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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1327A. Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 1-6- 1866.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1327A

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
FORT SAINT GEORGE,
1st June 1866.

No. 1,327A.

No. 79A.
To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR,

Land Revenue.

Home Department (Revenue).

1. I am directed to furnish the report called for in the Order of the Supreme Government, dated 19th September last, No. 2,092, on the working of the rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in this Presidency.

2. The rules in question did not come into operation in Madras until 1863. The Government have received no complaints against them, but, as might have been anticipated, their success has been limited. Taking the Presidency as a whole, the extent of unassessed waste which would repay the expense of reclamation is very much smaller than is generally supposed. Much of the land which is entered in statistical returns as waste, is really unculturable, or is situated in feverish tracts, or covered with timber which it is expedient to preserve or subject to grazing or other communal rights. In South Arcot, for example, the area of unassessed waste is given in the accounts as 883,799 acres; but of this, 709,156 are unfit for cultivation, leaving only 174,643 acres worth taking up. Even of this limited area, 116,696 acres are scattered over the District, in petty patches, under 25 acres each. The same may be said in a great measure of every District of the Presidency, excepting Ganjam and Vizagapatam, which are chiefly Zemindary, Malabar, where the proprietary right, as a rule, does not vest in the State, and the country along the Western Ghâts. The Neilgherries, Shervaroys, and Wynaad do not come within the operation of the Rules.

3. The possession of a freehold tenure is especially attractive to the European capitalist or settler; but unfortunately the tracts suited to the European constitution and possessing the requisite advantages of soil and climate are comparatively few. To the Native the offer of unassessed waste in fee simple has not the same attraction; the capitalist can generally make much more of his money in other ways, and the agriculturalist is content to follow the example of his ancestors, living in his village and adding field to field as his means increase. The present indifference of Native landholders to freehold tenures is strikingly exemplified in the case of the Inámdars of this Presidency, of whom only 375 out of 379,984, or not one in a thousand, have availed themselves of the option of redeeming the very moderate quit-rent on their lands.

4. If then the Waste Land Rules have not been taken advantage of so generally or extensively in Madras as in other parts of India, the cause must be ascribed to the different circumstances of the country and people, and especially to the paucity of land suited for the occupancy of the class to whom the terms offered are believed to be specially acceptable.

5. With respect to the three points noted in paragraph 4 of the Resolution under acknowledgment, as particularly deserving careful consideration, I am to offer the following remarks:

6. The first question is whether or not "it should be left entirely optional with parties wishing to acquire land to do so by purchasing the fee simple or by taking the lands on lease on favorable terms, and subject to re-assessment at the end of the term?"

7. In the Madras rules, the Government specially reserved power to grant "unassessed waste lands on Puttah, Cowle, or otherwise, at their discretion as heretofore," and they consider that this is the proper course to pursue. No general rule can be laid down without causing inconvenience and embarrassment. In some localities it might be desirable to grant leases on favorable terms, in others the contrary would be the case, while generally the terms and conditions would vary so greatly as to preclude the adoption of any fixed rule. No doubt there is advantage in "allowing men to acquire land in the way best suited to their circumstances and inclinations:" but the conditions which must of necessity be stipulated for, when favorable leases are granted, go far to nullify this advantage. In wooded and valuable tracts, for instance, restrictive conditions are essential, or the land may be denuded of the valuable timber on it and then thrown up, or retained in its original condition on the speculation of its value becoming enhanced. The Cowle or favorable lease system is of very old standing in this Presidency, and was much resorted to by the Native rulers. Within certain limits it is advantageous, but its general tendency has been to induce only temporary occupation, to withdraw capital and labor from the most to the least productive soils, and to encourage slovenly culture. In the great majority of cases, the object of the holder of the favorable lease is to get all he can out of the land before full assessment is payable, and then to commence similar operations elsewhere. The Government are therefore decidedly averse to any rule which will enable a party desiring land to claim it on favorable lease, being prescribed by the Government of India—a course which, moreover involves the anomaly of the Imperial Government interfering to limit the freedom of action and discretion of the Local Government in respect to a small portion, and that generally the most worthless, of the land under its administration.

8. The second question is "whether in the case of purchase, the land should or should not be charged with a moderate fixed quit-rent, to commence either from the date of purchase or from any subsequent date, as may be determined, but never to be liable to increase at all or beyond a certain maximum rate. The quit-rent to be susceptible of redemption at any time" at the value of 4 per cent. stock of the Government of India.

9. This system—the quit-rent being fixed in perpetuity and commencing from the date of purchase—is in force in the Wynaad and on the Neilgherries. These tracts were subject to a general average assessment prior to the issue of the Fee Simple resolution, and the heavy expenditure necessarily incurred in their administration formed an additional reason for not placing them in the same category, as the lands to which that resolution was intended to apply. In these localities land as applied for is put up to auction, subject to the fixed assessment, at an upset price representing only the cost of demarcation and survey. The reservation of quit-rent certainly has not operated to prevent land being taken up, nor is objection made to it. It is probable that a loan or mortgage would not be so easily effected in England on such a tenure as if the land were freehold; but the proprietor can always remove this difficulty (which is not experienced in India, where the security of the tenure is known,) by redeeming his quit-rent whenever he pleases.

10. As the bulk of the land in this Presidency best suited for European occupation is situated in these tracts, and as the reservation of quit-rent does not discourage such occupation, while it ensures a fair revenue to the State, the Government are decidedly in favor of the extension of the system to similar lands on the Pulney Hills, and along the Ghâts, in preference to sales in fee simple under the Freehold Rules.

11. In the plain country the Government would altogether abandon sales in fee simple under those rules, and would adhere to the ordinary Land Revenue system of the Presidency, according to which unassessed land when required for agricultural purposes is assessed according to its quality, &c., "Cowle" being granted in special cases. The Government see no reason why a portion of the land of the country should, on account of the mere accident of its being unassessed, be dealt with in an exceptional manner, and granted on a tenure which the people do not appreciate, and which whether they appreciate it or not, they cannot obtain for the more valuable land which happens to have been "assessed."

12. The third question is "whether in disposing of waste lands, either by sale or lease, the Government should or should not reserve a right to minerals that may subsequently be discovered, and if so, to what minerals?"

13. The Government are of opinion that the mere reservation of the right to minerals would not materially affect the value of lands, where, as in this Presidency, they are taken up for agricultural purposes only; but such a reservation would be of little practical value without also reserving the right to enter upon and resume such portions of the lands as may be requisite; and *this* reservation would certainly affect the value of lands, in proportion to the insecurity of tenure entailed by it.

14. The object of Government in making such a reservation would be twofold, first, to secure to the State the value of products which did not enter into the contract of sale, and were disregarded by both seller and purchaser; second, to ensure in the interest of the community at large, the utilization of products, by the non-utilization of which the community would be prejudiced.

15. The first object would be sufficiently attained by exacting a royalty, a course of procedure which would not affect the validity of tenure on which the land is held, while the landholder having paid nothing for the product subjected to the royalty could not justly complain of its exaction.

16. The second object would not be attained by a royalty; but on the other hand the minerals which are of such national importance that the State ought to ensure their being utilized, whether or not the owner of the land in which they may exist has the means or the will to utilize them, are very few. Indeed, Coal may be said, in this Presidency at least, to be the only mineral regarding which the State need intervene in this manner, and unfortunately the indications of its existence are few and dubious. But as regards it and all other valuable minerals the chance of the owner of the land allowing a source of wealth to remain dormant is very small, and even if such were the case, recourse might be had to special legislation, to meet the special necessity, whenever the mineral was of national importance.

17. The Government are strongly in favor of a royalty rather than a reservation of mineral products.

18. A separate communication will shortly reach you regarding the Waste Lands Act (No. XXIII. of 1863) which requires amendment in several important particulars.

19. In conclusion I am to state that although up to the 30th April 1865, only 8,146 acres were bought in this Presidency under the Fee Simple Rules, this must not be taken as any indication of stagnation in agricultural enterprise. During the last five years a clear addition has been made to the area of Ryotwary land under cultivation of 2,160,000 acres.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your mostobedient servant,
(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. S. T. Augustin

N.

3

The first of these
calls for a report
on the practical
working of the rules
for the sale of waste
land in the Presi-
dencys and in Ki-
cate 3 points as spe-
cially deserving of
careful consideration
as regards the working
of the rules which
can be said is that
no complaints have
been received respecting
them; and that they
have been carried into
effect as much as practi-
-cable - taking the
Presidency as a whole
the Extent of unalienated
waste which could be

i.e. nearly one-seventh.

shell - much less

reclamation - when the current rate of interest on money invested in other ways pays 12 to 75 per cent - is very much smaller than is generally believed - much of the land which figures in statistical tables as waste - is really uncultivable - is in fever-stricken tracts - or covered with trees which it is expedient to preserve - or which belongs to grazing, firewood or other communal rights - In S. Arcot, for instance, the area of unassessed waste is given in the account as 8,83,799 acres - but

of this 709,156 (c) might for cultivation - leaving only 174,643 nor it taking each - Even of this area, this last than 1,16,696 acres are cultivated over the district in petty patches under 25 acres each - The same may be said of every district of the Presidency, Except the five Ceded Districts, four out of which are chiefly Zemindary - Malabar where the proprietary right of the soil, as a rule, does not rest in the State - and the Country along the Western Ghauts which like tracts as the Shevaroys & Pulneys

4

To the European the possession of freehold tenure is especially attractive, but not for this alone for this alone it is only in a few favored tracts - such as the Neilgherries & Wynaad - that soil & climate tempt the investment of his capital. On the Neilgherries most of the waste land fit for tillage has been already sold - the annual rainfall is high in many parts but subject to deadly fevers are coming into demand as more favorable localities are being occupied & as the other tracts suited for European

occupancy - The native of the country the sheer force of circumstances has not yet learnt the value of freehold tenure but the attraction - the capital can make for more of his money in other ways - the agriculturalist is circumscribed on as his forefathers did, living in his village - adding field to field as his means increase - freehold tenure is chiefly valued with respect to the rights of building properties - and the acquisition of such a tenure was placed within the means of householders in the Presidency some years prior to the return of

× and of course it will so remain

yr ws

the Waste Land Rule of the Supreme Govt.
~~The Legislature~~
as regards agricultural holdings. the limitation of the Land Tax in perpetuity seems to be more prized than free-hold tenure as has been strikingly exemplified in the case of the Zemindary of the Presidency of whom only 375 out of 379,984 persons have been fit to redeem the moderate Govt Rent on their lands. If then the Waste Land rules have not been taken advantage of to any extent in Madras as in other parts of India the Causes must be looked for

in the different circumstances of the country & the people.

The points noted by the Supreme Govt, as specially needing consideration are the following.

I. Whether it should be left entirely optional with parties wishing to acquire land to do so by purchasing the fee simple or by taking the lands on favorable terms & subject to re-assessment at the end of the term.

In the Madras rules the Govt specially reserved power to grant "unassessed waste lands, on Puttah, Cowle or otherwise, at their discretion, as hereto fore". and this seems to the preferable Course.

the option resting with

& for preferable how much ~~why~~

+ Yes. and should be maintained

the first with the excep-
-tional. No general
rule can be laid
down without excep-
tion. In some
localities it may
be desirable on both
parties to grant
leases on favorable
terms - in others the
contrary is the case -
In wooded tracts it
would be necessary
to insist upon the
first terms - which would
qualify the apparent
advantages of a fa-
vorable lease - to pre-
vent the land being
taken up as a mere
land jobbing & specu-
lation - or being thrown
up as soon as the
timber on it is cleared
off - or finished. The
favorable tenure is
attended with
Circle by steam is of
old standing in this
Presidency and its
beneficial tendency
has been to induce
temporary occupa-
tion only - to the ex-
clusion of capital & labor
from the most prosperous
districts to the prevention of
which forms the chief
of the waste / and to
encourage slovenly cul-
-ture - In the majority
of cases the great object
of the holder of the
Circle or favorable lease
is to get all he can
out of the land before
full assessment be exacted
may settle and then to
commence the same
operations again in

a fresh locality. It would be inconvenient & also to have two such different systems in operation in the same locality - and the complaints of partiality &c. so frequent before the system of sale by auction was introduced on the Neilgherries would be revived. The Govt. advocate the grant of "Crule" for reclamation of unfit waste - but do not give their reasons.

II In the letter on the Code of purchase, the land should always be charged in it a moderate fixed yearly rent to commence either from the date of purchase or from any subsequent date, but to never liable to increase at all or beyond a certain maximum rate. The fixed rent & the rest

redemption
capitalle of 2 Quarters
at any time.

This system - the assessment being fixed in perpetuity & commencing from the date of purchase, is seen in force on the Neilgherries & Shevaroys & in Wynaad. In these tracts the land is sold by auction, & the cost of this assessment - at an upset price respectively - is the only cost of alienation & survey. I left here vast unassessed waste and therefore did not come within the scope of the Resolution of the first of which a and the heavy expenditure necessarily incurred in their administration

+ Neilgherries & Wynaad 1 Rs per acre for meat & 1 Rs for chena land. Shevaroys 1 Rs per acre on all land.

formed an additional
reason for not bringing
them within those
rules. The system
so far as the reserva-
tion of the fixed Quit
rent, is concerned is
not objected to by settlers
though probably a loan
or mortgage would not
be so readily effected
in England on such
a tenure as if the land
were held free hold -
but the proprietor can
always remove this
difficulty by redeeming
this quit rent. On the
other hand this reser-
vation of fixed rent-
saves the first a fair
revenue and as the
best land of the Presi-
dency is in these tracts
it merits consideration
whether the system should
not be made general -
The other lands subject

[illegible] might at least
be reserved in all
Perhaps a small

Jaque

for Europeans & who cul-
tivate are the class for
whom the rules were really
designed / are on the
annual tax & Pulney
with patches here & there
in Travancore & Canara
There is an anomaly in
the present way of dealing
with land - the people
of the country pay at
some four millions
sterling for the land
they cultivate - which
pays full assessment.
There is a very large ex-
tent of waste which is
gradually being brought
under cultivation - for
which full assessment
will be charged as they
are reclaimed - because
they are "assessed"
and all other large tracts
of waste which is held
in fee simple for a
mere song to claim it
is "unassessed" - How

The reason why this land has not attracted more partly that it has not been likely to be cultivated - partly because (barring the Hill tracts) it was clearly not worth cultivating - Assessment therefore would have been a farce - Bellary is a very large District with but few persons of Northern soil than any other. But Sir T. Munro has it's case & he should have assessed every acre. Consequently the Ryotwar Rules do not apply to Bellary. Canara has never yet been surveyed & but partially assessed - & a large part of it comes under the Rules - Hence the

Ryotwar Rules - so far as this Presidency is concerned - were based on a distinction which was merely accidental - By and their tendency is to draw capital, as a general rule, to the worst lands by a bribe out a bonus on them. and it would not be easy to explain why the holder of unassessed waste should be allowed the privilege of Ryotwar tenure, while it is denied to the great mass of the land holders of the Country -

The Board recommendation is that except for

the purpose of de-
-ciding conflicting
claims, the sale of
unassessed waste
in fee shall should be
abandoned - that
such land when ap-
plied for should be
assessed at the rate
prevailing in the
District for similar
land & that every
facility should be
given for redeeming
the assessment & &
more favorable terms
allowed for this pur-
pose, than 25 years'
purchase.
The alternative system
of sale in fee which
might, they think, be
retained for the Ex-
ceptional Case of un-
-assessed Hill Tracts

such as the Annual
Mallays & Pulneys,
where the soil & climate
are ~~first~~ such as to at-
tract European settlers
to whom freehold tenure
is acceptable - while
the ordinary rates of
assessment are inap-
plicable.
The first recommenda-
tion is in fact a strict-
ion to the new system as re-
gards the plains country
and placing the ac-
quisition of unsettled
on the same footing as
that of assessed waste.
The second recom-
mendation seems to
me of doubtful ex-
pediency - should
either adopt the Neilgherry
& Wynaad system - with
an assessment some
what lower - We know
that settlers give the
tracts the preference
whenever they can get

which seems to me
the best course.
WDM

Yes
WDM

land and may therefore infer that the tenure is not unacceptable - and, as all our lease tracts are subject to this tenure, I see no reason why the Annamally, Pulneys & pens remaining tracts should be exceptionally treated.

As to the rate of redemption of Land Rent, the Secy of State's orders are positive - of the current price of 4 per cent per ann -

The Govt further strongly deprecate the present system of putting up to sale lands - which as on the Neilgherries - are subject to a fixed assessment. Their arguments are that the prices are, in the majority of instances very trifling and "if as is generally allowed the assessment is present to the first claim, the sum realized at the sale is not profit & not rent - but only so much extracted from the capital of the purchaser, which would be for better employed in the reclamation & development of his grant."

On the Neilgherries an acre of Land pays 2 Rs per annum. The average yield of an acre of fair land fairly tilled - in Coffee - is 8 cwt which at only 25 Rs per cwt is worth 200 Rs - Tea & Chinchona

are Expected to know
still more remunerative
to that the 1st main
argument, that the
assessment represents
the fair claim, is un-
tenable - If the Rent
Charges were assessed
in the same manner
as the Rights land
are, some of the Estates
would run up to 50£.
The sale by auction
must Expected to
counterbalance the
loss from low assess-
ment was mainly
adopted - (on the Rent
Charges in 1850) to put
an end to the constant
complaints of partiality
and favouritism. The
first words three of the
Sect: first on the subject -
"The sale by auction
removes all possibility

clerks -

Orders respected.
Stick to sales by
auction
9 March 50

13

of favouritism, and
all grounds for allegy
that it has been shown.
If the value of the land
does not Exceed the
upset price, there
will be no bidders
Except the original
Applicant and the
sale by auction will
in no way affect
his interests - If it
does, it is right that
the State should re-
ceive the Excess." The
Lee of State has
also assisted on
sale by auction, as
ensuring fair play
both parties - It
would be a great
help, I think, to de-
part from the rule.
- part from the rule.
III. In letting, or dis-
posing of waste lands
either by sale or lease

Govt should reserve the right to minerals & if so, on what principle. The W.C. deprecate any such reservation as unjustifiable & inexpedient - and hold merely retain the right of levying a royalty on the net profits of the persons working minerals. They do not believe that mines of value would remain unworked, if left to the owners of the soil - while the reservation of the right would lessen the value of land and introduce an undesirable uncertainty into the tenure -

The Govt have the power of resuming to

part in the land & in tracts be buried & be rich in minerals the right can always be exercised: either absolutely - or on the land granted. & reservation of mines or pending examination -

The mere reservation of the minerals will not, of itself, affects the price or value of land here as it is universally taken up for agricultural purposes. But reservation is useless unless Govt. go a step further & reserve right to enter on the land & take possession of such parts of it as may

be required to turn the reservation to practical account. This would of course affect the value of land in a degree proportionate to the reputed character of the locality for minerals alone. Again Coal is almost the only mineral which the State - for the public good - has to work - from almanacs in many parts of the country and the Newspaper of it in Salem & Portsmouth years ago the Portsmouth Iron Company has taken

Laws in force Repealed Wood N.

Orders repeated.

Royalty v. Reservation.

I would say no reservation containing & I do not mean from a Royalty - When land has been granted to the law it is subject to subsequently modified with the public

more fortunes than it has made. Diamonds Aluminium & such like, the State need not care to bring to the surface - whether the proprietor wishes it not - and they may well be satisfied with a Royalty. If the mineral be really valuable, there is little fear of the proprietor of the soil leaving it below the surface - and a Royalty will enable the State to share in his good luck - The two arguments seem to be more weighty than those of the other side -

In these letters the last: just words

of the Madras Rules as differing in no respect, at least, from Lord Canning's Resolution - This is true but the Madras Rules were settled by Sir C. Wood as consistent with his instructions and suited to local peculiarities

S. D.

6 Copies Desd. 6 June

Home Dept. (Revenue)

In Dispt. 16 1st June 58

No. 1327 of -

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In the respect to the three points ~~specially~~ noted in para 4 of the Resolution under acknowledgment as particularly deserving careful consideration I am to offer the following remarks.

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In the Madras Rules, the first specially reserved point "unassessed waste lands on Pattah, Cuttle or otherwise, at their discretion" as here-

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adoption of any fixed
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quire land in the
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their circumstances
and inclinations"
but the conditions
which must of ne-
cessity be stipulated
for, when favorable
leases are granted,
so far to nullify
the advantage-
ous terms & valuable
contracts for instance
restrictive conditions
are essential, or the
land may be denuded
of the saleable timber
or it may be thrown
up or retained in
at original or less
or the speculation
of its value becom-
enhanced - The

Cable or favorable
lease system is of
very old standing
in this Presidency
and was much re-
sorted to by the Na-
tive rulers - Within
certain limits it
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dency has been to
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labor from the most
& the least productive
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of cases the object of
the holders of the
favorable lease is
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full assessment is
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operations elsewhere.
While the enhanced
conditions during
such inconvenience
The Govt are therefore
decidedly averse
to any rule which
will enable a party
desiring land to
claim it on fa-
-vorable lease - &
especially if any
such rule being
prescribed by the
Supreme Govt should
such a - a course
which involves the
annexation of the
Imperial Govt in-
-terfering to limit
the freedom of action

& direction
of the Local Govt in
~~a section whereof~~
~~the people is partic.~~
~~cular represented~~
in respect to a small
portion only - and
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The second question
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first rent of the Land.
ciple of redemption
at any time at the
value of 4 per cent
stock of the first
Judicial
This system - the
first rent being
fixed in perpetuity
and commencing from
the date of purchase -
is in force in the
Wynaad and on the
Neilgherries & Wynaad
These tracts were sub-
ject to a general
assessment
prior to the issue
of the Fee simple
Resolution and the
heavy & pendulous
necessarily incur-
red in their ad-

ministration formed
an additional reason
for not valuing them
the same category as
the lands to which
that restriction was
intended to apply.
In these localities
land as attached
for its particular
situation subject to
the first instalment,
price represents only
the cost of de-
marcation & survey.
The reservation of
Crown land certainly
has not depreciated
the present land
being taken up, nor
is there any
prospect of

to it. It is possible
that a lease or rent
for would not be
to be objected
in England on that
a tenure at will the
land being held
but the Crown
can always resume
this difficulty is not
in practice here the
security of the tenure
is known & the
allowing the fixity
of the tenure
to be greater.
As the bulk of the
land in this Pre-
sidency is held
for Christian occupa-
tion is situated in
these districts and
the reservation of Crown land
in the tenure does not

discourage such
occupation while
it ensures ~~to the~~
~~State~~ a fair Revenue
to the State, the Lots
are decidedly in favor of
the Extension of the
System to similar
lands on the Pathery
Hills and along
the streams - in pre-
ference to the sale
sales of land in fee
simple under the
present Rules.

In the plains
Country the Lots would
altogether obtain the
freehold sales in
fee simple under
those rules - and
would adhere to
the ordinary Land-

Revenue System of
the Presidency, ac-
cording to which
unassessed land
is taken up for
agricultural purposes
is assessed accordingly
& its possession is
long guaranteed on
special Grants. The Lot
Lee would on the
a portion of the land
of the country should,
on account of the
accident of its being
unassessed, ~~should~~
be dealt with in an
Exceptional manner
and granted on a
tenure which the
people do not appre-
ciate - and which
while they appreciate
it or not - they cannot

obtained for the [illegible]
more valuable land
which happens to
have been "assessed."

The third question
is "whether any disp-
osing of Waste Lands,
either by sale or lease
the first should or should
not reserve a right
to minerals that may
subsequently be dis-
covered, & if so, to
what minerals"?

The facts are of opinion
that the mere reser-
vation of the right to
minerals would materially affect the
value of lands - there
as in other Presidency,
they are taken up for
agricultural purposes
only. But such a re-
servation would be

of little practical
value without also
reserving the right to
enter upon & resume
such portions of the lands
as may be required
and this would cer-
tainly affect the
value of lands, in
proportion to the in-
security of tenure
entailed thereby to the
object of putting in
the effect of putting such a re-
servation would be
[illegible] to secure to the
State for the value
of property which
were vested in the con-
tract of sale & there
disregarded by both
seller & purchaser.

II. to ensure, in
the interest of the
Community at
large, the utilisation

of privileges; by the non-utilisation of which the community would be prejudiced.

The first object could be sufficiently attained by Exacting a Royalty - a Course of Procedure which would not affect the Validity of tenure on which the land is held - while the Landholder having paid Nothing for the privilege withheld & the Royalty could not justly complain of its Exaction -

The second object would not be attained by a Royalty but on the other hand the Removal which

are of such importance that the State ought to ensure their being utilised, or not, the owner of the land in which they may exist, has the means or the will to utilise them are very few indeed Could it may be said, in this Presidency at least, & the only Mineral which the State need interfere in the Management unfortunately the indications of its Existence are few & doubtful - But as regards it & all the valuable Minerals the chance of the owner of the land allowing a

source of Real Estate
to remain Debenture
and Lien if Market
serve the Case, ~~it~~
~~[illegible]~~
recourse might be had
~~to~~ to Special
legislation - to the
meet the Special ~~ca~~
~~[illegible]~~ necessity -
~~of~~ wherever the Element
risk of National
importance.

The pub. are Lo-
dingly in favour
of a Royalty rather
than a retrospective
of mineral products.

A separate Com-
munication with
Thirty ~~[illegible]~~ Land
Year Report during the
Waste Lands Act
(No XXIII of 1863) which

requires amendment
in several respects
particulars -

In conclusion
I am to state that
up to the 30th April 1865
although only 814 11
Acres were bought
in the Presidency
under the Free Grant
rules, ~~of~~ this
~~[illegible]~~ taken
as any indication
of Stagnation in
agricultural en-
terprise - during
the last 5 years
a clear addition
has been made
of the area of Rich
Fertile land under
cultivation of
2,600,000 acres attested
at

I have &c &c

Revenue 1866 Depth
Pr of Govt for Inv

No 1329 A.

To
The Government
of India
1st June 1866.

Requesting modification
of the Rules for the Sale
of waste Lands & with
reference to the Right of
the State to mines -

No 79 A