PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 10th July 1893, Mis. No. 4070 :—

Read—the following letter from Lieut.-Colonel R. R. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Madras, 23rd June 1893, No. 356-M. :—

With reference to paragraph 3 of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 167, dated 5th May 1893, I have the honour to forward a copy of the letter of the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, No. 154-E.I., dated 13th June 1893, reporting on some of the projects proposed, and to state that, in the present depleted condition of the Public Works Department, it is impossible to depute a special officer to the investigation of the projects referred to therein.

—

ENCLOSURE.

From Major A. W. SMART, R.E., Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Coimbatore, 13th June 1893, No. 154-E.I.

With reference to your No. IV—53-N.A., dated 5th June 1893, and paragraph 3 of the Revenue Board's Proceedings, No. 167, dated 5th May 1893, I have the honour to report on the projects proposed—

(*a*) It is suggested that a channel may be opened from the Cheyar anicut to feed the rain-fed tanks in the Tiruvathur firka, Arcot taluk. The town Tiruvathur is fifteen miles below the Cheyar anicut and the tanks which require river supply are to the east of the road leading from Tiruvathur to Arcot. The Kukundy channel, as you are aware, taking a supply from the Pálár has been extended as far as the Dusi tank, some seven or eight miles north of Tiruvathur. Whether this channel can be still further extended so as to supply the rain-fed tanks to the east will remain to be decided in the future. I am of opinion that the supply can be given by building a bridge across the Pálár at the anicut and raising the crest by shutters. There are large quantities of water flowing to waste at the anicut every year. The bridge with shutters would probably cost three lakhs of rupees. The work of course would also increase the supply to the northern channels and would make possible and probably remunerative the enlargement of the Mahindravadi channel and tank.

These Tiruvathur tanks if fed from the Cheyar should be fed from another anicut that would have to be built across the Cheyar just above Tiruvathur and not by the existing Cheyar anicut. A northern channel from the Cheyar anicut would cross all the drainages flowing down into the Cheyar and would therefore be very expensive. The available quantity to be tapped is also much greater in the Pálár than in the Cheyar.

(*b*) *Wandiwash taluk—Proposed diversion of water of the Sukanadi to Sedarakuppam tank.*—As I do not know anything about this, the Executive Engineer will be directed to report.

(*c*) *Wandiwash taluk—Proposed new channel from Desur tank to Tillar tank.*—I am of opinion that this should not be attempted until it can be clearly proved that there is surplus available. At present surplus feeds tanks in the Tindivanam taluk. The proposed raising of F.S.L. of the main channel from Cheyar anicut should eventually affect many of these rain-fed tanks in the Wandiwash taluk indirectly if not directly.

(*d*) It is suggested that anicuts or bunds called voddus in the Koundinynadi, Palmanér taluk, should be restored and channels from them constructed. The Executive Engineer will be directed to report on this.

(*e*) *Proposed raising of Elathur anicut, Polur taluk.*—Plans and estimates are under preparation for a regulator to be built across the river to tap flood water only. The river is a tributary of the Cheyar, so that the low water-supply cannot be drawn on more than at present without doing damage to the Cheyar anicut irrigation.

2 I would suggest that a project division be opened in the North Arcot district for the investigation of the many projects which are possible there; among these I may enumerate—

(1) Bridge* over Pálár anicut and shutters to raise F.S.L.

* A contribution may be obtainable from Local Funds.

(2) Enlargement of Mahindravadi tank and channel in connection therewith or without.

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(5) *Morthana project, Gudiyáttam taluk.*—There are also in that taluk two breached and abandoned tanks which it might be found profitable to restore.

Resolution—dated 10th July 1893, Mis. No. 4070.

Communicated to the Collector of North Arcot.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of North Arcot.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

READ—also the following letter from G. F. T. POWER, Esq., Collector, North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Palmanér, 27th September 1894, Dis. No. 1318-Rev.:—

I have the honour to forward herewith the reports received from Divisional officers regarding the economic condition of their divisions for fasli 1302 in the prescribed form. The condition of the district, as disclosed by these, is briefly described below.

2. *The character and condition of irrigation sources.*—The condition of the irrigation sources in the district was reported in this office letter, No. 364-Ind., dated 31st March 1892, and possible means of improving them were also then suggested. The Divisional officers' reports give no further information on this point. In his letter to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 154-E.I., dated 13th June 1893, communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 10th July 1893, Mis. No. 4070, the Superintending Engineer (IV Circle) has suggested that a project division be opened in this district for the investigation of the many projects, which are possible, making special mention of the following five works:—

i. Bridge over Pálár anicut and shutters to raise the F.S.L.
ii. Enlargement of Mahandravadi tank and channel.
iii. Enlargement of the system under the Poiney eastern channels.
iv. Enlargement of the Agaram tank in Vellore taluk, or the construction of a new reservoir on the same river to supply lands down to main road.
v. Morthana project in Gudiyáttam taluk.

The Public Works Department should, I think, be asked to take early steps for the investigation of some of these projects. The Superintending Engineer also said that plans and estimates were under preparation for a regulator to be built across the river Cheyar to tap flood-water only, and I think this work should be executed as early as possible.

3. *Whether there is much land lying unoccupied or uncultivated.*—Particulars regarding cultivable area and waste are given talukwar in the Divisional officers' reports. The total area of Government taluks, as shown by survey, is 2,493,721 acres, of which 638,665 acres are covered by forest and 797,117 acres are occupied. Of the remainder, 652,114 acres are not available for cultivation, being barren, or covered by buildings, roads, &c. The remaining extent of 405,825 acres is reported to be available for cultivation; but only 92,000 acres are likely to be brought under cultivation. Talukwar particulars are given below:—

Government taluks.	Area according to survey.	Forest area.	Occupied area or holdings.	Area not available for cultivation.	Balance available for cultivation, column 2—columns 3 to 5.	Area likely to be brought under cultivation.
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Gudiyáttam	271,444	72,906	96,372	78,786	23,380	5,000
Vellore	260,877	109,994	76,187	57,472	17,224	7,744
Polur	373,887	169,463	95,995	30,799	77,630	13,000
Wandiwash	283,046	10,166	131,628	88,402	52,850	14,890
Arcot	249,504	10,489	112,769	52,474	73,772	10,000
Wallajah	272,016	10,832	147,029	45,842	68,313	20,000
Total ..	2,493,721	638,665	797,117	652,114	405,825	91,264 or 92,000

The area of assessed unoccupied land is very large, and there is, I think, little doubt that much of this land is permanently unfit for cultivation, and need not have been assessed at all. Other reasons for assessed land remaining unoccupied are—

(*a*) Adversity of season during the last few years.
(*b*) Poverty of ryots.
(*c*) Situation of the land at a distance from village-sites and in proximity to hills and forests.

One more reason may be specially mentioned, namely, the practice prevalent throughout the district of requiring a ryot to pay Rs. 2-8-0 (or Rs. 2 in some taluks) for every palmyra tree, even if it be a mere seedling, which stands on land for which he wants patta. The Tahsildar of Wandiwash has reported that this unreasonable rule has kept much land out of occupation in his taluk, and from what I have observed during the recent jamabandi in Chittoor and Vellore, I am of the same opinion. I have therefore decided that in future only the tree value should be collected in the case of palmyras as in the case of other trees, and that if the so-called tree be only a seedling worth no actual value, no charge should be made. The Divisional officers report that the practice of keeping patta land waste for pasture on account of undue curtailment of pasture lands by forest reservation does not prevail in their divisions.

4. *Whether assessments are paid easily or only under coercion.*—The table appended below shows the total demand of land revenue and cesses, and the amount realized by attachment and sale of the property of defaulters during the past five years:—

Fasli.	Demand.	Amount for which property was attached.	Amount for which property was sold.
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1301	20,59,487	55,082	1,489
1302	28,31,081	52,045	2,456

In fasli 1302 the amount for which property was sold was Rs. 2,456 against Rs. 1,489 in fasli 1301 and Rs. 1,458 in fasli 1300. Owing to the unfavorable character of the season in fasli 1301, the collection of revenue was suspended for some time, and coercion was resorted to very sparingly. The balance at the beginning of fasli 1302 was therefore large, and consequently a larger number of processes than usual was issued for the recovery of the amount. Generally speaking, Government dues are paid easily, and coercion is seldom resorted to. A greater portion of the revenue is collected without the issue of coercive process at all, and almost the whole of the remainder on the issue of No. 1 demand only.

5. *Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious.*—The crops on lands that are under such sources as spring channels, river channels and anicut tanks is usually safe; but the outturn of crops under other sources is precarious. In most villages, however, the construction of wells has done much to secure the crops. The outturn is precarious in Arkónam division, even in normal years, as it contains mostly rain-fed tanks.

6. Information on live-stock and public health is given in detail talukwar in Divisional officers' reports. The condition and health of the people was on the whole satisfactory during fasli 1302; but the condition of cattle was not very good, as, owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, fodder and pasture were scanty.

7. *The relation of prices to wages*—(*a*) *The extent to which the wages of casual laborers whether paid in grain or in money may have increased during the past twenty years.*—The Sub-Collector and the Head-quarter Deputy Collector report that the wages of laborers who are paid in grain have remained stationary, while there has been an increase in money wages due to the rise of prices of food-grains. In Wallajah taluk there was no increase in wages, whether paid in kind or in money, while in Chandragiri, money wages are said to have increased. The General Duty Deputy Collector remarks that no perceptible change has occurred in the rates of wages of casual laborers in his division, except in some places on the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway, where, owing to increased demand for labour, rates are said to have slightly increased.

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The Collector's review of the economic condition of his district will be recorded, and the detailed statements submitted by the Divisional officers will be returned to him. In preparing future reports he will be guided by the instructions already issued to the Collectors of Bellary and Coimbatore in Board's Proceedings, dated 17th and 23rd November 1894, Nos. 481 and 498.

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(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Land Revenue Department.
" Collector of North Arcot, with original enclosures returned.
" Deputy Director, Land Records.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1894.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed December 13th.

Economic condition.—Recording, with remarks, report on the — of the North Arcot district for fasli 1302.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1894.

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Proceedings, 28*th Nov.* 1894, *No.* 505.

P.W. 21/423/95.

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8,000—17-7-94.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

** Copy attached.

Read Proceedings* of the Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement &c, dated 28th Nov 1894 No 505 Revs

Order thereon, dated 17th January 1895 No 189 Revs

Recorded.

2. Orders will issue in the Public Works Department with reference to para 2 of the Board's Proceedings.

(True Extract)

R. Clean

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Public Works Dept (Irrigation Branch).
The Board of Revenue (Rev Settlement &c)

ak

P. W. CURRENT No. 423

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

REVENUE.

To

The Public Works

Dept (Irrigation Branch)

Dated

Recd. 21-1-95.

Encl. / ~~Letter~~ Issue

No 356 in d/ 23.6.93

RNo. 8 NA d/ 13.6.93

Mis. G.O., 17th January 1895, No. 189

SUBJECT.

Recording Proc of the Board of Rev (Rev Sett) on the economic condition of the North Arcot Dt during fasli 1302 & stating that orders on para 2 of the Proc will issue in the Public Works Dept.

RK
Paper
Ccs
21/1 Partup
23/1/95

MG 23/1/95

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

No 248 d/ 1st February 1895

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the

READ the following

Proc of the Rev Dept No. 189. d/ 17 Jan 95

Recorded with the remark that in the present depleted condition of the P.W. Dept it is impossible to depute a special officer to the investigation of the projects referred to by the Collector of North Arcot.

H Bell
23.1.95

DESPATCH
1 FEB. 95

To
The Chief Engr Genl
Supdtg Engr I Circle
Rev Dept

Tow
for favor of communication
initials Rnedrs
23/1

25.1

Rnedrs Send the order should issue in the P. Consn.

S

No. 2486 dy 1st January 1895

Issue:

S.a.w.
E.H.

Queen

1

Ltrs
23/1

Requisitions sent for 7 sc of
Bar Pro. 505 d/25/11/94

28/1/95

Received 31/1/95

1

E. I. Form No. 1—1,000—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1894.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

3

Printed December 13th.

No 2486 of 1st July 1895

Proceedings, 28*th Nov.* 1894, *No.* 505.

To
The Chief Engr for I
Supg Engr IV circle
Rev. Dept.

Economic condition.—Recording, with remarks, report on the — of the North Arcot district for fasli 1302.

4. The attention of the Land Revenue Department will be drawn to the Collector's remarks regarding the practice under which a charge of Rs. 2–8–0 was made for every palmyra tree, even though a seedling, which stands in waste land, with a view to its being considered whether a general order on the subject should not be issued. The Board in this department does not object to a charge being made on an applicant for land of the fair value, at rates prevailing in the particular locality, of the trees growing on the land. Its objection is to the imposition of an arbitrary rate in excess of the local value of the trees.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Land Revenue Department.
" Collector of North Arcot, with original enclosures returned.
" Deputy Director, Land Records.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From Colonel E. BEGBIE, Officiating Adjutant-General, Madras Army, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Ootacamund, 15th December 1894, No. M.–61.

I have the honour to request that you will kindly inform me, at a very early date, whether a civilian clerk employed in a military office who has brought himself within the provisions of paragraph 40 of the "Rules regulating the personal conduct of Government servants" can be dismissed by the head of such office, or whether the case should be reported through the Adjutant-General for the orders of Government.

No. 7874.

Transferred to the Public Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
22*nd December* 1894.

(Signed) D. J. S. McLEOD, Col.,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

ORDER—dated 21st January 1895, No. 44, Public.

The Government is pleased to direct that the cases of all non-gazetted officers which fall under G.O.,* 3rd February 1888, No. 134, shall in future be dealt with finally by heads of departments concerned, the cases of gazetted officers only being reported for the orders of Government.

* Reprinted as an appendix to these proceedings.

(True Extract.)

~~Ag.~~ *Chief Secretary.*

To the Departments of the Secretariat.
" all Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary.

[Appendix.

APPENDIX.

G.O., dated 3rd February 1888, *No.* 134, *Public.*

Read—the following paper :—

From the Commissioner of Police, Madras, dated 10th December 1887.

Order—dated 3rd February 1888, No. 134, Public.

The Government agree with Colonel Weldon that it is undesirable that a man who is in a chronic and hopeless condition of indebtedness should be retained in the public service. The anxieties attendant upon such a state must necessarily greatly detract from the value of the debtor's work, besides exposing him to temptations to dishonesty, which, in such circumstances, it is very difficult to resist.

His Excellency in Council accordingly resolves to rule that where half the salary of a Government official is constantly being attached for debt, or has been continuously under attachment for more than two years, or is attached for a sum which, under ordinary circumstances, it will require more than two years to repay, a full schedule of such officer's debts shall be obtained by the head of his office and the case reported for the orders of Government, who will deal with the matter in the same way as if the debtor had taken advantage of the Insolvency Court.

2. The chief points to be noted in such reports will be—

(1) The proportion of debts to salary and the extent to which they detract from the debtor's value as a public servant.
(2) Whether the debtor's position appears to be retrievable.
(3) The advisability, under the circumstances, of retaining him (*a*) in the particular post he occupies ; (*b*) in any position under Government.

3. The Commissioner of Police will deal with the case upon which his reference was made in accordance with the above directions.

(True Extract.)

W. S. MEYER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt.

To the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
„ the Departments of the Secretariat.
„ all Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raitt.

P.W. DESPATCH No. 605

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued 405-C

Recd. 28-1-95 Encl.

G.O., 21st January 1895, No. 44.

1 copy for C.S. 8816 24-9-97

JANUARY.

Indebtedness by Public Servants.

Directing that the cases of all non-gazetted officers which fall under G.O., 3rd February 1888, No. 134, shall in future be dealt with finally by Heads of Departments concerned, the cases of gazetted officers only being reported for the orders of Government.

With the order

Cir. 1109/B. Re 249 W. dt 1st February 1895.

Communicated to officers concerned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department will in future deal with the cases of non-gazetted officers of this Dept.

Copies 28/1/95

2 encl

DESPATCHED 2 FEB. 95

C.E. for I. with 150
C.E. for Rys.
S. Engrs
C.A.
S. of W.O.P.
Ex. P.W.A.
Ex Rys.

one copy to each
29.3.95

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

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 10th July 1893, Mis. No. 4070 :—

Read—the following letter from Lieut.-Colonel R. R. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Madras, 23rd June 1893, No. 356-M. :—

With reference to paragraph 3 of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 167, dated 5th May 1893, I have the honour to forward a copy of the letter of the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, No. 154-E.I., dated 13th June 1893, reporting on some of the projects proposed, and to state that, in the present depleted condition of the Public Works Department, it is impossible to depute a special officer to the investigation of the projects referred to therein.

ENCLOSURE.

From Major A. W. SMART, R.E., Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Coimbatore, 13th June 1893, No. 154-E.I.

With reference to your No. IV—53-N.A., dated 5th June 1893, and paragraph 3 of the Revenue Board's Proceedings, No. 167, dated 5th May 1893, I have the honour to report on the projects proposed—

(*a*) It is suggested that a channel may be opened from the Cheyar anicut to feed the rain-fed tanks in the Tiruvathur firka, Arcot taluk. The town Tiruvathur is fifteen miles below the Cheyar anicut and the tanks which require river supply are to the east of the road leading from Tiruvathur to Arcot. The Kukundy channel, as you are aware, taking a supply from the Pálár has been extended as far as the Dusi tank, some seven or eight miles north of Tiruvathur. Whether this channel can be still further extended so as to supply the rain-fed tanks to the east will remain to be decided in the future. I am of opinion that the supply can be given by building a bridge across the Pálár at the anicut and raising the crest by shutters. There are large quantities of water flowing to waste at the anicut every year. The bridge with shutters would probably cost three lakhs of rupees. The work of course would also increase the supply to the northern channels and would make possible and probably remunerative the enlargement of the Mahindravadi channel and tank.

These Tiruvathur tanks if fed from the Cheyar should be fed from another anicut that would have to be built across the Cheyar just above Tiruvathur and not by the existing Cheyar anicut. A northern channel from the Cheyar anicut would cross all the drainages flowing down into the Cheyar and would therefore be very expensive. The available quantity to be tapped is also much greater in the Pálár than in the Cheyar.

(*b*) *Wandiwash taluk—Proposed diversion of water of the Sukanadi to Sedarakuppam tank.*—As I do not know anything about this, the Executive Engineer will be directed to report.

(*c*) *Wandiwash taluk—Proposed new channel from Desur tank to Tillar tank.*—I am of opinion that this should not be attempted until it can be clearly proved that there is surplus available. At present surplus feeds tanks in the Tindivanam taluk. The proposed raising of F.S.L. of the main channel from Cheyar anicut should eventually affect many of these rain-fed tanks in the Wandiwash taluk indirectly if not directly.

(*d*) It is suggested that anicuts or bunds called voddus in the Koundinynadi, Palmanér taluk, should be restored and channels from them constructed. The Executive Engineer will be directed to report on this.

(*e*) *Proposed raising of Elathur anicut, Polur taluk.*—Plans and estimates are under preparation for a regulator to be built across the river to tap flood water only. The river is a tributary of the Cheyar, so that the low water-supply cannot be drawn on more than at present without doing damage to the Cheyar anicut irrigation.

2. I would suggest that a project division be opened in the North Arcot district for the investigation of the many projects which are possible there; among these I may enumerate—

(1) Bridge* over Pálár anicut and shutters to raise F.S.L.

* A contribution may be obtainable from Local Funds.

(2) Enlargement of Mahindravadi tank and channel in connection therewith or without.

(3) Enlargement of the system under the Poiney eastern channel which is quite possible if F.S.L. of channel is raised.

(4) Enlargement of the Agaram tank (Vellore taluk) or construction of new reservoir on same river to supply lands down to main road.

(5) *Morthana project, Gudiyáttam taluk.*—There are also in that taluk two breached and abandoned tanks which it might be found profitable to restore.

Resolution—dated 10th July 1893, Mis. No. 4070.

Communicated to the Collector of North Arcot.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of North Arcot.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Read—also the following letter from G. F. T. POWER, Esq., Collector, North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Palmanér, 27th September 1894, Dis. No. 1318-Rev.:—

I have the honour to forward herewith the reports received from Divisional officers regarding the economic condition of their divisions for fasli 1302 in the prescribed form. The condition of the district, as disclosed by these, is briefly described below.

2. *The character and condition of irrigation sources.*—The condition of the irrigation sources in the district was reported in this office letter, No. 364-Ind., dated 31st March 1892, and possible means of improving them were also then suggested. The Divisional officers' reports give no further information on this point. In his letter to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 154-E.I., dated 13th June 1893, communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 10th July 1893, Mis. No. 4070, the Superintending Engineer (IV Circle) has suggested that a project division be opened in this district for the investigation of the many projects, which are possible, making special mention of the following five works:—

i. Bridge over Pálár anicut and shutters to raise the F.S.L.
ii. Enlargement of Mahandravadi tank and channel.
iii. Enlargement of the system under the Poiney eastern channels.
iv. Enlargement of the Agaram tank in Vellore taluk, or the construction of a new reservoir on the same river to supply lands down to main road.
v. Morthana project in Gudiyáttam taluk.

The Public Works Department should, I think, be asked to take early steps for the investigation of some of these projects. The Superintending Engineer also said that plans and estimates were under preparation for a regulator to be built across the river Cheyar to tap flood-water only, and I think this work should be executed as early as possible.

3. *Whether there is much land lying unoccupied or uncultivated.*—Particulars regarding cultivable area and waste are given talukwar in the Divisional officers' reports. The total area of Government taluks, as shown by survey, is 2,493,721 acres, of which 638,665 acres are covered by forest and 797,117 acres are occupied. Of the remainder, 652,114 acres are not available for cultivation, being barren, or covered by buildings, roads, &c. The remaining extent of 405,825 acres is reported to be available for cultivation; but only 92,000 acres are likely to be brought under cultivation. Talukwar particulars are given below:—

Government taluks.	Area according to survey.	Forest area.	Occupied area or holdings.	Area not available for cultivation.	Balance available for cultivation, column 2—columns 3 to 5.	Area likely to be brought under cultivation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Chittoor	300,830	64,520	78,058	100,195	58,057	Not reported.
Chandragiri	223,983	110,243	25,850	73,745	14,145	1,980
Palmanér	258,134	80,052	33,229	124,399	20,454	18,650
Gudiyáttam	271,444	72,906	96,372	78,786	23,380	5,000
Vellore	260,877	109,994	76,187	57,472	17,224	7,744
Polur	373,887	169,463	95,995	30,799	77,630	13,000
Wandiwash	283,046	10,166	131,628	88,402	52,850	14,890
Arcot	249,504	10,489	112,769	52,474	73,772	10,000
Wallajah	272,016	10,832	147,029	45,842	68,313	20,000
Total ..	2,493,721	638,665	797,117	652,114	405,825	91,264 or 92,000

The area of assessed unoccupied land is very large, and there is, I think, little doubt that much of this land is permanently unfit for cultivation, and need not have been assessed at all. Other reasons for assessed land remaining unoccupied are—

(*a*) Adversity of season during the last few years.

(*b*) Poverty of ryots.

(*c*) Situation of the land at a distance from village-sites and in proximity to hills and forests.

One more reason may be specially mentioned, namely, the practice prevalent throughout the district of requiring a ryot to pay Rs. 2-8-0 (or Rs. 2 in some taluks) for every palmyra tree, even if it be a mere seedling, which stands on land for which he wants patta. The Tahsildar of Wandiwash has reported that this unreasonable rule has kept much land out of occupation in his taluk, and from what I have observed during the recent jamabandi in Chittoor and Vellore, I am of the same opinion. I have therefore decided that in future only the tree value should be collected in the case of palmyras as in the case of other trees, and that if the so-called tree be only a seedling worth no actual value, no charge should be made. The Divisional officers report that the practice of keeping patta land waste for pasture on account of undue curtailment of pasture lands by forest reservation does not prevail in their divisions.

4. *Whether assessments are paid easily or only under coercion.*—The table appended below shows the total demand of land revenue and cesses, and the amount realized by attachment and sale of the property of defaulters during the past five years:—

Fasli.	Demand.	Amount for which property was attached.	Amount for which property was sold.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1298	26,31,535	65,983	4,321
1299	26,20,986	49,859	3,151
1300	24,83,435	32,382	1,458
1301	20,59,487	55,082	1,489
1302	28,31,081	52,045	2,456

In fasli 1302 the amount for which property was sold was Rs. 2,456 against Rs. 1,489 in fasli 1301 and Rs. 1,458 in fasli 1300. Owing to the unfavorable character of the season in fasli 1301, the collection of revenue was suspended for some time, and coercion was resorted to very sparingly. The balance at the beginning of fasli 1302 was therefore large, and consequently a larger number of processes than usual was issued for the recovery of the amount. Generally speaking, Government dues are paid easily, and coercion is seldom resorted to. A greater portion of the revenue is collected without the issue of coercive process at all, and almost the whole of the remainder on the issue of No. 1 demand only.

5. *Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious.*—The crops on lands that are under such sources as spring channels, river channels and anicut tanks is usually safe; but the outturn of crops under other sources is precarious. In most villages, however, the construction of wells has done much to secure the crops. The outturn is precarious in Arkónam division, even in normal years, as it contains mostly rain-fed tanks.

6. Information on live-stock and public health is given in detail talukwar in Divisional officers' reports. The condition and health of the people was on the whole satisfactory during fasli 1302; but the condition of cattle was not very good, as, owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, fodder and pasture were scanty.

7. *The relation of prices to wages*—(*a*) *The extent to which the wages of casual laborers whether paid in grain or in money may have increased during the past twenty years.*—The Sub-Collector and the Head-quarter Deputy Collector report that the wages of laborers who are paid in grain have remained stationary, while there has been an increase in money wages due to the rise of prices of food-grains. In Wallajah taluk there was no increase in wages, whether paid in kind or in money, while in Chandragiri, money wages are said to have increased. The General Duty Deputy Collector remarks that no perceptible change has occurred in the rates of wages of casual laborers in his division, except in some places on the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway, where, owing to increased demand for labour, rates are said to have slightly increased.

(*b*) *The extent to which money wages may be superseding the system of payment in grain.*—The Divisional officers' reports show that the system of money wages has not in any appreciable degree superseded the system of payment in grain. The permanent farm servants are reported to be still paid only in grain; and only the temporary hands and casual laborers are paid in money.

(*c*) *Whether there has been any tendency on the part of the farm servants to exchange grain payments for money wages.*—It is believed that farm servants generally prefer to receive their wages in grain, and there seems to be no tendency on their part to exchange grain payments for money wages. Chandragiri taluk, however, seems to be an exception, the Divisional officer reporting that money wages have superseded grain payments to the extent of 20 per cent.

Resolution—dated 28th November 1894, No. 505.

The Collector's review of the economic condition of his district will be recorded, and the detailed statements submitted by the Divisional officers will be returned to him. In preparing future reports he will be guided by the instructions already issued to the Collectors of Bellary and Coimbatore in Board's Proceedings, dated 17th and 23rd November 1894, Nos. 481 and 498.

2. The attention of Government will be requested to the Collector's remarks regarding the advisability of investigating the irrigation projects he mentions, with the suggestion that early steps may be taken to carry it out.

3. The detailed report, called for in paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings, dated 5th May 1893, No. 167, regarding the causes that tend to keep considerable areas of arable land out of occupation should be submitted with the next review.

4. The attention of the Land Revenue Department will be drawn to the Collector's remarks regarding the practice under which a charge of Rs. 2–8–0 was made for every palmyra tree, even though a seedling, which stands in waste land, with a view to its being considered whether a general order on the subject should not be issued. The Board in this department does not object to a charge being made on an applicant for land of the fair value, at rates prevailing in the particular locality, of the trees growing on the land. Its objection is to the imposition of an arbitrary rate in excess of the local value of the trees.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Land Revenue Department.
" Collector of North Arcot, with original enclosures returned.
" Deputy Director, Land Records.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1894.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed December 13th.

Economic condition.—Recording, with remarks, report on the — of the North Arcot district for fasli 1302.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 10th July 1893, Mis. No. 4070 :—

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(*b*) *Wandiwash taluk—Proposed diversion of water of the Sukanadi to Sedarakuppam tank.*—As I do not know anything about this, the Executive Engineer will be directed to report.

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(*d*) It is suggested that anicuts or bunds called voddus in the Koundinynadi, Palmanér taluk, should be restored and channels from them constructed. The Executive Engineer will be directed to report on this.

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2 I would suggest that a project division be opened in the North Arcot district for the investigation of the many projects which are possible there; among these I may enumerate—

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Resolution—dated 10th July 1893, Mis. No. 4070.

Communicated to the Collector of North Arcot.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of North Arcot.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Read—also the following letter from G. F. T. POWER, Esq., Collector, North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Palmanér, 27th September 1894, Dis. No. 1318-Rev.:—

I have the honour to forward herewith the reports received from Divisional officers regarding the economic condition of their divisions for fasli 1302 in the prescribed form. The condition of the district, as disclosed by these, is briefly described below.

2. *The character and condition of irrigation sources.*—The condition of the irrigation sources in the district was reported in this office letter, No. 364-Ind., dated 31st March 1892, and possible means of improving them were also then suggested. The Divisional officers' reports give no further information on this point. In his letter to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 154-E.I., dated 13th June 1893, communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 10th July 1893, Mis. No. 4070, the Superintending Engineer (IV Circle) has suggested that a project division be opened in this district for the investigation of the many projects, which are possible, making special mention of the following five works:—

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Gudiyáttam	271,444	72,906	96,372	78,786	23,380	5,000
Vellore	260,877	109,994	76,187	57,472	17,224	7,744
Polur	373,887	169,463	95,995	30,799	77,630	13,000
Wandiwash	283,046	10,166	131,628	88,402	52,850	14,890
Arcot	249,504	10,489	112,769	52,474	73,772	10,000
Wallajah	272,016	10,832	147,029	45,842	68,313	20,000
Total ..	2,493,721	638,665	797,117	652,114	405,825	91,264 or 92,000

The area of assessed unoccupied land is very large, and there is, I think, little doubt that much of this land is permanently unfit for cultivation, and need not have been assessed at all. Other reasons for assessed land remaining unoccupied are—

(*a*) Adversity of season during the last few years.

(*b*) Poverty of ryots.

(*c*) Situation of the land at a distance from village-sites and in proximity to hills and forests.

One more reason may be specially mentioned, namely, the practice prevalent throughout the district of requiring a ryot to pay Rs. 2–8–0 (or Rs. 2 in some taluks) for every palmyra tree, even if it be a mere seedling, which stands on land for which he wants patta. The Tahsildar of Wandiwash has reported that this unreasonable rule has kept much land out of occupation in his taluk, and from what I have observed during the recent jamabandi in Chittoor and Vellore, I am of the same opinion. I have therefore decided that in future only the tree value should be collected in the case of palmyras as in the case of other trees, and that if the so-called tree be only a seedling worth no actual value, no charge should be made. The Divisional officers report that the practice of keeping patta land waste for pasture on account of undue curtailment of pasture lands by forest reservation does not prevail in their divisions.

4. *Whether assessments are paid easily or only under coercion.*—The table appended below shows the total demand of land revenue and cesses, and the amount realized by attachment and sale of the property of defaulters during the past five years:—

Fasli.	Demand.	Amount for which property was attached.	Amount for which property was sold.
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1300	24,83,435	32,382	1,458
1301	20,59,487	55,082	1,489
1302	28,31,081	52,045	2,456

In fasli 1302 the amount for which property was sold was Rs. 2,456 against Rs. 1,489 in fasli 1301 and Rs. 1,458 in fasli 1300. Owing to the unfavorable character of the season in fasli 1301, the collection of revenue was suspended for some time, and coercion was resorted to very sparingly. The balance at the beginning of fasli 1302 was therefore large, and consequently a larger number of processes than usual was issued for the recovery of the amount. Generally speaking, Government dues are paid easily, and coercion is seldom resorted to. A greater portion of the revenue is collected without the issue of coercive process at all, and almost the whole of the remainder on the issue of No. 1 demand only.

5. *Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious.*—The crops on lands that are under such sources as spring channels, river channels and anicut tanks is usually safe; but the outturn of crops under other sources is precarious. In most villages, however, the construction of wells has done much to secure the crops. The outturn is precarious in Arkónam division, even in normal years, as it contains mostly rain-fed tanks.

6. Information on live-stock and public health is given in detail talukwar in Divisional officers' reports. The condition and health of the people was on the whole satisfactory during fasli 1302; but the condition of cattle was not very good, as, owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, fodder and pasture were scanty.

7. *The relation of prices to wages*—(*a*) *The extent to which the wages of casual laborers whether paid in grain or in money may have increased during the past twenty years.*—The Sub-Collector and the Head-quarter Deputy Collector report that the wages of laborers who are paid in grain have remained stationary, while there has been an increase in money wages due to the rise of prices of food-grains. In Wallajah taluk there was no increase in wages, whether paid in kind or in money, while in Chandragiri, money wages are said to have increased. The General Duty Deputy Collector remarks that no perceptible change has occurred in the rates of wages of casual laborers in his division, except in some places on the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway, where, owing to increased demand for labour, rates are said to have slightly increased.

(*b*) *The extent to which money wages may be superseding the system of payment in grain.*—The Divisional officers' reports show that the system of money wages has not in any appreciable degree superseded the system of payment in grain. The permanent farm servants are reported to be still paid only in grain; and only the temporary hands and casual laborers are paid in money.

(*c*) *Whether there has been any tendency on the part of the farm servants to exchange grain payments for money wages.*—It is believed that farm servants generally prefer to receive their wages in grain, and there seems to be no tendency on their part to exchange grain payments for money wages. Chandragiri taluk, however, seems to be an exception, the Divisional officer reporting that money wages have superseded grain payments to the extent of 20 per cent.

Resolution—dated 28th November 1894, No. 505.

The Collector's review of the economic condition of his district will be recorded, and the detailed statements submitted by the Divisional officers will be returned to him. In preparing future reports he will be guided by the instructions already issued to the Collectors of Bellary and Coimbatore in Board's Proceedings, dated 17th and 23rd November 1894, Nos. 481 and 498.

2. The attention of Government will be requested to the Collector's remarks regarding the advisability of investigating the irrigation projects he mentions, with the suggestion that early steps may be taken to carry it out.

3. The detailed report, called for in paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings, dated 5th May 1893, No. 167, regarding the causes that tend to keep considerable areas of arable land out of occupation should be submitted with the next review.

4. The attention of the Land Revenue Department will be drawn to the Collector's remarks regarding the practice under which a charge of Rs. 2–8–0 was made for every palmyra tree, even though a seedling, which stands in waste land, with a view to its being considered whether a general order on the subject should not be issued. The Board in this department does not object to a charge being made on an applicant for land of the fair value, at rates prevailing in the particular locality, of the trees growing on the land. Its objection is to the imposition of an arbitrary rate in excess of the local value of the trees.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Land Revenue Department.
" Collector of North Arcot, with original enclosures returned.
" Deputy Director, Land Records.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1894.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed December 13th.

Economic condition.—Recording, with remarks, report on the — of the North Arcot district for fasli 1302.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 10th July 1893, Mis. No. 4070 :—

Read—the following letter from Lieut.-Colonel R. R. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Madras, 23rd June 1893, No. 356-M. :—

With reference to paragraph 3 of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 167, dated 5th May 1893, I have the honour to forward a copy of the letter of the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, No. 154-E.I., dated 13th June 1893, reporting on some of the projects proposed, and to state that, in the present depleted condition of the Public Works Department, it is impossible to depute a special officer to the investigation of the projects referred to therein.

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ENCLOSURE.

From Major A. W. SMART, R.E., Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Coimbatore, 13th June 1893, No. 154-E.I.

With reference to your No. IV—53-N.A., dated 5th June 1893, and paragraph 3 of the Revenue Board's Proceedings, No. 167, dated 5th May 1893, I have the honour to report on the projects proposed—

(*a*) It is suggested that a channel may be opened from the Cheyar anicut to feed the rain-fed tanks in the Tiruvathur firka, Arcot taluk. The town Tiruvathur is fifteen miles below the Cheyar anicut and the tanks which require river supply are to the east of the road leading from Tiruvathur to Arcot. The Kukundy channel, as you are aware, taking a supply from the Pálár has been extended as far as the Dusi tank, some seven or eight miles north of Tiruvathur. Whether this channel can be still further extended so as to supply the rain-fed tanks to the east will remain to be decided in the future. I am of opinion that the supply can be given by building a bridge across the Pálár at the anicut and raising the crest by shutters. There are large quantities of water flowing to waste at the anicut every year. The bridge with shutters would probably cost three lakhs of rupees. The work of course would also increase the supply to the northern channels and would make possible and probably remunerative the enlargement of the Mahindravadi channel and tank.

These Tiruvathur tanks if fed from the Cheyar should be fed from another anicut that would have to be built across the Cheyar just above Tiruvathur and not by the existing Cheyar anicut. A northern channel from the Cheyar anicut would cross all the drainages flowing down into the Cheyar and would therefore be very expensive. The available quantity to be tapped is also much greater in the Pálár than in the Cheyar.

(*b*) *Wandiwash taluk—Proposed diversion of water of the Sukanadi to Sedarakuppam tank.*—As I do not know anything about this, the Executive Engineer will be directed to report.

(*c*) *Wandiwash taluk—Proposed new channel from Desur tank to Tillar tank.*—I am of opinion that this should not be attempted until it can be clearly proved that there is surplus available. At present surplus feeds tanks in the Tindivanam taluk. The proposed raising of F.S.L. of the main channel from Cheyar anicut should eventually affect many of these rain-fed tanks in the Wandiwash taluk indirectly if not directly.

(*d*) It is suggested that anicuts or bunds called voddus in the Koundinynadi, Palmanér taluk, should be restored and channels from them constructed. The Executive Engineer will be directed to report on this.

(*e*) *Proposed raising of Elathur anicut, Polur taluk.*—Plans and estimates are under preparation for a regulator to be built across the river to tap flood water only. The river is a tributary of the Cheyar, so that the low water-supply cannot be drawn on more than at present without doing damage to the Cheyar anicut irrigation.

2 I would suggest that a project division be opened in the North Arcot district for the investigation of the many projects which are possible there; among these I may enumerate—

(1) Bridge* over Pálár anicut and shutters to raise F.S.L.

* A contribution may be obtainable from Local Funds.

(2) Enlargement of Mahindravadi tank and channel in connection therewith or without.

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(4) Enlargement of the Agaram tank (Vellore taluk) or construction of new reservoir on same river to supply lands down to main road

(5) *Morthana project, Gudiyáttam taluk.*—There are also in that taluk two breached and abandoned tanks which it might be found profitable to restore.

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Communicated to the Collector of North Arcot.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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Secretary.

To the Collector of North Arcot.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Read—also the following letter from G. F. T. POWER, Esq., Collector, North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Palmanér, 27th September 1894, Dis. No. 1318-Rev.:—

I have the honour to forward herewith the reports received from Divisional officers regarding the economic condition of their divisions for fasli 1302 in the prescribed form. The condition of the district, as disclosed by these, is briefly described below.

2. *The character and condition of irrigation sources.*—The condition of the irrigation sources in the district was reported in this office letter, No. 364-Ind., dated 31st March 1892, and possible means of improving them were also then suggested. The Divisional officers' reports give no further information on this point. In his letter to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 154-E.I., dated 13th June 1893, communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 10th July 1893, Mis. No. 4070, the Superintending Engineer (IV Circle) has suggested that a project division be opened in this district for the investigation of the many projects, which are possible, making special mention of the following five works:—

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ii. Enlargement of Mahandravadi tank and channel.
iii. Enlargement of the system under the Poiney eastern channels.
iv. Enlargement of the Agaram tank in Vellore taluk, or the construction of a new reservoir on the same river to supply lands down to main road.
v. Morthana project in Gudiyáttam taluk.

The Public Works Department should, I think, be asked to take early steps for the investigation of some of these projects. The Superintending Engineer also said that plans and estimates were under preparation for a regulator to be built across the river Cheyar to tap flood-water only, and I think this work should be executed as early as possible.

3. *Whether there is much land lying unoccupied or uncultivated.*—Particulars regarding cultivable area and waste are given talukwar in the Divisional officers' reports. The total area of Government taluks, as shown by survey, is 2,493,721 acres, of which 638,665 acres are covered by forest and 797,117 acres are occupied. Of the remainder, 652,114 acres are not available for cultivation, being barren, or covered by buildings, roads, &c. The remaining extent of 405,825 acres is reported to be available for cultivation; but only 92,000 acres are likely to be brought under cultivation. Talukwar particulars are given below:—

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Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
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" Collector of North Arcot, with original enclosures returned.
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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1894.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

B

No 248 W of 1st July 1895

Printed December 13th.

Proceedings, 28*th Nov.* 1894, *No.* 505.

Economic condition.—Recording, with remarks, report on the — of the North Arcot district for fasli 1302.

To The Chief Engr. for I
Supdg. Engr. IV circle
Rev. Dept.

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Chandragiri	223,983	110,243	25,850	73,745	14,145	1,980
Palmanér	258,134	80,052	33,229	124,399	20,454	18,650
Gudiyáttam	271,444	72,906	96,372	78,786	23,380	5,000
Vellore	260,877	109,994	76,187	57,472	17,224	7,744
Polur	373,887	169,463	95,995	30,799	77,630	13,000
Wandiwash	283,046	10,166	131,628	88,402	52,850	14,890
Arcot	249,504	10,489	112,769	52,474	73,772	10,000
Wallajah	272,016	10,832	147,029	45,842	68,313	20,000
Total ..	2,493,721	638,665	797,117	652,114	405,825	91,264 or 92,000

The area of assessed unoccupied land is very large, and there is, I think, little doubt that much of this land is permanently unfit for cultivation, and need not have been assessed at all. Other reasons for assessed land remaining unoccupied are—

(*a*) Adversity of season during the last few years.

(*b*) Poverty of ryots.

(*c*) Situation of the land at a distance from village-sites and in proximity to hills and forests.

One more reason may be specially mentioned, namely, the practice prevalent throughout the district of requiring a ryot to pay Rs. 2-8-0 (or Rs. 2 in some taluks) for every palmyra tree, even if it be a mere seedling, which stands on land for which he wants patta. The Tahsildar of Wandiwash has reported that this unreasonable rule has kept much land out of occupation in his taluk, and from what I have observed during the recent jamabandi in Chittoor and Vellore, I am of the same opinion. I have therefore decided that in future only the tree value should be collected in the case of palmyras as in the case of other trees, and that if the so-called tree be only a seedling worth no actual value, no charge should be made. The Divisional officers report that the practice of keeping patta land waste for pasture on account of undue curtailment of pasture lands by forest reservation does not prevail in their divisions.

4. *Whether assessments are paid easily or only under coercion.*—The table appended below shows the total demand of land revenue and cesses, and the amount realized by attachment and sale of the property of defaulters during the past five years:—

Fasli.	Demand.	Amount for which property was attached.	Amount for which property was sold.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1298	26,31,535	65,983	4,321
1299	26,20,986	49,859	3,151
1300	24,83,435	32,382	1,458
1301	20,59,487	55,082	1,489
1302	28,31,081	52,045	2,456

In fasli 1302 the amount for which property was sold was Rs. 2,456 against Rs. 1,489 in fasli 1301 and Rs. 1,458 in fasli 1300. Owing to the unfavorable character of the season in fasli 1301, the collection of revenue was suspended for some time, and coercion was resorted to very sparingly. The balance at the beginning of fasli 1302 was therefore large, and consequently a larger number of processes than usual was issued for the recovery of the amount. Generally speaking, Government dues are paid easily, and coercion is seldom resorted to. A greater portion of the revenue is collected without the issue of coercive process at all, and almost the whole of the remainder on the issue of No. 1 demand only.

5. *Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious.*—The crops on lands that are under such sources as spring channels, river channels and anicut tanks is usually safe; but the outturn of crops under other sources is precarious. In most villages, however, the construction of wells has done much to secure the crops. The outturn is precarious in Arkónam division, even in normal years, as it contains mostly rain-fed tanks.

6. Information on live-stock and public health is given in detail talukwar in Divisional officers' reports. The condition and health of the people was on the whole satisfactory during fasli 1302; but the condition of cattle was not very good, as, owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, fodder and pasture were scanty.

7. *The relation of prices to wages*—(*a*) *The extent to which the wages of casual laborers whether paid in grain or in money may have increased during the past twenty years.*—The Sub-Collector and the Head-quarter Deputy Collector report that the wages of laborers who are paid in grain have remained stationary, while there has been an increase in money wages due to the rise of prices of food-grains. In Wallajah taluk there was no increase in wages, whether paid in kind or in money, while in Chandragiri, money wages are said to have increased. The General Duty Deputy Collector remarks that no perceptible change has occurred in the rates of wages of casual laborers in his division, except in some places on the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway, where, owing to increased demand for labour, rates are said to have slightly increased.

(*b*) *The extent to which money wages may be superseding the system of payment in grain.*—The Divisional officers' reports show that the system of money wages has not in any appreciable degree superseded the system of payment in grain. The permanent farm servants are reported to be still paid only in grain; and only the temporary hands and casual laborers are paid in money.

(*c*) *Whether there has been any tendency on the part of the farm servants to exchange grain payments for money wages.*—It is believed that farm servants generally prefer to receive their wages in grain, and there seems to be no tendency on their part to exchange grain payments for money wages. Chandragiri taluk, however, seems to be an exception, the Divisional officer reporting that money wages have superseded grain payments to the extent of 20 per cent.

Resolution—dated 28th November 1894, No. 505.

The Collector's review of the economic condition of his district will be recorded, and the detailed statements submitted by the Divisional officers will be returned to him. In preparing future reports he will be guided by the instructions already issued to the Collectors of Bellary and Coimbatore in Board's Proceedings, dated 17th and 23rd November 1894, Nos. 481 and 498.

2. The attention of Government will be requested to the Collector's remarks regarding the advisability of investigating the irrigation projects he mentions, with the suggestion that early steps may be taken to carry it out.

3. The detailed report, called for in paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings, dated 5th May 1893, No. 167, regarding the causes that tend to keep considerable areas of arable land out of occupation should be submitted with the next review.