future will show better results in fighting against corresponding difficulties.

(5) I may say that the above remarks generally apply to most of the Farm Superintendents in the Court's service, nearly all of them being young and inexperienced. More experienced men, with the necessary technical training and a knowledge of English, are not forthcoming. Under these circumstances, I suggest a means of giving practical training to future Farm Superintendents, the suggestion being to place one or two approved, technically trained, probationers under the charge of the Farm Superintendent, *Sivagiri*, as working apprentices for a period of one year each.

Quinquennial statement showing the condition of tenants in the estates under the Court's management.

Districts.	Talukas.	Average rates of rent per acre.				Extent to which coercive process was resorted to for recovery of rent.	To what extent indebtedness prevails among the tenants.	General remarks as to the condition of the tenants.
		Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	As A. P.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Janjám	Parikimedi	1 0 0	4 0 0	..	There was no recourse to the Rent Recovery Act but twelve civil suits were filed in 1916.	There is not much indebtedness among the tenants.	The rainfall is abundant; and the lands are fertile. There are adequate facilities for irrigation and are not heavily assessed. The tenants are generally prosperous.	
	Nandigám	5 0 0	15 0 0	..	Rs. 118-2-4 was recovered in 1916 by coercive process under the Rent Act. There were no civil suits for rent.	The tenants are said to be poor and involved in debt.	The rent forms a large proportion of the gross produce ranging up to 1/3 in Nandigám, and 1/4 in Jenda; and is collected from the ryots by middlemen-lessees. The Court is considering the feasibility of abolishing the middlemen, and of levying a fixed cash rent from the ryots direct. At present their condition is said to compare unfavourably with that of neighbouring Government ryots.	
	Járada	6 0 0	12 0 0	..	No coercive processes were issued.	The tenants are generally not in debt.	The condition of the tenants in Chiparupalle is said to be as good as that of the tenants in the adjoining zamindari.	
	Chiparupalle	2 10 0	7 0 0	..	The rents are evenly realized without resort to coercive process.	Do.	The condition of the tenants in Belgám and Parvatipuram has improved considerably since they took to late cultivation, that is, during the past two years. They have been benefited by the prolonged management of the Court which has been marked by greater fixity of tenure and avoidance of litigation.	
Gólavari	Belgám	3 0 0	12 0 0	..	Do.	Do.	The tenants are in an unsatisfactory condition for the reasons stated in column 7.	
	Parvatipuram	2 0 0	10 0 0	..	Do.	Do.	The tenants are said to be in a prosperous condition.	
Kistna	Kondamodalu	0 14 7	9 0 0	..	The ryots are employed on cutting timber and their rents are usually recovered from the wages due to them.	The tenants are poor, thrifless and indolent, and are continually indebted to the estate which has to advance money for their food to induce them to cut timber.		
	Telagódi	1 15 7	6 12 4	..	Movable property was distrained in eight cases for recovery of Rs. 361 in 1916. No property was sold and there was no attachment of land.	Not specifically reported on but presumably there is not much indebtedness.		
	Vayyáru	..	..	..	..	..	These estates came under management recently and the Collector has not reported on this subject; but it may be presumed that the condition of these tenants is generally similar to that of the tenants in Telagódi.	
	South Vallára	..	..	..	..	..		

Quinquennial statement showing the condition of tenants in the estates under the Court's management—cont.

Districts	Estates.	Average rates of rent per acre.			Extent to which coercive processes were resorted to for recovery of rent.	To what extent indebtedness prevails among the tenants.	General remarks as to the condition of the tenants.
		Dry.	Wet.	Garden.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mellore ..	Chundi ..	Rs. A. P. 1 4 0	Rs. A. P. 6 3 0	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	Coercion had to be largely resorted to at the beginning; but the tenants having gradually learnt to appreciate the new management there has been a steady decrease in the issue of coercive processes. The rents are promptly paid and there was only one case of default in fall 1316.	The ryots are said to be generally poor and in debt.	The soil is poor and the season precarious. The administration of the estate was neglected by previous zamindars. The ryots are inclined to be indolent, and their condition on the whole compares unfavourably with that of Government ryots.
	Thumbe ..	3 4 0	11 4 0	..	Ruppes 7,450 were recovered in fall 1316 by coercive processes under the Rent Act; and civil suits were filed to recover Rs. 310.	No information has been furnished about indebtedness.	The climate is malarious and the estate is thinly peopled. The estate forests furnish good pasture for the cattle which the tenants breed and sell at considerable profit. Their condition on the whole is satisfactory.
Madura ..	Palayampatti ..	1 6 11	7 13 8	..	Coercive processes are occasionally resorted to but not to any large extent.	The tenants are generally poor and in debt.	The tenants are said to be generally poor. The soil is inferior and the tanks are mostly ruined. The sharing system obtains in the estate. The Court has repaired and improved the tanks which had been long neglected; and this has contributed to improve the condition of the tenants under them.
	Idayakóttai ..	1 0 2	..	..	The estate came under the Court's superintendence a few months before the close of the fall; and no coercive processes were issued.	do do.	All wet land belongs to the zamindar and none of it is in the holding of tenants. Their condition is said to be unsatisfactory, especially after the bad seasons in falls 1314 and 1315.
	Sáptár ..	1 3 1	3 14 11	..	Rs. 269 and Rs. 284 were recovered by the issue of coercive processes, and Ruppes 9,690 and Rs. 2,266 by civil suits in fall 1316.	No information has been furnished regarding indebtedness.	The co-res system prevails and the tanks are ruined. The tenants are not in a prosperous condition.
	Sivagang— (Devastánam)	2 1 9	16 12 5	..			The tenants occupying lands under river-fed tanks are well-off; while those occupying lands under rain-fed tanks are reported to be poor. The Court has spent large sums of money in restoring the irrigation canals during the past few years; and the repairs of the remaining works are in progress or under contemplation. The poorer tenants have been employed on these works during the non-irrigation season and have been earning high wages.
	(Chattram) ..	2 10 0	16 12 7	..			

Quinquennial statement showing the condition of tenants in the estates under the Court's management—cont.

Districts.	Estates.	Average rates of rent per acre.			Extent to which coercive processes were resorted to for recovery of rent.	To what extent indebtedness prevails among the tenants.	General remarks as to the condition of the tenants.
		Dry.	Wet.	Garden.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tinnevely	Siragiri	Rs. A. P. Varies from 0 4 0 to 4 4 0	Rs. A. P. Varies from 1 5 8 to 5 7 7	..	On an average Rs. 4,571 have been realized by the issue of coercive processes under the Rent Act and Rs. 807 by civil suits out of a land revenue demand of over Rs. 1,80,000. In fiscal 1316 coercive processes under the Rent Act were resorted to in respect of about Rs. 6,900; and civil suits were filed or proposed to be filed in respect of about Rs. 24,000. No information has been furnished as the estate came under management recently.	No information has been furnished regarding indebtedness.	The condition of the tenants paying a fixed money rent is said to be as good as that of the neighbouring Government ryots; while those holding lands under varam tenure are said not to be so well off.
	Uttumalai	0 2 7	8 2 10	1 14 0	..	Do.	The condition of the tenants is said to be far from satisfactory. The sharing system which prevails in this estate is not conducive to their prosperity. The Court is considering a scheme for the introduction of money rents on a reasonable basis.
	Urkadu	0 5 0	50 0 0 (for double crop wet.)	..	..	No information has been furnished under this head, but presumably the tenants are pretty well off.	The wet rate given is presumably the maximum and not the average rent. The collector has been asked to report on the point. The lands are mostly wet irrigated by the <i>Zambiyam</i> and are valuable. The condition of the tenants is reported to be generally satisfactory.
	Berikali	1 8 0	4 8 0	5 3 6	The rents are realized easily and coercive processes are seldom resorted to.	Information has not been furnished on this head.	..
Salem	Komaramangalam	Varies from 1 1 0 to 3 3 0	Varies from 6 0 0 to 9 8 11	Varies from 2 8 0 to 4 12 4	In fiscal 1316 coercive processes under the Rent Act were resorted to in respect of Rs. 5,413 and civil suits were filed in respect of Rs. 1,087.	..	The condition of the tenants in both the estates is reported to be as good as that of neighbouring Government ryots. The rates of rent in Berikali are fair. Those in Komaramangalam are much higher than Government assessments in the neighbourhood; but this is mitigated by the grant of what is known as "cowle" remissions to tenants whose rents are found to be too heavy.
	Kavalappara	..	7 2 3	0 2 8	Forty-seven suits have been filed for recovery of rent and 17 for recovery of land in the Kavalappara estate during the past five years; and 22 for rent and 48 for land in the Pan-natur estate during the same period. The Rent Recovery Act is not in force in this district.	Do.	Though the tenants have no permanent occupancy rights, they are not, as a rule, evicted so long as they continue to pay their rents regularly. They enjoy greater fixity of tenure than the tenants under other <i>janams</i> ; and are also free from the exactions to which the latter subject their tenants. The Collector considers that the condition of the estate tenants has materially improved under the Court's administration.
Malabar	Punnathur	..	1 5 1	0 9 2	..	Do.	..

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Court of Wards, No. 19, dated 27th January 1908.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. ANDREW.

The Court begs to submit to Government its report on the administration of the estates under its management during fasli 1316 ending with 30th June 1907.

(True Extract.)

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with copy of the report and a file of the Collectors' reports.
Copy to all Collectors and Estate Collectors in charge of Wards' Estates,
with copy of the report for each (Divisional Officers and Managers).
„ the Accountant-General, with copy of the report.
„ C. Morrison, Esq., with copy of the report.
„ the Agricultural Expert to the Court of Wards, with copy of the report.
„ Collectors of other districts, with copy of the report for each.
„ the Director of Public Instruction, with two copies of the report.

Order—No. 768, Revenue, dated 17th March 1908.

Miscellaneous.

The report of the Court of Wards on the administration of the estates under its management for fasli 1316 is recorded with the following remarks.

2. *Estates under wardship.*—The year opened with 25 estates under the Court's management, of which three were restored to the proprietors on their attaining their majority. The Vuyyuru and South Valluru estates in Kistna, the Saptar estate in Madura, and the Urkkadu estate in Tinnevely, were taken under management during the year and there were thus at the close of the year 26 estates under the Court's superintendence. The Berikai ward died in February 1907, but the estate remained under management up to the end of the fasli.

3. *Condition of estates handed over.*—The three estates that passed out of the Court's management during the year under review were all handed over in a prosperous condition. Pithapuram, which is the biggest of them, was under the Court's management for a period of over 14 years and it is satisfactory to note that during this period the administration was improved in every direction. Debts to the extent of Rs. 11,57,427 were cleared off and the estate was handed over with a surplus of Rs. 21,17,500. Irrigation works were restored on an extensive scale, the survey of the estate was completed, a home farm and a veterinary dispensary were opened and a scheme for the systematic settlement of the rents based on soil classification was drawn up and handed over to the Raja. The Government hope that the Raja will introduce the settlement as soon as the new law regulating the relations of landlord and tenant comes into operation. In the Arni estate which remained under the Court's management for a little over four years, the revenue demand did not increase, but substantial improvements were effected in the irrigation works of the estate and these will benefit both the tenantry and the proprietor in the long run. The small

ryotwari estate of Karuválakkarai in Tanjore district, which remained under the Court's superintendence for 17 years, was restored with a surplus of Rs. 15,681.

4. *Season and cultivation and condition of ryots.*—The season was on the whole more favourable to agriculture than in the preceding year and in consequence the area included in holdings rose and the extent under cultivation increased from 79·6 to 86·4 per cent. of the holdings. Unless there are reasons to the contrary, it would seem desirable to introduce the system of charging on the full area in the holdings in the Uttumalai estate, and also in Chipurupalle if it is not in force there. The Court reports that the condition of the tenants is generally much the same as that of the ryots in neighbouring ryotwari areas in those estates in which the rent is levied in money, but is unsatisfactory in those properties in which the pernicious varam system, under which the rent consists of a share of the produce, is in force. The unsatisfactory condition of the village accounts in the Parlákimedi, Palayampatti and Jarade estates, noticed in the last year's review, does not appear to have been remedied.

5. *Demand and collection.*—The arrear demand at the end of the year amounted to 9·8 lakhs as compared with 5·59 lakhs at the end of the preceding year. The large increase was caused mainly by the Vuyyúru estate which came under management during the year and which alone contributed nearly 5 lakhs to the uncollected arrear demand. Much of this is probably irrecoverable. Early steps should be taken to deal with the arrear balances in this estate, as well as south Vallúru and Urkhádu. Some progress was made during the year in the work of collecting or writing off the heavy accumulation of arrears in Parlákimedi but a large sum still remains to be dealt with. As regards Uttumalai, the effect of the reconciliation between the village balances and the accounts of the Estate Collector's office which is said to have been effected will be awaited. The current demand of the estates under management was Rs. 19·7 lakhs, of which 14·63 lakhs were collected, leaving the balance at the close of the year at Rs. 5·06 lakhs or 25·6 per cent. of the total demand as against 17 per cent. at the end of the preceding year. As in the previous year the result was particularly bad in the Parlákimedi estate, and the Court has furnished no explanation of the failure in two successive years to collect nearly half the current demand. The Government will now be glad to know what are the various causes to which the Court alludes. If the rents which form the basis of the demand are too high to be collected, the Court should take steps to reduce them, a course which the prosperous financial condition of the estate would seem to justify. The current collections in Uttumalai show a marked improvement. The large percentage of uncollected demand in Komaramangalam and Idaiyakottai should have been explained.

6. *Receipts and charges.*—The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 80·17 lakhs and the total charges to Rs. 20·11, thus showing a surplus during the year of 10 lakhs of rupees after devoting 1·19 lakhs to the repayment of debt. The Government peshkash amounted to Rs. 5·32 lakhs or about one-sixth of the total receipts of the year. Only 2·33 lakhs were expended on public works as against Rs. 4·97 lakhs in the previous year. The Government cannot consider this result satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that a surplus of 10 lakhs, equal to nearly one-third of the total receipts accumulated during the year. In view of the tendency of surpluses to accumulate and the failure year after year to spend any larger sum on permanent improvements, the Government desire that the Court will consider the propriety of employing an engineering expert, in the same way as an agricultural expert has been entertained, for the supervision of the Public Works expenditure of the Court. The accumulated surplus balances exist principally in a few large estates, especially Parlákimedi where they amount to more than 36 lakhs, and no great progress seems to have been made during the year in utilising them. The Court states that it contemplates a re-survey of Parlákimedi, and has already taken in hand the restoration of the irrigation works, but the Government observe that the total expenditure on Public Works was only Rs. 66,000 in the last few years. Similarly in the case of Sivagiri, it is stated that it is proposed to spend the bulk of the surplus of Rs. 5·64 lakhs on Public Works, but only Rs. 3,126 were so spent in the year and as the ward is already over seventeen, unless more energetic action is taken the Court's management will come to an end before the improvements are completed. These facts again point to the need for improved supervision of the estates under the Court's charge.

7. *Agricultural improvements.*—The office of Agricultural Expert to the Court of Wards was held by Mr. Sampson until about the middle of April 1907 when he was appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture. His place under the Court was taken by Mr. J. M. Lonsdale. Four home farms were in existence at the beginning of the year and one more was opened at Idaiyakottai towards the end of the year. It is stated that it is under contemplation to open similar farms in other estates which can afford to maintain them. For poorer estates, the Court has already sanctioned the employment of an itinerant assistant whose duty it is to visit the estates and demonstrate the use of improved implements. The Government are glad to note that the Sivagiri farm has in the Court's opinion amply justified its existence and that the more enterprising of the neighbouring ryots are beginning to try the new methods of cultivation practised therein. Mr. Lonsdale's remarks show the need for better-trained Farm Superintendents and the Court should consider his suggestion regarding the training of one or two apprentices at Sivagiri.

8. *Debts due by the estates.*—The estates that are heavily encumbered are shown in the margin. Of these, the first four came under the Court's management during the year under review and their debts are under investigation. Satisfactory arrangements have been already made for paying off the old debts in Palayampatti and Chundi, and the Government understand that satisfactory progress is being made in the liquidation of the debts of the Uttumalai estate.

9. The conduct of the wards at Newington is reported to have been entirely satisfactory and their progress in education good. A qualified instructor in agriculture was appointed during the year. The Advisory Committee visited the institution twice and expressed themselves satisfied with the arrangements in force.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

to Court of Wards.
Public Works Department.
Copy to the Public Department.
Editors' Table.



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