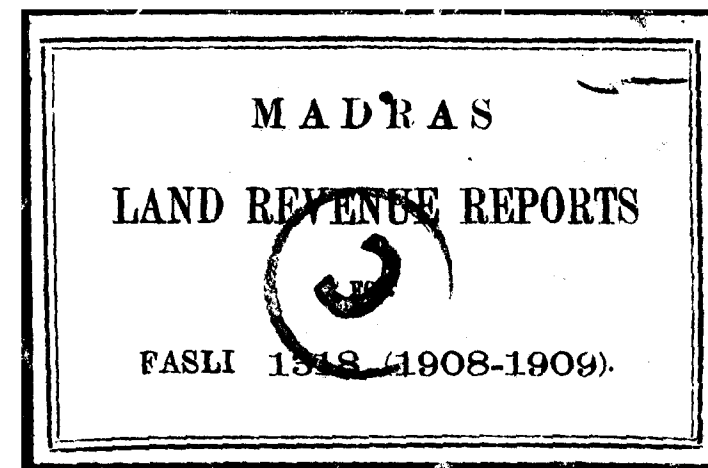




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REPORTS

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE

OF THE

DISTRICTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1318 (1908-1909).

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1910.

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second crop was Rs. 30.37 lakhs against Rs. 28.60 lakhs or Rs. 1.77 lakhs more than in the previous year. Of this increase, Rs. 0.76 lakh was derived from water-rate on dry land and Rs. 1.01 lakhs from second crop charge. Under both heads together there was an increase in all districts except Gódvári, Anantapur, Bellary, Tinnevely, Salem and Malabar. The decrease was most marked in the Tinnevely district and is attributed to the unfavourable character of the season and to the transfer of "dry" land to "wet" and the composition of second crop assessment in three taluks at the resettlement. The amount of season remissions granted in the year was Rs. 12.90 lakhs or Rs. 1.19 lakhs less than in the previous year. The decrease was large in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, North Arcot, Gódvári, Nellore, Madura and Cuddapah and was due to the more favourable season. There was, however, a large increase under this head in the districts of Tinnevely and Anantapur. Dry remissions were granted in the districts of Kistna and Anantapur and wet remissions in almost all districts, the largest amounts being in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Tinnevely, North Arcot and Salem. Shavi or short crop remission was granted to the extent of Rs. 2.71 lakhs against Rs. 4.47 lakhs in the previous year.

6. The extent of poramboke land occupied for cultivation during the year was 126,960 acres or 4,450 acres more than in the previous year. Of this extent, the occupation of 37,222 acres was subjected to a penal assessment of Rs. 2.60 lakhs, which gives an average of Rs. 7 an acre against Rs. 8 in the preceding year. In the recent orders contained in G.O., No. 1469, Revenue, dated 28th May 1909, and G.O., No. 2800, Revenue, dated 11th October 1909, the Government have drawn the attention of the Board of Revenue and of Collectors to the necessity for the prompt disposal of applications for the occupation of poramboke lands in unobjectionable cases and have directed that in objectionable cases greater resort should be had to the alternative process of eviction and forfeiture of crops provided in section 6 of the Madras Land Encroachment Act, III of 1905, when the imposition of penal assessment does not appear to be sufficiently deterrent. The Government trust that a strict enforcement of these orders will result in a considerable reduction in the extent of objectionable occupation of poramboke lands. The Board is requested to give in future reports a statement showing the extent of poramboke cultivation in each district, the revenue derived therefrom and that portion of it which is due to penal assessment. The average rate of penal assessment per acre should also be given; and if the average rate exceeds Rs. 50 per acre, the number of cases and extent concerned should be stated.

7. *Collections.*—The work of collection was satisfactory, Rs. 6,92,62,176—98.4 per cent. of the gross current demand—being collected within the fasli and Rs. 940 being written off the accounts. The arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 14,58,465. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 11,17,913 or 76.6 per cent. was collected in the fasli and Rs. 64,821 or 4.4 per cent. written off the accounts. The total balance, current and arrears, outstanding at the end of the fasli was Rs. 13,46,272 inclusive of the balance under the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund and revenue from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal but exclusive of the arrears on the Ali Raja's estate in Malabar, which have since been written off the accounts. Up to the end of October 1909, Rs. 8,52,891 or 63.3 per cent. of the balance had been collected, Rs. 7,374 written off the accounts and Rs. 5,751 ascertained to be irrecoverable. Of the remainder, about Rs. 1.65 lakhs represent the amount of which the collection was postponed on account of unfavourable season in parts of the Bellary and Salem districts.

8. *Coercion.*—The Government are glad to note that there was again a decrease in the total number of processes issued in connection with the collection of land revenue which in the year under review was 2,226,944 as against 2,244,570 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred in all kinds of processes except in notices of distraint and of attachment in which there was a small increase. Demand notices which are in the nature of reminders rather than of coercive processes formed about 86 per cent. of the total number of processes and numbered 1,912,339 against 1,926,330 in the preceding year. The percentage of distraints and attachments to the number of demand notices was 9.3 in the case of personal property and 1 in the

case of real property against 8.9 and 1 per cent. respectively in the preceding year. 42.7 per cent. of the defaulters whose property was attached paid the arrears before sale notices were issued and it was necessary to proceed to the actual sale of property in 2,600 cases only out of 198,325 cases of attachment. The number of defaulters whose property was sold for arrears of revenue formed only 0.08 per cent. of the total number of pattas held against 0.09 per cent. in the preceding year, and the extent of land actually sold, 7,092 acres, amounted to 0.03 per cent. of the total extent of holdings in the Presidency. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 14,620 acres and 0.06 per cent. Two thousand five hundred and forty-nine acres or 0.010 per cent. of the total holdings in the Presidency were bought in by Government for want of bidders against 3,891 acres or 0.016 per cent. of the holdings in the previous year. Out of the land bought in and held at the disposal of Government, the extent re-sold for private occupation during the year was 2,497 acres against 3,772 acres in the preceding year. The amount of the sale proceeds was over four times the assessment.

9. *Transfer of registry.*—The Government observe that except in the districts of Cuddapah, Chingleput and Tinnevely in which special Revenue staffs are making preparations for resettlement, the work of transfer of registry shows no improvement. Judging from the large number of cases dealt with by the special staff employed in the revision of adangals in the districts taken up for resettlement, the Government are inclined to believe that district officers do not devote sufficient attention to this branch of work. The Board of Revenue is requested to impress upon Collectors and Divisional officers the importance of correct registration and the necessity of bestowing greater personal attention on the matter during their tours and at jamabandi.

10. *Loans.*—The amount of advances under the Loans Acts rose from Rs. 7.59 lakhs to Rs. 9.94 lakhs. The increase occurred chiefly in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah and was due to the unfavourable character of the season and to the efforts of the Special Deputy Collector employed at loans work in those districts.

11. *Recent legislation.*—The Madras Estates Land Act, I of 1908, was brought into operation from the beginning of the fasli year under review and it is too soon to pronounce any opinion at present on the results of the Act's working.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).
" Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
Editors' Table.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture).

MADRAS.

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Proceedings, No. 465, 27th December 1909.

Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi).

Submitting to Government report on the — for fasli 1318 (1908–1909).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. WEIR,

Commissioner of Land Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART,

Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture.

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

Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Resolution—No. 465, dated 27th December 1909.

The Board begs to submit its report on the settlement of land revenue in this Presidency for fasli 1318 (1908–1909) together with the prescribed statements. In the extracts from the district reports appended to this Resolution, will be found a paragraph dealing with the subject of agricultural wages, as directed in G.O., No. 93, Revenue, dated 16th February 1898. There was considerable delay in the submission of reports from several districts, especially from Cuddapah, North Arcot and Tanjore, which were received only on the 24th November, *i.e.*, 1 month and 23 days after the prescribed date.

2. *Season, rainfall and prices.*—The south-west monsoon was untimely and not well distributed, while the north-east monsoon was in considerable defect in the majority of districts. The dry weather and hot weather rains, however, were well

above normal. The average annual
Statement No. 1. retail prices of the staple food-grains

were dearer than in the preceding year and were everywhere above the normal rates. The price of rice was above the warning rate in 16 districts, that of cholam was above the warning rate in all districts except Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevely, that of ragi above the scarcity rate in Vizagapatam, Gódvári, Kistna, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Salem and that of cumbu above the scarcity rate in Vizagapatam, South Arcot and Salem. The “warning” and “scarcity” rates here referred to are those revised by Government in their Order No. 1524, Revenue, dated 30th May 1908.

3. *Cropped area.*—The total crop area of the year under report (38,035,000 acres) exceeded the normal area (36,687,000 acres) by 1,348,000 acres or 3·7 per cent.; paddy, cholam, groundnut and cotton showed an increase and the other crops, a decrease. As compared with the previous year, the cultivation under cholam, cumbu, ragi, groundnut and sugarcane alone showed an increase, but the outturn of crops was in no case at or above the normal. The outturn of paddy was 58 per cent. of the normal in Vizagapatam, Madura and Tinnevely, 64 per cent. in Guntúr, 67 per cent. in Anantapur and 70 per cent. in Cuddapah, while in the remaining districts it ranged from 75 to 92 per cent. Cumbu in Anantapur, ragi in Ganjám, horsegram in Kistna, Guntúr and Tinnevely, cotton in Malabar, indigo in Madura

and Tinnevely, castors in Anantapur, groundnut in Kistna and other oil-seeds in Anantapur and Coimbatore yielded below 50 per cent. of the normal and in the remaining districts as well as under the remaining crops, the outturn ranged from 50 to 92 per cent.

4. *Condition of cattle.*—The total number of deaths from disease among horned cattle was 201,067 or 21,116 more than last year, rinderpest alone accounting for nearly three-fourths of the increase.

5. *Number of villages.*—In the year under report, there was a decrease of 82 villages in the Polur taluk of the North Arcot district due to the recent settlement of the villages on the Javadi Hills. Wallajah taluk of North Arcot, Peddápúram taluk of Górávari, Bandar taluk of Kistna and Anantapur taluk of Anantapur contributed an increase of one village, three villages, one village and one village respectively. This increase was due to the resumption of whole inam villages. There was thus a net decrease of 76 villages in the total number of ryotwari villages in the Presidency.

6. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the undermentioned sources :—

- (a) Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates ;
- (b) Shrotriya jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages ;
- (c) Assessment (including water-rate) levied on lands held under the ryotwari system ; and
- (d) Miscellaneous revenue.

7. *Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates.*—The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,79,233 against Rs. 49,82,865 in the preceding year. The difference is due chiefly to the following causes :—

	RS.
(1) Remission of peshkash on the estate of Ali Raja of Cannanore	— 3,614
(2) Reduction of peshkash consequent on the acquisition of land for public purposes	— 1,23
(3) Addition of assessment on resumed inams	+ 105

8. *Shrotriya jodi.*—The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriya or favourable tenure was Rs. 7,55,627 or Rs. 5,968 less than in the previous year. Górávari contributed most to the decrease which is attributed chiefly to the following causes :—

	RS.
(1) Amount of jodi on Arempudi, Annavaram and Mantapam villages which were resumed and treated as ryotwari	— 5,133
(2) Amount of additional jodi on the alienated village of Totapalli estate for back years (fasli 1312 to 1316) included in the demand of fasli 1317	— 1,350
(3) Amount of additional jodi charged on Mallavaram in Totapalli estate in fasli 1318	+ 370
(4) Amount of quit-rent on whole inam villages in Gudivada and Bunder taluks, Kistna district, hitherto treated as minor inams	+ 196

9. *Holdings.*—The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the year, namely, 24.55 million acres exceeded that of the previous year by about two hundred and twenty-six thousand acres, which increase was contributed by all districts except the Nilgiris where there was a small decrease. The increase is generally attributed to expansion of cultivation. In South Canara, it was also due to a large extent of the Neriya Cardamom forest in Uppinangadi taluk having been newly surveyed and brought under settlement. There were also large increases in Kistna, Bellary, Nellore and North Arcot.

10. The total assessment of holdings was Rs. 494.0 lakhs against Rs. 490.6 lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due mainly to expansion of cultivation. In Tinnevely it was also due to

(a) the introduction of the new and higher scale of rates, (b) the composition of the palmyra assessment with the land assessment in all patta lands, (c) the transfer of dry land to wet, and (d) the conversion to double crop of single crop land.

11. *Cultivation.*—There were large increases in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Anantapur, Nellore and Guntúr due to good rainfall in the early part of the season, but there were also large decreases in the districts of Coimbatore, Tinnevely and South Canara due to unfavourable season in those districts.

Statement No. 3, column 49. There was thus a small increase of 56,045 acres or 0.2 per cent. of the total holdings in the area cropped on ryotwari holdings

during the year as compared with that cropped in the previous year. Including the area under miscellaneous cultivation, the total area cropped amounted to 21.37 million acres against 1.21 million acres in the previous fasli.

12. *Water-rate and second-crop charge.*—The revenue derived from these sources amounted to Rs. 30.37 lakhs against Rs. 28.60 lakhs or nearly Rs. 1.77 lakhs more than in the preceding year. Of this increase, “water-rate on dry land” accounts for Rs. 0.76 lakh and “second-crop charge” for Rs. 1.01 lakhs. Under both the heads

Statement No. 3, columns 43, 48 and 53. taken together there were large increases in Chingleput, Kistna, North Arcot, South Arcot, Nellore and Tanjore. The

Statement No. 4, columns 27, 28 and 29. increase was generally due to good rainfall in the early part of the year. There was a large decrease in Tinnevely due to the unfavourable character of the season and to the transfer of dry land to wet and the composition of assessment on single crop land in the three re-settled taluks.

13. *Remissions.*—As compared with the previous year, “season remissions” showed a net decrease of Rs. 1,19,224. The decrease was large in the districts of

Statement No. 6. Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, North Arcot, Górávari, Nellore, Madura and Cuddapah due to the favourable character of the season. There was however a

large increase under this head in the districts of Tinnevely and Anantapur.

14. The amount remitted on land left waste was Rs. 4,67,384, of which Rs. 1,006 were remitted on 10,560 acres of dry land and Rs. 4,66,378 on 99,038 acres of wet land. Dry remissions were granted in Kistna on land under rainfed tanks in the Divi Island under Government Order, No. 626, Revenue, dated 25th July 1901 and in Anantapur under Government Order, No. 895, Revenue, dated 31st March 1909. Wet remissions were granted in almost all districts, the largest amounts being in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Tinnevely, North Arcot and Salem. These districts alone contributed about 78 per cent. of the total remissions under this head.

15. *Shavi or short crop.*—The remission under this head amounted to Rs. 2.71 lakhs against Rs. 4.47 lakhs in the previous year : of the former amount Rs. 2.54 lakhs related to wet land and Rs. 16,610 to dry land. The largest remissions were given in Tinnevely (Rs. 1,14,173), Anantapur (Rs. 37,265) and Vizagapatam (Rupees 31,074). Dry remissions were granted only in the districts of Kistna and Anantapur.

16. *Injury by floods.*—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 34,931 against Rs. 7,155 in the previous year, Kistna and Tanjore alone contributing Rupees 29,580.

17. *Tirvakanni remission* (i.e., remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet land cultivated with dry crops owing to insufficiency or failure of water) amounted to Rs. 4.71 lakhs and was large in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, Anantapur and Tinnevely. These districts together contributed Rs. 4,00,229 or 85 per cent. of the total remission under this head.

18. *Other remissions.*—The sum of Rs. 3,040 shown under this head was granted for reclamation of land in Nellore.

19. *Fixed remissions* (or abatements of the demand granted for reasons unconnected with the season) amounted to Rs. 7.77 lakhs or about Rs. 1.08 lakhs less than in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 91,993 was remitted for irrigation by lift,

Rs. 29,322 as remuneration for the maintenance of irrigation works and Rs. 82,320 on lands irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in the Kurnool district. The last item appears as a remission because it is deducted from land revenue and credited to canal revenue. The largest item under this head is "increment remissions", that is, abatements allowed on the introduction of settlement or resettlement in cases where the increase over the old assessment is in excess of 25 per cent., the rule being that such excess should be imposed gradually under the new settlement in instalments increasing every year in amount. These remissions amounted to Rs. 5.29 lakhs and were granted in Gódvári, Kistna, Guntúr, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, Salem, South Canara and Malabar. South Canara and Malabar alone contributed about Rs. 5.03 lakhs under this head.

20. *Beriz deductions*, i.e., deductions made from village collections in favour of inamdars and religious institutions, were almost the same as in the previous year.

21. *Miscellaneous revenue*.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 87.24 lakhs or about Rs. 4.38 lakhs more than in the preceding year. Items (1) jodi and quit-rent on minor inams, (5) land

cultivated without patta, (8) revenue from tree pattas and (10) process-service fees, do not call for any special remarks.

Items 2 and 3.—Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages and on land in proprietary villages amounted to Rs. 32.67 lakhs or Rs. 0.98 lakh more than in the previous year, Gódvári and Kistna alone contributing about Rs. 24.67 lakhs. The increase was due to good supply of water in the Government sources of irrigation.

Item 4.—*Penal charge* for water on land irrigated without permission. The demand under this item was Rs. 3.25 lakhs or Rs. 1.18 lakhs more than in the previous year. The bulk of this revenue was levied in Kistna, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, Gódvári, Guntúr, Madura and Coimbatore.

Item 6.—Under concealed cultivation there was a small increase of Rs. 63.

Item 7.—The revenue from poramboke cultivation including penal charge amounted to Rs. 4.29 lakhs or Rs. 31,447 more than in the previous year. The extent thus occupied or cultivated rose from 122,510 acres to 126,960 acres and resulted in a small net increase of 4,450 acres. The largest increase was in Cuddapah and was due partly to encroachments detected at the revision survey and partly to the practice of cultivating poramboke land of poor soil which ryots do not take permanently on patta, while the largest decrease was in Kurnool and was due to unobjectionable porambokes having been assessed at the resettlement and to the enforcement of the provisions of Act III of 1905. All Collectors are requested to see that steps are taken during the current fasli to reduce the area under this head wherever it is possible to do so. Of the revenue from poramboke cultivation, penal charge alone amounted to Rs. 2.60 lakhs or about 60 per cent. of the total revenue under this head. This latter charge was levied on 37,222 acres of land which give an average rate of Rs. 7 per acre or Re. 1 less than in the previous year. South Canara, Tinnevelly, Gódvári and Tanjore show the highest rates, viz., Rs. 47, Rs. 45, Rs. 34 and Rs. 32 respectively.

District.	Extent	Penal assessment.	Average rate per acre.
	ACS.	RS.	RS.
South Canara ..	7	329	47
Tinnevelly ..	329	14,780	45
Gódvári ..	267	8,952	34
Tanjore ..	1,011	32,577	32

Revenue, dated 11th October 1909, communicated with Board's Proceedings No. 370, dated 21st October 1909, and they are requested to see that where the encroachment is objectionable, recourse is had more frequently than has been the case hitherto to the alternative process of eviction and forfeiture of the crop, as provided in section 6 of Act III of 1905.

Item 11.—The following are the more important heads grouped under "other items" :—

	RS.
(1) Sale-proceeds of assessed and unassessed waste lands including holdings previously bought in on behalf of Government mostly in Kistna and Madura	5,04,317
(2) Rent from lankas or islands situated in rivers chiefly in Gódvári and Guntúr	1,50,234
(3) Quit-rent and ground-rent chiefly in Madras	95,376
(4) Assessment, quit-rent and water-charge of previous years now first brought to account	37,842
(5) Quit-rent on escheat lands in Malabar	23,892
(6) Receipts on account of Konde and other escheated estates in the South Canara district	23,790
(7) Twenty and thirty years' assessment on missing palayras in Tinnevelly	23,280
(8) Revenue from coir, the produce of Amindivi islands in the South Canara district	23,026
(9) Janmabhogam on Government land in Malabar	22,186
(10) Collection on account of shell rent in Chingleput	21,208

22. The net ryotwari demand less remissions and including water-rate, second-crop charge and miscellaneous revenue, amounted to Rs. 582.16 lakhs against Rs. 570.36 lakhs in the previous year.

The increase of Rs. 11.80 lakhs is made up as shown below :—

	LAKHS OF RS.
Increase in the assessment of holdings	3.38
Do. under second-crop charge and water-rate	1.77
Decrease under remissions	2.27
Increase under miscellaneous revenue	4.38
Total	11.80

23. *Total land revenue demand (current)*.—The demands under the several heads are compared below with the figures for the previous year :—

	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
	RS.	RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates	49,82,865	49,79,233
Shrotriya jodi	7,61,595	7,55,627
Ryotwar and Miscellaneous	5,70,35,492	5,82,14,880
Total	6,27,79,952	6,39,49,740

The increase occurs under "Ryotwar and Miscellaneous." It has been explained in the preceding paragraphs.

24. *Total demand under cesses (current)*.—The current demand under cesses is as follows :—

	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
	RS.	RS.
(i) Land cess on permanently settled estates	12,63,548	12,88,674
(ii) Land cess on whole inam villages	3,72,548	3,76,958
(iii) Cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	46,64,678	47,54,439
Total	63,00,774	64,20,071

The increase under item (i) was chiefly due to the revision during the year of the demand under land cess and railway cess in some of the estates in Tinnevelly and Coimbatore and the inclusion of railway cess in Salem. There was a decrease of over Rs. 9,000 in North Arcot which is attributed to the unfavourable season in the Karvetnagar estate. The increase under item (iii) follows the increase in the revenue.

25. *Demand and collection under land revenue and cesses (current).*—The current demand under land revenue and cesses was Rs. 7,03,69,811; Rs. 6,92,62,176 or 98·4 per cent. was collected within the fasli and Rs. 940 were written off the accounts.

26. *Demand and collection of arrears.*—The total arrear demand under all heads was Rs. 14,58,465; Rs. 11,17,913 or 76·6 per cent. was collected within the fasli and Rs. 64,821 or 4·4 per cent. was written off the accounts.

27. *Total balance of land revenue and cesses.*—The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli, including both arrears and current, was Rs. 13,82,426. Including the balance under (1) the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund and (2) revenue from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which are dealt with in the monthly demand, collection and balance statements of land revenue and cesses, but excluding the arrears on the Ali Raja's estate in Malabar which have since been written off the accounts under G.O., No. 124, Political, dated 2nd March 1909, the balance on 1st July 1909 was Rs. 13,46,272. Up to the end of October 1909, Rs. 8,52,891 or 63·3 per cent. had been collected; Rs. 7,374 had been written off the accounts, and Rs. 5,751 had been ascertained to be irrecoverable. The net recoverable balance on 1st November 1909 was Rs. 4,80,256. About 1·65 lakhs of rupees represent the amount of which the collection was postponed on account of unfavourable season in Bellary and Salem. Steps have been taken to collect the remainder.

28. *Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses as shown in the jamabandi and the Accountant-General's statements.*—According to the statement of receipts furnished by the Accountant-General, the collections of land revenue and land cess, excluding the receipts in Mysore, Presidency Audit, etc., were as shown below :—

	Fasli.	Accountant-General's statements.	Collector's jamabandi statements.	Difference.
1317		Rs. 6,79,68,238	Rs. 6,89,79,852	Rs. 6,11,614
1318		7,01,97,349	7,03,80,089	1,82,740

Reports explaining the variations between the jamabandi and Accountant-General's figures have not yet been received from Gódvári, North Arcot and Tinnevely. The other Collectors have fully explained the variations in their districts.

Excess collections.—Statement No. 11 shows the collections made in excess of the settled demand during faslis 1316, 1317 and 1318 in the several districts of the Presidency as far as returns have been received.

	Fasli 1316.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
For the 20 districts from which returns have been received.	Rs. 2,88,920	Rs. 3,43,191	Rs. 2,93,645
For the other 3 districts	50,097	68,176	..

The main cause of excess collections is that the assessment is collected on a provisional demand in anticipation of the settlement of the proper demand at jamabandi.

In the orders specified in the margin, detailed instructions were issued for the reduction of excess collections, as far as possible. It will be seen that there was a decrease in excess collections in fasli 1318 as compared with fasli 1317 in all districts except Vizagapatam and Tanjore. The increase in Vizagapatam is small. It occurs under "land-cess on permanently settled estates" and is attributed to the collection of cess in some estates

Government Order, No. 1140, Revenue, dated 16th November 1906 and Government Order, No. 678, Revenue, dated 9th March 1908, communicated with Board's Proceedings No. 118, dated 12th June 1908.

* Omitting Madras and the Nilgiris.

in accordance with a provisional demand subsequently revised. The increase in Tanjore is large. The Collector states that Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors have been instructed to comply strictly with the recent instructions of Government. All Collectors will be requested to take special steps to see that the instructions are followed carefully and excess collections reduced.

29. *Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.*—Land revenue and cesses are not collected separately and no attempt is made to exhibit the collections separately under these heads in the village accounts. The total collections are distributed between land revenue and the several cesses in the Collector's office. The process consists of two stages, of which the first or the provisional distribution is effected by crediting to each head, month by month, such portion of the lump collections as will bear the same proportion to the demand under the head, as the total collection bears to the total demand under all the heads. The second stage is the final adjustment which consists in correcting the provisional credits by transfer from one head to another where necessary, after the entire demand for the year under all the heads has been collected or written off.

The statements of distribution for fasli 1318 received from Collectors show that except in the seven districts of Ganjám, Nellore, Anantapur, Chingleput, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Coimbatore, the variations between the amounts due to the cesses in fasli 1318 and the amount actually credited were inconsiderable. The accounts of fasli 1314 remained unadjusted in two districts, those of 1315 in four districts, those of 1316 in five and those of 1317 in thirteen.

30. *Charges debitable to Land Revenue.*—The charges of district administration, including salaries of Revenue Inspectors, but excluding those of village establishments, were Rs. 50,55,301 or 7·2 per cent. of the land revenue and cesses realized against 7·0 per cent. in the preceding fasli. The village service charges during the fasli were Rs. 54,47,129. Including this sum, which is met from Provincial Funds, the total charges were Rs. 1,05,02,430 or 14·9 per cent. of the collections of land revenue and cesses.

31. *Processes under Act II of 1864.*—Statement No. 12 shows particulars of the coercive processes issued for the realization of Government dues under Act II of 1864. The following abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the three preceding faslis :—

Coercive processes.	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1316.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
Demand notices	2,849,398	2,141,560	1,926,330	1,912,330
Distrain and attachment notices	358,700	240,254	192,731	198,825
Sale notices	171,587	140,412	122,279	113,680
Sales	9,133	7,411	3,230	2,600
Total ..	3,388,818	2,529,637	2,244,570	2,226,944

There has been a decrease in recent years in the total number of processes issued and the number in the year under report shows a further decline.

32. *Demand notices.*—The instructions that these notices should only be issued when absolutely necessary has been kept in view. Their number decreased in 15 districts including Kistna, Kurnool and North Arcot, in which large increases were noticed in the previous year's report. On the other hand, there was a large increase in the districts specified in the margin, the number in Tanjore having nearly

doubled. The increases are attributed to the unfavourable character of the season except in Ganjám, where, the Collector says, owing to the favourable season, collection work was pushed on vigorously.

Districts.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Increase.
Ganjám	13,789	17,836	4,047
Anantapur	48,705	57,799	9,094
Tanjore	142,321	274,631	132,310
Tinnevely	56,800	74,292	17,492

33. *Distraint and attachment.*—The number of processes under this head rose from 192,731 to 198,325. The increase was comparatively large in the districts of Kistna, Nellore, North Arcot, Tanjore and Tinnevely.

Districts.						Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Increase.
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	3,758	6,778	3,020
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	41,101	50,070	8,969
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	22,947	34,382	11,435
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	11,845	14,172	2,327
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	2,920	4,242	1,322

The Collector of Nellore has not explained the cause of the increase. The increase in Tanjore and Tinnevely was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The Collector of North Arcot attributes the increase in his district to the lack of proper supervision in the Wallajah taluk and the Collector of Kistna to the increasing tendency on the part of the ryots to evade payment as long as possible.

Fasli.		Percentage of attachments to the total number of demand notices.		Total.
		Personal property.	Real property.	
1316	..	9.7	1.4	11.1
1317	..	8.9	1.0	9.9
1318	..	9.3	1.0	10.3

34. Owing to the decrease under demand notices and the increase under attachment notices, there was a slight increase in the percentage of distraints and attachments to the number of demand notices as compared with fasli 1317. But the percentage is smaller than in fasli 1316. The number of defaulters whose immovable property had to be attached (19,973) was about the same as in fasli 1317 (19,947). The large disproportion between the number of defaulters whose personal property was distrained and the

number of those whose real property was attached noticed in the Madura district in the previous year, continues and is due as already explained to the large number of non-resident pattadars in the area irrigated by the Periyár, and the fact that the Kallar pattadars in the Tirumangalam taluk have no moveable property.

35. *Sale notices.*—Out of 198,325 defaulters whose property was attached, 84,645 or 42.7 per cent. paid the arrears before the sale notices were issued. The percentage was 36.5 in fasli 1317, 41.5 in 1316 and 52.2 in 1315. The total number of sale notices issued during the year was 8,599 less than in the previous year.

36. *Sales.*—The number of defaulters whose property was sold was 630 less than in fasli 1317. The percentage of actual sales to sale notices was 2.28 against 2.64 in the previous year; that of the number of defaulters whose property was actually sold to the total number of pattas was .08 against .09 in the previous year.

The subjoined statement compares the particulars of sales in fasli 1317 with those for the three previous faslis:—

	Personal property.				Real property.				Total.			
	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1316.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1316.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1316.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
Percentages of—												
(a) Sales of property to the number of pattas.	0.10	0.08	.02	.03	0.16	0.13	.07	.05	0.26	0.21	0.09	.08
(b) Sales of property to the number of attachments.	1.05	1.36	.49	.46	15.79	14.79	11.94	8.19	2.5	3.08	1.7	1.3
(c) Sales of property to sale notices.									5.32	5.28	2.6	2.28
Arrears at the beginning of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous.	Figures relating to sale notices do not distinguish between personal and real property.								16.73	9.38	5.64	10.25
Arrear balance at the end of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous.									0.98	.43	.36	1.05
Percentage of current collection to current demand.									98.5	98.9	98.4	98.4

Value of lands sold.—Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 87,003 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 30,834 and realized Rs. 55,161. The price fetched by lands sold to private individuals was on the average 5.3 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 7.4 times the assessment in the case of wet lands. In the previous fasli land of the estimated value of Rs. 1,18,849 was sold for arrears, amounting to Rs. 37,649, and the average prices obtained were 4.1 times the assessment for dry lands and 5.5 times the assessment for wet lands.

Extent of land sold.—The extent of land sold during the year was 5,743 acres under dry and 1,349 under wet, against 11,908 acres under dry and 2,712 acres under wet in fasli 1317.

Lands bought in by Government.—The total area of lands bought in for want of bidders was 2,265 acres of dry and 284 acres of wet, against 3,236 acres of dry and 655 acres of wet in the previous fasli. The extent of bought-in lands re-sold during the year was 2,497 acres inclusive of areas bought in in previous years and remaining undisposed of. The amount realized by the re-sale was Rs. 16,908 or over four times the assessment (Rs. 3,762). Nearly two-thirds of the total area bought in was in the Deccan districts—Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool—though there was a decrease as compared with previous years. The reasons for the large extents bought in in Cuddapah and Bellary have been explained in Board's Reference, No. 3220, dated 26th October 1909; similar reasons apply to the other two districts.

37. Statement No. 13 gives the particulars of processes served by the ordinary village agency or by special establishment and the fees collected on that account during the year. The total number of processes served was 2,105,875 or 37,319 more than in the previous fasli. The number of processes served by the special agency (86,296) was also slightly in excess of that in fasli 1317 (81,570). The special establishment was employed in the same districts as in fasli 1317 and also in Tanjore; its cost was covered by the fees realised except in Vizagapatam, Gódvári and Nellore.

38. *Costs in civil suits.*—Rs. 8,351 were awarded to Government as costs in suits during the year. Including Rs. 10,213, the opening balance, the total demand was Rs. 18,564, of which Rs. 8,938 were collected, Rs. 1,787 were written off the accounts, and Rs. 401 were reported to be irrecoverable as the parties have no property. The net recoverable balance at the end of the year is Rs. 7,438, made up as follows:—

	RS.
(1) Amount collected after the close of the fasli	471
(2) Amount remaining uncollected pending the decision of appeals by Civil Courts	2,400
(3) Amount involved in execution proceedings taken or pending	2,436
(4) Amount for not collecting which no special reason is assigned	2,131

39. *Interest on arrears of land revenue (Statement No. 14).*—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 1,40,679, of which Rs. 16,637 were collected and Rs. 1,01,977 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,065, against Rs. 1,07,385 at the end of the previous year. The bulk of the amount remitted (Rs. 99,368) represented the arrears due from the Ali Raja of Cannanore which was ordered to be written off in G.O., No. 124, Political, dated 2nd March 1909. About half the arrears at the end of the fasli relate to North Arcot and was due mainly from the Karvetnagar estate under the Court of Wards. Rs. 3,692 is the interest on the overdue instalments of the purchase money of lands sold under the Iskapalle project in Guntúr and is being recovered by suits. The only other districts in which the arrears under this head are large are Ganjam and Bellary. Steps are being taken for the recovery of the arrears.

40. *Sales of land under Standing Orders Nos. 15, 16, 21 and 45.*—Under the rules for the sale of occupancy right in assessed waste lands (Standing Order No. 15), 3,854 acres, assessed at Rs. 5,809, were sold for Rs. 95,850; 74 acres of tank-bed

33. *Distraint and attachment.*—The number of processes under this head rose from 192,731 to 193,325. The increase was comparatively large in the districts of Kistna, Nellore, North Arcot, Tanjore and Tinnevely.

Districts.					Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Increase.
Kistna	..	..	..	..	3,758	6,778	3,020
Nellore	..	..	..	..	41,101	50,070	8,969
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	22,947	34,382	11,435
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	11,845	14,172	2,327
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	2,920	4,242	1,322

The Collector of Nellore has not explained the cause of the increase. The increase in Tanjore and Tinnevely was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The Collector of North Arcot attributes the increase in his district to the lack of proper supervision in the Wallajah taluk and the Collector of Kistna to the increasing tendency on the part of the ryots to evade payment as long as possible.

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Fasli.	Percentage of attachments to the total number of demand notices.		Total.
	Personal property.	Real property.	
1316	9.7	1.4	11.1
1317	8.9	1.0	9.9
1318	9.3	1.0	10.3

The number of defaulters whose immovable property had to be attached (19,973) was about the same as in fasli 1317 (19,947). The large disproportion between the number of defaulters whose personal property was distrained and the number of those whose real property was attached noticed in the Madura district of non-resident pattadars in the area irrigated by the Periyár, and the fact that the Kallar pattadars in the Tirumangalam taluk have no moveable property.

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The subjoined statement compares the particulars of sales in fasli 1317 with those for the three previous faslis:—

	Personal property.				Real property.				Total.			
	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1316.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1316.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1316.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
Percentages of—												
(a) Sales of property to the number of pattas.	0.10	0.08	.02	.03	0.16	0.13	.07	.05	0.26	0.21	0.09	.08
(b) Sales of property to the number of attachments.	1.05	1.36	.49	.46	15.79	14.79	11.94	8.19	2.5	3.08	1.7	1.3
(c) Sales of property to sale notices.	Figures relating to sale notices do not distinguish between personal and real property.								5.32	5.28	2.6	2.28
Arrears at the beginning of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous.	In lakhs of rupees.								16.73	9.38	5.64	10.25
Arrear balance at the end of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous.									0.98	.43	.36	1.06
Percentage of current collection to current demand.									98.5	98.9	98.4	98.4

Value of lands sold.—Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 87,003 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 30,834 and realized Rs. 55,161. The price fetched by lands sold to private individuals was on the average 5.3 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 7.4 times the assessment in the case of wet lands. In the previous fasli land of the estimated value of Rs. 1,18,849 was sold for arrears, amounting to Rs. 37,649, and the average prices obtained were 4.1 times the assessment for dry lands and 5.5 times the assessment for wet lands.

Extent of land sold.—The extent of land sold during the year was 5,743 acres under dry and 1,349 under wet, against 11,908 acres under dry and 2,712 acres under wet in fasli 1317.

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37. Statement No. 13 gives the particulars of processes served by the ordinary village agency or by special establishment and the fees collected on that account during the year. The total number of processes served was 2,105,875 or 37,319 more than in the previous fasli. The number of processes served by the special agency (86,296) was also slightly in excess of that in fasli 1317 (81,570). The special establishment was employed in the same districts as in fasli 1317 and also in Tanjore; its cost was covered by the fees realised except in Vizagapatam, Gódvári and Nellore.

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	RS.
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(3) Amount involved in execution proceedings taken or pending	2,436
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39. *Interest on arrears of land revenue (Statement No. 14).*—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 1,40,679, of which Rs. 16,637 were collected and Rs. 1,01,977 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,065, against Rs. 1,07,385 at the end of the previous year. The bulk of the amount remitted (Rs. 99,368) represented the arrears due from the Ali Raja of Cannanore which was ordered to be written off in G.O., No. 124, Political, dated 2nd March 1909. About half the arrears at the end of the fasli relate to North Arcot and was due mainly from the Karvetnagar estate under the Court of Wards. Rs. 3,692 is the interest on the overdue instalments of the purchase money of lands sold under the Iskapalle project in Guntúr and is being recovered by suits. The only other districts in which the arrears under this head are large are Ganjám and Bellary. Steps are being taken for the recovery of the arrears.

40. *Sales of land under Standing Orders Nos. 15, 16, 21 and 45.*—Under the rules for the sale of occupancy right in assessed waste lands (Standing Order No. 15), 8,854, 25 509, were sold for Rs. 95,850; 74 acres of tank-bed

land, assessed at Rs. 299, were sold for Rs. 5,618 under Standing Order No. 16, and 15 acres of house-sites in towns were sold for Rs. 9,998 under Standing Order No. 21; 2,497 acres, assessed at Rs. 3,762, which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, were resold under Standing Order No. 45 for Rs. 16,908.

41. *Sub-division of quit-rent.*—No applications were received during the year under Standing Order No. 58 for the sub-division of the joint liability of shareholders in whole inam villages or minor inams in any of the districts in the Presidency.

42. *Transfer of registration of holding (Statement No. 15).*—Transfers of revenue registration fall under one or other of the following three heads:—

- (1) Transfers applied for through Registration officers.
- (2) Transfers applied for direct to the Revenue officers.
- (3) Transfers proposed by the Revenue officers *suo motu*.

(1) Under the first head 60,429 applications were received during the year against 60,161 in the previous year. The increase of 268 applications or .44 per cent. is the net result of an increase of 3,625 in eight districts and of a decrease of 3,357 in 14 districts. More than half of the increase occurs in Tinnevely (2,131).

(2) The number of applications presented direct to the Revenue officers was 174,659 against 61,899 in fasli 1317—an increase of 112,760 or 182.1 per cent. The increase occurs chiefly in Chingleput (74,415) and Tinnevely (51,208) and is due to the resettlement, at which special efforts are made to secure agreement between the Revenue registers and occupation. The applications disposed of by the special staff were omitted from the Collectors' returns for the previous year (fasli 1317). A very large number of cases was disposed of in Cuddapah and North Arcot by the special staff engaged in connection with resettlement or revision of survey. On the other hand there was a large decrease in Ganjam (10,681). The Collector will be requested to explain it.

(3) The number of transfers dealt with by the Revenue officers on their own initiative under paragraphs 5 and 7, Board's Standing Order No. 31, fell from 79,791 in fasli 1317 to 22,353 in fasli 1318, showing a decrease of 57,438. The decrease occurred mainly in Coimbatore; the Collector explains that the number was exceptionally large in the previous year as a special staff was engaged on the work in connection with the resettlement. But it appears that the special staff continued to work in fasli 1318. The Collector will be requested to explain further and to state why these transfers are included under this head instead of under item 2. Cuddapah and Salem in which a large decrease was noticed under this head in fasli 1317 show considerable increases in the year under report. The Collectors state that the attention of the Divisional-officers has been drawn to G.O., No. 463, dated 17th February 1908, requiring them to check the accuracy of the adangals.

The total number of cases of all kinds to be dealt with in the year including the number pending disposal at its beginning was 274,687; of these 245,874 were disposed of during the fasli leaving a balance of 28,813 pending at the end of the fasli, of which 1,776 have since been disposed of. The percentage of pending cases was high in Ganjam (40.4), North Arcot (38.7), Madras (20.9) and Tinnevely (18.5). In Ganjam the bulk of the cases are pending with the Special Settlement-officer who says they will be disposed of at the final check of the villages concerned. The Collector of North Arcot states that most of the applications received by the Tahsildar of Wandiwash were left pending under the mistaken impression that as these cases were received in connection with the proposed revision survey they should lie over till the special revenue staff commence work but that the Tahsildar and the Deputy Tahsildars have since been directed to dispose of them under the ordinary rules. In Madras notices have been issued or information called for in respect of most of the pending applications. The Collector of Tinnevely reports that most of the pending cases have since been disposed of.

43. *Ruined tanks.*—No tank was handed over to private individuals for repair under Board's Standing Order No. 8.

44. *Settlement by Collectors.*—The rule laid down in paragraph 3 of Board's Standing Order No. 12, that the settlement of each taluk should be conducted by the Collector himself once in five years, was complied with, except as regards Gudivada and Divi in Kistna, Rayachoti in Cuddapah, Chittoor and Gudiyattam in North Arcot, Kumbakonam and Mannargudi in Tanjore, Madura, Tirumangalam and Paramagudi in Madura, Bhavani and Palladam in Coimbatore, Uttangarai, Attur and Namakkal in Salem and Palghat in Malabar. The Collectors of these districts are requested to see that these taluks are taken up at an early date for settlement by themselves.

45. *Loans and advances.*—The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act during fasli 1318 amounted to Rs. 4.42 lakhs and those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to Rs. 5.52 lakhs. The aggregate amount advanced under both Acts was thus Rs. 9.94 lakhs as against Rs. 7.59 lakhs in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in the districts of Bellary (Rs. 1,54,499), Anantapur (Rs. 1,05,955), Cuddapah (Rs. 77,395) and was due to the unfavourable character of the season and to the efforts of the Special Deputy Collector employed in the Ceded Districts to popularise State loans.

46. *Objects to which loans were applied.*—Of the advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 1,56,125 or 35.36 per cent. were for sinking new wells, the bulk of the disbursements having been made in Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely; Rs. 1,50,467 were for repairing old wells, chiefly in Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore and Madura; and Rs. 71,716 for the reclamation of land, a large portion of the amount having been taken up by the ryots of Ganjam, Bellary and Madura. The loans for other purposes amounted to Rs. 63,244. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act a sum of Rs. 3,27,421 or 59.32 per cent. was advanced for the purchase of cattle, chiefly in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura, Rs. 1,72,580 for the purchase of fodder, the bulk of the amount having been spent in Bellary, Rs. 19,996 for the purchase of seed grain and Rs. 32,000 for other purposes.

47. *Recoveries.*—Out of the demand of Rs. 2.96 lakhs and Rs. 2.31 lakhs payable during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, respectively, Rs. 2.62 lakhs or 88.51 per cent. were collected under the former and Rs. 2.04 lakhs or 88.31 per cent. under the latter. Advances to the amount of Rs. 7,107 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 3,696 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, were repaid during the year, although their repayment was not then due, while sums aggregating Rs. 2,348 and Rs. 97 respectively were written off the accounts as irrecoverable.

48. *Coercive process.*—The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable during the year under both Acts was Rs. 7,37,047, of which Rs. 2,46,295 or 33 per cent. was collected without resort to coercive process and Rs. 3,81,143 or 52 per cent. after the issue of demands; Rs. 25,745 or 3 per cent. was realised after attachment but before sale; Rs. 901 by the sale of moveable property and Rs. 1,945 by the sale of land. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 80,870, the arrears being largest in Bellary (Rs. 13,623), Anantapur (Rs. 12,666) and Chingleput (Rs. 13,351).

49. The following statement shows the amount of interest payable by the Local Government to the Government of India for fasli 1318:—

Amount advanced to Local Government by the Government of India.				Interest payable for the year by the Local Government to the Government of India at 3½ per cent. on the mean outstanding.
Acts.	Outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Outstanding at the close of the year.	Mean outstanding.	
1	2	3	4	5
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act ..	30,96,372	32,66,013	31,81,193	1,11,342
Agriculturists' Loans Act ..	9,76,564	13,19,288	11,47,426	40,160
Total ..	40,71,936	45,85,301	43,28,619	1,51,502

50. The subjoined statement shows the financial results of the operations under the Loans Acts :—

Items.	Land Improve- ment Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Interest payable for fasli 1318 by the Local Government to the Government of India	1,11,342	40,160	1,51,502
2. Interest collected during the year	1,34,189	52,499	1,86,688
3. Balance of interest accruing to the Local Government, i.e., difference of items 1 and 2	+ 22,847	+ 12,339	+ 35,186
4. Remissions of principal	2,348	97	2,445
5. Net result for 1908-1909	+ 20,499	+ 12,242	+ 32,741
{ 1903-1904	+ 38,939	+ 8,718	+ 47,657
{ 1904-1905	+ 7,396	+ 4,252	+ 11,648
6. Net result for previous years { 1905-1906	+ 20,271	+ 6,338	+ 26,609
{ 1906-1907	+ 31,225	+ 13,867	+ 45,092
{ 1907-1908	+ 18,040	+ 9,044	+ 27,084
7. Expenditure on free grants-in-aid towards the construction of private protective works or on establishments for well-boring or other outlay incurred from current revenues in connection with <i>takkavi</i> transactions	22,530	28,820	51,350

* Represents the cost of the special establishment entertained in certain districts and the cost of time devoted to loans work by the ordinary Land Revenue establishment at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount advanced during the year.

51. With the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 677 wells capable of irrigating 3,070 acres of land were constructed during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,05,927 and 725 old wells designed to benefit 3,697 acres of land were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,01,786; Rs. 39,372 were expended on the reclamation of 1,768 acres of land and Rs. 91,847 on other improvements benefiting 6,652 acres of land. The Coimbatore district shows the largest number of wells (277) constructed and repaired and is followed by Anantapur (177), Chingleput (175), Salem (168), North Arcot (141), Madura (136) and Bellary (107). Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 7,940 heads of cattle were purchased at an aggregate cost of Rs. 3,20,583 and 175 houses were rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 20,575. Fodder was purchased for Rs. 1,66,028 chiefly in Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur and Guntur, and seed grain for Rs. 18,751 mostly in Ganjam. A sum of Rs. 10,050 was spent on other purposes.

52. *Survey advances.*—The advances made during the year for survey operations amounted to Rs. 4,04,700 against Rs. 4,31,167 in the previous year. Of this sum,

	RS.
Ganjam spent	78,758
Tinnevely „	74,257
Cuddapah „	40,133
Chingleput „	37,864
Coimbatore „	37,351
Kurnool „	31,724

The total amount which became payable during the year was Rs. 9,19,867 of which Rs. 3,60,637 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,59,230. The balances were large in the districts of Ganjam (Rs. 1,28,329), Cuddapah (Rs. 61,798), Tinnevely (Rs. 57,668), Chingleput (Rs. 49,457), Nellore (Rs. 34,742) and Guntur (Rs. 33,707).

53. *Vernacular language of Civilians.*—The reports of the Collectors generally show that, with a few exceptions, their Civilian Assistants have a fair knowledge of the vernacular and are able to dispose of vernacular papers without abstracts.

54. *The relations between landlords and tenants in larger zamindaris.*—These relations were on the whole fairly satisfactory and there was little resort to coercive processes under the Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865. In the Kalikota and Atagada estates of the Ganjam district, the differences that existed between the mustajars and ryots were settled. The small estates of Biridi and Palur of the same district having changed hands, the tenants were instigated by the ex-zamindars not to pay rents, nor would they exchange pattas and muchilikas; but matters appear to be

improving. In the Mandasa zamindari, difficulties still continue for want of a proper manager. There were disputes between the landholders and tenants in the Bobbili, Siripuram and Wadvan estates of Vizagapatam and in the Pithapuram, Kottam, Bhadrachalam and Gopalapuram estates of Godavari owing to a notion on the part of ryots that Act I of 1908 enabled them to defy their landlords. The relations between the zamindars of Devarakota and Mirzapuram and their respective tenants in Kistna have not been cordial. In Karvetnagar of North Arcot, there was some dissatisfaction among the tenants owing to the wrongful collection of rents by the late Raja on mortgaged lands. The estates of Sillatur, Athivetti, Nadavasal, Madukur and Palayavanam of Tanjore are reported to be mismanaged owing to the pecuniary difficulties of their owners. The affairs of Kadavur zamindari in the Trichinopoly district and those of Uttumalai in the Tinnevely district still continue to be unsatisfactory. In Udaiyarpalayam of the Trichinopoly district, there are difficulties in the matter of exchange of pattas and muchilikas.

55. *Growth of subletting in ryotwari villages.*—Subletting is chiefly resorted to, as usual, by the non-agricultural classes, such as Brahmans, Vaisyas, absentee landowners, those engaged in professions other than agriculture and owners of large landed property. This practice does not seem to be on the increase except in Ganjam and in parts of Guntur and Bellary. In Ganjam, the increase seems to be due to a popular belief among capitalists that investment in land is the safest and most profitable course.

56. *Relations of the people to Government and of the different classes of people to one another.*—The attitude of the people towards Government was on the whole thoroughly loyal and that of the different classes of people to one another was generally harmonious. There were widespread complaints from ryots in the Godavari district in connection with the introduction of the pipe system and a commission was appointed to enquire into the matter. In Kistna, the editor and the proprietor of a newspaper were tried and convicted for sedition, but generally speaking, the people are described as being thoroughly loyal and contented. In Tinnevely, there was marked improvement in the attitude of the people towards Government. The merchants of Bellary closed their shops, having been dissatisfied with an order from the Municipal Chairman requiring them to take out licenses for tatties, water-spouts, etc., but reopened them when the order was temporarily suspended. There were religious disputes between the Muhammadans and the Hindus of the lower classes in the Anantapur district, between the shanars and other castes at Kallurani in the Madura district, and between the Tengalai and Vadagalai Brahmans of Srirangam in the Trichinopoly district.

57. *The effect of recent legislation on the people.*—There was no special legislation during the year that affected the people generally. The Madras Land Encroachment Act III of 1905 is being worked without hardship. There are some difficulties, however, especially in certain villages of the North Arcot district owing to the fact that no encroachments are new and the occupation is over 60 years old. Act I of 1908 has not been in force long enough for the people to understand its provisions, but certain zamindars view it with disfavour. The Collectors of Ganjam, Godavari and North Arcot apprehend that it will give rise to considerable litigation. During the year under report, 80 societies were registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904—four urban and 76 rural—and one urban society in Guntur was dissolved. Including 24 urban and 77 rural societies, formed up to the end of the previous year, the total number established in twenty-one districts of the Presidency up to the close of fasli 1318 was 180.

(True Extract.)

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.

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

No. 1.—Statement showing the retail and wholesale prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee
Presidency for fasli

(Paragraph 2

Districts.	Rice, second sort.			Paddy, first and second sorts.				Cholam.			
	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Average (b).	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Wholesale price, fasli 1318.	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Wholesale price, fasli 1318.
1. Ganjam	13-0	8-0	7-8	22-8	13-6	13-4	15-3	60	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam	12-0	7-7	7-6	20-3	13-3	11-7	13-8	45	..	..	..
3. Gôdâvari	12-0	8-3	7-6	19-1	13-2	12-1	14-2	40	21-0	13-7	11-9
4. Kistna	12-0	8-6	7-7	19-2	14-2	12-1	14-2	40	18-0	13-5	11-7
5. Guntûr (e)	12-0	8-6	7-6	15-5	13-8	12-1	14-2	48	20-0	13-4	12-0
6. Kurnool—											
Proper							14-8	35			17-8
Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur	11-0	8-3	7-8	17-8	13-5	12-4	13-8	35	23-0	14-3	14-0
Kolkuntla							15-4	35			16-7
7. Bellary—											
Black-cotton soil taluks—											
Bellary, Alûr and Adoni ..	10-0	8-1	7-2	17-4	12-8	11-4	14-4	25	21-0	14-7	13-3
Western taluks—Hospet, Huvinhadgalli, Kudligi, Rayadurg and Harpanahalli ..							16-0	35			15-8
8. Anantapur—											
Gooty and Tadpatri							12-9	35			15-9
Anantapur, Kalyandurg, Dharmavaram and Penunkonda	11-0	8-4	6-9	18-1	13-7	11-2	14-1	40	21-0	14-0	13-1
Hindupur and Madakasira ..							12-9	40			15-2
9. Cuddapah	11-0	8-1	7-2	17-5	13-0	11-4	12-4	38	20-0	13-6	12-7
10. Nellore	13-0	8-7	7-9	18-1	14-0	12-7	14-1	34	20-0	12-2	12-1
11. Madras	10-0	7-0	6-7	16-0	11-5	10-8	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	11-0	8-6	8-3	17-9	13-5	13-1	14-9	45	..	..	..
13. South Arcot	12-0	7-9	7-4	18-8	12-8	12-2	14-4	45	..	..	..
14. North Arcot	13-0	8-4	7-7	18-7	12-9	11-8	13-1	51	..	..	..
15. Salem	11-0	8-3	7-2	17-2	12-9	11-1	13-1	32	19-0	12-6	11-4
16. Coimbatore	11-0	8-1	7-3	16-3	12-2	11-1	12-3	38	19-0	13-3	11-9
17. Trichinopoly	11-0	7-8	7-2	18-1	12-6	11-4	13-4	39	19-0	15-0	13-6
18. Tanjore	12-0	8-0	7-5	19-1	13-1	12-1	14-2	39	..	..	..
19. Madura	11-0	8-2	7-6	18-2	12-6	12-2	12-2	39	18-0	16-0	15-0
20. Tinnevely	11-0	8-4	7-8	16-5	13-3	12-1	14-3	45	18-0	14-4	13-0
21. The Nilgiris (Hills)	9-0	7-3	6-5	12-7	10-2	9-6	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar—											
Palghat and Calicut											
Other taluks	11-0	8-0	7-7	17-3	13-2	12-8	15-1	38	..	..	..
Anjengo											
23. South Canara	12-0	8-9	9-4	17-8	14-2	13-1	17-5	27	..	..	..
Average	11-4	8-2	7-5	17-9	13-1	12-0	..	..	19-7	13-9	12-8

* Average of white and yellow cholam. † Includes red cholam. ‡ Includes black cholam.

(a) Normal rates fixed under G.O., No. 1524, Revenue, dated 13th May 1908, printed in B.P., No. 203, dated 9th June 1908.

(b) Averages for the fifteen years ending fasli 1317 (1907-1908). Normal rates for paddy and horsegram have not been fixed.

(c) Normal rates have not been fixed. (d) For subdivision taluks only.

(e) Average for four years ending 1907-1908. § The average price recorded only in Wynad.

NOTE.—(1) The wholesale prices shown against the Cuddapah district are the prices in the ryot's selling months, i.e., the period adopted
(2) The commutation rates shown against Trichinopoly are those adopted in the Tanjore district, the differences in the commu-
(3) Black paddy was taken as the standard grain for dry in the Gôdâvari and Kistna districts. The commutation rate fixed for

compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts in each district of the Madras
1318 (1908-1909).

of the report.)

	Cumbu.					Ragi.					Horsegram.			(e) Varagu.			
	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Wholesale price, fasli 1318.	Commutation rate.	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Wholesale price, fasli 1318.	Commutation rate.	Average (b).	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Wholesale price, fasli 1318.	Commutation rate.
25-0	13-2	13-0	15-3	42	23-0	12-7	14-0	16-0	45	23-5	16-9	13-7	..	..	..	..	..
..	14-7	14-6	..	..	23-0	13-2	13-4	15-8	38	22-3	16-4	12-4	..	..	..	..	..
..	14-9	13-2	..	..	22-0	13-3	12-6	..	..	19-4	15-6	13-2	..	..	..	..	..
19-0	12-7	12-3	..	..	..	12-8	11-7	..	..	17-8	15-6	13-4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	14-4	13-9	..	..	15-8	14-7	13-1	..	..	..	..	..
18-0	12-8	13-0	..	..	..	12-9	13-3	..	..	18-1	15-2	13-8	17-1	16-5	21-1	80	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	16-3	14-2	..	..	20-6	16-2	12-7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-0	14-6	12-8	..	..	25-0	14-9	13-3	..	..	20-7	17-7	14-1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-0	(d) 12-8	(d) 11-7	13-8	36	23-0	14-3	13-4	..	..	18-8	16-9	16-3	..	..	..	..	..
19-0	11-9	12-4	13-8	28	21-0	13-1	13-2	..	..	17-1	15-2	14-1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	18-0	11-9	11-2	..	..	16-6	14-2	11-4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	18-0	12-5	12-2	13-9	33	15-5	13-9	11-5	..	..	..	..	..
20-0	11-5	11-0	12-9	39	20-0	12-5	12-1	..	..	18-0	14-6	12-1	19-7	19-3	22-7	60	..
19-0	12-0	11-1	12-3	42	21-0	13-0	12-0	13-3	38	18-7	15-8	13-6	26-9	23-5	26-1	63	..
19-0	12-7	10-8	12-5	30	21-0	14-0	12-6	14-1	30	20-9	17-5	13-4	23-7	23-1	..	..	..
19-0	14-0	12-0	13-3	40	20-0	14-5	12-8	14-2	40	19-5	17-9	12-5	..	..	..	..	..
20-0	11-9	11-7	13-8	36	20-0	14-1	13-0	15-3	36	17-0	14-9	11-7	19-1	16-9	19-9	63	..
..	18-0	12-1	14-2	36	22-0	15-1	12-6	14-8	36	..	..	..	19-7	18-1	21-3	63	..
18-0	13-1	12-8	12-8	45	20-0	14-9	14-2	..	..	18-2	16-1	12-9	21-5	21-7	..	..	..
15-0	13-0	13-7	..	..	19-0	15-6	13-5	..	..	16-7	16-7	12-5	21-8	Not sold.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	15-0	13-0	11-2	..	..	16-3	15-8	11-9	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	§ 18-1	§ 13-1	..	..	15-2	13-8	11-5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19-3	12-9	12-2	..	..	20-8	13-7	13-4	..	..	18-2	15-8	13-0	20-0	19-2	..	..	..

as the basis of the commutation rate, but the market prices entered against them are the averages of the year.
tation rates deduced from the Trichinopoly prices not being large.
this grain was Rs. 96.

No. 2.—Statement showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1318 (1908–1909).

Districts.	Names of zamindaris.	Area as per census of 1881.			Estimated revenue realized by zamindars for fasli 1318.	Peshkash payable to Government in fasli 1318.
		Cultivated and cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	Parāḱimedi ..	227,200	40,800	268,000	4,30,543	82,156
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagram ..	384,000	81,280	465,280	17,90,027	(a) 4,93,698
	Bobbili ..	65,280	12,160	77,440	5,09,040	83,468
Gōḁāvāri ..	Pithāpuram ..	157,120	49,280	206,400	9,20,292	2,43,085
Kistna ..	Nidāyavōlu-Baharzáli ..	122,880	18,560	141,440	2,92,868	1,12,546
	Dēvarakōṭa ..	89,600	28,160	117,760	2,37,623	79,508
Nellore ..	Venkatagiri ..	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	9,48,505	(b) 3,68,855
	Kurvetnagar ..	218,880	222,720	441,600	6,10,121	1,73,851
North Arcot ..	Kālahastī in North Arcot ..	128,640	245,120	373,760	5,39,881	(c) 1,72,746
	Do. in Nellore ..	239,360	166,400	405,760		
Madura ..	Ramnad ..	586,880	158,720	745,600	8,94,858	2,94,353
	Sivaganga ..	222,960	137,600	379,560	8,51,840	2,56,528
Tinnevely ..	Ettaiyapuram ..	..	..	337,750	2,79,836	88,349
	All other estates ..	..	..	7,996,640	1,15,30,162	25,14,090
	Jeypore ..	..	..	5,975,680	9,01,307	16,000
	Total ..	..	..	19,985,910	2,07,37,803	49,79,233

	RS.
(a) Vizagapatam portion ..	4,77,123
Ganjām portion ..	19,744
Gōḁāvāri ..	5,831
Total ..	4,93,698

	RS.
(b) Nellore portion ..	3,28,661
Guntūr ..	40,194
Total ..	3,68,855

	RS.
(c) Chingleput portion ..	52,386
North Arcot ..	60,266
Nellore portion ..	60,094
Total ..	1,72,746

No. 3.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1318 (1908–1909).

No. 3.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the

Districts.	Waste remitted. (c)					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	33	34	35	36	37	38
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	..	..	163	374	163	374
2. Vizagapatam	..	..	1,426	4,944	1,426	4,944
3. Gódvári	..	..	1,301	5,103	1,301	5,103
4. Kistna	19	11	3,381	14,233	3,400	14,244
5. Guntur	..	..	2,084	12,505	2,084	12,505
6. Nellore	..	..	562	2,917	562	2,917
7. Cuddapah	..	..	22,307	1,03,543	22,307	1,03,543
8. Anantapur	10,541	995	23,245	96,392	33,786	97,387
9. Bellary	..	..	4,199	19,373	4,199	19,373
10. Kurnool	..	..	3,132	16,064	3,132	16,064
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	..	..	914	3,367	914	3,367
13. North Arcot	..	..	11,133	54,097	11,133	54,097
14. South Arcot	..	..	347	1,658	347	1,658
15. Tanjore	..	..	1,285	7,338	1,285	7,338
16. Trichinopoly	..	..	653	2,648	653	2,648
17. Madura	..	..	2,599	10,655	2,599	10,655
18. Tinnevely	..	..	15,616	86,914	15,616	86,914
19. Coimbatore	..	..	446	2,111	446	2,111
20. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Salem	..	..	4,245	22,142	4,245	22,142
22. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10,560	1,006	99,038	4,66,378	109,598	4,67,384

Districts.	Remainder				
	Wet—cont.		Total.		
	Assessment.	Charge for water. (d)	Extent.		
	47	48	Actual cultivation. (e)	Waste charged.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjam	5,60,555	19,412	364,704	38,472	403,176
2. Vizagapatam	3,37,948	319	137,448	36,499	173,947
3. Gódvári	13,40,177	1,31,167	377,262	180,975	558,237
4. Kistna	24,13,522	1,87,308	721,254	256,564	977,818
5. Guntur	18,12,473	7,792	1,503,570	283,919	1,787,489
6. Nellore	13,39,443	1,15,562	632,319	231,859	864,178
7. Cuddapah	7,04,137	26,270	1,120,831	207,896	1,328,727
8. Anantapur	3,29,854	12,861	880,315	209,355	1,089,670
9. Bellary	2,10,778	27,376	1,705,192	132,140	1,837,332
10. Kurnool	2,66,849	7,221	1,257,681	98,384	1,356,065
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	12,69,595	1,54,846	536,363	123,365	659,728
13. North Arcot	13,28,005	88,556	696,063	154,925	850,988
14. South Arcot	20,18,088	1,35,242	1,370,934	253,344	1,624,278
15. Tanjore	49,48,725	1,24,409	1,000,215	138,239	1,138,454
16. Trichinopoly	9,81,954	86,911	820,187	267,487	1,087,674
17. Madura	9,04,834	1,03,682	895,062	194,843	1,089,905
18. Tinnevely	17,41,006	70,404	1,020,614	458,757	1,479,371
19. Coimbatore	6,50,554	21,196	1,951,691	541,789	2,493,480
20. The Nilgiris	11,219	..	63,001	125,583	188,587
21. Salem	6,34,739	613	1,232,245	221,620	1,453,865
22. South Canara	22,31,727	..	509,626	272,005	781,631
23. Malabar	18,38,867	32,998	1,113,288	108,416	1,221,704
24. Anjengo	2	..	326	..	326
Total ..	2,78,64,981	13,54,135	19,910,194	4,536,436	24,447,261

(c) Paragraph 14 of the report. (d) Paragraph 12 of the report. (e) Paragraph 11 of the report.
† Includes the following extent for which particulars of "actual cultivation" and "waste charged" are not available:—

District.	Dry (column 41).	Wet (column 46).	Total (column 51).
Cuddapah	ACS. 622	ACS. 9	ACS. 632

several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1318 (1908-1909)—cont.

Remainder charged.							
Dry.				Wet.			
Extent.			Assessment.	Charge for water. (d)	Extent.		
Actual cultivation. (e)	Waste charged.	Total.			Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
194,286	31,971	229,257	2,61,329	64,308	179,418	3,501	173,919
78,758	34,312	113,070	1,14,790	11,017	58,690	2,187	60,877
207,761	172,241	380,002	5,67,236	1,25,325	163,501	8,734	172,235
372,386	240,727	613,113	8,32,148	3,20,733	348,868	15,837	364,705
1,279,177	279,311	1,558,488	28,26,873	1,49,523	224,392	4,608	229,001
429,663	225,611	655,274	7,04,943	44,895	202,656	6,248	208,904
1,014,513	209,589	1,224,102	9,27,862	59,309	106,318	7,307	113,625
813,482	199,813	1,013,295	5,14,268	12,206	66,853	9,542	76,395
1,673,403	128,526	1,801,929	13,07,278	8,130	31,789	3,614	35,403
1,222,400	97,459	1,319,859	12,07,084	14,898	35,281	925	36,206
207,020	95,260	302,280	3,26,292	36,308	329,343	30,105	359,448
471,532	138,176	609,708	7,16,032	61,393	224,531	16,749	241,280
1,019,739	236,988	1,256,727	18,28,997	3,29,135	351,195	16,356	367,551
265,084	104,943	370,027	5,43,055	1,14,663	735,131	33,296	768,427
686,431	260,292	946,723	9,51,569	68,507	133,756	7,195	140,951
727,900	183,016	910,916	9,97,514	1,49,613	167,162	11,827	178,989
844,184	448,410	1,292,594	9,68,014	27,591	176,430	19,347	195,777
1,866,031	539,078	2,405,109	22,12,747	44,520	85,660	2,711	88,371
58,704	124,665	183,369	1,11,270	..	4,300	918	5,218
1,140,017	218,254	1,358,271	15,84,176	10,911	92,228	8,366	100,594
30,953	259,530	290,482	1,24,613	..	478,673	12,475	491,148
593,620	87,964	681,584	14,28,644	..	519,668	20,452	540,120
325	..	325	1,671	..	1	..	1
15,197,369	4,303,136	19,501,128	2,10,58,865	16,82,985	4,712,825	233,300	4,946,125

charged—cont.						
Assessment.	Charge for water. (d)	Total of columns 52 and 53.	Deduct other remissions and deductions as per statement No. 4.	Remainder.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5.	Total ryotwar demand.
52	53	54	55	56	57	58
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
8,21,884	83,720	9,05,604	22,579	8,83,025	2,50,124	11,33,149
4,52,738	11,336	4,64,074	45,218	4,18,856	1,66,989	5,85,845
19,07,513	2,56,492	21,64,005	20,229	21,43,776	12,31,211	33,74,987
32,45,670	5,08,041	37,53,711	54,614	36,99,097	21,56,753	58,55,850
46,39,346	1,57,315	47,96,661	34,759	47,61,902	5,73,239	53,35,141
20,14,386	1,60,457	22,04,843	30,641	21,74,202	3,63,051	25,37,253
16,31,999	85,579	17,17,578	1,74,982	15,42,596	4,33,937	19,76,533
8,44,122	25,067	8,69,189	1,29,385	7,39,804	2,53,183	9,92,987
15,18,056	35,506	15,53,562	31,272	15,22,290	2,71,988	17,94,278
14,63,933	22,119	14,86,052	1,13,345	13,72,707	3,99,375	17,72,082
..	..	..	..	..	92,312	92,312
..	..	..	..	..	1,47,769	1,47,769
..	..	..	..	..	2,32,234	2,32,234
..	..	..	..	..	3,36,190	3,36,190
..	..	..	..	..	2,90,094	2,90,094
..	..	..	..	..	1,48,724	1,48,724
..	..	..	..	..	4,89,229	4,89,229
..	..	..	..	..	2,76,752	2,76,752
..	..	..	..	..	2,21,283	2,21,283
..	..	..	..	..	7,219	7,219
..	..	..	..	..	1,25,282	1,25,282
..	..	..	..	..	75,977	75,977
..	..	..	..	..	1,73,509	1,73,509
..	..	..	..	..	1,144	1,144
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,89,29,789	30,37,120	5,19,66,909	24,74,058	4,94,92,851	87,23,568	5,82,16,419

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari Land Revenue for fasli 1318 (1908-1909).

Districts.	Dry.					
	Land.				Assessment.	
	Fasli 1317.		Fasli 1318.		Comparison.	
	Increase.		Decrease.		Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	228,851	229,257	403	..	2,60,880	2,61,329
2. Vizagapatam	*112,569	113,070	501	..	*1,14,328	1,14,790
3. Godāvāri	374,621	380,002	5,381	..	5,64,207	5,67,336
4. Kistna	595,305	613,132	19,827	..	8,08,191	8,32,159
5. Guntūr	1,548,803	1,558,488	9,685	..	28,18,970	28,26,873
6. Nellore	633,608	655,274	21,666	..	6,89,053	7,04,943
7. Cuddapah	1,207,536	1,215,725	8,189	..	9,22,794	9,27,862
8. Anantapur	1,012,751	1,023,836	11,105	..	5,12,319	5,15,263
9. Bellary	1,778,549	1,801,929	23,380	..	12,98,001	13,07,278
10. Kurnool	1,309,842	1,319,859	10,017	..	12,00,005	12,07,084
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	298,267	300,280	2,013	..	3,23,700	3,26,292
13. North Arcot	589,290	609,708	20,418	..	7,05,253	7,16,032
14. South Arcot	1,244,955	1,256,727	11,772	..	18,16,452	18,28,997
15. Tanjore	369,153	370,027	874	..	5,42,145	5,43,055
16. Trichinopoly	942,211	946,723	4,512	..	9,47,027	9,51,569
17. Madura	903,068	970,916	7,848	..	9,90,723	9,97,614
18. Tinnevely	1,292,946	1,292,594	..	352	9,35,278	9,68,014
19. Coimbatore	2,399,241	2,405,109	5,868	..	22,08,884	22,12,747
20. The Nilgiris	183,596	183,369	..	227	1,11,579	1,11,270
21. Salem	1,348,666	1,353,271	4,605	..	15,73,370	15,84,476
22. South Canara	263,760	290,483	26,723	..	1,17,094	1,24,613
23. Malabar	676,291	681,584	5,293	..	14,25,251	14,28,844
24. Anjengo	325	325	..	..	1,671	1,671
Total ..	19,302,187	19,511,688	210,080	579	2,08,87,475	2,10,59,811
Net ..	..	..	209,501	..	..	..

Districts.	Dry—cont.		Wet.			
	Assessment—cont.		Land.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1317.		Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	..
1. Ganjām	449	..	173,809	174,082	273	..
2. Vizagapatam	462	..	*62,286	62,303	17	..
3. Godāvāri	3,129	..	179,206	179,536	330	..
4. Kistna	23,668	..	353,642	368,086	4,444	..
5. Guntūr	7,903	..	*230,871	231,085	214	..
6. Nellore	15,890	..	207,947	209,466	1,519	..
7. Cuddapah	5,068	..	134,746	135,941	1,195	..
8. Anantapur	2,944	..	99,117	99,620	503	..
9. Bellary	9,277	..	39,337	39,602	265	..
10. Kurnool	7,079	..	39,066	39,338	272	..
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	2,592	..	359,732	360,362	630	..
13. North Arcot	10,779	..	251,740	252,413	673	..
14. South Arcot	12,545	..	367,417	367,898	481	..
15. Tanjore	910	..	769,587	769,712	125	..
16. Trichinopoly	4,542	..	141,536	141,604	68	..
17. Madura	6,791	..	180,275	181,588	1,313	..
18. Tinnevely	32,736	..	200,551	202,393	1,842	..
19. Coimbatore	3,863	..	88,753	88,817	64	..
20. The Nilgiris	..	309	5,174	5,218	44	..
21. Salem	11,106	..	104,211	104,839	628	..
22. South Canara	7,519	..	490,661	491,148	487	..
23. Malabar	3,392	..	539,048	540,120	1,072	..
24. Anjengo	..	..	1	1	..	..
Total ..	1,72,645	309	5,028,713	5,045,172	16,459	..
Net ..	1,72,336	..	..	..	16,459	..

* Since corrected.

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

Districts.	Wet—cont.				Total.	
	Assessment.				Land.	
	Fasli 1317.		Fasli 1318.		Comparison.	
	Increase.		Decrease.		Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjām	5,60,239	5,60,929	690	..	402,663	403,339
2. Vizagapatam	* 3,42,690	3,42,892	202	..	* 174,855	175,373
3. Godāvāri	13,43,173	13,45,280	2,107	..	553,827	559,538
4. Kistna	24,93,571	24,27,755	24,184	..	956,947	981,218
5. Guntūr	* 18,23,747	18,24,978	1,231	..	* 1,779,674	1,789,573
6. Nellore	13,34,822	13,42,360	7,538	..	841,555	864,740
7. Cuddapah	8,19,756	8,07,680	..	12,076	1,342,282	1,351,666
8. Anantapur	4,24,454	4,26,246	1,792	..	1,111,848	1,123,456
9. Bellary	2,29,068	2,30,151	1,083	..	1,817,886	1,841,531
10. Kurnool	2,72,075	2,72,913	838	..	1,848,908	1,859,197
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	12,71,143	12,72,892	1,749	..	657,999	660,642
13. North Arcot	13,78,763	13,82,102	3,339	..	841,030	862,121
14. South Arcot	20,17,736	20,19,746	2,010	..	1,612,372	1,624,625
15. Tanjore	49,55,486	49,56,063	577	..	1,138,740	1,139,739
16. Trichinopoly	9,81,258	9,81,602	344	..	1,088,747	1,088,327
17. Madura	9,10,429	9,15,489	5,060	..	1,083,343	1,092,504
18. Tinnevely	17,10,337	18,27,920	1,17,583	..	1,493,497	1,494,987
19. Coimbatore	6,52,347	6,52,665	318	..	2,487,994	2,493,926
20. The Nilgiris	11,122	11,219	97	..	188,770	188,587
21. Salem	6,53,846	6,56,881	3,035	..	1,442,877	1,458,110
22. South Canara	22,30,232	22,31,727	1,495	..	754,421	781,631
23. Malabar	18,36,864	18,38,867	2,003	..	1,215,359	1,221,704
24. Anjengo	2	2	..	..	326	326
Total ..	2,81,66,160	2,83,31,359	1,77,275	12,076	24,330,900	24,556,860
Net ..	..	..	1,65,199	..	..	..

Districts.	Total—cont.					
	Land—cont.		Assessment.			
	Comparison. (b)		Fasli 1317.		Fasli 1318.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	676	..	8,21,119	8,22,258	1,139	..
2. Vizagapatam	518	..	4,57,018	4,57,682	664	..
3. Godāvāri	5,711	..	19,07,380	19,12,616	5,236	..
4. Kistna	24,271	..	32,12,062	32,59,914	47,552	..
5. Guntūr	9,899	..	* 46,42,717	46,51,851	9,134	..
6. Nellore	23,185	..	20,23,875	20,47,303	23,428	..
7. Cuddapah	9,384	..	17,42,550	17,35,542	..	7,008
8. Anantapur	11,608	..	9,36,773	9,41,509	4,736	..
9. Bellary	23,645	..	15,27,069	15,37,429	10,360	..
10. Kurnool	10,289	..	14,72,080	14,79,997	7,917	..
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	2,643	..	(a) 16,00,846	(a) 16,05,187	4,341	..
13. North Arcot	21,091	..	20,84,016	20,98,134	14,118	..
14. South Arcot	12,253	..	38,34,188	38,48,743	14,555	..
15. Tanjore	999	..	54,97,631	54,99,118	1,487	..
16. Trichinopoly	4,580	..	19,31,285	19,36,171	4,886	..
17. Madura	9,161	..	19,01,152	19,13,003	11,851	..
18. Tinnevely	1,490	..	26,45,615	27,95,934	1,50,319	..
19. Coimbatore	5,932	..	28,61,231	28,65,412	4,181	..
20. The Nilgiris	..	183	1,22,731	1,22,489	..	212
21. Salem	15,233	..	22,27,216	22,41,357	14,141	..
22. South Canara	27,210	..	23,47,326	23,56,340	9,014	..
23. Malabar	6,365	..	32,62,115	32,67,511	5,336	..
24. Anjengo	..	..	1,673	1,673	..	..
Total ..	226,143	183	4,90,59,638	4,93,97,173	3,44,755	7,220
Net ..	225,960	..	..	..	3,37,535	..

* Since corrected.

(a) Vide remarks (b) against columns 8 and 32 of statement No. 3

(b) Paragraphs 9 and 10 of the report

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

Districts.	Second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands.				Total.	
	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Comparison.		Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	73,654	83,720	10,066	..	8,94,773	9,05,978
2. Vizagapatam	9,123	11,336	2,213	..	4,66,141	4,69,018
3. Godavari	2,57,020	2,56,192	..	528	21,64,100	21,69,108
4. Kistna	4,62,989	5,08,041	45,052	..	36,75,051	37,67,965
5. Guntur	1,39,191	1,57,315	18,124	..	47,81,908	48,09,166
6. Nellore	1,27,741	1,60,457	32,716	..	21,51,016	22,07,760
7. Cuddapah	65,658	85,579	19,921	..	18,08,208	18,21,121
8. Anantapur	54,794	25,067	..	29,727	9,91,567	9,66,576
9. Bellary	45,132	35,506	..	9,926	15,72,501	15,72,335
10. Kurnool	11,254	22,119	10,865	..	14,83,334	15,02,116
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	1,44,035	1,91,154	47,119	..	17,44,881	17,56,341
13. North Arcot	1,10,313	1,49,949	39,636	..	21,94,329	22,48,083
14. South Arcot	4,27,721	4,64,377	36,656	..	42,61,909	43,13,120
15. Tanjore	2,45,862	2,69,072	23,210	..	57,43,493	57,68,190
16. Trichinopoly	1,51,037	1,56,418	4,381	..	20,82,322	20,91,589
17. Madura	2,49,442	2,53,295	4,153	..	21,50,294	21,66,298
18. Tinnevely	1,73,820	97,995	..	75,825	28,19,435	28,43,929
19. Coimbatore	61,729	65,716	3,987	..	29,22,960	29,31,128
20. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1,22,701	1,22,489
21. Salem	11,677	11,524	..	153	22,58,893	22,52,881
22. South Canara	..	..	..	..	23,47,326	23,56,340
23. Malabar	37,875	32,988	..	4,887	32,99,990	33,00,499
24. Anjengo	..	..	..	..	1,673	1,675
Total ..	28,60,067	30,37,120	2,98,099	1,21,046	5,19,19,705	5,24,34,293
Net ..	..	..	1,77,053	..	..	..

Districts.	Total— <i>cont.</i>		Deduct remissions.			
			Waste remission as per column 38 of statement No. 3.			
			Comparison.		Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Increase.	Decrease.
	32	33	34	35	36	37
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	11,205	..	5,398	374	..	5,024
2. Vizagapatam	2,877	..	5,927	4,944	..	983
3. Godāvari	4,708	..	675	5,103	4,428	..
4. Kistna	92,904	..	9,657	14,244	4,587	..
5. Guntūr	27,258	..	22,010	12,505	..	9,306
6. Nellore	56,144	..	21,407	2,917	..	18,190
7. Cuddapah	12,913	..	83,927	1,03,543	19,616	..
8. Anantapur	..	24,991	68,767	97,387	28,620	..
9. Bellary	434	..	8,911	19,373	10,462	..
10. Kurnool	18,782	..	21,021	16,064	..	4,957
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	51,460	..	22,268	3,367	..	18,901
13. North Arcot	53,754	..	93,602	54,097	..	38,905
14. South Arcot	51,211	..	4,311	1,658	..	2,653
15. Tanjore	21,697	..	3,201	7,338	4,137	..
16. Trichinopoly	9,267	..	2,827	2,648	..	179
17. Madura	16,004	..	20,700	10,655	..	10,045
18. Tinnevely	74,194	..	1,113	86,914	85,801	..
19. Coimbatore	8,168	..	1,367	2,111	744	..
20. The Nilgiris	..	212	..	..	..	..
21. Salem	13,988	..	35,767	22,142	..	13,625
22. South Canara	9,014	..	..	..	..	..
23. Malabar	509	..	..	..	..	..
24. Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5,39,791	25,203	4,32,256	4,67,384	1,58,395	1,23,267
Net	5,14,588	..	..	..	35,128	..

* Since corrected.

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

Districts.	Deduct remissions— <i>cont.</i>					
	Occasional remissions as per statement No. 6.				Other remissions (fixed and heriz deductions) as particularized in statement No. 6.	
			Comparison.		Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Increase.	Decrease.		
	38	39	40	41	42	43
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	95,588	4,941	..	90,647	16,773	17,638
2. Vizagapatam	1,29,268	41,957	..	87,311	3,395	3,261
3. Godāvari	* 64,141	14,214	..	49,927	* 7,238	6,015
4. Kistna	48,677	30,922	..	17,755	14,741	23,692
5. Guntūr	28,032	17,579	..	10,453	21,415	17,180
6. Nellore	* 41,411	16,079	..	25,332	* 16,154	14,562
7. Cuddapah	1,46,744	96,659	..	50,085	86,208	78,323
8. Anantapur	34,168	1,18,736	84,568	..	10,577	10,649
9. Bellary	11,562	16,441	3,879	..	16,113	15,831
10. Kurnool	80,425	15,013	..	65,412	96,388	98,332
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	* 7,934	1,680	..	6,254	* 59,022	59,346
13. North Arcot	* 1,27,086	1,03,095	..	23,991	* 47,765	48,319
14. South Arcot	5,307	5,223	..	84	76,836	76,410
15. Tanjore	16,251	22,046	5,795	..	59,677	56,871
16. Trichinopoly	3,096	2,753	..	343	61,621	61,282
17. Madura	53,697	26,977	..	26,680	54,785	57,634
18. Tinnevely	5,994	1,84,908	1,78,914	..	2,41,168	2,46,675
19. Coimbatore	5,704	5,283	..	421	56,027	56,472
20. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	365	484
21. Salem	72,724	99,731	27,007	..	83,333	80,812
22. South Canara	..	..	..	..	4,29,303	3,65,788
23. Malabar	64	194	130	..	2,98,845	2,56,051
24. Anjengo	..	..	..	..	107	..
Total	9,77,783	8,23,431	3,00,293	4,54,645	17,57,856	16,50,627
Net	..	..	..	1,54,352	..	..

Districts.	Deduct remissions— <i>cont.</i>					
	Other remissions (fixed and heriz deductions) as particularized in statement No. 6— <i>cont.</i>		Total remissions.			
			Comparison.		Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Increase.	Decrease.
	44	45	46	47	48	49
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	865	..	1,17,759	22,953	..	94,806
2. Vizagapatam	..	134	1,38,590	50,162	..	88,428
3. Godāvari	..	1,223	72,054	25,332	..	46,722
4. Kistna	8,951	..	73,075	68,858	..	4,217
5. Guntūr	..	4,235	71,457	47,264	..	24,193
6. Nellore	..	1,592	78,972	33,558	..	45,414
7. Cuddapah	..	7,885	3,16,879	2,78,525	..	38,354
8. Anantapur	72	..	1,13,512	2,26,772	1,13,260	..
9. Bellary	..	282	36,586	50,645	14,059	..
10. Kurnool	1,944	..	1,97,834	1,29,409	..	68,425
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	324	..	89,224	64,393	..	24,831
13. North Arcot	554	..	2,67,853	2,05,511	..	62,342
14. South Arcot	..	426	86,454	83,291	..	3,163
15. Tanjore	..	2,806	79,129	86,255	7,126	..
16. Trichinopoly	..	339	67,544	66,683	..	861
17. Madura	2,849	..	1,29,092	95,266	..	33,826
18. Tinnevely	4,507	..	2,48,275	5,17,497	2,69,222	..
19. Coimbatore	445	..	63,098	63,866	768	..
20. The Nilgiris	119	..	365	484	119	..
21. Salem	..	2,521	1,91,824	2,02,685	10,861	..
22. South Canara	..	63,515	4,29,303	3,65,788	..	63,515
23. Malabar	..	42,794	2,98,909	2,56,245	..	42,664
24. Anjengo	..	107	..	..	..	107
Total	20,630	1,27,859	31,67,895	29,41,442	4,15,415	6,41,868
Net	..	1,07,229	..	..	..	2,26,453

* Since corrected.

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

Districts.	Remaining beriz.				Add net miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5.	
	Fasli 1317.		Comparison.		Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
	50	51	Increase.	Decrease.		
			52	53	54	55
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	7,77,014	8,83,025	1,06,011	..	2,75,012	2,50,124
2. Vizagapatam	3,27,551	4,18,856	91,305	..	1,56,837	1,66,989
3. Górávari	20,92,316	21,43,776	51,430	..	12,16,064	12,31,211
4. Kistna	36,01,976	36,99,097	97,121	..	20,31,728	21,56,753
5. Guntūr	47,10,461	47,61,902	51,451	..	5,48,074	5,73,239
6. Nellore	20,72,644	21,74,202	1,01,558	..	2,61,009	3,63,051
7. Cuddapah	14,91,329	15,42,596	51,267	..	3,94,484	4,33,937
8. Anantapur	8,78,055	7,39,804	..	1,38,251	2,63,997	2,53,183
9. Bellary	15,35,915	15,22,290	..	13,625	2,78,235	2,71,988
10. Kurnool	12,85,500	13,72,707	87,207	..	3,91,649	3,99,375
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	93,696	92,312
12. Chingleput	16,55,657	17,31,948	76,291	..	1,28,782	1,47,769
13. North Arcot	19,26,476	20,42,572	1,16,096	..	2,34,068	2,32,234
14. South Arcot	41,75,455	42,29,829	54,374	..	2,98,632	3,36,190
15. Tanjore	56,64,364	56,81,935	17,571	..	2,76,196	2,90,094
16. Trichinopoly	20,14,778	20,24,906	10,128	..	1,46,540	1,48,724
17. Madura	20,21,202	20,71,032	49,830	..	3,94,352	4,89,229
18. Tinnevely	25,71,160	23,76,432	..	1,94,728	3,13,455	2,76,752
19. Coimbatore	28,59,862	28,67,262	7,400	..	1,93,918	2,21,283
20. The Nilgiris	1,22,336	1,22,005	..	331	9,000	7,219
21. Salem	20,47,009	20,50,196	3,127	..	1,16,209	1,25,282
22. South Canara	19,18,023	19,90,552	72,529	..	85,676	75,977
23. Malabar	30,01,081	30,44,254	43,173	..	1,78,243	1,79,509
24. Anjengo	1,566	1,673	107	..	1,121	1,144
Total ..	4,87,51,810	4,94,92,851	10,87,976	3,46,935	82,86,037	87,23,568
Net ..	..	..	7,41,041	..	..	..

Districts.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5— <i>cont.</i>				Total beriz.	
	Comparison.		Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	56	57	58	59	60	61
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	..	24,888	10,52,026	11,33,149	81,123	..
2. Vizagapatam	10,152	..	4,84,388	5,85,845	1,01,457	..
3. Górávari	16,147	..	33,07,410	33,74,987	67,577	..
4. Kistna	1,25,925	..	58,33,704	58,55,850	2,22,146	..
5. Guntūr	25,165	..	52,58,524	53,35,141	76,617	..
6. Nellore	1,02,042	..	23,33,653	25,37,253	2,03,600	..
7. Cuddapah	39,453	..	18,85,813	19,76,533	90,720	..
8. Anantapur	..	10,814	11,42,052	9,92,987	..	1,49,065
9. Bellary	..	6,247	18,14,150	17,94,278	..	19,872
10. Kurnool	7,726	..	18,77,149	17,72,082	94,933	..
11. Madras	..	1,384	93,696	92,312	..	1,384
12. Chingleput	18,987	..	17,84,439	18,79,717	95,278	..
13. North Arcot	..	1,834	21,60,544	22,74,806	1,14,262	..
14. South Arcot	37,558	..	44,74,087	45,66,019	91,932	..
15. Tanjore	13,898	..	59,40,560	59,72,029	31,469	..
16. Trichinopoly	2,184	..	21,61,318	21,73,630	12,312	..
17. Madura	94,877	..	24,13,862	25,60,261	1,46,399	..
18. Tinnevely	..	36,703	28,84,615	26,53,184	..	2,31,431
19. Coimbatore	27,365	..	30,53,780	30,88,545	34,765	..
20. The Nilgiris	..	1,781	1,31,336	1,29,224	..	2,112
21. Salem	9,013	..	21,63,338	21,75,478	12,140	..
22. South Canara	..	9,699	20,03,699	20,66,529	62,830	..
23. Malabar	1,266	..	31,79,324	32,23,763	44,439	..
24. Anjengo	23	..	2,687	2,817	120	..
Total ..	5,30,881	93,350	5,70,36,154	5,82,16,419	15,84,129	4,03,864
Net ..	4,37,531	..	..	..	11,89,265	..

* Since corrected.

No. 5.—Statement showing the details under different causes of net variations in the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1318 (1908-1909).

Districts.	Variations due to relinquishments and darkhasts with reference to the state of the season. (a)		Variations caused by the introduction of new settlement. (a)		Resale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue. (a)		Decrease caused by			
	land having been sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.		land having become useless or having been appropriated for public purposes.							
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	697	920	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	58
2. Vizagapatam	529	444	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	206
3. Górávari	650	591	26	140	..	..	..	..	44	293
4. Kistna	21,070	44,448	791	634	264	571	21	20	50	111
5. Guntūr	9,762	8,292	..	..	65	103	152	1,640	234	689
6. Nellore	24,329	23,397	1,643	890	405	860	131	305	166	344
7. Cuddapah	9,197	8,040	388	16,367	213	266	246	277	30	16
8. Anantapur	11,441	4,392	..	..	43	30	36	23	29	34
9. Bellary	23,704	10,151	..	..	201	245	524	382	123	75
10. Kurnool	10,611	7,520	82	183	33	24	476	197	144	111
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	381	24	50
12. Chingleput	2,568	4,079	..	..	71	125	27	28	196	187
13. North Arcot	6,917	8,025	13,832	4,876	223	378	6	10	639	1,176
14. South Arcot	12,678	15,211	..	..	127	197	12	51	41	286
15. Tanjore	885	1,412	..	..	16	10	4	7	6	7
16. Trichinopoly	4,702	4,770	9	12	102	376	114	103	99	324
17. Madura	7,931	7,236	..	..	1	26	19	36	26	26
18. Tinnevely	3,079	2,814	1,831	147,454	87	88	22	23	30	37
19. Coimbatore	5,624	3,725	..	..	..	..	51	37	21	16
20. The Nilgiris	123	184	..	..	372	516	184	153	1,892	2,799
21. Salem	16,937	14,281	7	25	3	4	5	14	19	65
22. South Canara	6,056	5,847	19,413	2,674	..	..	57	90	29	31
23. Malabar	1,273	2,053	128	253	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	180,517	1,77,464	29,992	1,38,488	2,226	3,794	2,297	3,770	4,011	6,891

Districts.	Land transferred from dry to wet and vice versa.		Land transferred to inam and vice versa.		Variations due to other causes.		Net increase or decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
1. Ganjām	220	10	25	14	32	676	1,139	..
2. Vizagapatam	55	92	308	39	63	518	664	..
3. Górávari	296	71	460	5,008	4,022	5,711	5,236	..
4. Kistna	274	2,206	1,994	11	62	24,271	47,852	..
5. Guntūr	860	169	389	289	1,819	9,899	9,124	..
6. Nellore	247	254	371	137	586	23,185	23,428	..
7. Cuddapah	300	684	1,782	46	136	9,384	7,008	..
8. Anantapur	67	243	434	54	14	11,608	4,736	..
9. Bellary	70	373	444	14	47	23,645	10,360	..
10. Kurnool	67	314	412	32	19	10,289	7,917	..
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	14	27	52	276	655	2,643	4,341	..
13. North Arcot	18	480	1,290	14	35	21,091	14,118	..
14. South Arcot	94	13	69	16	11	12,253	14,555	..
15. Tanjore	9	41	148	1	26	999	1,487	..
16. Trichinopoly	133	45	255	182	280	4,580	4,886	..
17. Madura	34	170	203	1,171	4,497	9,161	11,851	..
18. Tinnevely	..	9	13	294	82	1,490	150,219	..
19. Coimbatore	193	259	187	14	48	5,932	4,181	..
20. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	12	25	183	212	..
21. Salem	2,260	7	11	..	..	15,233	14,141	..
22. South Canara	..	..	..	1,762	568	27,210	9,014	..
23. Malabar	..	..	..	5,306	3,717	6,365	5,396	..
24. Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	3,693	5,467	8,867	14,066	15,890	225,960	3,37,635

No. 6.—Statement showing the particulars of remissions and beriz deductions for fasli 1318 (1908-1909).

(Paragraphs 13 to 20 of the report.)

Items.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Occasional remissions or those granted at jamabandi with reference to the state of the season.</i>				
1. Waste remitted	4,32,256	4,67,384	35,128	..
2. Shavi or short crop	4,47,440	2,70,883	..	1,76,557
3. Tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment).	4,68,624	4,70,514	1,890	..
4. Panibodhy or the land flooded and payamalay or land injured by water	7,155	34,931	27,776	..
5. Remission of water-rate	* 2,131	2,309	178	..
6. Remission on account of second-crop charge	46,438	41,774	..	4,664
7. Other remissions	* 5,995	3,040	..	2,955
Total ..	* 14,10,039	12,90,815	64,972	1,84,196
Net ..	..	..	..	1,19,224
<i>Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent on season.</i>				
1. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift ..	98,941	91,993	..	6,948
2. Remission granted under tope rules	3,787	3,760	..	27
3. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of new rates of assessment	6,43,440	5,29,253	..	1,14,187
4. Remission of assessment on land assigned late in the year on which no crop was raised	* 16,626	25,765	9,139	..
5. Remission of assessment on land irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which is deducted from land revenue and credited to canal revenue	85,000	82,320	..	2,770
6. Deductions allowed in cases in which both land assessment and tree-tax are leviable	805	786	..	19
7. Remission for maintaining irrigation works	29,087	29,322	235	..
8. Cowle remissions	1,999	1,931	..	68
9. Other items	* 5,561	12,357	6,796	..
Total ..	* 8,85,336	7,77,487	16,170	1,24,019
Net ..	..	..	..	1,07,849
<i>Items allowed on the collection or from the entire beriz of villages.</i>				
1. Share of shrotriem proceeds or ready-money inams, etc.	32,718	29,854	..	2,864
2. Allowances to religious institutions— (a) Deductions from the beriz on account of allowances to religious institutions in lieu of cash payment (G.O., No. 1625, dated 8th October 1878)	6,01,375	6,09,503	8,128	..
(b) Deductions made in lieu of land revenue assignments resumed (Board's Proceedings, No. 2240, dated 8th September 1882)	2,14,203	2,09,337	..	4,866
Total ..	8,15,578	8,18,840	8,128	4,866
3. Other items	24,224	24,446	222	..
Total ..	8,72,520	8,73,140	8,350	7,730
Net ..	..	..	620	..
Grand Total ..	31,67,895	29,41,442	89,492	3,15,945
Net ..	..	..	..	2,26,453

* Revised figure.

No. 7.—Alienations of land revenue in ryotwari (temporarily-settled) tracts for fasli 1318.

Particulars of grants.	Annual value of the grants made					
	For the maintenance of public servants.			On other grounds.		
	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A. In ryotwari tracts—						
(1) <i>Whole inam villages</i> —Difference between the assessment and jodi or quit-rent, if any.	13,165	..	13,165	27,04,983	+ 31,183	27,36,166
(2) <i>Minor inams</i> —Difference (representing the inam) between the full assessment and the jodi or quit-rent.	2,01,402	+ 81	2,01,483	*47,69,642	— 2,933	47,66,709
B. Assignments or remissions of land revenue—						
(1) In favour of individuals for past or present services, e.g., in favour of military pensioners and such village servants as are remunerated by assignments of land revenue.	1,24,101	— 16	1,24,085	55,214	..	55,214
(2) In favour of religious institutions, the assignment being made in lieu of previous ready-money allowances.	..	..	..	1,69,609	— 171	1,69,438
(3) In favour of public associations, churches, temples, etc., e.g., remission of assessment on the sites of temples, churches, etc.	..	..	..	1,08,142	+ 206	1,08,348
(4) In favour of individuals for specially recorded reasons.	..	..	..	9,513	+ 225	9,738
C. Beriz deductions (i.e.) deductions from collections of ryotwari revenue before they reach the treasury—						
(1) In favour of religious institutions, the deductions being made in lieu of assignments of land revenue or of cash payments.	..	..	..	8,10,012	— 199	8,09,813
(2) In favour of village servants doing Revenue, Judicial or Police duties or of village artisans.	11,522	+ 37	11,559	391	+ 52	443
(3) In favour of certain inamdar in Salem whose inams are being managed by Government and of certain holders of ready-money inams in Tinnevely.	..	..	..	31,778	+ 38	31,816
(4) In favour of individuals for specially recorded reasons.	..	..	..	15,040	+ 1,616	16,656
D. Other items	..	..	..	7,661	..	7,661
Total ..	3,50,190	102	3,50,292	86,81,985	+ 30,017	87,12,002

* As compared with the corresponding figures in the previous year's statement there is a decrease of Rs. 2,041 in the Tinnevely district. The decrease is ascribed by the Collector as the adoption of resettlement rates of assessment in the Tinnevely and Ambasamudram, etc., taluks.

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No. 8.—Statement showing the land granted on cowle for fasli 1318 (1908-1909).

Items.	Extent.		Assessment	
	ACS.	RS.		
Cowle as per last year	2,544	2,590		
Deduct land brought up to full assessment	83	177		
Do. abandoned	406	439		
Total	458	616		
Remainder	2,056	1,974		
Add new cowle	748	582		
Total	2,804	2,556		
Add second-crop assessment and charge for water		7		
Total		2,563		
Deduct remission on account of cowle		1,931		
Net heriz		632		

No. 9.—Comparative statement of Land Revenue Miscellaneous items for fasli 1318 (1908-1909).

(Paragraph 21 of the report.)

Items.	Fasli 1317.		Fasli 1318.		Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
1. Jodi and quit-rent on minor inams	23,10,834	23,08,476			2,359	
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	12,60,791	13,22,633	61,842			
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	19,08,092	19,44,286	36,194			
4. Penal charge for water on land irrigated without permission.	2,07,226	3,24,746	1,17,520			
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	8,51,757	8,78,398	26,641			
6. Concealed cultivation	890	953	63			
7. Occupation of poramboke land	3,97,903	4,29,350	31,447			
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	3,19,321	2,96,579		22,742		
9. Commission on estates under Court of Wards' management	74,029	71,816		2,213		
10. Revenue from process-service fees	10,581	12,034	1,453			
11. Other items	9,44,613	11,34,298	1,89,685			
Total	82,86,057	87,23,568	4,64,845	27,314		
Net			4,37,531			

* Revised figure.

No. 10.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses for fasli 1317 (1907-1908).

Districts.	Demand.			Collection and remission.					Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
				Collection.	Remission.	Collection.	Remission.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Permanently-settled Revenue.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjām	21,526	4,32,838	4,54,364	21,526	..	4,32,180	..	4,53,706	..	658	658
Vizagapatam	3,650	9,49,867	9,53,517	3,650	..	9,49,019	..	9,52,669	..	848	848
Gōdāvari	189	5,32,059	5,32,248	189	..	5,32,059	..	5,32,248	..	..	..
Kistna	28	4,61,418	4,61,446	28	..	4,61,418	..	4,61,446	..	..	..
Guntūr	11	40,194	40,205	11	..	40,194	..	40,205	..	..	..
Nellore	366	4,12,138	4,12,504	366	..	4,10,753	..	4,11,119	..	1,385	1,385
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	12,757	1,54,438	1,67,195	12,560	..	1,45,876	..	1,58,436	197	8,562	8,759
North Arcot	1,11,315	3,62,585	4,73,900	1,03,737	..	2,92,509	..	3,96,246	7,578	70,076	77,654
South Arcot	..	8,647	8,647	..	..	8,127	..	8,127	..	520	520
Tanjore	2,016	31,434	33,450	2,016	..	28,385	..	30,401	..	3,049	3,049
Trichinopoly	1,769	52,354	54,123	1,769	..	49,622	..	51,401	..	2,722	2,722
Madura	3,014	7,53,790	7,56,804	3,014	..	6,93,627	..	6,96,641	..	60,163	60,163
Tinnevely	18,952	3,09,427	3,28,379	18,952	..	2,96,464	..	3,15,416	..	12,963	12,963
Coimbatore	381	27,691	28,072	381	..	27,354	..	27,735	..	337	337
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	7,495	4,50,252	4,57,748	5,521	495	4,42,155	..	4,48,171	1,479	8,198	9,677
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	1,25,312	..	1,25,312	..	..	..	..	..	1,25,312	..	1,25,312
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,08,781	49,79,233	52,88,014	1,73,720	495	48,09,752	..	49,83,967	1,34,566	1,69,481	3,04,047

Cesses on permanently-settled Estates.

Ganjām	8,379	1,96,539	2,04,918	8,379		1,96,246		2,04,625		293	293
Vizagapatam	5,371	2,59,743	2,65,114	5,258		2,59,698		2,64,956		45	156
Gōdāvari	440	1,10,754	1,11,194	440		1,10,754		1,11,194	113		
Kistna	12	1,59,362	1,59,364	12		1,58,109		1,58,121		1,243	1,243
Guntūr		7,470	7,470			7,470		7,470			
Nellore	2,143	63,799	65,942	2,143		63,030		65,173		769	769
Cuddapah											
Anantapur											
Bellary											
Kurnool											
Madras											
Chingleput	3,471	28,431	31,902	3,393		23,724		27,117	78	4,707	4,785
North Arcot	71,061	1,04,098	1,75,159	35,861		51,983		87,844	35,200	52,115	87,315
South Arcot	36	2,473	2,509	36		2,386		2,422		87	87
Tanjore	1,657	15,535	17,192	1,657		13,967		15,624		1,568	1,568
Trichinopoly	655	24,187	24,842	652		23,282		23,934		905	908
Madura	2,484	1,71,154	1,73,638	2,484		1,64,934		1,67,418		6,220	6,220
Tinnevely	6,623	72,041	78,664	6,623		64,117		70,740		7,924	7,924
Coimbatore	239	10,369	10,608	239		7,228		7,467		3,141	3,141
The Nilgiris											
Salem	1,426	62,560	63,986	1,167		60,677		61,844	259	1,883	2,142
South Canara											
Malabar	84	169	253	84		85		169		84	84
Anjengo											
Total	1,04,081	12,88,674	13,92,755	68,428		12,07,690		12,76,118	35,653	80,984	1,16,637

* Includes railway cess.

Note.—(1) Variations between the arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement and the closing balance given in column 12 of the corresponding statement for fasli 1317, are due to the following causes:—

(a) inclusion of the arrears due on the village of Konasamudram in Karvetnagar estate, North Arcot district, in consequence of the cancellation of the revenue sale of the village by the Civil Courts;

(b) revision of the land-cess demand on some of the estates in Ganjām and Vizagapatam;

(c) rectification of errors.

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

No. 10.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collection and remission.					Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
				Collection.	Remission.	Collection.	Remission.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Shrotriem jodi.</i>											
Ganjām ..	1,225	46,622	47,847	1,225	..	45,877	..	47,102	..	745	745
Vizagapatam ..	26	55,688	55,714	26	..	55,688	..	55,688	..	30	30
Godāvari ..	..	28,596	28,596	..	..	28,288	..	28,288	..	308	308
Kistna ..	..	36,281	36,281	..	..	36,264	..	36,264	..	17	17
Guntūr ..	..	28,401	28,401	..	..	28,401	..	28,401	..	..	..
Nellore ..	1,627	72,516	74,143	1,627	..	70,199	..	71,826	..	2,317	2,317
Cuddapah ..	191	39,373	39,564	191	28	38,984	8	39,171	12	381	393
Anantapur ..	1,407	13,093	14,500	1,074	..	12,790	..	13,864	333	308	636
Bellary ..	245	12,691	12,936	202	..	12,337	..	12,539	43	254	397
Kurnool ..	91	10,686	10,777	91	..	10,678	..	10,769	..	8	8
Madras ..	4	193	197	4	..	154	..	158	..	39	39
Chingleput ..	1,693	68,130	69,823	1,414	..	65,773	..	67,187	279	2,367	2,636
North Arcot ..	1,175	21,492	22,667	1,175	..	21,243	..	22,418	..	249	249
South Arcot ..	23	22,474	22,497	23	..	22,466	..	22,489	..	8	8
Tanjore ..	528	1,23,997	1,24,525	528	..	1,23,850	..	1,24,378	..	147	147
Trichinopoly ..	231	10,761	10,992	231	..	10,449	..	10,680	..	312	312
Madura ..	1,754	59,345	61,099	1,749	..	58,126	..	59,875	5	1,219	1,224
Tinnevely ..	1,111	56,962	58,073	1,111	..	55,749	..	56,860	..	102	102
Coimbatore ..	..	3,418	3,418	..	..	3,418	..	3,418	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	198	42,019	42,217	198	..	39,671	..	39,869	..	3,348	3,348
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anjengo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	11,529	7,55,627	7,67,156	10,829	28	7,43,375	8	7,54,240	672	12,244	12,916
<i>Shrotriem cesses.</i>											
Ganjām ..	594	21,391	21,985	594	..	21,092	..	21,686	..	299	299
Vizagapatam ..	6	25,140	25,146	6	..	25,137	..	25,143	..	3	3
Godāvari ..	..	4,789	4,789	..	..	4,752	..	4,752	..	37	37
Kistna ..	..	39,169	39,169	..	..	39,167	..	39,167	..	2	2
Guntūr ..	..	17,991	17,991	..	..	17,991	..	17,991	..	..	..
Nellore ..	2,862	20,570	23,432	2,862	..	18,893	..	21,755	..	1,677	1,677
Cuddapah ..	193	5,998	6,191	193	..	5,791	..	5,984	..	207	207
Anantapur ..	259	2,830	3,089	188	..	2,733	..	2,921	71	97	168
Bellary ..	342	3,162	3,504	342	..	2,886	..	3,228	..	276	276
Kurnool ..	56	2,134	2,190	56	..	2,131	..	2,187	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	940	20,222	21,162	779	..	19,325	..	20,104	161	897	1,058
North Arcot ..	233	7,736	7,969	233	..	7,483	..	7,716	..	243	243
South Arcot ..	87	8,704	8,791	87	..	8,673	..	8,760	..	31	31
Tanjore ..	676	59,584	60,260	676	..	58,962	..	59,638	..	622	622
Trichinopoly ..	427	9,652	10,079	425	..	9,346	..	9,771	2	306	308
Madura ..	2,112	87,593	89,705	2,113	..	86,776	..	87,889	..	1,817	1,817
Tinnevely ..	310	22,195	22,505	310	..	21,461	..	21,771	..	734	734
Coimbatore ..	11	3,133	3,144	11	..	3,102	..	3,113	..	31	31
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	166	14,975	15,141	166	..	14,295	..	14,461	..	680	680
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anjengo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9,275	3,76,958	3,86,233	9,041	..	3,68,999	..	3,78,040	234	7,959	8,193

* Includes railway-cess.

Note.—This statement does not include the village-cess levied under Madras Act II of 1894.

No. 10.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collection and remission.					Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
				Collection.	Remission.	Collection.	Remission.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Ryotwar, Miscellaneous and Cesses.</i>											
Ganjām ..	1,70,035	11,33,149	13,03,184	1,67,137	140	11,65,905	..	13,33,182	2,758	49,621	52,379
Vizagapatam ..	11,560	5,85,077	6,00,000	10,087	1,206	6,52,345	..	6,63,638	267	4,633	4,900
Godāvari ..	11	33,74,987	33,74,987	41	..	36,50,387	..	36,50,428	..	432	432
Kistna ..	17,875	5,16,948	5,34,823	16,275	924	63,34,661	..	63,51,860	674	38,128	38,812
Guntūr ..	13,824	53,34,657	53,48,481	6,867	4,348	58,04,674	155	58,16,044	2,609	1,959	4,568
Nellore ..	70,166	25,37,253	25,47,419	66,332	1,302	25,79,410	5	26,47,049	2,532	1,30,896	1,33,428
Cuddapah ..	66,367	19,76,533	19,83,166	63,796	483	20,62,919	81	21,27,279	2,068	80,962	83,030
Anantapur ..	37,828	9,92,558	10,30,386	36,859	181	10,84,264	..	11,01,295	797	17,032	17,829
Bellary ..	2,01,044	17,94,281	18,95,325	83,861	17,069	17,82,852	8	19,13,790	70,114	1,48,978	2,19,092
Kurnool ..	15,598	17,72,981	17,88,579	15,010	588	19,59,615	84	19,75,297	..	649	649
Madras ..	2,883	92,812	95,695	2,810	73	91,795	..	94,678	..	517	517
Chingleput ..	69,735	18,79,717	18,86,452	68,581	700	19,77,167	217	20,46,965	454	31,220	31,674
North Arcot ..	12,385	22,74,806	22,87,191	11,492	385	24,20,899	..	24,32,776	503	18,891	19,399
South Arcot ..	82,634	45,66,019	46,48,653	82,468	117	48,67,516	..	49,50,101	49	62,894	62,943
Tanjore ..	18,521	59,72,164	60,90,685	18,180	341	63,45,985	..	63,64,106	..	16,639	16,639
Trichinopoly ..	10,610	21,73,634	21,84,244	10,035	181	23,07,266	3	23,17,485	394	9,148	9,542
Madura ..	61,364	25,60,261	26,21,625	58,492	2,303	26,76,848	6	27,37,649	560	82,692	83,261
Tinnevely ..	1,00,983	26,53,184	27,54,167	78,483	1,956	28,36,337	..	29,16,776	20,544	61,673	82,217
Coimbatore ..	14,098	30,88,515	30,92,613	13,788	235	33,35,391	..	33,49,414	75	10,648	10,723
The Nilgiris ..	5,729	1,29,224	1,34,953	4,681	1,043	1,34,178	363	1,40,255	..	7,968	7,968
Salem ..	32,265	21,75,478	21,87,743	31,899	285	23,13,307	..	23,45,492	80	54,952	55,032
South Canara ..	201	20,66,529	20,66,730	178	23	22,65,470	8	22,65,679	..	173	173
Malabar ..	9,060	32,23,763	32,32,823	8,552	414	35,00,237	12	35,09,215	94	5,312	5,406
Anjengo ..	..	2,817	2,817	..	..	3,032	..	3,032	..	..	..
Total ..	10,24,799	5,82,14,880	6,39,94,118	8,55,895	64,298	6,21,32,360	932	6,30,53,485	1,04,606	8,36,027	9,40,633

* Includes railway-cess.

Note.—(1) Variations between the arrear demand shown in column 2 of this statement and the amount shown in column 12 of the corresponding statement for fasli 1317 are chiefly due to the following causes:—

- (a) imposition of assessment and cesses in cases not previously brought to account; and
(b) rectification of errors.

(2) The current ryotwar demand shown in column 3 of this statement against Vizagapatam, Guntūr, Anantapur and Tanjore differ from the amount shown in column 59 of statement No. 4. The variation in Vizagapatam is due to the exclusion from this statement of assessment on resumed service inams which should be credited to the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund. The Collectors of Guntūr, Anantapur and Tanjore have not explained the variations in their districts.

No. 10.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collection and remission.					Balance.			Percentage of column 9 to column 4.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	
				Collection.	Remission.	Collection.	Remission.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total.												
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	2,01,759	19,12,916	21,14,675	1,98,861	140	18,61,300	..	20,60,301	2,758	51,616	54,374	97.42
Vizagapatam ..	20,613	19,47,116	19,68,029	19,027	1,206	19,41,857	..	19,62,090	380	5,559	5,939	99.69
Gōdāvari ..	670	43,27,017	43,27,687	..	..	43,26,240	..	43,26,910	..	777	777	99.98
Kistna ..	17,913	70,69,619	70,86,932	16,315	924	70,29,619	..	70,46,858	674	39,400	40,074	99.43
Guntūr ..	13,835	59,00,844	59,14,679	6,878	4,348	58,98,730	155	59,10,111	2,609	1,959	4,568	99.92
Nellore ..	77,164	32,79,331	33,56,498	73,330	1,302	31,42,285	5	32,16,922	2,532	1,37,011	1,39,576	95.84
Cuddapah ..	66,751	21,89,333	22,56,084	64,140	511	21,97,694	89	21,72,431	2,100	81,550	83,650	96.29
Anantapur ..	39,491	10,97,219	11,36,713	38,112	181	10,79,787	..	11,18,080	1,201	17,432	18,633	98.36
Bellary ..	2,01,631	19,47,691	21,49,322	84,405	47,069	17,98,075	8	19,29,557	70,157	1,19,608	2,19,765	89.77
Kurnool ..	15,745	19,73,168	19,88,913	15,167	588	19,72,427	84	19,88,256	..	657	657	99.96
Madras ..	2,887	92,505	95,392	2,811	73	91,949	..	94,836	..	556	556	99.41
Chingleput ..	88,596	22,80,125	23,68,721	86,727	700	22,82,165	217	23,19,869	1,169	47,748	48,912	97.93
North Arcot ..	1,96,169	29,28,691	31,34,860	1,52,498	385	27,97,117	..	29,50,000	43,286	1,41,574	1,81,860	94.10
South Arcot ..	82,780	49,72,708	50,55,488	82,614	117	49,09,168	..	49,91,899	49	63,540	63,589	98.74
Tanjore ..	23,398	65,92,774	66,16,172	23,057	341	65,70,739	..	65,91,147	..	22,025	22,025	99.66
Trichinopoly ..	13,692	24,13,371	24,27,063	13,112	181	23,99,975	3	24,13,271	399	13,393	13,792	99.43
Madura ..	70,729	38,31,428	39,02,157	67,852	2,303	36,79,311	6	37,49,472	574	1,52,111	1,52,685	96.08
Tinnevely ..	1,27,979	33,57,524	34,85,503	1,05,179	1,956	32,74,128	..	33,81,563	20,511	83,396	1,03,949	97.01
Coimbatore ..	14,729	33,90,650	34,05,379	14,419	235	33,76,193	..	33,91,117	75	14,157	14,232	99.58
The Nilgiris ..	5,724	1,42,499	1,48,223	4,681	1,043	1,31,178	353	1,30,255	..	7,968	7,968	94.63
Salem ..	41,550	29,39,166	29,80,716	38,951	781	28,70,105	..	29,09,837	1,818	69,061	70,879	97.62
South Canara ..	201	22,65,651	22,65,852	178	23	22,65,470	8	22,65,579	..	173	173	99.99
Malabar ..	1,34,456	35,05,730	36,40,186	8,636	414	35,00,322	12	35,09,384	1,25,406	5,396	1,30,802	96.40
Anjengo ..	..	3,032	3,032	..	..	3,032	..	3,032	..	..	..	100.00
Total ..	14,58,465	7,03,69,811	7,18,28,276	11,17,913	64,821	6,92,62,176	910	7,04,45,850	2,76,731	11,06,695	13,82,426	98.07

No. 11.—Statement showing excess collections.

Districts.	Excess collections of fasli		
	1316.	1317.	1318.
	1	2	3
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	4,721	26,790	14,744
Vizagapatam ..	2,680	5,781	6,628
Kistna ..	25,511	22,060	21,802
Guntūr ..	22,092	20,697	18,116
Nellore ..	17,221	16,003	11,382
Anantapur ..	13,192	11,712	14,325
Bellary ..	16,387	16,372	16,199
Kurnool ..	26,069	20,868	11,153
Madras ..	67	8	96
Chingleput ..	11,910	14,598	11,564
South Arcot ..	24,732	31,933	27,319
Tanjore ..	13,301	10,671	25,294
Trichinopoly ..	18,889	19,039	16,894
Madura ..	15,831	17,557	17,312
Coimbatore ..	6,808	12,026	10,697
The Nilgiris ..	1,178	437	547
Salem ..	22,606	21,510	17,004
South Canara ..	1,581	875	844
Malabar ..	5,661	4,363	4,217
Cuddapah ..	38,493	66,823	47,478
Total ..	2,88,920	3,13,191	2,93,645
Gōdāvari ..	8,015	14,086	Not received.
North Arcot ..	23,422	35,742	Do.
Tinnevely ..	18,660	18,318	Do.
Total ..	50,097	68,176	..
Grand total ..	3,39,017	4,11,367	..

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1318 (1908-1909).

Districts.	Nature of processes.			Property attached.		
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Personal.		
				Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjām ..	17,836	578	423	277	RS. 15,930	RS. 20,783
Vizagapatam ..	5,125	229	8	24	356	417
Gōdāvari ..	39	27	18	16	993	1,124
Kistna ..	50,208	6,778	1,778	6,661	106,141	1,26,771
Guntūr ..	30,703	773	9	616	16,668	24,497
Nellore ..	186,853	50,070	184	48,297	3,22,101	3,87,900
Cuddapah ..	63,828	3,464	798	2,136	37,277	59,815
Anantapur ..	57,799	4,627	3,896	3,926	19,460	28,756
Bellary ..	19,727	3,066	1,219	2,229	26,542	68,587
Kurnool ..	1,692	362	334	204	2,165	3,596
Madras ..	20,025	185	62	59	523	699
Chingleput ..	350,750	57,781	57,718	55,741	2,24,543	3,11,545
North Arcot ..	501,548	34,382	27,306	34,178	1,36,528	1,59,571
South Arcot ..	37,253	707	423	608	5,908	5,633
Tanjore ..	274,631	14,172	13,021	12,886	2,16,340	2,32,220
Trichinopoly ..	136,522	3,996	3,928	3,500	21,200	27,575
Madura ..	31,175	8,604	8,421	647	14,924	14,357
Tinnevely ..	74,292	4,242	2,589	2,905	27,058	28,606
Coimbatore ..	494	45	32	13	66	141
Nilgiris, The ..	2,432	551	466	451	1,629	1,974
Salem ..	21,954	453	378	224	2,117	2,263
South Canara ..	8,412	336	244	256	10,134	9,238
Malabar ..	10,131	2,957	2,125	2,408	87,314	98,716
Anjengo ..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,912,339	198,325	113,680	178,352	12,91,917	15,94,844

Property attached—*cont.*

Districts.	Real.						
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Particulars of land.				Value of other property.
			Dry.		Wet.		
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām	301	3,732	698	662	236	584	7,307
Vizagapatam	205	3,543	413	871	838	6,185	75
Gōdāvari	11	153	52	185	..	..	..
Kistna	117	1,981	2,342	2,669	365	1,320	1,347
Guntūr	157	1,909	274	320	363	2,173	..
Nellore	1,773	17,372	4,280	3,713	5,547	30,862	..
Cuddapah	1,268	9,472	2,801	2,780	315	2,584	2,031
Anantapur	701	6,173	13,498	7,098	975	4,640	10
Bellary	837	9,635	5,756	5,681	277	1,334	..
Kurnool	158	1,670	4,850	606	37	206	2,351
Madras	126	536	112	536	..	..	..
Chingleput	2,040	12,758	2,275	3,601	3,636	12,358	..
North Arcot	204	6,735	351	427	83	415	5,394
South Arcot	99	1,548	431	584	140	672	..
Tanjore	1,286	22,838	627	978	1,092	12,363	12,834
Trichinopoly	406	2,902	994	2,071	481	2,992	..
Madura	7,957	56,587	20,317	24,136	17,085	81,752	18
Tinnevely	1,337	10,879	804	630	358	1,721	13,446
Coimbatore	32	94	83	79	..	..	60
Nilgiris, The	100	1,577	1,271	872	40	86	..
Salem	229	6,501	4,527	7,091	604	3,714	48
South Canara	80	853	96	137	121	482	..
Malabar	549	28,059	1,641	2,482	1,353	3,388	..
Anjengo			Nil.				
Total ..	19,973	2,07,477	67,497	68,409	33,946	1,69,531	44,920

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1318 (1908-1909)—*cont.*

Districts.	Property sold.					
	Personal.				Real.	
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property.	Amount realized.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ganjām	7	78	59	56	3	266
Vizagapatam	1	8	2	4	1	296
Gōdāvari	2	135	148	162	..	..
Kistna	31	875	1,312	932	44	1,086
Guntūr	7	198	246	233	2	138
Nellore	91	878	1,192	1,093	93	1,461
Cuddapah	191	1,888	2,006	1,740	197	2,081
Anantapur	71	306	865	233	51	417
Bellary	88	1,143	1,669	1,100	116	3,305
Kurnool	12	224	332	214	104	1,085
Madras	2	12	10	10	..	..
Chingleput	13	193	153	159	335	4,507
North Arcot	59	1,097	742	995	15	130
South Arcot	9	77	54	63	10	33
Tanjore	99	11,400	8,103	9,885	107	5,273
Trichinopoly	17	4,557	464	292	43	753
Madura	10	3,185	1,878	1,753	293	2,861
Tinnevely	8	448	314	320	128	3,180
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	15	56
Nilgiris, The	45	138	160	108	14	185
Salem	10	72	81	71	51	470
South Canara	39	1,836	1,179	1,459	17	267
Malabar	83	2,191	1,730	1,623	75	3,984
Anjengo	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..
Total	816	30,939	22,729	22,545	1,781	30,834

Districts.	Property sold— <i>cont.</i>		Particulars of land sold.				
	Real— <i>cont.</i>		Purchased by Government for want of bidders.				
	Estimated value of property.	Amount realized.	Dry.		Wet.		Amount for which purchased.
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Ganjām	RS. 297	RS. 226	ACS. ..	RS. ..	ACS. ..	RS. ..	RS. ..
Vizagapatam	250	557	..	..	..	..	..
Gōdāvari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	3,010	1,903	..	..	..	..	..
Guntūr	320	343	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	10,529	2,362	76	61	54	314	1
Cuddapah	3,368	1,579	335	207	61	335	16
Anantapur	1,963	1,146	526	153	4	12	26
Bellary	4,643	1,846	327	167	18	59	5
Kurnool	1,643	866	391	175	..	..	7
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	13,673	8,417	121	105	63	206	5
North Arcot	543	645	18	18	1	6	..
South Arcot	62	24	6	10	..	..	1
Tanjore	6,972	9,887	10	8	8	32	1
Trichinopoly	537	723	21	21	..	..	..
Madura	23,478	13,933	118	115	12	81	5
Tinnevely	3,027	4,072	27	20	..	..	2
Coimbatore	86	55	20	21	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	1,115	141	52	38	1	3	1
Salem	1,725	482	184	153	..	..	1
South Canara	444	475	8	8	6	28	4
Malabar	9,318	5,479	25	51	54	91	17
Anjengo	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..
Total	87,008	55,161	2,265	1,334	284	1,176	92

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1318 (1908-1909)—*cont.*

Districts.	Particulars of land sold— <i>cont.</i>								Total amount realized.
	Purchased by others.						Amount realized by the sale of other property.		
	Dry.			Wet.					
	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.			
	28	29	30	31	32	33		34		35
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjām	44	22	226	..	..	..	..	282	
Vizagapatam	5	10	567	..	..	..	..	561	
Gōdāvari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	
Kistna	487	621	735	71	391	1,168	271	3,106	
Guntūr	6	5	21	1	6	322	..	576	
Nellore	232	179	584	119	726	1,777	..	3,455	
Cuddapah	229	162	554	43	315	1,009	296	3,615	
Anantapur	272	155	497	20	97	623	..	1,379	
Bellary	518	499	1,417	36	210	424	..	2,946	
Kurnool	262	214	800	7	32	59	..	1,110	
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Chingleput	249	314	1,952	345	1,095	6,460	..	8,586	
North Arcot	37	56	300	9	40	345	..	1,640	
South Arcot	7	14	23	..	..	..	..	87	
Tanjore	43	85	2,596	81	387	7,790	236	20,068	
Trichinopoly	51	59	357	6	28	366	..	979	
Madura	276	518	3,377	161	871	10,551	14	15,700	
Tinnevely	219	141	2,199	23	136	1,871	3,190	7,582	
Coimbatore	33	34	55	..	..	..	..	55	
Nilgiris, The	106	115	140	..	..	..	..	249	
Salem	259	260	346	12	67	135	13	566	
South Canara	15	11	112	29	92	359	..	1,954	
Malabar	129	251	3,589	102	251	1,873	..	7,102	
Anjengo	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	3,478	3,734	19,937	1,065	4,744	35,132	4,020	81,726	

Districts.	Number of ryot-wari pattas.	Percentage of column 3 to column 36.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 36.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 4.	Percentage of the extent bought in by Government (columns 23 + 25) to the total extent sold (columns 23 + 25 + 28 + 31).
	36	37	38	39	40	41
Ganjām	56,247	1.0	73.1	.01	2.4	..
Vizagapatam	16,735	1.3	3.4	.01	25	..
Gōdāvari	63,560	0.4	66.6	.003	11.1	..
Kistna	122,994	5.5	26.2	.06	4.2	..
Guntūr	238,150	0.32	1.1	.003	100.0	..
Nellore	99,540	50.8	.36	.18	100.0	27.0
Cuddapah	196,263	1.7	23.4	.19	48.6	59.5
Anantapur	85,694	5.5	84.2	.14	3.1	64.4
Bellary	120,929	2.4	39.7	.16	16.7	38.3
Kurnool	120,453	.3	92.2	.09	34.7	59.2
Madras	..	..	33.5	..	3.2	..
Chingleput	117,080	49.3	96.4	.29	.60	23.6
North Arcot	231,896	14.8	79.5	.03	.27	29.2
South Arcot	422,257	.16	59.8	.008	4.4	46.1
Tanjore	230,657	6.1	91.8	.08	1.5	12.6
Trichinopoly	194,221	2.0	98.2	.03	1.5	28.7
Madura	191,969	4.4	97.8	.15	3.5	22.9
Tinnevely	245,353	1.7	61.0	.08	7.9	10.03
Coimbatore	251,975	.01	71.1	.005	46.8	37.7
Nilgiris, The	8,343	3.6	84.5	.70	12.6	33.3
Salem	203,501	.22	83.4	.2	16.1	40.4
South Canara	90,892	.36	72.3	.06	19.2	23.7
Malabar	191,050	1.5	71.8	.08	7.4	25.4
Anjengo	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..
Total	3,497,759	5.6	57.3	.08	2.28	35.9

No. 13.—Statement showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1318 (1908-1909).

Districts.	Number of processes served by		Total receipts on account of process service fees during the year.	Actual cost of process service establishment.	Rates of fees charged.
	Village agency.	Special paid agency.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjām	7,801	10,759	RS. 2,082	RS. 1,942	As. 3, 6 and 12.
Vizagapatam	758	1,580	595	621	As. 2 and 4.
Górávari	60	8	342	569	As. 1 and 4.
Kistna	36,062	16,041	1,197	891	As. $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 4.
Guntūr	23,595	7,274	348	158	As. $\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Nellore	231,398	5,709	737	757	As. 2, 4 and 8.
Cuddapah	65,894	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	62,396	..	..	..	..
Bellary	21,783	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	2,184	..	..	..	..
Madras	29,213	..	202	..	As. 1, 4, 8 & Rs. 1
Chingleput	398,766	11,716	1,849	1,521	As. 2 and 4.
North Arcot	529,058	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	33,515	4,260	5	412	As. 2.
Tanjore	288,208	644	42	14	As. 1 and 2.
Trichinopoly	140,856	..	..	..	..
Madura	23,246	24,307	3,556	2,396	As. 2 and 4.
Tinnevely	77,495	723	133	18	As. 5.
Coimbatore	468	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	2,998	..	..	..	..
Salem	22,286	275	52	40	As. 3 and 2.
Malabar	12,805	..	..	..	..
South Canara	8,736	..	..	..	..
Anjengo	..	..	Nil.	..	..
Total	2,019,579	86,296	11,689	9,339	..

No. 14.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of land revenue for fasli 1318 (1908-1909).

Districts.	Demand.		Collections and remissions.				Total.	Balance.
	Arrears of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Demand of the fasli.	Total.	Remissions.				
				Collections.	Granted by Collectors on their own authority with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 173, dated 20th Jan. 1882.	Granted with the sanction of the Board.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	983	2,622	3,605	2,056	..	..	2,056	1,549
Vizagapatam	28	169	197	89	..	6	95	102
Górávari	12	57	69	69	..	..	69	..
Kistna	9	170	179	130	2	1	133	46
Guntúr	5,387	827	6,214	523	1,999	..	2,522	3,692
Nellore	241	415	656	274	56	..	330	326
Cuddapah	158	1,352	1,510	763	17	..	780	730
Anantapur	461	253	714	211	1	..	212	502
Bellary	1,564	1,553	3,117	1,056	264	96	1,416	1,701
Kurnool	113	95	208	172	35	..	207	1
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	856	834	1,690	761	4	..	765	925
North Arcot	4,890	6,279	11,169	313	12	..	325	10,844
South Arcot	54	292	346	293	3	..	296	50
Tanjore	190	305	495	346	12	..	358	137
Trichinopoly	92	156	248	112	3	..	115	133
Madura	93	8,073	8,166	8,043	1	..	8,044	122
Tinnevelly	203	1,298	1,501	559	20	11	590	911
Coimbatore	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	..
Nilgiris, The	21	55	76	28	39	..	67	9
Salem	172	937	1,109	824	6	5	835	274
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	91,850	7,558	99,408	13	16	† 99,368	99,397	11
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	• 1,07,377	33,302	1,40,679	16,637	2,490	99,487	1,18,614	22,065

• Revised figure.

† Written off under G.O., No. 124, Political, dated 2nd March 1909.

No. 15.—Statement showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1318 (1908-1909).

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration officers.						
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to total.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjām	277	271	548	137	249	162	75.60
Vizagapatam	19	177	196	192	..	4	2.04
Gōdāvari	131	2,803	2,934	2,080	..	106	3.61
Kistna	380	3,839	4,219	3,880	5	334	8.03
Guntūr	138	5,495	5,633	5,545	..	88	1.56
Nellore	26	461	487	416	..	74	15.10
Cuddapah	27	279	306	271	..	35	11.43
Anantapur	109	716	825	729	..	96	11.63
Bellary	161	1,079	1,240	1,041	2	197	16.05
Kurnool	183	1,580	1,763	1,584	14	165	10.15
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	146	3,322	3,468	3,384	..	84	2.42
North Arcot	491	2,395	2,886	2,429	37	420	15.83
South Arcot	1,414	7,818	9,232	7,801	40	1,591	17.50
Tanjore	239	2,858	3,097	2,665	5	427	10.72
Trichinopoly	805	2,915	3,720	3,376	65	279	9.24
Madura	199	2,851	3,050	2,910	..	140	4.59
Tinnevely	432	6,489	6,921	5,430	..	1,491	21.54
Coimbatore	228	6,153	6,381	6,118	..	263	4.12
Nilgiris, The	..	79	79	77	..	2	2.53
Salem	526	8,260	8,786	7,967	..	819	9.32
South Canara	39	573	612	584	..	28	4.67
Malabar	6	13	19	17	..	2	10.52
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	(a) 5,976	60,429	66,405	59,381	117	6,607	10.5

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas made direct to Revenue officers.						
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to total.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Ganjām	..	468	468	468	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	19	244	263	247	..	16	6.08
Gōdāvari	39	796	835	796	..	107	13.44
Kistna	136	1,836	1,972	1,924	2	46	2.43
Guntūr	26	2,623	2,649	2,633	..	16	.60
Nellore	35	1,003	1,038	978	..	60	6.78
Cuddapah	110	352	462	385	..	57	12.80
Anantapur	18	704	722	(b) 137,209	..	48	6.64
Bellary	202	2,687	2,889	2,577	10	302	10.79
Kurnool	8	459	467	445	..	22	4.71
Madras	532	1,913	2,445	1,941	55	446	20.8
Chingleput	107	76,970	77,077	76,990	..	87	.001
North Arcot	395	1,839	2,234	1,551	65	618	30.57
South Arcot	890	2,678	3,568	2,888	58	622	19.05
Tanjore	616	4,804	5,420	4,960	28	432	8.48
Trichinopoly	1,203	2,308	3,511	2,781	254	476	20.79
Madura	324	2,651	2,975	2,799	..	198	6.58
Tinnevely	3,103	63,396	66,499	54,370	110	12,019	18.23
Coimbatore	5	541	546	546	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	33	266	299	278	..	21	7.02
Salem	72	1,430	1,502	1,381	..	121	8.06
South Canara	245	2,832	3,077	2,872	..	205	6.66
Malabar	336	1,913	2,249	1,830	58	363	18.65
Anjengo	31	5	36	30	..	6	16.66
Total ..	(a) 8,485	174,659	183,144	166,240	638	15,266	9.23

(a) Figures revised.

(b) Disposed of by special staff and shown separately in Collectors' statements; so not included in the totals.

No. 15.—Statement showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1318 (1908-1909)—cont.

Districts.	Transfers proposed by Revenue officers of their own motion.					
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases brought to notice during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.	Number of cases disposed of during the previous fasli.
16	17	18	19	20	21	
Ganjām	..	..	..	..	3	5
Vizagapatam	3	167	170	167	..	223
Gōdāvari	29	194	223	206	17	307
Kistna	11	1,100	1,111	1,100	11	1,837
Guntūr	45	258	303	278	25	363
Nellore	298	633	931	674	247	550
Cuddapah	4	1,296	1,300	1,229	71	300
Anantapur	..	1,046	1,046	989	57	547
Bellary	158	556	714	547	167	331
Kurnool	36	82	112	92	20	70
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	9	674	683	676	7	680
North Arcot	531	3,133	3,664	1,403	2,261	2,953
South Arcot	217	668	885	766	119	920
Tanjore	541	4,477	5,018	3,912	1,106	3,861
Trichinopoly	579	1,140	1,719	1,302	417	981
Madura	97	534	631	518	113	480
Tinnevely	38	205	243	176	67	..
Coimbatore	..	3,576	3,576	3,570	6	64,441
The Nilgiris	4	91	95	66	29	44
Salem	172	2,191	2,363	2,247	116	1,415
South Canara	6	184	190	177	13	123
Malabar	12	148	160	157	3	171
Anjengo	1	..	1	1	..	5
Total ..	(a) 2,785	22,353	25,138	20,253	4,885	80,607

(a) Figures revised.

No. 16.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries

(Paragraphs 45

District.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year.	On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.	Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjām *	Reclamation of land	42,394	11,555	65,179	5,411	5,113	423	..	5,536	
	All other purposes	..	11,230							
Vizagapatam ..	Sinking new wells	5,933	200	7,183	1,084	1,064	74	..	1,138	
	Reclamation of land	..	1,050							
Kistna ..	Sinking new wells	13,123	250	14,123	1,273	1,273	..	..	1,273	
	All other purposes	..	750							
Guntūr ..	Sinking new wells	6,348	330	8,663	1,059	1,020	69	..	1,089	
	Repairing old wells		500							
	Reclamation of land	..	985	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	All other purposes	..	500							
Kurnool *	Sinking new wells	3,00,064	3,945	3,09,079	33,918	30,784	689	1,585	33,058	
	Repairing old wells		1,170							
	Reclamation of land	..	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	All other purposes	..	2,850							
	Sinking new wells	..	14,870	2,53,427	25,395	20,205	1,139	242	21,586	
	Repairing old wells	..	12,623							
	Reclamation of land	1,87,787	28,347	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	All other purposes	..	9,800							
	Sinking new wells	..	33,765	2,52,281	17,389	13,392	444	..	13,836	
	Repairing old wells	..	44,180							
Anantapur *	Reclamation of land	1,65,509	1,675	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Repairs to tanks	..	250							
	All other purposes	..	6,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Sinking new wells	..	16,230							
	Repairing old wells	..	19,990	2,65,331	16,426	14,818	1,569	..	16,387	
	Reclamation of land	2,21,781	6,275							
	Repairs to tanks	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	All other purposes	..	755							
	Sinking new wells	..	500	39,256	3,539	2,969	28	207	3,204	
Nellore ..	Reclamation of land	37,491	175							
	All other purposes	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Sinking new wells	..	2,500							
Madras ..	Reclamation of land	3,174	7,975	5,674	220	121	..	..	121	
	Sinking new wells	..	1,350							
Chingleput *	Reclaiming old wells	2,80,757	1,350	2,90,887	23,053	19,166	..	138	19,304	
	Reclamation of land	..	805							
	Sinking new wells	..	1,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Repairing old wells	..	425							
South Arcot ..	Reclamation of land	1,79,311	100	1,93,086	9,412	9,257	12	..	9,269	
	All other purposes	..	12,100							
	Sinking new wells	..	10,490	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Repairing old wells	..	6,289							
	Reclamation of land	3,47,089	625	3,65,468	30,766	26,249	505	176	26,930	
	Repairs to tanks	..	975							
	Sinking new wells	..	8,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Reclaiming old wells	..	14,533							
Salem *	Reclamation of land	1,57,703	347	1,80,808	19,828	16,740	38	..	16,778	
	Sinking new wells	..	12,855							
	Reclaiming old wells	..	26,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Reclamation of land	..	4,025							
Coimbatore ..	All other purposes	6,65,774	9,707	7,19,251	44,726	41,698	667	..	42,365	
	Sinking new wells	..	7,907							
	Repairing old wells	..	4,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Reclamation of land	..	2,680							
Trichinopoly *	Repairs to tanks	85,536	250	1,03,523	8,288	8,040	152	..	8,192	
	All other purposes	..	3,025							
	Sinking new wells	..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Reclaiming old wells	..	100							
Tanjore *	Reclamation of land	11,698	2,165	14,513	1,276	1,149	504	..	1,653	
	Sinking new wells	..	20,968							
	Reclaiming old wells	..	15,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Reclamation of land	..	9,012							
Madura *	Sinking new wells	2,05,389	15,649	2,50,546	40,222	37,566	761	..	38,327	
	Reclaiming old wells	..	3,115							
	Reclamation of land	..	855	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Sinking new wells	..	175							
Tinnevely *	Reclaiming old wells	1,54,837	350	1,54,147	11,871	10,695	..	..	10,695	
	Reclamation of land	..	850							
The Nilgiris ..	Sinking new wells	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	All other purposes	..	350							
Malabar ..	.....	13,463	..	13,463	738	738	1	..	739	
South Canara ..	.....	361	..	361	82	82	..	..	82	
Total ..		30,96,372	4,41,552	35,37,924	2,56,293	2,62,156	7,107	2,348	2,71,911	

* In these districts the opening balances shown in columns 3 and 14 differ from the closing

under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1318 (1908-1909).

to 47 of the report.)

Amount suspended by competent authority.	Balance outstand- ing at the end of the year (column 5 minus column 10).	Balance repayable during the year out- standing at the end of the year (column 6 minus columns 7 and 9).	Amount outstand- ing at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Interest on advances.		Amount written off during the year.	Balance.	Amount suspended by competent authority.
						On account of sums entered against column 14.	On account of sums entered against column 15.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
..	59,643	298	21	1,941	1,962	21	1,894	..	47	..
..	6,045	20	..	320	320	..	306	..	14	..
..	12,850	..	..	401	401	..	401	..	..	..
..	7,574	39	9	352	361	9	345	..	7	..
..	2,76,021	1,549	546	13,141	13,687	484	12,786	21	396	..
..	2,31,841	4,948	1,616	6,744	8,360	1,260	5,332	52	1,716	..
..	2,38,445	3,997	1,205	8,363	9,568	2,735	4,235	..	2,598	..
..	2,48,944	1,608	830	8,789	9,619	1,303	7,527	..	789	..
..	36,052	363	229	1,784	2,013	225	1,478	5	305	..
..	5,553	99	144	154	298	144	154	..	..	..
..	2,71,583	3,749	2,876	12,870	15,746	2,838	10,863	..	2,045	..
..	1,83,817	155	116	6,555	6,671	116	6,448	..	107	..
..	3,38,538	4,341	1,492	13,519	15,011	1,459	12,140	7	1,405	..
..	1,64,030	3,088	1,584	8,078	9,662	1,282	6,937	..	1,443	..
..	6,76,886	3,628	2,340	26,099	28,439	1,904	24,573	..	1,962	..
..	95,531	248	37	4,051	4,088	30	3,975	..	83	..
..	12,860	127	357	626	983	357	529	..	97	..
..	2,12,219	2,656	873	10,455	11,368	793	9,661	..	914	25
..	1,73,752	1,176	2,442	7,944	10,386	2,555	6,378	..	1,453	..
..	1,026	..	..	49	49	..	49	..	..	..
..	12,724	..	..	634	634	..	634	..	..	..
..	279	..	..	29	29	..	29	..	..	..
..	32,66,013	31,489	16,717	1,32,938	1,49,655	17,515	1,16,674	85	15,381	25

balances of the previous fasli. The differences have been explained by Collectors.

No. 17.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under

(Paragraphs 45

District.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year.	On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.	Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Ganjām *	Purchase of cattle ..	Rs. 26,361	Rs. 3,465	Rs. 44,937	Rs. 9,008	Rs. 8,822	..	..	..	8,822
	Do. of seed-grain ..	15,111	1,615	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam.	Purchase of cattle ..	5,715	2,000	9,680	1,741	1,711	..	..	..	1,711
	Do. of seed-grain ..	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	Do. of fodder ..	12,177	..	12,177	6,061	6,061	33	..	..	6,094
Guntūr ..	Purchase of cattle ..	10,877	3,630	15,787	1,922	1,922	75	..	..	1,997
	Do. of fodder ..	1,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool *	Purchase of cattle ..	98,701	3,373	1,04,051	16,154	15,548	212	..	..	15,760
	Do. of seed-grain ..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. of fodder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary *	Purchase of cattle ..	26,592	725	2,38,274	10,557	5,491	1,272	65	..	6,826
	Do. of seed-grain ..	1,57,750	1,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. of fodder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur *	Purchase of cattle ..	48,342	1,005	90,131	8,383	3,740	127	..	..	3,867
	Do. of seed-grain ..	10,218	2,865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. of fodder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah *	Purchase of cattle ..	55,914	305	1,39,470	18,725	17,254	228	..	..	17,482
	Do. of seed-grain ..	82,166	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. of fodder ..	..	930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	Purchase of cattle ..	28,108	1,465	29,723	6,612	4,906	..	34	..	4,940
	Do. of seed-grain ..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput *	Purchase of cattle ..	1,19,669	36,407	1,56,076	21,769	15,597	..	..	..	15,597
South Arcot.	Purchase of cattle ..	12,101	1,690	13,941	2,963	2,810	..	..	..	2,810
	Do. of seed-grain ..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot.	Purchase of cattle ..	18,455	40	48,617	8,539	8,040	54	..	..	8,094
	Do. of oil-engine and pump ..	27,622	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem *	Purchase of cattle ..	33,434	7,025	40,459	9,960	8,981	1	..	..	8,982
	Do. of seed-grain ..	..	14,220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore.	Purchase of cattle ..	1,39,778	800	1,56,198	28,159	27,754	201	..	..	27,955
	Do. of fodder ..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichino-poly.	Purchase of cattle ..	39,650	100	1,36,377	7,288	7,237	106	..	..	7,343
	Do. of seed-grain ..	78,272	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..	..	18,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore *	Purchase of cattle ..	31,998	18,683	50,661	8,132	7,269	160	..	..	7,429
	Do. of seed-grain ..	..	42,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura *	Purchase of cattle ..	42,080	2,000	2,22,556	61,009	57,849	914	..	..	58,763
	Do. of oil-engine ..	1,78,351	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rebuilding houses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely *	Purchase of cattle ..	9,514	3,825	14,969	1,889	1,624	..	..	..	1,624
	Do. of seed-grain ..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	1,610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris.	Purchase of cattle ..	1,610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..	4,352	1,850	9,017	1,822	1,822	313	..	..	2,135
	All other purposes ..	..	1,205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	.....	460	..	460	42	42	..	..	..	42
Total ..		9,75,564	5,51,997	15,27,561	2,30,735	2,04,480	3,696	97	..	2,08,273

* In these districts the opening balances shown in columns 3 and 14 differ from the closing

the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1318 (1908-1909).

to 47 of the report.)

Amount suspended by competent authority.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 minus column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 minus columns 7 and 9).	Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Amount collected during the year.	On account of sums entered against column 14.	On account of sums entered against column 15.	Amount written off during the year.	Balance.	Amount suspended by competent authority.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	36,115	186	2	577	579	2	424	..	153	..	..
30	7,969	30	2	215	217	2	211	..	4	4	..
..	6,083	..	..	882	882	..	875	..	7	..	..
..	13,790	..	..	665	665	..	665	..	..	..	..
..	88,291	606	815	5,137	5,952	654	5,116	..	182	..	..
..	2,26,448	5,005	436	2,296	2,732	209	551	16	1,956	..	..
..	86,264	4,643	541	2,043	2,384	377	579	..	1,428	..	..
..	1,21,988	1,471	390	4,631	5,024	436	4,121	..	467	..	..
..	24,783	1,672	224	1,405	1,629	217	1,093	7	312	..	..
..	1,40,479	6,172	1,273	6,403	7,676	1,273	5,018	..	1,385	..	..
..	11,131	153	3	698	701	3	676	..	22	..	..
..	40,523	499	28	1,600	1,628	26	1,482	..	119	..	..
..	31,477	379	491	1,812	2,303	476	1,585	..	242	..	..
..	1,27,213	405	778	9,045	9,823	770	8,727	..	326	..	..
..	1,29,034	51	15	3,668	3,683	15	3,661	..	7	..	..
..	43,232	863	248	2,116	2,364	248	1,798	..	318	..	..
..	1,63,793	3,160	683	10,467	11,150	673	9,609	..	868	..	..
..	13,345	265	59	642	701	58	597	..	46	..	..
..	6,882	..	4	244	248	4	244	..	..	..	..
..	418	..	..	23	23	..	23	..	..	..	..
30	13,19,288	26,158	5,792	54,572	60,364	5,443	47,056	23	7,842	4	..

balances of the previous fasli. The differences have been explained by Collectors.

No. 18 - Statement showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1318 (1908-1909).

District.	Rs. 100 and under.		Above Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 250.		Above Rs. 250 and not more than Rs. 500.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Ganjām	807	18,226	83	18,795	8	3,250
Vizagapatam	79	3,895	5	920	1	400
Kistna	..	..	2	500	1	500
Guntūr	85	5,295	9	1,730	2	600
Kurnool	163	6,500	38	5,715	7	2,150
Bellary	5,281	1,88,632	250	41,565	57	20,725
Anantapur	949	55,775	562	73,473	73	17,650
Cuddapah	847	56,724	253	41,030	31	11,900
Nellore	22	1,520	5	960	..	..
Chingleput	223	18,195	108	19,225	6	2,250
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	11	1,040	13	2,300	..	..
North Arcot	290	21,470	64	9,430	2	800
Salem	140	10,820	89	14,960	12	4,350
Coimbatore	98	7,845	213	33,308	39	14,220
Trichinopoly	404	31,525	218	35,043	21	6,625
Tanjore	254	20,458	4	870	1	500
Madura	177	14,670	315	45,347	80	26,975
Tinnevelly	75	4,683	114	14,182	19	5,200
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	71	3,815	10	1,375	..	..
Total	9,976	4,71,088	2,355	3,60,728	360	1,18,095

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayakat) for fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

No. 20.—Statement showing the number of pattas of various values held in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

Table C.—Statement showing incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1909.

District.	Above Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 1,000.		Above Rs. 1,000 and not more than Rs. 5,000.		Above Rs. 5,000.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Ganjām	..	..	..	..	..	..	898	40,271
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5,215
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,000
Guntūr	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	7,625
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	14,365
Bellary	3	2,500	..	..	..	..	5,591	2,53,422
Anantapur	2	1,300	..	..	..	..	1,586	1,48,198
Cuddapah	1	800	..	..	..	..	1,132	1,10,454
Nellore	1	1,000	..	..	..	..	28	3,480
Chingleput	2	2,000	..	..	..	..	339	41,670
Madras	..	..	1	2,500	..	..	1	2,500
South Arcot	..	..	4	11,500	..	..	28	14,840
North Arcot	..	..	1	2,000	..	..	357	33,700
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	30,130
Coimbatore	7	3,525	3	10,000	..	..	360	68,898
Trichinopoly	1	1,000	1	1,900	..	..	645	76,093
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	259	21,823
Madura	..	..	1	2,000	..	..	573	88,992
Tinnevelly	1	1,000	..	..	..	..	209	25,065
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	5,190
Total	1	13,125	11	29,900	..	..	12,720	9,92,936

QUINQUEN

No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each (1905-

Districts.	Under 10 acres.				Under 50 acres.				Under 100 acres.				Under	
	Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Tanks.</i>														
1. Ganjam	492	339	133	11	724	393	26	37	198	110	..	..	141	71
2. Vizagapatam	173	333	245	15	539	192	11	..	119	12	..	..	52	13
3. Godavari	162	59	88	8	393	85	34	8	118	20	10	..	56	14
4. Kistna	52	30	122	33	156	49	210	58	66	11	97	10	74	8
5. Guntur	17	1	12	1	119	6	21	5	76	2	7	1	36	..
6. Kurnool	62	8	61	4	126	11	64	6	89	..	11	2	54	2
7. Bellary	84	6	57	1	74	4	18	11	54	..	6	..	35	2
8. Anantapur	104	8	43	5	198	15	87	3	126	7	12	1	120	2
9. Cuddapah*	805	213	66	6	505	93	65	5	185	14	5	1	136	10
10. Nellore	17	..	15	5	143	23	66	19	98	17	12	2	117	4
11. Chingleput	164	64	21	5	569	128	3	1	390	54	1	1	468	107
12. South Arcot	226	39	191	10	885	166	121	12	625	88	14	2	503	72
13. North Arcot	262	59	240	13	918	72	202	41	538	24	25	6	379	9
14. Salem	568	22	265	17	762	86	182	11	171	12	19	8	86	10
15. Coimbatore	7	..	20	4	28	2	11	1	25	1	3	1	25	..
16. Trichinopoly.*	737	35	73	..	410	26	35	..	110	23	3	1	66	8
17. Tanjore	101	6	20	..	211	33	25	1	119	39	9	..	72	26
18. Madura	1,882	171	205	14	1,049	77	42	1	234	10	2	..	120	6
19. Tinnevely	269	28	61	3	1,050	47	121	5	389	14	9	1	193	8
Total	6,184	1,421	1,938	185	8,857	1,508	1,344	225	3,730	460	245	37	2,733	372

Rivers.

1. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
2. Vizagapatam	5	3	2	..	16	3	..	..	20	1	..	..	25	2
3. Godavari	6	..	4	..	36	..	1	..	38	..	..	..	75	..
4. Kistna	9	..	..	..	33	1	1	..	32	1	1	..	101	2
5. Guntur	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kurnool	10	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Bellary	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	12	..
8. Anantapur	21	2	..	..	45	6	..	..	33	..	1	..	41	2
9. Cuddapah*	92	15	2	1	100	19	17	..	31	4	5	..	40	5
10. Nellore	..	..	2	2	14	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	1
11. Chingleput	16	1	..	..	40	4	..	..	12	5	..	..	21	5
12. South Arcot	13	..	..	..	41	14	..	..	26	2	..	..	43	2
13. North Arcot	101	10	14	1	143	18	31	6	103	9	3	1	63	1
14. Salem	61	..	3	..	88	2	1	..	21	2	2	..	12	1
15. Coimbatore	3	..	..	..	9	1	2	..	10	..	..	..	6	2
16. Trichinopoly.*	3	1	..	..	15	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	23	1
17. Tanjore	68	1	..	..	174	1	..	..	162	4	..	..	253	13
18. Madura	36	17	..	..	40	10	..	..	27	12	..	..	24	13
19. Tinnevely	21	4	..	..	33	3	1	..	30	2	..	..	25	5
Total	478	54	27	4	856	83	55	6	577	42	12	1	776	55

* Revised figures.

Notes.—(1) Dasabandam works are included under private works in columns 2—25.

(2) The difference between the number of works given in this statement and those given in appendix C to

NIAL.

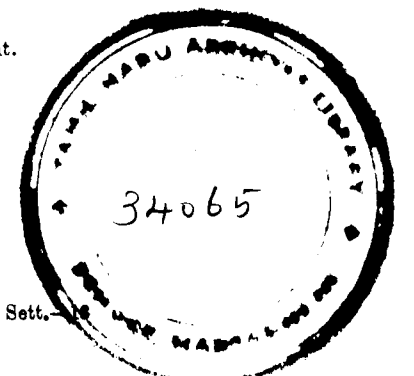
District of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayakat) for fasli 1315 (1906).

200 acres.		Under 500 acres.				Over 500 acres.				Total.					
Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Dasabandam.	
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	55	28	..	..	6	2	..	..	1,616	943	159	48	..	..
..	..	33	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	919	551	256	15	..	..
3	..	31	1	6	2	4	2	2	..	764	181	141	18	2	..
41	4	43	2	8	3	17	..	..	..	408	100	481	106	..	2
3	..	10	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	259	9	30	8	15	..
3	..	37	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	377	21	96	11	43	1
12	..	25	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	278	14	76	11	7	1
5	2	67	1	..	..	25	..	..	..	640	33	116	7	31	4
3	..	69	1	3	..	21	1	..	..	1,719	332	142	12	1,897	131
7	..	94	..	..	..	73	1	1	..	542	45	100	26	1	..
..	..	356	78	..	..	120	25	..	..	2,067	456	25	7	..	..
12	..	212	32	2	..	32	9	..	..	2,483	406	310	24	..	..
17	4	216	7	4	..	29	1	..	..	2,342	172	24	4	464	90
5	1	51	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	1,616	130	365	23	107	14
3	..	19	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	116	3	38	6	..	..
1	..	45	4	..	..	10	3	..	..	1,378	99	112	1	..	..
..	..	26	14	1	..	6	4	..	..	535	122	55	1	..	..
..	..	70	2	..	..	18	..	..	..	3,373	266	249	15	..	..
7	..	120	4	..	..	30	2	..	..	2,051	103	198	9	..	..
115	11	1,579	174	28	6	430	51	3	..	23,513	3,986	3,003	352	2,567	243

channels.

..	..	3	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	24	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	30	3	5	..	12	1	4	..	108	13	11	..	..	..
..	..	137	..	..	..	191	..	..	..	483	..	5	..	..	..
2	..	218	..	2	..	348	..	1	..	741	4	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	41	..	1	..	..	..
2	..	14	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	154	14	..	..	4	..
4	..	30	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	298	43	28	1	194	15
..	..	32	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	128	1	2	2	..	..
..	..	30	7	..	..	17	3	..	..	136	25	..	..	..	..
..	..	33	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	187	18	..	..	..	..
..	..	23	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	434	40	6	..	42	8
..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	7	5	..	1	..
..	..	17	..	..	..	40	..	1	..	85	3	3	..	..	..
..	..	48	1	..	..	35	5	..	..	139	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	581	14	..	..	430	23	..	..	1,668	56	..	..	..	..
..	..	36	6	..	..	31	5	..	..	194	63	..	..	..	..
..	..	15	1	..	..	16	1	..	..	140	16	1	..	..	..
8	..	1,277	39	8	..	1,252	40	6	..	5,216	313	69	3	241	23

season and crop report is due to the adoption of revised figures by Collectors in this statement.



No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the

Districts.	Under 10 acres.				Under 50 acres.				Under 100 acres.				Under	
	Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.	
	In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Spring</i>														
Ganjān ..	30	..	..	..	62	71	..	..	12	27	..	..	24	3
Vizagapatam ..	20	7	11	..	26	9	..	..	9	2	..	..	7	1
Góddavari ..	4	..	14	..	7	..	9	..	4	..	1	..	1	..
Kistna ..	1	1	2	..	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Guntūr ..	1,274	60	75	1	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	128	8	10	..	84	7	..	..	15	1	..	..	1	..
Bellary ..	71	4	10	..	44	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	1
Anantapur ..	610	19	133	7	423	6	45	14	79	2	1	..	24	..
Cuddapah ..	255	20	9	3	196	16	7	2	35	9	..	..	14	1
Nellore ..	5	..	1	..	18	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	30	2	3	..	115	14	..	..	47	11	..	..	74	14
South Arcot ..	45	..	..	..	57	3	6	..	33	3	..	..	28	2
North Arcot ..	120	11	8	1	188	29	18	5	93	11	3	..	37	2
Salem ..	309	5	..	..	272	10	6	..	17	..	..	..	5	..
Coimbatore ..	15	..	6	..	11	2	20	..	4	1	..	..	3	..
Trichinopoly •	28	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Tanjore ..	9	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..
Madura ..	230	10	16	..	21	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	14	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..
Total ..	3,198	150	298	16	1,598	171	111	21	370	68	5	..	233	24

<i>Ani</i>														
Ganjām ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Góddavari ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntūr ..	2	1	..	..	41	..	..	..	37	1	..	..	69	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bellary ..	1	7	2	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	1	..	..	..	28	2	1	1	18	..	2	..	4	1
North Arcot ..	4	1	1	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Salem ..	80	4	22	3	123	13	38	..	23	8	1	..	14	2
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly •	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	34	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	128	23	25	14	223	20	53	2	80	5	3	..	94	3

• Revised figures.

irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency, etc.—*cont.*

200 acres.	Under 500 acres.				Over 500 acres.				Total.					
	Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Government.		Private.		Dasabandam.	
	In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<i>channels.</i>														
..	..	18	1	..	..	13	1	..	..	159	103	..	..	..
..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	64	22	..	11	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	25	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,314	60	75	1	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	17	10	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	7	10	4	..
..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,139	29	172	21	7
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503	46	17	5	450
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	1	..	..
..	..	19	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	288	48	3	..	..
..	..	17	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	181	10	6	..	..
1	1	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	445	55	..	..	30
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	602	15	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	3	26	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	10	16	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..
3	1	79	15	..	..	22	3	..	..	5,500	431	380	31	487

<i>kats.</i>														
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	117	5	..	..	148	3	..	..	414	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	3	11	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..
..	..	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	13	..	..	..	81	2	3	1	..
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	23	5	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	22	57	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	148	6	..	..	170	4	..	..	842	61	78	16	7

No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	WELLS.									
	Ayacut wells.								Supplemental wells.	
	Government.		Dasabandam.		Private.		Total.		In repair.	Out of repair.
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	2,728	506	2,728	506	382	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	715	237	715	237	..	..
4. Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	2,970	76	2,972	76	17	..
5. Guntur ..	1	..	1	..	5,088	335	5,133	335	532	..
6. Kurnool ..	45	..	..	..	7,320	904	7,352	906	670	4
7. Bellary ..	381	47	26	4	6,681	1,542	7,088	1,593	540	62
8. Anantapur ..	209	34	131	2	13,609	991	13,952	1,027	5,994	87
9. Cuddapah ..	754	75	6,969	854	33,564	4,228	41,287	5,157	11,457	1,666
10. Nellore ..	829	83	..	..	11,978	2,169	12,507	2,252	1,555	245
11. Chingleput ..	76	2	..	..	1,608	998	1,684	1,000	13,015	2,245
12. South Arcot ..	6	1	..	..	70,212	4,106	76,218	4,107	26,393	180
13. North Arcot ..	50	5	63	7	47,912	6,096	48,025	6,108	51,174	9,382
14. Salem ..	421	96	..	..	48,919	5,207	49,340	5,303	24,808	2,293
15. Coimbatore ..	3	..	..	..	75,290	8,617	75,293	8,617	3,149	354
16. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	37,582	2,272	37,582	2,272	6,915	70
17. Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	9,465	167	9,465	167	8	..
18. Madurai ..	2	..	..	..	35,820	2,172	35,822	2,172	6,939	596
19. Tinnevely ..	4	1	..	..	45,521	3,272	45,525	3,273	8,428	256
Total ..	2,781	344	7,225	869	456,682	43,895	466,688	45,108	161,767	17,562

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 20.—Statement showing the number of pattas of various values held in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

Districts.	Pattas on which the payment is one rupee and less.									
	Single patta.				Joint patta.					
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holding.		Assessment.	
		Dry.	Wet.				Dry.	Wet.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Ganjam ..	5,256	ACS. 2,557	ACS. 388	RS. 3,171	1,237	3,792	ACS. 668	ACS. 72	RS. 754	
2. Vizagapatam ..	834	435	40	593	235	627	142	13	153	
3. Godavari ..	1,996	620	35	1,186	865	2,513	331	12	536	
4. Kistna ..	5,449	2,606	355	3,086	3,272	9,709	1,493	29	1,908	
5. Guntur ..	6,935	4,822	52	4,443	8,676	26,829	5,455	143	6,141	
6. Nellore ..	4,164	2,333	402	3,567	3,043	9,610	2,907	211	2,154	
7. Cuddapah ..	21,499	27,776	1,122	17,778	8,153	26,542	9,265	568	6,920	
8. Anantapur ..	9,176	10,980	816	1,251	1,224	3,334	1,951	68	827	
9. Bellary ..	6,212	11,349	21	2,924	1,341	3,677	2,170	6	722	
10. Kurnool ..	7,143	9,267	471	5,194	4,316	12,957	4,562	237	2,879	
11. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Chingleput ..	10,116	3,584	1,206	6,448	2,184	5,076	857	231	1,370	
13. North Arcot ..	22,765	9,881	1,214	15,769	11,554	35,395	3,947	740	9,510	
14. South Arcot ..	52,318	25,307	2,121	38,181	12,507	32,940	8,257	607	9,677	
15. Tanjore ..	28,861	8,391	377	13,003	25,539	110,007	5,294	450	11,912	
16. Trichinopoly ..	19,241	12,457	259	12,040	8,177	25,989	4,889	118	6,966	
17. Madurai ..	19,872	11,572	1,012	12,692	4,344	12,189	2,494	322	2,962	
18. Tinnevely ..	25,115	25,398	387	14,298	15,600	66,087	23,236	179	10,808	
19. Coimbatore ..	5,086	5,420	36	3,902	3,602	11,626	3,770	47	3,451	
20. The Nilgiris ..	1,569	1,274	..	615	880	3,517	1,703	..	431	
21. Salem ..	8,692	7,912	170	5,600	5,526	15,753	3,687	222	3,536	
22. South Canara ..	9,316	1,899	860	5,102	2,246	5,769	395	305	1,476	
23. Malabar ..	43,176	12,756	1,983	18,307	7,415	18,320	2,307	284	3,212	
Total ..	314,782	197,726	13,527	1,92,000	131,936	442,258	89,580	4,864	87,305	

Districts.	Pattas on which the payment is Rs. 10 and less but over one rupee.					
	Single patta.			Joint patta.		
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	
1. Ganjam ..	20,342	ACS. 35,266	ACS. 18,072	RS. 87,967	7,240	20,367
2. Vizagapatam ..	4,610	14,350	2,156	20,818	2,072	6,305
* 3. Godavari ..	16,556	34,199	5,212	82,022	6,407	19,218
4. Kistna ..	28,768	69,935	10,706	1,44,436	15,258	43,824
5. Guntur ..	62,660	189,051	7,086	3,11,312	39,518	109,492
6. Nellore ..	21,073	69,191	10,343	1,12,036	22,646	64,887
7. Cuddapah ..	82,491	321,915	23,264	3,22,567	33,855	87,875
8. Anantapur ..	35,625	218,577	15,101	1,53,632	12,187	31,923
9. Bellary ..	54,846	476,030	5,367	2,50,534	14,399	32,728
10. Kurnool ..	46,199	237,115	5,960	2,25,723	24,174	65,078
11. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput ..	52,108	71,424	50,094	2,35,196	11,156	29,202
13. North Arcot ..	92,420	175,397	33,945	3,74,293	45,384	147,080
14. South Arcot ..	196,803	383,870	51,848	7,83,952	56,106	144,435
15. Tanjore ..	67,080	89,096	36,810	2,99,467	27,924	137,427
16. Trichinopoly ..	85,697	253,651	15,691	3,36,067	37,805	121,789
17. Madurai ..	92,529	227,415	22,956	3,86,787	24,366	72,826
18. Tinnevely ..	91,574	244,358	23,766	3,77,876	50,856	192,877
19. Coimbatore ..	63,204	337,248	4,132	3,11,809	94,583	302,161
20. The Nilgiris ..	11,622	11,613	125	5,915	2,467	13,509
21. Salem ..	76,116	379,836	18,758	4,21,628	51,261	161,588
22. South Canara ..	27,963	15,920	29,331	1,13,869	5,940	13,995
23. Malabar ..	82,729	89,470	25,105	3,25,159	13,319	34,432
Total ..	1,306,016	3,942,227	426,128	56,85,495	604,923	1,852,018

* Revised figures.

No. 20.—Statement showing the number of pattas of various values held in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906)—*cont.*

Districts.	Pattas on which the payment is Rs. 10 and less but over one rupee— <i>cont.</i>			Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.			
	Joint pattas— <i>cont.</i>			Single patta.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	17	18		20	21	22	
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	20,549	6,281	38,262	9,045	36,180	32,490	1,46,493
2. Vizagapatam	8,279	690	10,457	2,486	13,240	6,295	45,376
3. Gōdāvari	16,762	2,387	35,198	13,953	54,553	21,377	2,51,123
4. Kistna	44,127	4,119	73,975	26,544	114,796	49,488	4,61,723
5. Guntūr	129,836	8,220	2,05,940	17,858	313,145	22,334	7,70,858
6. Nellore	87,831	8,010	1,17,208	14,805	98,799	26,685	2,51,657
7. Cuddapah	116,982	10,751	1,41,662	26,630	210,626	29,161	1,10,290
8. Anantapur	81,583	6,516	51,929	13,393	205,402	19,163	2,11,649
9. Bellary	124,315	1,565	66,125	23,087	117,177	9,807	3,82,453
10. Kurnool	195,207	4,122	1,37,007	16,877	223,123	7,408	2,69,711
11. Madras							
12. Chingleput	21,197	10,930	53,853	22,138	52,479	81,735	3,51,201
13. North Arcot	95,805	19,835	2,10,916	25,885	51,210	51,960	4,02,428
14. South Arcot	113,999	16,083	2,17,800	59,063	296,076	84,312	8,99,956
15. Tanjore	32,219	9,756	1,00,585	36,762	59,158	93,370	6,40,233
16. Trichinopoly	119,352	5,848	1,53,080	21,397	177,136	23,649	3,52,053
17. Madura	72,048	13,372	1,15,524	25,316	126,179	34,921	3,79,443
18. Tinnevely	190,326	11,108	2,20,913	28,118	167,187	33,322	4,45,977
19. Coimbatore	545,525	4,509	5,21,119	20,871	273,719	8,821	3,25,003
20. The Nilgiris	26,938	26	10,039	445	7,976	1,157	7,515
21. Salem	303,390	15,383	3,00,847	23,453	238,413	17,127	4,48,213
22. South Canara	3,043	5,295	21,967	21,690	20,017	70,320	3,30,061
23. Malabar	14,816	7,193	51,101	22,067	77,317	60,123	3,75,178
Total	2,391,329	171,999	28,88,501	501,861	3,371,908	786,305	81,56,594

Districts.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10— <i>cont.</i>				
	Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
	24	25	26	27	28
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	5,505	19,149	31,971	20,017	98,012
2. Vizagapatam	1,911	6,413	15,554	3,898	36,717
3. Gōdāvari	6,180	18,473	30,945	9,502	1,12,581
4. Kistna	12,811	33,909	74,186	21,187	2,31,612
5. Guntūr	30,358	93,278	226,332	17,795	5,17,345
6. Nellore	11,835	45,787	102,748	25,024	2,39,954
7. Cuddapah	11,776	39,558	114,802	15,067	1,81,096
8. Anantapur	4,781	13,437	87,725	9,643	87,797
9. Bellary	9,236	23,397	181,285	1,197	1,53,144
10. Kurnool	12,259	33,003	190,837	6,448	1,87,647
11. Madras					
12. Chingleput	5,860	18,396	21,368	21,077	91,189
13. North Arcot	19,247	66,745	87,008	37,937	3,10,952
14. South Arcot	18,077	54,108	94,916	24,667	2,72,195
15. Tanjore	9,178	54,751	23,165	19,532	1,56,340
16. Trichinopoly	11,147	40,759	113,278	16,598	1,74,153
17. Madura	12,304	38,997	109,962	17,086	2,02,666
18. Tinnevely	16,922	61,962	156,949	20,069	2,95,932
19. Coimbatore	47,620	197,758	646,204	20,200	7,71,784
20. The Nilgiris	770	5,653	26,725	135	12,875
21. Salem	27,285	96,326	215,521	23,086	5,00,863
22. South Canara	3,053	6,123	3,687	9,570	14,924
23. Malabar	3,596	10,262	10,370	10,228	59,653
Total	284,710	978,264	2,562,538	343,963	47,38,431

No. 20.—Statement showing the number of pattas of various values held in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30.				
	Single patta.				
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Joint pattas.
		Dry.	Wet.		
	29	30	31	32	33
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	Number of shareholders.
1. Ganjām	2,043	13,651	16,012	74,231	2,327
2. Vizagapatam	956	7,080	5,264	36,357	919
3. Gōdāvari	5,738	31,044	17,164	2,01,436	2,382
4. Kistna	9,291	51,286	40,113	3,46,382	4,788
5. Guntūr	11,675	159,149	15,664	4,57,501	9,328
6. Nellore	4,666	51,328	17,567	1,59,496	4,094
7. Cuddapah	4,875	90,067	13,066	1,73,431	2,474
8. Anantapur	2,828	76,501	9,689	93,594	1,564
9. Bellary	4,869	156,692	4,881	1,74,108	6,276
10. Kurnool	3,158	101,527	3,320	1,15,979	2,360
11. Madras					
12. Chingleput	5,662	29,168	44,923	1,98,959	1,646
13. North Arcot	4,674	29,467	22,341	1,61,192	4,506
14. South Arcot	12,201	105,712	45,514	4,19,274	3,756
15. Tanjore	11,415	20,928	62,183	4,40,191	2,656
16. Trichinopoly	3,858	48,816	11,839	1,31,860	2,043
17. Madura	4,738	65,416	18,351	1,70,507	3,017
18. Tinnevely	5,392	60,987	15,950	2,01,778	3,562
19. Coimbatore	3,304	86,579	5,236	1,22,743	7,612
20. The Nilgiris	141	4,743	883	5,434	96
21. Salem	2,796	51,737	5,875	1,04,991	3,019
22. South Canara	7,777	13,138	63,826	3,08,434	2,208
23. Malabar	5,976	46,767	40,536	2,26,964	844
Total	118,033	1,304,783	479,997	43,24,842	67,417

Districts.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30— <i>cont.</i>			Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50.			
	Joint pattas— <i>cont.</i>			Single patta.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	35	36		38	39	40	41
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	22,074	16,588	78,597	1,219	16,748	17,414	79,099
2. Vizagapatam	9,011	4,953	36,215	798	7,774	8,014	54,379
3. Gōdāvari	16,840	8,527	90,270	3,762	34,085	26,566	2,60,874
4. Kistna	38,493	20,563	1,83,083	7,513	54,868	57,422	4,70,820
5. Guntūr	103,456	23,149	3,72,543	7,942	141,139	26,072	4,54,054
6. Nellore	46,743	15,019	1,34,119	2,665	43,544	21,038	1,67,097
7. Cuddapah	53,909	6,585	83,854	2,222	72,155	13,241	1,36,230
8. Anantapur	57,666	7,687	56,787	1,336	75,549	8,592	80,859
9. Bellary	76,504	1,981	84,036	2,568	135,329	4,265	1,61,147
10. Kurnool	88,825	2,430	84,909	1,601	86,156	2,168	1,06,068
11. Madras							
12. Chingleput	10,059	14,020	61,789	3,270	26,216	47,697	2,09,867
13. North Arcot	27,496	20,781	1,55,724	2,172	20,390	19,395	1,28,612
14. South Arcot	29,477	13,435	1,26,319	6,666	79,081	48,893	4,01,302
15. Tanjore	9,119	13,503	1,01,238	9,227	21,502	87,950	6,26,740
16. Trichinopoly	37,524	6,791	72,162	2,071	35,975	14,113	1,41,814
17. Madura	51,019	10,756	1,10,784	2,487	51,295	19,164	1,60,584
18. Tinnevely	63,358	10,389	1,33,331	3,184	55,535	18,369	2,13,777
19. Coimbatore	204,533	11,755	2,55,110	1,699	62,862	6,43	1,07,308
20. The Nilgiris	6,913	120	3,559	109	8,737	1,055	7,492
21. Salem	45,701	8,203	1,31,032	1,008	25,893	5,139	74,462
22. South Canara	2,936	9,683	77,493	5,751	21,771	88,812	4,19,835
23. Malabar	5,105	6,302	32,226	5,188	68,435	61,741	3,58,343
Total	1,006,757	222,220	24,65,180	74,458	1,145,039	602,253	48,20,763

No. 20.—Statement showing the number of pattas of various values held in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906)—*cont.*

Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50— <i>cont.</i>					
Joint pattas.					
Districts.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
			42	43		44	45	46
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	1,207	5,917	19,461	16,799	78,432
2. Vizagapatam	1,038	4,067	14,175	10,159	72,650
3. Gōdāvari	2,006	6,725	41,667	14,412	1,38,232
4. Kistna	3,611	9,701	39,194	23,931	2,32,025
5. Guntūr	7,839	36,576	98,753	29,838	4,71,364
6. Nellore	2,127	8,659	35,662	17,188	1,34,381
7. Cuddapah	1,296	4,125	45,489	5,763	81,543
8. Anantapur	814	3,704	59,975	8,960	56,032
9. Bellary	1,061	3,046	53,331	1,681	63,259
10. Kurnool	1,327	4,486	59,652	1,986	85,426
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	1,177	3,503	10,281	15,733	72,530
13. North Arcot	2,150	8,981	18,175	18,971	1,30,603
14. South Arcot	1,884	6,013	21,638	16,524	1,16,222
15. Tanjore	2,046	18,820	9,310	18,252	1,37,835
16. Trichinopoly	947	5,698	28,538	5,620	65,031
17. Madura	1,650	6,534	46,320	10,616	1,08,555
18. Tinnevely	2,279	11,947	73,611	12,195	1,55,026
19. Coimbatore	3,017	16,521	129,550	8,541	1,95,366
20. The Nilgiris	58	361	5,219	222	3,877
21. Salem	994	4,105	20,851	4,803	81,353
22. South Canara	652	2,188	4,500	8,970	43,081
23. Malabar	624	2,411	6,563	8,773	43,656
Total	39,807	174,388	811,915	260,237	25,69,153

Rs. 250 and less but over Rs. 100.						
Single patta.					Joint pattas.	
Districts.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
		47	48				49	50	51	52
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
1. Ganjam	334	8,362	8,950	41,432	381	2,265
2. Vizagapatam	315	7,541	6,744	41,380	481	2,052
3. Godavari	1,995	30,258	27,339	2,78,675	1,021	3,652
4. Kistna	3,016	36,460	54,140	4,28,799	1,650	5,038
5. Guntur	2,119	71,527	22,121	3,40,268	2,576	10,846
6. Nellore	1,017	24,983	19,005	1,36,589	894	3,895
7. Cuddapah	550	35,385	5,441	73,799	348	1,424
8. Anantapur	408	49,279	5,226	52,169	292	2,116
9. Bellary	740	71,472	2,892	1,02,584	247	880
10. Kurnool	422	42,897	1,199	54,722	506	1,708
11. Madras						
12. Chingleput	1,093	18,510	32,235	1,38,825	382	1,378
13. North Arcot	530	9,159	9,383	67,764	520	2,375
14. South Arcot	1,964	37,444	34,981	2,66,734	529	1,709
15. Tanjore	5,226	22,967	110,172	8,02,078	1,443	13,802
16. Trichinopoly	938	20,475	14,484	1,38,162	450	3,938
17. Madura	739	27,122	13,458	1,05,489	454	1,811
18. Tinnevely	1,252	48,236	17,109	1,80,191	979	6,567
19. Coimbatore	525	31,944	5,441	71,322	686	1,578
20. The Nilgiris	80	14,280	932	12,078	31	102
21. Salem	181	10,671	2,109	27,872	157	559
22. South Canara	2,888	29,175	81,106	4,09,676	281	974
23. Malabar	3,587	105,213	91,724	5,60,921	304	1,938
Total	29,959	753,366	566,491	43,34,520	14,763	73,635

No. 20.—Statement showing the number of pattas of various values held in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 250 and less but over Rs. 100— <i>cont.</i>			Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250.			
	Joint patta— <i>cont.</i>			Single patta.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	11,241	10,041	50,387	48	2,604	3,051	13,374
2. Vizagapatam	10,367	9,482	68,827	19	520	871	6,138
3. Gōdāvari	23,441	14,829	1,48,055	353	11,424	11,816	1,12,497
4. Kistna	23,875	29,036	2,37,468	509	12,800	21,892	1,60,516
5. Guntūr	52,484	31,435	3,70,917	241	10,597	6,469	75,807
6. Nellore	29,037	16,087	1,18,913	188	7,291	8,197	53,246
7. Cuddapah	24,245	3,226	49,164	51	6,175	1,358	16,899
8. Anantapur	47,929	4,757	53,837	28	4,928	731	7,942
9. Bellary	23,504	787	34,738	80	11,585	984	21,440
10. Kurnool	43,411	1,058	60,775	49	10,274	410	15,871
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	8,144	11,595	53,315	155	9,603	10,883	51,666
13. North Arcot	7,239	9,842	69,827	44	1,412	2,228	15,107
14. South Arcot	9,064	9,096	68,072	237	6,321	10,778	78,651
15. Tanjore	9,770	24,994	1,86,279	1,657	12,845	81,449	5,67,238
16. Trichinopoly	17,662	7,007	66,709	221	6,189	7,791	76,034
17. Madura	20,492	7,690	63,903	86	4,620	3,825	26,837
18. Tinnevely	65,368	13,180	1,40,577	201	14,103	7,104	69,201
19. Coimbatore	46,978	5,191	92,426	70	4,656	2,761	24,398
20. The Nilgiris	5,115	484	4,658	29	9,609	104	8,744
21. Salem	6,134	1,359	17,742	7	2,082	243	2,687
22. South Canara	2,480	10,705	13,000	726	26,428	48,360	2,27,482
23. Malabar	8,686	10,148	55,183	1,256	79,469	70,755	4,17,714
Total	496,666	232,029	20,63,772	6,255	255,526	302,060	20,48,483

Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250— <i>cont.</i>						Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500.			
Districts.	Joint patta.					Single patta.			
	Number of patta.	Number of share-holders	Extent of holdings.		Assess-ment.	Number of patta.	Extent of holdings.		Assess-ment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
1. Ganjām	50	443	4,565	3,247	14,000	7	769	1,033	4,063
2. Vizagapatam	53	273	1,909	2,506	16,712	4	368	428	2,520
3. Godāvāri	207	1,509	7,444	6,866	70,801	62	7,196	4,267	40,616
4. Kistna	315	962	11,785	12,357	1,00,454	87	3,698	7,346	53,381
5. Guntūr	333	1,855	11,096	12,220	1,17,771	31	1,099	2,102	16,336
6. Nellore	197	998	10,078	8,005	56,491	39	3,563	3,960	25,544
7. Cuddapah	32	130	4,681	719	10,445	4	1,998	401	3,034
8. Anantapur	26	354	12,165	624	7,752	2	810	245	1,567
9. Bellary	15	52	3,535	296	5,037	9	2,219	280	6,092
10. Kurnool	50	180	9,478	121	16,879	5	2,120	..	3,284
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	84	355	3,898	5,681	26,616	34	4,389	4,894	21,536
13. North Arcot	31	109	726	1,222	9,277	7	474	692	4,347
14. South Arcot	88	261	1,719	2,391	27,319	49	2,544	3,402	30,914
15. Tanjore	410	4,838	5,472	18,580	1,32,632	631	13,838	68,072	426,643
16. Trichinopoly	103	1,308	11,232	3,595	35,039	74	3,864	5,009	48,747
17. Madura	41	188	2,474	2,652	13,221	15	1,557	1,544	9,484
18. Tinnevely	171	1,549	35,013	5,603	58,938	61	19,104	4,305	41,185
19. Coimbatore	56	272	7,725	1,468	18,514	20	3,872	1,391	13,935
20. The Nilgiria	15	40	5,153	..	5,218	19	12,132	..	13,158
21. The Nilgiria	4	15	275	113	1,238	1	1,315	69	527
22. Salem	45	121	384	3,380	14,850	237	37,077	34,667	1,60,105
22. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Malabar	127	665	7,014	8,239	43,947	513	65,049	57,715	3,42,966
Total	2,453	16,467	157,821	99,885	8,03,161	1,911	189,055	196,717	12,69,924

No. 20.—Statement showing the number of pattas of various values held in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905–1906)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500— <i>cont.</i>					Over Rs. 1,000.			
	Joint patta.					Single patta.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
1. Ganjām ..	3	12	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	1	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
2. Vizagapatam ..	4	46	233	343	1,583	14	528	230	1,142
3. Gōdāvari ..	49	225	289	588	3,164	10	3,722	3,457	20,918
4. Kistna ..	66	279	3,959	2,912	30,765	5	1,246	1,766	14,039
5. Guntūr ..	71	623	4,140	4,730	42,204	14	399	563	5,477
6. Nellore ..	60	514	4,281	4,476	48,875	1	9,592	1,851	13,466
7. Cuddapah ..	4	40	4,370	1,753	32,772	1	1,129	212	1,380
8. Anantapur ..	8	128	192	2,398	4,087	1	1,825	98	1,077
9. Bellary ..	6	16	343	330	4,087	1	1,717	13	1,442
10. Kurnool ..	6	16	2,079	20	3,637	5	788	1,176	5,704
11. Madras ..	6	27	1,548	1,038	4,229	2	93	355	2,583
12. Chingleput ..	6	67	360	505	3,632	27	7,430	3,844	51,482
13. North Arcot ..	15	43	314	1,207	7,960	3	1,471	375	4,584
14. South Arcot ..	182	1,061	4,042	16,885	1,13,366	17	12,036	2,381	26,857
15. Tanjore ..	45	628	9,174	2,970	30,007	7	28,905	..	16,727
16. Trichinopoly ..	7	21	387	810	4,150	61	55,404	19,849	94,416
17. Madura ..	60	675	22,392	3,632	39,231	173	54,991	58,267	2,82,407
18. Tinnevely ..	17	140	3,035	1,618	13,461	..	..	..	..
19. Coimbatore ..	5	10	3,479	8	3,779	..	..	..	..
20. The Nilgiris ..	1	4	56	87	906	..	..	..	..
21. Salem ..	20	52	3,970	2,567	12,832	..	..	..	..
22. South Canara ..	36	168	3,963	4,514	24,653	..	..	..	..
23. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	671	4,779	78,453	54,175	4,33,679	665	197,211	176,550	11,00,385

Districts.	Over Rs. 1,000— <i>cont.</i>					Total.			
	Joint patta.					Single patta.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
1. Ganjām ..	2	90	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	38,295	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
2. Vizagapatam ..	14	73	617	510	2,361	10,022	51,308	29,807	4,50,972
3. Gōdāvari ..	6	61	22,676	2,095	27,240	44,429	207,101	117,223	12,49,347
4. Kistna ..	5	91	1,818	1,288	9,364	81,217	350,695	243,528	20,83,182
5. Guntūr ..	13	151	1,415	1,415	15,630	139,446	890,928	101,462	24,36,056
6. Nellore ..	2	10	5,614	1,702	13,491	51,631	308,624	109,048	9,24,698
7. Cuddapah ..	1	5	1,152	287	2,172	138,323	797,226	87,266	11,56,399
8. Anantapur ..	1	5	1,675	114	2,150	62,797	638,851	59,661	6,06,740
9. Bellary ..	1	5	2,560	..	1,107	92,412	1,283,570	28,510	11,02,724
10. Kurnool ..	4	148	..	..	..	75,454	712,779	20,936	7,96,552
11. Madras ..	4	148	907	1,566	8,650	94,581	216,161	274,843	12,19,396
12. Chingleput ..	1	3	..	..	..	148,498	337,390	141,158	11,69,452
13. North Arcot ..	1	3	12	216	1,621	329,303	936,448	282,204	29,20,647
14. South Arcot ..	97	1,444	5,460	29,809	1,80,122	161,182	264,660	617,696	43,70,277
15. Tanjore ..	20	904	22,585	3,213	38,062	133,484	567,993	96,679	12,87,259
16. Trichinopoly ..	1	2	49	284	1,221	145,785	586,647	115,606	12,56,407
17. Madura ..	10	272	6,084	1,370	13,341	154,914	616,944	122,693	15,71,148
18. Tinnevely ..	3	11	3,781	1,484	7,470	94,779	806,300	33,961	9,80,420
19. Coimbatore ..	1	5	652	..	1,082	4,020	99,269	4,236	77,708
20. The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	112,254	716,989	49,799	10,88,380
21. Salem ..	8	31	16,509	2,583	13,261	76,439	220,829	437,031	20,68,920
22. South Canara ..	10	29	2,355	4,042	28,369	164,675	599,458	478,049	29,06,262
23. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	199	3,335	95,440	51,969	3,66,614	2,353,940	11,356,835	3,549,028	3,19,33,012

No. 20.—Statement showing the number of pattas of various values held in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905–1906)—*cont.*

Districts.	Total— <i>cont.</i>						Total number of single and joint pattas.	Total assessment.
	Number of pattas.	Number of share- holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.			
			Dry.	Wet.				
87	88	89	90	91	92	93		
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		RS.	
1. Ganjám	17,952	60,124	111,379	73,898	3,62,388	56,247	8,13,360	
2. Vizagapatam ..	6,713	23,058	59,726	32,289	2,43,895	16,735	4,54,366	
3. Gōdāvari * ..	19,131	59,988	164,065	61,542	6,53,678	63,560	19,03,025	
4. Kistna	41,777	116,635	239,111	117,240	11,12,093	122,994	31,95,275	
5. Guntur	98,704	313,307	632,627	128,691	21,26,526	238,150	45,62,582	
6. Nellore	47,909	148,344	324,990	95,299	8,49,483	99,540	17,74,181	
7. Cuddapah ..	57,940	188,009	398,469	43,168	5,61,254	196,263	17,16,653	
8. Anantapur ..	20,897	59,899	354,107	38,699	3,21,195	83,694	9,27,945	
9. Bellary	28,517	70,055	464,844	10,513	4,07,061	120,929	15,09,785	
10. Kurnool	44,999	125,181	596,611	16,422	5,89,266	120,463	13,85,818	
11. Madras	22,499	62,889	78,259	81,861	3,73,541	117,080	15,92,937	
12. Chingleput ..	83,398	277,743	240,756	109,833	9,00,441	231,896	20,69,893	
13. North Arcot ..	92,954	249,949	279,392	84,226	8,77,085	422,257	37,97,732	
14. South Arcot ..	69,475	362,423	103,851	151,761	11,26,303	230,657	54,96,580	
15. Tanjore	60,737	210,720	394,034	44,760	6,41,209	194,221	19,28,468	
16. Trichinopoly ..	46,184	143,420	305,245	63,588	6,22,986	191,969	18,79,393	
17. Madura	90,439	357,856	636,337	77,725	10,68,091	245,353	26,39,234	
18. Tinnevely	157,196	578,611	1,591,101	54,813	18,78,701	251,975	28,59,121	
19. Coimbatore ..	4,323	24,258	83,897	995	45,518	8,343	1,23,226	
20. The Nilgiris ..	91,247	291,009	595,615	53,256	10,37,491	203,501	21,26,471	
21. Salem	14,453	33,804	37,904	53,048	2,72,884	50,892	23,41,804	
22. South Canara ..	26,375	70,950	61,179	59,724	3,45,000	191,050	32,51,262	
23. Malabar								
Total	1,143,819	3,808,232	7,723,499	1,454,341	1,64,16,089	3,497,759	4,83,49,101	

• Revised figures.

NOTE.—(1) The amount of assessment in column 93 differs from that given in column 32 of statement No. 3 in Kurnool and Chingleput. In Kurnool, it is due to the exclusion from this statement of the cesses included in the wet assessment of holdings in Kurnool proper into which new rates were not introduced during the fasli and that in Chingleput to the exclusion of the demand in Izara villages which is included in statement No. 3.

(2) The dry and wet extents given in this statement differ from those given in columns 27 and 29 of statement No. 3 against Chingleput. The difference is due to the exclusion of the extent of the Izara villages from this statement.

TABLE

QUINQUEN

INCIDENCE of the Land Revenue on area and population in each district

District.	Total area by survey less feudatories table A ₁ (1) minus table A ₁ (2).	Deduct.		Balance (i.e.) fully-assessed area for which returns are available.		Total revenue from land (exclusive of cesses) of district (column 2).
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	5

Ryot

	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	3,360,375	2,303,293	560,721	496,361	450,125	10,83,441
2. Vizagapatam	900,661	700,962	13,897	185,802	143,959	5,34,155
3. Godavari	2,010,339	1,415,893	11,933	582,513	388,195	29,72,357
4. Kistna	1,947,996	434,822	69,493	1,413,681	936,997	46,39,986
5. Guntur	3,384,095	1,504,288	69,403	1,810,404	1,517,890	52,56,298
6. Nellore	2,527,462	1,576,342	5,110	946,810	711,137	25,15,208
7. Kurnool	4,726,158	3,321,888	26,225	1,430,795	1,324,326	17,68,925
8. Bellary	3,527,965	1,609,681	3,029	1,921,313	1,779,382	17,91,134
9. Anantapur	3,114,432	1,759,322	8,394	1,665,594	1,260,397	9,80,172
10. Cuddapah	5,306,022	3,863,310	6,533	1,449,045	1,218,210	19,64,856
11. North Arcot	2,620,390	1,705,648	..	914,742	747,178	22,72,417
12. Chingleput	1,371,789	703,318	1,580	661,061	540,992	18,18,720
13. Madras	17,210	7,836	..	9,374	..	92,505
14. South Arcot	3,114,918	1,347,697	45,361	1,721,950	1,454,786	45,66,019
15. Salem	3,632,897	2,136,615	..	1,496,382	1,272,252	21,58,112
16. Coimbatore	4,836,111	2,306,926	..	2,529,485	1,979,866	30,87,343
17. Trichinopoly	1,804,733	662,353	6,972	1,135,408	853,480	21,64,624
18. Tanjore	1,661,018	624,210	7,877	1,044,655	1,010,044	59,22,140
19. Madura	2,143,666	994,249	18	1,149,299	949,660	24,44,343
20. Tinnevely	2,344,948	819,016	30,869	1,495,316	1,025,047	26,24,745
21. The Nilgiris	646,221	458,807	7,573	194,987	67,133	1,28,258
22. Malabar	3,703,622	2,347,493	..	1,356,129	1,246,769	32,20,771
23. Anjengo	375	50	..	325	..	2,817
24. South Canara	2,573,517	1,783,265	831	789,421	500,964	20,66,529
Total	61,577,420	34,286,564	759,357	26,535,761	21,379,114	5,60,76,175

WHOLE

	208,561	208,561	..	..	..	76,916
1. Ganjam	270,766	270,766	..	..	..	77,111
2. Vizagapatam	102,602	102,602	..	..	..	43,666
3. Godavari	349,030	349,030	..	..	..	1,46,034
4. Kistna	183,398	183,398	..	..	..	28,403
5. Guntur	500,950	500,950	..	..	..	90,928
6. Nellore	123,309	123,309	..	..	..	13,833
7. Kurnool	128,265	128,265	..	..	..	15,835
8. Bellary	141,651	141,651	..	..	..	14,101
9. Anantapur	276,717	276,717	..	..	..	54,233
10. Cuddapah	71,860	71,860	..	..	..	26,260
11. North Arcot	212,966	212,966	..	..	..	72,531
12. Chingleput	202,253	202,253	..	..	..	22,533
13. South Arcot	156,927	156,927	..	..	..	45,899
14. Salem	52,628	52,628	..	..	..	3,877
15. Coimbatore	183,445	183,445	..	..	..	19,771
16. Trichinopoly	523,444	523,444	..	..	..	1,73,816
17. Tanjore	544,502	544,502	..	..	..	1,32,131
18. Madura	201,780	201,780	..	..	..	1,13,858
19. Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,435,254	4,435,254	..	..	..	11,71,736

* This is less than the total of

C.

NIAL.

in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1909.

Population of district (column 2).	Revenue from land per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4 a).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population on fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole district).	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

WARI.

	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		
828,061	1 4 11	9,27,128	1 13 11	2 0 11	828,061	1 1 11	2	43,925
288,662	1 13 7	4,42,475	2 6 1	3 1 2	288,662	1 8 6	2	21,204
805,347	3 11 0	23,12,987	3 15 6	5 15 4	805,347	2 13 11	3	59,321
983,311	4 11 6	40,69,780	2 13 1	4 5 6	983,311	4 2 3	5	118,379
1,309,464	4 0 3	48,60,383	2 10 11	3 3 3	1,309,464	3 11 5	4	70,165
740,854	3 6 4	22,78,190	2 6 6	3 3 3	740,854	3 1 2	2	49,291
852,192	2 1 3	14,31,616	1 0 0	1 1 4	852,192	1 10 11	2	40,513
919,938	1 15 2	15,62,199	0 13 0	0 14 1	919,938	1 11 2	5	131,523
762,258	1 4 7	8,55,458	0 8 3	0 10 10	762,258	1 1 11	5	62,415
1,234,763	1 9 6	16,22,388	1 1 11	1 5 4	1,234,763	1 5 0	8	106,194
1,403,263	1 9 11	21,04,746	2 4 10	2 13 1	1,403,263	1 8 0	7	127,954
953,855	1 14 6	17,42,959	2 10 0	3 3 7	953,855	1 13 3	8	145,731
509,346	0 2 11	87,137	9 4 9	..	509,346	0 2 9	1	509,346
2,253,323	2 0 5	43,53,829	2 8 5	2 15 11	2,253,323	1 14 11	8	153,885
1,482,955	1 7 3	21,03,382	1 6 6	1 10 5	1,482,955	1 6 8	3	41,140
2,120,884	1 7 3	29,21,489	1 2 5	1 7 7	2,120,884	1 6 0	7	133,015
1,158,685	1 13 11	20,97,571	1 13 7	2 7 4	1,158,685	1 12 11	2	127,760
1,806,881	3 4 5	57,57,996	5 0 6	5 11 3	1,806,881	3 3 0	9	273,411
1,233,845	1 15 8	21,50,689	1 13 11	2 4 3	1,233,845	1 11 11	6	186,403
1,470,340	1 12 7	24,34,157	1 10 0	2 6 0	1,470,340	1 10 6	20	390,273
111,437	1 2 5	1,28,258	0 10 6	1 14 7	111,437	1 2 5	1	18,596
2,788,378	1 2 6	32,01,227	2 5 9	2 9 1	2,788,378	1 2 4	7	218,007
4,817	0 9 4	1,566	4 13 1	4 13 1	4,817	0 5 2	..	..
1,134,713	1 13 2	20,16,014	2 8 10	4 0 5	1,134,713	1 12 5	1	44,108
27,158,572	2 1 0	5,14,63,624	1 15 0	2 6 6	27,158,572	1 14 4	118	3,072,614

INAM VILLAGES.

	0 5 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
223,434	0 3 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
380,339	1 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37,030	0 14 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160,874	0 3 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134,811	0 10 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110,265	0 11 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19,863	0 9 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,276	0 8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,996	0 15 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56,504	0 10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41,280	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141,517	0 5 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70,580	0 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81,702	0 2 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23,857	0 3 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80,681	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,494
340,465	0 4 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
426,720	0 12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143,141	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,494
2,556,238	0 7 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

items 3 (a), 3 (b) and 4 (a) by 4,252 acres.

Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in each district

District.	Total area by survey less feudatories table A ₁ (1) minus table A ₁ (2).	Deduct.		Balance (i.e.) fully-assessed area for which returns are available.		Total revenue from land (exclusive of cesses) of district (column 2).
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	5
ZAMIN						
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	1,787,638	842,231	..	945,407	834,522	4,52,252
2. Vizagapatam	9,851,051	7,489,090	..	2,361,961	1,602,115	9,80,133
3. Góidávari	1,556,342	1,239,708	..	316,734	262,015	9,19,639
4. Kistna	1,487,816	471,254	..	1,016,562	611,083	15,67,628
5. Guntur	102,681	37,702	..	64,979	40,128	40,205
6. Nellore	2,068,888	1,209,144	..	859,744	565,191	4,15,771
7. North Arcot	2,029,596	1,562,263	..	467,333	290,382	3,63,176
8. Chingleput	386,286	208,531	..	177,755	115,097	1,57,134
9. South Arcot	22,349	9,619	..	12,730	10,339	8,647
10. Salem	1,029,158	440,260	..	588,898	455,332	4,52,248
11. Coimbatore	160,828	14,299	..	86,529	58,850	28,434
12. Trichinopoly	342,331	152,128	..	190,203	159,663	52,354
13. Tanjore	190,925	120,301	..	70,624	60,624	31,483
14. Madura	* 2,880,828	913,453	..	1,230,268	948,427	7,79,273
15. Tinnevely	† 902,194	214,073	..	748,213	587,637	3,93,078
16. Malabar	4,699	..	..	4,699	..	11,383
Total	24,743,710	14,924,056	..	9,142,639	6,601,405	66,52,738
Grand Total	90,756,384	53,645,864	759,357	35,678,400	27,980,519	6,39,00,649

* Includes 737,107 acres for which particulars for
† This is less than the total of items

in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1909—cont.

Population of district (column 2).	Revenue from land per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4 a)	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population on fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole district).	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

DARI.

	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		
959,492	0 7 6	4,32,838	0 7 4	0 8 4	959,492	0 7 3	1	17,336
2,264,649	0 6 11	9,50,539	0 6 5	0 9 6	2,264,649	0 6 9	7	157,847
606,531	1 8 3	7,52,330	2 6 0	2 13 11	606,531	1 3 10	3	77,331
602,462	2 9 8	15,63,424	1 8 5	2 8 8	602,462	2 9 3	..	..
23,399	1 11 6	40,205	0 9 11	1 0 0	23,399	1 11 6	..	..
391,696	1 1 0	4,15,771	0 7 9	0 11 9	391,696	1 1 0	1	13,302
763,169	0 7 7	3,62,659	0 12 5	1 4 0	763,169	0 7 7	1	11,992
216,750	0 11 7	1,54,439	0 13 11	1 5 6	216,750	0 11 5	..	..
25,991	0 5 4	8,647	0 10 10	0 13 5	25,991	0 5 4	..	..
639,317	0 11 4	4,50,402	0 12 3	0 15 10	639,317	0 11 3	3	95,717
54,472	0 8 4	28,147	0 5 2	0 7 8	54,472	0 8 3	..	..
205,504	0 4 1	52,354	0 4 5	0 5 3	205,504	0 4 1	1	12,870
97,683	0 5 2	31,463	0 7 2	0 8 4	97,683	0 5 2	..	..
1,170,715	0 10 8	7,53,790	0 9 10	0 12 9	1,170,715	0 10 4	6	99,401
446,126	0 14 1	3,91,766	0 8 5	0 10 8	446,126	0 14 1	2	32,478
10,274	1 1 9	11,383	2 6 9	..	10,274	1 1 9	..	..
8,478,230	0 12 7	63,90,157	0 11 2	0 15 6	8,478,230	0 12 1	25	518,274
38,193,040	1 10 9	5,78,53,781	1 9 11	2 1 1	35,636,802	1 10 0	144	3,601,382

columns 3 (a) to 4 (b) were not furnished.
3 (a), 3 (b) and 4 (a) by 60,092 acres.

TABLE E.

TRANSFER of property in land in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1909.

Districts.	Nature of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		No.	No.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjām	Proprietors { Revenue paying	3	73	25	362
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	2	..	1
Vizagapatam	Do. { Revenue paying	6	297	105	1,461
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	1	97	6	385
Gódvári	Do. { Revenue paying	3	1,572	22	6,610
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	2	658	19	1,785
Kistna	Do. { Revenue paying	52	1,790	277	19,368
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	2	656	2	2,112
Guntūr	Do. { Revenue paying	9	6,743	38	22,263
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	1	663	8	3,411
Nellore	Do. { Revenue paying	41	1,358	227	6,211
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	2	48	23	203
Kurnool	Do. { Revenue paying	62	1,780	421	13,239
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	5	392	26	3,317
Bellary	Do. { Revenue paying	114	3,087	1,090	31,129
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	9	524	118	6,674
Anantapur	Do. { Revenue paying	33	1,227	228	11,080
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	2	113	21	1,315
Cuddapah	Do. { Revenue paying	34	665	66	2,656
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	8	53	49	261
North Arcot	Do. { Revenue paying	37	3,756	133	8,362
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	1	81	..	129
Chingleput	Do. { Revenue paying	258	16,655	1,419	45,279
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	8	308	8	5,007
Madras	Do. { Revenue paying	..	637	..	168
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	Do. { Revenue paying	6	7,959	10	12,250
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	7	..	12
Salem	Do. { Revenue paying	53	10,875	2,086	73,941
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	29	..	1,046
Coimbatore	Do. { Revenue paying	6	10,165	100	62,169
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	1	31	23	261
Trichinopoly	Do. { Revenue paying	36	6,153	517	11,626
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	11	..	42
Tanjore	Do. { Revenue paying	75	10,916	596	24,818
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	29	..	64
Madura	Do. { Revenue paying	178	8,103	3,557	151,507
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	2	57	4	152
Tinnevely	Do. { Revenue paying	138	16,188	129	36,236
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	26	..	122
The Nilgiris	Do. { Revenue paying	14	380	147	8,716
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Do. { Revenue paying	78	1,823	626	12,117
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
Anjengo	Do. { Revenue paying	..	31	..	10
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
South Canara	Do. { Revenue paying	74	2,532	458	11,822
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
Total	Do. { Revenue paying	1,813	117,765	12,307	578,400
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	44	3,785	307	26,299

* 0·1 acre.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

(N. MACMICHAEL, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector.)

17. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—There was an increase in the number of processes issued under all heads, as, owing to the season being more favourable, collection work was pushed on more vigorously. But personal property had to be sold only in the case of defaulters for arrears of Rs. 78, though distraint had to be made in the case of 277 defaulters for arrears amounting to Rs. 15,930. Real property of only 3 defaulters was sold in the Goomsur taluk for an arrear of Rs. 266, the extent involved being 44 acres dry. No lands were bought in by Government for want of bidders.

26. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Messrs. Huggins and Bhore know Telugu well and Mr. Bhore passed in Uriya recently. They dispose of vernacular petitions as they are presented and get abstracts made only when the petitions are received by post or require previous papers to be put up. Messrs. McFarland and Slater used to do likewise when Divisional Officers. Mr. Todd has recently passed in Telugu by the Lower standard and is learning Uriya now. He disposes of petitions without abstracts.

31. RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN LARGE ZAMINDARIES.—The ryots in the estates of Kallikota and Atagada who were in litigation with the mustajars in the previous year seem to have settled their differences. But in the small estates of Biridi and Palur now owned by the Maharaja of Bobbili and the Tarla Zamindari, respectively, it was reported that the tenants were not paying rents or exchanging pattas and muchilikas being, to some extent, backed up by the ex-zamindars. In both these estates it now appears that matters are improving. In the Mandasa zamindari the difficulties have not yet been settled and I think this will continue until a proper Manager is appointed. The suit as regards the Chinnakimedi estate being *subjudice* matters remain in *statu quo*. Elsewhere the relations between landlord and tenant have been on the whole satisfactory.

32. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—This appears to be on the increase as the popular belief among capitalists is that investment in land is the safest and most profitable course.

33. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—Act I of 1908 is being put into motion very freely in the southern part of the district with the result that it has added considerably to the work of the Divisional Officer there. The pendency with him is now over 2,000 suits. This Act is likely, in the near future, to increase the work of all the Divisional Officers very considerably. I have separately reported on its working. Generally it has been welcomed by the ryots, but on the whole it is looked upon by the zamindars with no great favour. The Land Encroachment Act is working smoothly.

34. THE RELATION OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—These are cordial.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—The system of paying agricultural labourers in grain is still predominant. The Divisional Officer, Chicacole, reports that the wages are paid as usual in kind. The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur Division, reports that the agricultural labourer is usually paid in grain and that there does not seem to have been any reduction in the rate of such wages. In the Berhampur division also it is reported that wages for agricultural labourers including women are paid in kind only. In this division it is however reported that coolies engaged to bale water are generally paid in cash. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector reports that the wages in his division are paid both in kind and in cash.

VIZAGAPATAM.

(F. C. PARSONS, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

17. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Statement No. 8A contains details of coercive processes employed in the realization of the Government dues under Act II of 1864. The following table compares the processes of each kind issued during the fasli with those of the previous fasli :—

	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
Demand notices	5,122	5,125
Distraint and attachment notices	242	229

The variations are light and call for no remarks.

18. SALE NOTICES.—The number of sale notices issued during the year was 8 against 15 in the previous year and 4 of these were followed by sales of real property.

27. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.**—Messrs. C. A. Henderson, H. H. F. M. Tyler, J. C. H. Fowler and J. I. Smith worked in the district during the year and all dealt with their official work in a competent manner.

35. **RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT IN LARGE ZAMINDARI AREAS.**—The relations between landlord and tenant so far as the Vizianagram estate is concerned continue to be satisfactory, though the Raja has had to file suits under Act I of 1908 against such of the tenants as are unwilling to agree to the rates of settlement fixed by the Estate officials after the survey of the estate. In the Bobbili and Siripuram estates the ryots brought suits against the land holders for commutation of existing grain rents into cash rents. The suits, which are about 359 in number, are pending disposal in the Divisional office, Vizianagram. The parties in those suits withheld payment of rent to the land holders. These disputes are principally due to the ryots having a notion that Act I of 1908 enables them to defy their landlords. There have been similar disputes between Maharanees Lady Gajapati Rao and the Rani Sahib of Wadwan and their tenants in the south of the district. The disputes have, in some cases, been fomented by law touts and political discontents. Government has recently sent a special Deputy Collector to the district to dispose of suits under Act I of 1908. This will probably result at first in an increase in the number of suits, but the ultimate effect will be good as both landlord and tenant will get to understand their legal rights.

36. **GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.**—No appreciable increase occurred in the subletting of lands in ryotwari villages during the year.

37. **RELATION OF PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND TO ONE ANOTHER.**—In this district the attitude of the people to Government is satisfactory. There are a few political malcontents of the semi-educated class. The different communities live in harmony.

38. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON PEOPLE.**—The only new legislation of importance during the year under report was the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908, the working of which during the year has already been fully reported on in my letter D. Dis. No. 3045, dated 13th September 1909. The Act has had a disturbing effect inasmuch as landlord and tenant are uncertain as to the practical effects of its working.

Agricultural wages.—The system of paying agricultural labourers in kind is not superseded by the system of money payments except in rare cases. Farmers generally find it more convenient to pay their farm servants in kind than in cash. But casual labourers employed at the time of transplantation, harvesting and weeding are paid their wages in cash.

GODAVARI.

(E. B. ELWIN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

7. **RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.**—The number of ryotwari villages in the district is 488 against 485 of the previous year, three inam villages of Annavaram, Arempudi and Mandapam in the Peddapuram taluk having been transferred to ryotwari in the revenue accounts with reference to G.O., No. 1468 (Confid.), Revenue, dated 25th May 1908.

19. **COERCIVE PROCESS.**—The processes of all kinds issued numbered 84 against 94 of the previous year. The fall is due to the strict observance of the orders of the Board and issue of demand notices only in cases in which they were absolutely necessary. The attachments and sales of moveable and immoveable property under Act II of 1864 during the current and previous faslis are compared below:—

Fasli.	Moveable property.						Immoveable property.					
	Attached.			Sold.			Attached.			Sold.		
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property distrained.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property distrained.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property distrained.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Amount realized by sale.
1817	41	Rs. 2,845	Rs. 3,215	1	Rs. 40	Rs. 40	33	Rs. 314	Rs. 242	3	Rs. 26	Rs. 20
1818	16	993	1,124	2	135	148	10	153	185	..	..	..

There was no land bought in by Government as there were no land sales for the arrear of revenue during the fasli. There was a marked fall in the number of distraints during the fasli under report as compared with that in the preceding fasli. This is creditable to the Taluk officers.

28. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.**—Mr. Tampoe was in charge of Bhadrachalam division throughout the whole year. Mr. Burkitt was in charge of Rajahmundry division from 1st July 1908 to 6th May 1909 forenoon, and Mr. Fowler was in charge of Rajahmundry division from 6th May 1909 to the end of June 1909. All these officers have a conversational knowledge of Telugu.

34. (1) **THE RELATION BETWEEN THE LANDLORD AND TENANT IN LARGE ZAMINDARI AREAS.**—In this district the large zamindaris are Pithapuram, Kottam, Bhadrachalam and Gopalapuram. Act I of 1908 has given rise to much litigation between the landlord and the tenant. All the Divisional officers are complaining of the heavy work caused in consequence. It is hoped that as the parties understand the beneficial provisions of the new Act, it will have a salutary effect and litigation will be reduced to the lowest possible limits. At present relations are somewhat strained in some instances, though not seriously.

(2) **GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.**—The growth of subletting is steady. The Agricultural classes, viz., Kshatriyas and Sudras cultivate their lands whereas the non-agricultural classes, viz., Brahmins and Vaisyas continue to sublet their holdings though there was no appreciable decrease in the system, there appears to be some anxiety on the part of the above classes to give some personal attention to agriculture by way of introducing improved methods.

(3) **THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—The introduction of Act I of 1908 has shaken the harmonious relations between landlords and their tenants in zamindari tracts and all the Revenue Courts in the district are flooded with suits under the Act.

(4) **RELATIONS OF PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.**—The relation between the people and Government was satisfactory. There was no political commotion at all during the year. The additional police tax imposed was almost wholly collected during the year. There were loud complaints from ryots in connection with the introduction of the pipe system, and a commission was appointed to hold a full enquiry. The matter is still under enquiry and the Public Works Department Officers and Tahsildars are now specially inspecting every channel and enquiring into all the complaints made by the ryots. It is hoped that the results of their joint labours will be satisfactory. As for the relationship of the different classes with one another they appear to be growing more sympathetic and inclined to drop sectarian prejudices.

35. **AGRICULTURAL WAGES.**—The agricultural wages are divided into two kinds, (1) wages in kind and (2) wages in money. The labourers also are divided into 2 classes—permanent farm labourers and casual daily labourers. In rural villages, the permanent farm labourers are generally paid in kind and get all sorts of perquisites, and the casual daily labourers are paid in money. In towns and in villages adjoining towns, the practice of payment of wages in money is gradually gaining ground.

KISTNA.

(E. SCOTT, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

5. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The total number of ryotwar villages rose from 769 to 770, the increase being due to the resumption of an enfranchised whole-inam village in the Bandar taluk.

16. **COERCIVE PROCESSES.**—The number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli was as shown below:—

	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Difference.
Demand notices	69,403	50,208	—19,195
Attachment notices	3,958	6,778	+ 2,820
Sale notices	103	1,778	+ 1,675

The decrease in the number of demand notices was due to the favourable character of the season; the increase in attachment and sale notices is the result of the increasing tendency to evade payment until the last day. The land attached and sold was 558 acres, the amount realized by sale being Rs. 1,803. None of the land sold was bought in by Government. Of the extent of 21 acres bought in by Government in fasli 1317 no portion was reassigned in fasli 1318. Rupees 1,197 were realized as process service fees against Rs. 1,331 in the previous fasli. The decrease in amount is due to the decrease in the number of demand notices. The actual cost of the process establishment during the fasli was Rs. 891 against Rs. 773 in fasli 1317.

25. **THE RELATION BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.**—The friction between the Zamindar of Devarakota estate and his tenants still continues. The relations between the Zamindar of Mirzapuram and his tenants have also not been cordial.

26. RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—Two persons, the proprietor and editor of a newspaper were prosecuted at the beginning of the fasli for sedition and were convicted. There has since then been no outward sign of ill-will towards Government and generally speaking the people may be said to be thoroughly loyal and contented. There are and, I am afraid, always will be a small number of malcontents, but the number who desire and are prepared to break the law in order to give expression to their views probably does not exceed a score.

27. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—The Land Estates Act is only beginning to be understood and so far has had little effect; there are however not wanting signs that it will lead to less friction between the landlord and tenants.

28. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—There are no signs that subletting is on the increase.

29. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—Wages in money have largely taken the place of wages in kind and are on the increase.

31. VERNACULAR KNOWLEDGE OF CIVILIAN ASSISTANTS.—There were in the district in the fasli two Sub-Collectors, Mr. J. N. Roy and Mr. J. M. Turing, and one Head Assistant Collector, Mr. R. F. B. L. Guppy. All of them had a fair knowledge of the vernacular (Telugu).

GUNTUR.

(S. W. G. I. MACIVER, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

24. PARTICULARS OF THE COERCIVE PROCESSES, EMPLOYED IN THE REALIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT DEMAND UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The subjoined abstract shows the number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli :—

	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
COERCIVE PROCESSES—		
Demand notices	38,215	30,703
Attachment notices	1,235	773
Sale notices	19	9
Sales	19	3

The decrease in the number of demand notices is due to the greater attention paid by Tahsildars to the stringent orders of Government on this subject.

25. SALES.—In the year under report, sale notices were issued in 9 cases, out of which 3 only have been followed by sales.

26. VALUE OF THE LANDS SOLD.—Moveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 246-4-0 and immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 300 were sold for the recovery of the arrears aggregating to Rs. 197-13-3 and Rs. 133-7-9 respectively, the amount realised thereby being Rs. 233-3-0 and Rs. 322-10-0. The sales fetched on the average 4 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 54 times the assessment in the case of wet lands.

27. EXTENT OF LANDS SOLD.—The actual extent of lands sold during the fasli was 7-38 acres against 57-43 acres of the previous fasli. Land bought in by Government for want of bidders—*nil*.

37. VERNACULAR KNOWLEDGE OF CIVILIANS.—Of the Civilian officers who have served in the district since I took charge in March, Mr. Panduranga Rao has a good knowledge of Telugu and I believe that Messrs. Robertson and Fotheringham also have an adequate knowledge of the language.

38. THE RELATION BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARIES.—There are no Zamindari estates in the district except one taluk of the Venkatagiri Estate situated in Ongole taluk. I have heard of nothing tending to show that the relations between the tenants and the Raja are unsatisfactory. The number of suits under the Land Estates Act also has not been large.

39. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.—This occurs to a large, and probably growing, extent in the tracts irrigated by Kistna water but is less frequent elsewhere.

40. THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The relations between Government officers and the people continued to be generally satisfactory.

41. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—Neither Act I of 1908 nor any other recent measure appears to have led to any great changes. As yet the provisions of Act I of 1908 are probably not fully apprehended by those concerned, so that its effect cannot yet be judged of.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—The system of paying agricultural wages in kind is still in vogue in rural tracts, and the system of money payments is being gradually adopted only in and near the towns.

NELLORE.

(KHAN BAHADUR KHADIR NAVAZ KHAN, Esq., *Collector.*)

8. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—Pattas having been issued in all cases in fasli 1316 in consequence of the introduction of the resettlement, fresh pattas were prepared this year, as in last year, only in the case of new assignments and modifications made in the new ones, wherever produced.

20. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The decrease this year in the number of processes is due partly to high prices of food-grains and partly to the steps taken to discourage the issue of processes indiscriminately. There was a fall in the number of demand notices followed by sales (184 against 246 in the previous year).

Fasli.	Number of processes.	Number of processes served by		Value of property sold.		
		Village agency.	Special-paid agency.	Personal.	Real.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fasli 1317	239,270	233,775	5,495	Rs. 2,532	Rs. 22,296	Rs. 24,828
Do. 1318	237,107	231,398	5,709	1,192	10,529	11,721

Taluk.	Fasli.	Number of demand notices.	Number of attachment notices.	Number of sale notices, personal.	Number of sale notices, real.			Total number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 9 to column 3.
					Number of cases.	Extent of land sold.	Extent of land bought in by Government.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gudur	1317	33,685	11,950	59	21	ACS. 130	ACS. 17	80	0-24
	1318	41,154	14,772	43	12	59	8	55	0-13
	1317	4,897	664	1	..	..	..	1	0-02
Rapur	1318	2,935	276	..	1	9	9	1	0-03
	1317	29,471	10,131	7	69	454	236	76	0-26
	1318	57,813	21,811	7	49	231	35	56	0-09
Nellore	1317	54,438	7,994	28	6	15	3	34	0-07
	1318	39,270	1,519	17	2	6	..	19	0-05
	1317	24,495	6,110	4	9	1,611	..	13	0-05
Kavali	1318	17,091	5,253	4	5	78	10	9	0-05
	1317	12,908	1,355	1	18	126	50	19	0-15
	1318	10,909	1,419	2	17	71	49	19	0-19
Udayagiri	1317	31,829	2,433	..	20	121	91	20	0-06
	1318	14,903	4,730	10	7	27	19	17	0-11
	1317	6,200	464	2	1	7	..	3	0-05
Kandukur	1318	2,778	290	8	..	..	..	8	0-28
Total	1317	197,923	41,101	102	144	2,464	417	246	0-12
	1318	186,853	50,070	91	93	481	130	84	0-09

31. THE RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARIES.—The larger zamindaris are those of Venkatagiri and Kalahasti which are contained in three taluks of this district, viz., Gudur, Atmakur and Kandukur. The relationship between the landlords and tenants in these zamindaris continues to be satisfactory and there has been no unusual increase in litigation. The economic condition of the ryots is generally satisfactory. The only appreciable change that has taken place during the year is the sale of certain villages of the Kalahasti zamindari for civil court decrees, etc.

32. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.—This has not been resorted to in a large scale. The owners prefer to occupy their lands themselves for fear that subletting with its attendant disadvantages, would involve them in litigation. Those that do sublet lands are generally the pleaders, Brahmans and merchants but this is to a very small extent.

33. RELATION OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—The relation continues to be cordial.

34. **THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—Act I of 1908 is still in its infancy and its provisions have not been well understood by the people. It is yet too soon to express any definite opinion on the same. Act III of 1905 has become sufficiently familiar and its provisions are well understood now. The recent legislations of political character, such as the Seditious Meetings Act and the Explosives Act, etc., are not known to the masses generally who are illiterate and law-abiding.

35. **VERNACULAR LANGUAGE OF CIVILIANS.**—The only civilian division of this district is Gudur and during the greater portion of the year Mr. Guppy was in charge. He has a fair knowledge of Telugu.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—The system of payment to agricultural labourers has not undergone any change in the triennium under report. The system of paying them in kind is still in vogue, though wages are also paid in cash to a lesser degree.

CUDDAPAH.

(J. G. D. PARTRIDGE, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

12. **PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—Statement No. 8 shows the particulars of processes issued. The figures of the year are compared below with those of the three preceding years.

	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1316.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
Demand notices	1,30,632	78,763	88,600	63,828
Distrain and attachment notices	8,681	5,418	6,081	3,404
Sale notices	2,332	1,301	747	798
Sales	867	784	267	388

DEMAND NOTICES.—There has been considerable reduction in the number of these notices. The number issued during the fasli is smaller than the number issued in any of the three previous faslis.

ATTACHMENTS AND SALES.—Cases of attachments of moveable and immoveable property have diminished. There has also been reduction in the number of sales of immoveable property. Sales of personal property have increased. The properties of 3,404 defaulters were attached for the recovery of Rs. 46,749 and those of 388 defaulters for Rs. 3,969 were brought to sale. Sales bore a proportion of 8 per cent. to attachments against 4 per cent. last year. The increase occurred under sale of moveable property and shows that attachments were made with greater care. Two hundred and seventy-two acres of land were purchased by private individuals and 396 acres by Government for want of bidders against 489 and 431 acres in fasli 1317 and 1008 and 856 acres in fasli 1316. There has been a gradual reduction in the area of land sold for arrears of revenue. The total amount realised by sale of property was Rs. 3,615 against the estimated value of Rs. 5,374. The price per acre of dry land sold was Rs. 2-7-0 and that of wet land Rs. 23-8-0. No special agency was employed for the service of processes. Of the lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government in the year and in the previous years, 54 acres were resold under Board's Standing Order No. 45 and fetched Rs. 277.

18. **VERNACULAR KNOWLEDGE OF CIVILIANS.**—Mr. Jenkins, Acting Sub-Collector, was in charge of the Madanapalle Division except for about a month. He is able to pass orders on Telugu petitions read out to him.

20. **RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.**—Continued to be satisfactory.

21. **SUBLETTING.**—No appreciable increase in the practice of subletting is noticeable.

22. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.**—The Estate Land Act is rarely availed of in this district. The Land Encroachment Act is being worked without hardship.

23. **RELATIONS OF PEOPLE TOWARDS GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TOWARDS ONE ANOTHER.**—The favourable rules issued by Government in regard to the granting of remissions under precarious sources of irrigation continued to be in force in the fasli. At the resettlement which has now been carried out in the three taluks of Cuddapah, Proddatur and Jammalamadugu, wet soils have been reclassified, groups of irrigation sources modified and wet ayacuts revised with result beneficial to the ryots. Lands under Dasabandam and Doruvu wells which used to pay higher assessment have been classed as dry and charged water-rate at low rates. Government has exempted these lands from the charge of water-rate for the second crop. These concessions are appreciated by the ryots. The rules issued in the year in respect of charging penal water rates for "irregular irrigation" have been worked with moderation in this district. The penal water rate that appears in the accounts relates chiefly to unauthorised irrigation under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which is invariably charged penal

water-rate and is not governed by the new rules. The relations of people towards Government continue to be satisfactory. In many villages factions exist and the quarrels have developed into serious riots or crime in which the village headmen are often involved. This is not an unusual feature in this district and it is fostered by litigation. One of the results is that the headmen are not trusted by the ryots to decide small civil suits.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—The system most commonly in use is that of paying in grain. In recent years there has been a tendency on the part of the landholders to reduce the grain wages and in some places the wage has been reduced. Nevertheless no attempt has been made to supplant the system of payment in grain by that of payment in cash. The latter is employed in respect of occasional labourers engaged for weeding and transplanting. The rate of money wage has not increased by reason of rise of prices.

ANANTAPUR.

(R. MORRIS, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

17. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.**—Mr. F. W. R. Robertson and Mr. A. C. Duff, who were in charge of the Penukonda division during the year, are acquainted with Telugu and Telugu petitions, etc., were being read aloud to them. It is a regrettable feature however that almost all the correspondence between the Divisional Officers and their Tahsildars is now conducted in English.

18. **COERCIVE PROCESSES.**—The prescribed jamabandi statements 8-A and B have already been submitted to the Board with explanation for variations. No process fees were levied and no process establishment was employed during the year.

23. **RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.**—There are no such zamindaris in the district.

24. **THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACT.**—The practice is not on the increase in this district. Few of the lands are worth subletting, and there is a very ample margin of unoccupied land available for assignment on dharkhast, which must keep down subletting.

25. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE AND THE RELATION OF PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT.**—The only enactment which affected the people was the Madras Land Estates Act I of 1908, the provisions of which are not yet fully understood by the proprietors and their tenants.

The relation of the people towards the Government remains unaltered, and in the nature of things, Anantapur must be almost the last district to be affected by political movements.

26. The relation of different classes of the people to one another have been generally harmonious. There has been a certain amount of irritation however between the Muhammadans of Pamidi (Gooty taluk), Tadpatri and Hindupur and their Hindu neighbours manifesting itself in a riot at Pamidi. The cause has been the inconsiderate insistence of the lower class Hindus in playing noisy "music" near the mosque, during public worship especially at the time of the Ashura and at Muhammadan festivals.

Feeling has however subsided latterly, except perhaps in Hindupur.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—Agricultural labourers are generally paid in cash when employed in ploughing, weeding and transplanting and in kind when harvesting. There has been no change in the practice since Mr. MacIver's report for fasli 1315, in his letter D. Dis. No. 4563, dated 18th October 1906.

BELLARY.

(J. A. CUMMING, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

11. **COERCIVE PROCESSES.**—As will be seen from the figures exhibited in Enclosure A to Statement No. 8 coercion was resorted to during the fasli under report to a far less degree than in the previous fasli. This was due partly to the large amount of revenue suspended during the fasli and partly to the fact that sale of land was not risked at a time when there was no demand for it.

21. **EXTENT TO WHICH ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS PASSED ORDERS ON ENGLISH ABSTRACTS PREPARED BY CLERKS.**—The Head Assistant Collector's Division has been in charge of a Sub-Collector. Mr. Duff was in temporary charge of Adoni Division for about two months, and his orders on vernacular papers were generally based on translations. A Standing Order was issued in this district several years ago that all reports from Tahsildars should be in English. The only vernacular papers are petitions and statements taken from parties.

22. **CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.**—One Revenue Inspector was reduced from Rs. 35 to Rs. 25 for continued neglect of duty and another Revenue Inspector from Rs. 35 to Rs. 20 for submitting an incorrect tree valuation. The Divisional Officer, Bellary, dismissed a clerk for making interpolations in Public Records. The Head Clerk of the Deputy Tahsildar, Yemmiganur, was dismissed for incurring debts from Reddies and others within his jurisdiction. He was on appeal reinstated by the Board.

23. **RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANTS.**—There are no zamindaris in the district. The relations between landlords and tenants in whole inam villages were, on the whole, harmonious. In the Hospet Division the ryots of a shrotriem village complained to the Sub-Collector that the irrigation source had been ruined for a number of years and yet they were charged full wet rates by the Shrotriemdar. They have been advised to put in applications in the proper form. In the Bellary division it is reported that there was little resort to coercive process under the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908.

24. **GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.**—There was a perceptible increase of subletting during the fasli in villages irrigated by the Tungabhadra by Brahman landowners, public servants, lawyers and traders.

25. **THE RELATIONS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES TO ONE ANOTHER** continued on the whole to be friendly and cordial. Some friction between Brahmans and Lingayets in Hospet owing to the efforts of the latter to claim a higher position than most Brahmans are willing to concede to them is reported by the Sub-Collector, who adds that the situation is not at present serious.

26. **RELATIONS OF PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT.**—The relations of people to Government remained on the whole friendly. The Bellary merchants went on strike closing their shops for some time, owing to dissatisfaction with the orders requiring them to take out licenses for tatties and water-spouts, etc. The shops were reopened only when the Chairman withdrew temporarily the orders to which objection was taken. Three of the merchants who closed the shops were Municipal Councillors and Government, by notification, removed them from the Council. Such a strike might have been productive of serious results, but fortunately nothing untoward happened.

27. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—The Executive rules regarding the refund of excess collections have not yet had a fair trial. It was notified widely beforehand that excess collections would be refunded during jamabandi. None however turned up before Mr. Graham or myself except one person in Kudligi taluk to whom Rs. 2-11-7 was disbursed. The Divisional Officer, Bellary, disbursed Rs. 10-1-6 in Bellary taluk and Rs. 2-8-1 in Hadagalli, while no disbursements were made by the Sub-Collector and the Divisional Officer, Adoni. The new rules about the election of members to Local Boards are not yet widely known. A report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908 has been submitted separately with my D. Dis. No. 3413, dated 16th August 1909. The further report called for in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2861, dated 11th September 1909, will be submitted shortly.

28. **MADRAS LAND ENCROACHMENT ACT III OF 1905.**—The provisions of the Madras Land Encroachment Act III of 1905 are better known than before, and there is a growing tendency to avoid encroachments on Government lands. The extent of occupation of poramboke lands has gone down slightly from Acs. 5,710 to 5,528, as can be seen from statement No. V and endeavours are being made to reduce the number of cases under this head by prompt disposal of all applications for lands the occupation of which is unobjectionable. Rs. 6,343 was levied as penalty on an area of Acs. 1,760 against Rs. 6,825 on an extent of Acs. 2,405 of the previous fasli. Leaving out of consideration cases of occupation of very small extents, the penalty levied averages from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per acre, and it has not been high anywhere. The provisions of the Act have been enforced in the case of assessed lands during this fasli for the first time.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—It is reported that in the Hospet division wages are generally paid in cash now and that this system has become more general in recent years owing to the high prices of grain. The Sub-Collector adds that even when the labourers are paid in grain, the quantity they receive depends on the market price and is fixed on the basis of cash wages. In the Head-quarter division comprising the Bellary and Rayadrug taluks payment in kind continues to be in vogue in all rural tracts and payment in cash obtains only in bigger places, such as Bellary, Rayadrug and Siruguppa which are centres of trade. From enquiries made by me in Moka in the Bellary taluk, I found that the same state of things prevails there as is mentioned by the Sub-Collector. In the Adoni division also payment in cash prevails in all

important towns and payment in kind is resorted to in the rural parts more especially at the seasons of harvest. It is also reported that in this division there is a tendency to avoid payment in kind or to reduce the quantity when prices have risen considerably.

It is brought to notice that in some villages in the Adoni taluk wages for cotton picking are paid in cash instead of in kind owing to high prices realized by the sale of cotton.

Owing to the steady rise in the prices of food-grains, the system of payment in cash has been supplanting payment in kind.

KURNOOL.

(J. H. ROBERTSON, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

23. **PROCESS UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—Statement 8 shows particulars of the coercive processes issued for the realization of the Government dues under Act II of 1864.

The following abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures of the preceding year:—

Coercive processes.							Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
Demand notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,935	1,692
Distrain and attachment notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	642	362
Sale notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	431	334
Sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	116
Total							17,079	2,504

There has been a steady decrease in recent years in the total number of processes and the number issued during the year under report shows a further decline.

38. **VERNACULAR LANGUAGE OF CIVILIANS.**—The only Civilian Assistant is Mr. Glasson and he has a good knowledge of the vernaculars.

39. **RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.**—These relations were generally satisfactory. The new Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908 came into force on 1st July 1908 and people have not as yet understood it.

40. **GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.**—There was no perceptible increase of subletting during the fasli among the communities among whom it prevails, viz., Brahman landowners, public servants, lawyers and traders.

41. **THE EFFECT OF THE RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—There was no special legislation during the year that affected the people generally except the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908. A special report regarding the working of the Act has been already submitted. No difficulty was found in enforcing the legislative enactments already in force.

Only one urban bank was registered under Act X of 1904. This and the rural bank started already at Pyapali are not so useful as they might be owing to want of proper interest on the part of members.

RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—There has been no change in the attitude of the people in general and they are content as ever. They, with the exception of a few vakils, take no part in politics or in any movement of agitation.

43. **AGRICULTURAL WAGES.**—No appreciable change appears to have taken place in the practice obtaining in the district with regard to the payment of wages to agricultural labourers since fasli 1315.

MADRAS.

(R. F. AUSTIN, Esq., B.A., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

8. **COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.**—The number of first demands (or notices requiring parties to pay quit-rent under section 4 of Act VI of 1867) issued during the fasli was 28,665 against 27,970 in the preceding fasli. The number of distrain warrants issued was 25,275 against 25,664 in the previous fasli. Distraints of personal property were

made in 59 cases for arrears amounting to Rs. 523 against 17 cases for arrears of Rs. 127 in the previous fasli. The number of cases in which distrained property was actually sold was two for an arrear of Rs. 12 against four for an arrear of Rs. 9 in the previous fasli. Lands were attached in 126 cases against 111 in the previous year, but none was brought to sale.

15. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The major portion of the area of this district being house-sites, no remarks under this head are called for.

16. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE, THE RELATION OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—No fresh legislation was introduced. The various classes of the population seem to have lived in harmony and the attitude of the bulk of the people to Government seems amicable enough.

CHINGLEPUT.

(R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

		Fasli 1818.	Fasli 1317.	year under report with those of the previous year. The year is characterized by a decrease in the number of processes issued except in item the increase under which is said to be due to the increase in the number of pattas during the recent revision and the consequent difficulty felt in the matter of collection.
1. Demand notices .. ..	.. ..	350,750	347,501	
2. Dstraint and attachment notices .. ..	.. ..	57,781	68,747	
3. Sale notices .. ..	.. ..	57,718	68,747	
4. Sales .. ..	.. ..	348	591	
		466,597	485,586	

22. MAINTENANCE OF A KNOWLEDGE OF THE VERNACULAR BY CIVILIANS.—Mr. Booty was the only Civilian Divisional Officer in the district. He does not know Tamil, having spent his time in Canarese districts.

23. (1) As regards the relation of landlord and tenant, there has been no material change during the year.

(2) The relations of the people to Government have been cordial.

(3) The people appreciate the benefits of the previous enactments. It will take time for the people to realize the advantages of the Madras Estates Land Act.

25. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—(1) The permanent servants or “*padials*” are paid in kind at rates varying from 34 to 40 measures of paddy *per mensem* with meals or about 50 measures without meals.

(2) Casual labourers employed in ploughing, transplanting and other miscellaneous avocations are paid 2½ annas a day without meal or 2 annas with one meal.

(3) The condition of the labouring classes in this district is better than in many other Districts because they can easily get employment in Madras when agricultural operations are slack in the district.

NORTH ARCOT.

(N. S. BRODIE, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

5. RYOTWARI VILLAGES, HOLDINGS AND WATER CHARGE.—The total number of ryotwari villages in the district was 1,553 against 1,634 in the previous year. There was an increase of one village in Wallajah taluk due to the inclusion of Dharmanidhi referred to in the last paragraph, and a decrease of 82 villages in Polar taluk due to the recent settlement of the villages on the Javadi hills. Several old villages were clubbed together and the number of groups considerably reduced.

11. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The figures relating to the processes issued during the fasli are compared below with those relating to the preceding fasli.

Number of ryotwari pattadars = 219,394—

		F. 1318.	F. 1317.	—
A. Number of demand notices .. ..	.. ..	501,548	538,348	— 36,800
B. Do. attachment notices .. ..	.. ..	31,326	22,691	+ 11,635
C. Do. sale notices .. ..	.. ..	27,306	12,395	+ 14,911

There was a decrease in the number of demand notices but the numbers of attachment and sale notices were considerably larger. The increase was mostly in the Wallajah taluk and was evidently due to lack of proper supervision. Property was attached in 6.6 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices were issued against 4.2 per cent. in the previous fasli. The percentage of cases in which sales were notified was 5.4 per cent. against 2.3 per cent. in the previous

fasli. The figures showing the extent to which sales were actually resorted to during the fasli are compared below with those of the previous year :—

Particulars.	Personal or real.	Fasli 1318.	Fasli 1317.	Difference.
1. Number of defaulters whose property was sold	Personal. 59 Real. 15	81	27	— 22
2. Amount of arrears for which property was sold	Personal. 1,097 Real. 130	657	155	+ 440
3. Amount realized by the sale of property	Personal. 995 Real. 645	503	224	+ 492
4. Extent of lands sold .. ..	.. ..	65	102	— 37
5. Do. bought in by Government .. ..	.. ..	19	48	— 29

15. KNOWLEDGE OF VERNACULAR BY CIVILIANS.—Mr. Evans, Acting Sub-Collector, reports that he does not know Tamil or Telugu and that he has all papers in these languages translated for him. Mr. J. C. Stodart, Acting Head Assistant Collector, who was in charge of the Vellore Division for the greater part of the year left the district before the fasli closed. Mr. Gray who succeeded him reports that he has been reading papers in the vernacular (Tamil) but that, generally, he has been getting them translated or abstracts of them put up by the office.

18. RELATIONS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND THE RYOTS.—These continued to be satisfactory.

19. RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN ZAMINDARIES.—These were generally satisfactory except in Kalahasti and Karvetnagar. In Kalahasti it is reported that the tenants are oppressed by the Rajah's officials who levy what they like. In Karvetnagar the “better order” referred to in my report for fasli 1317 continued to exist but there is still some confusion resulting from the conduct of the late Raja who entered into violent possession of the mortgaged tracts and collected rents from the tenants. The mortgagees as “Landlords” have been trying to collect these rents over again themselves. The tenants naturally refused to pay twice and there has been much litigation in consequence, whence the relations between them and the mortgagees have become somewhat strained. For want of funds, I could not, as Agent to the Court of Wards, make any attempt to reimburse the tenants concerned for the amounts wrongfully collected from them by the late Raja.

20. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—My information does not show that there has been any noticeable increase in subletting, in the year under report.

21. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ACT III OF 1905.—This Act has now been in force for four years but has been practically enforced in this district only during the last two years. It is perhaps too soon to pronounce definitely whether this Act will have the effect of preventing encroachments, but if I may judge of its effect from the cases that have come to my notice during the last year I am afraid the prospects are not very encouraging specially where village sites are concerned. The usual defence in such cases is that the encroachment is not new, and that the occupation is over 60 years old. It is usually impossible to disprove this by mere inspection and as the villagers are all in league, it is an easy matter to get half a dozen witnesses to say that the occupation in any case is 30 or 40 years old. Instead of requiring strict proof that the encroachment has been held adversely for the statutory period, the Courts actively assist the perpetrators of these frauds by holding that, where a man proves this, the burden of proving that the occupation was less than 60 years old is shifted on to Government. Such at least has been the decision of the District Munsif of Arni in a recent case. It is obvious that Government cannot discharge the burden in most cases. Village officers are generally most unwilling to report encroachments unless where they are actuated by personal motives it makes them unpopular and they are themselves often the principal offenders. When they do report cases, it is generally after the lapse of some years and the occurrence of a personal quarrel between them and the offender or through fear of being taken to task by some inspecting officer. The result is that their evidence is either tainted or half-hearted and can generally be refuted by the evidence of a host of villagers, who in this matter generally stand by one another. In practice therefore it is exceedingly difficult to deal with such encroachments. I have recently been threatened with notices of civil suits in a large number of cases in consequence of action taken under Act III of 1905 with respect to encroachments of this kind, and if the Civil Courts generally take the view which has been taken by the District Munsif of Arni, I am sure that far from diminishing, these encroachments will increase. The rise in prices in recent years and the consequent increase in the value of land offers an additional inducement to misappropriate as much poramboke land as possible. The only effective remedy seems to be to make detailed surveys of village-sites and demarcate all public land—a course which is no doubt expensive,—but I feel certain will eventually become imperative if the rights of the public and especially of the poorer public are not to be sacrificed altogether.

Act I of 1908.—This Act was hardly in practical operation during the year. Ryots and landlords are only just beginning to make use of the new Act. I have therefore no remarks to offer regarding its working in the year under report. There is, however, no doubt that it will lead

to a large increase in litigation and in the work of Divisional officers. As a matter of fact I have had to obtain the services of a Special Deputy Collector for six months to dispose of suits under the Act in the Ránipétai division and I am not sure that it may not be found necessary to relieve the Ránipétai Divisional officer of such work and to appoint a special officer for it permanently.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—No changes of any importance appear to have taken place.

SOUTH ARCOT.

(A. R. KNAPP, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

Items.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	13. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The total number of processes of each kind issued in faslis 1317 and 1318 is shown in the margin. There was a considerable decrease under all the items during the year.
1. Demand notices	86,469	37,253	
2. Attachment notices	8,197	707	
3. Sale notices	8,943	423	
4. Sales	30	19	

27. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OFFICES OF COVENANTED DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.**—The Covenanted Civilians who worked in this district during the fasli were (1) Mr. E. P. Walsh, Acting Sub-Collector in charge of the Tindivanam division from the beginning of the fasli till 4th March 1909, (2) Mr. H. G. Gharpurey, Acting Head Assistant Collector, who succeeded Mr. Walsh and remained in the district till 25th May 1909, and (3) Mr. G. T. Boag, Assistant Collector, who joined this district newly on 21st December 1908 and remained till the end of the fasli. As reported last year, Mr. Walsh used freely the colloquial knowledge of Tamil which he had attained. Regarding Mr. Gharpurey, I regret that I have no information; his stay in the district was very short and I saw very little of him. Mr. Boag who has taken up Telugu as his principal vernacular made fair progress in that language and passed the Lower Standard.

28. **RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.**—There are no large zamindaris in this district. The relations between the landlords and the tenants in the other estates were, so far as my information extends, amicable.

29. **GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.**—Sub letting is resorted to by several absentee owners, but there has been no considerable increase in the practice.

30. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—The Estates Land Act of 1908 did not materially affect this district as there are few estates and there is not much litigation in them.

31. **RELATIONSHIP OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES TOWARDS ONE ANOTHER.**—The general attitude of the people towards Government continued to be generally respectful and loyal; and the good relationship existing between the different classes of the population continued undisturbed.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—Permanent farm servants were paid in kind as usual and their monthly wages ranged from 20 to 75 Madras measures of grain with a mid-day meal in most cases. Many of them were also given cloths and presents of grain or money at festivals and on occasions of marriage. Advances are also given in some parts of the district.

Daily labourers were generally paid in cash except those who were engaged for harvest-operations who were generally paid in kind. The prevailing rates of wages ranged from 1½ annas in the case of boys to 5½ annas a day. When paid in kind, the quantity of grain was generally proportionate to the money payments according to the market value.

TANJORE.

(J. P. BEDFORD, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

16. **COERCIVE PROCESSES.**—Statement 8-A shows the particulars of coercive processes employed for the realization of Government revenue during the fasli. The following extract shows the total number of processes issued under each head:—

	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.	Difference.
(1) Number of demand notices issued.	142,321	274,631	+ 132,310
(2) " of attachment notices ..	11,832	14,084	+ 2,252
(3) " of sale notices ..	10,763	13,021	+ 2,258
(4) " of property sold ..	218	206	— 12

The number of demand notices increased by nearly 89 per cent. while the attachment and sale notices increased by 19 and 21 per cent. The number of sales, however, decreased by 6 per cent.

The following table compares the number of demand notices issued in each taluk in faslis 1317 and 1318:—

Taluku.	Number of demand notices issued.		Difference.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.
	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.		
1	2	3	4	5
Tanjore	41,548	89,868	+ 48,320	111.49
Kumbakonam	11,359	62,574	+ 51,215	450.87
Máyavaram	4,846	4,414	— 432	8.91
Shiyali	3,415	8,643	+ 5,228	153.09
Nannilam	8,972	10,830	+ 1,858	20.71
Negapatam	7,253	7,456	+ 203	2.79
Tirutturaippándi	36,542	66,604	+ 29,122	79.69
Mannárgudi	12,166	9,757	— 2,399	19.73
Pattukkóttai	16,230	15,425	— 805	4.96
Total ..	142,321	274,631	+ 132,310	89.29

The decrease in Máyavaram, Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai taluks is attributed to closer scrutiny exercised before the issue of demands and to high prices. The increase is especially marked in Kumbakonam, Tanjore, Shiyali and Tirutturaippándi. The increase in these taluks is generally attributed to the unfavourable character of the season; there is no doubt that a number of cases of very poor yield of crop were saved, to the extent of disallowing a claim for remission, by the heavy rains which fell about 1st of January and that the amount of hardship caused by previous failure of proper supply is in no way indicated by the small amount of remission. It was, in fact, a year of general hardship and short produce, and there was a corresponding reticence in the payment of assessment. Hence, the keeping of the collection up to the mark attained in Fasli 1317 involved greater severity.

26. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND THE ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.**—There is no vernacular official correspondence. Petitions in the vernacular are, as a rule, read out to the presiding officers, when presented in person; petitions received by post are submitted with an English abstract prepared in the office. Mr. Matheson passed the higher standard in all subjects, and was transferred from the district in March 1909.

29. **RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.**—These are reported to be generally satisfactory, except in the case of Silattur, Athivetti, Neduvasal, Madukur and Palayavanam in the Pattukkóttai taluk, which are reported to be mismanaged owing to pecuniary difficulties.

30. **GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.**—Nothing of note has been observed under this head.

31. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—The effect of the Madras Land Encroachment Act III of 1905 is dealt with in the next paragraph. The Proprietary Estates Village Service Act came into force towards the close of fasli 1316. The sanctioned scheme was given effect to in fasli 1317. The revised scheme of establishments sanctioned in respect of the chattram and mukhasa villages was cancelled in 1908 and the revised proposals called for by the Board of Revenue are under preparation. The Estates Land Act (I of 1908) came into force from the beginning of the fasli. Landlords and tenants do not yet understand the provisions of the new Act, nor can they be expected to, until legal decisions have cleared up the ambiguities which inevitably accompany new legislation. I submit a copy of this office report to the Board (Land Revenue) D. Dis. No. 3794, dated 25th August 1909, dealing with the working of the Act.

32. **THE WORKING OF THE MADRAS LAND ENCROACHMENT ACT III OF 1905.**—The Act has been in force for more than three faslis. Notices are being issued in cases of objectionable encroachment which call for penal assessment. The bulk of the encroachments are vacated, before final orders are passed; this minimises hardship and reduces penalties. In regard to recurring cases, notices of eviction are served and eviction resorted to. In fasli 1318, encroachers had to be evicted in about fifty cases. A statement is enclosed showing the amount of sivoyjama and penal assessment levied during faslis 1317 and 1318. In fasli 1318, there was a decrease both in respect of sivoyjama assessment and penalty; but the extent encroached upon increased under both heads. In this connection, reference is solicited to my remarks in the previous year's report. The main difficulty is to settle what is or is not objectionable, there being a large and undefined area, in regard to which the settlement classification does not correspond to the facts. Such cases are mostly found out piecemeal, in dealing with this or that case of technical encroachment. The errors are not all on one side, for, while some poramboke lands might fairly be classed as assessed, it is equally certain that a good deal of assessed land should have been reserved as poramboke. On the whole, I find the latter class of error a good deal commoner than the former.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—The system of paying agricultural labourers in kind continues in force to the same extent as in previous faslis and has not been superseded by the system of money payments to any appreciable degree. Money payments are occasionally made in towns.

TRICHINOPOLY.

(M. YOUNG, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—There was a considerable decrease under “Notice of demand” issued during the year, while there was a small increase under the other two items “Attachment notices” and “sale notices”. The statistics for the last three faslis are compared below :—

	1316.	1317.	1318.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Demand notice	2,34,814	1,53,286	1,36,522
Attachment notice	6,043	3,653	3,959
Sale notice	5,944	3,653	3,928

The steady decline under “notice of demand” was due to stringent orders issued from time to time to the Tahsildars requiring them to exercise great care, that such notices are issued only in cases where they are really necessary. The actual area sold for arrears of revenue was 72 acres dry and 8 acres wet against 753 and 20 acres respectively in last year.

The number of defaulters whose personal and real property was sold was 1·5 per cent. of the number whose property was attached.

21. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.—Mr. D. R. Matheson was Assistant Collector from 1st April to 28th August 1909. He was principally engaged in the magisterial work of the Head-quarters division from 14th April to 8th July and was in Revenue charge of the division from 9th July to the date of his transfer on the 28th August. He was able to read and dispose of Tamil correspondence.

22. RELATION BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARIS.—The Marungapuri Zamindar is assisted by his previous Manager whose services have been lent to the Zamindar with the special sanction of Government. The relations between landlords and tenants continue to be fairly satisfactory in all the zamindaris except Udayarpalaiyam where they are somewhat strained in the matter of the exchange of pattabs and muchilikkas after the introduction of Act I of 1908. The Zamindar has introduced some new clauses and conditions into the pattabs, which the tenants refuse to accept. The matter must eventually come before the Court for decision.

The affairs of Kadavur zamindari are still in an unsatisfactory state.

23. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—This is resorted to by the absentee landlords and those who follow professions other than agriculture. Some of the well-to-do landlords especially the Brahmans sublet their lands and get a share of the produce either in kind or in money. There is nothing particular to note under this head this year.

24. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—The ryots have not yet understood the provisions of the Act which is being introduced gradually. There has been no case of eviction during the year. Every opportunity is given to the ryots to vacate objectionable encroachments before resorting to the penal provisions of the Act.

Orders have now been issued to Divisional officers not to impose enhanced penal charges in objectionable cases but to enforce the provisions of the Act as regards eviction.

25. The Madras Estates Land Act was introduced from 1st July 1908. There was some dispute recently between the zamindar of Turaiyur and his tenants as regards a new term introduced by the zamindar into the receipts granted by him under the Act, but the matter has been amicably settled.

As regards Udayarpalyam zamin, the zamindar and his tenants are disputing as regards the right of the zamindar to collect assessment on waste lands under occupation. Neither side has as yet resorted to the Courts, and the zamindar is endeavouring to distrain the tenant's property on account of the arrears due. It is anticipated that he will be obliged to take the matter to the Courts shortly.

26. RELATION OF THE PEOPLE TOWARDS GOVERNMENT.—The relation continues to be cordial and there has been no sign of unrest in this district.

27. RELATION OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TOWARDS ONE ANOTHER.—There is nothing worth noticing under this head except the usual religious faction existing between the Thengalai and Vadagalai Aiyangars of Srirangam.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—There are two kinds of labourers called farm servants and casual labourers. The former are employed all the year round and are paid their wages in kind in all the tracts, except in a few villages situated near towns where they are paid in money. In addition to their wages, they are also given clothing once a year and cooked food is also distributed on occasions of festivals and marriages, etc. The latter kind of labourers (casual labourers)

are paid both in kind and money according to the nature of work and the season. During the harvesting season all are paid their wages in kind only. The system of paying agricultural labourers in kind continues to be the same as in previous faslis and has not been superseded by the system of money payments to any appreciable degree. There has been a general increase in the rates of wages throughout the district which is attributed to the rise in the prices of food grains.

MADURA.

(A. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

17. RELATION OF LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN LARGE ZAMINDARIS.—The relation continued to be harmonious in general.

18. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—Subletting is chiefly resorted to by Vakils and traders who have invested money in the purchase of lands in the Periyar area.

20. The feeling of the people towards Government was loyal and the relation between the different classes of people was friendly. The feeling between the Shanars and other caste people at Kallurani and its adjoining villages continues to be strained, but it shows a tendency to relax.

21. WORKING OF ACT III OF 1905.—There were 52 cases of eviction during the year and only one suit was filed under the Act which is pending in the District Munsif's Court at Dindigul. The working of the Act on the whole seems to have caused no hardship to the ryots and the people probably understand its provisions.

22. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—Act I of 1908 is doubtless appreciated by the tenants who have begun to take advantage of it. A report on this subject has been made in this office D. Dis. No. 3426, Revenue, of 1909, dated 19th September 1909. It is probable that the Act will be largely resorted to in the next few years.

24. ACT I OF 1909 has not been in force long enough to give an opinion on its working. A report on the same will be made next year.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—There are two classes of labourers—farm labourers and casual labourers. The former class of labourers are generally kept throughout the year and are mostly paid their wages in kind and are also given clothing in addition. The latter class of labourers are generally paid in cash except in harvest seasons. For reaping and thrashing they are paid in kind. The average wage of an adult male agricultural labourer ranges from 4 to 6 annas a day and that of a female labourer is half of that.

TINNEVELLY.

(L. DAVIDSON, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

21. PROCESSES UNDER MADRAS ACT II OF 1864.—Statement No. 8-A shows the particulars of coercive processes employed in the realization of Government demand during the year under report. The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes issued during the year with the figures for the three preceding faslis :—

Description of processes.	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1316.	Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
1. Demand notices	180,439	93,393	56,800	74,292
2. Distraint and attachment notices	7,696	7,448	2,920	4,242
3. Sale notices	4,913	5,068	1,916	2,589
4. Sales	222	274	193	206
Total	193,270	104,183	61,829	81,329

There has been a considerable increase in the number of demand notices issued when compared with last year, but the number is not comparable with those of fasli 1315 and fasli 1316. In fact, though the season was worse than either fasli 1315 or fasli 1316, the number of notices issued of every description has been less; which shows that the efforts made in recent years to refrain from resorting too readily to coercive methods are being continued. Revenue Inspectors

in all taluks have been empowered to issue demand notices. The system has worked satisfactorily. The number of defaulters whose property was attached and sold during the year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year :—

Fasli.	Attached.		Sold.		Realized by sale.		
	Number of defaulters.	Amount for which property was attached.	Number of defaulters.	Amount for which property was sold.	Personal property.	Real property.	Total.
Fasli 1317	2,920	Rs. 26,309	193	Rs. 1,542	Rs. 369	Rs. 3,365	Rs. 3,834
Fasli 1318	4,142	37,937	206	3,628	320	7,262	7,582

Though the number of defaulters whose property was attached was considerably in excess of that in fasli 1317, there was not a corresponding increase in the number of sales. The figures indicate that the attachments were to a very large degree simply stimulative, and that the sales did not fall heavily on the poorer ryots. The next statement gives the particulars for each taluk of the number of sales and their percentage to the number of pattas.

Taluks.	Fasli 1317.		Fasli 1318.		Number of pattas.	Percentage of the number of sales to the number of pattas.	
	Number of sales.	Arrears.	Number of sales.	Arrears.		Fasli 1317.	Fasli 1318.
Ambasamudram	..	..	2	39	28,387	..	0.007
Narguneri	11	196	17	648	34,037	0.03	0.05
Ottappidaram	15	191	9	84	18,054	0.08	0.005
Sankaranayinarkóyil	12	86	6	19	21,056	0.06	0.03
Sattur	8	16	2	69	26,156	0.03	0.01
Srivaikuntam	43	313	126	2,285	52,479	0.08	0.24
Srivilliputtúr	68	512	16	183	41,234	0.15	0.04
Tenkási	15	93	3	15	22,097	0.07	0.01
Tinnevely	26	135	24	226	32,698	0.08	0.07
Total	193	1,542	206	3,628	276,192	0.07	0.07

In six of the nine taluks the number of sales was actually less than in the previous year. In two taluks the difference was slight. In Srivaikuntam alone was the difference at all appreciable. The season was especially unkind to Srivaikuntam, but even here the sales were less than one in every 400 pattas. The figures indicate that, though the season was bad, remission was given with reasonable freedom and that the assessment was readily paid. A small extent of dry land sold for arrears was bought in by Government for want of bidders in the Sankaranayinarkóyil and Srivilliputtúr taluks.

22. SERVICE OF PROCESSES.—Statement No. 8-B shows particulars of processes served by the ordinary village agency and by special establishments, and the fees collected during the year. The number of processes served by the specially-paid agency was 723 against 710 in fasli 1317 and the fees collected were Rs. 170 as compared with Rs. 135.

29. EXCESS COLLECTIONS.—(B.P., No. 122 L.R., dated 17th June 1908).—As stated in the previous year's report the main causes of excess collections continue to be—

(i) the collection of assessment or provisional demands in anticipation of the settlement at jamabandi of the proper demand;

(ii) voluntary payment of kist by nominal pattadars in order to assert their right to the land; and

(iii) in particular the initial collection of assessment according to the rough patta demand in the resettlement taluks.

The system of making refunds of excess collections as directed in B.P., No. 118 L.R., dated 12th June 1908, has not yet been worked to any appreciable extent in the district.

33. B.P., No. 321 (SETTLEMENT), DATED 24TH AUGUST 1904.—(1) Except in the Uttumalai estate the relations between land-holders and tenants in the large zamindaris continued to be generally harmonious and satisfactory and the introduction of the new Madras Estates Land Act of 1908 has not affected the existing relationship in any way.

(2) THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—As observed in last year's report this practice obtains generally with the richer and higher classes and with officials and traders.

(3) THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—The Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905, which has been in force in this district since 1905–1906 has been working with advantage. The Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, came into force on 1st July 1908, and the administration of it has been dealt with in detail in my report to the Board, dated 10th September 1909.

(4) RELATIONSHIP OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT.—There has been no disturbance of any kind during the year under report and the relations of the people towards Government exhibit a marked improvement as compared with the unsatisfactory wave of feeling which led to the regrettable outbreaks in Tuticorin and Tinnevely in March 1908.

34. VERNACULAR KNOWLEDGE OF THE CIVILIANS.—The civilian assistants working in this district possess a fair knowledge of Tamil.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—The system of paying agricultural labourers in kind has not been superseded by money payments to any appreciable degree. The work of ploughing, transplanting and weeding is paid for in cash in parts of the district, but harvesting is generally remunerated in grain.

COIMBATORE.

(H. F. W. GILLMAN, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREAR OF REVENUE.—Enclosure No. 8 exhibits particulars of coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Act II of 1864. The subjoined statement compares the processes issued during the fasli with those of the two preceding faslis :—

Items.	Fasli.		
	1316.	1317.	1318.
Number of demand notices	1,237	718	404
Do. of attachment notices	76	26	45
Do. of sale notices	57	10	32

DEMAND NOTICES.—There was a decrease of 314 in the number of notices issued which is due to the greater care exercised in issuing them. In unavoidable cases property moveable and immoveable had to be attached. Such cases were 45 in number or 11.1 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices were issued as against 3 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars was .02 per cent. as against .01 in the previous year and .03 in fasli 1316. The number of cases in which property was distrained was 13 for an arrear of Rs. 66 as against 12 for Rs. 324 in fasli 1317 and 60 for an arrear of Rs. 623 in fasli 1316. The immoveable property of 32 defaulters was attached for Rs. 94 as against 14 for Rs. 87 in fasli 1317 and 16 for Rs. 102 in fasli 1316. In Satyamangalam taluk lands sold for arrears of revenue were bought in by Government for want of bidders as they were of poor quality. Out of 13 cases in which moveable property was attached in no case was the property sold as against 13 cases in the previous year.

25. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—The same state of things as reported in the wage census of last year continues. In this connection it is to be noted that the Board in its Proceedings No. 165, dated 19th May 1908, issued instructions in regard to the taking of a quinquennial wage census. The wage census was accordingly taken and submitted to Board in this office D. Dis. No. 2718/Rev., dated 11th September 1908. It has been reviewed by the Board in its Proceedings No. 281, dated 6th August 1909.

27. There were no material changes during the fasli in respect of the points referred to in paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings, No. 321 (Settlement), dated 28th April 1904.

NILGIRIS.

(A. R. CUMMING, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

5. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICE.—Mr. E. W. Legh, I.C.S., continued during the year as the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor. He is well conversant with Tamil and can read petitions written in that language himself. The correspondence with the taluk offices continued to be carried on in English.

6. RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN LARGER ZAMINDARIS.—There are no such areas in this district.

7. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The practice of subletting does not prevail in this district except to a very small extent in the Jenmam tracts of the Gudalur taluk.

8. RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—These continued to be satisfactory.

9. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—There was no special legislation during the year that affected the people generally. The provisions of the Madras Land Encroachment Act III of 1905 are generally understood and the Act continued to work on the whole satisfactorily during the year. Resort was not had to the provisions of Act I of 1908 (Madras Land Estates Act) during the year under report.

10. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—The agricultural labourers on the plateau are mostly paid in money, except in the case of Badagas who work for grain wages during the harvest time. The farm servants (Paniyars) in the Gudalur taluk are paid in grain and are given a meal daily. They are also given presents of clothes at festivals and a small portion of the paddy crop at the harvest time.

SALEM.

(L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

15. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The following statement compares the total number of processes of each kind issued during the year, with those of the previous year :—

Fasli.	Number of processes issued.				Number of defaulters whose property was sold.		Extent of lands sold.		Amount realised by the sale of			
	Demand notices.	Attachment notices.	Sale notices.	Total.	Moveable.	Real.	Dry.	Wet.	Real property.	Moveable property.	Other property.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1317	21,682	460	421	22,563	10	121	438	35	615	222	2	839
1318	21,954	453	378	22,785	10	51	443	12	482	71	13	566

The number of demand notices issued during the year was slightly larger than that in the previous year; but the number of cases in which attachment and sale notices were issued during the year was smaller. There was a decrease in the number of cases, in which landed property was sold for arrears of revenue. The extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government was 184 acres against 303 acres in fasli 1317. No portion of the lands bought in by Government in the year under report or in the previous years was re-occupied by assignment under the darkhast rules in fasli 1318.

It was only in the Hosur taluk that special process-servers were entertained; in other taluks the processes were served by the village agency; the number of processes served by special agency was 275 against 341 in the previous year.

25. EFFECTS OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—Madras Act I of 1908, which came into force in July 1908 is the only recent legislation of any special importance. The working of the Act was reported on in my letter Nos. 2791-D., dated 3rd September 1909, and 3433-D., dated 19th October 1909. The Madras Land Encroachment Act III of 1905 is working satisfactorily.

26. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN LARGER ZAMINDARIS.—There are no larger zamindaris in the district. The relations between the landlords and tenants in mittas are on the whole satisfactory. There has been a small amount of litigation under Act I of 1908 in the Namakkal Sub-division, and in one village in that sub-division the mittadar and the villagers are quarrelling over the right to graze in the tank-bed.

27. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.—Subletting is not generally resorted to except by the non-agricultural classes and in tracts commanded by the Kaveri channels in the Namakkal taluk where there is an assured water-supply.

28. RELATION OF PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—The people are loyal and well disposed towards Government and the relations between the different classes of people are satisfactory. In one village in Namakkal, there is a somewhat heated controversy over the right to go in procession with music.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—Since the submission of this office reports No. 557-D., dated 15th February 1908, reviewed in Board's Proceedings No. 213, Revenue Settlement, dated 3rd July 1908, there has been no change in the practice of paying wages to agricultural labourers.

SOUTH CANARA.

(M. AZIZ-UD-DIN SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR, *Collector.*)

13. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—There was an increase as noted in the margin under all kinds of processes which may be attributed partly to the difficulty felt in collection of revenue from small pattadars in cases where their crops were lost during the last year's floods. The increase in the extent of lands sold is due to the difficulty found in cultivating some lands situated amidst forests and to the disputes between the pattadars and others interested in some others.

Fasli.	Demand notices.	Distrain or attachment notices.	Sale notices.
1317	8,125	301	167
1318	8,412	336	244

	Lands sold and bought in by Government.		Lands sold and purchased by others.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1317	8	1	4	10
1318	8	6	15	29

20. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—The Head Assistant Collector, Mr. W. A. Doig, reports that the vernacular petitions and other papers were generally disposed of without an English translation thereof.

24. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—The agricultural wages continue to be paid in kind and no alterations in the grain rates are reported to have taken place, though their money value fluctuated according to the market value of rice.

26. POINTS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 4 OF BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS, No. 321, DATED 24TH AUGUST 1904.—There has been no increase in subletting during the year under report. The Madras Land Estates Act, I of 1908, has not found favour with the people of this district, as it does not afford all the remedies provided for by the repealed Act VIII of 1865. The new amendment in the Madras Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864 has been availed of to some extent and is likely to be appreciated. All communities in the district are very loyal to Government, and continue to be on friendly relations with one another on the whole.

MALABAR.

(R. B. WOOD, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

11. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Statement 8-A gives particulars. The variation in the number of processes issued as compared with that of the previous year is slight and calls for no special remarks.

15. RELATION BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANTS IN ZAMINDARI TRACTS.—There are no zamindaris in this district.

16. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—There is no change of any importance in the situation already reported to the Board in this office letter No. D. 1487/R., of 1904, dated 4th November 1904.

17. The relations of the people to Government are satisfactory.

18. The relations between the different classes of people have undergone no change.

19. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—The only recent legislation of importance affecting the agricultural population of the district is the Madras Land Encroachment Act III of 1905. Many cases of encroachments have been dealt with under this Act, though the number of encroachments is far less than in the Northern Circars where I have hitherto served. On the whole it has worked smoothly.

The coming reforms and the preparation of the lists of voters for the Provincial and Imperial Councils only appeal to a few of the most highly educated. The general feeling seems to me to be really one of indifference. An old Nambudri of Palghat taluk wrote privately to an officer to know if the Head Assistant Collector would be angry with him if he did not get his name registered; and if his name was registered would he be fined if he abstained from voting. The value attached to the vote may also be gauged by the fact that the big jenmis all seem to feel that it will be undignified for them to come and record their vote, and want to be allowed a servant or junior relative to vote for them.

20. OCCUPATION OF PORAMBOKE LANDS.—Government janmam lands in this district are rare and consist chiefly of roads, rivers, channels and backwaters. Encroachments on these lands are transferred to assessed in two cases (1) when the encroachment is not a real one, but only apparent, and due to the exigencies of the Survey Department in placing stones, (2) when the encroachment is not objectionable. In other cases the encroachments are removed by the imposition of penal assessment if necessary.

24. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—At Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Ponnani and Cochin the system of paying wages in money is in vogue; but elsewhere there is little or no tendency for the system of payment in kind being superseded by payment in money.

25. VERNACULAR ATTAINMENTS OF PASSED ASSISTANTS, HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS AND SUB-COLLECTOR.—Mr. Reilly, the Sub-Collector, knows the language a little, but not well; and is shy in using it. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Pate, Divisional Officers of Palghat and Mallappuram are fairly good, though as I have not yet been in camp with either of them I cannot speak from personal knowledge. Mr. Thomas I believe is the best. Mr. Ellis though not in this district at present, may be considered as belonging to it; his knowledge of the language is good, both in conversing and reading. The Divisional Officers of Cochin, Wynaad and Calicut are all natives of the West Coast and well acquainted with the language.

ANJENGO.

(R. C. C. CARR, Esq., I.C.S., *Resident Collector.*)

13. There were no signs of disaffection or ill-feeling between classes and recent legislation provoked no noteworthy comment or criticism.

15. VERNACULAR ATTAINMENTS.—Mr. S. Burn, I.C.S., was Assistant Collector till the 24th of May 1909. He has passed Malayalam in lower standard, and was reading vernacular petitions himself. Captain W. M. Fenning, I.A., returned from leave and joined on the 25th idem. The vernacular papers were translated to him as he is not acquainted with Malayalam.

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