REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATES

UNDER THE

COURT OF WARDS

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1317 (1907-1908).

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APPENDICES.

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1907-08

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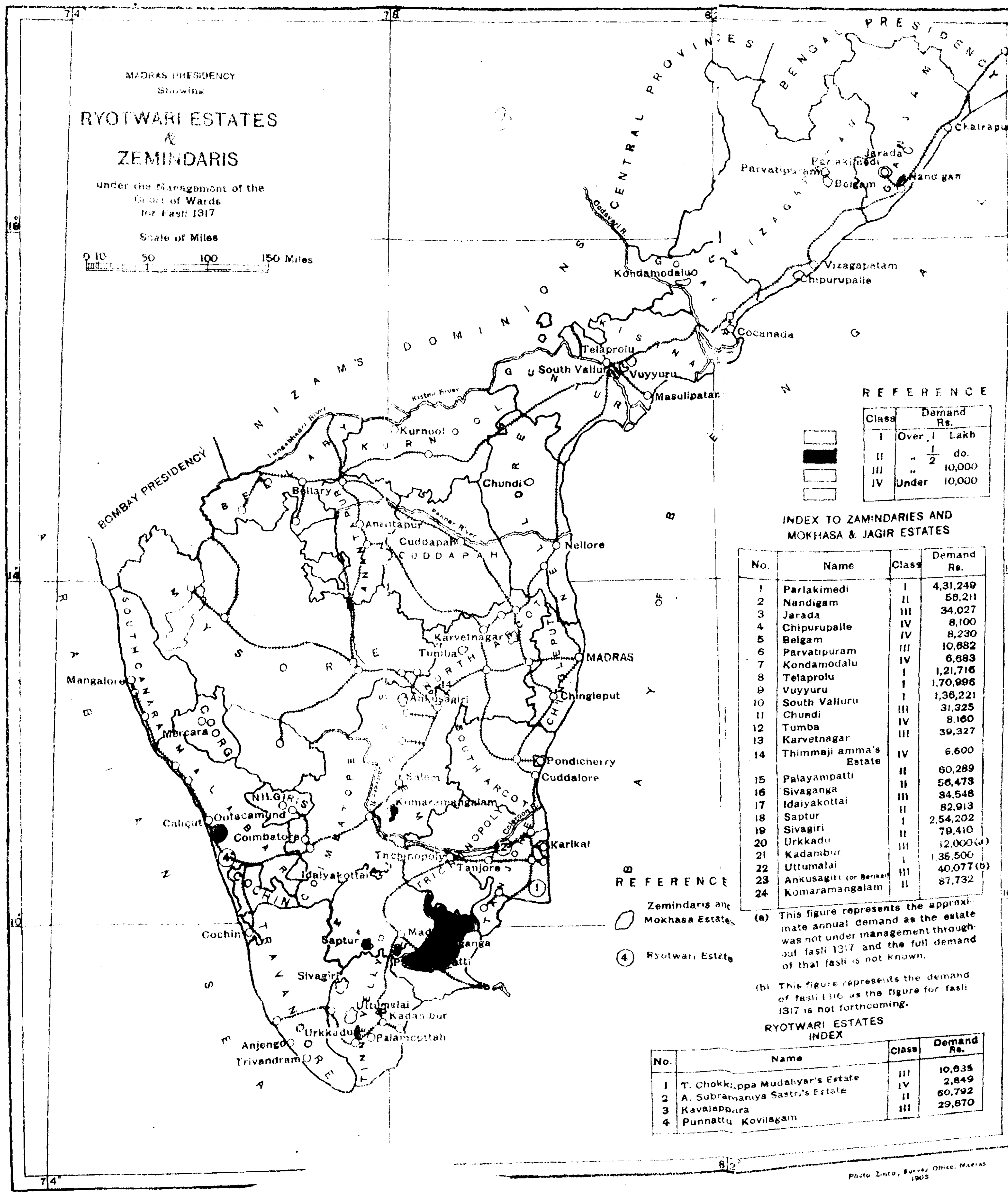

REFERENCE

Class	Demand Rs.	
I	Over 1	Lakh
II	„ 1/2	do.
III	„	10,000
IV	Under	10,000

INDEX TO ZAMINDARIES AND MOKHASA & JAGIR ESTATES

No.	Name	Class	Demand Rs.
1	Parlakimedi	I	4,31,249
2	Nandigam	II	56,211
3	Jarada	III	34,027
4	Chipurupalle	IV	8,100
5	Belgam	IV	8,230
6	Parvatipuram	III	10,682
7	Kondamodalu	IV	6,683
8	Telaprolu	I	1,21,716
9	Vuyyuru	I	1,70,996
10	South Valluru	I	1,36,221
11	Chundi	III	31,325
12	Tumba	IV	8,160
13	Karvetnagar	III	39,327
14	Thimmaji amma's Estate	IV	6,600
15	Palayampatti	II	60,289
16	Sivaganga	II	56,473
17	Idaiyakottai	III	34,548
18	Saptur	II	82,913
19	Sivagiri	I	2,54,202
20	Urkkadu	II	79,410
21	Kadambur	III	12,000 (a)
22	Uttumalai	I	1,35,500
23	Ankusagiri (or Berikai)	III	40,077 (b)
24	Komaramangalam	II	87,732

(a) This figure represents the approximate annual demand as the estate was not under management throughout fasli 1317 and the full demand of that fasli is not known.

(b) This figure represents the demand of fasli 1316 as the figure for fasli 1317 is not forthcoming.

RYOTWARI ESTATES INDEX

No.	Name	Class	Demand Rs.
1	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyar's Estate	III	10,635
2	A. Subramaniya Sastri's Estate	IV	2,849
3	Kavalappara	II	60,792
4	Punnattu Kovilagam	III	29,870

Reg: No. 1792

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1317 (1907-1908).

Estates under management.—The number of estates under the Court's management at the beginning of fasli 1317, *i.e.*, on 1st July 1907 was 26. Of these *Chípurupalle* was handed over to its proprietor on his attaining majority on 6th April 1908. The *Bérikai* estate which continued under the Court's superintendence under section 61 of the Madras Act I of 1902, owing to a dispute in regard to its succession, after the death of the ward on 17th February 1907, was handed over to the Receiver appointed by the Subordinate Court, Salem, on 19th October 1907. The *Kárvétnagar* and *Thimmájiamma's* estates in North Arcot and the *Kadambúr* estate in Tinnevelly 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 27. Of the 29 wards who were under the care of the Court at the end of the fasli, one was incapacitated by imbecility, 26 by minority and two by sex.

Statement No. I.

2. *Estates handed over—Chípurupalle.*—This estate was under the Court's superintendence for 26 years, originally on behalf of the widow of the late proprietor and subsequently on behalf of the boy whom she adopted. The revenue demand of the estate when it was handed over was Rs. 8,100 against Rs. 8,956 when it was taken up. The decrease was due to the fact that some minor inams and topes were made over to the widow and the daughters of the late proprietor agreeably to the terms of his will. The closing balance at the time of restoration was Rs. 5,·25 (including debentures of the value of Rs. 3,500) against Rs. 2,727 when the estate was taken under management. Debts due to the estate aggregating Rs. 18,690 were realised, and debts due by the estate amounting to Rs. 5,492 were paid off. Over Rs. 7,000 were spent on irrigation works and buildings. The young Zamindar had studied up to the Matriculation class and was trained in Revenue law and the management of his estate before he assumed charge of it.

Bérikai.—This estate remained under the Court's superintendence for 13 years. It was surveyed at a cost of Rs. 37,585 which resulted in an increase of 10 per cent. in the revenue. Waste lands were assigned on permanent tenure and grazing fees were introduced in the estate forests. During the Court's management, the current demand increased from Rs. 25,587 (in fasli 1303) to Rs 40,077 (in fasli 1316). Debts due by the estate aggregating Rs. 32,449 were paid off, and Rs. 37,125 were spent on irrigation works. There was no cash balance when the estate was taken under management, while the balance at the end of fasli 1316 was Rs. 7,705 in cash and Rs. 15,400 in public securities.

3. *Season.*—The season during the fasli was generally unfavourable to agriculture except in the estates in Tanjore and Tinnevelly districts (*Chokkappa Mudaliyar's, Subramaniya Sástri's, Urkkádu, Sivagiri and Úttumalai*). The deficient rainfall facilitated the felling of timber in the forests of the *Kondamodalu* estate, which is its chief source of income.

4. *Holdings.*—Excluding rented villages, the aggregate area of tenants' holdings in the estates under management was 552,786 acres. The extent of holdings in the estates for which figures have been furnished for both faslis was 545,804 acres in fasli 1317 and 528,906 in fasli 1316, showing an increase of 16,898 acres. The increase is marked in the estates of *Chundi* (8,806 acres), *Járada* (2,945 acres), *Vuyyúru* (1,201 acres) and *Komáramangalam* (2,267 acres). The large increase in *Chundi* is mainly due to minor inams, etc., having been shown under holdings for the first time The purchase of the Gonur mitta contributed to the increase in the *Komáramangalam* estate. The increase in *Járada* is due to the maintenance of correct accounts and that in *Vuyyúru* mainly to the transfer of three of the leased villages to ryotwari.

Statement No. II-A.

5. *Cultivation.*—85·3 per cent. of the holdings were cultivated against 86·4 per cent. in the previous year. Over 90 per cent. of holdings were cultivated in 11 estates and between 75 and 90 per cent. in twelve others In only three estates—*Kárvétnagar*, *Úttumalai* and *Kavalappára*—was less than 75 per cent. cultivated. In *Kavalappára*, a great part (8,688 acres) of the holdings consists of "unoccupied dry land," of which parts are brought under cultivation annually in rotation. The large uncultivated area in *Úttumalai* appears to be due mainly to the practice in that estate of charging no rent on uncultivated dry lands. Orders have been issued to charge rent on the entire holdings and it is hoped that in future more of these waste lands will be cultivated. During the *régime* of the late Raja of Kárvétnagar, between 1905 and 1907, the village officers in that estate got out of hand owing to the disputes between the Raja and his creditors, and the accounts were not properly maintained. It has not yet been possible to restore order completely and the statistics now given for that estate are provisional pending the settlement of village accounts. It is not in the circumstances possible to explain the apparent decrease in the area under cultivation in the estate.

Statement No. II-A.

6. *Demand of the estates.*—The total gross demand of the estates was Rs. 20,81,170 against Rs. 20,04,006 in the previous year. Rs. 56,391 were remitted, leaving a net demand of Rs. 20,24,779. The total net demand of the estates that were under management throughout both the years was Rs. 19,70,752 in fasli 1317 and Rs. 19,20,631 in fasli 1316. The increase of Rs. 50,121 was the net result of an increase of Rs. 1,02,623 in fifteen estates and a decrease of Rs. 52,502 in nine others. The increase was due to a general rise in prices and also to a favourable season in some of the estates. It was marked in *Sivagiri* (Rs. 40,318), *Sáptúr* (Rs. 21,695), *Úttumalai* (Rs. 9,829), *Úrkkádu* (Rs. 9,120) and *Kavalappára* (Rs. 5,877). The bulk of the decrease occurred in *Jarada* (Rs. 14,610), *South Valluru* (Rs. 9,173), *Telaprólu* (Rs. 9,062) and *Kondamodalu* (Rs. 5,209). It is attributed mainly to the unfavourable character of the season, except in *Kondamodalu* where it was due to the experimental working of the forests through middlemen instead of departmentally.

Statement No. II-B.

7. *Demand, collection and balance—Arrears.*—The total arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 15,77,107. Rs. 4,79,321 were collected, and Rs. 76,255 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,21,531 on the 30th June 1908. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions (Rs. 2,25,891) and amounts since found to be irrecoverable (Rs. 2,78,517), the net recoverable balance on the dates of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 5,17,123 or 32·7 per cent. of the demand against Rs. 9,54,134 or 62·7 per cent. in the previous year. This still leaves ample room for improvement. Collectors have been requested to pay special attention to the collection of arrears.

Statement No. III.

In five estates there was no outstanding balance, in four, the balance was less than Rs. 1,000, in nine, between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000, and in two between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. The arrears exceeded Rs. 10,000 in seven estates, namely, *Járada* (Rs. 10,539), *Komáramangalam* (Rs. 10,970), *Kárvétnagar* (Rs. 32,606), *Úttumalai* (Rs. 70,076), *South Vallúru* (Rs. 80,354), *Vuyyúru* (Rs. 1,10,118), and *Parlákimedi* (Rs. 1,55,033).

8. *Demand, collection and balance – Current.*—The total current demand of the estates under management was Rupees 20,24,779. Rupees 15,14,334 were collected and Rs. 334 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,10,111 at the end of the fasli. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions (Rs. 1,04,117), the net recoverable balance on the dates of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 4,05,994 or 20·1 per cent. against 16·3 per cent. in the preceding year.

Statement No. III.

The whole of the current demand was realised in five estates; in six there was a balance of less than 5 per cent. of the demand; in four others it was between 5 and 10 per cent.; in ten others, between 10 and 25 per cent.; and it exceeded 25 per cent. in two estates, namely, *Parlákimedi* (57·4) and *Kárvétnagar* (60·9). The heavy arrear in *Parlákimedi* is attributed to bad season and to the difficulty of issuing proper pattas without a survey of the individual holdings. The Collector hopes to show "a very decided improvement" in the current fasli. The figure given for *Kárvétnagar* is only provisional as already explained. The heavy balance is attributed to the unfavourable season and the confusion due to the administration of the late Raja. The Collector hopes to show better results in the current fasli.

9. *Financial condition of the estates under management.*—The aggregate cash balance of all the estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 6,47,344. The total cash receipts of the estates during the fasli were Rs. 32,29,011. The total assets of the fasli were therefore Rs. 38,76,355. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 34,07,224. The cash balance at the close of the fasli was thus Rs. 4,69,131. Government securities and Municipal and Port Trust debentures of the aggregate face value of Rs. 65,22,400 were held on behalf of some of the estates, and the estimated value of grain on hand at the close of the year was Rs. 92,656 bringing the total balance to the credit of the estates on the 30th June 1908 to Rs. 70,84,187. The ordinary receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 24,84,203 and Rs. 16,63,056 compared with Rs. 22,85,018 and Rs. 17,54,600 in the preceding year. The following extraordinary items are not taken into account in these figures:—

Statement No. IV.

	RS.	RS.
Total receipts		32,29,011
Deduct—		
Debts recovered	3,20,600	
Sale-proceeds of property	4,24,118	
Amounts borrowed	90	
		7,44,808
Net receipts ...		24,84,203
Total charges		34,07,224
Deduct—		
Debts repaid	6,36,777	
Investments	11,04,991	
Cash handed over to the proprietor of Chipurupalle and the Receiver of Berikai	2,400	
		17,44,168
Net charges ...		16,63,056

10. *Utilisation of the surplus balances.*—Leaving out of account those estates in which the balances are required either to pay off debts or to meet current charges, the estates which had surplus balances exceeding Rs. 10,000 are the following:—

Estates.	Amount. RS.
Parlákimedi	16,83,145
Parlákimedi Ex-Zamindar's	23,66,759
Járada	40,547
Belgám	12,904
Telaprólu	11,22,632
Subramaniya Sástri's	52,706
Sivaganga	78,869
Sivagiri	7,43,538
Komáramangalam	63,317
Kavalappára	97,811
Punnattúr Kóvilagam	20,558

In some of these estates such as *Parlákimedi* and *Járada*, a portion of the surplus balances may profitably be spent on survey. The question of organising a staff for this work is now under the consideration of Government.

In *Parlákimedi* about Rs. 22,000 were spent on irrigation works in the fasli and Rs. 12,358 on buildings and roads, and Rs. 12,000 were paid to the Government Public Works Department on account of the extensions to be made to the buildings of the Raja's College. A considerable amount will also be required for the home-farm buildings and the Veterinary Dispensary. The Court has decided to purchase the villages of *Gouduguranti* and *Boranta* belonging to the Zamindar of *Budarasingi* for the *Parlákimedi Ex-zamindar's* estate.

In *Sivagiri* Rs. 15,000 were spent on irrigation sources and buildings, and the Court has asked Government for the loan of a Public Works Department officer to execute a programme of works, costing Rs. 2¼ lakhs before the estate is handed over to the proprietor in April 1910. Rs 35,010 were invested in the purchase of the *Gonúr Mitta* for the *Komáramangalam* estate. In *Kavalappára*, it is proposed to spend about Rs. 37,260 on the construction of a market and some necessary additions to the family residence.

11. *Agricultural improvements.*—Mr. J. M. Lonsdale continued to be the Court's Agricultural Expert during the fasli. Excluding the fruit gardens at *Vuyyúru* there were seven home-farms in the estates under superintendence, viz., at *Telaprólu*, *Komáramangalam*, *Sivagiri*, *Kavalappára*, *Idaiyakóttai*, *Parlákimedi* and *South Vallúru*. The farm at *Sivagiri* worked extremely satisfactorily. Results of great value were obtained there and have impressed the local ryots. The farm started at *South Vallúru* during the year worked at a nominal profit. All the other farms worked at a loss. It is hoped that the Agricultural Expert will be able to show better results in the current fasli The itinerant agriculturist entertained during the fasli visited some estates and demonstrated the use of improved implements. A summary drawn up by the Agricultural Expert of the work done and the results achieved in the several home-farms during the year is printed as Appendix K with reference to Government Order No. 1227, Revenue, dated 15th December 1906.

An estimate for the construction of a Veterinary Dispensary at *Sivagiri* is now under consideration The Collector of Ganjám has been asked to choose a site for a Veterinary Dispensary at *Parlákimedi*.

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 14 against 13·3 in the preceding year. The percentage exceeded 15 in *Járada* (21·4), *Belgám* (16·5), *Párvatípuram* (20·3), *Chundi* (16·9), *Thumba* (20·3), *Kárvétnagar* (35·0), *A. Subramaniya Sástri's* estate (15·6), *Pálayampatti* (17·8), *Sáptúr* (15·2), *Kavalappára* (17·0) and *Punnattúr* (22·0). It is not possible to reduce the charges in any of these estates without sacrifice of efficiency. The percentage was higher than in the previous year in all the above estates except *Pálayampatti*, *Kavalappára and Punnattúr*. The increase in *Járada*, *Belgám*,

Párvatípuram and *Chundi* was due to a fall in the receipts. In *Thumba*, it was due to the appointment of a new Manager on higher pay to train the ward in the administration of his estate. In *Kárvétnagar* the high percentage is partly due to the large establishment maintained by the late Raja having been retained for some time after the estate came under the Court's superintendence and partly to low collections.

13. *Maramat works (repairs and improvements to tanks, buildings, etc.).*—The total allotment for maramat works was Rs. 4,67,519, of which only Rs. 2,61,906 or 56 per cent. were spent. The value of work carried out but not paid for within the fasli was Rs. 33,723. Including this the value of the work done was 63·2 per cent. of the allotment, against 86·7 in fasli 1316 and 88·5 in fasli 1315. About a lakh and a quarter was spent on irrigation works, nearly a lakh on buildings, Rs. 14,755 on communications and other works and Rs. 30,915 on account of establishment and contingencies.

Statement No. IV-B.

The outlay on maramat works was 15·7 per cent. of the total charges excluding extraordinary items such as debts repaid, investments, etc. In the preceding year the percentage was 13·3 and in fasli 1315, 17·4. Leaving out of account the estates in which the allotments were below Rs. 5,000, the proportion of expenditure to allotment was unsatisfactory in *Parlákimedi* (55·7), *South Vallúru* (1·2), and *Úttumalai* (25). In *Parlákimedi*, the low expenditure was partly due to the post of Engineer having been vacant for about three months in the fasli and partly to the prevalence of cholera during the best season for work. In *South Vallúru*, no work could be executed as a suitable overseer could not be obtained for the estate till very late in the fasli. In *Úttumalai*, some estimates required revision and some works were abandoned as they were found not to be necessary.

14. *Debts due to the estates.*—The total debts due to the several estates under management at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 11,13,806. Including loans newly granted (Rs. 3,696), those newly brought to account (Rs. 5,184), and interest which accrued during the year (Rs. 54,287), the total sum due was Rs. 11,76,973. Rs. 3,19,616 were collected and Rs. 12,700 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,44,657 distributed among twenty-two estates. The debts were large in *Parlákimedi* (Rs. 2,45,355), *Vuyyúru* (Rs. 25,364), *South Vallúru* (Rs. 3,27,364), *Subramaniya Sástri's* (Rs. 49,345), *Komáramangalam* (Rs. 1,12,943) and *Punnattúr* (Rs. 23,153). Nearly a lakh due to the *Parlákimedi* estate and the bulk of the debts due to *Subramaniya Sástri's* estate have not yet fallen due. The balance in *Parlákimedi* will be collected as soon as the Zamindar of Budarasingi has completed the sale of two of his villages to the *Ex-Zamindar's* estate. In *Komáramangalam* about a lakh is pending recovery by execution proceedings and the balance has not yet fallen due. In *South Vallúru* Rs. 12,700 have not yet fallen due, Rs. 7,776 were covered by suits and execution proceedings and the balance is under investigation. The debt in *Punnattúr* is nearly all due from section III to sections I and II, and from section II to section I of that estate.

Statement No. V-A.

15. *Debts due by the estates.*—The total amount of debts due by the several estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,65,57,962. Adding debts newly brought to account (Rs. 2,94,802) and the interest which accrued during the year (Rs. 1,67,795), the total liabilities were Rs. 1,70,20,559. Rs. 5,55,778 were repaid and Rs. 1,52,099 struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,63,12,682, due by fifteen estates at the end of the year. The debts were large in the estates mentioned below:—

Statement No. V-B.

	RS.
Kárvétnagar	1,38,15,481
Vuyyúru	12,86,752
Úttumalai	2,31,192
Úrkkádu	2,15,277
Nandigám	2,11,800
Sáptúr	1,86,154
South Vallúru	1,66,253
Chundi	1,11,387
Pálayampatti	51,460
Punnattúr	22,871

The investigation of the claims in *Kárvétnagar* has since been taken up [illegible] special establishment sanctioned for the purpose. Most of the claims in *South Vallúru* have been disposed of. A scheme for the liquidation of the debts in *Vuyyúru* is expected from the Collector. The claims in *Úrkkádu* are under investigation. In *Sáptúr* about Rs. 59,000 have since been paid off and the balance is still under investigation. In *Pálayampatti*, the bulk of the debt is due to the *Subramaniya Sástri's* estate in fixed annual instalments. The debts of *Úttumalai* and *Chundi* are referred to in paragraph 19 below. The *Punnattúr* debts consist entirely of loans from section I to section II and section III, and from section II to section III of that estate.

16. *Education of the wards.*—There were twelve minors under the care of the Court's European tutor at Newington at the beginning of the fasli. The *Pálayampatti* ward left Newington in January 1908 to undergo training in the administration of his estate, and the *South Vallúru* ward joined in March 1908. The twelve minors noted in the margin were at Newington at the end of the fasli.

1. Sivaganga (senior).
2. Sivaganga (junior).
3. Sivagiri.
4. Kavalappára (senior).
5. Kavalappára (junior).
6. Telaprólu.
7. Komáramangalam.
8. Parlákimedi.
9. Járada.
10. Nandigám.
11. Vuyyúru.
12. South Vallúru.

The conduct of all the wards at Newington was satisfactory. They took regular exercise in the form of gymnastics, riding and various games (cricket and tennis). They stayed in Ootacamund for two months in the hot weather. Their health was good except that the *Sivagiri* ward had an attack of enteric fever and the senior *Sivaganga* ward had a riding accident. Both recovered. The wards received regular moral and religious instruction and duly performed their various religious ceremonies. The Advisory Committee of the Institution met thrice during the year (on two occasions without a *quorum*). It made no suggestions. One or other of the senior wards managed the stables, the games fund and the library.

The *Telaprólu* ward with his taste for History, English Literature and Sciences—he has paid some attention to such various subjects as Political Economy, Geology, Geography, Physiography and Astronomy—and his interest in Agriculture, a subject in which he made good progress under the Agricultural Instructor, may be considered in the words of Mr. Morrison, "a credit to the Court's upbringing." The *Komáramangalam* and the senior *Kavalappára* wards attended the Christian College and have since passed the F.A. Examination. The *Sivagiri* ward attended the Veterinary College and has since obtained a diploma in the Veterinary Examination. The senior *Sivaganga* ward was backward, and attempts were made to improve his mental capacity by minimising his "class work" and putting him in a special Agricultural class which seems to have awakened his interest. He has subsequently had a course of lessons in Photography which also interested him.

The junior wards continued their lessons in Botany and Nature Study. Mr. Morrison reports that *Parlákimedi*, *Járada*, *Kavalappára Junior*, *Nandigam* and *Vuyyúru* wards are much on a level and, though not as yet given to independent reading, are intelligent and keen for information and should turn out creditably. The *Junior Sivaganga* ward makes very slow progress and appears too old to derive full benefit from Newington. The little *South Vallúru* ward has picked up English wonderfully fast and promises well.

Of the wards in the districts, *Pálayampatti* and *Thumba* wards were being trained in the management of their estates. The senior ward of *Chokkappa Mudaliyar's* estate was studying in the Senior F. A. Class in the Kumbakkónam College. The Court regrets to record that his conduct was most childish and unsatisfactory and that he could not appear for the examination. The second ward of *Chokkappa Mudaliyar's* estate was making fair progress in Agriculture on the Sivagiri home-farm. The Chundi ward was sent to school during the year. The senior ward of *Subramaniya Sastri's* estate was well-behaved but did not make satisfactory progress in his studies. The same is true of the *Kondamodalu* ward. The *Sáptúr* ward and his sisters remained under the guardianship of Mrs. Johnson in Madras and the two sisters of the *South Vallúru* ward under Mrs. Maiden, their governess and companion. The

Kárvétnagar wards were too young to go to school. The Court has not yet taken charge of the minors of the *Thimmájiammá's* estate owing to the obstructive tactics of their father in whose custody they still are. The other minors were reading in various schools and were reported on favourably.

17. *Suits.*—The reversionary suit on the file of the Sub-Court, Negapatam, in which the Court claimed the Kulikarai estate on behalf of the minors of *Chokkappa Mudaliyar's* estate was decided mainly in favour of the estate. The appeal filed in the High Court against the judgment of the Government Agent, Gódávari, referred to in the reports for the past three years, upholding the claim of the Zamindar of Polavaram to a portion of the *Kondamodalu* estate has not yet been decided. A suit filed in the District Court, Kistna, against the *South Vallúru* estate for the recovery of the village of Pedavegio under an alleged reversionary right is also pending. Records are being printed in connection with the Nidadavólu and Médúru appeals to the Privy Council on behalf of the *Vuyyúru* ward.

18. *Religious and charitable institutions attached to estates.*—The administration of these institutions was satisfactory (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 *Úttumalai* and *Chundi*.

In *Úttumalai*, the Court compounded for Rs. 2,18,500 some of the secured and decreed debts amounting to about Rs. 4,62,000. The remaining debts are unsecured except Rs. 61,193 due to the late M.R.Ry. Rájá Sakhárám Sáhib of Tanjore, the legal claimant to which has yet to be found. The estate Collector is negotiating with the unsecured creditors.

Excluding the debt due to the *Parlákimedi* estate which is to be paid off by annual instalments, the *Chundi* estate was Rs. 22,253 in debt at the end of the fasli. Such of these debts as are admitted or may be decreed will be paid from the surplus funds of the estate.

20. *Miscellaneous.*—The ex-Zamindar of *Parlákimedi* continued to enjoy 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 to the college buildings are in progress. An English Professor from Home (on Rs. 400 to Rs. 600) joined the staff of the college after the fasli closed. The two girls' schools in *Parlákimedi* and the schools supported by the estates of *Sivagiri*, *Kavalappára*, *Sivaganga* and *Vuyyúru* worked satisfactorily. The school supported by the late Zamindar of *South Vallúru* was handed over to the Taluk Board in April 1908.

The *Parlákimedi* Light Railway worked at a loss of Rs. 2,809 during the year. The Court has proposed certain improvements which it hopes will improve its financial position.

The *Delang* estate in Orissa, belonging to the *Parlákimedi* ward, continued under the superintendence of the Bengal Court of Wards, Rs. 5,000 was received during the year out of the surplus funds of that estate.

The *Sivagiri* and *Sáptúr* forests were worked under the rules sanctioned by Government under sections 26 and 32 of the Forest Act. Government have since sanctioned the extension of sections 4 to 19 of the Forest Act to the *Parlákimedi* forests. The forests in *Nandigám* and *Járada* were worked under departmental rules. The District Forest Officers have formulated schemes for working the forests of the *Vuyyúru* and *Chundi* estates which are now pending consideration.

Five of the estates—*Telaprólu*, *Sivagiri*, *Komáramangalam*, *South Vallúru* and *Sáptúr*—have been surveyed. Land records and demarcation marks were maintained in the first two estates and will be introduced in *Sáptúr* in the current year. The Court awaits proposals for the introduction of maintenance in the *South Vallúru* estate. The work was totally neglected in *Komáramangalam*. The Court is in correspondence with the Collector on the subject. The survey of important estates like *Parlákimedi*, which is urgently called for, is deferred for want of a staff to supervise it, the question of supplying which is now under the consideration of Government.

Village accounts were properly maintained except in *Járada*, *South Vallúru*, *Vuyyúru* and *Thimmájiammá's* estate.

APPENDIX A.

No. I.—Statement showing the ages, etc., of the wards and the periods during which the estates have been under management: Fasli 1317 (1907–1908).

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
					YRS. M.	YRS. M. D.	
Ganjám	Parlákimedi ..	No. 463 (Confdl. No. 67), dated 26th May 1905.	Male ..	Minority.	2 1	16 2 5	26th April 1913.
	Parlákimedi Ex-zamindar's estate.	No. 1279, dated 22nd June 1830 ..	Do. ..	Imbecility.	77 11	78 0 0	....
	Nandigám ..	,, 1340 ,, 17th Mar. 1898 ..	Do. ..	Minority.	10 3	12 9 1	29th Sept. 1916.
	Járada ..	,, 565 ,, 3rd June 1903 ..	Do. ..	Do.	5 1	15 7 16	15th Nov. 1913.
Vizagapatam.	Chípurupalle	No. 510, dated 13th May 1882 .. ,, 482 ,, 23rd July 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	25 11	..	(a) 6th Apr. 1908.
	Belgám ..	,, 367 ,, 7th May 1901 ..	Do. ..	Do.	7 1	20 3 22	5th Mar. 1909.
	Párvatípuram ..	,, 368 ,, 7th .. ,, ..	Do. ..	Do.	7 1	14 0 25	6th June 1915.
Gódávari ..	Kondamodalu ..	,, 580 ,, 31st Aug. 1899 ..	Do ..	Do.	8 7	18 5 15	16th Jan. 1911.
Kistna ..	Telaprólu ..	No. 347, dated 19th May 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do.	18 0	18 10 0	31st Aug. 1910.
	Vuyyúru ..	,, 791 (Confdl. No. 71), Rev., dated 16th Aug. 1906.	Do. ..	Do.	1 9	15 2 2	29th April 1914.
	South Vallúru ..	No. 967 (Confdl.), Rev., dated 1st Oct. 1906.	Do. ..	Do.	1 9	11 7 7	24th Nov. 1917.
Nellore ..	Chundi ..	No. 710 (Confdl. No. 96), dated 4th July 1904.	Do. ..	Do.	4 0	5 5 0	1st Feb. 1924.
North Arcot.	Tumba ..	No. 816, dated 13th Sept. 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	14 10	19 11 5	28th July 1909.
	Thimmáji-ammá's estate.	,, 2580, Rev., dated 18th Oct. 1907.	Do. ..	Do.	0 8	About 12 years.	1917.
	Kárvétnagar ..	,, 2076 (Confdl.), dated 17th Aug. 1907.	Do. ..	Do.	0 9	About 4 years.	1925.
Tanjore ..	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyár's estate.	No. 392, dated 5th June 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	14 0	19 10 22	6th Aug. 1909.
	A. Subramaniya Sástri's estate.	,, 249 (Confdl. No. 13), dated 17th March 1906.	Do. ..	Do.	2 3	18 0 0	23rd Dec. 1913.
Madura ..	Pálayampatti ..	No. 705, dated 16th Oct. 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	13 9	20 5 22	7th Jan. 1909.
	Sivaganga ..	,, 349 ,, 18th June 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	10 0	20 1 2	3rd May ,,
	Idaiyakóttai ..	,, 392 ,, 18th April 1903 ..	Do. ..	Do.	5 2	19 9 [illegible]	20th Sept. ,,
	Sáptúr ..	,, 206, Rev., dated 29th Jan. 1907.	Do. ..	Do.	1 4	7 3 26	9th Mar. 1922.
Tinnevelly ..	Sivagiri ..	No. 465, dated 10th Sept. 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	11 9	19 2 7	24th April 1910.
	Úrkkádu ..	,, 517 (Confdl.) Rev., dated 4th March 1907.	Do. ..	Do.	1 3	5 10 18	13th Aug. 1923.
	Úttumalai ..	,, 857 dated 14th Mar. 1901 ..	Female..	Sex ..	6 9	59 2 8	....
	Kadambur ..	,, 1414, Rev., dated 20th May 1908.	Male ..	Minority.	0 1	About 6 years.	1922.
Salem ..	Ankusagiri (or Bérikai).	No. 93, dated 4th Feb. 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	13 8	(b) ..	....
	Komáramangalam.	,, 991 ,, 28th Sept. 1900 ..	Do. ..	Do.	7 9	18 9 22	9th Sept. 1910.
Malabar ..	Kavalappára ..	,, 1137, dated 9th Aug. 1872 .. ,, 599 ,, 21st June 1887 .. ,, 1144 ,, 20th Mar. 1896 .. ,, 757 ,, 16th Aug. 1905 ..	Do. ..	Do.	35 11	18 10 18	13th Aug. 1910.
	Punnattúr Kóvilagam— Section I ..	,, 275 ,, 20th Apr. 1892	Do. ..	Do.	16 2	18 4 15	(c) 16th Feb. 1911.
	Do. II ..		Do. ..	Do.		17 0 9	
	Do. III ..		Female..	Sex ..		54 11 9	

(a) Handed over on the 6th April 1908.

(b) The Ward died on the 17th February 1907, but the Court continued to superintend the estate pending disposal of the dispute for the succession to the property and handed over the estate on the 19th October 1907 to the Receiver appointed by the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Salem.

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

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APPENDIX B.

No. II-A.—Statement showing the number of villages and the proportion of cultivation to holdings in the estates under management for fasli 1317 (1907–1908).

Districts.	Estates.	Number of villages.					Holdings and cultivation.		
		Ryotwari or joint-rent.	Rented to middlemen; whether paying rent in money or in kind.	Partly ryotwari and partly rented.	Inam or shrotriem.	Total.	Holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage of cultivation to holdings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							ACS.	ACS.	
Ganjám ..	Parlákimedi	526	44	..	158	728	146,817	145,817	99·3
	Parlákimedi Ex-Zamindar's estate.	This estate owns no landed property.							
	Nandigám	1	39	..	26	66	* 2,441	2,220	90·9
	Járada	43	19	..	30	92	7,456	5,887	78·9
Vizagapatam.	Chípurupalle	1	..	..	..	1	2,498	1,897	75·9
	Belgám	4	3	..	1	8	866	811	93·6
	Párvatípuram	6	3	..	1	10	1,412	1,066	76·2
Gódávari ..	Kondamodalu	9	..	..	..	9	589	548	93·0
Kistna ..	Telaprólu	34	5	..	18	57	29,876	24,927	83·4
	Vuyyúru	51	1	..	17	69	31,657	28,032	88·5
	South Vallúru	34	1	1	5	41	34,669	29,390	84·7
Nellore ..	Chundi	44	..	..	3	47	20,756	18,150	87·4
North Arcot.	Tumba	10	..	..	..	10	467	364	77·9
	Thimmajiamma's estate ..	10	1	..	1	12	3,181	3,181	100·0
	Kárvétnagar	35	4	..	56	95	3,851	1,894	49·2
Tanjore ..	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyár's estate.	Ryotwari estates.					421	383	90·9
	A. Subramaniya Sástri's estate.						107	107	100
Madura ..	Pálayampatti	25	..	..	13	38	21,406	19,342	90·4
	Sivaganga	1	..	..	2	3	116	92	79·2
	Idaiyakóttai..	13	..	..	..	13	26,448	21,341	82·5
	Sáptúr	16	1	..	..	17	23,969	20,512	85·5
Tinnevelly ..	Sivagiri	26	..	..	..	26	48,828	45,597	93·3
	Úrkkádu	6	..	..	..	6	1,649	1,593	96·6
	Úttumalai	62	..	..	..	62	86,726	53,848	62·1
Salem ..	Komáramangalam	† 75	3	..	2	80	34,782	32,071	92·2
Malabar ..	Kavalappára	Ryotwari estates.					15,490	7,799	50·3
	Punnattúr Kóvilagam ..						6,358	5,351	84·2
	Total ..	1,032	124	1	333	1,490	552,786	471,870	85·3

* Exclusive of 2,801 acres of occupied area in the rented villages.

† Five villages Karukalavadi mitta were handed over to the joint proprietor and the Gonur mitta consisting of six villages was purchased during the fasli.

APPENDIX C.

No. II-B.—Statement showing the settled demand of the estates under management for fasli 1317 (1907–1908).

Districts.	Estates.	Extent.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.	Deduct remissions.	Net revenue.	Net demand for previous fasli.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ..	Parlákimedi	146,817	4,22,672	8,577	4,31,249	..	4,31,249	4,26,793	+ 4,456
	Parlákimedi Ex-Zamindar's estate.	..	..	60,039	60,039	..	60,039	60,000	+ 39
	Nandigám	2,441	53,586	2,625	56,211	..	56,211	54,535	+ 1,676
	Járada	7,456	32,190	1,837	34,027	..	34,027	48,627	− 14,610
Vizagapatam	Chípurupalle	2,498	8,076	24	8,100	..	8,100	8,394	− 294
	Belgám	866	12,111	171	12,282	4,052	8,230	10,187	* − 1,957
	Párvatípuram	1,412	15,045	621	15,666	4,984	10,682	15,252	* − 4,570
Gódávari ..	Kondamodalu	589	2,134	4,549	6,683	..	6,683	11,892	− 5,209
Kistna ..	Telapról̤u	29,876	1,16,889	10,618	1,27,507	5,791	1,21,716	1,30,778	− 9,062
	Vuyyúru	31,657	1,64,159	13,953	1,78,112	7,116	1,70,996	1,69,110	+ 1,886
	South Vallúru	34,669	1,27,684	15,787	1,43,471	7,250	1,36,221	1,45,394	− 9,173
Nellore ..	Chundi	20,756	30,175	3,422	33,597	2,272	31,325	33,253	− 1,928
North Arcot.	Tumba	467	5,528	4,072	9,600	1,440	8,160	7,928	+ 232
	Thimmajiamma's estate.	3,131	5,903	697	6,600	..	6,600	7,502	− 902
	Kárvétnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyár's estate.	421	10,387	248	10,635	..	10,635	8,535	† + 2,100
	A. Subramaniya Sástri's estate.	107	2,312	537	2,849	..	2,849	2,656	+ 193
Madura ..	Pálayampatti	21,406	57,463	3,907	61,370	1,081	60,289	62,328	‡ − 2,039
	Sivaganga	116	2,220	54,253	56,473	..	56,473	56,228	+ 245
	Idaiyakóttai	26,448	32,248	2,300	34,548	..	34,548	33,613	+ 1,935
	Sáptúr	23,959	73,724	10,133	83,857	944	82,913	61,218	+ 21,095
Tinnevelly ..	Sivagiri	48,828	2,49,192	11,844	2,61,036	6,834	2,54,202	2,13,384	+ 40,818
	Úrkkádu	1,649	77,955	1,459	79,414	4	79,410	69,990	+ 9,420
	Úttumalai ..	36,726	1,24,597	11,744	1,36,341	841	1,35,500	1,25,671	§ + 9,829
Salem ..	Komáramangalam ..	34,782	96,811	3,240	1,00,051	12,319	87,732	85,610	‖ + 2,222
Malabar ..	Kavalappára	15,490	49,571	11,221	60,792	..	60,792	54,915	¶ + 5,877
	Punnattúr Kóvilagam ..	6,358	20,313	9,557	29,870	..	29,870	33,824	** − 3,954
	Total ..	5,52,786	18,18,648	2,62,522	20,81,170	56,391	20,24,779	19,36,527	+ 48,925

* Decrease mainly due to the grant of large amount of remissions on account of unfavourable season.

† Increase due to adoption of a higher commutation rate in calculating the value of grain.

‡ Due to the heavy fall in the grain rent.

§ Due to the increase in the lease amount of pannai lands to the adoption of Arakatu Kuthagai in the last pishanam season.

‖ Increase due to the addition of Gonur mitta.

¶ The increase is due to the increased collection of grain rent in money and the rise in the value of grain and to the settlement increment remissions having ceased.

** Decrease chiefly due to there being fewer cases of renewal of Kanom demises and to the decrease in the amount of assessment paid by the estate on behalf of tenants.

APPENDIX D₁.

No. III.—Statement showing the "arrear" demand, collection and balance of the estates under management for fasli 1317 (1907–1908).

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 column 9 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjám ..	Parlákimedi	4,38,512	2,04,731	1,695	2,32,086	..	77,053	1,55,033	35·3
	Parlákimedi Ex-Zamindar's estate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandigám	7,378	2,248	99	5,031	670	..	4,361	59·1
	Járada	23,996	3,346	802	19,848	99	9,210	10,539	43·9
Vizagapatam.	Chípurupalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Belgám	756	229	24	503	..	..	503	66·5
	Párvatípuram	3,152	485	712	1,955	..	..	1,955	62·0
Gódávari ..	Kondamodalu	5,681	1,037	..	4,644	..	12	4,632	81·5
Kistna ..	Telapról̤u	3,463	576	51	2,836	176	..	2,660	76·8
	Vuyyúru	5,17,648	29,140	..	4,88,508	1,86,490	1,91,900	1,10,118	21·2
	South Vallúru	1,06,717	13,235	2,909	90,573	10,219	..	80,354	75·2
Nellore ..	Chundi	6,496	2,304	3,325	867	374	..	493	7·5
North Arcot.	Tumba	711	709	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Thimmajiamma's estate ..	876	762	..	114	20	..	94	10·4
	Kárvétnagar	47,396	14,568	222	32,606	..	..	32,606	68·7
Tanjore ..	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyár's estate.	2,926	895	..	2,031	..	..	2,031	68·1
	A. Subramanya Sástri's estate.	94	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	Pálayampatti	13,529	8,720	277	4,532	458	..	4,074	30·1
	Sivaganga	631	616	..	15	..	15	..	..
	Idaiyakóttai	13,114	12,006	..	1,108	686	..	422	3·2
	Sáptúr	23,570	17,330	147	6,098	3,367	..	2,726	11·6
Tinnevelly ..	Sivagiri	71,909	64,352	1,572	5,985	1,781	..	4,204	5·8
	Úrkkádu	65,746	4,975	55,272	5,499	604	..	4,895	7·4
	Úttumalai	1,52,547	59,515	4,877	88,155	18,079	..	70,076	45·9
Salem ..	Komáramangalam ..	34,664	17,363	3,504	13,797	2,502	325	10,970	31·6
Malabar ..	Kavalappára	16,841	10,149	617	6,075	366	2	5,707	33·9
	Punnattúr Kóvilagam ..	18,754	9,936	148	8,670	..	..	8,670	46·2
	Total ..	15,77,107	4,79,321	76,255	10,21,531	2,25,891	2,78,517	5,17,123	32·7

APPENDIX D_3.

No. III.—Statement showing the "current" demand, collection and balance of the estates under management for fasli 1317 (1907–1908).

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 column 9 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
Ganjám	Parlákimedi	4,31,249	1,83,642	..	2,47,607	..	..	2,47,607	57·4
	Parlákimedi Ex-Zamindar's estate.	60,039	60,039	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandigám	56,211	46,568	..	9,643	4,055	..	5,588	9·9
	Járada	34,027	26,250	..	7,777	555	..	7,222	21·2
Visagapatam.	Chípurupalle	8,100	8,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Belgám	8,230	6,249	..	1,981	482	..	1,499	18·2
	Párvatípuram	10,682	7,989	..	2,693	[illegible]	..	1,785	16·7
Gódávari	Kondamodalu	6,683	6,404	..	279	180	..	99	1·4
Kistna	Telaprólu	1,21,716	1,21,615	..	101	7	..	94	0·1
	Vuyyúru	1,70,996	1,36,466	..	34,530	7,044	..	27,486	16·1
	South Vallúru	1,36,221	1,27,325	..	8,896	..	..	8,896	6·5
Nellore	Chandi	31,325	31,034	..	291	265	..	26	0·8
North Arcot.	Tumba	8,160	8,142	..	18	18	..	..	..
	Thimmajiamma's estate	6,600	6,359	..	241	52	..	189	2·8
	Kárvétnagar	39,327	15,823	35	23,969	..	..	23,969	60·9
Tanjore	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyár's estate.	10,635	10,635	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A. Subramaniya Sástri's estate.	2,849	2,779	..	70	70	..	..	..
Madura	Pálayampatti	60,289	45,384	..	14,905	6,585	..	8,320	13·8
	Sivaganga	56,473	56,066	..	407	277	..	130	0·2
	Idaiyakóttai	34,548	22,985	..	11,563	7,834	..	3,729	10·8
	Sáptúr	82,913	62,097	..	20,816	15,138	..	5,678	6·8
Tinnevelly	Sivagiri	2,54,202	2,29,584	35	24,583	18,852	..	5,731	2·2
	Úrkkádu	79,410	69,624	..	9,786	2,308	..	7,478	9·4
	Úttumalai	1,35,500	78,368	..	57,132	35,348	..	21,784	16·1
Salem	Komáramangalam	87,732	71,055	264	16,413	2,832	..	13,581	15·4
Malabar	Kavalappára	60,792	50,947	..	9,845	1,365	..	8,480	13·9
	Punnattúr Kóvilagam	29,870	23,305	..	6,565	..	..	6,565	21·9
	Total	20,24,779	15,14,334	334	[illegible]	1,04,117	..	4,05,904	20·1

APPENDIX E.

No. IV.—Financial statement of receipts and charges of the estates under management for fasli 1317 (1907–1908).

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APPENDIX E.

No. IV.—Financial statement of receipts and charges of the estates under management for fasli 1317 (1907–1908).

Districts.	Estates.	Amount to the credit of the estate at the beginning of fasli 1317. Government promissory notes and other securities.	Cash.	Value of grain.	Total.	Total cash receipts.	Total of columns 4 and 7.	Total charges.	Balance to the credit of the estate at the close of fasli 1317. Government promissory notes and other securities.	Cash.	Value of grain.	Total.	Increase or decrease as compared with the opening balance.	Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts.	Estates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Ganjám ..	Parlákimedi	14,66,600	71,955	..	15,38,555	5,14,752	5,86,707	5,88,962	16,47,400	35,745	..	16,83,145	+ 1,44,590	13·3	Parlákimedi.
	Parlákimedi Ex-Zamindar's estate.	22,57,500	16,555	..	22,74,055	1,48,283	1,64,838	1,49,079	23,51,000	15,759	..	23,66,759	+ 92,704	3·8	Parlákimedi Ex-Zamindar's estate.
	Nandigám	..	21,451	..	21,451	49,725	71,176	61,987	5,000	9,189	..	14,189	— 7,262	12·2	Nandigám.
	Járada	23,500	24,970	685	49,155	28,126	53,096	53,152	35,500	— 56	4,803	40,647	— 8,608	21·4	Járada.
Vizagapatam.	Chípurupalle	2,600	923	..	3,523	14,890	15,813	15,256	3,600	557	..	4,057	+ 534	10·3	Chípurupalle.
	Belgám	12,300	2,143	..	14,443	9,937	12,080	11,676	12,500	404	..	12,904	— 1,539	16·5	Belgám.
	Párvatipuram	100	4,247	..	4,347	15,284	19,531	16,104	100	3,427	..	3,527	— 820	20·3	Párvatipuram.
Gódávari ..	Kondamodalu	..	327	..	327	9,933	10,260	4,329	..	5,931	..	5,931	+ 5,604	11·8	Kondamodalu.
Kistna ..	Telaprólu	10,38,000	11,321	..	10,49,321	1,69,800	1,81,121	1,56,789	10,98,300	24,332	..	11,22,632	+ 73,311	13·8	Telaprólu.
	Vuyyúru	4,000	2,11,473	..	2,15,473	3,80,941	5,92,414	4,81,729	2,13,100	1,10,685	..	3,23,785	+ 1,08,312	8·2	Vuyyúru.
	South Vallúru ..	..	1,08,664	..	2,94,224	4,02,888	3,93,299	2,19,600	2,19,600	9,589	..	2,29,189	+ 1,20,525	16·5	South Vallúru.
Nellore ..	Chundi	16,400	14,068	..	30,468	35,208	49,276	39,216	16,400	10,060	..	26,460	— 4,008	16·9	Chundi.
North Arcot.	Tumba	3,900	1,475	..	5,375	9,102	10,577	8,442	3,900	2,135	..	6,035	+ 660	20·3	Tumba.
	Thimmajiamma's Estate.	..	..	..	..	7,177	7,177	4,745	1,100	2,432	..	3,532	+ 3,532	11·8	Thimmajiamma's Estate.
	Kárvétnagar	..	5,859	52	5,911	36,644	42,503	27,594	..	14,909	75	14,984	+ 9,073	35·0	Kárvétnagar.
Tanjore ..	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyár's Estate.	..	3,573	595	4,168	13,118	16,691	12,524	..	4,167	..	4,167	— 1	8·5	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyár's Estate.
	A. Subramaniya Sástri's Estate.	44,800	1,807	1,134	47,741	16,225	18,032	16,576	51,000	1,456	250	52,706	+ 4,965	15·6	A. Subramaniya Sástri's Estate.
Madura ..	Pálayampatti	..	18,007	19,156	37,163	64,649	82,656	66,124	..	14,532	11,878	26,410	— 10,753	17·8	Pálayampatti.
	Sivaganga	1,13,600	10,445	67	1,24,112	1,41,959	1,52,404	1,31,909	57,200	20,495	1,174	78,869	45,243	7·4	Sivaganga.
	Idaiyakóttai	12,400	— 215	..	12,185	35,697	35,482	27,743	12,300	7,739	..	20,039	+ 8,854	12·6	Idaiyakóttai.
	Sáptúr	..	7,510	10,036	17,546	1,96,431	2,03,941	2,00,734	24,500	3,207	..	27,707	+ 10,161	15·2	Sáptúr.
Tinnevelly ..	Sivagiri	4,46,900	28,140	89,104	5,64,144	3,51,060	3,79,200	2,97,949	5,98,300	81,251	63,987	7,43,538	1,79,394	8·8	Sivagiri.
	Úrkkádu	..	6,593	17,096	23,689	93,568	1,00,161	63,068	27,800	37,093	3,302	68,195	+ 44,506	9·9	Úrkkádu.
	Úttamalai	1,08,600	35,150	13,740	1,57,490	3,18,247	3,52,897	3,35,554	..	17,843	2,593	20,436	— 1,37,054	12·9	Úttamalai.
Salem ..	Ankusagiri (or Bérikai).	15,400	7,705	..	23,105	1,870	9,575	6,817	..	2,758	..	2,758	— 20,347	..	Ankusagiri (or Bérikai).
	Komáramangalam ..	11,700	10,074	260	22,034	1,63,682	1,73,756	1,55,071	44,500	18,685	132	63,317	+ 41,283	6·7	Komáramangalam.
Malabar ..	Kavalappára	80,500	13,842	2,000	96,342	68,940	82,782	72,298	84,300	10,484	3,027	97,811	+ 1,469	17·0	Kavalappára.
	Punnattúr Kovilagam.	12,600	9,282	1,169	23,051	39,539	48,821	44,498	14,800	4,323	1,435	20,558	— 2,493	22·0	Punnattúr Kovilagam.
	Total ..	56,71,400	6,47,344	1,56,094	64,75,838	32,29,011	38,76,355	24,07,224	65,22,400	4,69,131	92,656	70,84,187	+ 6,10,349	14·0	Total.

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APPENDIX F.

ENCLOSURE A to Statement No. IV showing the particulars of receipts and charges of the estates under management during fasli 1317 (1907–1908).

Districts.	Estates.	Receipts. Land and miscellaneous revenue.	Debts recovered.	Interest on Government promissory notes and other securities.	Sale-proceeds of grain.	Amount realised by the sale of property, such as houses, etc.	Amount borrowed.	Other items.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	Parlákimedi	3,87,789	51,321	55,610	1,435	1,064	..	17,533	5,14,752
Ganjám	Parlákimedi Ex-Zamindar's estate.	60,039	..	87,676	..	..	..	568	1,48,283
Ganjám	Nandigám	49,137	12	12	..	26	..	538	49,725
Ganjám	Járada	25,073	..	1,096	429	18	..	1,510	28,126
Vizagapatam	Chipurupalle	8,487	6,300	92	..	..	..	11	14,890
Vizagapatam	Belgám	8,254	57	481	..	1,101	..	44	9,937
Vizagapatam	Párvatipuram	10,733	..	8	..	4,548	..	..	15,284
Gódávari	Kondamodalu	7,441	95	..	..	1,453	..	944	9,933
Kistna	Telaprólu	1,22,261	2,107	37,712	..	5,723	..	1,997	1,69,800
Kistna	Vuyyúru	1,67,386	27,179	3,279	1,642	1,09,335	..	79,120	3,80,941
Kistna	South Vallúru	1,37,107	1,46,190	3,885	4,181	1,957	..	1,904	2,94,224
Nellore	Chundi	33,521	380	636	..	33	..	638	35,208
North Arcot	Tumba	8,863	..	130	44	57	..	8	9,102
North Arcot	Thimmajiamma's estate.	6,940	30	..	..	93	..	114	7,177
North Arcot	Kárvétnagar	33,797	..	..	492	425	..	1,980	36,694
Tanjore	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyár's estate.	1,460	285	..	10,192	..	..	1,181	13,118
Tanjore	A. Subramaniya Sastri's estate.	563	8,072	1,886	3,254	2,396	..	54	16,225
Madura	Pálayampatti	39,005	84	..	22,846	307	..	2,407	64,649
Madura	Sivaganga	55,374	1,901	4,574	206	79,785	..	169	1,41,959
Madura	Idaiyakóttai	34,951	..	460	..	91	..	186	35,697
Madura	Sáptúr	54,835	209	1,144	12,910	49,182	..	78,151	1,96,431
Tinnevelly	Sivagiri	1,63,064	246	20,087	1,63,266	815	..	3,582	3,51,060
Tinnevelly	Úrkkádu	43,276	..	..	47,847	4,403	..	42	95,568
Tinnevelly	Úttamalai	91,825	235	3,353	63,859	1,49,928	..	9,047	3,18,247
Salem	Ankusagiri (or Bérikai).	1,299	30	262	..	..	..	279	1,870
Salem	Komáramangalam	87,169	74,193	532	848	820	..	120	1,63,682
Salem	Kavalappára	52,547	726	3,064	7,875	2,397	..	2,831	69,440
Salem	Punnattúr Kóvilagam	30,869	1,948	484	2,132	211	90	3,805	39,539
	Total	17,23,065	3,20,600	2,26,467	3,43,458	4,24,118	90	2,01,213	32,39,011

Charges. Establishment for management and contingencies.	Marámat 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.	Estates.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
51,217	57,232	1,16,067	11,583	1,15,101	..	1,36,091	63,671	5,50,962	Parlákimedi.
1,942	..	..	3,701	42,742	..	91,223	9,471	1,49,079	Parlákimedi Ex-Zamindar's estate.
4,780	5,024	28,873	1,265	9,866	5,492	4,832	1,915	61,987	Nandigám.
4,909	7,738	5,224	805	13,699	..	11,834	8,943	53,152	Járada.
805	452	4,135	234	1,327	..	7,099	1,204	15,256	Chípurupalle.
1,242	1,000	3,928	215	4,165	..	507	621	11,676	Belgám.
1,922	1,260	4,391	258	3,535	3,405	..	1,333	16,104	Párvatípuram.
663	..	439	230	625	1,952	..	1,320	4,329	Kondamodalu.
19,877	14,919	26,911	4,089	20,058	..	56,167	14,768	1,56,789	Telaprólu.
27,403	16,190	30,538	11,925	17,008	1,63,952	1,78,485	36,228	4,81,729	Vuyyúru.
23,018	435	27,508	7,065	32,840	73,860	2,13,136	15,437	3,93,299	South Vallúru.
4,984	1,542	15,548	906	1,733	11,884	72	2,547	39,216	Chundi.
1,542	943	3,795	230	1,928	..	..	4	8,442	Tumba.
664	..	2,548	173	..	..	1,055	305	4,745	Thimmajiamma's estate.
11,764	272	203	657	8,965	..	..	5,733	27,594	Karvetnagar.
801	146	2,992	296	1,342	4,000	..	2,947	12,524	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyar's estate.
1,980	207	484	172	3,592	..	8,362	1,779	16,576	A. Subramaniya Sastri's estate.
9,669	7,546	17,474	1,465	10,017	10,468	..	11,485	68,124	Pálayampatti.
3,057	9,228	337	1,514	16,759	78,600	16,686	5,728	1,31,909	Sivaganga.
3,655	5,066	9,197	808	4,648	..	..	4,369	27,743	Idaiyakóttai.
9,298	3,920	18,867	2,025	19,580	63,703	72,500	10,841	2,00,734	Sáptúr.
22,172	16,266	61,370	8,373	14,193	..	1,47,659	27,916	2,97,949	Sivagiri.
6,374	714	15,675	2,689	7,436	23	26,686	3,471	63,068	Úrkkádu.
15,682	3,920	17,122	3,771	7,966	2,18,806	56,120	12,967	3,35,554	Úttamalai.
3,017	52	339	66	438	..	..	2,905	6,817	Ankusagiri (or Bérikai).
8,188	4,557	49,337	2,725	12,662	..	67,746	9,856	1,55,071	Komáramangalam.
9,198	2,745	14,231	1,729	23,866	43	4,171	16,320	72,298	Kavalappára.
7,189	9,629	6,258	987	8,994	1,489	4,560	5,392	44,498	Punnattúr Kóvilagam.
2,56,857	1,70,303	4,83,789	69,946	4,05,085	6,36,777	11,04,991	2,79,476	34,07,224	Total.

APPENDIX G.

ENCLOSURE B to Statement No. IV showing the expenditure incurred on *maramat* works in the estates under management for fasli 1317 (1907–1908).

Districts.	Estates.	Irrigation works. New works.	Irrigation works. Repairs.	Buildings. New works.	Buildings. Repairs.	Communications and other works.	Establishment and contingencies.	Total expenditure.	Allotment in the budget including subsequent modifications.	Percen-age o expen-ture t allot-ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjám.	Parlákimedi ..	5,029	17,182	3,671	6,735	1,952	10,713	* 45,232	81,306	55·
	Parlákimedi Ex-zamindar's estate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandigám ..	622	2,637	586	1,031	..	148	5,024	5,645	88·
	Járada	..	5,505	971	1,618	275	246	8,615	14,972	57·
Vizagapatam.	Chípurupalle ..	..	..	..	452	..	..	452	452	100·
	Belgam ..	170	810	..	20	..	..	1,000	1,000	100·
	Párvatípuram ..	..	1,109	..	113	38	..	1,260	1,260	100·
Gódávari..	Kondamodalu..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna..	Telapróln ..	..	4,909	2,638	1,110	4,703	1,559	14,919	24,349	61·
	Vuyyúru ..	..	179	11,534	2,736	402	1,309	16,190	21,375	75·
	South Vallúru.	..	15	231	..	..	189	435	34,646	1·
Nellore ..	Chundi.. ..	..	1,252	..	248	42	..	1,542	1,861	82·
North Arcot.	Tumba.. ..	287	636	..	20	..	..	943	1,615	58·
	Thimmajiamma's estate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karvetnagar ..	..	..	66	126	21	206	419	4,105	10·
Tanjore.	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyár's estate.	..	47	368	99	..	..	514	514	100·
	A. Subramaniya Sástri's estate.	..	..	..	207	..	..	207	207	100·
Madura.	Pálayampatti ..	..	4,069	..	2,364	731	381	7,545	9,976	75·
	Sivaganga ..	..	49,914	21,642	22,286	4,004	10,412	1,08,258	1,85,155	58·
	Idaiyakóttai ..	..	3,614	..	1,737	..	935	6,286	10,705	58·
	Sáptúr	..	2,711	..	828	71	312	3,922	5,922	66·
Tinnevelly.	Sivagiri ..	99	7,177	3,749	2,167	1,431	3,477	18,100	26,747	67·
	Úrkkádu ..	..	388	..	319	7	..	714	714	100·
	Úttumalai ..	..	1,582	447	359	103	909	3,400	13,598	25·
Salem ..	Komáramangalam.	..	1,690	1,735	150	863	119	4,557	7,128	63·
Malabar.	Kavalappára ..	..	27	..	2,606	112	..	2,745	3,992	68·
	Punnattúr Kóvilagam.	..	..	6,720	2,909	..	..	9,629	10,380	92·
	Total ..	6,401	1,16,974	42,593	50,268	14,755	30,915	†2,61,906	4,67,519	56·

* Excludes Rs. 12,000 placed at the disposal of the Government, Public Works Department and not yet spent.
† Includes amounts spent from the funds of the Trust estates.

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 1317 (1907–1908).

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.	Balance 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.
Ganjám ..	Parlákimedi	2,70,921	2,696	..	23,059	2,96,676	51,321	..	51,321	2,45,355
	Parlákimedi Ex-zamindar's estate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandigám	3,066	..	..	3	3,069	12	72	84	2,985
	Járada	4,879	..	42	..	4,921	..	1,101	1,101	3,820
Vizagapatam.	Chípurupalle	5,155	..	544	960	6,659	6,300	..	6,300	359
	Belgám	11,952	..	..	..	11,952	57	231	288	11,664
	Párvatipuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gódávari ..	Kondamodalu	377	255	..	26	658	95	..	95	563
Kistna ..	Telapróln	13,803	..	..	189	13,992	2,106	..	2,106	11,886
	Vuyyúru	51,690	..	..	792	52,382	27,018	..	27,018	25,364
	South Vallúru	4,51,733	..	321	20,502	4,72,556	1,45,192	..	1,45,192	3,27,364
Nellore ..	Chundi	434	..	..	..	434	380	..	380	54
North Arcot.	Tumba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thimmajiamma's estate..	2,220	..	..	..	2,220	30	..	30	2,190
	Karvetnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyár's estate.	1,561	595	..	..	2,156	297	..	297	1,559
	A. Subramaniya Sástri's estate.	55,533	..	..	1,884	57,417	8,072	..	8,072	49,345
Madura ..	Pálayampatti	17,449	..	9	810	18,268	84	..	84	16,184
	Sivaganga	3,313	..	462	..	3,775	1,901	1,216	3,117	658
	Idaiyakóttai	1,800	..	..	..	1,800	..	1,800	1,800	..
	Sáptúr	4,204	150	376	292	5,022	209	..	209	4,813
Tinnevelly.	Sivagiri	567	..	..	..	567	100	..	100	467
	Úrkkádu	281	..	..	30	311	..	..	..	311
	Úttumalai	1,181	..	..	42	1,223	335	..	235	988
Salem ..	Komáramangalam ..	1,87,165	..	3,175	5,076	1,95,416	74,193	8,280	82,473	1,12,943
Malabar ..	Kavalappára	398	..	..	..	398	66	..	66	* 332
	Punnattúr Kóvilagam ..	24,224	..	255	622	25,101	1,948	..	1,948	23,153
	Total ..	11,13,806	3,696	5,184	54,287	11,76,973	3,19,616	12,700	3,32,316	8,44,657

* Of this Rs. 120 is irrecoverable as the judgment debtor is a pauper.

APPENDIX I.

No. V-B.—Statement showing the debts due by the estates under management for fasli 1317 (1907–1908).

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 estate 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.
Ganjám	Parlákimedi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Parlákimedi Ex-zamindar's estate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandigám	2,17,150	..	..	142	2,17,292	5,492	..	5,492	*2,11,[illegible]
	Járada		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visagapatam.	Chípurupalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Belgám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Párvatípuram	9,000	..	..	405	9,405	3,405	..	3,405	1,000
Gódávari	Kondamodalu	8,082	..	..	..	8,082	1,052	..	1,052	7,030
Kistna	Telaprólu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vuyyúru	13,39,303	..	33,719	1,06,595	14,79,617	1,63,951	28,914	1,92,865	12,86,752
	South Vallúru	1,61,492	..	57,456	21,171	2,40,119	73,860	6	73,866	1,66,253
Nellore	Chundi	1,18,451	..	..	5,130	1,23,581	11,884	310	12,194	1,11,387
North Arcot.	Tumba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thirumajiammás estate	5,973	..	..	..	5,973	430	5,000	5,430	543
	Karvetnagar	1,38,16,481	..	..	..	1,38,16,481	..	1,000	1,000	1,38,15,[illegible]
Tanjore	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyár's estate.	4,000	..	..	192	4,192	4,000	..	4,000	† 192
	A. Subramaniya Sástri's estate.	300	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	300
Madura	Pálayampatti	72,122	..	..	3,050	75,172	7,872	15,850	23,722	51,450
	Sivaganga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Idaiyakóttai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sáptúr	1,72,107	..	88,627	..	2,60,734	63,[illegible]	11,027	74,580	1,86,154
Tinnevelly	Sivagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Úrkkádu	2,00,000	..	..	15,300	2,15,300	23	..	23	2,15,[illegible]
	Úttumalai	4,09,630	..	1,15,000	15,360	5,39,990	2,18,806	89,992	3,08,798	2,31,[illegible]
Salem	Komáramangalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Kavalappára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Punnattúr Kóvilagam	23,871	..	..	450	24,[illegible]	1,450	..	1,450	22,[illegible]
	Total	1,66,57,962	..	2,94,802	1,87,795	1,70,[illegible]	5,55,778	1,52,099	7,07,877	1,63,12,[illegible]

* Amount borrowed on usufructuary mortgage of portions of the estate on condition that they should be restored to the estate free of debt on the expiry of 25 years from fasli 1307.

† Since paid.

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 fasli 1317 (1907–1908).

Districts.	Estates.	Endowments.	Demand. Arrears.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Amount remitted or collected. Arrears.	Amount remitted or collected. Current.	Amount remitted or collected. Total.	Balance. Arrears.	Balance. Current.	Balance. Total.	Percentage of balance to demand.	Financial condition. Opening balance.	Financial condition. Receipts.	Financial condition. Total.	Financial condition. Charges.	Financial condition. Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	Parlákimedi	Devastánams	13,877	16,065	29,942	2,212	13,110	15,322	11,665	2,955	14,620	48·9	−137	16,302	16,165	15,551	(a) 614
	Járada	Do.	1,943	2,606	4,549	240	1,975	2,215	1,703	631	2,334	51·3	1,370	11,120	12,490	7,163	(b) 5,327
Kistna	South Vallúru.	Devastánam	258	2,860	3,118	51	2,679	2,730	207	181	388	12·4	160	2,799	2,959	2,451	508
North Arcot.	Karvetnagar	Temples and chattram	32,579	26,646	59,225	7,671	23,144	30,815	24,908	3,502	28,410	48·0	..	60,695	60,695	26,211	(a-1) 34,4[illegible]
Tanjore	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyár's estate.	Two religious institutions.	..	34	34	..	34	34	..	..	..	..	417	34	451	376	75
Madura	Sivaganga	Devastánams	55,852	2,69,697	3,25,549	48,010	2,31,061	2,79,071	7,842	38,636	46,478	14·3	1,00,956	2,63,994	3,64,950	3,35,145	(c) 29,805
		Chattrams	10,524	56,165	66,689	9,491	49,094	58,585	1,033	7,071	8,104	12·1	25,349	76,494	1,01,843	1,01,039	(d) 804
	Idaiyakóttai	Devastánam and Chattram.	21	738	759	21	589	610	..	149	149	19·6	1,131	921	2,052	1,527	525
	Sáptúr	Devastánams	1,027	24,549	3,476	891	1,835	2,726	136	614	750	21·5	59	2,913	2,972	2,419	553
Tinnevelly.	Sivagiri	Devastánam and Chattrams.	2,449	23,324	25,773	2,209	21,847	24,056	240	1,477	1,717	6·6	3,214	22,802	26,016	19,832	(e) 6,184
	Úrkkádu	Devastánam	37,713	11,892	49,605	2,021	9,521	11,542	35,692	2,371	38,063	76·7	1,678	12,951	14,629	11,100	(f) 3,529
	Úttumalai	Do	30,267	8,798	39,065	1,956	7,426	9,382	28,311	1,372	29,683	75·9	515	20,377	20,892	14,362	(g) 6,530
Malabar	Kavalappára	Trikkangód Devaswam	250	2,462	2,712	180	2,247	2,427	70	215	285	10·5	841	5,319	6,160	5,570	(h) 59[illegible]
		Total	1,86,760	4,23,736	6,10,496	74,953	3,64,562	4,39,515	1,11,807	59,174	1,70,981	28·0	1,35,553	4,96,721	6,32,274	5,42,746	89,528

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 8,938 being the value of grain on hand.
(b) Exclusive of Rs. 93 being the value of grain on hand.
(a-1) Exclusive of Rs. 4,941 being the value of grain on hand.
(c) Exclusive of Rs. 1,02,700 held in Government and other securities and Rs. 1,01,062 being the value of grain on hand.
(d) Exclusive of Rs. 62,000 held in Government and other securities and Rs 21,393 being the value of grain on hand.
(e) Exclusive of Rs. 40,600 held in Government and other securities and Rs. 11,946 being the value of grain on hand.
(f) Excludes Rs. 1,200 held in Government promissory-notes and Rs. 808 being the value of grain on hand.
(g) Excludes Rs. 273 being the value of grain on hand.
(h) Excludes Rs. 3,900 held in Government promissory-notes and Rs. 305 being the value of grain on hand.

APPENDIX K.

Extract from the notes of the Court's Agricultural Expert on the working of the estate farms during fasli 1317 (1907–1908).

* * * * *

3. The period under report is the first year in which the home-farms have been under my charge. My predecessor, H. G. Sampson, Esq., handed over charge to me on the 16th April 1907. He was the first European officer who had occupied the appointment and during the short time he filled the post, through lack of organization and other difficulties with which he had to contend, he was not able to do much in the way of starting systematic work for the improvement of agriculture on the home-farms and in the estates as a whole. I found that many proposals had been made and approved by the Court, but on inspecting the estates, I discovered that very little was being done either by the Managers or the Farm Superintendents to carry those proposals into effect. Most of the Farm Superintendents were evidently conducting their work in a lax and half-hearted sort of way. They did not seem to realise their duties and the many ways in which they could bring about improvements in the agriculture of the estates in which they were posted, by patient and systematic work. The quality of the work done on the home-farms and the results obtained were in many cases inferior to those obtained by ordinary ryots around. In some cases this was due to circumstances over which the farm superintendents had very little control such as difficulties in getting casual labourers during the busy season and inability to properly supervise labour in the field, due to the fact that the Farm Superintendents have neither assistant managers nor clerks to assist them in their work as the Managers of Government Experimental Farms have. In many cases, however, it was due to their lack of experience of the local conditions and agricultural practices, which it should be the first duty of every Farm Superintendent (not previously acquainted with the locality) to learn, and also due to a general lack of initiative. I found that very few experiments were being attempted, except at *Sivagiri*, and those that were being conducted were carried out, apparently, without any preconcerted plan, and no permanent record of the results of experiments and demonstrations was being kept for future reference and no endeavour was being made to teach the results of experiments to the ryots of the estate in which each home-farm was situated. Moreover, I found that the system of keeping home-farm accounts and recording receipts and charges was unsatisfactory, and three of the Farm Superintendents were very indifferent book-keepers. Under the above circumstances, therefore, a large proportion of my time was spent in general organization work in inspecting home-farms, obtaining information in their vicinity, giving written and verbal instructions to Farm Superintendents and submitting reports to the Court (copies of which were sent to the Farm Superintendents) on the general lines of agricultural improvement which ought to be attempted immediately, and so much of this general instruction was necessary that I had little or no time to devote to the starting of particular lines of investigation.

4. In the course of the year under report I inspected the *Sáptúr* and *Úrkkadu* estates and made recommendations to the Court on the general improvements which required to be carried out to irrigation works, etc. I think the inspection of estates generally (as done at *Sáptúr* and *Úrkkadu*) should form an important part of my work in the near future, when the organization of the home-farms has become more complete.

5. A new Farm Superintendent was appointed for the *Komáramangalam* home-farm during the year and since his appointment the work of the farm has been more satisfactory.

6. Three farms have been started during the year under report. One being a fruit farm on the *Vuyyúru* estate in charge of a Garden Overseer. This estate possesses a large area of *komatum* lands covered with fruit trees, and, as many of the gardens contain a lot of young trees, it was determined to take them under direct management in order that the young trees might be properly cared for and also in order that more young trees of approved varieties may be planted and reared. During the year I inspected all the gardens on the estate, and, in consultation with the Manager, devised a set of rules for the proper preservation and management of the gardens when leased out. This set of rules has been introduced into the lease agreements of all gardens on the estate and they are reported to work satisfactorily. Another farm was opened on the *South Vallúru* estate at *Thota Vallúru* in the Kistna delta. Also one on the *Parlákimedi* estate at *Bonukonda* five miles from *Parlákimedi* town. . . .

7. The fruit farm mentioned in the last paragraph is especially concerned with the introduction, propagation and cultivation of the best varieties of each kind of fruit tree which will flourish in South India. The best local methods of cultivating these fruit gardens are adopted and improvements in the local method of cultivation are being and will be gradually adopted according to the resources at our disposal. Some definite experiments will be performed in connection with fruit-culture; and, if they are successful and practical, short reports will be written on each for publication by the District Agricultural Association or Government Press in English and the Vernacular of the district, and free copies supplied for distribution to ryots of the *Vuyyúru* estate, many of whom possess small gardens of their own or take gardens on lease from the estate. It is intended also to rear seedlings and grafts of good varieties of various fruits, for sale and also to introduce new varieties from other parts of India.

8. The work of all the other farms, viz., *Komáramangalam*, *Kavalappára*, *Idayakóttai*, *Telaprólu*, *Sivagiri*, *South Vallúru* and *Parlákimedi* is of a general character, dealing with all kinds of agriculture and the breeding of live-stock. . . . . .

9. I regret to say that, during the year under report, it was only to a limited extent that the Home-farm Superintendents fulfilled their functions. Nevertheless a considerable amount of good work was done and I am pleased to say that the condition of all the farms at the end of the year was much better than I found them at the beginning, whilst the Farm Superintendents had a much better idea of what they were intended to do. A brief summary will be given below of the more important items of work. etc.

10. *Rainfall and Irrigation—Water-supply.*—The rainfall at *Kavalappára*, *Sivagiri* and *Parlákimedi* was above average and fairly well distributed. The fall at *Idayakottai* was up to average but not very well distributed. At *Komáramangalam* it was very much below average but fairly well distributed. At *South Vallúru* in the Kistna delta the dry land suffered much from drought and only about half the quantity of water required for the wet lands was obtained due to the following reasons: (1) short supply in the canals; (2) Public Works supply channel silted up; (3) the home-farm lands, being at the tail-end of that block, always received water last in spite of the fact that the home-farm plots are A class lands; (4) the Farm Superintendent did not give any presents to low grade irrigation officers.

At *Telaprólu* and *Vuyyúru* the drought was excessive. Almost the whole of the paddy and dry crops were lost.

11. *Paddy.*—A new variety called *swarnavari* has been grown at *Sivagiri* and its good qualities are so marked that the local ryots are eager to obtain seed, and other introduced varieties described in last year's report are now being grown in various parts of the estate. At *Kavalappára* the varieties introduced from the Wynaad taluk, having become more acclimatised, have yielded better results during the year. *Banku* paddy from *Sivagiri* gave a much larger yield per acre at *Parlákimedi* than the local varieties did. Some statistics showing the profitableness of paddy cultivation at *Sivagiri* are given below :—

(1) Average yield per acre—1,340 Madras measures.
(2) Value of 1,340 Madras measures of paddy at 11 Madras measures per rupee—Rupees 121–13–0.
(3) The full cost of production of an acre of paddy—Rs. 36–14–0.
(4) Net profit per acre—Rs. 84–15–0.

12. *Ground-nut.*—This crop has been grown with great success at *Kavalappára* during the year. The crop was not previously cultivated in Malabar. A yield of 1,011 Madras measures of pods were obtained per acre. A report of the results obtained on this farm was made and a copy of the same was supplied to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, who published a note upon it and had it circulated throughout South Canara and Malabar. Ground-nut was also grown at *Komáramangalam* and *Sivagiri* and at both places proved to be the most profitable dry crop grown

13. *Cotton.*—*Kurangunni*, *uppam* and *cambodia* were grown at *Sivagiri*. The whole of the dry land on this farm is very poor and light, on this account and also due to the excessive rains the two first mentioned varieties failed entirely, but the *cambodia*, which is an introduced variety, yielded at the rate of 324 lbs. of seed-cotton per acre which, under the circumstances, is an excellent yield; and the variety is much appreciated by the local ryots.

14. *Mangoes, citrus and other fruit trees.*—A fairly large crop of fruit was obtained from the trees on the *Vuyyúru* and *South Vallúru* farms and the returns therefrom yielded a handsome profit. This result was obtained in spite of the excessive drought which prevailed throughout the year. In the uplands of this district, where the soil is light and the rainfall very precarious, fruit-growing is probably the most uniformly successful branch of agriculture which is practised. The improved method of irrigating fruit trees was begun on these farms during the year.

15. *Tobacco.*—An excellent yield was obtained under well-irrigation at *Telaprólu* during the year. The cured product however was found to have inferior burning qualities. Investigations have therefore been set on foot during the present year to ascertain the cause of this.

16. *Ginger.*—This crop was cultivated at *Kavalappára* and yielded at the rate of 11,250 lbs. of root per acre. There is a considerable amount of white ginger exported from the neighbouring State of Cochin, and I see no reason why the industry should not be encouraged in the south of Malabar also.

17. *Guinea grass.*—This luxuriant fodder plant was successfully grown under the shade of trees at *Komáramangalam* and *Sivagiri.*

18. *Seed selection.*—At *Sivagiri*, *Komáramangalam* and *Kavalappára* some seed selection was carried out, but not on the large scale and in the systematic manner in which I intend it to be done in future.

19. *Implements.*—Twenty-four iron ploughs were brought into general use on the *Sivagiri* farm during the year. Most of these ploughs are made by a local blacksmith who has been taught by the Farm Superintendent. This blacksmith and his sons are kept well employed making these ploughs for local ryots under the supervision of the Farm Superintendent but unfortunately they have become very independent and refuse to make these ploughs at the original price, so I think it will be necessary before long to engage a man specially for the work. This *Sivagiri* plough has been introduced on to the other home-farms, but their utility there has not yet been established nor has any Farm Superintendent been able to teach a local blacksmith to make one. The *Deccan* seed drill, *guntaka* and *duntilu*, were introduced at *Sivagiri* for the cultivation of the dry land and a man from the Ceded Districts was employed for a few months to teach some of the farm coolies to use them. Two English ploughs, a planet junior hoe, a winnowing machine and a chaff-cutter are in use on the *Telaprólu* farm. Harrows with iron tines are in use at *Idaiyakóttai*, *Komáramangalam* and *Kavalapára*. The *Sivagiri* levelling board works well at *Idaiyakóttai.*

20. *Manures and manuring.*—This subject is of paramount importance to Indian agriculture and more attention is now being paid to it on the home-farms. There are many different kinds of manures and there are many methods of manuring. The conditions and circumstances affecting the quality of manures, the influence of different kinds of manures on crops and the economic value of the various manures are matters which require very careful study on each farm The manures used in large quantities at *Sivagiri* are farm-yard manure, dung of cattle and sheep penned on the land, various green manuring crops grown on the spot, green manure from the waste lands, tank silt; whilst *poonacs* and artificial fertilizers were used in small quantities on experiment plots. Small areas of green manuring crops were grown on the *Kavalapára* and *Komáramangalam* farms.

21. *Rotation of crops.*—No attempts have yet been made on any of the farms to divide the land up into blocks and devise a rotation of crops for each block . . .

22. *Dry season Cultivation and Deep Cultivation.*—Some of the dry land at the *South Vallúru* farm was deeply cultivated, the result being that the *cholam* crop thereon withstood drought better than the *cholam* in the surrounding fields. Certain wet land at *Sivagiri* which was ploughed in the dry state and then penned with cattle and sheep gave a greater yield of paddy per acre than similar, adjacent, unploughed plots which were penned with live-stock to an equal extent. A large proportion of the wet land on the *Sivagiri* farm which is not transplanted with *kar* paddy is ploughed during the dry season and either sown with wild indigo or sunnhemp or else left as bare fallow till the *pishanum* season. . . . .

23. *Economic Irrigation and Conservation of Soil Moisture.*—The combined problems included under this heading are probably almost as important as those connected with manuring. With regard to the irrigation of paddy valuable experiments conducted at *Sivagiri* for the last three years show that half the quantity of tank water customarily used by the local ryots, when judiciously applied, produces as large a yield of grain as that obtained by the extravagant use of water. Similar experiments have not yet been tried on other home-farms, but there is no doubt that most of the paddy cultivators in this Presidency are far from being economical in the use of irrigation water. In the case of tank irrigation on the estates under the Court's management, which I have visited, I do not think the ryot (the tenant) is altogether to blame for this waste of water, but I am of the opinion that the estate (the landlord) is largely to blame for this waste, because practically no effort is made by the estates to control the distribution of water to the ryots. . . . .

(2) In connection with lift-irrigation there is much more economy practised in the use of water than in the case of water obtained by gravitation flow. But even in case of water raised by lift, it is believed that it can be much economised by the adoption of new methods. No definite experiments have yet been made on any of the home-farms with regard to this problem. It is proposed, however, to make experiments with the *Californian* system of irrigation which consists of growing crops in rows and irrigating between every double row alternately; and, whilst the crop is young, interculturing between each double row irrigated as soon as the soil is sufficiently dry to cultivate, in order that excessive evaporation may be prevented.

(3) With regard to the storing and preservation of moisture in dry land, no good experiments have yet been performed to show the benefits which may be derived by—

(*a*) the systematic interculturing of crops during the whole of or part of their period of growth;

(*b*) dry season cultivation;

(*c*) increasing the amount of organic matter in the soil;

(*d*) increasing the adhesiveness of light soils by the application of clay and silt.

17.

24. *Experiments.*—*Sivagiri* and *Kavalappára* are the only home-farms where definite experiments have yet been made, and even on these farms paddy is practically the only crop that has so far been experimented with. In the near future experiments will be started on each home-farm on properly laid-out plots previously tested. Experiments will be conducted on all kinds of crops on both wet, garden and dry land. The experiments at *Kavalappára* were generally inconclusive and they are being repeated this year. The manurial tests at *Sivagiri* have shown the value and cheapness of farm-yard manure as compared with *poonacs* and artificial manures. The transplanting tests show that planting single seedlings is more profitable than planting bunches, and, in the case of the *Manalvari* variety of paddy, the best returns were obtained by transplanting single seedlings 6 to 9 inches apart each way, the distance apart varying from 6 to 9 inches according to the less or greater fertility of the soil. The irrigation tests have already been mentioned under that heading. In the tests for the reclamation of salt-land is shown the usefulness of tank silt and also its cheapness when it has to be carted not more than one mile.

25. I am pleased to be able to report that three of the farms have been worked at a profit during the year, after every kind of expenditure has been charged (except the cost of supervision by the Collector and the Agricultural Expert) and also after charging the rent, cesses, etc., which, it is calculated, the estate would receive from tenants if the farm-lands were leased out; and, although five of the farms show a loss on the year's working, the total profits exceed the total losses by Rs. 5,487; and (as this is the first year that rent, cesses, etc., have been charged) after deducting the rent, cesses, etc., for the farms then in existence from the total profits realised for the year previous to the one under report, it is found that the total profit realised during the year under report exceeds the profit for the previous year by Rs. 1,347. . . .

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Court of Wards, No. 10, dated 27th February 1909.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.

The Court begs to submit to Government its report on the administration of the estates under its management during fasli 1317 ending with 30th June 1908.

(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 (Divisional Officers and Managers).
,, the Accountant-General.
,, C. Morrison, Esq.
,, the Agricultural Expert to the Court of Wards.
,, the Collectors of other districts.
,, the Director of Public Instruction, with two copies of the report.

Order—No. 994, Revenue, dated 14th April 1909.

Miscellaneous.

The report of the Court of Wards on the administration of the estates under its management for fasli 1317 will be recorded with the following remarks.

2. The year opened with 26 estates under the Court's management of which two, viz., Chipurupalle and Berikai, were released from management during the year. The Chipurupalle estate was handed back to its proprietor on his attaining majority on the 6th April 1908, while the Berikai estate, the ward of which died in the previous fasli, continued under the Court's management under Section 61 of the Court of Wards Act until 19th October 1907, when it was handed over to the Receiver appointed by the Sub-Court, Salem. The Karvetnagar and the Thimmajiamma's estates in the North Arcot district and the Kadambur estate in the Tinnevelly district were taken under the Court's superintendence during the year, so that there were in all 27 estates under the Court's management at the close of the fasli.

3. *Condition of the estates handed over.*—The Berikai estate was under the Court's management for 13 years during which period the demand rose by more than 50 per cent., debts to the extent of Rs. 32,000 were paid off and a surplus of Rs. 23,000 were accumulated after providing for and completing a survey of the estate and expending Rs. 37,000 on the construction of irrigation works. The small estate of Chipurupalle remained under the Court's superintendence for the unusually long period of 26 years. The slight decline in the demand was due to the alienation of certain minor inams and topes in favour of the widow and the daughters of the late

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proprietor in accordance with the terms of his will. The estate had a small surplus balance of Rs. 5,825 on the day of restoration. The management of both these estates must be considered to have been satisfactory.

4. *Season and cultivation.*—The season was generally unfavourable for agriculture except in Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The area under cultivation fell from 86·4 to 85·3 per cent. of the holdings. The very low percentage in Karvetnagar was more apparent than real and was due to the incorrect accounts maintained by the village officers, who, as a result of the disputes between the late Raja and his creditors, were not amenable to control. It is observed that in the Jarada estate where the village accounts have for some time been in a very unsatisfactory condition, the cultivation accounts were for the first time maintained during the fasli.

5. *Demand and collection.*—The arrear demand at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 10·21 lakhs as compared with Rs. 9·8 lakhs at the end of the previous year. Deducting subsequent collections and writes off, the net recoverable balance on the date of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 5·2 lakhs as against Rs. 9·54 lakhs, the balance on the date of the report for fasli 1316. The decrease, however, was due rather to the writing off of about Rs. 3 lakhs than to actual realization of arrears. The arrear balances in Uttumalai, Karvetnagar and South Valluru are heavy and vigorous steps should be taken to clear them. The current demand of the estates was Rs. 20·24 lakhs of which Rs. 15·14 lakhs were collected, leaving a balance at the close of the year of 5·10 lakhs or 25·1 per cent. of the demand as compared with 25·6 per cent. at the end of the previous year. As in the two preceding years the collection was particularly bad in the Parlakimedi estate, the unsatisfactory result in the year under review is ascribed to the unfavourable character of the season. It is to be hoped that a marked improvement will be shown during the current year. The bad state of collection in the Karvetnagar estate is ascribed partly to the unfavourable character of the season and partly to the chaotic condition to which the affairs of the estate had been reduced during the period of two years, preceding the date on which the estate was taken under the Court's management. The Government note with pleasure that the collection work in the Sivagiri estate was eminently satisfactory, more than 90 per cent. of the demand having been collected within the fasli.

6. *Receipts and charges.*—The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 32·29 lakhs and the total charges to Rs. 23 lakhs, of which Rs. 6·36 lakhs were paid towards the liquidation of the debts due by the estates. Excluding this amount the normal expenditure amounted to Rs. 16·64 lakhs of which Rs. 2·61 lakhs or 15·7 per cent. represent the expenditure on public works as against 13·3 per cent. in fasli 1316 and 17·4 per cent. in fasli 1315. It is also observed that the percentage of expenditure to allotment under public works fell from 86·7 per cent. to 63·2 per cent. These results are far from satisfactory, especially in view of the large surplus balance standing to the credit of several of the larger estates. Greater attention should be paid during the current fasli towards the utilization of the surplus in useful public works.

7. The office of the Agricultural Expert to the Court of Wards was held throughout the year by Mr. J. M. Lonsdale, who joined the appointment about the close of the preceding fasli. Five home farms were in existence at the beginning of the fasli to which three were added during the year. Three of the farms were worked at a profit, the others showing a deficit. The Farm Superintendents, owing to their want of experience of local conditions and agricultural practices and to a general lack of initiative did not work their farms to the best advantage. In consequence, the Agricultural Expert had to devote nearly the whole of his time to the work of general organization and was unable to bestow much attention on any particular lines of investigation. The exemption from the operation of Article 75 (iii) of the Civil Service Regulations granted in G.O., No. 2030, dated 27th July 1908 in favour of officers of the Agricultural Department employed in estates under the management of the Court of Wards having removed the chief cause of difficulty in the way of recruitment of a proper class of men for farm appointments, it is hoped that the working of these farms will at no distant date be placed on a more satisfactory and sounder footing.

19

8. The estates that stand most heavily encumbered are those enumerated in the margin.

Karvetnagar.	Urkkadu.
Vuyyuru.	Saptur.
South Valluru.	Chundi.
Uttumalai.	Palayampatti.

Of these the Karvetnagar estate came again under the Court's management during the year under review. The question of saving it from dismemberment has been engaging the careful attention both of the Court of Wards and the Government and the claims against the estate are being investigated by a special establishment sanctioned for the purpose. The investigation of the claims against the Vuyyuru estate has been almost completed. The claims against South Valluru have been mostly disposed of and steps are being taken to deal with the balance. The claims against the Urkkadu and Saptur estates are under investigation. A large proportion of the debts against the Uttumalai estate have been cleared and negotiations are in progress for the discharge of the remainder.

9. The Government are glad to note that the conduct of the wards at Newington was satisfactory and their progress in education generally good.

(True Extract.)

L. M. Wynch,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

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