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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 203. Rev. Press ✓
~~B.P. No.~~ ~~Mis.~~
120—121.
Dated 13th February 1874 ~~195~~.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 120. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 31st July 1873, No. 1,456.

Read the following letter from G. BANBURY, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 28th February 1873, No. 385-12 ;—

ABSTRACT.—Submitting the Settlement Report of the Sub-division of the Nellore District.

THIS letter which is the sequel to the Director's report on the settlement of the principal division of the Nellore District, dated 1st November 1871, No. 2,140, and treats of the proposed extension of the settlement to the sub-division of that district, will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Board reviewed the proposals made in the previous report in their Proceedings, dated 24th July 1872, No. 1,399, and G. O., dated 6th March 1873, No. 267, disposed of every moot point and finally sanctioned the settlement in all its details.

3. The recommendations now submitted are in the main identical with those thus already accepted for the southern and larger portion and will need but few remarks by the Board to commend them to the favourable consideration of Government.

4. The general results of the Survey Settlement proposed for the sub-division may be summed up as follows :—

(1.) The survey shows that the true areas are 17 per cent. in excess of the reputed areas hitherto accepted in the revenue accounts.

(2.) That the revised settlement will raise the revenue demand by Rs. 52,835 or 9·5 per cent. as compared with Fasli 1278 (Rupees 5,54,959).

(3.) That Rupees 1,07,480 additional land revenue may be anticipated from various miscellaneous sources, land newly occupied, water-rate from dry land, second crop assessment, and charges on excess Inam areas—and

(4.) That the Road Fund and Village Cesses will amount to 38,000 each, or Rupees 76,000 per annum all told.

5. The sub-division of Nellore comprises 2,466 square miles, including 539 villages with a population of 460,033 (187 to the square mile). But it includes 325 Zemindari and Shrotriem villages (1,074 square miles); and the tract now brought under revised Ryotwari Settlement contains only three revenue taluqs —Ongole, Kundukur, and Kanigiri—and covers 1,392 square miles, and comprises 214 villages.

6. As respects climate and agricultural features the tract closely resembles the southern division, but the taluq of Ongole and the northern part of Kundukur come within the influence of the south-west monsoon, while Kanigiri and the southern part of Kundukur are reached, as in the case of the principal division, by the north-east monsoon only — facts which have had their influence in determining the settlement standard crops.

7. The agricultural condition of the people and country is, on the whole, backward: the proportion of good houses is small ; the farm stock is below the

average of the principal division; the number of serviceable wells is comparatively small; the average sale-value of land wretched; and, till within the last ten years, the revenue had been exceptionally stationary, if not retrograding.

8. The usual processes have been carried out with great care, and the result arrived at with respect to classification of soil and grouping of villages may be accepted. Rather more than two-thirds, 68 per cent. of the whole area of dry land, falls under the regada series and has been classed in the middle qualities and under the second and third groups. Somewhat less than one-third (29 per cent.) falls under red clays and is classed in the middle and lowest qualities of this series, and mostly in the third and fourth groups. The small area of sandy soil has been moderately placed in every respect.

9. Only 21,000 acres have been classed as wet land according to well ascertained facility for irrigation, which is obviously the most reasonable plan, but a slight modification in Mr. Rundal's plans will be necessitated by the resolution to give the relief needed for irrigation by lift in the form of a deduction of 1 Rupee from the regular wet rate, rather than by lowering the classification one group as proposed by Mr. Rundal. It will scarcely be necessary to notice the wet land settlement further; in every respect it is the same as that already sanctioned for the principal division. It is satisfactory to observe that the ayacut of tanks has been carefully revised and the necessary transfers from wet to dry and *vice versa* carried out.

10. A few villages, twenty-three in all, are comprised in a first group, which is peculiar to this division with reference to peculiar excellencies of soil and circumstances. But by far the larger portion comes under the second and third groups, which are in every respect much the same as in the principal division.

11. In deciding on the representative crops to be adopted as standards in estimating the grain and money-values of the out-turn of cultivation, Mr. Rundal has given weight to the slight climatic difference between the north and south, which has already been noticed. In the part which falls under the influence of the south-west monsoon, pedda jonna, variga, and suzza occupy the largest area and have been selected by Mr. Rundal as the local standards. For the southern parts, the standards adopted for the principal division, viz., paira jonna and variga, have been maintained. Mr. Banbury does not altogether approve of this differential treatment; and it appears to be more nominal than real, for the rates work out precisely the same results as under the standards selected for the principal division; but the Board think with him (Mr. Banbury) that there is no object in disturbing so important a part of the calculation affecting the settlement, and would approve of the slight and inexpensive modifications proposed in paragraph 40 of Mr. Banbury's report, which will remove any stringency which may arise out of this exceptional treatment in certain groups of villages.

12. The commutation prices of paddy, jonna, and variga have already been accepted by Government for the whole district, and the Board agree with Mr. Banbury that Mr. Rundal has rightly taken Rupees 107 per garce, or 25 Rupees per patti, as the price of suzza, which appears amongst this series of standard grains for the northern talugs.

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13th February 1874.

13. Great pains have been taken to ascertain by actual experiment the average out-turn of each standard grain on the different classes of soil, but with the usual conflicting result. Nevertheless, the carefully considered and moderate averages finally recommended by these experienced officers may be accepted. They are much the same as elsewhere.

14. The usual abatements made from the grain-values for contingencies of season, one-sixth, unprofitable areas, 5 per cent., and cultivation expenses, have already been discussed and practically settled for the whole district, and therefore need no further notice by the Board beyond general approval.

15. The acreable assessment, viz., one-half the net rental, has been minutely calculated for each gradation of soil, and may be described in general terms as one-third of the gross out-turn on the better qualities of land, one-fourth of that of middling qualities, and one-sixth of the gross yield of the lowest description of soil.

16. Eighteen rates (18), ranging from Rupees 5 to Annas 4 per acre, apply to dry land (352,800 acres), and fourteen (14), ranging from Rupees 10 to Rs. 2½ per acre, to wet land (18,017 acres); the average assessment of such of the former as are occupied being slightly under Rupees 1-8-0 per acre, and of the latter slightly under Rupees 5-8-0 per acre. It will be observed from the marginal statement that the major part of the dry land is assessed at less than 2 Rupees an acre. Of 18,017 acres of wet land, 10,248 are assessed above 5 Rupees per acre, and 7,769 below that rate. On the whole the rate of assessment may be fairly accepted as moderate and at the same time sufficient.

	Per cent.
Per acre of dry land at 3 Rupees and upwards	3·6
Do. do. 2 Rupees to 3 Rupees ...	20
Do. do. 1 Rupee to 2 ,, ...	52·2
Under 1 Rupee	24·2

17. A considerable area, 119,192 acres, of unoccupied waste dry land of low quality has been classified and rated to prospective assessment at Rupees 81,831, or an average slightly below Annas 11 per acre; unoccupied waste wet land, 3,348 acres, being similarly treated at an average prospective assessment of Rupees 3-14-1 per acre.

18. The detailed comparison instituted by the Director in paragraph 51 between existing and proposed taxation on each class of dry land shows that the relative incidence has been fairly and carefully adjusted, for while an additional demand of 13 per cent. will fall on the more valuable qualities of the wide-spread regada series, the low qualities of sandy soil will be relieved to the extent of about 34 per cent. The incidence as respects wet land is not open to remark. The average assessment per acre on dry land has been raised from Rupees 1-4-9 to Rupees 1-7-1, and of wet land from Rupees 5-4-10 to Rupees 5-7-3. On the whole the settlement may be accepted with safety in every respect.

19. The financial result of the settlement is to raise the Land Revenue Demand from Rupees 5,54,959 (the demand in 1278) to Rupees 6,07,794, or Rupees 52,835 = 9·5 per cent. The demand on wet land remains almost stationary; as respects dry land the increase varies from 7 per cent. in Kandukur to 23 per cent. in Kanigiri.

20. Mr. Banbury anticipates an accession of revenue from waste land, irrigation of dry land, and excess Inam areas brought to assessment, of Rupees 1,07,480, making a total prospective revenue of Rupees 7,15,274.

21. The Village Service Cess and Road Fund add Rupees 38,000 each, in all Rupees 76,000 to the burden of the people.

No. 121. ORDER THEREON, 13th February 1874, No. 203.

Land Revenue, No. 3.

The proposals of the Director of Revenue Settlement for the revision of the assessment of the three northern taluqs of the Nellore District are reviewed in the foregoing Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

2. The recommendations made are similar to those lately sanctioned for the revision of the southern portion of this district,* and involve an increase of Rs. 52,835 to the revenue demand of the land in occupation in the year 1868-69, being an augmentation of 9½ per cent.

* G. O., dated 6th March 1873, No. 267.

3. The Board of Revenue consider the proposed new rate of assessment moderate and at the same time sufficient, and they are of opinion that it may be fairly accepted.

4. Mr. Banbury shows satisfactory reasons for the adoption of the grains taken as standards, and the out-turn of produce of the different classes of land have been arrived at by a series of carefully conducted experiments. The grain-values of the various varieties of soil compare reasonably with those adopted for similar soils in the revisions of assessment of other districts. The commutation rates at which these grain-values are converted into money are fixed upon the average prices of the series of twenty years ending with 1864-65, deducting 10 per cent. for estimated cost of conveying produce to market, and are found to be considerably below the present ruling prices. From the gross values of the produce of the dry lands thus arrived at a deduction of about 16 per cent. is made for contingencies of season, and 5 per cent. has been deducted from those of the wet lands for unprofitable areas. Liberal deductions for cultivation expenses have also been made in both classes of land, and half of the net remainder forms the basis of the new rates of assessment, which appear to be as a rule appropriate and moderate.

5. The slight modification as regards the assimilation of the rates on the same classes of the poorer soils in both the northern and southern portions of the tract of country under consideration which is suggested in paragraph 40 of Mr. Banbury's report seems, however, to be desirable and is accordingly approved and sanctioned.

6. On examining the financial results of the proposed revision as given in paragraph 45 of Mr. Banbury's report, it appears that the assessment of the wet lands is but little interfered with as regards the gross amount, there being an increase of 2 per cent. in the demand in the Kundukur Taluq, and a decrease of 4 per cent. in the taluqs of Ongole and Kanigiri. As regards the dry lands, however, the proposed increase of assessment is much higher, amounting to 7 per cent.

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in Kundukur, 13 per cent. in Ongole, and no less than 23 per cent. in Kanigiri. It seems that the average rate of assessment on the dry lands in Ongole will be Rs. 1-10-0 per acre, but this taluq comprises the best dry land in the district. In Kundukur the average assessment will be Rs. 1-7-3 per acre, somewhat above the average in the Gudur and Rapore Taluqs of the principal division where the soil is not so good. The Director himself has no doubt as to the propriety of the proposed dry rate for these two taluqs, but expresses doubts as regards the taluq of Kanigiri.

7. The average rate of assessment on the dry lands of this taluq will be raised from Annas 10 to Annas 13 per acre, or by 23 per cent., and the gross assessment of the dry lands in cultivation in 1868-69 will be raised from Rs. 32,610 to Rs. 40,152. The taluq is a poor one altogether and very sparsely populated. There is no depth of soil and a large extent of poor red stony land. On the whole the Director thinks that an increase of revenue should hardly be looked for from it, and suggests further consideration of the proposals made. The Board of Revenue give no opinion on this suggestion and apparently would not adopt it, but the Governor in Council considers that, under the circumstances stated, an *immediate* enhancement of revenue to this extent in so notoriously poor a locality would be decidedly inexpedient. He directs therefore that, when the revised assessment takes effect in the rest of the sub-division, the increased rates in the Kanigiri Taluq shall be levied gradually, as the circumstances of the people improve.

8. With this exception, the Governor in Council is pleased to approve and sanction the Director's proposals for the revision of the assessment of the three taluqs under consideration. The whole of the process by which the rates have been arrived at is in strict accordance with the instructions which have been from time to time received from the Home Government, and an increase in the rates is the inevitable result of the great improvement which has taken place of late years in the prices obtained for agricultural produce of all descriptions. Omitting from the calculation the assessment of dry lands of the Kanigiri Taluq, referred to in paragraph 7 above, a gross assessment of Rs. 5,23,319 will become, under the proposals now sanctioned, Rs. 5,67,242, being an increase of about 8½ per cent. His Excellency in Council at the same time thinks it proper to direct that, pending further orders and with reference to the instructions which have arisen out of the Secretary of State's Despatch (Revenue No. 13 of 1873) on the revision of the assessment in the principal division of Nellore, no ryots shall be required to pay a higher gross assessment for the whole of the land in his occupation than he has done hitherto (*vide* G. O., dated 26th November 1873, No. 1,305).

9. In addition to this increase of assessment there will be such further augmentation of the burdens on the people as may be involved in the introduction of the Village Cess Act, but this will, under no circumstances, amount to the high figure quoted in paragraph 21 of the Board's Proceedings. In the first place the existing charge of Rs. 9,839 (being resumed fees now entered in the ryots' puttas) will no longer be collected, and in its place only such rate of Village Service Cess need be levied as will be required in addition to the quit-rent on the Village

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13th February 1874.

Service Inams (stated to be Rs. 52,883) to meet the cost of the new village establishments.

10. The Board's assumption in the same paragraph that the Road Cess will be a further burden upon the people is also incorrect. The Road Cess ceased to be collected on the introduction of the Local Funds Act, and under that enactment a local cess of 6¼ per cent. on the land revenue (the amount quoted by the Board as a *fresh* addition to the taxation of the people) is now in force and has been levied for the past two years and a half.

11. The Director will be allowed the usual latitude in the introduction of the revised assessment in view to the correction of any inaccuracies which may then be brought out. He will be careful that in no case shall the new rates be in excess of the equivalent of half the net produce of the land.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Exd. F. B. Bantleman.

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APPENDICES.

A. Map of the Sub-Division taluqs of the Nellore District.

B. Comparative statement of the former Revenue area and present Survey area for each village of the three taluqs of the Sub-division.

C. Statement showing the agricultural population and other statistics for the Sub-division taluqs.

D. Statement showing the classification results and proposed assessment for the dry and wet area of the several taluqs.

E. Nos. 1 and 2.—Statements showing the details as to the cultivation of the dry and wet assessed area in the several taluqs according to the accounts of fasli 1278.

F. No. 1.—Taluqwar abstract of Paira Jonna kyles made by the Revenue and Settlement departments during the years 1857-58, 1861-62 and 1864-65 to 1868-69.

F. No. 2.—Taluqwar abstract of Arniga kyles made by the Revenue and Settlement departments during the years 1864-65 to 1868-69.

F. No. 3.—Taluqwar abstract of Variga kyles made by the Revenue and Settlement departments during the years 1864-65 to 1869-70.

F. No. 4.—Taluqwar abstract of Pedda Jonna kyles made by the Revenue and Settlement departments during the years 1865-66 to 1870-71.

F. No. 5.—Taluqwar abstract of Sazza kyles made by the Revenue and Settlement departments during the years 1861-62, 1865-66 and 1869-70.

F. No. 6.—Taluqwar abstract of wet paddy kyles made by the Revenue and Settlement departments during the years 1857-58, 1861-62 and 1864-65 to 1870-71.

F. No. 7.—Abstract of all the kyles made in the three Sub-division taluqs during the years 1857-58, 1861-62 and 1864-65 to 1870-71.

F. No. 8.—Abstract of Paira Jonna, Variga and Pedda Jonna kyles made by the Settlement department showing the varying results for 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes of villages.

G. Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—Statements showing the estimated expenses of cultivation for Variga, Pedda Jonna and Sazza.

H. Statement showing the sources of irrigation and the class assigned as regards each village of the Sub-division taluqs.

I. Statement explanatory of the changes effected from wet to dry as regards the irrigable area.

J. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.—Statements showing the process by which the dry rates for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes and the arenaceous villages have been worked out.

K. Statement showing the detailed comparison of the present and proposed dry and wet rates of assessment by applying the proposed rate to the dry and wet area as it at present stands.

L. Statement showing the number of villages and the percentage of increase and decrease resulting from the proposed assessment.

M. Comparative statement showing the financial results of the proposed new Settlement.

N. Statement showing the classification of the dry and wet service Inams and the result of applying the proposed rates of assessment.

O. Statement detailing the sales of dry and wet land throughout the Sub-division.

(Signed) C. RUNDALL,

Dy. Director, Rev. Settlement.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
NELLORE AND NORTH ARCOT,
20th May 1872.

No. $\frac{362}{182}$.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
NELLORE, AND NORTH ARCOT,
CHITTOOR,
20th May 18[illegible].

From

C. RUNDALL, Esq.,
Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement,
Nellore and North Arcot.

To

G. BANBURY, Esq.,
Director, Revenue Settlement, Madras.

SIR,

Opening Remarks.—In continuation of my report of the 15th December 1870, No. 517-203, submitting proposals for the Settlement of the six taluqs forming the Principal division of the Nellore District, I have the honor to furnish, as a supplement thereto, further proposals for re-assessing the remaining three taluqs of the District—Ongole, Kandukur and Kanigiri—forming the Sub-division.

2. I will premise my remarks by mentioning, that the subjects enumerated marginally,* have been so fully gone into with reference to the whole District, that there is no occasion for me to recapitulate or enlarge upon what will be found recorded at the paragraphs specified of my previous report.

* Descriptive Narrative, Paras. 2 and 3.
Communications Para. 4.
Revenue History " 5 to 35.

3. As the map previously furnished as Appendix A. referred merely to the Principal division, a separate map, showing the position of the three Government taluqs, and of the two separate Zemindari divisions of Darsi and Podili, which collectively make up the Sub-Collector's charge or Sub-division, is now rendered as Appendix A of this report. The several communications recently opened out in this division, likewise those now under construction, have been inserted in the map. Of late years a great deal has been done towards opening new roads, and it is contemplated to make each taluq thoroughly accessible by a regular net work of cross roads.

4. Details as to the land revenue realized throughout both the Principal and Sub-divisions of the District from 1801-2 to 1869-70 have already been supplied by Appendix B. of my former report. The following statements compiled therefrom include as well the Revenue of 1870-71—the figures for which have been subsequently ascertained,—and show, first,—the demand, collection and unrealized details for the last twenty years, and secondly, the average revenue yielded by the Sub-division taluqs during each decade from 1801-2 to 1870-71.

7. The Census of 1867 shows the population of the three taluqs to be distributed as follows:—

TALUQS.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans.		Christians.		Total.		Grand Total.	Total population as per Census of 1871.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ongole ...	84,412	79,741	2,959	2,615	155	141	87,527	82,503	1,70,030	1,95,904
Kandukur ...	56,738	57,533	2,441	2,333	13	12	64,192	59,878	1,24,070	1,38,800
Kanigiri ...	58,790	49,466	2,973	2,636	98	102	57,861	51,204	1,09,065	1,25,329
Total ...	2,00,940	1,85,740	8,373	7,584	267	253	2,09,580	1,93,585	4,03,165	4,60,033

Comparison of the Ayakut or Village area.—8. The three Government taluqs of the Sub-division as surveyed comprise altogether 8,91,103 acres, and the subjoined return compares the former Ayakat or gross area, with that determined by survey for the Government villages of each taluq. As all the villages were not wholly surveyed—the area of the Hill or Eastern ghats being excluded from the few villages of Kanigiri bordering thereon—details for such villages are separately rendered in order that a correct comparison for the villages wholly surveyed may be instituted. The difference in respect to the latter, or villages wholly surveyed, is identical with that for the Principal division, viz., 17 per cent. excess by survey. Compared with the Principal division taluqs, the portion excluded from survey will be seen to be comparatively slight, the net result being an increase, notwithstanding that the Hill area was omitted originally by the survey. Villagewar details can be gathered from Appendix B.

TALUQS.	Area of villages wholly surveyed.				Area of villages partially surveyed.				Total area.			
	Revenue.	Survey.	Difference.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Survey.	Difference.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Survey.	Difference.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ongole ...	3,25,107	3,69,498	44,391	+14	...	...	...	...	3,25,107	3,69,498	44,391	+14
Kandukur ...	2,06,219	2,25,737	19,518	+22	...	...	...	...	2,06,219	2,25,737	19,518	+22
Kanigiri ...	1,52,338	1,71,737	19,399	+13	21,963	24,131	2,168	+10	1,74,301	1,95,868	21,567	+12
Total ...	7,43,664	8,66,972	1,23,308	+17	21,963	24,131	2,168	+10	7,65,627	8,91,103	1,25,476	+16

Comparison of the Occupied and Inam Area.—9. A comparison of the occupied and Inam area according to the Revenue and Survey accounts is instituted for each taluq in the abstract below appended. Full details as regards villages will be found recorded in Appendix B.

TALUQS.	Area by Revenue Accounts.												Percentage of Difference.											
	Occupied area.				Inam area.				Total.				Occupied area.				Inam area.				Total.			
	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ongole ...	2,56,379	2,60,935	1,69,903	6,87,217	72,760	2,60,935	1,69,903	5,03,598	3,29,139	5,21,870	3,39,806	11,90,815	Increase. 9	Increase. 1	Increase. 0	Increase. 5	Increase. 10	Increase. 1	Increase. 0	Increase. 6	Increase. 9	Increase. 1	Increase. 0	Increase. 5
Kandukur ...	1,28,563	1,17,894	44,713	2,91,170	72,760	1,17,894	44,713	2,35,367	2,01,323	2,35,788	89,426	5,26,537	Decrease. 8	Decrease. 10	Decrease. 0	Decrease. 9	Increase. 10	Increase. 1	Increase. 0	Increase. 6	Decrease. 1	Decrease. 2	Decrease. 0	Increase. 1
Kanigiri ...	57,609	44,713	0	1,02,322	72,760	44,713	0	1,17,473	1,30,369	89,426	0	2,19,795	Decrease. 8	Decrease. 10	Decrease. 0	Decrease. 9	Increase. 10	Increase. 1	Increase. 0	Increase. 6	Decrease. 1	Decrease. 2	Decrease. 0	Increase. 1
Total ...	4,77,451	4,23,542	2,14,616	11,15,609	2,18,280	4,23,542	2,14,616	8,56,438	6,95,731	8,47,084	4,29,232	19,72,047	Decrease. 8	Decrease. 10	Decrease. 0	Decrease. 9	Increase. 10	Increase. 1	Increase. 0	Increase. 6	Decrease. 1	Decrease. 2	Decrease. 0	Increase. 1

The average excess percentage thus determined for the Sub-division is far less than that similarly arrived at for the Principal division—the average details in the case of the former being 12 and 15 per cent., and for the latter 18 and 21 per cent. respectively for the dry and wet occupied area. Under dry, or the most extensive item, the increase for each taluq varies but very little; the average increase throughout the dry occupied area of Kanigiri, formerly measured under Sir Thomas Munro's paimash of the Ceded Districts, being only one per cent. less than the excess established in like manner for the other two taluqs, formerly measured under Mr. Bevery's paimash. The percentage in one case is 12, and in the other 15 per cent. A like result is apparent for the Inam area, as the present average excess percentage is 21, against 40 per cent. for the whole of the Principal division. Save in a few instances, in the Kandakur taluq, the great diversity apparent throughout all taluqs of the Principal division does not recur. I refer to cases of excess in the Inam area exceeding cent per cent. There is also, save in one instance in Kanigiri, an absence of any deficiency of area, which was by no means infrequent in the Principal division villages. Having regard to the greater accuracy imputed to the paimash of the Ceded Districts, it was to be anticipated that the excess area would be considerably less for Kanigiri than that established for the Ongole and Kandakur taluqs. There is in fact very little difference, and a moderate percentage of excess prevails throughout each taluq, compared with that of most of the Principal division taluqs. The percentage of excess in the Inam area in Kanigiri approaches more closely to that on the occupied area, than is the case in the other taluqs; and is greatest in Kandakur, where the excess is more than double that on the occupied area, being particularly great for the wet area.

Agricultural population and statistics.—10. Details as to the agricultural population, the number of dwelling houses and cattle appertaining to each taluq, compiled from the particulars for each village recorded in Appendix C., are exhibited in the subjoined abstract.

TALUQS.	Population.			Houses of all kinds.	Tiled and flat roofed houses.	Cattle.			Sheep & goats.
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.			Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	
Ongole ...	82,957	43,654	1,26,561	19,152	5,590	20,893	13,929	23,007	36,408
Kandakur ...	56,965	29,447	86,412	16,378	689	16,418	7,296	14,594	43,998
Kanigiri ...	27,448	20,101	47,549	9,994	258	4,197	4,436	5,060	31,939
Total...	1,67,320	93,202	2,60,522	45,504	6,537	41,508	25,661	42,661	1,12,345

The 1,67,320 agriculturists form 64 per cent. of the population, which is rather less than the corresponding proportion of the population of the Principal division, viz., 66 per cent. Whilst the bullocks and buffaloes are comparatively more numerous in the Sub-division in respect to the agricultural population, the cows are fewer in number, and it is the same with the sheep and goats. The flocks of the latter are certainly more extensive in the Principal division, where there is much more extensive waste and jungle area to pasture them. Throughout a large portion of Ongole, though there are a good many cows, the sheep and goats are few in number. These statistics are compiled from the best available resource, the quinquennial returns of 1866-67—fasli 1276, but they cannot on the whole be regarded as satisfactory.

11. The annexed statement furnishes further particulars as to the disposition of the area held in occupation during fasli 1280—1870-71; the average area of each puttah holding; the proportion thereof cultivated and waste; and also the average area tilled and left waste to each plough.

TALUQS.	Assessment of Fasli 1280.	Occupied Area of Fasli 1280.										Average Area to each Plough.			Average Extent of each Puttah holding.										Average Assessment of each puttah holding columns 2 and 12.	No. of ploughs Fasli 1276.	No. of puttahs Fasli 1280.
		Cultivated.			Waste or pasture.			Total.							Cultivated columns 5 and 12.			Waste columns 8 and 12.			Total columns 11 and 12.							
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.		Cultivated columns 5 and 12.	Waste columns 8 and 12.	Total columns 11 and 12.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		18	19	20	15	16	17								14	13	12
Ongole ...	2,32,383	1,48,064	3,624	1,51,088	30,978	421	31,399	1,79,042	3,445	1,82,487		1,62,733	1,59,978	1,60,000	12·9	10·4	12·3	25·1	18·6	24·7	13·4	14·3	13·4		8·12	8,733	12,434	20,167
Kandakur ...	2,37,551	1,22,786	12,943	1,35,741	22,326	1,869	24,194	1,45,162	14,812	1,59,974		1,42,857	1,43,163	1,43,000	18·7	18·1	18·6	19·6	18·0	19·5	18·7	18·1	18·6		18·7	5,076	13,044	18,120
Kanigiri ...	86,576	45,147	532	45,679	8,031	22	8,613	53,738	544	54,282		47,953	53,738	53,000	8·12	7·1	8·12	17·1	17·1	17·1	8·12	7·1	8·12		8·12	4,169	4,169	8,338
Totals...	5,01,510	3,16,000	16,489	3,32,508	61,334	2,312	64,206	3,77,942	18,801	3,96,744		3,53,543	3,56,879	3,56,000	12·9	11·1	12·8	21·1	18·6	21·2	13·6	13·1	13·6		12·9	17,978	29,647	47,625

12. The following return shows the rent roll of the Sub-division taluqs for fasli 1276, the last year for which available.

Ryots paying	Ongole.				Kandukur.				Kanigiri.				Total.			
	Single puttahs.		Joint puttahs.	Total.	Single puttahs.		Joint puttahs.	Total.	Single puttahs.		Joint puttahs.	Total.	Single puttahs.		Joint puttahs.	Total.
	No.	Per centage.	No.	No.	No.	Per centage.	No.	No.	No.	Per centage.	No.	No.	No.	Per centage.	No.	No.
From Rs. 10 to 30	3,014	45	675	3,689	2,505	34	1,032	3,537	1,580	31	531	2,111	7,099	37	2,238	9,337
30 to 50	1,158	12	209	1,367	656	12	239	1,218	168	3	44	212	1,982	10	492	2,797
50 to 100	706	7	145	851	598	7	195	793	78	2	12	90	1,382	7	352	1,734
100 to 250	203	2	54	257	232	3	81	313	8	...	2	10	443	2	137	570
250 to 500	21	...	4	25	17	...	8	25	...	...	...	...	38	...	12	50
500 to 1,000	1	...	2	3	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	8
1,000 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,769	100	2,035	10,807	7,489	100	2,993	10,482	2,842	100	966	3,808	19,110	100	5,987	25,097
Average	1·62		2·10	1·38	1·42		2·90	1·35	1·80		2·29	1·90	1·56		2·49	1·43

Rainfall.—13. The rainfall of the three taluqs as registered during the series of ten years referred to in my former report* 1859 to 1868, and also for the last three years or up to date is furnished in the subjoined statement; a record being also drawn up and appended to show the average fall of rain for each month during the first ten years of the series.

* Para. 43.

YEARS.	Taluqs.			Total.	Average.
	Ongole.	Kandukur.	Kanigiri.		
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1859	28·45	48·36	...	76·81	38·40
1860	21·56	26·12	.....	47·68	23·84
1861	25·92	22·86	14·39	63·17	21·06
1862	13·35	22·72	14·43	50·50	16·83
1863	12·68	20·04	12·59	45·31	15·10
1864	13·43	22·30	8·73	44·46	14·82
1865	7·74	23·97	20·30	52·01	17·33
1866	11·62	28·50	22·05	62·17	20·72
1867	14·20	32·78	13·77	60·75	20·25
1868	13·20	23·76	14·67	51·63	17·21
1869	19·50	30·30	26·30	76·10	25·37
1870	40·90	37·85	24·75	103·50	34·50
1871	24·95	29·85	25·65	80·45	26·82
Averages 1859 to 1868	16·22	27·15	15·12	58·49	19·49
1862 to 1871	17·16	27·21	18·32	62·69	20·89
1859 to 1871	19·04	28·42	17·97	65·43	21·81

Average monthly fall from 1859 to 1868.	Taluqs.			Total.	Average.
	Ongole.	Kandukur.	Kanigiri.		
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January	0·37	0·29	0·29	0·95	0·32
February	...	0·03	...	0·03	0·01
March	...	0·02	...	0·02	0·01
April	0·54	0·67	0·30	1·51	0·50
May...	1·01	0·58	0·67	2·26	0·75
June	1·34	1·53	0·97	3·84	1·28
July...	2·02	2·23	1·42	5·67	1·89
August	2·91	3·52	2·90	9·33	3·11
September...	2·04	3·45	1·51	7·0	2·33
October...	3·75	8·24	3·86	15·85	5·28
November...	1·63	4·03	2·51	9·07	3·02
December, ...	0·61	1·66	0·69	2·96	0·99
Total...	16·22	27·15	15·12	58·49	19·49
Average...	1·35	2·26	1·26	4·87	1·62

The average rainfall for Kandukur is much the same as for the Principal division, which it adjoins, whilst that of both Ongole and Kanigiri is much less. During the seven years from 1862 to 1868 these statistics show the fall to have been only 12 or 13 inches annually, and as low as 7·74 inches in 1865. I can hardly regard this small return for so many years to be quite reliable, but any how the fall on the average is less in Ongole and Kanigiri, than it is in the Principal division and Kandukur, for a heavy burst of the N. E. Monsoon late in the season is often very slightly felt in the former taluqs though general and heavy throughout the latter.

Wells, Doruvus or River pakottas.—14. These are rendered below in the same form of Statement as for the Principal division.

TALUQS.	Wells not liable.			Wells liable.			Doruvus.				Total.		
	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Total.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Total.	Not liable.	Liable.	Total.	River pakottas and Sluices with.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Total
Ongole	947	264	1,211	152	11	163	3,503	53	3,556	21	4,676	275	4,951
Kandukur	1,230	283	1,503	295	68	363	1,082	57	1,139	91	2,745	351	3,096
Kanigiri	1,983	500	2,493	89	9	98	...	...	...	142	2,224	509	2,733
Total	4,160	1,047	5,207	536	88	624	4,585	110	4,695	254	9,645	1,135	10,780

As regards actual wells, there are comparatively few in Ongole, but the total is vastly augmented by the inclusion of the numerous doruvu ponds, or holes in the sand, that exist in the coast tracts, and from which water is carried by chatties and sprinkled over the Ragi crops, extensively cultivated by means of this irrigation. These ponds are scattered all over the fields, at distances of only 30 or 40 paces apart. Save in the littoral tracts of Ongole and Kandukur, the great depth at which water is struck may be taken to fairly account for comparatively so few wells existing in the Sub-division. Besides, the expense of construction is great; and a good deal of money is liable to be sunk without effect, for success in obtaining a fair supply of water is not always attained. It is only where the subsoil is stony that success is likely. In the vast tracts or plains of Regada soil in Ongole and Kandukur, well sinking is out of the question; for the depth at which water springs is great, and the sides would give way with slight pressure and soon choke up any deep excavation that might be attempted. Wells are therefore met with more commonly in the sandy and stony soils. There are a fair number in Kanigiri considering the limited area of the taluq, and, as there is little other wet area, the ryots rely on their wells to a great extent.

Classification of soils.—15 The Sub-division taluqs have been classified similarly to those of the Principal division, and with equal care and consideration in every respect—the whole time of the establishment being devoted to this one operation. The field work was commenced in the early part of 1869, and completed towards the middle of the following year; and, therefore, occupied altogether about fifteen or sixteen months. As my time was almost wholly taken up with the work of the Principal division, and in preparing the Settlement report, when the field hands finished their work in the Sub-division, I was obliged to defer my final examination of a large number of villages of both Ongole and Kandukur until the proposals for re-assessing the Principal division taluqs had been framed and submitted in December 1870. The following month I commenced my inspection of the large portion of each taluq I had not previously visited or examined, and was wholly engaged on this operation till early in May, when I finally quitted the Sub-division. This partly accounts for the rather long period that has elapsed since the classification was performed. The following returns show first the results of the classification of each taluq and the whole division; and particulars as to the area according to the several classes in which the villages have been grouped, and the Wet area arranged, are furnished in the second return. Further details will be found embodied in Appendices D and N.

MAIN SERIES.	STANDARD CLASSIFICATION.		CLASSIFIED AREA. Ongole.	Kandukur.	Kanigiri.	Total.	Percentage.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	
Exceptional.	Permanently improved. II.	1	3	123	109	215	...	4
		2	21	113	111	565	...	10
	Total...		324	236	220	780	...	14
Regar Clay.	Pure. III.	1	6,376	1,350	28	7,754	1	40
	Extra.	2	3,440	983	...	4,423	...	80
		2	48,621	19,194	40	67,855	12	21
		3	65,116	22,632	791	88,589	15	94
		4	11,236	1,795	313	13,304	2	39
	Total...		1,34,789	45,964	1,172	1,81,925	32	74
	Loamy. IV.	1	10,470	12,755	1,971	24,596	4	43
		2	24,200	36,488	6,744	67,922	12	6
		3	28,775	20,930	9,754	59,459	10	70
	Total...		63,445	70,123	17,469	1,51,077	27	15
	Sandy. V.	1	1,015	4,632	54	5,701	1	3
		2	1,883	6,005	476	8,364	1	50
		3	19,541	9,161	2,517	31,219	5	62
	Total...		22,459	19,798	3,027	45,284	8	15
	Total of Regar series...		2,21,057	1,36,121	21,888	3,79,066	68	23
Red Clay.	Loamy. VII.	1	224	2,089	1,288	7,611	1	37
		2	1,436	21,449	13,195	36,130	6	50
		3	4,080	20,599	25,471	50,100	9	2
	Total...		5,750	44,137	43,954	93,841	16	89
	Sandy. VIII.	1	...	1,064	3,730	4,794	...	86
		2	1,508	4,369	21,552	27,529	4	95
		3	3,440	5,301	27,747	36,588	6	59
	Total...		4,948	11,034	53,029	68,911	12	40
	Total of Red series...		10,398	55,171	96,983	1,62,752	29	29
Arenaceous.	Loamy. XII.	1	466	649	...	1,315	...	24
		2	685	877	...	1,662	...	30
	Total...		1,151	1,526	...	2,977	...	54
	Sandy. XIII.	1	1732	1,119	...	2,851	...	51
		2	1,355	1,844	...	3,199	...	58
	Total...		3087	2,963	...	6,050	1	9
	Heavy Sand. XIV.	1	994	2,123	...	3,117	...	56
		2	846	854	...	1,700	...	30
	Total...		1,840	2,977	...	4,817	...	86
	Total Arenaceous...		6378	7,466	..	13,844	2	49
	Grand Total...		2,38,033	1,98,758	1,18,871	5,55,662	100	

NOTE.—The area of 209 Acres under exceptional rates is included in this statement in the proper classes.

Soils.			Government Land.												
			Dry.					Wet.							
Main Series.	Standard Classification.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total	Inam.	Total Cols. 7, 11 and 12	Percentage.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Exceptional.	Permanently improved.	II...	1	44	7	67	42	160	36	...	3	39	15	215	0·4
			2		236	186	90	512	19	21	3	43	10	565	0·10
		Total	...	44	243	253	132	672	55	21	6	82	26	780	0·14
Regar Clay.		Pure III	1	4,267	1,826	217	..	6,310	557	55	...	612	832	7,754	1·40
		Ex. do.	2	...	3,744	...	..	3,744	...	...	...	..	679	4,423	0·80
			2	11,802	38,050	7,570	40	57,462	1,645	104	41	1,790	8,603	67,855	12·21
			3	5,230	53,461	15,287	506	74,484	1,328	37	9	1,374	12,731	88,589	15·94
			4	415	9,230	1,929	113	11,907	480	17	...	497	900	13,304	2·39
		Loamy IV.	1	6,288	11,141	8,610	612	21,651	1,188	142	27	1,357	1,588	24,596	4·43
			2	3,862	27,730	22,145	2,753	56,490	3,514	343	17	3,874	6,658	67,022	12·6
			3	376	11,153	33,748	4,402	49,679	2,739	492	48	3,279	6,601	59,459	10·70
		Sandy V.	1	668	4,274	577	..	5,519	32	...	...	32	150	5,701	1·3
			2	705	4,939	1,892	86	7,512	154	420	7	581	271	8,364	1·50
			3	1,129	12,162	15,021	173	29,081	1,008	158	..	1,236	282	31,319	5·63
		Total	...	34,529	1,77,730	1,01,799	9,234	3,24,339	12,735	1,768	149	14,652	39,295	3,78,286	68·8
Red Clay.		Loamy VII.	1	...	1,749	2,571	2,210	6,700	363	94	6	463	1,058	7,611	1·37
			2	...	13,905	10,525	4,099	28,529	1,307	645	...	2,012	5,589	36,130	6·50
			3	...	10,220	19,009	10,586	39,905	692	425	..	1,117	9,078	50,100	9·8
		Sandy VIII.	1	...	457	2,331	1,037	3,825	3	49	..	52	917	4,794	0·86
			2	...	3,205	12,214	7,588	23,003	44	39	...	83	4,443	27,529	4·95
			3	...	2,601	13,295	18,848	34,814	166	99	...	265	1,509	36,488	6·59
		Total	...	...	31,937	60,035	44,428	1,36,166	2,635	1,351	6	3,992	22,594	1,62,752	29·29
Arenaceous.		Loamy XII.	1	...	...	409	...	409	456	270	74	803	73	1,315	0·24
			2	...	...	657	...	657	456	315	159	930	75	1,662	0·30
		Sandy XIII.	1	...	...	2,723	...	2,723	93	14	...	107	31	2,831	0·51
			2	...	...	2,503	...	2,503	361	223	100	684	10	3,199	0·58
		Heavy Sand XIV.	1	...	...	3,117	...	3,117	...	...	...	...	...	3,117	0·56
			2	...	...	1,616	...	1,616	84	...	...	84	...	1,700	0·30
		Total	...	...	...	11,025	...	11,025	1,483	824	333	2,640	179	13,844	2·49
		Grand Total	...	34,873	2,09,670	1,73,109	54,550	4,72,302	16,908	3,964	494	21,366	62,094	5,55,062	100·0

NOTE.—The area of 209 Acres under exceptional rates is included in this Statement in the proper classes.

15. It will be observed that the Regada soils comprise nearly one-third of the total classified area; loamy and sandy Regada together about one-third more, and the red and arenaceous soils close upon another third. The extent of the latter or arenaceous soils is, however, very slight—barely 2½ per cent. A careful scrutiny of the statements shows the classification as a rule to gravitate towards the ordinary and lower qualities or sorts of the various classes embracing the whole area; and the result must consequently be regarded as fair, and favorable also, to the ryot. From the very extensive examination I instituted, I have as well satisfied myself that it is equally just to the State, and reliable. The proportion of the area embraced by the superior soils, III. 1 and IV. 1, is barely 6 per cent., of which hardly one-third appertains to the higher quality or first soil. It may be remarked that the area recorded under V. 3 is excessive, but on detail examination the classification will by no means prove to be either doubtful or inaccurate. There are extensive swamp tracts and permanently waste Chavudu or sour lands in parts of the Ongole taluq, to some extent retained in occupation for pasture, but almost worthless otherwise, which swell this low class to the extent shown, nearly 6 per cent. of the whole. In one instance, it will be noticed, that a modification has been made on the standard classification of the Principal division, and an extra good sort recorded under III. 2. When examining the Ongole and Kandukur taluqs, I found a fair extent of good land to be decidedly superior to the general run or average of soils falling under III. 2, but not fully up or equal to III. 1, which comprises only superior soil. As I went through the taluq I found the area to extend altogether to some 4,423 acres, appertaining wholly to villages of the 2nd class, as shown by the second of the foregoing statements. This extent I regard as fully on a par, or a little better perhaps, than the generality of IV. 1. It may fairly therefore, be merged into the rate applicable to the latter soil; and with this view, I have retained and shown the area distinct from the remainder of III. 2, and propose that it should be so settled. Objection may occur to this course, on the ground of the slight area concerned; but all the higher sorts are comparatively of slight extent, and are not therefore on that account to be ignored. It appears the best course to adopt, for the lands cannot fairly be placed in the higher sort, according to the order of the classification, viz., III. 1. Moreover, the soils falling under the latter class appertain principally to villages of the 1st class.

Classing of Villages.—17. It has been already explained at para 47 of the Principal division report, that the 1st and 2nd Class or better villages would apply only to the Sub-division; and, therefore, that the villages of the Principal division had been ranged under the 3rd and 4th classes. The finest villages of the District are without doubt those lying along the Southern bank of the Gundlakama, and extending Southwards to the local drainage known as the Mudigommi; and also those situated partly on the Northern bank of the Musi, and partly between that river and the Paleru; and slightly likewise to the South of the Paleru also. The soil for the most part is somewhat of an alluvial description, and is commonly termed by the ryots "Tella" or white Regada; and varies mostly in consistency from heavy to loamy clay, and in color from a light to a deep chocolate brown. The surface soil as it dries assumes a much lighter tinge of color, from which it obtains the name of white Regada. It is admitted on all sides that these lands

are by far the best in the Sub-division ; and are decidedly superior to the general bulk of the Regada lands of the ordinary black description, prevailing in the villages which have been formed into the 2nd class. Though, rather few in number, these really superior villages are necessarily and correctly rated under a separate and higher class than the ordinary run of the villages of both the Ongole and Kandukur taluqs, not similarly circumstanced as to soil. It will further be noticed by referring to the second of the statements given above at para 15, that these 1st class villages consist wholly of the Regada series ; and likewise that they contain a very slight proportion of the lower or indifferent qualities. The villages placed in the 2nd class, comprise the whole of the ordinary villages throughout Ongole and Kandukur under Variga cultivation ; and also a considerable tract of adjoining villages between the Paleru and Manneru, and to the South of the latter river, under Paira Jonna cultivation chiefly, and consequently corresponding to the Principal Division villages. They are, however, somewhat superior to the villages of the Principal Division, and on a par with those of Kandukur which they adjoin, under Variga cultivation. Variga prevails as well to a slight extent throughout a good many of these villages. They evidently benefit more from the S. W. Monsoon than the villages of the Principal Division ; and, whilst they generally receive the full force of the N. E. Monsoon in the first instance, the later bursts are usually more moderately experienced, and consequently less destructive in years of heavy rain to the Paira Jonna crop as a rule. The Paira Jonna crops to the South of the Paleru need to be regarded as the finest Jonna crops in the District ; far exceeding in point of yield of grain and weight though not of stalk or Chappa—the average outturn of Peda Jonna in Ongole. The best of the Paira Jonna villages of Kandukur have consequently been placed in the 2nd class, or one class higher than villages under the same crop in the Principal division.

18. The villages of Ongole situated amongst the hills on the confines of the Vinukonda taluq of the Guntoor division of the Krishna District, and throughout the Western portion of the taluq where hills prevail more or less, are far different from those villages occupying a central position. The country rises rapidly, and undulates very considerably also ; and instead of the deep Regada soils forming the chief feature of the ordinary or 2nd Class villages of the taluq, these Western villages mostly have a shallow regar soil on a subsoil of lime stone and kunkar. The soil itself is very stony in parts, and therefore is considerably inferior to that of other portions of the taluq. In the neighbourhood of the hills the soil changes to red. The North-Western corner of Kandukur is exactly similar ; and the whole of these villages have therefore been placed in the 3rd Class, or one class below the ordinary villages of both taluqs occupying the 2nd Class. The extreme Southern villages of Kandukur, which are in every respect similar to the neighbouring 3rd Class villages of Kavali, and are in like manner situated in very considerable jungle tracts, have been grouped along with them in the 3rd class.

19. The villages of Kanigiri differ vastly from those of the other taluqs of the Division. The most Southernmost villages only are under Paira Jonna ; and these have been placed on a par with the adjoining villages of Udayagiri in the 4th Class. Throughout the remaining villages of the taluq the prevailing crops are those partly usual in the Northern portion of the District ; Peda Jonna and Sazza ; and Aruga common throughout the Southern taluqs in company with Paira Jonna. The tract of villages occupying the extreme North of the taluq—as regards the Western villages of the tract, of a fine description of Red Tuvva soil, under cultivation mostly with Sazza, Aruga, Peda Jonna, Horsegram, Kerra and Chama. The soil differs in the Eastern villages of the tract, and for the most part is regar loam of a stony description, similar to that of the adjoining 3rd Class or Western villages of Kandukur, under cultivation more generally with Peda Jonna, than the villages appertaining to the Red Tuvva soils. And, as the whole of this Northern tract of Kanigiri may be regarded as somewhat more favorable than the Central and Southern villages of the taluq ; the former have been rendered under the 3rd class, and the latter, or the Central and Southern villages, under the 4th class.

20. The portion of each coast village appertaining to the arenaceous soils has been uniformly rated at the highest of the two classes adopted for the Principal division. And, as the whole of each village has been recorded according to the class applicable to the bulk of the dry, or ordinary soils of the village, either 2nd or 3rd class, as the case may be—the same rates have been made applicable to both classes under these arenaceous soils, for there is little or no difference.

21. There is, however, quite a new feature in the grouping thus adopted. In four instances it has been requisite to divide the villages and place a portion in a lower class. For instance, in one of the 1st class villages, bordering the Musi the land lying along the river is of very superior quality ; but a short distance, a mile or so back from the river, the ground rises rapidly, and the soil is completely changed and is of comparatively slight depth and stony. This indifferent portion of the village has therefore been placed in the 3rd class, as the only correct means of treating the village. In two other instances in Ongole, and one in Kandukur, villages have thus been similarly divided between the 2nd and 3rd class and in each case they happened to be of considerable size and importance.

22. Ranging the latter villages under the first of the classes assigned, the result of the classification of the villages in each taluq is given in the following statement.

TALUQS.	Classes.				Total.
	1st	2nd	3rd.	4th.	
Ongole	20	47	28	...	95
Kandukur	3	59	23	...	85
Kanigiri	...	...	16	18	34
	23	106	67	18	214

The 1st class villages thus comprise but little more than one-tenth of the whole number ; the 2nd class villages just one-half ; the 3rd class villages barely one-third ; and the 4th class villages less than one-tenth

Standardised Combination. Mention has been made at paras. 56 and 60 of the report on the Principal division, that the crops selected as standards do not apply to the Northern talugs of the District influenced chiefly by the S. W. and not by the N. E. Monsoon as in the Southern taluqs. The crops prevailing in the Northern portion of the Sub-division, conform more with those usual throughout the Guntoor portion of the Krishna District, and fixed on as standard crops for Settlement purposes for that Province. As the geographical limit defining the Principal and Sub-divisions is not, however, identical with the natural or physical division separating the two portions of the District affected by the earlier, or S. W. Monsoon, and the later or N. E. Monsoon; it consequently follows, that, the whole of the Principal division being under the later Monsoon, the Southern part of both the Kandukur and Kanigiri taluqs is similarly circumstanced, and conforms in respect to crops with the Principal Division; whilst the Northern part of each taluq, together with Ongole, is entirely different and influenced primarily by the S. W. monsoon. The same standards of comparison unfortunately therefore be adopted for the whole of the Sub-division. Whilst it will be necessary to take those determined in respect to the Principal division for the villages similarly circumstanced; different crops will have to be selected for the other, or by far the larger portion of the Division. The course of the Paleru towards the coast the source of which rises amongst the Eastern ghats in the Kanigiri taluq-approaches very closely the natural line of division between the country respectively coming under each category, whereas Variga is to some extent seen to the South of the Paleru, Peda Jonna is rarely met with there; whilst Pairu-jonna is not encountered to the North of the above river. Full details as to the crops grown throughout the different taluqs can be gathered from Appendix E. 1691 and 2; and the following abstract compiled therefrom, shows the particulars separately in respect to the villages affected by each Monson in the Kandukur and Kanigiri taluqs.

CROPS, &c.	Ongole 1279.		Kandukur 1278.						Kanigiri 1278.						Total.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Northern portion.		Southern portion.		Total.		Northern portion.		Southern portion.		Total.			
			Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
Dry Assessed Area.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1 Variga ...	47,519	34·71	12,544	30·45	7,332	9·66	19,876	16·97	252	0·69	97	2·22	349	0·85	67,744	22·96
2 Peda Jonna .	33,370	24·37	14,352	34·84	...	...	14,352	12·25	7,098	19·41	...	...	7,098	17·34	54,820	18·58
3 Paira Jonna.	...	...	...	...	38,292	50·42	38,292	32·69	...	...	1,440	32·88	1,440	3·52	39,732	13·47
4 Indigo... ...	11,710	8·55	1,431	3·49	4,203	5·53	5,634	4·81	301	0·82	17	0·39	318	0·77	17,662	5·99
5 Sazza... ...	10,470	7·65	3,460	8·40	4,410	5·81	7,870	6·72	11,997	32·82	563	12·86	12,560	30·68	30,900	10·48
6 Aruga ...	1,224	0·89	577	1·40	11,775	15·50	12,352	10·54	7,554	20·66	767	17·52	8,321	20·32	21,897	7·42
7 Lucip oil ...	9,892	7·22	3,672	8·90	3,584	4·72	7,256	6·19	1,268	3·47	330	7·53	1,598	3·90	18,746	6·36
8 Horse gram.	6,103	4·46	2,192	5·32	4,202	5·53	6,394	5·46	3,046	8·33	422	9·64	3,468	8·47	15,965	5·41
9 Dry Paddy..	3,273	2·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,273	1·11
10 Korra... ...	1,929	1·41	1,563	3·79	106	0·14	1,669	1·43	2,801	7·66	280	6·39	3,081	7·54	6,679	2·26
11 Ragi ...	3,014	2·21	645	1·57	1,349	1·78	1,994	1·70	271	0·74	271	6·19	542	1·33	5,550	1·88
12 Minor crops.	8,419	6·14	759	1·84	691	0·91	1,450	1·24	1,974	5·40	192	4·38	2,166	5·29	12,035	4·8
Total...	1,36,923	100	41,195	100	75,944	100	1,17,139	100	36,562	100	4,379	100	40,941	100	2,95,00	100
Wet Assessed Area.																
1 Paddy ...	2,312	88·62	...	...	...	...	8,933	89·70	...	...	...	...	148	42·78	11,393	88·23
2 Jonna... ...	7	0·27	...	...	...	...	302	3·03	...	...	...	...	3	0·87	312	2·42
3 Ragi ...	70	2·68	...	...	...	...	40	0·40	...	...	...	...	9	2·60	119	0·92
4 Sazza... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	2·22	...	...	...	...	113	32·65	334	2·59
5 Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	2·26	...	...	...	...	59	15·32	284	2·15
6 Minor crops.	226	...	...	...	...	...	237	2·38	...	...	...	...	20	4·78	477	3·69
Total...	...	100	...	...	...	...	9,958	100	...	...	...	...	346	100	12,913	100

24. Throughout the Principal Division Paira Jonna was found to occupy 59·80 per cent. of the whole of the dry area under cultivation—the details varying from 34·13 per cent. in Nellore to 75·01 per cent. in Rapur. Similarly, Aruga comprised 7·61 per cent. of the dry area cultivated—the percentage ranging from 9·66 in Gudur and 1·40 in Rapur, to 25·43 in Udayagiri. It will be remembered that Aruga was assumed as well to represent the less important crops, Lampoil and Horsegram, covering only a slight area.

25. From the subjoined abstract it will be observed, that, whilst Paira Jonna and Aruga still predominate above all other crops throughout both the Southern part of the Kandukur and Kanigiri taluqs, they do not aggregate so large a proportion of the total area as they did in most taluqs of the Principal Division. Collectively, they comprise 65·52 per cent. for the former, and 50·40 per cent. for the latter taluq.

CROPS.	PERCENTAGE.						
	Ongole.	Kandukur.			Kanigiri.		
		Northern part.	Southern part.	Total.	Northern part.	Southern part.	Total.
Paira Jonna	...	...	50·42	32·69	...	32·88	3·52
Aruga	...	...	15·50	10·51	20·66	17·52	20 32
Peda Jonna	24·37	34·84	...	12·25	19·41	...	17·34
Variga	34·71	30·45	9·66	16·97	..	2·22	0·85
Sazza	7·65	8·40	5·81	6·72	32·82	12·86	30·68
Total...	66 73	73·69	81·39	79·17	72·89	65·48	72·71

26. In the Southern portion of Kandukur 9·66 per cent. of the area is recorded as under Variga, and under Sazza 5·81; Horsegram 5·53; Indigo 5·43; and Lampoil 4·72 per cent. Of these crops, only the third and fifth occur to any great extent in the Principal Division taluqs; and, therefore, the three other crops require to be regarded as exceptional to this part of Kandukur. In like manner in the Southern part of Kanigiri, Sazza occupies 12·8[illegible] per cent.; Horsegram 9·64; Lampoil 7·53; and Korra 6·39 per cent. of the total area; and the first and last of these crops require to be looked on as peculiar to the Kanigiri taluq. The bulk of the cultivation in these tracts being, however, Paira Jonna and Aruga, as in the Principal division, the presence of these exceptional crops to some extent need not necessitate any change from the Standard crops selected and approved for the Principal division, if it be desirable the same Standards should hold good and be retained over the whole of the Paira Jonna portion of the District. It is not possible in a scheme of Settlement to recognize the minor variations, but only the more important ones in respect to crops ordinarily cultivated.

27. Though the percentage of the Area under Paira Jonna and Aruga now recorded for the Southern villages of Kandukur and Kanigiri respectively, ranges less than the corresponding details for the Principal division taluqs, there are other crops which must be deemed of very similar value with either one or other of the crops thus taken as Standards. For instance, the 20·90 per cent. of land cultivated with Variga, Sazza and Indigo, may reasonably be reckoned to swell the proportion of the area represented by Paira Jonna in Kandukur; and, in like manner, the 19·[illegible] per cent. of Sazza and Korra may be substituted for the deficient area in respect to Paira Jonna in Kanigiri. In each case, Horsegram and Lampoil—being precarious crops—may be assumed to be equivalent to Aruga, in the same way as for the Principal Division. As Variga is admitted to be the most valuable dry grain crop raised in the District, objection may be taken to its being thus merged with Paira Jonna in fixing the standard crops to be taken for estimating the grain produce of the land; and any such objection necessarily applies with greater force to Indigo, should the value of the crop alone be contended for. Attention has however been paid to the enhanced value imparted to the grain produce of the land by the cultivation of Variga in classing the villages of Kandukur, for these villages, as already explained, have been placed in the 2nd Class, or one class above the villages chiefly under Paira Jonna in the Principal division taluqs. The slight extent of the cultivated area under Indigo, 5·53 per cent. bars its separate consideration.

28. Under this explanation I propose to adopt Paira Jonna and Aruga as the standard crops also for the Southern portions of the Kandukur and Kanigiri taluqs; and thus make the commutation grains uniform throughout the portion of the District which may appropriately be termed the Paira Jonna country.

29. Whilst in the Southern villages of Kandukur and Kanigiri Paira Jonna is ordinarily cultivated each year in the better soils, and every alternate year or so throughout the indifferent soils as is the case in the Principal division, the frequency of the crop depends also in a great measure on the extent of wet and garden land each village may have, and the ability of the ryots in such cases to spare any portion of their stock of manure for the dry land. Throughout a good number of villages of the Southern part of Kandukur there is a fair area under wet, and garden also. Likewise, in the corresponding portion of Kanigiri there is much garden and little wet, and the ryots admit that the whole stock of manure is invariably applied to the garden land; and that dry land, as a rule, is rarely manured—hence one cause for the decrease in the proportion of Paira Jonna cultivated in the Southern tract of villages.

30. A very different system of cultivation is observed throughout Ongole and the northern part of Kandukur. Not only is there little regular wet or irrigated area; but there is very little well irrigation or garden land, and the bulk of the land is entirely dry. The ryot, therefore, directs his attention almost wholly to dry cultivation, and principally to Variga which is by far the most important crop cultivated. The usual course is for Variga to be cultivated every alternate year on the superior soils, but less frequently on the more ordinary and indifferent lands—hence the average for the whole dry area of Ongole is 34·71 per cent., and for the northern villages of Kandukur 30·45 per cent. In the latter tract, however, the percentage of Variga is slightly exceeded by the percentage of Peda Jonna 34·84 per cent., which in Ongole comprises but 24·37 per cent. of the total area cultivated. These two crops thus aggregate 59·08 per cent. in Ongole, and 65·29 per cent. in Kandukur. The next important grain crop is Sazza, and the percentage being respectively 7·65 and 8·40, the total under all three crops is raised to 66·73 per cent. for Ongole, and 73·69 per cent. for Kandukur. Collectively these three crops comprise the bulk of the dry cultivation throughout the

stages under notice, and may therefore be taken as the standard of representative crops. Sazza is certainly exceeded in one case, Ongole, where the area under Indigo is equal to 8·55 per cent; but, as it is of an exceptional nature, and not a grain crop, it cannot be taken as a standard crop for Settlement purposes. Moreover, the corresponding area throughout Kandukur is but 3·49 per cent. The extent to which special products, such as Cotton and Indigo, fluctuate as to the area sown each year, may be observed from the note marginally entered, showing the cultivation of these crops during the past six years. The fluctuation is very great under both heads especially under Indigo during the past two seasons. Cotton is rarely cultivated alone as a separate crop, but is invariably sown with either Ragi, Aruga or Korra.

Fasly.	Cotton.	Indigo.
	Acres.	Acres.
127-	10,251	6091
127-	5,466	3,[illegible]
1277	12,331	8,[illegible]5
1278	9,187	12,[illegible]
1279	3,10[illegible]	26,717
128-	3,51[illegible]	32,430
Average...	6,808	16,067

31. Taking therefore Variga, Peda jonna and Sazza as the standard crops for commuting the grain produce of the Northern part of the Kandukur and of the Ongole taluqs, it is necessary to distribute to these three, such other crops as may comprise a moderate percentage of the area cultivated. This may be done as indicated in the marginal statement. Indigo is merged with Variga, not that it by any means represents it, value for value, but because Variga is the most valuable of the grain crops. Dry Paddy, usually known as Valavadam, extends only to a slight area, and is grown in the Eastern villages of Ongole, where the soil being moist Variga cannot be put down; and in such localities it takes the place of Variga. For Lampoil and Horsegram the course adopted for the Principal Division is repeated, and I regard them as represented by the least valuable of the grain crops, owing to the crops being most uncertain and frequently affected by blight. Similarly Sazza has been substituted for Ragi, Aruga, Korra and the ordinary minor crops as bracketed together in the above statement.

CROPS.	ONGOLE		KANDUKUR.	
	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.
Variga...	34·71		30·45	
Indigo...	8·55	45·65	3·49	33·94
Dry paddy... ...	2·39		...	
Peda jonna... ...	24·37	24·37	34·84	34·84
Sazza	7·65		8·40	
Lampoil	7·22		8·90	
Horsegram ...	4·56		5·32	
Ragi	2·21	29·98	1·57	31·22
Aruga...	0·89		1·40	
Korra	1·41		3·79	
Minor crops	6·14		1·84	
Total...	...	100	...	100

32. I have yet to refer to the Northern villages of Kanigiri circumstanced the same as the foregoing tracts in respect to monsoon; but unfortunately to some extent only as regards crops. Although Kanigiri has much the same season as Ongole, the soil is very different being either stony red, or light fine Tuvva sand; and, as the ryots apply all their manure, as a rule, to the garden land, they have none to spare for the regular dry land, and therefore cultivate generally the more ordinary crops. Sazza is most extensively sown and occupies no

less than 32·[illegible] per cent of the whole area; Aruga follows next with 20·66 per cent.; and is succeeded by Peda Jonna with 19·41 per cent. Horsegram, Korra, Lampoil, Ragi, Variga and Indigo making up the residue and comprising respectively 8·33, 7·66, 3·4[illegible], 0·74, 0·69 and 0·8 per cent. The three principal crops therefore correspond neither with those already adopted for the Principal Division taluqs, or with those requiring to be taken for Ongole and the Northern part of Kandukur; but partake partly of each, Aruga appertaining to the former, and Sazza and Peda Jonna to the latter. It is, however undesirable that a separate standard of commutation should be applied to the Northern portion of the taluq and as the whole of the villages belong either to the 4th or lowest class, or else to the 3rd class, the rates applicable to such classes may fairly be taken for these villages also, without any particular risk or liability to error. It is besides essential that the rates of assessment applicable to these 3rd and 4th Class villages, should assimilate with those already determined for the four several classes for dry into which the District has been divided. If separate standard crops were decided on as necessary in the case of these villages, the whole of the details as to the area cultivable and expenses of cultivation, would have to be worked out on a separate basis from that adopted for either the Principal or Subdivision taluqs, with the probability of the result that might be attained differing somewhat from the proposals already made for the classes of villages hereafter arranged for the whole District; and therefore necessitating, should the calculations be held to be correct, the adoption of one additional class of village at least for the whole District. As the crops prevailing in Kanigiri are thus of less value than those of Ongole, it would be preferable and more correct to apply the 3rd Class rates of the Principal Division in place of those of the 3rd Class of the Subdivision based on Variga as one of the standard crops; for the latter crop is not cultivated in Kanigiri, whilst Aruga which is so cultivated to a fair extent, equal to that of Jonna, is one of the two standard crops of the Principal Division. In like manner the 4th Class rates of the Principal Division which have been shown at para 19 to be applicable to the Southern villages of Kanigiri under Paira Jonna, should be taken for the remaining 4th Class villages of the taluq in which Peda Jonna prevails, for there are no other 4th Class villages and rates which could be adopted. The slight difference existing between the 3rd Class rates under Variga as now rendered and those proposed for Paira Jonna will be explained under dry rates of assessment.

33. Having observed Sazza to be invariably followed by Horsegram (Vulava) in the better soils, I conjectured that it would be necessary to take that crop along with Sazza as the outturn or grain yield of one season, under one of the changes of system of rotation ordinarily followed by the ryots of Ongole and the Northern part of Kandukur. As the recorded details, however, given above at para 23 show the area cultivated with Horsegram to be only a little more than one half of the area under Sazza, I have been obliged to refrain from combining the two crops as representing for the better soils the produce of one year. Though I cannot rely implicitly on the statistics thus recorded, it is the best and only real guide to go by, and must necessarily be adhered to. Hence, Sazza alone has been taken as the third standard grain, and Horsegram omitted altogether. That Horsegram does follow Sazza

Principal Division Report, Para 60.

some year can be conclusively shewn, but the extent is not sufficient to warrant the combined system be followed, as I apprehended at the time would be the case. The following illustrates my meaning and shows for the Horsegram kyles made by the Department the number of cases in which the land may have been cropped with Horsegram only that year, or with both.—Horsegram preceded by Sazza. Details are shown separately for the black or regada lands and the red soils; and under the former in some instances waste land was broken up when it was usual to put Horsegram only, and in others the first crop having failed the land was reploughed and sown with Horsegram.

Details as to taluqs and by whom undertaken.	No. of experiments made.	Black Soil.		Red Soil.	
		Horsegram preceded by Sazza.	Horsegram only.	Horsegram preceded by Sazza.	Horsegram only.
Ongole.					
Deputy Director	12	9	3	...	...
Settlement Subordinates....	36	66	28	1	1
Kandukur.					
Assistant Director. ...	16	8	3	1	4
Settlement Subordinates...	54	12	28	1	15
Total...	178	95	60	3	20

Wet Grains.—34. Save in Kandukur where the irrigated wet assessed area in occupation is 14,036 acres, and is principally confined to the Southern portion of the taluq, the wet area throughout the rest of the Sub-division is comparatively insignificant, comprising only 3,4[illegible] acres for the whole of Ongole and 525 acres for Kanigiri, or 18,018 acres altogether for the tract of country under report, exclusive of adjustments and transfers which will be referred to hereafter. The statement furnished at para 23 shows 8[illegible]·71 and 88·62 per cent. of the crops under wet cultivation throughout Kandukur and Ongole respectively to have been under Paddy; and in Kanigiri 42·78 per cent. The slight fall of rain in the latter taluq during the year 1868 accounts somewhat for the small proportion of the wet area cultivated under Paddy during Fusly 1278. Paddy therefore requires to be taken as the standard of commutation for wet grains, in like manner to the Principal division.

Proposed commutation prices.—35. Having considered this question for the whole District at paras 60 to 72 of the report on the Principal division, it is only necessary to recur to the subject in order to notice the grains peculiar to the portion of the District to which the present report relates, viz:, Variga, Sazza and Vulava. The statement showing the proposed commutation prices as worked out for the whole District on the basis of the series of twenty years prescribed by Government—1845-46 to 1864-65—is repeated below from para 65 of the above mentioned report.

GRAINS.	Average price of 20 years, 1845-46 to 1864-65, fasly 1255 to 1274.	Deduction of 10 per cent.	Remainder.	Proposed Commutation Prices.	
				Madras garce.	Paddy.
Dry.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jonna	143	14	129	120	30
Aruga	75	7½	67½	60	15
Variga	121	12	109	107	25
Sazza	127	13	114	107	25
Vulava	131	13	118	107	25
Wet.					
White Paddy...	125	12	113	105	25
Black Paddy ..	110	11	99	107	25

36. The commutation prices thus proposed for J[illegible] generally—both Paira and Pedda Jonna—and wet Paddy also, having been supported by the Director, they require to be taken as equally applicable to the Sub-division portion of the District; and need not therefore be referred to, further than to mention that the rate for wet Paddy is favorable to the Sub-division where prices generally range higher on the average throughout the wet taluqs of the Principal Division—the proportion cultivable under the better descriptions of White Paddy, being at the same time somewhat greater, as explained by the marginal note. Full details as to the prices can be gathered from Appendix G, Nos. 1 and 2 of my former report for the Principal division. Consideration has therefore to be given to the three grains formerly mentioned as solely pertaining to the Sub-division, viz: Variga, Sazza and Vulava, which I surmised might thus require to be taken, but could not speak definitely upon, the details of crops, for the Sub-division not having been then compiled. I now find that the first two only are applicable, as Vulava occupies a much smaller percentage than I anticipated—4·46 in Ongole and 5·46 in Kandukur; and as these percentages are much under the proportion of the area cultivated with Sazza the two crops could not consequently be fairly taken as [illegible] the same year, as already fully explained at para 33. Variga and Sazza therefore alone remain to be noticed.

TALOOKS, &c.	Percentage under.		
	White Paddy.	Black Paddy.	Other crops.
Ongole...	45·11	43·51	11·38
Kandukur	73·25	16·46	10·29
Kanigiri	31·12	11·66	57·22
Principal division excluding Anikat villages	53·61	33·51	12·88

37. The average price arrived at for these grains being Rs. 121 for Variga and Rs. 127 for Sazza per Madras garce, an abatement of 10 per cent. requires to be made therefrom, as in the case of other grains, and the price is thus reduced to Rs. 109 and 114 per Madras garce. I have mentioned at para 66 of my former report, as a reason for proposing to assimilate the prices of Variga, Sazza and Vulava, that, "the difference between Variga and Sazza, and Sazza and Vulava,

being respectively but Rs. 5 and 4 per garce, or one Rupee per putti, it is desirable to equalize the price of all three to that proposed for Variga," viz : Rs. 25 per putti or Rs. 107 per garce. Vulava being now left out of the question, the apparent arbitrariness of the measure is to some extent removed. But, as I am still desirous to fix the commutation rate in terms of the local measure or putti in which it has hitherto been always decided, and is understood by the agricultural classes generally, or interested parties—just in the same way as the basis for prices in the Western District, is always per Hunnis cullam—I have adhered to the course previously adopted, and propose Rs. 25 per putti or Rs. 107 per garce, the nearest equivalent omitting fractions of the actual result attained, Rs. [illegible] per garce. Following the same course, the price accorded to Sazza should doubtless be Rs. 26 per putti, or Rs. 111 per garce ; but, considering that it involves a fourth commutation rate for the District—Rs. 30 for Jonna, Rs. 15 for Aruga, and Rs. 25 for wet Paddy and Variga having already been proposed ; it seems desirable for the sake of securing uniformity, to take the commutation rate of Sazza at the same price as for Variga, Rs. 107 per garce, more especially when it appears, as shown in the statement given at para 62 of my report on the Principal division, that the price of Sazza for the ryots' selling months, exceeds by Rs. 4 per garce the average price obtained for the whole year—the difference in the case of either Jonna or Variga being Rs. one or two respectively per garce. It is really a matter of slight importance if the principle involved of securing uniformity in these matters is at all allowed. If not permitted, then the commutation rate of each grain should vary a few Rupees from one another ; and the adjustments effected as regards both Aruga and wet Paddy for the Principal division need to be accounted objectionable. I look upon the intention of Government in their order of the 28th September 1869, No. 2,681, to be, that, we should be guided by the average rate prevailing during the series of years fixed on for the purpose of determining the commutation prices to be adopted ; not that the actual average resulting from the calculation should be determined on in each case as the rate to be fixed.

38. In so important a matter as the rates of commutation to be determined for any District, it seems essential that the question should be discussed and definitely disposed of either by the prices proposed in the first instance being concurred in or amended prior to the adoption of the commutation rates for Settlement calculations ; for, it is well known that any modification to the commutation prices, after the calculations by which the proposed measure of assessment is worked out, would effectually upset and render void the necessarily laborious process by which new rates of assessment are determined. It was with this view that the portion of my former report relating to this subject, (Statement No. 1 and 2.) was first drawn up and submitted with its appendices to the Central Office ; but it was returned without any definite opinion being expressed.

39. Since the Principal division report was submitted prices have shown a considerable tendency to decline. From details obtained from Ongole for the past and present years, it appears, that the price of Variga and Jonna on the average throughout 1871, after striking off the usual abatement of 10 per cent. ruled somewhat less than the proposed commutation rates, viz : Rupees 102 and 125 against Rupees 107 and 129 respectively. While the price of Sazza was only just maintained above the commutation rate, Paddy on the other hand owing to the consumption being always greater than the local supply ruled well in advance of the same. The subjoined abstract shows the average prices as returned for Ongole.

GRAINS.	1871. Average price per garce.	1871. Deduct 10 per cent.	1871. Remainder.	1872.* Average price per garce.	1872.* Deduct 10 per cent.	1872.* Remainder.	Proposed commutation rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Paddy White	140	14	126	148	15	133	
Paddy Black... ...	135	13	122	146	15	131	107
Average	138	14	124	147	15	132	
Variga	113	11	102	129	13	116	107
Jonna	139	14	125	158	16	142	129
Sazza	123	12	111	141	14	127	107

* Five months January to May.

Grain Values. Total Experiments. 40.—The course pursued in the Principal division as explained at para 73 of that report was followed for the Sub-division and altogether 1,636 experiments or trials were made, partly by the ordinary Revenue establishments of the taluqs, and partly by the Settlement Department ; the crops measured being Paira Jonna and Aruga for the Southern portion of the Sub-division, and Variga, Peda Jonna and Sazza for the Northern portion.

The following statements exhibit respectively, the number of experiments made during each season by both the Revenue and Settlement Departments, and in each taluq also according to seasons.

NUMBER OF KYLES.

Crops.	Seasons.	Revenue Department. Tehsildars	Revenue Subordinates.	Total.	Settlement Department. Dy. and Assistant Directors.	Settlement Subordinates.	Total.	Grand Total.
Paira jonna..	1857-58	11	..	11	...	...	...	11
	1861-62	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
	1864-65	13	21	34	..	22	22	56
	1865-66	...	24	24	..	...	...	24
	1866-67	91	25	16	...	...	...	116
	1867-68	...	13	13	..	...	...	13
	1868-69	...	3	3	...	189	189	192
		115	86	201	...	213	213	414
Aruga	1864-65	12	13	25	1	...	1	26
	1865-66	20	113	133	...	...	...	133
	1866-67	110	72	82	...	...	...	82
	1867-68	...	9	9	...	...	...	9
	1868-69	...	3	3	..	...	...	3
		42	210	252	1	...	1	253
Variga.... ...	1864-65	19	95	114	35	202	237	351
	1865-66	2	141	143	...	...	...	143
	1866-67	8	48	56	...	...	...	56
	1867-68	...	47	47	...	...	...	47
	1868-69	...	31	31	...	...	...	31
	1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		29	362	391	55	524	579	970
Peda Jonna...	1865-66	18	111	129	...	...	...	129
	1866-67	1	80	81	...	...	...	81
	1867-68	...	52	52	...	...	...	52
	1868-69	...	64	64	...	...	...	64
	1869-70	...	...	...	...	106	106	106
	1870-71	...	..	...	...	60	60	60
		19	307	326	...	166	166	492
Sazza	1861-62	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
	1865-66	3	44	47	...	...	...	47
	1869-70	...	...	...	...	59	59	59
		63	44	47	..	61	61	108
Wet Paddy...	1857-58	2	...	24	..	...	..	24
	1861-62	6	30	...	..	7	7	7
	1864-65	20	97	36	5	42	47	83
	1865-66	3	56	117	...	...	...	117
	1866-67	4	62	59	...	...	...	59
	1867-68	...	12	66	...	...	...	66
	1868-69	...	...	12	...	2	2	14
	1869-70	...	...	...	...	28	28	28
	1870-71	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
		57	257	314	5	80	85	399
Grand Total...		265	1,266	1,531	61	1,044	105	2,636

NO. OF KYLES.

Crops.	Seasons.	Ongole.	Kandukur	Kanigiri.	Total.
Paira Jonna...	1857-58	...	...	...	...
	1861-62	...	2	...	2
	1864-65	53	...	...	53
	1865-66	23	...	...	23
	1866-67	116	...	...	116
	1867-68	...	...	...	...
	1868-69	13	...	...	13
		206	8	...	214
Aruga	1864-65	1	18	7	26
	1865-66	19	83	31	133
	1866-67	9	58	15	82
	1867-68	1	5	...	9
	1868	...	3	...	3
		30	167	53	253
Variga	1864-65	153	193	5	351
	1865-66	78	58	7	143
	1866-67	49	6	1	56
	1867-68	25	22	...	47
	1868-69	26	...	...	31
	1869-70	342	...	...	342
		673	284	13	970
Peda Jonna...	1865-66	95	34	...	129
	1866-67	29	52	...	81
	1867-68	52	...	...	52
	1868-69	11	52	1	64
	1869-70	206	...	...	206
	1870-71	60	...	...	60
		353	138	1	492
Sazza	1861-62	23	2	...	25
	1865-66	...	24	...	24
	1869-70	...	...	59	59
		23	26	59	108
Wet Paddy	1857-58	...	24	...	24
	1861-62	...	7	...	7
	1864-65	33	50	...	83
	1865-66	18	88	11	117
	1866-67	5	47	7	59
	1867-68	17	37	12	66
	1868-69	...	14	...	14
	1869-70	14	...	...	14
	1870-71	15	...	...	15
		102	267	30	399
Grand Total		1,181	1,286	169	2,636

41. The experiments number 2,636 altogether, viz., 414 in Peda Jonna, 263 in Aruga, 970 in Variga, 492 in Peda Jonna, 108 in Sazza and 389 in Wet Paddy, and they have been tabulated like those of the Principal division, the only difference being that as none were taken by the Revenue Officers of the District, the columns for the Head and Assistant Collectors has been done away with. Details as to the whereabouts of the experiments will be found in Appendix F. Nos. 1 to 7.

42. The several seasons over which the experiments extend may be summarized as follows according to the Annual Settlement reports.

1857—58. Most disastrous year in the Principal division, but in the Sub-division "the dry crops yielded pretty well."

1861—62. Season rather more favorable than the preceding one. All the crops produced a fair outturn excepting Peda Jonna.

1864—65. Much damage was done to the Peda Jonna crops in Ongole by storms during November, and by insects. Other dry crops were successfully harvested.

1865—66. Season unfavorable as regards Dry Crops in particular. Only a moderate outturn in Northern portion of the Sub-division.

1866—67. In Ongole and Kanigiri Jonna indifferent, owing to too much rain and insects.

1867—68. Some of the Dry and the Paddy crops suffered slightly from rain, and from insects.

1868—69. North East Monsoon failed. Season an unfavorable one, Wet Crops almost entirely lost.

1869—70. Season rather favorable, but Peda Jonna almost entirely lost from excessive rain and blight. Variga also damaged considerably by rain at harvest time.

1870—71. Rather favorable season, but Peda Jonna suffered from excess of rain.

43. In the following Statement the seasons thus described are tabulated under Fair, Ordinary, Indifferent, and Bad.

SEASONS.	Crops.					
	Paira Jonna.	Aruga.	Peda Jonna.	Variga.	Sazza.	Wet Paddy.
1857-58.	Ordinary	...	...	...	Ordinary	Fair
1861-62.	Fair	...	...	...	...	Fair
1864-65.	Fair	Fair	..	Fair	...	Indifferent
1865-66.	Ordinary	Ordinary	Indifferent	Indifferent	Indifferent	Ordinary
1866-67.	Indifferent	Indifferent	Indifferent	Ordinary	...	Ordinary
1867-68.	Fair	Fair	Indifferent	Ordinary	...	Fair
1868-69.	Fair	Indifferent	Indifferent	Indifferent	Indifferent	Bad
1869-70.	...	...	Bad	Ordinary	...	Ordinary
1870-71.	...	...	Indifferent	...	...	Ordinary
Fair.	4	2	...	1	...	3
Ordinary.	2	1	..	3	1	4
Indifferent.	1	2	5	2	2	1
Bad	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	7	5	6	6	3	8

Peda Jonna—44. The seasons relating to the experiments under the crop are shown to have been Fair for four years—1861-62, 1864-65, 1867-68 and 1868-69; Ordinary in respect to two years—1857-58, 1865-66; and Indifferent as regards 1866-67. The subjoined statement specifies the proportion of kyles under Good, Middling and Indifferent; and, whilst the seasons favorable dominate over the ordinary and indifferent years, the bulk of the experiments refer to good and middling crops.

Experiments by whom undertaken.	Good.	Middling	Indifferent.	Total.
Tahsildars	67	37	11	115
Revenue Subordinates	32	31	23	
Settlement Subordinates	74	105		213
Total...	173	173		414

Full particulars can be observed by referring to Appendix F. Statements 1 and 7. The kyles extend over seven years altogether, but principally belong to one fair and one indifferent season; and therefore form an accurate basis for guaging the grain value to be taken for each class and sort of soil; provided the large proportion of good kyles—especially those measured by the Tahsildars, which in many cases cannot be deemed fair average measurements—are duly allowed for.

45. An abstract of the whole of the 414 experiments is embodied in the subjoined table, which further specifies the grain values assigned for the 1st and 3rd Class villages of Kandukur to which the experiments chiefly relate. It will be noticed from Statement No. 1 of Appendix F. that only 8 kyles refer to Kanigiri

FAIR & JONNA KYLES.

Class and Sort.		Good.		Middling.		Indifferent.		Average of all.		Average Grain Value assigned.	
		Number of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	Number of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	Number of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	Number of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	2nd Class Villages.	3rd Class Villages.
II...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	350
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	275
III...	1	2	359	5	243	...	...	8	287	340	300
	2	31	368	36	219	19	109	87	250	275-240	225
	3	23	331	16	169	6	87	45	241	200	175
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	133
IV....	1	33	377	23	213	4	103	60	295	260	250
	2	47	348	45	177	18	93	110	237	185	166
	3	5	306	5	133	1	52	11	204	140	125
V...	1	4	346	4	136	2	90	10	223	185	166
	2	2	308	2	136	4	85	8	153	140	125
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	90
VII...	1	8	335	2	154	3	105	13	254	212	212
	2	5	370	22	160	7	93	34	177	145	130
	3	5	289	3	159	2	84	10	209	130	105
VIII...	1	3	245	5	159	2	114	10	176	166	166
	2	3	227	5	135	...	...	8	170	120	105
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	90
		173	...	173	...	68	...	414	...	...	...

16. The grain values taken for the 3rd Class villages are the same as for the Principal division, and those fixed for the 2nd Class with reference to the experiments now tabulated, conform more closely with the middling, as they should, than with the good; for the latter must, as before stated, be looked upon so far as the Tahsildars numerous experiments are concerned as of an exceptional nature.

Ragi—47. The experiments of this crop relating to the Kandukur and Kanigiri talooks were wholly undertaken by the Tahsildars and Revenue Subordinates. They refer to five seasons; two fair 1864-65, and 1867-68, one ordinary, 1865-66; and two indifferent, 1866-67 and 1868-69. The bulk of the kyles were however made during the ordinary year 1865-66, and the indifferent season of 1866-67; and consequently allow of fair conclusions being drawn as to the average produce. The marginal note specifies the number of kyles made, and by whom, also the proportion falling under good, middling and indifferent. The Tahsildars kyles are more numerous under good than under the other heads, and likewise require to be looked upon as somewhat exceptional. Statements Nos. 2 and 7 of Appendix F. can be referred to, and the annexed abstract compiled therefrom shows the collective results of the whole experiments, and the outturn determined thereon for 2nd Class villages, the grain values of the 3rd Class conforming with those of the Principal Division.

Experiments by whom undertaken.	Good.	Middling.	Indifferent.	Total.
Dy. Director	1	...	...	1
Tahsildars	19	17	6	42
Revenue Subordinates ...	69	96	45	210
Total...	89	113	51	253

Class and Sort.	ARUGA KYLES. Good. No. of Kyles.	Good. Average Outturn.	Middling. No. of Kyles.	Middling. Average Outturn.	Indifferent. No. of Kyles.	Indifferent. Average Outturn.	Average of all. No. of Kyles.	Average of all. Average Outturn.	Average Grain Value assigned. 2nd Class.	Average Grain Value assigned. 3rd Class.
II. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	600
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	450
III... 1	...	...	1	512	...	...	1	512	550	500
2	7	510	10	271	9	163	26	299	{450 400}	375
3	3	533	1	236	3	135	17	271	325	300
4	2	458	2	210	...	...	4	334	225	200
IV... 1	5	520	4	325	1	167	10	407	425	400
2	10	500	5	242	6	110	21	327	325	300
3	3	447	1	121	1	42	5	301	225	200
V... 1	2	572	2	254	1	188	5	368	325	300
2	8	459	12	253	1	112	21	325	275	200
3	...	...	1	168	...	...	1	168	140	120
VII... 1	2	642	3	303	1	172	6	394	325	325
2	14	428	36	241	16	96	66	245	240	212
3	16	338	17	176	4	90	37	237	180	160
VIII... 1	1	596	...	...	...	...	1	596	275	275
2	13	275	2	123	1	113	16	247	180	160
3	2	241	3	127	3	83	8	139	140	120
XII... 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
2	...	...	...	...	1	132	1	132	...	225
XIII... 1	...	...	3	224	2	128	5	186	...	225
2	...	...	...	...	1	37	1	37	...	175
XIV... 1	1	568	...	...	...	...	1	568	...	275
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Total No. of Kyles...	89	...	113	...	51	...	253	...	...	...

Variga.—48. The 970 measurements made to test this crop extend over some six seasons, of which one is recorded as Fair—1864-65; three as Ordinary 1866-67, 1867-68, and 1869-70; and two as Indifferent—1865-66 and 1868-69. The bulk appertain however to one fair and one ordinary year, a good many at the same time belonging to the indifferent season 1865-66. Rather more than two-thirds of the kyles refer to the Ongole taluq, and the disposition of the whole as good, middling, and indifferent, and by whom performed, can be gathered from the annexed abstract. The greater number of the kyles were undertaken by the Settlement party, and as regards the whole they are moderately well distributed, about one half being middling, one-sixth good, and two sixths indifferent. There is marked uniformity between the results of my own kyles and those of the Settlement Subordinates. Those of the Revenue Department compare fairly also. Collectively the numerous experiments, thus tabulated in Appendix F. Nos. 3 and 7, afford data of a reliable nature, whereby the grain-produce of the several classes and sorts of soil can be satisfactorily estimated; and it will doubtless be generally observed there is an equality in the progression of the average results, where there are many measurements, which obliges their acceptance with some confidence.

Experiments by whom undertaken.	Good.	Middling.	Indifferent.	Total.
Tahsildars...	4	14	11	29
Revenue Subordinates ...	49	153	160	362
Dy. Director	40	28	18	55
Settlement Subordinates ...	51	307	136	524
Total...	143	502	325	970

49. The following extract compiled from the above-mentioned Appendix, furnishes in a concise form the whole of the experiments, and shows the grain values allotted for each class and sort of soil, for both 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class villages. I must explain that the 2nd has been taken as the nominal class of villages, for both the Ongole, and Kandukur taluqs, and the grain values thus adjusted have in the first instance been raised, or depressed, to suit the circumstances of the better or 1st Class villages, and the inferior or 3rd Class villages.

Class and Sort		VARIGA VILLES. Good. No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	Middling. No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	Indifferent. No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	Average of all. No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	Average Grain Value assigned. 1st Class Villages.	2nd Class Villages.	3rd Class Villages.
II.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	540	500
	2	1	560	2	514	...	...	3	529	500	450	425
III.	1	7	604	42	410	19	229	68	379	500	400	425
	2	28	573	160	347	107	177	295	307	400	350	325
	3	21	472	102	295	67	144	190	261	300	275	250
	4	1	420	3	235	1	103	5	245	250	225	210
IV.	1	36	548	86	346	36	191	152	349	425	380	350
	2	24	430	62	297	54	142	141	271	300	275	250
	3	9	355	15	227	20	128	44	208	225	210	200
V.	1	1	504	3	265	...	...	4	325	300	275	255
	2	3	415	3	231	...	...	6	323	225	210	200
	3	...	...	2	130	...	...	2	130	150	150	140
VII.	1	5	750	5	283	2	164	12	457	...	300	300
	2		410	13	211	10	107	27	202	...	225	200
	3	3	481	1	104	7	123	11	219	...	180	160
VIII.	1	...	...	1	126	...	...	1	126	...	250	250
	2	...	...	1	298	1	84	2	191	...	180	160
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	120
VI.	1	4	397	...	...	1	166	5	351	...	...	200
	2	...	...	1	224	...	...	1	224	...	...	175
XIII.	1	1	580	...	...	...	...	1	580	...	...	175
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
XIV.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Total No. of Kyles		143	...	502	...	325	...	970	...	...	...	...

Peda Jonna.—50. The 492 experiments relating to Peda Jonna extend over six seasons and prove how precarious the outturn of this crop is. The crop generally shoots up vigorously, and grows well until early in November, when the head or cobs appear; and should heavy rain fall then or subsequently whilst maturing—as it invariably does in Ongole—the excessive moisture causes the forming grain to mildew, and blight to appear. The outturn of grain is in this way materially diminished, whilst the Jonna Chopp or straw which the ryot relies on for fodder for his cattle is not affected, but invariably yields well. Of the six seasons we are described as indifferent, and the sixth 1869-70 as bad. The latter season was exceedingly bad, the crop for the most part being extensively blighted. It progressed well at first and attained a height unprecedented for many previous years, but continued rain at a critical period of its growth, blighted the whole and the grain yield was miserably small; hence one reason of comparatively so few kyles being made of this Jonna crop. The harvest time is either early or towards the middle of December, and when I visited the Ongole taluq in January during the above season, a good extent of Jonna crop was standing, and had been given out by the ryots on contract to be cut and stacked for what little grain the reapers—who cut it at their leisure—could obtain from the blighted Jonna heads. The crop not only failed in Ongole, but throughout the neighbouring taluqs of Guntoor also.

51.—The statement given marginally furnishes particulars as to the arrangement of the kyles and by whom measured. Barely one-tenth are recorded as good, about one-half as indifferent, and the remainder as middling. The kyles are moderately well distributed over the series of years, a fourth appertaining to the first season when the crop was indifferent from failure of rain—the fall for the year being under 8 inches—a fifth to the bad year, and the residue pretty equally to the remaining seasons. Particulars of the experiments will be found tabulated in Appendix F. Nos. 4 and 7, and the result of the whole is abstracted therefrom and furnished below, along with the grain values decided on.

Experiments by whom undertaken.	Good.	Middling.	Indifferent.	Total.
Tahsildars	2	8	9	19
Revenue Subordinates ...	26	120	161	307
Settlement Subordinates ...	16	80	70	166
Total...	44	208	240	492

PEDDA JONNA.

Class and Sort.		Good.		Middling.		Indifferent.		Average of all.		Average Grain Value assigned.		
		No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	1st Class Villages.	2d Class Villages.	3d Class Villages.
II...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	350	325
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	300	275
III...	1	...	...	6	24	9	120	15	170	325	300	275
	2	9	311	56	192	78	83	143	140	225	225 200	180
	3	3	252	62	146	31	81	116	150	175	160	145
	4	...	...	2	99	1	75	3	91	125	120	105
IV.	1	...	...	7	212	10	109	17	152	250	220	200
	2	3	266	30	148	39	69	75	116	175	160	145
	3	3	184	22	133	47	60	72	87	125	120	105
V...	1	...	...	...	...	1	93	1	93	175	160	145
	2	...	...	...	...	1	37	1	37	125	120	105
	3	1	149	...	...	4	50	5	70	80	80	75
VII...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	175
	2	...	...	6	118	10	63	16	84	...	125	112
	3	1	172	14	117	8	57	23	99	...	100	95
VIII...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	140
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	95
	3	1	156	3	119	...	31	5	109	...	75	70
Total No. of Kyles		44	...	208	...	240	...	492	...	...	...	...

52. There can be no doubt that the yield of Peda Jonna is most precarious; and therefore in fixing the grain values for the 2nd or normal class of villages, it has been necessary to adhere somewhat closely to the results which the measurements as regards the middling crops point to. Kandi and Pessara are, however, always mixed and sown along with the Jonna—the former being drilled separately in most instances. These crops are of some value; invariably yield moderately; and the produce, as a rule, is disposed of by the ryots. As the yield of Jonna proves so much to a somewhat higher figure than that indicated by the foregoing results, may I think be fairly allotted as the ordinary yield; and I have consequently acted on this, in deciding the actual grain value to be taken for each class or sort of soil. The values thus determined have been increased or decreased for the 3rd or 4th Class villages, as before explained. As thus adjusted, the grain values will be observed to be considerably less than those of the other description or Paira Jonna for similar classes of villages. The 1st and 2nd Classes under Peda Jonna, correspond very closely with the grain values of the 3rd and 4th Class villages under Paira Jonna.

Sazza.—53. The 108 measurements effected for this crop belong to three seasons actually, but practically to two only, both of which are described as indifferent. The third year is recorded as ordinary and comprises only two experiments. The disposition of these kyles is indicated in the marginal statement. Unfortunately the bulk of them, 59 kyles, refer to the Kanigiri taluq, and only 23 to Ongole and 26 to Kandukur. Moreover, the whole of those first specified were measured by the Settlement Subordinates, so only two of their experiments apply to the more important taluqs. Not only are the seasons indifferent, but the average results generally exhibited by the experiments have been unduly depreciated to some extent by a larger proportion of the kyles belonging to the Kanigiri taluq. Experiments would have been made by the Settlement Department in Ongole also, had opportunity offered whilst they were employed in that taluq. The details of the experiments can be gathered from statements 5 and 7 of Appendix F. As explained at para 31, Sazza has been reckoned to represent the least important of the minor crops; and though the area actually under Sazza is not extensive, that needing to be calculated on the basis of this crop is upwards of one-fourth of the whole area to be assessed. The grain values for the normal class of villages of Ongole and Kandukur must necessarily, under these circumstances, be appraised somewhat higher than the kyles indicate, and I have therefore adopted for Sazza the same grain values as for Peda Jonna. The total results of the whole experiments and the produce assigned, are furnished in the subjoined statement.

Experiments by whom undertaken.	Good.	Middling	Indifferent.	Total.
Tahsildars	...	...	3	3
Revenue Subordinates ...	2	20	22	44
Settlement Subordinates...	4	29	28	61
Total...	6	49	53	108

Class and Sort.		SAZZA KYLES. Good. Number of Kyles.	Good. Average Outturn.	Middling. Number of Kyles.	Middling. Average Outturn.	Indifferent. Number of Kyles.	Indifferent. Average Outturn.	Average of all. Number of Kyles.	Average of all. Average Outturn.	Average grain values assigned. 1st Class villages.	2nd Class villages.	3rd Class villages.
II...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	350	325
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	300	275
III...	1	...	...	1	168	4	102	5	115	325	300	275
	2	1	128	2	168	5	100	8	141	225	225 / 200	180
	3	...	...	1	112	2	84	3	93	175	160	145
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	120	105
IV...	1	...	...	3	209	6	109	15	169	250	220	200
	2	...	...	6	152	6	115	12	134	175	160	145
	3	1	204	3	130	1	84	5	136	125	120	105
V...	1	1	320	2	236	...	...	3	264	175	160	145
	2	...	...	...	...	1	60	1	60	125	120	105
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	75
VII...	1	...	...	...	...	1	84	1	84	...	175	175
	2	...	...	5	106	12	66	17	78	...	125	112
	3	...	...	1	93	2	63	3	73	...	100	95
VIII...	1	1	270	11	106	7	77	19	104	...	140	140
	2	2	150	8	93	6	64	16	89	...	100	95
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	70
XII...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
XIII...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
XIV...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Total No. of Kyles.....		6	...	49	...	53	...	108	...	...	...	...

...t Paddy.

...tion were made during the course of nine seasons, of which three appear to have been fair, four ordinary, one indifferent and one bad. The abstract given marginally denotes the distribution of these kyles. The five recorded against Dy. and Assistant Directors were made by the late Mr. Embley. The Tahsildar's kyles were mostly undertaken by the several Tahsildars of Kanduk. Those of 1857-58 were made by B. Gopalaya, who is at present Head Sheristadar of the Mysore Commissioner's Office. As will be observed from Statements 6 and 7 of Appendix E, the results in many instances are exceptionally high and varied, and tend to show that only the very best crops have been measured. Viewing the experiments generally, whilst the Tahsildars appear exceptionally high in several instances, those of the Revenue Subordinates range rather lower than the kyles of the Settlement Subordinates. On the whole there is not much variation from the grain values determined for the Principal division; and it is desirable therefore to apply the latter to the Sub-division also, as the area concerned is very extensive. This course will preserve uniformity for the present sufficient and usual abstract exhibiting the result as regards the whole of the experiments and the grain value assigned, is appended below :—

Experiments by whom undertaken.	Good.	Middling.	Indifferent.	Total.
...	36	1	11	57
Revenue Subordinates	30	32	95	257
Dy. & Assistant Directors	...	...	5	...
Settlement Subordinates	32	36	12	80
Total	98	178	123	399

Class and Sort.		Wet Paddy Kyles.								
		Good.		Middling.		Indifferent.		Average of all.		
		No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	No. of Kyles.	Average Outturns.	No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	Average grain value assigned.
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850
III...	1	9	1,109	7	700	4	358	20	816	850
	2	12	960	21	582	16	339	49	596	725
	3	2	773	7	536	11	249	20	402	625
	4	1	680	2	428	...	...	3	512	550
	1	19	1,163	24	733	22	452	65	764	850
	2	23	1,139	34	658	32	376	89	681	750
	3	4	1,017	14	508	4	320	22	461	650
V	1	...	...	1	484	...	...	1	484	750
	2	1	1,354	3	566	3	343	7	583	650
	3	1	644	2	502	...	...	3	549	500
VII...	1	7	946	6	654	2	416	15	759	800
	2	9	1,102	21	607	13	369	43	638	700
	3	3	1,061	9	527	4	204	16	546	625
VIII...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725
	2	1	784	...	...	1	384	2	584	625
	3	...	...	...	...	2	266	2	266	500
XII...	1	3	943	20	605	3	297	26	609	725
	2	...	...	4	472	4	290	8	381	650
XIII...	1	1	784	1	484	...	...	2	634	650
	2	2	1,002	2	490	2	260	6	584	600
XIV...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Total No. of Kyles.		98	...	178	...	123	...	399	...	...

Comparison of dry grain values with other Districts.—55. The two returns which follow compare the grain values assigned for Nellore, with those proposed for Guntoor, the Pattikonda taluq of Kurnool and the four taluqs in Cuddapah. The Jonna of these latter provinces is identical with the Peda Jonna of Nellore; and Variga is common to Guntoor as well as to the Northern portion of Nellore, and therefore should afford the best basis of comparison. As regards the outturn of Peda Jonna, the 1st Class of Ongole corresponds fairly with the 2nd Class of Cuddapah and Pattikonda, but is considerably below the 3rd Class of Guntoor; the 2nd Class of Ongole, and the 3rd Class of Pattikonda conform somewhat; whilst the result of the 3rd Class of Ongole resembles more closely the 3rd Class of Cuddapah. Under Paira Jonna the grain values of the 2nd Class of Nellore range rather higher than those of the 2nd Class of Cuddapah, but the 3rd Class of Nellore tallies with the latter to some extent, and the 4th Class of Nellore—save under the red soils—agrees for the most part with the 3rd Class of Cuddapah. There is almost the same disparity between the grain values of the several classes of villages of Guntoor and Ongole for Variga, as there is for Peda Jonna: the only occasions on which they are in consonance being in the higher qualities of the better soils. This is due to the exceptionally high values allotted for the lower qualities of each class, and inferior soils. Explanation on this point will be found under the comparison of cultivation expenses, instituted at para. 58. The grain values now proposed have been shown to be founded on good and sufficient data, and should not therefore be doubted because they fail to harmonize with those in Guntoor.

ARENACEOUS SOILS.

Class and Sort.		Guntoor 3rd Class.		Nellore Sub-division 3rd Class.	
		Variga.	Jonna.	Variga.	Sazza.
XII...	1	300	300	200	70
	2	280	280	175	100
XIII...	1	280	280	175	100
	2	240	240	150	80
XIV...	1	240	240	150	80
	2	220	220	100	60

PAIR / GO... — VARIGA.

PEDA JONNA.

Class and Sort.		Cuddapah.			Pattikonda.			Guntoor.			Nellore Sub-division.		
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
II...	1	500	440	380	480	440	...	560	520	480	575	500	425
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	440	400	550	450	375
III...	1	400	340	290	360	320	...	...	440	...	...	450	425
	2	300	250	210	280	240	...	440	400	360	500	400	325
	3	220	180	150	200	180	...	360	340	320	300	300	275
	4	140	120	100	130	120	...	320	300	280	250	250	225
IV...	1	300	250	210	250	240	...	360	340	320	425	380	350
	2	220	180	150	200	180	...	320	300	280	300	275	250
	3	140	120	100	120	120	...	280	280	240	225	210	200
V...	1	220	180	150	200	180	...	320	300	280	250	250	250
	2	140	120	100	120	120	...	280	280	240	200	210	200
	3	80	80	80	80	80	...	240	240	220	150	150	140
VII...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	220	200	180	150	150	...	...	320	280	300	300	300
	3	110	120	120	100	100	...	280	280	240	225	225	200
VIII...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	140	120	120	100	100	...	280	280	240	150	150	150
	3	80	80	80	60	60	...	240	240	220	100	100	120

* Note.—The Grain values for Peda Jonna and Sazza are the same.

Comparison of the Experiments resulting for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes of Villages.—56. The experiments under Paira Jonna, Variga and Peda Jonna are exhibited for the Ongole and Kandukur taluqs in Statement No. 8 of Appendix F., but the results the comparison presents, appear different from what might be expected, owing in some instances no doubt to the proportion of the kyles thus compared—appertaining to the fair and indifferent seasons—not being the same. The irregularity of the incidence is most marked in respect to Peda Jonna, and to Variga for the ordinary qualities of soil. The experiments rendered are merely those of the Settlement Department.

Experiments relating to the Extra sort assigned under III. 2.—57. These are specified in the following statement.

Crop, &c.	Department.	Taluqs.	No. and disposition of Experiments. Good.		Middling.		Indifferent.		Average of all.		Grain value assigned.
Paira Jonna ...	Rev. Dept.	Kandukur.	...	...	...	...	1	92	1	92	
	Sett. Dept.	do.	1	348	...	...	...	...	1	348	
Average ...	...	...	1	348	...	...	1	92	1	220	275
Average of all kyles under III. 2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	250	240
Variga ...	Rev. Dept.	Ongole	2	632	4	357	8	181	14	296	
	Do.	Kandukur.	...	...	1	364	1	60	2	212	
	Sett. Dept.	Ongole	1	652	6	328	...	...	7	375	
Average ...	...	...	3	...	11	...	9	...	23	269	400
Average of all kyles under III. 2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	307	350
Peda Jonna ...	Rev. Dept.	Ongole	...	...	4	212	1	136	5	196	
	Sett. Dept.	do.	1	271	3	190	2	86	6	169	
Average ...	...	...	1	...	7	...	3	...	11	181	225
Average of all kyles under III. 2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	148	180

Under the first crop, or Paira Jonna, the measurements are too few to be of any use. The experiments of the Revenue Department for Variga appertain mostly to two indifferent seasons, 1865-66 and 1868-69; so, the result is very different from that attained by the Settlement Department, whilst, on the other hand, the kyles of the latter Department under Peda Jonna refer similarly, for the most part, to the bad year, 1869-70.

Fold return of produce.—58. The return appended below compares the seed sown with the grain value now assigned, and shows the yield in fold as calculated for the several classes and sorts of soil for Paira Jonna, Variga, Peda Jonna and Sazza, as regards the normal or 2nd Class of villages of the Sub-division.

Class and Sort.		Result rendered in Madras Measures.											
		Paira Jonna.			Variga.			Peda Jonna.			Sazza.		
		Seed sown per acre.	Grain value per acre.	Yield in fold.	Seed sown per acre.	Grain value per acre.	Yield in fold.	Seed sown per acre.	Grain value per acre.	Yield in fold.	Seed sown per acre.	Grain value per acre.	Yield in fold.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
II.	1	3	380	127	3·8	540	142	2·6	350	135	1·9	350	184
	2	3	320	107	3·8	450	118	2·6	300	115	1·9	300	158
III.	1	3	340	113	3·8	450	118	2·6	300	115	1·9	300	158
	2	3	275	92	3·2	350	109	2·6	200	77	1·9	200	105
	3	3	200	67	2·6	275	106	2·6	160	62	1·9	160	84
	4	2·6	166	64	2·6	225	87	2·2	120	55	1·6	120	75
IV.	1	3	260	87	3·8	380	100	2·6	220	85	1·9	220	116
	2	3	185	62	3·2	275	86	2·6	160	62	1·9	160	84
	3	2·6	140	54	2·6	210	81	2·2	120	55	1·6	120	75
V.	1	3	185	62	3·2	275	86	2·6	160	62	1·9	160	84
	2	2·6	140	54	2·6	210	81	2·2	120	55	1·6	120	75
	3	2·6	100	38	1·9	150	79	1·9	80	42	1·6	80	50
VII.	1	2·6	212	82	3·2	300	94	2·6	175	67	1·9	175	92
	2	2·6	145	56	2·6	225	87	2·2	125	57	1·9	125	66
	3	2·6	120	46	2·6	180	69	1·9	100	53	1·9	100	53
VIII.	1	2·6	166	64	3·2	250	78	2·2	140	64	1·9	140	74
	2	2·2	120	55	2·6	180	69	1·9	100	53	1·9	100	53
	3	2·2	100	45	1·9	140	74	1·9	75	39	1·6	75	47
XII.	1	...	...	...	3·2	200	62	...	...	...	1·9	120	63
	2	...	...	...	2·6	175	67	...	...	...	1·9	100	53
XIII.	1	...	...	...	2·6	175	67	...	...	...	1·9	100	53
	2	...	...	...	2·6	150	58	...	...	...	1·9	80	42
XIV.	1	...	...	...	1·9	150	79	...	...	...	1·9	80	42
	2	...	...	...	1·9	100	53	...	...	...	1·6	60	38

Equivelent of yield in pounds.—59. The yield of the foregoing four dry crops is commuted from Madras Measures to pounds per acre in the subjoined statements, for each class of villages now calculated for the Sub-division. The contents of a Tum* of each grain has been tested and computed as follows:—Paira and Peda Jonna 108 lbs.; Variga 114 lbs; and Sazza 106 lbs.

* 37½ Madras measures.

ARENACEOUS CLASSES.

Class and Sort.	Variga.		Sazza.	
	3rd Class Villages		3rd Class Villages	
	M. M.	lbs.	M. M.	lbs.
XII. 1	500	611	120	341
2	175	534	100	284
XIII. 1	175	534	100	284
2	150	458	80	227
XIV. 1	150	458	60	227
2	100	305	60	168

COMPARATIVE YIELD PER ACRE IN MADRAS MEASURES AND POUNDS.

SOILS.		Paira Jonna.		Variga.				Peda Jonna.				Sazza.			
Class and Sort.		2nd Class.		2nd Class.		1st Class.		3rd Class.		2nd Class.		1st Class.		3rd Class.	
		M. M.	lbs.	M. M.	lbs.	M. M.	lbs.	M. M.	lbs.	M. M.	lbs.	M. M.	lbs.	M. M.	lbs.
II.	1	380	1,099	550	1,649	375	1,065	500	1,527	350	1,085	375	1,013	325	923
	2	330	925	450	1,374	325	923	425	1,298	300	940	325	868	275	781
III.	1	340	983	450	1,374	325	923	425	1,298	300	940	325	868	275	781
	2	290	694	350	1,069	225	639	325	992	200	651	225	575	180	511
	3	200	573	275	840	175	497	250	763	160	465	175	463	145	412
	4	166	480	225	678	125	355	210	641	120	348	125	347	105	298
IV.	1	260	752	380	1,160	250	710	350	1,069	250	723	250	636	200	568
	2	185	535	275	840	175	497	250	763	175	506	175	463	140	398
	3	140	405	210	641	125	355	200	611	125	362	125	347	105	298
V.	1	135	385	275	840	175	497	250	763	175	506	175	463	140	398
	2	140	405	210	641	125	355	200	611	125	362	125	347	105	298
	3	100	289	150	458	80	227	140	428	80	231	80	231	75	213
VII.	1	212	613	300	916	...	...	300	916	...	...	...	...	175	497
	2	145	419	225	678	...	...	200	611	...	...	...	...	125	355
	3	120	347	150	458	...	...	140	428	...	...	...	...	100	284
VIII.	1	166	480	250	763	...	...	250	763	...	...	...	...	140	398
	2	120	347	180	550	...	...	160	488	...	...	...	...	100	284
	3	100	289	140	428	...	...	120	366	...	...	...	...	75	213

Expenses of dry cultivation.—60. The calculations under this head have been compiled in the same manner as for the Principal Division, viz., on the basis of the recorded details of the villagers and ryots—provision being made for the same items as enumerated at para. 96 of my previous report, as noted below :—

(1.) Cost of bullocks.
(2.) Cost of implements.
(3.) Cost of manure.
(4.) Cost of yearly laborers.
(5.) Cost of hired laborers.
(6.) Cost of seed.
(7.) Cost of feeding bullocks.

61. The detail information of the villagers was recorded for twelve villages by myself, and by the Supervisor and his Deputy for some twenty-nine separate villages. The usual kaifiyats were as well taken of the villagers collectively for all three taluqs, and the information thus derived has been separately abstracted for each taluq.

62. From a consideration of these details, the area cultivable in respect to each quality of soil has been worked out, and further, the proportion thereof usually sown under each of the standard crops, viz., Variga, Peda Jonna and Sazza, the basis of the calculation being the same as for the Principal Division, a ryot working with four ploughs.

63. The area thus fixed on for each class and sort of soil is rendered in the statement given marginally. The best soilswill be observed to have been reckoned as under Variga every alternate year, and either Peda Jonna or Sazza the intervening years—the proportion of the area cultivable being one-half in the case of Variga,and one quarter for Peda Jonna and Sazza. As the quality of the soil decreases and a greater area is ploughed, the extent under Variga has been lessened by retaining the same figures as for the best Regada Soil, or III. 1. Peda Jonna has been apportioned at one-fourth in all cases, and the remaining area has been allotted to Sazza ; which though covering a far less area than Peda Jonna, is assumed to be greater, consequent on Sazza having been selected to represent the least valuable of the minor crops cultivated, as already explained at para. 31. Peda Jonna not being cultivated in the arenaceous soils, the whole area has been assigned to Variga and Sazza, in the manner above described.

Class & Sort.		Total No. of Acres cultivable.	Proportion under.			Percentage		
			Variga.	Jonna.	Sazza.	Variga.	Jonna.	Sazza.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II.	1 & 2 ...	65	32½	16¼	16¼	50	25	25
III.	1 ...	60	30	15	15	50	25	25
	2 ...	60	30	15	15	50	25	25
	3 ...	64	30	16	18	47	25	28
	4 ...	68	30	17	21	44	25	31
IV.	1 ...	65	32½	16¼	16¼	50	25	25
	2 ...	68	30	17	21	44	25	31
	3 ...	72	30	18	24	42	25	33
V.	1 ...	68	30	17	21	44	25	31
	2 ...	72	30	18	24	42	25	33
	3 ...	75	30	18	27	40	24	36
VII.	1 ...	68	30	17	21	44	25	31
	2 ...	72	30	18	24	42	25	33
	3 ...	80	30	20	30	38	25	37
VIII.	1 ...	72	30	18	24	42	25	33
	2 ...	80	30	20	30	38	25	37
	3 ...	80	30	20	30	38	25	37
XII.	1 ...	72	30	..	42	42	...	58
	2 ...	72	30	..	42	42	...	58
XIII.	1 ...	72	30	...	42	42	...	58
	2 ...	80	30	...	50	38	...	62
XIV.	1 ...	80	30	...	50	38	...	62
	2 ...	80	30	...	50	38	...	62

64. It will doubtless be remarked that the area represented as cultivable with four ploughs in the Principal Division, is much less than that now returned for the Sub-division. This may be attributed primarily to the difference of season that admits of different crops being cultivated, and to a regular rotation being followed. Under the system pursued in Ongole, the ryot is enabled to till a much greater area during the year, than can be done with the same head of cattle in the southern portion of the District. Throughout the Principal Division three-fourths of the area is invariably sown under one crop, Paira Jonna, which therefore frequently recurs year after year with unfailing precision. The ryots will often admit that they have never known certain lands to be cropped otherwise than with Paira Jonna. It is far different in Ongole, and the northern part of Kandukur ; and the course there pursued may be briefly described as follows. With the first favorable rains towards the end of June or early in July, Sazza is sown, and then Peda Jonna and Indigo follow later on in July ; Korra, Dry Paddy and Aruga during August ; and Ragi and Lamp-oil during September. All these crops are speedily sown after comparatively little ploughing ; land which may have been manured and thoroughly well ploughed for Variga the pervious year, or else under Horse gram or Lamp-oil being selected. The land is thus only well ploughed every alternate year, mostly for the Variga crop which occupies by far the greatest area. About one-half of the land is yearly put under the early crops depending on the S. W. Monsoon ; and the usual course observed to prepare the land—which, as just remarked, will always have been well ploughed for the preceding crop—is to first break up the surface soil and eradicate all roots with the Guntaka or grubber three or four separate times ; then plough the whole twice with the gorru, a third time drilling in the seed—the drilling apparatus being attached to the gorru or light plough with three shares. The seed is covered in at once with the Guntaka, and again after an interval of three days. The ordinary plough is not, therefore, used at all for the early crops ; and, as the gorru opens three furrows and covers a breadth of nearly two feet at one time, an acre of land is consequently ploughed slightly with the gorru in about one-third of the time that the ordinary plough would occupy. Half of the area being thus speedily prepared and sown, the ryot is enabled to devote his attention to ploughing the other half for Variga, which is not sown till the first burst of the N. E. Monsoon is over, or early in November. For this crop the land is ordinarily ploughed four or five, and sometimes six times at varying intervals ; and, after a seasonable fall of rain has occurred, it is ploughed up twice more with the gorru, and the seed is then drilled in, and covered up with the Guntaka. The next step occurs after an interval of one month when the young crop is hoed once with the Papitam, and this operation—which is usual for the early crops also—is repeated a second time for the Variga and more important crops after a further interval of a week or so.

65. It is clear, therefore, that it is perfectly feasible for the Ongole ryots to till a greater area per plough, than their less-favored brethren in the Principal Division. In order that I might have correct data to form an opinion, as to the area actually cultivated, I used whilst kyling to record in some instances the head of working cattle the ryot might possess, and the area he cultivated. From these casual enquiries I elicited in one case that a ryot having six

ploughs had as much as 125 acres under crop, or 84 acres to four ploughs. The soil, I must remark, was mostly of an inferior quality. According to the statements of the villagers from whom I took information in Ongole, the average area cultivable with four ploughs was admitted to be 20 gorrus, or 62½ acres, in the case of two Regada villages; and 24 gorrus or 75 acres in the case of a somewhat indifferent village with a stony subsoil. In these latter instances, at all events, some allowance might fairly be made for the difference between the reputed and actual capacity of the gorru. I have reckoned, therefore, 60 acres to be cultivable with four ploughs in the heavy or best Regada soils; and for the extent to gradually increase as the quality of the soil descends, and for 80 acres to be cultivable in the poorest red and sandy soils. The better Regada soils being usually ploughed more than the inferior, a greater extent of the latter is therefore ordinarily put under crop. I have been thus explicit, in order that there may be no doubt as to the existence of considerable difference between the Principal and Sub-division, in respect to the Area that can be cultivated to each plough.

Cost of Bullocks.—66. As the cost of bullocks ranges higher in the Sub-division than in the Principal Division, I have allowed the average price the ryots ordinarily prevail, or Rupees 160 for the best Regada or clay soils; Rupees 120 for the inferior clay and loamy soils; Rupees 100 for the indifferent loamy and Red soils; and Rupees 80 for the Arenaceous soils. The annual cost, reckoning the bullocks to usually last for ten years, has been proportioned to the area fixed for the several standard crops, according to the period ordinarily occupied in ploughing each crop.

Cost of implements.—67. The first of the following statements shows the recorded details as to the cost of implements, and the cost as estimated; and the second compares the cost with that worked out for the Principal Division.

	Deputy Director's Average.						Supervisor's, &c., Average						Average according to villager's kaifyats.									Estimated.					
	Ongole.			Kanigiri.			Ongole.			Kandukur.			Ongole.			Kandukur.			Kanigiri.			Black Soil.			Red Soil.		
Plough	2	1	9	1	9	5	1	11	5	1	12	3	1	9	8	2	2	10	1	3	4	2	4	0	1	12	0
Guntaka	0	9	0	0	9	11	0	11	5	0	4	5	0	12	9	0	15	8	0	11	1	0	12	6	0	13	6
Gorru	1	7	1	0	14	8	1	4	9	1	8	2															
Drill	0	2	2	0	1	8	0	3	5	0	3	1	1	11	11	1	11	11	1	4	10	1	5	0	1	3	0
Popitam	0	9	3	0	8	0	0	8	4	0	3	8	0	8	0	0	15	9	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Implements ...	1	8	2	1	3	9	1	13	7	0	0	...	0	11	0	1	0	7	0	5	5	0	12	0	0	12	0
Bandy	5	0	0	3	9	7	4	2	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	1	6	6
	5	0	0	3	9	7	4	2	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	6	5

	For Principal Division.						For Sub-Division.					
	Black Soils.			Red Soils.			Black Soil.			Red Soils.		
Plough ...	1	11	...	1	11	...	2	4	...	1	12	...
Guntaka	...	15	...	1	1	...	...	12	6	...	13	6
Gorru ...	1	2	...	1	5	...	1	3	...	1	3	...
Drill	...	4	8	...	3	8	...	6	...	...	6	...
Papitam	...	12	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Implements ...	2	2	...	1	7	...	2	3	5	1	4	6
Bandy	5	...	...	3	8	...	5	...	...	3	6	5

68. The rule, for a ryot to have four Guntakas, four Gorrus, but only two drills and two Papitams to every four ploughs, holds good throughout the Sub-division as well as the Principal Division, and has, therefore, been acted on. The provision made under implements includes a crowbar, axe, two mamatties and twelve sickles. An ordinary bandy or cart has also been allowed for; and the cost proportioned to the area appertaining to each quality of soil, in like manner to that adopted for bullocks.

Manure.—69. Wherever Variga is cultivated, it is manured to the exclusion of all other crops. The Sub-division ryots are far ahead of those of the Principal Division taluqs. Instead of, as in the latter case, the cattle being always kept in the village, in Ongole and Kandukur they are always picketed on the land as long as possible. In some instances the ryots have permanent cattle-sheds in the fields, and so keep the cattle on the land all the year round. As the hot weather commences, tatties are made of the stalks of the Dholl, Cotton, Gampil and Chillie plants, when cut green; and pandals are constructed and closed towards the west, in order to afford the cattle protection from the heat of the sun during the day, and also to shelter them from the land wind. These pandals are always run up in the fields close to the Choppa or Jonna straw and other stacks; and the cattle are thus well cared for and fed during the day, and at night are picketed in some part of the field. The Ongole ryot certainly makes the most of his manure; and, as in most villages there is little or no garden or wet land, the dry land gets the whole of the ryots store, which is applied each year to the fields under preparation for Variga. I have allowed, therefore, for the area proportioned to Variga being manured each year; partly by the cattle being picketed on the lands, partly by the manure stored during the rainy weather, or when the land is all under crop, being applied; and partly by manure being purchased, or flocks of sheep being hired for the purpose. The ryots very often cart old village soil, "pati" earth, or the silt from the bottom of tanks and ponds, when manure cannot be otherwise procured. The charge will be seen to wholly appertain to Variga, the cost being greater for the better soils which are more heavily treated in this respect.

Yearly laborers.—70. In the purely dry villages which predominate in the portion of the District to which this report relates, yearly laborers are retained to a very slight extent. In ordinary sized villages, I have found the number to comprise a few at most. But, as this is to be attributed in a great measure to the ryots themselves performing the ordinary labor for which these servants are required, provision is nevertheless just as requisite as it would be in the event of yearly laborers being generally employed; for the service done must necessarily be rendered, whether performed by the ryots' laborers, or the yearly laborers. I have therefore provided for yearly laborers to the same extent as for the Principal Division, viz., two laborers to every four ploughs; and, as they are, as a rule, employed solely on dry cultivation throughout the year in the nothern portion of the District, I have charged the annual payment to the area applicable to four ploughs. This provision is for the Regada soils, which comprise the bulk of the area of the villages concerned. For the Red or Arenaceous soils, I have allowed one laborer only to every four ploughs; consequently it will be noticed that the charge for hired labourers is proportionately greater under the Red and Arenaceous soils, than under the Regada soils. Under all, however, equal provision has been made for tending cattle; and the annual grain payment has been taken at 18 Tums of Jonna, Variga or Sazza—which represents the usual cost the ryot incurs. This charge has likewise been apportioned to the area under each standard crop, according to the time the yearly laborer may be estimated to have been employed on each. This grain payment exceeds that prevailing throughout the Principal Division taluqs, which is recorded as 1½ Tums per month, or 15 Tums annually of Jonna.

Hired or Daily laborers.—71. The same procedure as that formerly observed for the Principal Division, has been followed for this charge. The full labor for each year having been first calculated, a deduction has been allowed for the proportion of the work that would be performed by the yearly laborers, and the balance taken as the extent to which hired laborers are required to be employed and paid for. Provision for hired labor is thus made under all heads—ploughing, manuring, watching, reaping, stacking, threshing and storing. The daily grain payment to the laborers being in manikes* throughout the Sub-division, that measure has been used to denote the expenditure in place of the ordinary Nellore seer, which prevailed in the Principal Division. The payment having been found to vary somewhat for the different operations, according as the demand for labor might be great or moderate, provision has been made as marginally inserted—the equivalent in Nellore seers being rendered for comparison, in order to show that the payment ranges higher than that usual in the Principal Division, and has been so taken. The payment in the latter case was reckoned at 2¼ seers for ordinary, and 2½ seers for harvesting and threshing operations.

* Weight of contents of Manike = 2 Solas. 32 Marakas = 1 Tum.

PARTICULARS.	Grain Payment.					
	Manikes.			Seers.		
	Variga.	Jonna.	Sazza.	Variga.	Jonna.	Sazza.
For ploughing, watching, manuring, &c.	1½	1½	1½	2¼	2¼	2¼
For cutting	1½	1½	1½	3 1/16	2½	2¾
For threshing out	2	1½	1½	3¼	3 1/16	2¾

Seed.—72. This item has similarly been recorded in the [illegible] sown for the [illegible] according to the [illegible] seed is usually more [illegible] in the better [illegible] soils. The subjoined statement exhibits the quantity ordinarily [illegible] for the purpose of comparison the equivalent of the Manike is rendered in Nellore seers and also in Madras measures. It will be seen that, as regards Jonna, the quantity is the same as in the Principal Division.

	Sown per Cawny.		Gorakanamu.
	Manikes.	Nellore Seers.	Madras Measures.
[illegible]	12	21	14
[illegible]	10	17½	11
[illegible]	8	14	9⅓
[illegible]	6	10½	7
Peda Jonna	8	14	9⅓
[illegible]	7	12¼	8⅛
[illegible]	6	10½	7
Sazza	6	10½	7
[illegible]	5	8¾	5¾

Feeding Bullocks.—73. Grain is more or less given to the working cattle during the height of the ploughing season or seed time. I have allowed 3 manikes of the cattle to be thus fed in the better lands, and one half in the ordinary lands and have further taken the period for which fed, to be one-half of the time occupied altogether in ploughing. Jonna or Horsegram is ordinarily given at one manike per diem to each pair of bullocks. During the first portion of the ploughing season, the husk and dried leaf of the Horsegram plant and other pulses is given to the ploughing bullocks. It is regarded as most nutritious, and is kept carefully stored away in huts, run up for the purpose alongside the straw stacks. The ordinary feeding of the cattle is not provided for, the straw being taken in the usual manner as a set off against the cost incurred by the ryot in this respect.

74. The foregoing remarks as to expenses of cultivation, apply only to the portion of the Sub-division throughout which the crops specified, Variga, Peda Jonna and Sazza, are usually cultivated. For what may aptly be referred to as the Paira Jonna country, the expenses of cultivation worked out for the Principal Division* are equally applicable; and having been already fully explained, are not further alluded to.

* Principal Division Report. Paras. 96 to 107.

Expenses of Wet Cultivation.—75. The provision made in this respect for the Principal Division is similarly applicable to the whole District. The wet area of the Sub-division will be found to comprise a very small percentage of that of the whole District—only 21,366 acres out of a toral of 1,93,568 acres, or 4·33 per cent. For this comparatively slight area, it is undesirable that separate calculations should be made, for the crops and mode of cultivation are the same, and a liberal estimate of the expenses of wet cultivation has been already framed. Details will be found at para. 108 to 116 of my previous report.

Dry Cultivation cost per acre.—76. These particulars have been worked out in Appendix G., Nos. 1 to 3, for Variga, Peda Jonna and Sazza respectively, in similar form and detail to the calculations rendered for the Principal Division. The result has been first recorded for ten acres, partly in money and partly in grain, according as the ryot may usually make his disbursements, and the average cost then shown in both money and grain per acre. The cost in money for both Variga, Peda Jonna and Sazza is given in the following abstract.

PER ACRE IN MONEY.

Varriga.												Peda Jonna.											
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
2	1	5	3			2	14	1		2	4	7											
	2	5	3	0		2	12	11		2	3	10											
	3	5		0		2	7			2	5	0											
	2	5	1	0		2	12			2	3	4											
	3	4	3	0		2	7	2		1	11	6											
	4	3	11	0		2	2	0		1	10	4											
	2	4	12	0		2	10	6		2	1	6											
	3	4	1	0		2	6	10		1	14	0											
	1	7				2	0	7		1	9	4											
	4	4	0			2	6	10		1	14	0											
	3	7	0			2	0	7		1	9	4											
	7	1	15			1	12	6		1	6	10											
	2	3	9	0		2	1	2		1	10	0											
	3	3	2	0		1	13	1		1	7	0											
	3	2	14	0		1	9	6		1	4	11											
	1	3	5	0		1	13	5		1	7	8											
	2	2	13	0		1	9	6		1	4	11											
12	3	2	8	0		1	8	0		1	3	7											
	1	2	6	0		...	...	...		1	6	11											
	2	2	5	0		...	...	...		1	6	5											
	1	2	5	0		...	...	...			6	0											
	2	2	5	0		...	...	...		1	4	9											
	1	2	1	0		...	...	...		1	4	7											
	2	2	0	0		...	...	...		1	3	8											

Comparison of Cultivation expenses with those for other Districts. 77

The results now submitted for the Sub-division are placed in juxta position in the following Statement, with the expenses of cultivation as returned for Guntoor, Cuddapah and Pattikonda, and also for the Principal Division of Nellore. The foregoing Districts offer the best comparison, for the crops of Ongole are identical with those common to Guntoor; and the Peda Jonna is the same in each case, viz., that cultivated under the S. W. Monsoon.



This statement is instructive mainly as to the vast disparity that exists in the results independently arrived at, as to the cost of cultivating very similar crops in different Districts. For Cuddapah and Pattikonda the calculations are for dry crops generally, and apply more principally, though not specifically, to Peda Jonna described as the normal crop of those Districts. A detail comparison is however of little avail, for the system of cultivation is evidently very different, the whole of the crops cultivated being, with one exception (Horse-gram), what are regarded as early crops in Ongole. The diversity in the systems pursued in Cuddapah, Pattikonda and Ongole, accounts somewhat therefore for the great want of uniformity that exists between the expenses of dry-cultivation rendered for the former Provinces, and that now rendered for Peda Jonna in the Sub-division of Nellore. The cost in the latter instance, will be seen to be below that for Paira Jonna in the Principal Division, and this can be demonstrated to be correct, the difference arising from the comparatively slight extent to which Peda Jonna is ploughed, as already explained. The expenses of Paira Jonna cultivation conform much more closely with those rendered for dry cultivation in Cuddapah and Pattikonda, and in each case, Jonna may be said to form the bulk of the cultivation. The disparity apparent may in this way be accounted for in regard to Cuddapah and Pattikonda, but, it is far otherwise in respect to Guntoor, for in an adjoining District a similarity in the expenses of cultivation must necessarily be looked for. The only uniformity observable is in the cost of Variga cultivation, and extends merely to the higher or better qualities of soil. The cause has not to be far searched for. It may be attributed chiefly to the fallacious idea Mr. Wilson so strongly held, that the expenses of cultivation are "very equal in all classes of soil." That they are not, I think, the statistics recorded in my previous and this present report, clearly show. In the former, I referred to this subject at para 99. Another cause may be set down to the expenses of Jonna cultivation for Guntoor being calculated a little higher than the expenses of Variga. Wherever Variga is extensively cultivated, both throughout Guntoor as well as Ongole, it will be universally admitted that the cost of Variga cultivation is much the heaviest of the two. There is therefore not the least element of comparison between the two sets of statistics, and the calculations now made for Ongole cannot, and ought not to, be gauged by similar details for Guntoor owing to the radically different basis on which they have been compiled. Another result of the error on which the cultivation expenses for Guntoor have been constructed, is the exceptionally high grain values which it necessitated being adopted for the poorer qualities of soil. The expenses of cultivation now framed and rendered for the Sub-division taluqs, have been compiled with care and attention to the requirements of each crop, and the ordinary course pursued by the ryots generally. They need to be remunerative enough fairly for the expenses that a ryot incurs.

79. It will be remarked that I have retained only one set of cultivation expenses for each class of villages, and so conformed to the course followed for the Principal Division. The calculations for other Districts, as exhibited in the foregoing statement, show the variations to be very slight and minute. Any difference there may be in calculating the cost of harvesting the crop of sort of the same

quality must necessarily be inappreciable and almost too minute to be traced by figures. The difference in an opinion arises, not from there being less actual crop to harvest in one case than the other, but from the crop grown being heavier or the average as regards the yield in grain. The seed sown is the same quantity in all classes of villages for the same quality of soil; the crop may therefore be as thick in all classes of villages though not generally as heavy in the least favored or lower class of villages.

Rotation of Crops, Fallows and Pasturage.—80. This subject has been treated for the Principal Division at paras 123 to 132 of my report on that portion of the District; and, as the question assumes a somewhat different aspect for the Sub-division, inasmuch as a regular system of rotation of crops does at all events exist wherever Variga is cultivated, I must explain the course that is observed. The matter has already been touched upon under cultivation expenses at para 64. Variga is regarded as the most important crop of the year throughout Ongole and the northern part of Kandukur, and is cultivated in the same land every second or third year according to the quality of the soil, whether good or ordinary, and the ryot's resources as to manure.

81. The cultivation may be stated to comprise two descriptions of crops—the early and the late; Peda Jonna, Indigo, Sazza, Lamp-oil, Dry Paddy, Korra, Aruga and Korra coming under the former denomination, and Horse-gram, Coriander and Bengal-gram under the latter. The system is for the early crops to always follow or be put down in land under a late crop the preceding season, the reason being that as the early crops require to be rapidly sown when once rain has fallen, much time cannot be devoted to the preparation of the soil; and, as for the previous late crop, the land is sure to have been thoroughly well ploughed—and manured also, if the crop should have been Variga—a further slight ploughing with the gorru or light plough with three shares, suffices to work up the soil and admit of the early crop being speedily sown. In the case, however, of one early crop Lamp-oil, it is different; for the land being continuously ploughed throughout the season whilst under that crop, it will be prepared again the succeeding year for an early crop though not for Lamp-oil. Similarly, when Sazza, which is reaped in September, is followed the same season by Horse-gram, the land will be regularly ploughed for the latter crop, and an early crop though not Sazza will thus be put in the land the next season. The principal late crop, or Variga, usually succeeds either Peda Jonna, Indigo, Ragi, or Korra. Dry Paddy applies mostly to the moist lands in which Variga does not thrive, as the latter crop requires a dry soil. It is the same with Coriander, which is chiefly cultivated in the indifferent or saline soils met with in the easternmost villages of the Ongole taluq, bordering the huge parras or low swampy lands—as they become in the wet weather—which prevail more or less throughout the coast villages. These soils are unfavorable for Variga but suit well for Coriander. Both Dry Paddy and Coriander are only cultivated to any important extent in the easternmost villages of the taluq, above described.

82. The ordinary rotation for the better soils, is Variga every other year, and one or other of the early crops—generally Peda Jonna or Indigo—the

later fasli years. As before mentioned, the course observed depends somewhat upon the vote power to manure the land; for, if unable to crop the land with Variga every alternate year, the rotation would be Variga once in three years, and Sazai followed by Horse-gram and Pedalu in the other two years, or else some of the minor crops. This latter rotation is general as regards the indifferent soils. When an early crop may extensively fail, the land is usually ploughed up and sown later on with Horse-gram, and sometimes with either Bengal-gram or Paira or late Lamp-oil. The two last crops are, however, more generally put down where Variga may have failed than other crops. In drawing up the cultivation expenses, and determining the grain produce of the land, it will be observed that the rotation pursued as regards the chief or standard crops has been carefully worked out and followed.

83. The annexed statement furnishes details similar to those rendered for the Principal Division at para 129 of my former report, and shows the proportion of the occupied area of each taluq that has been cultivated and left uncultivated during the past eleven faslies, or from 1270 to 1280, 1860-61 to 1870-71. The average results and the percentages are shown first, for the same series of ten years as for the Principal Division, 1270 to 1279; and secondly, for the whole series of eleven years.

Fuslies.	Ongole.			Kandukur.			Kanigiri.			Total cultivated.	Percentage.	Total uncultivated.	Percentage.	Grand Total.
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
1270... ...	1,09,352	11,898	1,21,250	83,609	9,719	93,328	30,456	5,072	35,525	2,23	8	[illegible]39	11	2,50,106
1271... ..	1,14,056	11,336	1,25,392	87,694	9,018	96,712	31,006	5,449	36,455	2,32	90	25,803	10	2 559
1272... ...	1,14,921	13,452	1,28,373	88,870	12,125	1,00,995	30,226	3,591	33,817	2,34,017	89	29,10	11	
1273... ...	1,18,374	13,456	1,31,830	92,390	14,006	1,06,396	28,602	4,713	33,315	2,39,36	88	5	12	2,71,41
1274... ...	1,21,393	14,944	1,36,337	98,257	13,866	1,12,123	28,624	3,068	31,692	2,48,274		78	11	2,80,152
1275... ...	1,22,158	16,328	1,38,486	1,02,994	18,138	1,21,132	31,385	2,884	34,269	2,56,537	87	37,350	13	2,95,887
1276... ...	1,24,880	16,490	1,41,370	1,09,922	17,810	1,27,732	37,588	2,650	40,238	2,72,390	88	36,950	12	3,09,340
1277... ...	1,26,755	17,980	1,44,735	1,12,019	18,660	1,30,679	38,100	5,399	43,499	2,76,874	87	42,0 9	13	3,18,913
1278... ...	1,25,912	27,966	1,53,878	1,09,448	21,161	1,30,609	35,771	7,740	43,511	2,71,131	83	56,8	17	3,27,998
1279... ...	1,30,521	28,061	1,58,582	1,32,525	22,561	1,55,086	41,180	7,214	48,394	3,04,226	84	57,836	16	3,62,062
Total for 10 years.	12,08,322	1,71,911	13,80,232	10,17,728	1,57,064	11,74,792	3,32,938	47,780	3,80,718	25,58,988	87	3,76,755	13	29,35,743
Average ...	1,20,832	17,191	1,38,023	1,01,773	15,706	1,17,479	33,294	4,778	38,072	2,55,899	...	37,675	...	2,93,574
Percentage ...	88	12	100	87	13	100	87		100	87	...	13	...	100
1280 ...	1,51,088	31,399	1,82,487	1,35,741	24,234	1,59,975	45,669	8,613	54,282	3,32,498	84	64,2 6	16	3,96,44
Total for 11 years	13,59,410	2,03,310	15,62,720	11,53,469	1,81,298	13,34,767	3,78,607	56,393	4,35,000	28 486	87	4,41,001	13	32,87
Average... ...	1,23,583	18,483	1,42,065	1,04,861	16,481	1,21,342	34,419	5,125	39,545	2,80	...	40,091	....	3,02,953
Percentage	87	13	100	86	14	100	87	13	100	87	...	13	...	100

84. The statistics point conclusively to a much larger percentage of the area in occupation being now left uncultivated than formerly; but as the increase in the total area occupied is no less than 59 per cent on the average, during the series of eleven years, as more minutely particularized, it was to be expected that, as the area available for occupation became more and more contracted each year, there would be less general pasturage for the villagers to enjoy collectively as regards unoccupied waste; and, therefore, that an additional impetus would be given to the occupation of the area that might still be available, and efforts, to secure the greater portion of what might be worth taking up, would be made by the more influential and well-to-do landholders. Other causes have no doubt tended as well to increase the total area in occupation, the chief of which may be set down to the steady rise in prices that was maintained during these years up to 1867-68; and to this latter cause must be mainly attributed the great addition that has accrued to the occupied area of all three taluqs, for singularly the actual increase in the Kanigiri taluq during the past eleven years exceeds slightly that of the Ongole taluq. This, I can only account for by concluding, that, whilst the extreme limit to which occupation can extend, has almost been reached in the Ongole taluq, there is an unlimited area still available in Kanigiri. At the same time the portion of the occupied area recorded as cultivated and uncultivated, on the average of the series of eleven years, will be observed to be the same for both the Ongole and Kanigiri taluqs, viz., 87 and 13 per cent respectively, and for Kandukur, 86 and 14 per cent, so that there is but very slight variation the average for the whole being 87 and 13 per cent., the same figures as for the first two taluqs. All three taluqs may, therefore, be regarded as on a par in this respect. The proportion left uncultivated fluctuated somewhat in Kanigiri in fusly 1275 and 1276, and to a very slight degree also in Kandukur in the latter year. Whilst the occupied area thus shown to be uncultivated, averages 13 per cent for each taluq of the Sub-division, the corresponding percentage for the western or dry taluqs of the Principal Division is shown at para 130 of my previous report to vary between 3 and 5 per cent, and to average 4·5 per cent.

TALUQS.	Occupied area.			Percentage.
	Fusly 1270.	Fusly 1280.	Differ-	
Ongole	1,21,250	1,82,487	+61,237	51
Kandukur ...	93,328	1,59,975	+66,647	71
Kanigiri	35,528	54,282	+18,754	53
Total...	2,50,106	3,96,744	1,46,638	59

85. The difference thus appearent is not due to any regular system of fallows being pursued in Ongole. I have already clearly demonstrated that fallows do not form any part of the agricultural system of the Principal Division; and my enquiries and observations in Ongole have failed to elicit that land is regularly left waste in order that it may recover its strength. From what has gone before, it will have been observed that the cultivation is systematically carried on in many respects throughout Ongole; and I may further say it is well and carefully attended to—certainly the best dry cultivation I have seen in India. The ryots depend for the most part solely on their dry crops, and they do not regard them as of secondary importance, as is the case in many parts of the Principal Division. And, as there is an object in all that they do, the purpose for which so large a proportion as 13 per cent of the area they hold is left untilled, is to provide pasture for the working and other cattle.

Para 131 of Principal Division Report

86. It will be noticed that in fusly 1270—1860-61—the proportion of the occupied area thus left untilled was greater in the Kanigiri than in the other taluqs, though now all three are on a par in this respect. The retention of an equal proportion of the occupied area as pasture in Kanigiri, may, in some measure, be accounted for by the low assessment—only 2 annas or so an acre—prevailing for a good extent of the land thus left waste; and that in some cases large jungle blocks of waste have been occupied in that Taluq at very low and favorable rates. On the other hand, in Ongole and Kandukur, this untilled area is for the most part regular fields situated in the midst of the cultivation, for there is rarely any waste extent to speak of, save in the poorer villages on the western confines of the Taluqs bordering the Zemindary Division of Darsi and Podile and the Kanigiri Taluq. My remarks refer only to the northern part of Kandukur, and not to the whole Taluq. In Ongole so keen has been the request for land as pasture that, in one instance, I found not only had the whole available area of the village been taken up, but that the adjacent hills, of small size, appertaining to the village, had been occupied on puttah also.

87. Much of the land that has during recent years been occupied and left uncultivated in Ongole and Kandukur, is what used formerly to be known and enjoyed by the ryots separately as their "gortike patike" waste or pasture, or one quarter of a gorru of waste to each gorru ($3\frac{1}{8}$ acres) of cultivation or assessed land the ryot might possess. The waste used formerly to be thus apportioned out, and provided the land was not required by others at the ordinary assessment, the occupant of the waste was not disturbed in his enjoyment. The correspondence particularized at the close of para 123 of my former report bears on this subject. The steadily increasing demand for land has necessitated each ryot to take up and have included in his puttah, the land he may formerly have regarded as his 'gortike partike' waste or pasture. These lands now comprise, in numerous cases, fine meadows skirting the many small drainages which intersect the heavy Regada soils met with both in the Ongole and Kandukur Taluqs; and, being in close proximity to these streams, the lands are more or less liable to be flooded at times and are often cut up, and rendered difficult of ordinary cultivation by the scour that takes place, and unevenness thereby occasioned to the surface of the land. In such cases the soil and locality is always well suited for grass; and, moreover, the whole is well shaded by the Tumma tree (Acacia Arabica) being thickly planted. The foregoing lands may be said to be permanently under wood and grass. There are besides other lands in the midst of the cultivation, which are put under wood and reserved as pasturage for a limited period. When thus set apart, the trees are allowed to grow for eight or ten years, after which the trees are felled and cleared away, and the land is once more broken up and cultivated. If left longer, the trees are occasionally thinned, and the ryot realizes a very good price for the wood, which is a scarce and valuable article throughout the tract of country thus circumstanced. These pasture lands are a necessity to

the ryot; both for his own or working stock and the stock he raises each year. The best pasture lands exist where the country is most extensively traversed by the small drainage streams. As a rule, the Pamma tree grows quickly and well; and the wood is good and of use for many agricultural purposes, especially for making ploughs. Moreover, the pods which the tree yields are esteemed good fodder for the cattle.

88. The well known breed of cattle which bear the name of the District and are met with in all parts of the Presidency are more extensively reared in the Ongole and Kandukur Taluqs than in any other portion of the District. Great care is generally taken of the young stock, and a calf that is intended to be well reared is always at its mother's heel and is allowed the whole of the milk; and, as it gets older, has the run of the carefully preserved pasture lands, with the more favored of the ryots breeding stock and working cattle, and is fed on Jonna Choppa or straw during the hot weather, which is regarded as most strengthening and nutritious.

89. These uncultivated lands need to be regarded, therefore, as wholly set aside for pasture, and, as they directly form a source of profit to the ryot which is not, and cannot be, taken into account in determining what the land may yield, it is unnecessary to make any provision for a portion of the ryots holding being always retained under pasture. The ryot may fairly be considered as able to pay the assessment of the area of his pasture, from the profits accruing from that source; and I have consequently, with reference to the remarks at para 132 of my former report, refrained from providing for a portion of each holding being kept in rotation under pasture. Moreover, though land is thus retained as pasture by the bulk of the ryots, it is not general to all—the poorer occupants being obliged to cultivate the whole of their holdings each year.

Irrigation.—90. No difference has been made in this respect from the course followed for the Principal Division, as explained at para 133 of my former report, and the several sources of the Sub-division have been placed under the 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes, according to the quality of supply of each whether good, ordinary or indifferent, as the case may be. Save in Kandukur, the area needing to be considered for wet assessment is slight; and it is, therefore, desirable that the irrigation gradations of the Sub-division should be uniform with those of the Principal Division.

91. Appendix H. shows the classification thus adopted for each village, and any causes affecting the sources either favorably or otherwise, have been noted under the head of Remarks. From the subjoined statement showing number of sources for each Taluq and their disposition according to the foregoing three classes, or grades of irrigation, it will be observed that a large proportion have been placed in the 2nd class. Throughout the greater or northern portion of the Sub-division, the supply received by the tanks has to be looked on as somewhat more favorable that it is generally in the Principal Division. The fall of rain is much heavier there under the S. W. Monsoon, than it is in the southern part of the District, so the tanks consequently receive a fair supply at an earlier date, which admits of the longer and superior crop being ordinarily sown, so the whole area being cultivated in most years, a decided advantage over the bulk of the tanks in the Principal Division. The division of the wet area as explained at paras 134, 135 and 137 of my former report has been effected in like manner for the Sub-division, and carried out in consultation with the Sub-Collector. The details of the measure for each source will be found embodied in Appendix I, from which the following abstract showing the net result is compiled. The measure has tended somewhat to decrease the area.

TALUQS.	Total sources.	UNDER		
		2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Ongole...	47	20	21	6
Kandukur	92	55	36	1
Kanigiri	10	7	2	1
Total...	149	82	59	8

TALUQS.	Ayakut area.	TRANSFERS. From wet to dry.		From dry to wet.		From wet to public purposes.		Area finally confirmed under wet assessment.		REMARKS.
Ongolo ...	4,530	14	504 12	218	43	..	...	4,244	45	
Kandukur ...	17,283	98	1,262 23	793	58	*252	77	16,562	56	* Unoccupied area within the water-spread of the tanks.
Kanigiri ...	648	93	139 84	49	63	...	...	558	72	
Total...	22,463	05	1,906 19	1,061	64	252	77	21,365	73	

92. The only changes needing explanation are in respect to the area heretofore wet assessed and under irrigation by pacotta lift from the Gundlakama, Musi, Paleru, and Manneru rivers, or from affluents thereof; and I found these sources to be most precarious and to be rarely used in parts, the area being under dry cultivation. The surface level is usually much above the bed of these rivers; so, the banks are of a considerable height, and with heavy floods the pacottahs are not only subject to be swept away, but the deep bed of the stream is liable to shift, and leave the pacottahs, if in tact, of no further avail. On the other hand, in the inner bends of the rivers, there are tracts on a somewhat lower level which are pretty regularly irrigated.

93. As thus separated under regular and occasional irrigation, the whole area appertaining to each river is shown in the following statement; and, as specified in Appendix I., the whole has been adjusted from wet to dry to secure uniformity and in order that the area may be assessed under water-rate

when irrigation is taken, and not as at present under wet assessment when, owing to floods or changes in the river bed, irrigation may not be feasible.

	Names of Rivers.	Area.			Occasional irrigation.			Regular irrigation.		
		Nos.	Acres.		Nos.	Acres.		Nos.	Acres.	
1	Gundlakamma	26	74	14	16	42	75	10	31	39
2	Musi...	30	121	66	20	75	44	10	45	62
3	Paleru	53	126	10	6	5	34	49	120	76
4	Manneru	60	164	61	25	73	05	35	91	56
	Total...	169	485	91	65	196	58	104	289	33

94. Moreover, where the lift is a great height, I found that so long as the season promised well for dry cultivation, the ryots did not care to make use of the irrigation; and there is besides some extent of dry assessed land at present paying water rate (tirva) for irrigation thus taken from these rivers. These latter lands cannot, and should not, be brought to wet, and I have, with the Sub-Collector's approval, deemed it the better course to transfer the whole area now wet, for future settlement each year under water-rate, when use may be made of this irrigation. This plan will secure uniformity and correspond with that in force in Kanigiri, where almost the entire area appertaining to the Paleru and Manneru is at present thus treated, the extent being assessed as dry.

Area irrigated solely by lift—95. The area thus separately recorded is very inconsiderable for the Sub-division, so much so indeed, that the deductions made in the case of the Principal Division are here unnecessary, provision for lift having been effected in classing the sources to which baling may belong. In three cases only is the area in excess of 12 acres, and as in two of these cases, the area is wholly placed in the 4th class due allowance has been made. Where under twelve acres, the area generally consists of a few, and in some cases of only one or two isolated fields, which, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and undesirable to recognize in any way. The annexed statement shows the total lifted area for each taluq and how classed.

Taluqs.	Total lifted Area.		Extent confirmed under					
			2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.	
	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
Ongole	82	03	28	75	7	61	45	67
Kandukur	205	23	80	...	81	28	43	95
Kanigiri...	11	74	...	...	...	...	11	74
Total...	299	...	108	75	88	89	101	36

96. I must remark with reference to the 52nd, 53rd and 54th paragraphs of the review* of my settlement report submitted to the Board of Revenue, that the whole question of lifted irrigation is somewhat misapprehended. It is argued as if it were the ordinary course of the new settlement to allow an alleviation of assessment in the case of land to which irrigation might be lifted. The settlement reports which have gone before do not bear this out, but by their silence on the point tend to show that the matter has been wholly ignored, save in the Godavery, where the question appertained to new irrigation, and any adjustment as to class or grade to meet the peculiarity of supply obtained could not be made. I refer to ordinary channel or tank, but not Doruvu irrigation. Had it not been for the revision of the wet area as carried out in Nellore, the question would not probably have arisen or the area been identified, save in the Anikat villages, where the irrigation being new, the ryots petitioned against their lands being placed in the 1st class along with those directly irrigated. The former settlement reports afforded me no precedent to go by, in treating land under tank and similar sources, which might be irrigated by lift. I certainly proposed an alleviation to be made, in the case of the Anikat or 1st class villages, not that I approved of the principle, but because baling could not be appropriately met in that case by any other method, owing to the lift being in all probability of a temporary nature. I regarded it necessary to make provision for lifted irrigation, where the area concerned might be of sufficient extent to justify any concession, as the principle of an allowance on this account has so often been affirmed; and I considered it far preferable to effect this end by adjusting the lifted irrigation to a suitable class or grade. I purposely made this proposal with the view of obviating any necessity for such an anomaly as a fixed deduction from the pattas. The level of the ordinary tanks, and that at which water is discharged and flows in the channels is not likely to alter, and the lift in these cases may be taken as permanent and unchangeable. It does not follow that all lifted irrigation can be viewed as on a par with the more indifferent 4th class irrigation receiving a direct supply, for very often lifted irrigation is taken from a sure and certain source—an important irrigation channel or the like—whilst the direct irrigation from an ordinary 4th class source is always uncertain.

* No. $\frac{2140}{65}$ dated 1st November 1871.

97. Heretofore no difference has been made in Nellore in the assessment of lands irrigated by lift; and, as I believe the question has been ignored in the settlements already effected or proposed, so far as the northern Districts at all events are concerned, I beg respectfully to submit that it is equally unnecessary and impolitic to allow a permanent remission of one Rupee an acre on all lifted irrigation indiscriminately. As matters now stand a reduction to some extent has been effected to meet the case of lifted irrigation both for the Principal and Sub-divisions, by assigning a lower class for the portion of the area that may be lifted, or else—should the whole of the area be lifted—by fixing the class with reference to this deteriorating element.

98. The uniform abatement of one Rupee per acre advocated at para 54 of the foregoing report to the Board is, it appears to me, independent of the provision made in the above respect in classing the lifted irrigation; and, therefore, the proposal now before the Board is for a double deduction being granted in many

instances that which I allowed for in drawing up my proposals, plus a uniform deduction of one rupee an acre. To guard against this it will be necessary in the event of the uniform deduction thus proposed being concurred in by the Board and Government, that the portion of the area of such sources as may have been reduced one class on account of baling, be restored to the normal class, and that the classing of the other sources, where the whole area may be lifted, be reconsidered.

99. From para. 10 of the report submitted for the Principal Division it will be noticed that, by far the greater area, 2,64,820 acres, is confirmed under the 4th class which comprises irrigation of an indifferent nature, a good deal of which is by baling for the most part, direct irrigation being only occasional and for short periods. If an abatement of one rupee per acre has to be allowed for baling, the area that is wholly lifted, and is recognized as such, and that which is almost wholly lifted, but not so recognized, should not be placed on a par or in the same gradation of irrigation.

100. The reduction I have allowed from 2nd to 3rd class and 3rd to 4th class, is hardly equivalent to the percentage of difference between the gross outturn fixed for each class of irrigation, and shown as $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at para 53 of above report. The actual allowance is the difference between the rates of assessment proposed for those classes. According to the modification made to the wet rates, the alleviation afforded for baling is, as noted in the marginal statement, for each class and sort of soil. The amount will be seen to be one Rupee, or twelve annas in a few instances, but generally eight annas, and in two cases only is the difference as little as four annas.

Class and Sort.	Difference between rates of.	
	2nd and 3rd Class.	3rd and 4th Class.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
II. 1 2	1 0 / 0 8	1 1 / 0 0
III. 1 2 3 4	0 0 0 0 / 3 4 8 8	1 0 0 0 / 0 12 8 8
IV. 1 2 3	0 0 0 / 8 8 8	1 0 1 / 0 8 0
V. 1 2 3	0 0 0 / 8 8 8	0 1 0 / 8 0 8
VI. 1 2	0 0 / 4 8	0 1 / 12 0
VII. 1 2 3	0 0 0 / 8 8 8	1 1 0 / 0 0 8
VIII. 1 2 3	0 0 0 / 8 8 8	1 0 0 / 0 8 8
XII. 2	0 0 / 8 8	1 0 / 0 8
XIII. 1 2	0 0 / 8 8	0 0 / 8 8
XIV. 1 2	0 0 / 8 8	0 0 / 8 8

101. As the proposals relative to the Principal Division of the Nellore are now under the consideration of the Board of Revenue, I respectfully request that the foregoing six paragraphs as to the lifted area of the Sub-division, and my further remarks having reference to the Principal Division, may be separately submitted to the Board.

Ruined tanks handed over to villagers at exceptional rates.—102. These occur only in the Kanigiri talaq, where 4 tanks with a total area of 209 acres by Survey, have been taken over by the villagers at the fixed rate of Rs. 3-8 per acre. The following statement shows the result of charging the area of these exceptional sources by Survey. The assessment at present amounting to Rs. 444-1 will be increased to Rs. 521-1 or 18 per cent. The orders of the Board in respect to these sources for the Principal Division, will of course apply to these also.

* Report, para. 175.

No. of Villages.	Occupied by the Accounts of Fasly 1278.									Settlement as now Proposed.									
	Occupied.			Unoccupied area.	Total.			Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.		
	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
	A. C.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	A. C.	A. C.	Rs. A.		A. C.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	A. C.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	A. C.	Rs. A.	
9	206 25	444 1	2 2	2 51	208 76	444 1		206 25	515 10	2 8	2 51	6 4	2 8	208 76	521 14	

Deduction made from dry grain values for vicissitudes of seasons.—103. This contingency has been met by an uniform deduction for the whole district of one-sixth or $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on the grounds similar to those recorded already at para. 176 of my former report.

Deduction requisite from the wet grain values to meet the circumstances of the several classes of irrigation.—104. The several classes of irrigation determined for the Principal Division having been applied to the Sub-division, the deductions explained at para. 177 of the report for that portion of the district apply equally to the Sub-division, and consequently to the whole district.

Proposed money rates for dry land.—105. Appendix J., Nos. 1 to 5, exhibit these details worked out in conformity with the course observed for the Principal Division. Statements Nos. 1, 2 and 3 explain the rates severally proposed for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class of villages under the standard crops comprising Variga, Peda Jonna and Sazza; No. 4 those proposed for the 2nd class of villages with Paira Jonna and Aruga for the standard crops; and No. 5 for the Arenaceous Villages. The annexed abstract furnishes particulars as to the mean value and moiety of the produce, and the proposed rate for each class and sort of soil. Under the 2nd class, the upper and lower figures bracketed together represent respectively the details of the varying standards above specified.

Class and Sort.		1st Class Villages.							2nd Class Village.							3rd Class Villages.						
		Value of net produce.			Moiety of net produce.			Proposed rate.	Value of net produce.			Moiety of net produce.			Proposed rate.	Value of net produce.			Moiety of net produce.			Proposed rate.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.
II	1	9	14	3	4	15	2	5	0	9	0	4	4	8	2	4	8	8	1	3	4	0
										8	15	6	4	7	9							
	2	8	1	0	4	0	11	4	0	7	0	4	3	8	2	3	8	6	0	8	4	0
										6	15	0	3	7	6							
III	1	6	9	4	0	5	4	0	6	15	3	3	7	8	3	8	6	3	6	3	1	9
Extra...	2									7	2	1	3	9	0							
										5	4	0	2	16								
										5	2	11	2	9	5							
	2	5	8	2	9	10	2	8	5	2	10	2	1	5	2	3	8	2	1	12	1	12
	3	3	10	9	1	13	5	1	12	4	1	8	2	0	10							
										3	1	3	1	8	8							
	4	8	6	1	4	3	1	4	3	2	7	1	9	3	1	8	2	8	3	1	4	1
										2	2	6	1	1	3							
										2	2	9	1	1	4	1	0	1	11	6	0	13
IV	1	6	3	2	3	1	7	3	0	5	1	10	2	8	11	2	8	4	6	5	2	3
										5	1	7	2	8	9							
	2	3	11	2	1	13	7	1	12	3	1	11	1	8	11							
										3	0	3	1	8	2	1	8	2	9	1	1	4
	3	2	5	8	1	2	10	1	4	2	1	5	1	0	10							
										2	1	4	1	0	8	1	0	1	11	7	0	13
										2	0	6	1	0	3							
V	1	3	11	2	1	13	7	1	12	3	1	11	1	8	11							
										3	0	9	1	8	5	1	8	2	9	1	1	4
	2	2	5	8	1	2	10	1	4	2	1	5	1	0	9							
										2	1	4	1	0	8	1	0	1	11	7	0	13
	3	1	0	1	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	2	0	8	1							
										0	15	4	0	7	8	0	8	0	12	11	0	6
VII	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	2	0	8							
										3	12	2	1	14	1	2	0	4	1	5	2	0
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	7	1	4	9							
										2	8	6	1	4	3	1	4	2	1	2	1	0
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	7	0	14	3							
										1	11	5	0	13	9	0	14	1	7	8	0	11
VIII	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	10	1	8	5							
										2	14	9	1	7	4	1	8	3	0	9	1	8
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	2	0	14	7							
										1	11	5	0	13	8	0	14	1	8	4	0	12
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	0	8	11							
										1	2	5	0	9	2	0	8	0	12	8	0	6

ARENACEOUS CLASSES.

Class and Sort.		3rd Class Villages.							
		Value of net produce.			Moiety of net produce.			Proposed rate.	
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.
XII	1	2	7	4	1	3	8	1	4
	2	1	14	2	0	15	1	1	0
XIII	1	1	14	6	0	15	3	1	0
	2	1	6	0	0	11	0	0	12
XIV	1	1	6	4	0	11	2	0	12
	2	0	9	2	0	4	7	0	4

Wet rates applicable to the Sub-division taluqs—105. The wet rates proposed for the Principal Division being applicable also as regards the 2d, 3rd and 4th class sources of Irrigation to the Sub-division taluqs are reproduced below as modified by the Director and rendered at para. 48 of his report.

Class and Sort.		Proposed Wet rates of Assessment.					
		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
II	1	10	0	9	0	8	0
	2	7	8	7	0	6	0
III		7	0	6	8	5	8
		5	8	5	4	4	8
	3	4	8	4	0	3	8
	4	3	8	3	0	2	8
IV	1	7	8	7	0	6	0
	2	6	0	5	8	5	0
	3	5	0	4	8	3	8
V	1	6	0	5	8	5	0
	2	5	0	4	8	3	8
	3	3	0	2	8	2	0
VII	1	7	0	6	8	5	8
	2	5	8	5	0	4	0
	3	4	8	4	0	3	8
VIII	1	6	0	5	8	4	8
	2	4	8	4	0	3	8
	3	3	0	2	8	2	0
XII	1	6	0	5	8	4	8
	2	5	0	4	8	4	0
XIII	1	5	0	4	8	4	0
	2	4	8	4	0	3	8
XIV	1	4	8	4	0	3	8
	2	3	0	2	8	2	0

107. The dry and wet rates thus proposed for the Nellore Sub-division talugs are exhibited below, and embrace altogether 18 dry and 16 wet rates, or when merged 27 collective rates.

No.	Dry rates.		Wet rates.		Total.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1	5	0	10		10	0
2	4	8	9		9	0
3	4	0	8	0	8	0
4	3	8	7	8	7	8
5	3	0	7	0		
6	2	8	6	8	6	8
7	2	4	6	0	6	0
8	2	0	5	8	5	8
9	1	12	5	4	5	4
10	1	8	5	0	5	0
11	1	4	4	8	4	8
12	1	0	4	0	4	0
13	0	14	3	8	3	8
14	0	12	3	0	3	0
15	0	10	2	8	2	8
16	0	8	2	0	2	4
17	0	6	...	...	2	0
18	0	4	...	...	1	12
19	...	...	...	...	1	8
20	...	...	...	...	1	4
21	...	...	...	...	1	0
22	...	...	...	...	...	14
23	...	...	...	...	...	12
24	...	...	...	...	...	10
25	...	...	...	...	...	8
26	...	...	...	...	...	6
27	...	...	...	...	...	4

Comparison of proposed dry rates with those for other Districts.—108. The annexed statement compares the rates now proposed for the Sub-division, including the Principal Division—for those of the latter are applicable to the former also, with the rates of assessment heretofore proposed and now under consideration for the Pattikonda taluq of Kurnool, the taluqs of Cuddapah already reported on, and the Guntoor portion of the Kristna District.

Class and Sort of	Pattikonda.			Cuddapah.			Guntoor.			Nellore Principal and Sub-divisions.				
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	
II	1	Rs. A. 3 8	Rs. A. 3 0	Rs.	Rs. A. 3 5	Rs. A. 0 4	Rs. A. 0	Rs. A. ...	Rs. A. ...	Rs. A. 4 8	Rs. A. 3 8	Rs. A. 2 8	Rs. A. 5 0	Rs. A. 4 8
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3	3 0	2 0	4 0	3 8
III	1	3	2 8	0	2 0	3 0	2 4	3 0	2 0	1 12	4 0	3 8	3 0	2 8
	2	1 12	0	1 4	0	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	1 0	2 8	2 8	1 12	1 0
	3	1	0 12	1 12	1 4	1 0	1 8	1 0	0 12	1 12	1 8	1 4	1 0	0 8
	4		0 8	1 2	0 8	0 8	...	...	...	1 0	0	0	{ 14 12	0 8
IV	1			1 4	0	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	1 0	0	2 8	2 8	1 0
	2	1 4	0	0 12	1 12	1 4	1 0	1 8	1 0	0 12	1 12	1 8	1 4	1 0
	3	1 0	0 8	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 8	1 0	0	0	1 4	1 0	0 { 14 12	0 10
V	1	...	...	1 0	0 12	1 12	1 4	1 0	1 8	1 4	0 12	1 12	1 8	1 0
	2	...	...	0	0 8	0 12	0 8	0	1 0	0 12	0 8	1 4	1 0	0 { 14 12
	3	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 12	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 6
VII	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0
	2	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 4	1 0	...	...	1 0	0 12	...	1 4	1 0
	3	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	...	...	0 12	0 8	...	0 14	0 { 12 10
VIII	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8	1 8
	2	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	...	...	0 12	0 8	...	0 14	0 { 12 10
	3	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	...	...	0 8	0 4	...	0 8	0 6

ARENACEOUS SOILS.

Class and Sort of Soil	Guntoor.			Nellore Principal and Sub-divisions.							
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.				
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
XII	1	...	...	...	1 0	...	...	...	...	1 4	1 0
	2	...	...	...	0 12	...	...	...	...	1 0	0 12
XIII	1	...	...	...	0 12	...	...	...	...	1 0	0 12
	2	...	...	...	0 8	...	...	...	...	0 12	0 8
XIV	1	...	...	...	0 8	...	...	...	...	0 12	0 8
	2	...	...	...	0 4	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 4

109. The rates proposed for Nellore range higher throughout all the classes than those framed for the Pattikonda taluq; but, as regards the 1st class, the rates correspond to a great extent with those of Cuddapah, whilst the 2nd and 3rd class rates of the same district conform in some degree with the 3rd and 4th class, or Principal Division rates of Nellore. The 1st class rates of Guntoor agree somewhat with the 2nd or normal class for the northern villages of the District; but, as pointed out at para. 45 of the Director's report on the Principal Division, the comparison is in a great measure vitiated by the difference in the classification as carried out for each district. Of the rates bracketed together under the 3rd class of Nellore, those on the upper line apply to the northern villages of the class appertaining to Variga, and those on the lower line to the southern villages under Paira Jonna.

Percentage of dry produce that the cultivation expenses and proposed rates are equivalent to.—110. The next return exhibits the above particulars for the rates as now newly worked out for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class of villages.

Class and Sort.	1st Class Dry.							2nd Class Dry.							3rd Class Dry.						
	Average value of mean produce.		Cost of cultivation expenses.		Percentage.	Proposed rate.	Percentage.	Value of produce.			Cost of cultivation expenses.		Percentage.	Proposed rate.	Percentage.	Value of produce.			Cultivation expenses.		Percentage.	Proposed rate.	Percentage.
	Rs	A. P.	Rs	A. P.		Rs A.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs. A.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs. A.	
II... 1	13	0 6						12	3 1		3	7 3		4 8	37	11	4 11	3	7	3 31	4	0	35
2	11	4 11	3	6 7	30	4	36	10	12 11		3	5 5		4 8	38								
								9	5 2		13	6 7	35	3 8	34	9	9 2	3	6	7 36	3	0	31
								8	8 10		3	4 0	34		37								
III... 1	11	4 11	3	7 10	31	4	0 33	10	5 2		3	7 10	34	3 8	34	9	9 2	3	7	10 36	3	0	31
Extra. 2								16	5 0		3	15 0	38										
2	8	4 11	3	5 7	40	2	8	7	5 1		3	5 7	46	2 0	27	6	11 4	3	5	7 50	1	12	26
					Ex.			8	3		3	5 7	40										
								8	5 10		3	9 7	43	2 8	30								
3	6	6 0	2	13 7	45	1	12 27		13	2	2	13 7	49		26	5	4 8	2	13	7 54	1	4	24
4	4	14 0	2	7 9	51	1	4 26	1	8	10	3	1 9	51	1 8	25								
								10	2	7	2	7 9	55										
								7	2	9		5	56	1 0	22	4	1 10	2	7	9 60	0	14	21
															21								
1	9	1 0	3	2 8	35	3	0 33	8		6	3	2 8	38		31	7	5 9	3	2	8 43	2	4	31
2	6	6 0	2	12 7	44	1	12 27	7	14	7	3	4 0	41	2 8	32								
								5	13	2	2	12 7	48		26	5	4 0	2	12	7 53	1	4	24
								5	13	0	2	15 3	51	1									
3	4	10 5	2	5 8	51	1	4 27	4	6	6	2	5 8	53		26	5	4 8	2	12	7 53	1	4	24
								4	3 10	2	2	11 5	51	1 0	23	4	0 5	2	5	8 58	0	14	22
								3	0 8	2	0	9 6	67		24								
4	3	0 8	2	0 9	67	0	8 16	2	13 5	1	11	6 6	61	0 8	16	2	13 6	2	0	9 72	0	6	13
															18								
VII... 1								6	6 0		2	6 9	38										
								6	4 6	2	2	12 0	44	2 0	31	6	6 0	2	6	9 38	2	0	31
2								4	10 5	2	2	2 0	46		32								
								4	7 0	1	14	11 4	44	1 4	27	4	2 4	2	2	0 51	1	0	24
								3	11 5	1	14	10 5	52		28								
								3	8 2	1	11	5 49		0 14	24	3	6 9	1	14	10 56	0	12	22
															25								
VIII... 1								5	3 1	2	3	4 43											
								5	1 5	2	3	2 43		1 8	29	5	3 1	2	3	4 43	1	8	29
2								3	11 5	1	14	6 51			29								
								3	8 2	1	11	6 49		0 14	24	3	6 9	1	14	6 56	0	12	22
3								2	13 8	1	11	10 61			25								
								2	13 5	1	8	5 54		0 8	18	2	8 8	1	11	10 68	0	6	15
															18								

ARENACEOUS CLASSES.

Class and Sort.	3rd Class Dry.					
	Value of produce.		Cultivation expenses.	Percentage.	Proposed rate	Percentage.
	Rs.	A. P.			Rs. A.	
XII... 1	4	7	1	4 5	43 1	5 33
2	3	13 0		13 8	48 1	0 26
XIV... 1	3	13	1	13 6	18 1	0 26
2	3	3 5	1	11 4	52 0	12 23
XV.. 1	3	2 5	1	10 9	52 0	12 23
2	2	7	1	9 10	73 0	4 11

For all three classes the proposed rates vary from 11 per cent. for the very indifferent soils to 38 per cent. for the superior soils, and from 22 to 30 per cent. for the more ordinary descriptions. The cultivation expenses in like manner range from 73 to 26 in the former case, and from 40 to 56 per cent. in the latter. The proposed rates therefore form rather a larger percentage of the value of the mean produce than the rates of the 3rd and 4th classes of the Principal Division; whilst the expenditure for cost of cultivation is a slightly lower percentage. The proposed rates may be looked on as approximating closely with one-third of the mean produce in the better soils, and one-fourth in the ordinary soils.

Comparison of the proposed and existing rates of assessment.—111. For the reason given at para. 184 of my former report, a direct comparison cannot be instituted as to the existing and proposed assessment. Appendix K. has consequently been compiled in conformity with the course described for Appendix V. of my former report, and corresponds therewith.

112. The following abstract shows the result of the proposals to be a general and considerable increase throughout the Regada soils of all three taluqs; a decrease in respect to the Red soils of the 2nd class villages of Ongole and Kandukur and the 3rd Class northern villages of the latter taluq, whilst there is a slight increase throughout the corresponding southern villages and the Kanigiri taluq; likewise a considerable decrease as regards the arenaceous soils of the two coast taluqs.

Class of Soils.	Ongole.			Kandukur.			Kanigiri.		Total.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Regar ...	+22	+10	+15	+13	+11	{+ 4 +10	+22	+26	+21	+11	{+11 +18	26
Red ..	...	—1	+8	...	— 6	{— 1 + 4	+21	+21	...	—6	{+ 1 +17	+21
Arenaceous.....	...	...	—36	...	...	—29	...	...	...	...	—34	...
Total...	+22	+10	+11	+13	+ 8	{+ 2 + 6	+22	+23	+21	+ 9	{+ 7 +17	+18
Grand Total...	+13			+7			+22		+11			

113. The incidence of the present and proposed assessment, also the extent of unoccupied land, for the Regada, Red and arenaceous soils of each taluq and class of villages, can be examined by reference to the annexed statement. The unoccupied area is moderate throughout Ongole and Kandukur, and considerable only in the Kanigiri taluq, the percentage in each case being respectively 18, 22 and 47, and the average for the whole division 25 per cent. This area has been vastly lessened during the past two years by the increment that has occurred to the area in occupation, nearly half the unoccupied extent having been taken up. The proportion the latter bears to the occupied area is therefore very slight in reality. The highest increase appears under the Regar soils of the 4th class villages of Kanigiri, but the area concerned is slight, and the most important is under the 1st Class villages of Ongole and the 3rd and 4th class villages generally of Kanigiri.

Taluq.	Description of Soil.	Average rate per Acre. Present.	Proposed.	Percentage of difference.	Percentage of total dry area Unoccupied.	Occupied and proposed average rate.		
1	2	3	4		6	7		
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.			Acres.	Rs	A.
1 Ongole 1st Class ...	Regar ...	2 2	2 9	+ 22	8	2,278	1	10
2nd Class ...	Regar ...	1 8	1 11	+ 10	15	14,835	0	15
	Red ...	1 1	1 0	— 1	21	663	0	10
	Total...	1 8	1 10	+ 10	15	15,498	0	15
3rd Class ...	Regar ...	1 0	1 3	+ 15	22	13,782	0	10
	Red ...	0 10	0 11	+ 8	39	2,676	0	8
	Arenaceous ...	1 8	0 15	— 36	50	2,717	0	10
	Total...	1 0	1 2	+ 11	25	19,175	0	10
	Grand Total ...	1 7	1 10	+ 13	18	36,951	0	13
Kandukur 1st Class ...	Regar ...	1 15	2	+ 13	14	718	1	3
2nd Class ...	Regar ...	1 8	1 11	+ 11	13	10,171	1	0
	Red ...	1 3	1 2	— 6	23	6,678	0	14
	Total...	1 7	1 9	+ 8	16	16,848	0	15
3rd Class ...	Regar ...	1 4	1 4	+ 4	26	7,788	0	11
		1 2	1 4	+ 10	27	625	0	9
	Red ...	0 14	0 14	— 1	41	4,801	0	10
		0 15	0 15	+ 4	36	2,942	0	9
	Arenaceous ...	1 4	0 14	— 29	75	4,190	0	12
	Total...	1 2	1 3	+ 2	36	16,779	0	11
		0 15	1 0	+ 6	34	3,565	0	9
	Grand Total ...	1 6	1 7	+ 7	22	37,911	0	13
3 Kanigiri 3rd Class ...	Regar ...	0 15	1 3	+ 22	51	3,397	0	12
	Red ...	0 13	0 15	+ 21	51	16,900	0	9
	Total...	0 13	1 0	+ 22	51	20,297	0	9
4th Class ...	Regar ...	0 11	0 14	+ 26	34	3,409	0	10
	Red ...	0 7	0 10	+ 21	46	20,626	0	6
	Total...	0 8	0 11	+ 23	44	24,035	0	7
	Grand Total ...	0 10	0 13	+ 22	47	44,332	0	8
Total...	Regar ...	1 7	1 10	+ 13	18	57,001	0	13
	Red ...	0 13	0 14	+ 6	41	55,285	0	9
	Arenaceous ...	1 7	0 15	— 34	63	6,907	0	11
	Grand Total...	1 5	1 7	+ 11	25	1,19,194	0	11

114. The abstract given below from Appendix K. furnishes particulars as to the bearing of the proposed measure of assessment for the wet crops of each taluq. The variations apparent under the 3rd Class of irrigation for both Ongole and Kanigiri, are owing to the area involved in each case being very slight and lowly rated at present.

Class of Soil.	Ongole.			Kandukur.			Kanigiri.			Total.		
	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Regar ...	...	...	...	+ 1	+ 13	+ 23	— 4	+ 76	+ 68	...	+ 11	+ 14
Red ...	+ 41	+ 300	...	+ 17	+ 16	...	...	+ 323	...	+ 17	+ 31	...
Arenaceous ...	— 3	— 5	— 13	— 2	+ 54	...	...	...	...	— 2	+ 54	— 13
Total...	+ 1	— 1	— 8	+ 3	+ 19	+ 23	— 6	+ 103	+ 68	— 3	+ 16	+ 4
Grand Total...	— 1			+ 7			+ 8			+ 5		

115. The average prevailing rate of assessment for both dry and wet, for each Class of villages under the former and each Class of irrigation under the latter, is recorded in the subjoined statement, and compared with the average rate in each case as now proposed. Details are shown separately for each taluq and the Division; and as well for the Principal-division and the whole of the District.

Taluqs.	Class of villages.	Dry: Present average rate. Rs.	A.	P.	Dry: Proposed average rate. Rs.	A.	P.	Class of irrigation.	Wet: Present Average rate. Rs.	A.	P.	Wet: Proposed Average rate. Rs.	A.	P.
Ongole.....	1st Class.....	2	1	10	2	9	4	2nd Class.....	5	7	9	5	7	11
	2nd Class.....	1	8	1	1	10	5	3rd Class ...	5	5	4	5	3	5
	3rd Class.....	1	0	2	1	1	11	4th Class.....	4	12	7	4	2	7
	Average...	1	7	0	1	10	0	Average...	5	5	10	5	4	10
Kandukur	1st Class.....		15	5	2	3	5	2nd Class.....	5	6	11	5	9	10
	2nd Class.....	1	7	0	1	9	0	3rd Class ...	3	15	7	4	11	6
	3rd Class...	1	2	3	1	2	7	4th Class.....	4	6	6	4	10	5
		0	15	5	1	0	4							
	Average...	1	5	10	1	7	4	Average...	5	2	5	5	7	2
Kanigiri...	3rd Class.....	0	13	0	1	0	1	2nd Class.....	7	3	1	6	11	5
	4th Class.....	0	8	9	0	10	9	3rd Class.....	3	0	4	6	1	3
								4th Class. ..	4	2	2	6	2	5
	Average...	0	10	5	0	12	10	Average...	6	3	1	6	9	1
Total...	1st Class.....	2	1	6	2	0	0	2nd Class.....	5	7	11	5	10	0
	2nd Class.....	1	7	6	1	9	7	3rd Class	4	3	5	4	13	11
	3rd Class...	1	0	10	1	2	2	4th Class.....	4	10	2	4	4	5
		0	13	8	1	0	2							
	4th Class.....	0	8	9	0	10	9							
	Average...	1	4	9	1	7	1	Average...	5	3	6	5	7	3
Principal-division taluqs.	3rd Class.....	1	3	5	1	2	11	1st Class.....	3	15	10	6	5	4
	4th Class.....	0	12	2	0	11	7	2nd Class.	4	10	6	5	9	0
		...	...	...	...	...	..	3rd Class.	4	5	3	4	13	8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	4th Class.. ...	3	13	3	4	0	7
	Average...	1	1	6	1	1	0	Average...	4	5	2	5	6	5
Whole District.	1st Class.....	2	1	6	2	8	6	1st Class.....	3	15	10	6	5	4
	2nd Class.....	1	7	6	1	9	7	2nd Class ...	4	13	1	5	9	2
	3rd Class...	1	0	10	1	2	2	3rd Class.....	4	5	2	4	13	8
		1	2	10	1	2	8							
	4th Class.. ...	0	11	3	0	11	4	4th Class ...	3	14	0	4	0	8
	Average...	1	3	2	1	4	1	Average...	4	6	6	5	0	5

General increase and decrease of assessment as regards villages.—116. The general incidence of the proposed assessment can be further observed from the next return which specifies, for the whole of the 214 villages, the number in which the existing assessment is increased or decreased. Nearly one-third of the villages are affected or increased, only to the extent of 5 per cent. on the average ; whilst for nearly another third the result is an average increase of 17 per cent., varying from 10 to 25. Some 132 villages are thus accounted for, and for 40 other villages the increase ranges from 25 to 50, averaging 33 per cent., and in the case of 4 villages exceeds 50 and averages 54 per cent.—the net result being an average increase of 15 per cent. on 176 villages. The assessment of the remaining 38 villages is decreased 8 per cent. on the average, and for 30 of the villages the decrease ranges less than 10 and averages 6 per cent. Particulars for each taluq are recorded in appendix L. Inclusive of water rate, which has to be added in the same manner as for the Principal division, and amounts to Rs. 1,146, the net increase for the whole Division is Rs. 52,836 or 10 per cent., which tallies with the result given in appendix M.

Increase or Decrease.	Above and below what percentage.	TOTAL. No. of villages.	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Difference.	Percentage.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Increase ...	Below 10 Rs	68	1,84,806	94,374	9,568	5
	From 10 to 25 ...	64	1,61,792	89,852	28,061	17
	„ 25 to 50 ...	40	68,544	91,320	22,776	33
	„ 50 to 75 ...	4	7,742	11,924	4,182	54
		176	4,22,884	4,87,471	64,587	15
Decrease ...	Below 10 Rs.	30	1,07,478	1,01,124	6,354	6
	From 10 to 25 ...	7	18,565	15,833	2,732	15
	„ 25 to 50 ...	1	4,587	3,368	1,219	27
		38	1,30,630	1,20,325	10,305	8
	Total...	214	5,53,514	6,07,796	54,782	10
	Add water rate	...	1,146	...	...	...
	Grand Total	...	5,54,960	6,07,796	52,836	10

117. With the view of admitting a greater scrutiny of the proposed assessment as regards the dry area, the map forming appendix A. has been obligingly furnished by Col : Priestley so as to show the exterior boundaries of the villages in outline, in order that a more detailed comparison may be instituted, and the varying incidence of the assessment that has been in force for so long a series of years, and is to be now superseded, may be observed. Each village bears a number corresponding with that rendered against the name of the village in appendix M, and the details inserted in the small circle, described within each village, denote as regards the upper and lower figures the present and proposed rates of dry assessment respectively. The figures recorded in the centre intimate the increase or decrease, as the case may be, resulting from the application of the new rates—the entries in each instance agreeing with those recorded in Cols. 4, 16 and 22 of the abovementioned appendix. The information thus presented demonstrates very clearly the correctness of the very considerable increase accruing in some cases, and the necessity for the reductions made in others. The great diversity in the incidence of the present assessment in many instances may likewise be observed ; and it accounts for the vast difference resulting in many cases by applying

an uniform measure of assessment. In a few villages it will be remarked that the former assessment ranged exceedingly high for dry; and in order to analyse the past revenue history of some of these villages, and see how they fared when prices ruled low, I have collected information as to the assessment and remissions granted for the last thirty years in three of the highest assessed villages of the Ongole taluq. This is embodied in the following statement, and in each case the area of the village is wholly dry.

Faslies.	Nelatur 1st Class.		Karumanchi 1st Class.		Nagaluppalapad 2nd Class.	
	Demand.	Remission.	Demand.	Remission.	Demand.	Remission.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1251	3,610	102	3,386	...	2,914	...
1252	3,449	232	3,264	...	2,892	...
1253	3,446	459	3,287	...	2,890	...
1254	3,034	164	3,028	...	2,890	...
1255	3,152	6	3,162	...	2,625	...
1256	3,407	...	3,127	...	2,861	...
1257	3,493	...	2,920	...	2,913	...
1258	3,595	...	3,192	...	2,913	...
1259	3,624	...	3,175	...	2,899	...
1260	3,638	...	3,185	...	2,899	...
1261	3,647	...	3,188	...	2,899	...
1262	3,685	...	3,022	...	2,894	...
1263	3,556	...	3,196	...	2,883	...
1264	3,670	...	2,859	...	2,477	...
1265	3,661	...	2,916	...	2,434	...
1266	3,709	...	2,906	...	2,165	303
1267	3,700	...	2,910	...	2,156	302
1268	3,798	...	2,910	...	2,540	312
1269	3,825	...	2,665	...	2,334	...
1270	3,907	...	2,678	...	2,389	...
1271	3,953	...	2,678	...	2,466	...
1272	3,977	...	2,787	...	2,484	...
1273	4,199	...	2,787	...	2,520	...
1274	4,259	...	2,937	...	2,564	...
1275	4,379	...	2,940	...	2,965	...
1276	5,187	...	2,940	...	3,099	...
1277	5,193	...	2,943	...	3,123	...
1278	5,193	...	2,969	...	3,219	...
1279	5,200	...	3,277	...	3,360	...
1280	5,200	...	3,282	...	3,517	...
Total...	118,26	963	90,616	...	83,175	917
Average...	,942	32	3,017	...	2,772	31
Present average rate. ...	Rs. 3—5—0		Rs. 2—7—0		Rs. 2—1—0	
Proposed average rate ...	Rs. 3—2—0		Rs. 2—15—0		Rs. 1—13—0	
Financial result of new rates...	—Rs. 328—0—0		+Rs. 614—0—0		—Rs. 394—0—0	
Percentage of assessed area unoccupied...	0·45		13·79		41·39	

118. It will be noticed from the foregoing statement that for the first village, the assessment varied but little during the first twenty years, and decreased about one-sixth only during the earlier years, when low prices prevailed, and remission to a slight extent was granted, and that the assessment was maintained during the succeeding five years of low prices (fasles 1257 to 1262—1847-48 to 1852-53. The revenue of the village has increased principally during the last five years, and at present is nearly 50 per cent above what it was thirty years ago. Notwithstanding this, it must be admitted that the village, one of the finest in the taluq, has been able to bear the heavy assessment heretofore imposed upon it; for there is no particular fluctuation, of assessment, and the whole demand minus the slight remission granted in unfavorable years, has been realized. The present proposals reduce the revenue by Rs. 328, or 6 per cent. The second village exhibits even less fluctuation of revenue, the present demand being rather less than the assessment of thirty years ago. No remission has been granted and the demand has been fully collected each year. In this instance the present proposals increase the revenue of the village by Rs. 614 or 21 per cent. The assessment of the third village may be stated to have been maintained without variation or remission during the years of low prices down to fasli 1263, 1853-54; it then declined and continued rather less during the succeeding years down to 1274, 1864-65, since which it has once more recovered and now exceeds the revenue of thirty years ago by nearly 20 per cent. The remissions granted were of small amount, and the assessment is returned as having been all collected each year. In the latter village there is a good extent of unoccupied waste, owing to an indifferent tract of low moist land lying to the northeast of the village. The general reduction of the dry assessment referred to at para 27 of my previous report, as having been carried out during fasli 1265, 1855-56, appears to have only diminished the revenue derived from the latter but not from the two former villages.

119. By referring to Appendix A., it will be seen that the largest increase in amount in any single village occurs to one of the neighbouring villages of Karumanchi, the second of the villages above specified. The increase in this case* is no less than Rs. 2,135 or 55 per cent, the assessment heretofore having been extremely moderate for so fine a village. It may be said to be almost on a par with Karumanchi, and therefore should pay a very similar assessment. The average rate is now Rs. 1-14 per acre, and these proposals raise it to Rs. 2-14 per acre, or 1 anna an acre less than that for Karumanchi. The considerable increase in this and other cases may, when thus explained, be fairly accepted as correct and necessary. Appendix A. further exemplifies the general evenness of the proposed assessment compared with that which it is to supersede.

* No. 112 of Ongole.

Service Inams.—120. The marginal note shows the extent of the Service Inams of each taluq, and the details as to the classification of the area can be gathered from Appendix N. The area it will be observed is almost entirely dry and much in excess of the total area recorded under this head for the Principal* Division.

Taluqs.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ongole ...	26,696	204	26,900
Kandukur ...	10,388	831	11,219
Kanigiri ...	23,560	415	23,975
Total ..	60,644	1,450	62,094

* Para 191.

On the 60,644 acres of dry Inam the assessment at the proposed rates amounts to Rs. 76,644, and similarly on the 1,450 acres of wet to Rs. 7,969, or altogether to 62,094 acres assessed at Rs. 84,613. The average result of applying the proposed assessment to the Service Inam area as regards rates, is rendered in the statement marginally given for each class of villages and irrigation, and is as well compared with the like average rates determined for the Government or occupied area. In most instances there is but little diversity.

Dry and Wet Lands.	Average rate according to Proposed Assessment.			
	Inam area.		Government area.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
DRY.				
1st Class ...	2	9	2	9
2nd Class ...	1	10	1	10
3rd Class ...	1	2	1	2
4th Class ...	0	14	1	0
	0	10	0	11
Total...	1	4	1	7
WET.				
2nd Class ...	5	11	5	10
3rd Class ...	4	14	4	14
4th Class ...	4	14	4	4
Total...	5	8	5	7

Ordinary or other Inams.—121. The extent of the Ordinary Inams throughout the three taluqs, both dry and wet, as recorded in the subjoined statement, aggregates for the whole Division 1,16,722 acres, and exceeds the corresponding area of the Principal-division, 1,15,558 acres. The increase occurs in the dry area, the wet area forming a very slight proportion of that rendered for the latter Division.

Taluqs.	Inam area.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
Ongole	60,289	352	60,641
Kandukur	28,971	1,900	30,871
Kanigiri	23,867	1,343	25,210
Total...	1,13,127	3,595	1,16,722

Selling value of land.—122. Information has been sought under this head from the same source as for the Principal division, as mentioned at para 194 of my former report, and will be found tabulated in Appendix O. The annexed statements afford particulars of the whole of the sales for which details have been obtained, only those which could be identified as regards survey area being included. The first specifies private sales, the second public sales conducted by the Revenue Department. The area under dry for the former is more extensive than that previously rendered; as 1,934·27 acres are recorded as having been sold for Rs. 26,252 or Rs. 12-9 per acre; whilst the wet area is very slight, 167·36 acres having changed hands for Rs. 3,401 or Rs. 20-5 per acre. The public sales averaged merely Rs. 4-6 for dry and Rs. 6-13 for wet. These sales bear out those rendered for the Principal Division, and are conclusive as to the moderate price that obtains for land throughout the District.

Details as to private Sales of land acquired through the Registration Department.

Class and Sort.	Dry.							Wet.						
	Extent.		Amount.			Rate per acre.		Extent.		Amount.			Rate per acre.	
	Acres.	Cts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	Acs.	Cts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.
II... 1	0	89	20	0	0	51	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	47	40	0	0	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III... 1	13	90	676	0	0	48	10	8	84	130	0	0	14	11
2	383	98	6,932	5	0	18	1	19	20	205	4	0	10	11
2	246	15	4,433	12	11	18	0	2	77	101	15	0	36	13
4	24	46	541	8	0	22	2	3	90	42	0	0	10	12
IV... 1	139	75	3,014	14	6	21	9	5	20	110	0	0	21	2
2	469	64	5,693	3	6	12	2	61	16	1,475	15	10	24	2
3	132	33	1,180	4	0	8	15	33	09	446	6	11	13	8
V... 1	49	71	572	15	0	11	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	14	78	0	0	36	7	2	74	40	0	0	14	10
3	14	59	95	10	8	6	8	6	40	42	0	0	6	9
VII... 1	17	88	138	3	4	7	11	9	08	15	11	6	14	13
2	231	98	1,537	6	9	6	10	5	38	103	14	11	19	13
3	119	07	417	9	10	3	8	12	17	533	5	7	43	5
VIII... 1	0	12	25	0	0	208	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
2	71	91	771	12	6	10	12	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
3	9	60	33	8	10	3	9	1	43	49	0	0	34	4
XII... 2	5	20	50	0	0	9	10	4	0	105	0	0	26	4
Grand Total...	1,9 34	27	26,252	2	10	12	9	167	36	3,400	9	9	20	5

DETAILS AS TO PUBLIC SALES OF LAND CONDUCTED BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Class and Sort.		Dry. Extent. Acres.	Cts.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Rate per acre. Rs.	A.	Wet. Extent. Acs.	Cts.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Rate per acre. Rs.	A.
III...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	11	37	20	12	3	1	13	0	58	64	0	0	110	6
	3	17	66	76	5	0	4	5	7	66	21	0	0	2	12
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
IV...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	10	5	31	0	0	3	1	0	53	17	10	0	32	1
	3	45	46	203	4	0	4	8	1	38	7	9	0	5	8
V...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	4	55	23	0	0	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII...	1	0	89	41	2	0	46	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	20	43	8	0	5	5
	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	97	24	8	0	3	1
XIV...	1	1	12	1	7	0	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...		91	10	396	14	3	4	6	26	32	178	3	0	6	13

Financial results.—123. Appendix M. furnishes the financial results for each village and taluq in the form previously adopted, and the following statement compiled therefrom supplies particulars in respect to each taluq and the whole Division.

ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX M.

OCCUPIED BY THE ACCOUNTS OF FASLI 1278.

TALUQS.		Dry. Area. Acres.	C.	Assessment. Rs.	Average. A.	Rs.	Area. Acres.	C.	Assessment. Rs.	Wet. Average. A.	Rs.	Total. Area. Acres.	C.	Assessment. Rs.	A.	Adjustments Effected. Transfer from dry to wet. Area. Acres.	C.	Assessment. Rs.	Transfer from wet to dry. Area. Acres.	C.	Assessment. Rs.	A.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13								
1 Ongole	...	1,69,941	85	2,44,196	2	1	3,45,225	7	9,04,215	5	8	1,73,394	10	2,63,329	1	23032	1,08115					
2 Kandukur	...	1,32,741	39	1,80,115	2	1	14,558	6	74,511	5	8	1,47,099	62	2,55,506	4	71636	3,39811					
3 Kanigiri	...	49,992	97	2,609	14	0	5562	0	3,600	6	12	50,529	17	39,214	1	6715	68					
Total...		3,52,676	21	4,57,721	2	1	18,346	5	97,281	5	5	3,71,022	89	5,54,959	9	71497	4,71811					

ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX M.—(*Continued.*)

TALUQS.	SETTLEMENT AS NOW PROPOSED.										COMPARISON OF ASSESSMENT.					
	DRY.				WET.				Total.		Columns 9 and 15.		Columns 6 and 18.		Columns 9 and 21.	
	Area.	Assessment.		Average.	Area.	Assessment.		Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Difference.	Percentage.	Difference.	Percentage.	Difference.	Percentage.
	14	15		16	17	18		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Acres. C.	Rs. A.		Rs A.	Acres. C.	Rs. A.		Rs A.	Acres. C.	Rs. A.						
1 Ongole	1,69,936 69	2,75,976	7	1 10	3,457 41	1,330	8	5 5	1,73,394 10	2,94,306 15	31,780	+13	712	—4	31,068	+12
2 Kandukur	1,33,064 1	1,93,429	7	1 7	14,035 61	76,458	3	5 7	1,47,099 62	2,69,886 10	12,514	+ 7	1,866	+ 3	14,380	+ 6
3 Kanigiri	50,004 27	40,153	5	0 13	524 90	3,448	15	6 9	50,529 17	43,602 4	7,543	+ 23	155	—4	7,388	+ 20
Total..	3,53,004 97	5,09,559	3	1 7	18,017 92	98,236	10	5 7	3,71,022 89	6,07,795 13	51,838	+11	998	+1	52,836	+10

Under dry there is an increase in each taluq, varying from 13 per cent. to 23 per cent. respectively in Ongole and Kandukur the net increase in Kanigiri to 13 and 7 per cent. or Rupees 51,838. For wet, the proposals result in a decrease being 11 per cent. for both the Ongole and the Kanigiri talugs, and an increase of 4 per cent. for the Kandukur taluq, a net increase occurring of 1 per cent. on the whole of 3 per cent. for the Kandukur Division, the increase amounts to Rs. 52,836 or 10 per cent. on Rs. 998. For the whole Division, the adjustments specified in the last column of the above is the net result after effecting the adjustments specified at para 90; and for the statement and explained at para 91 under river bit changed from wet to dry, the area under river bit changed from wet to dry, water rate will, to some extent, be realized hereafter; the probable increase may be reckoned to exceed the above sum. On the other hand, land now paying water rate has been brought to wet, so, that charged for the year of comparison has been included. The marginal note details the water rate or tirvajasti thus included; and specifies as well the fasaljasti or second crop assessment, obtained from each taluq. On the whole it is very insignificant in amount.

Taluqs.	Wate rate Tirvajasti.	Second crop Assessment Fasaljasti.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ongole. ...	514	134
Kandukur ..	146	405
Kanigiri ..	286	437
Total..	1,446	976

124. In the case of Kanigiri the increase of 23 per cent may be looked on as rather high for a comparatively poor taluq, but it amounts to only Rs. 7,543 with Udayagiri paying 14 annas per acre, as these proposals increase the average rate to per acre, is no doubt moderate, ... as these proposals increase the average rate to per acre according 13 annas per acre, it is still below that of Udayagiri—14 annas per acre according and raises the assessment of the whole, including wet, to Rs. 43,602. Compared to my proposals for the Principal Division taluqs. For Ongole and Kandukur, the to my proposals for the Principal Division taluqs. For Ongole and Kandukur, the to my proposals though high in some cases, is moderate on the whole. The percentage of increase though high in some cases, is moderate on the whole. The proposed average rate for the former taluq is Rs. 1-10-0 per acre; against Rs. 1-13-9 and Rs. 1-6-10 in the case of the Bapatla and Rajapet taluqs of Guntoor, according to Mr. Wilson's proposals.

125. The dry unoccupied waste area of each taluq, as tabulated in Appendix D., is abstracted below for each class of villages of the Division:

ARENACEOUS CLASSES.

Class and Sort.	Total. Area.	Total. Proposed Assessment.
XIII. 1	86	107 15
2	213	213 5
XIV. 1	525	525 10
2	6916	1,662 2
Total	1,502	1,772 12
	64	64 11
Total	6,907	4,657 7

Class and Sort.	1st Class. Area.	1st Class. Proposed Assessment.	2nd Class. Area.	2nd Class. Proposed Assessment.	3rd Class. Area.	3rd Class. Proposed Assessment.	4th Class. Area.	4th Class. Proposed Assessment.	Total. Area.	Total. Proposed Assessment.
II. 1	5	26	1 8	4 30	... 5	1 22	...	...	6 16	32 53 9 10
2	..	...	05 74	12 10	30 39		...	...	67 44	
III. 1	68	272	38 89	133 324	1 87	2 7	...	...	108 64	411 224 4 7
2	...	...	05 77	2,705	... 91	5	...	...	9 7	4,365 2
3	699	1,498	1,35 46	2,982	864	9	...	...	2,81 87	2,880 5
4	421	738	3,62 47	3,386	525	6	...	...	3,043 36	4,178 3
	169	212	89						4,320	
IV. 1	110	331	303	758	31	7	...	...	450 55	1171 4
2	343	600	1,070	1,605	1,411	14	...	...	3,494 62	4,349 13
3	69	86	2,898	2,398	8,997	9	...	...	17,686 71	17,708 8
V. 1	60	105	315	472	98	7	...	...	403 53	61 4
2	193	241	1,619	1,619	636	14	...	...	2,375 73	2,37 11
3	955	477	10,400	5,200	1,103	10	...	...	25,248 17	10,7 9
Total	2,996	4,592	25,005	24,324	25,590	49	...	...	57,001 82	47,487 9
VII. 1	...	...	9	19	8	...	...	...	25 28	48 11
2	...	...	1,396	1,745	1,596	5	...	...	3,860 5	3,992
3	...	...	3,401	2,976	9,365	8	...	...	18,381 05	12,111 15
VIII. 1	...	...	...	671	131	10	...	...	159 90	232 11
2	...	...	767	882	5,318	11	...	...	8,993 27	5,476 1
3	...	...	1,764		10,898	11	...	...	23,862 20	7,770 5
Total	...	...	7,340	6,296	27,318	64	...	...	55,284 75	29,632 3
Grand Total	2,996	4,592	32,346	30,620	52,909	113	...	...	1,12,286 57	77,179 12
									6,907 81	4,657 7
									1,19,194 138	81,837 3

Add the total of Arenaceous Classes...

Since the classification of the Ongole, Kanduku- and Kanigiri taluqs was conducted on the basis of the revenue accounts of fasli 1278, a very large extent of this dry unoccupied area has been taken up, as specified below :—

ITEMS.	Ongole. Dry.	Ongole. Wet.	Kandukur. Dry.	Kandukur. Wet.	Kanigiri. Dry.	Kanigiri. Wet.	Total. Dry.	Total. Wet.
Relinquishment.								
Fasli 1279.....	2,414	129	2,557	336	5,549	3	10,620	462
„ 1280.....	1,554	56	2,742	267	5,270	12	9,536	335
Total...	3,968	185	5,369	597	10,819	15	20,156	797
Applications.								
Fasli 1279.....	7,140	107	25,089	2,375	10,377	58	42,606	2,540
„ 1280.....	24,895	620	7,405	463	9,051	10	41,351	1,093
Total...	32,035	727	32,494	2,838	19,428	68	83,957	3,633
Net increase to occupied area.....	28,067	542	27,125	2,241	8,609	53	63,801	2,836

The additional 63,801 acres occupied subsequently to classification, comprises 54 per cent. of the area exhibited in the first of the above statements; and three-fourths of the whole, or in round numbers 90,000 acres assessed at Rs. 60,000, may, I think, be safely calculated on as likely to be occupied hereafter.

126. Besides the assessed waste, there is a moderate extent of unassessed jungle waste in the Kandukur and Kanigiri Taluqs, to which demarcation and survey may be extended in the future, as the assessed waste is brought into occupation. In Ongole there is comparatively very little waste that can be counted on as of a profitable nature. The annexed statement shows the particulars as to the disposition of the ayakat or gross area of each Taluq. Any future increment that may probably accrue from this source—unassessed jungle waste—cannot, in my opinion, be estimated at more than 40,000 acres, as marginally noted, the assessment on which would amount to about Rs. 25,000. The assessed and unassessed waste, that, in my opinion, may be occupied hereafter, aggregates altogether 1,30,000 acres and Rs. 85,000.

	Acres.
Ongole	8,000
Kandukur	20,000
Kanigiri	12,000
Total...	40,000

	TALUQS.	Aykat or total area.	Classified area.	Remainder.	Details. Inam.	Public purposes.	Hills.	Sand hills or swamps.	Waste and reserved wood.
1	Ongole ...	3,69,4[illegible]	2,38,033	1,31,465	60,641	38,093	2,541	13,190	17,000
2	Kandukur...	3,25,737	1,98,758	1,26,979	30,871	43,830	80	4,370	47,828
3	Kanigiri ...	1,95,868	1,18,871	76,997	25,210	10,316	11,037	594	29,840
	Total...	8,91,103	5,55,662	3,35,441	1,16,722	92,239	15,658	18,154	94,668

127. The second of the statements furnished at para 125 shows that 2,836 acres of the unoccupied wet area has subsequently been taken up. The total extent under this head for each taluq is noted marginally, but there is little probability of any important increase of revenue occurring in this respect.

TALUQS.	Unoccupied area.	Assessment.
Ongole	787	2,779
Kandukur	2,527	10,063
Kanigiri	34	163
Total...	3,348	13,005

128. The present assessment exclusive of water rate is shown by Appendix M. to amount to Rs. 5,53,514 for fasli 1278. According to the Jámabandi report statements, the actual land revenue for the above periods exclusive of road fund and the like aggregated Rs. 5,52,667 as marginally particularized, or Rs. 847 less than the sum total of the assessment of the 214 villages as computed for settlement purposes. A slight difference of this nature must necessarily be allowed.

PARTICULARS.	Assessment. Dry.	Wet.	Total.
Cultivated	3,86,047	69,038	4,55,085
Waste charged	70,745	4,670	75,415
Waste remitted	...	22,167	22,167
Total...	4,56,792	95,875	5,52,667

Road fund.—129. The amount of the cess levied under this head during the same series of years as for the Principal Division, and for the subsequent year also, is detailed in the next statement. The sum realized for the last year is specified at Rs. 18,794; and calculating the cess on the proposed settlement of Rs. 6,07,756 for the whole Division at 9 pice in the Rupee or Rs. 28,490, the demand in future will exceed that now paid by Rs. 9,696, even omiting all subsequent occupation.

TALUQS.	Fasli 1275.	1276.	1277.	1278.	1279.	1280.	Total.	Average.
Ongole	325 11 6	7,523 7 4	7,627 12 8	6,862 15 6	8,509 11 9	8,631 3 3	39,930 13 0	6,805 2 2
Kandukur	1,115 1 5	7,645 0 0	7,927 10 [illegible]	6,889 10 9	8,506 1 1	8,7[illegible] 10 [illegible]	40,861 2 1	6,810 3 0
Kanigiri.....	91 11 2	1,240 7 1	1,146 [illegible]	1,100 10 10	1,134 [illegible] 0	1,33[illegible] 7 7	6,04[illegible] 2 0	1,008 3 0
Total...	1,532 8 1	16,408 14 [illegible]	[illegible]	16,153 5 1	18,149 15 10	18,7[illegible] 4 2	87,741 1 1	14,623 8 2

Russums.—130. These items have been explained at para 204 of my former report. The resumed Stalakarnams fees are realized throughout Ongole and Kandukur, and in a slight measure in Kanigiri as well, due probably to certain lands of Nellore proper having been transferred to that taluq at the time of survey. The other resumed fees apply only to the Kandukur taluq, and collectively the demand for fasli 1280 will be observed from the annexed return to amount to Rs. 10,622.

FASLIES.	Ongole. Stalakarnams.	Kandukur. Stalakarnams.	Kandukur. Balerao.	Kanigiri. Stalakarnams.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1275 ...	3,829	2,215	3,155	7	9,206
1276 ...	3,982	2,370	3,[illegible]	10	9,[illegible]0
1277 ...	4,089	2,434	3,371	10	9,904
1278 ...	4,387	2,132	2,764	10	9,293
1279 ...	4,521	2,571	3,266	10	10,368
1280 ...	4,643	2,634	3,336	9	10,622
Average...	4,242	2,393	3,195	9	9,839

Village Service Cess.—131. I apprehend the foregoing fees will disappear with the introduction of the new Settlement, and that the ordinary village service cess at 6¼ per cent. will be imposed. On the proposed revenue of Rs. 6,07,756 this cess would amount to Rs. 37,987. The enfranchisement of the Service Inams at five-eighths of the proposed assessment would further provide Rs. 52,883 annually towards the maintenance of the village establishments when revised; and combined the two sums would produce annually Rs. 90,870.

132. The subjoined table supplies the financial results in one glance for the whole of the proposals now made.

Particulars.	Present.	Proposed.	Difference.	Percentage.
Total Assessment ...	5,54,960	6,07,796	52,836	10
Road fund ...	16,153	28,490	12,337	76
Present Russums and future Village Service Cess.	9,293	37,987	28,694	309
Total...	5,80,406	6,74,273	93,867	16

Conclusion.—133. I regret that so long a period has elapsed between the closing of the field work of the Sub-division in last May, and the submission of this report; but, as I had to proceed to this district directly my field examintaion of Nellore was finished, and arrange for the progress of operations here; and as the Office Establishment were occupied on the preparation of the Inam Excess accounts of the Principal Division up to the end of March the preparation of this report could not be proceeded with before, and the delay therefore proved unavoidable. It remains for me to record the valuable assistance afforded to me by my Uncovenanted Assistant, Kanchi Balajirow, B. A., in working up the details of these proposals and preparing the several statements and Appendices now submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. RUNDALL,

Dy. Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX A

MAP

of the

Three Sub-division Taluqs

of

NELLORE DISTRICT

Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch




PODILE DIVISION
DARSI
ONGOLE
KANIGIRI
KANDUKUR
Kanigiri
Tangeda
Pachchara
Peda Irlapadu
Chundi
Machavaram
Ongole
Maddukuru
Ammanabrolu
Kothapatnam
Valluru
Tanguturu
Singarayakonda
Kandukur
Podili
REFERENCE

UDAYAGIRI TALUQ

KAVALI TALUQ

106

122

Trunk Road

District Road.

Underwater

Zemindari Tract

1st Class

2nd Class

3rd Class

4th Class

Shrotriam

Upper line present average dry assessment by survey

Lower line proposed average dry assessment.

Centre line shows result of proposed dry assessment

(Signed) C. RUNDALL,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

Colonel,
Superintendent Revenue Survey.

SUPERINTENDENT REVENUE SURVEY

Central Survey Office
Chepauk
12th February 1873.

Examined by J. W. Eade

ON TRANSFER BY P. THUMBY PILLAY & LITHOGRAPHED BY ALEX: BARREN, CENTRAL SURV MADRAS.

R 2/2484/13
Pol. D 13 Feby 74
Lib B Fo 120

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APPENDICES.

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A III. do do do in the 3rd Class villages.

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B I. Statement showing the financial results of the Govt. wet lands in each class and sort of soil in the 2nd class villages.

B II. do do do in the 3rd Class villages.

B III. do do do in the 4th Class villages.

C — Statement showing the financial results of the Govt. dry and wet lands in each Class of villages.

D. I. Statement showing the Taluqwar area and assessment under each money rate of the occupied and unoccupied dry lands.

D. II. do do do wet lands.

Letter from G. Vans Agnew Esq., Collector of Nellore dated 21st February 1873 No. 361.

Letter from C. Rundall Esq., Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Nellore and North Arcot Districts dated 20th May 1872 No. 362 (with appendices).

No. 3

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
Madras, 28th February 1873.

From

GEO. BANBURY, Esq.,

Director of Revenue Settlement.

To

JAMES GROSE, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,

Opening Remarks.—1. I have the honor to submit for the orders of the Board and Government together with some remarks of my own, the Settlement Report drawn up by Mr. Rundall upon the three talooks forming the Sub-division of the Nellore District.

Ongole.
Kandukur.
Kanigiri.

The present report which bears upon the remaining portion of the District must be regarded as a sequel to that now before Government relating to the Principal Division.

Description of Locality.—2. The extent of country which is the subject of the present Settlement proposals forms together with the Zemindari Divisions of Darsi and Podili, the compact and almost rectangular northern portion of the Nellore District. The Nellore talooks of Oodayagiri and Kavali bound this range of country on the south; the Vinukondah, Narsaraopet and Bapatla talooks of the Kistna bound it on the north, and the Bay of Bengal forms its eastern limit. On the west the line of ghauts, of which the Veligonda Range forms a portion, divides this Northern part of Nellore from the Cumbum and Markapur talooks of the Kurnool District.

3. Excluding the Zemindary divisions and Shrotriem Villages, the Government area of the three talooks now under discussion for settlement amounts to 1,392 square miles; thus comprising an area somewhat larger than Cornwall and somewhat smaller than Sussex. The number of villages of each description comprised in this range of country together with their total areas is given in the accompanying statement; in which is also included the same particulars for the Principal Division Villages, thus furnishing this information for the District at large.

Talooks.	Number of villages.				Area in square miles.			
	Government.	Shrotriem.	Zemindary.	Total.	Shrotriem.	Zemindary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Sub-Division.								
Ongole	95	22	50	167	577	38	168	783
Kandukur	85	37	54	176	509	47	226	782
Kanigiri	34	22	40	196	306	36	559	901
Total...	214	81	244	539	1,392	121	953	2,466
Principal Division	382	215	166	763	2,737	[illegible]	577	3,771
Grand Total...	596	296	410	1,302	4,129	578	1,530	6,237

The average Revenue of these three talooks for the last decade was Rs. 5,28,029, being less than that of the Mayaveram talook of Tanjore, or of the Tindevenum talook of South Arcot. But, as will hereafter be seen, the Kanigiri talook yields an annual Revenue of only about £3,500 and is not much better off than its rocky and sterile neighbours, Markapur in Kurnool, and Vinukondah in Kistna, which both have a wide reputation for poverty.

Description of prevailing soils.—4. A full description of the soils and characteristics of these talooks has been drawn up by Mr. Rundall for the Nellore Manual; and it will be seen therefrom that the soils of Ongole and Kandukur consist of several varieties of Regada, both heavy and light, with tracts under the red series lying towards the western limits. The heavy Regada lands to the North of the Ongole talook are similar to those which are to be found in the adjoining talooks of the Guntur portion of the Kistna, concerning which consi-

G. O. 14th May, 1872. No 798 F.

derable discussion has already taken place before the Board of Revenue. It would, however, appear that the best regada tracts are to be found in the more southern portion of the Ongole talook between the rivers Gundlakamma and Musi. In Kandukur, the richest soils to be met with in the centre of the talook between the Musi and Paleru rivers, whilst the inferior descriptions of red ferruginous with a laterite subsoil predominate in the western and North-western portions of the talook. In Kanigiri there is no depth of soil, and the large extent of poor red stony lands makes this talook occupy but a very low rank in a revenue point of view.

Rivers.—5. There are several rivers of considerable size in the Sub-Division viz. the Gundlakamma, and the Musi in Ongole; and the Paleru and Maneru in Kanigiri and Kandukur. But these streams seem to be but of very little use for direct irrigation, and, in fact, both in Ongole and Kanigiri, the water supply must be regarded as very inferior, more particularly in the hot weather when the wells and other sources appear very frequently to fail. The map which accompanies Mr. Rundall's report will show that the country has been, and is still being, opened out by the formation of new roads. This map which Mr. Rundall has marked Appendix A, shows the position and outline of each village. The upper figures in the small circle represent the present average assessment, the lower figures the average rates now proposed, and the centre figures the entire increase or decrease now advocated. The numbers given to the villages correspond with the names given in Appendix M.

Average Revenue.—6. In para 4 of his report, Mr. Rundall shows that taking the 20 years up to 1870-71, the average Revenue demand on this division has been Rupees 4,91,6[illegible] the Collection Rupees 4,25,179, and the Remissions Rupees 47,420. The average demand for each decade stands thus.

Years.	Average demand of each decade.
	Rs.
1801-2 to 1810-11 or Fusly 1211 to 1220	4,12,443
1811-12 to [illegible] or Fusly 1221 to 1230	4,79,080
1821-22 to [illegible]-31 or Fusly 1231 to 1240	4,97,407
1831-32 to 18[illegible]-41 or Fusly 1241 to 1250	4,55,167
1841-42 to 1850-51 or Fusly 1251 to 1260	4,19,316
1851-52 to 1860-61 or Fusly 1261 to 1270	4,55,[illegible]
1861-62 to 1870-71 or Fusly 1271 to 1280	5,28,029

Population and Area.—7. The accompanying statement shows the population, both agricultural and non-agricultural, of each talook with the average per square mile. These details are framed upon the Census of 1867 as at present only the total population of each talook by the recent Census is obtainable.

Talooks.	Area in square miles.			Population by Census of 1867.					Average per Square Mile.			
	Government.	Shrotriem and Zemindary.	Total.	Government.			Shrotriem and Zemindary.	Total.	Government.	Shrotriem and Zemindary.	Total.	Percentage of Columns 5 and 7.
				Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ongole... ...	577	206	783	82,907	43,654	1,26,561	43,559	1,70,1[illegible]	219	211	217	66
Kandukur..	509	273	782	56,965	29,447	86,412	37,646	1,24,058	170	139	159	66
Kanigiri...	306	595	901	27,448	20,101	47,549	61,593	1,09,142	155	[illegible]04	121	58
Total...	1,392	1,074	2,466	1,67,320	93,202	2,60,522	1,42,798	4,03,320	189	133	163	64

It will be seen from the table in para 5 of Mr. Rundall's report that the results of the new Census give a total increase of population in these talooks of 56,713 souls or 14 per cent. The increase being the largest in Ongole where it is over 15 per cent. Taking the population per square mile according to the new Census, the Ongole talook stands second and the Kandukur third in the District, the *Nellore talook occupying the first place. The average, however, for these three talooks is exactly the same as that for the four talooks of the neighbouring District of Cuddapah, the Settlement of which has just been sanctioned by Government; the density per square mile being 186 in both instances. This is

* 1867.	4,03,320
1871.	4,60,033
Difference	56,713

Population per Square Mile.	
* Nellore...	279
Ongole...	250
Kandukur... ...	173

somewhat higher than France, 17s., and a great deal higher than Scotland, 100s. It will be seen from para 10 of Mr. Rundall's report that the agriculturalists form 64 per cent of the population. This may be considered tolerably favorable to the producers, and is just about equal to the proportion in the rich talook of Cuddapah.

Comparison of old and new areas, both Government and Inam.—8. The excess arrived at by the survey areas which have already been introduced into these talooks corresponds with that appertaining to the Principal Division, viz., 17 per cent; the unsurveyed jungly tracts being excluded in both cases. In the occupied area the increase in wet cultivation by survey comes to 15 per cent, and only to 12 per cent in dry. The same peculiarity is observable in the Principal Division, but, as a rule in other Districts the excess is discovered mainly in dry and upland tracts. From para 9 of the report, it will be seen that the Inam lands in these talooks come to about 32½ per cent of the entire occupied area. In Kanigiri, the Inam and Government lands are just about equal. The Inam excess is heavy in "wet," especially in Kandukur where it is 66 per cent, the total "wet" increase being 41 per cent; in "dry" it is half that amount. The assessment on this newly obtained Inam excess area has been calculated by Mr. Rundall in conformity with the Board's Orders, dated 12th April 1871, No. 1,514, and the accounts sent to the Collector for the annual realization of these dues from the Inamdars. The annexed Statement shows the entire ayacut for the entire District both by the new survey and by the old Revenue accounts, with particulars of increase yielded by the former.

	Particulars.		Area as per Revenue accounts.	Area as per survey.	Difference.	Percentage.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area of villages wholly surveyed.	Sub-Division.	Ongole	3,25,107	3,69,498	+ 44,391	+ 14
		Kandukur	2,66,219	3,25,737	+ 59,518	+ 22
		Kanigiri	1,52,338	1,71,737	+ 19,399	+ 13
		Total...	7,43,664	8,66,972	+ 1,23,308	+ 17
	Principal Division		14,36,101	16,77,421	+ 2,41,320	+ 17
		Total...	21,79,765	25,44,393	+ 3,64,628	+ 17
Area of partially surveyed.	Sub-Division—Kanigiri talook ...		21,963	24,131	+ 2,168	+ 10
	Principal Division		1,70,654	74,625	— 96,029	— 56
		Total...	1,92,617	98,756	— 93,861	— 49
Total.	Sub-Division		7,65,627	8,91,103	+ 1,25,476	+ 16
	Principal Division		16,06,755	17,52,046	+ 1,45,291	+ 9
		Total...	23,72,382	26,43,149	+ 2,70,767	+ 11

Agricultural Statistics and Rent Roll.—9. Para 10 of Mr. Rundall's report gives the particulars of houses, cattle, sheep and goats. Considering that Ongole is one of the main portions of the breeding country whence the Ryots of Jummalamadoogoo, and other talooks in Cuddapah, as well of portions of Kurnool purchase their ploughing stock, one would have expected to see a larger head of cattle entered under this first named talook. The statement attached to para 12 of the report gives the Rent Roll as it stood in Fusly 1276, and shews that 80 per cent of the puttahs both single and joint amounted to Rupees 30, the average cultivated area per puttah during Fusly 1,280 being acres 1·21 and the average assessment Rupees 17. This is not so good as the result of the Principal Division where the average per puttah comes to Rupees 22. Nevertheless, these three talooks compare favorably with the recently settled talook of Pattikondah in Kurnool, where the puttahs averaged under 13 Rupees, and far better than Salem, which gives an average of only Rupees 9-6-3.

Rainfall and wells.—10. From the Statement in para 13, it will be seen that Kandukur has fared best during the series of 10 years taken, the average rainfall from 1859 to 1868 being 27·15 inches, Ongole and Kanigiri showing respectively only 16·21 inches and 15·12 inches. Nevertheless in all cases the rainfall seems to be spread pretty fairly throughout the year, these talooks in fact getting more or less the benefit of both monsoons. There are but few real wells in the Ongole and Kandukur talooks owing to the nature of the soil which prevents their being dug with any chance of permanency. In Kanigiri the stony substratum enables the Ryots to sink wells with success, although the outlay must be considerable. It will be noticed that under the head *"Doruvu" Mr. Rundall classes the numerous small ponds and springs kept up apparently at the Ryots' own outlay. The "sultan" wells are those which receive their supply direct from the rivers.

* Vide para 14 of Mr. Rundall's Report.

Classification of soils.—11. In my report for the Principal Division, para 18, I showed how carefully and correctly Mr. Rundall had conducted his classification, and these remarks apply with equal force to the Sub-Division talooks. I have no doubt concerning the accuracy of the procedure under this head, and as will be now shown, the run of the classification does not press heavily upon the Ryots. Mr. Rundall explains in para 16 how the general results of his classification divide the entire area under ⅓ pure or heavy regada, ⅓ loamy and sandy regada and ⅓ red ferruginous and arenaceous soils. Under the head of "pure regada" Class III which contains 5 "sorts," there are 1,81,925 acres, but of this area only 7,754 acres or 4 per cent falls under the highest or first "sort," whereas 67,000 and 88,000 acres come respectively under the 2nd and 3rd "sorts." The same leniency, although not to the same extent, owing to the prevalence of some really rich tracts in Kandukur, is observable in Classes IV and V, the loamy and sandy regada. But in the case of Classes VII and VIII which comprise the loamy and sandy red soils, it will be seen that only 8 and 7 per cent of the area they respectively comprise fall under the first or superior "sort," by far the largest proportion coming under the third or last gradation. It will be noticed from para 16 of Mr. Rundall's report that he has in one instance departed from the usual course and added an extra "sort" to the "pure regada" Class III. This arose from his having in Ongole and Kandukur come across lands to the extent of about 4,400 acres which, although superior to the usual run of Class III Sort 2, were not fit to be ranked under the first "Sort." Thus Mr. Rundall placed them under an additional head which he termed Class III, Sort 2, extra. I see no harm in this, as the more accurately the classification can be made, the better. Mr. Wilson moreover pursued the same course with regard to certain regada lands in the Guntur and Bapatla talooks, but there the extent came up to 60,000 acres. The money rates for these "extra" lands will be seen eventually to be the same as those fixed for the best loamy regada in the same villages,

although the constituent elements of the soils diff... The annexed Statement shows the extent of land both Government and Inam falling under each class and sort in each group of villages.

Soils.				Government lands.						Inam.		Total.	
Main series.	Description of soils.	Class and sort.		1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.	Total.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8		9		10	
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Exceptional.	Permanently improved lands ...	II.	1	44	44	67	44	199	...	16	...	215	...
			2	...	255	206	94	555	...	10	...	565	...
	Total...	...	...	44	299	273	138	754	...	26	...	780	...
Regar clay.	Pure	III.	1	4,267	2,382	273	...	6,922	1	832	1	7,754	1
			Ex.2	...	3,741	...	...	3,741	1	679	1	4,423	1
			2	11,802	39,695	7,673	81	59,251	12	8,603	14	67,854	12
			3	5,230	54,789	15,324	515	75,858	15	12,731	21	88,589	16
	Loamy	IV.	4	415	9,729	1,946	313	12,403	3	900	1	13,303	2
			1	6,288	12,328	3,753	638	23,007	5	1,588	3	24,595	4
			2	3,862	31,244	22,471	2,770	60,347	12	6,658	11	67,005	12
			3	376	13,892	34,236	4,351	52,855	11	6,601	11	59,456	11
	Sandy...	V.	1	668	4,307	576	...	5,551	1	150	...	5,701	1
			2	795	5,093	2,086	93	8,067	2	271	...	8,338	2
			3	1,126	13,260	15,177	1,372	30,935	6	286	...	21,217	6
	Total...	...	...	34,829	1,90,463	1,03,515	10,133	3,38,940	69	39,295	63	3,78,235	68
Red clay.	Loamy	VII.	1	...	1,612	2,618	2,258	6,488	1	1,038	...	7,526	1
			2	...	15,271	11,122	4,078	30,471	6	5,589	9	36,060	6
	"	VIII.	3	...	10,913	19,520	10,585	41,018	8	9,078	...	50,096	9
	Sandy		1	...	460	2,379	1,028	3,867	1	917	1	4,784	1
			2	...	3,250	12,249	7,580	23,079	5	4,443	7	27,522	5
			3	...	2,827	13,395	18,855	35,077	7	1,509	3	36,586	7
	Total...	...	...	...	34,333	61,283	44,384	1,40,000	28	22,594	37	1,62,594	29
Arenaceous.	Loamy	XII.	1	...	489	679	74	1,242	...	74	...	1,316	...
			2	...	456	972	159	1,587	...	75	...	1,662	...
	Sandy ...	XIII.	1	...	92	2,738	...	2,830	1	20	...	2,850	1
			2	...	361	2,727	100	3,188	1	10	...	3,198	1
	Heavy sand ...	XIV.	1	...	...	3,117	...	3,117	1	...	...	3,117	1
			2	...	84	1,616	...	1,700	...	...	...	1,700	...
	Total...	...	...	...	1,482	11,849	333	13,664	3	179	...	13,843	3
	Exceptional rate on tank lands made over to villagers...	...	...	...	...	152	57	209	...	...	...	209	...
	Total...	...	...	34,873	2,26,577	1,77,072	55,045	4,93,567	100	62,094	100	5,55,661	100

Grouping of villages.—12. This subject has already been touched upon in para 19 of my letter regarding the Principal Division, as Mr. Rundall in his report (para 47) discussed the whole question of the grouping of the District at large. It may be remembered that the 1st and 2nd group villages are alone situated within the Sub-Division, the villages comprised in the Principal Division coming under the 3rd and 4th classes. For the Sub-Division the allotment stands thus.

1*st Group* comprises the well known rich villages situated to the south of the Gundlakumma and north of a drainage stream termed Mudigommiyeru ; as well as some villages lying both north and south of the Musi, and a few to the south of the Paleru. These villages are only 23* in number and the soil, which is a light or chocolate colored regada, is avowedly of high quality.

* Ongole 20
Kandukur 3

2nd Group contains the best ordinary regada villages in Ongole and Kandukur. Those to the south of the Paleru necessarily correspond to a great extent with the adjoining "Paira" or "late" Jonna villages of the Principal Division which have been entered under the third class or group. But as explained by Mr. Rundall these Sub-Division villages get rain more continuously and less injuriously than those of the Principal Division, so that the crops have a better chance, and thus the best Paira Jonna villages in Kandukur are ranked one group higher than those in the neighbouring Principal Division Talook of Kavali. Under this class there are 106 villages.

3rd Group includes the shallow, stony and less fertile soils in the north-west and west of Ongole those in the south and north-west of Kandukur, and the best tracts in the Kanigiri Talook situated on its northern limits. These 3rd group villages are 67 in number.

4th Group comprehends the 18 inferior villages of Kanigiri adjoining those similarly classed in the Oodyagherry Talook of the Principal Division.

13. This grouping has been very carefully considered, and only the following point seems to call for remark. Mr. Rundall has in four instances divided a village into two groups for "dry," owing to the great difference in the quality of the soil. Although on former occasions it has been found necessary to place the wet land in a village with good irrigation, in a higher group than the adjoining dry, thus giving two groups to one village, it has never before happened that two groups should be allotted to the same description of land in the same village. This course somewhat confuses the accounts and final diglott Registers, but the difficulty might have been met, by lowering one "sort" in the classification throughout that portion of the village to which Mr. Rundall had afforded alleviation by lowering the group. This would not have altered the correct "class" into which the soils should fall and would have simplified matters. Should the Board think proper this revision might be carried out, after consultation with Mr. Rundall, during the introduction of the new Settlement.

Classification of Wet villages.—14. The above arrangements as made by Mr. Rundall refer only to unirrigated lands, the irrigated tracts having been divided into classes according to the nature of the water supply. As mentioned in my former letter this plan sets aside markets, roads and other considerations usually taken into account. No area at all comes under the 1st class, as there are no Irrigation works in these talooks equal to the Anicut channel and Nellore tank in the Principal Division which were there deemed to hold the highest place. The following shows how the total wet ayacut has been arranged.

	Area.
2nd Class - -	16,906
3rd ,, - - -	3,964
4th ,, - - - -	494
Total -	21,364

Area irrigated only by lift or baling.—15. This point which is closely connected with the foregoing subject has already been lately before the Board, and in their Proceedings, dated 29th January 1873, it was ruled that the same course of

making one uniform deduction for baling should be practised in the Sub-Division as in the remaining portion of the District. Should Government approve of this concession, as now recommended, Mr. Rundall must raise to their original grade the villages which he has now lowered one class, on account of their having to undergo the trouble and expense of baling.

Transfers from wet to dry and vice versa.—16. One or two remarks are necessary regarding the changes from wet to dry in the case of lands irrigated by baling from the Gundlacumma and other rivers of more or less precarious supply. Vide para. 92. In the first place it may naturally be asked why any charge for water from the Gundlacumma should be made in Nellore when no such demand exists as regards that portion of the stream flowing through Guntur. Before, however, determining that water-rate should be levied upon lands irrigated by baling from this source, Mr. Rundall has evidently consulted the revenue authorities as laid down in Board's Proceedings, dated 20th May 1869, No. 3,556, which enjoin this course when doubts arise as to which streams should be deemed "free" or account of their insignificance, and precarious supply. Considering that the Gundlacumma may be said to be the surplus of the Cummum tank, and that it has a very extensive catchment area, this stream can hardly be termed "jungle" or "insignificant," and thus Mr. Rundall's procedure is correct enough in arranging for the levy of water-rate. As regards the same river being deemed "free" in Guntur, and "chargeable" in Nellore, it may be, that the supply is more trustworthy and the irrigation therefrom more readily obtainable in Nellore lower down the course of the stream, than in Guntur higher up. The next point regarding these changes has reference to the 289 acres which are, as will be seen by para 93, transferred to "dry" with water-rate, although stated to be under regular irrigation. I cannot help thinking it would have been better to retain these lands as "wet," and levy thereon an easy consolidated rate, say by deducting a fourth of the proper assessment, and likewise charging nothing for second crop whenever one happens to be raised; thus treating them like the Doruvoo well lands in Cuddapah which present nearly an identical case. Vide para 19 of Board's Proceedings on Cuddapah Settlement, dated 6th June 1872, No. 913.

See Board's Proceedings on Mr. Wilson's report, dated 9th March 1870, No. 1,628, para 19.

Standard crops.—17. Mr. Rundall explains that in order to arrive at correct conclusions regarding the grains to be taken as standards, it is necessary owing to this tract of country being influenced by both the south-west and north-east monsoons, to divide it into the two following portions; the course of the river Paleru being the approximate line of natural demarcation between them.

1st.—The northern tract mainly under the south-west monsoon and comprising Ongole and the northern portions of Kandukur and Kanigiri. This extent of country more generally resembles in an agricultural point of view, the Guntur portion of the Kistna than the Principal Division of Nellore. The main products thereof are thus recorded.

	Acres.	Per cent to entire occupied dry area.
Variga	60,315	28
Pedda or early Jonna ...	54,820	26
Sazza	25,927	12
Indigo	13,442	6

2*nd*.—The southern and smaller division which is mainly under the north-east monsoon and includes the southern parts of Kandukur and Kanigiri, the chief staples of which are

	Acres.	Per cent.
Paira or late Jonna ...	39,732	49
Aruga	12,542	16
Variga	7,429	9
Indigo	4,220	5

18. For the second or southern division, Mr. Rundall has taken the same representative grains as in the Principal Division, viz., Paira Jonna and Aruga; as he is desirous that the same standards should hold good over the whole of the southern, or as he appropriately terms it the "Paira (or late) Jonna country," in contradistinction to the "Pedda (or early) Jonna" tract to the north. This mode of treatment is no doubt a considerable point in the ryots' favor as although Paira Jonna is cultivated upon 49 per cent of the occupied area, the other representative grain, viz., the lowly priced and little esteemed Aruga, only occupies 16 per cent, the remaining area being under Sazza, Indigo, Lamp-oil seeds, Horse-gram and Korra, all more valuable products than Aruga into which standard they are now merged. Mr. Rundall has already met the case of the southern range of Kandukur where not only rich Paira Jonna but also valuable Variga crops are produced, by placing these villages in the 2nd group or one grade higher than those similarly circumstanced in other respects in the Principal Division.

19. For the first or northern portion the standards taken are Variga, Pedda Jonna and Sazza. There is, however, an exception made in the case of the northern portion of Kanigiri which, although similarly circumstanced with the rest of this northern tract as regards monsoon, is worse off in point of soil; the inferior grain Aruga consequently occupying 20 per cent of the cultivable area. Owing, therefore, to the presence of Aruga and the comparative poverty of the soil, Mr. Rundall takes, for the whole of Kanigiri, the same grain standards as for the Principal Division, viz., Aruga and Paira Jonna. By this means, as fully explained in para 32 of the report, the money rates for the 3rd and 4th groups in Kanigiri eventually correspond with those of the same groups in the Principal Division which would seem to be fair and just. It may be asked why Paira Jonna is taken

for this part of Kanigiri when only Pedda Jonna is grown there, but it will be hereafter shown that these two crops are both of the same money value.

20. In North Kandukur and Ongole, the areas under the three standard grains taken by Mr. Rundall were as follows; the remaining cultivation being mainly made up of Indigo 7 per cent, lamp-oil seeds 8 per cent, Horse gram 4½ per cent and Korra 2 per cent.

	Acres.	Per cent.
Variga ...	60,063	24
Pedda Jonna ...	47,722	27
Sazza ...	13,930	8

Here, as in the case of the other division, the procedure may be deemed lenient, as Indigo is a good deal more valuable than Variga with which it is merged: vide para. 36 of Mr. Rundall's report. Similarly lamp-oil seeds and gram, which occupy over 12 per cent, are consolidated into the less valuable Sazza or Cumboo. The oil seed crop may, as stated by Mr. Rundall, be a somewhat precarious one, but this remark hardly applies with equal force to gram.

21. When the money rates come to be discussed, it will be seen that although different standards have been taken for the two portions of country, into which the Sub-Division has been divided, the results, as regards eventual assessment, are the same for grades of similar classification in the northern and southern portions, both in the 2nd and 3rd groups, with the exception of some inferior soils in the latter group where there is a difference of 2 Annas per acre in two* rates alone, yielding an increase of Rupees 4,351 in the case of the northern villages as shown in the margin. It will be remembered that there are no 1st group villages in the southern part of the Sub-Division, nor 4th group villages in its northern portion.

3rd Group. Southern rate. Class Sort.		3rd Group. Northern rate.
III. 4 IV. 3 V. 2	0 12 0	0 14 0
VII. 3 VIII. 2	0 10 0	0 12 0

22. This subject as it now stands may, I am afraid, be deemed a little perplexing, and I cannot help thinking that the same standards, viz., Pedda Jonna, Variga and Sazza might have been adopted throughout the whole of the subdivision; thus greatly simplifying matters, avoiding much extra trouble in calculation and removing any doubts hereafter as to some lands of the same sort in the same group of villages appearing in the final Diglott Registers as assessed at different "tarams." Thus, as will be hereafter shown, Paira Jonna and Pedda Jonna are of equal money value, the commutation rate being 129 Rupees in each case. Then, as already mentioned, Aruga is hardly a fair representative of the more valuable products in the south, which might reasonably be merged with Sazza, as this grain is not only grown largely in Kanigiri and to some extent throughout South Kandukur, but is equal in value to Variga. This view of the case is further supported by the fact of the rates eventually turning out the same, where the different standards are applied to lands of the same classification and in the same group of villages; although the rates differ in the two instances of the poorer soils in the third group as above mentioned. No doubt as a general rule the crops prevailing most extensively throughout the tract to be

dealt with have been taken in previous Settlements as the "standards," without regard to the kind of produce of particular localities; and had this course been followed the standards for the Sub-Division would have been Sazza, Variga and Pedda Jonna throughout. But as these results have all been worked out upon well collected and well considered data, and as they all but tally for both the northern and southern portion of the Sub-Division, no alteration appears now in any way called for, except in the few isolated cases above mentioned, and this point will be touched upon under its proper head "money rates."

Standard grains.—23. For wet lands, the same standards, viz., black and white paddy have been taken as in the Principal Division. It was explained when touching upon this point as regards the Principal Division that the fact of the black paddy or inferior produce occupying only one-third of the cultivated wet area was not lost sight of in framing the commutation rate, and the same procedure holds good in the present case, the same rate being taken for both Divisions. From the table attached to para 36 of Mr. Rundall's report it will be seen that Kandukur benefits by the present arrangement very considerably, as 73 per cent of the area is under the superior grain, and only 16 per cent under the inferior, whereas, as already shown, one-third of the breadth under black paddy has been taken as the basis when framing the commutation rate. In Kanigiri, it would at first sight seem that the course adopted was unduly harsh as only 31 per cent of the area is under the more valuable crop and 57 per cent under other products. But, as will be seen from para. 23, the chief descriptions included under "other crops" are Sazza and Indigo, more valuable than their representative "black paddy," so that leniency rather than severity is the result. In Ongole the areas under black and white paddy are about equal.

Commutation Prices.—24. This subject having been fully discussed in my former report, and the Board having approved of the final results, it is unnecessary again to go over the same ground, and I may merely mention that as it is the established practice to take the same commutation rates for the District at large, there is no variation in those fixed for the Principal and Sub-Division. Mr. Rundall in his former report expected that gram would have to be taken into account, but such a course has been unnecessary owing to the small area occupied thereby.

I now show the standard grains and their commutation value as applicable to each portion of the District as already explained.

		Standard grains.		Commutation rate per garce.
				Rs.
Principal Division. ...	Dry	Paira Jonna		129
	„	Aruga		64
	Wet	Paddy (white and black)		107
Sub-Division Southern portion of Kandukur and whole of Kanigiri.	Dry & Wet	Ditto ...		Ditto.
	Dry	Pedda Jonna		129
Ongole and Northern portion of Kandukur. ...	„	Variga		64
	„	Sazza		107
	Wet	Paddy (white and black)		107

25. It may be asked how it is that when different kinds of Jonna are as stated, the prices of conversion do not vary in the Principal and Sub-Divisions. There is, however, apparently no acknowledged difference between prices of Paira and Pedda Jonna; they are mingled together in all returns and quotations under the universal head "Jonna." Mr. Rundall explains, in para 37, that although strictly speaking the commutation price of Sazza should be Rupees 114 per garce, he has in order to simplify his procedure reduced the amount to Rupees 107 thus bringing this grain to an exact level with Variga, and thereby saving a fourth item of consideration and calculation. By this course also Variga and Sazza become capable of being both intelligibly represented to the agricultural mind as valued, for purposes of settlement at Rupees 25 per putti, the well-known local measure. As the exclusion of the Rupees 7 in the case of Sazza is favorable to the ryots, as it certainly simplifies matters, and as during 1871 Sazza stood at less than what its commutation rate would be without this Rupees 7 deduction, I certainly see no reason to object to in Mr. Rundall's arrangement.

26. It must be noted that the prices of paddy in the Sub-Division usually rule higher than in the Principal Division. Mr. Rundall remarks upon this; and Mr. Elton in his report to the Board, dated 19th May 1853, writes as follows: "I think it right to mention that the deterioration in prices has not been so great in the Sub-Division talooks as in those under the Collector's more immediate management. This is owing to the talooks composing the Sub-Collector's charge being generally dry, and the prices of wet grains consequently higher than in the talooks of the Principal Division which, with one or two exceptions, are wet." The annexed short statement gives last year's quotations for Ongole compared with the commutation prices as now fixed.

Grains.	Average price per garce.	Deduct 10 per cent for conveying produce to market.	Remainder.	Proposed commutation rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jonna	156	16	140	129
Sazza	153	15	138	107
Paddy (white) ...	159	16	143	107
Paddy (black)	152	15	137	

Out-turn of produce.—27. The experiments made to test the out-turn of those crops taken as standards are 2,636* in number and were conducted during the harvests of nine separate years. It will be gathered from the accompanying short statement that the seasons were by no means favorable as a whole, and as regards Pedda Jonna they may be said to have been unusually bad. On the other hand, as will be seen from the table at ?2 of Mr. Rundall's report, Paira Jonna and wet paddy must be regarded as representing fair average run of harvests.

* Paira Jonna ...	414
Aruga ...	253
Variga ...	970
Pedda Jonna ...	492
Sazza ...	108
Paddy in wet ...	399
Total...	2,636

Year.	Paira Jonna.	Aruga.	Variga.	Pedda Jonna.	Sazza.	Paddy in wet.	Remarks.
1857-58	11	...	...			94	Most disastrous year in the Principal Division, but in the Sub-Division "the crops yielded pretty well."
1861-62	2	...	...				Season rather more favorable than the preceding. All the crops produced a fair out-turn excepting Pedda Jonna.
1864-65	56	26	351				Much damage was done to the Pedda Jonna crops in Ongole by storms during November and by insects. Other dry crops were successfully harvested.
1865-66	24	133	143	29		117	Season favourable as regards dry crops in particular. Only a moderate out-turn in Northern portion of the Sub-Division.
1866-67	116	82	56		...	9	In Ongole and Kandigir Jonna indifferent, owing to too much rain and insects.
1867-68	13	3	47		...	66	Some of the Dry and the Paddy crops suffered slightly from rain, and from insects.
1868-69	192	3	31	6	...	14	North-East Monsoon failed. Season an unfavorable one, wet crops almost entirely lost.
1869-70	...	...	342	10	59	28	Season rather favourable, but Pedda Jonna almost entirely lost from excessive rain and blight. Variga also damaged considerably by rain at harvest time.
1870-71	...	...	...	60	...	1	Rather favorable season, but Pedda Jonna suffered from excess of rain.
Total...	414	253	970	492	108	399	

Dry grains. 1st Paira Jonna.—28. The experiments extend over seven years, but appertain chiefly to one fair and one indifferent season. They refer mainly to the 2nd and 3rd class villages in the south of Kandukur. The values finally assigned to the latter class are the same as those allotted to the 3rd class villages in the Principal Division, whilst those now newly fixed for the 2nd class range between the average out-turn of the "Good" and the "Middling" experiments, although much more nearly approaching the latter, as it would seem that Mr. Rundall thinks some of the Tahsildar's experiments have been made upon exceptional crops with a view of obtaining somewhat magnificent results.

2nd Aruga.—Here the tests mainly apply to one indifferent and one ordinary season. The grain values of the 3rd class villages correspond with those of the Principal Division, whilst, as in the case of Paira Jonna, the approximates now newly to be fixed for the 2nd class, resemble the average results of the experiments under "Middling" rather than that of the "Good," owing to the Revenue Subordinates having, apparently again in this instance, wished to make matters look as well as possible for this Department.

3rd Variga.—The experiments in this grain belong chiefly to one fair, and one ordinary year, and relate mainly to the Ongole talook. It will be seen from para. 49, that the 2nd class out-turn has been fixed as the normal rate, the valuations of the 1st and 3rd class village being respectively raised or lowered therefrom. In the case of Variga, the approximates of this 2nd, or normal class, often range *above* the average out-turn of "Middling" owing, apparently, to all the experiments having been made by the Settlement Department upon whose procedure, as to a fair selection of crops for testing, Mr. Rundall could rely.

4th Pedda Jonna.—The experiments under this head have unfortunately resulted in failure, as out of the six years over which the tests extend, five harvests were

indifferent, and one altogether bad. Although Mr. Rundall must have, therefore had to rely considerably upon inquiry and his own local knowledge, it will be seen that the grain values he has finally fixed for the 2nd, or normal class, tally, by no means unfavorably, with the "average out-turn" of the experiments under "Middling," as resulting from these bad years; so that the approximates must be deemed rather lenient than harsh. This crop is doubtless known to be precarious, but the "Kandi"* and "Pessara"† grown therewith, as mentioned by Mr. Rundall, are usually supposed to be more than enough to pay the assessment, so that when a good crop of Jonna is obtained it makes up for previous bad harvests.

English.	Tamil.
* Dhall.	Thovaray.
† Green gram.	Pachaypair.

5th Sazd.—The two years in which the experiments were chiefly made, came under the category of "Indifferent," and apply to the comparatively poor lands of Kanigiri, thus bringing out results manifestly unduly low for Ongole and Kandukur. Mr. Rundall's valuations for the normal, or 2nd class, villages are, therefore, more particularly in the best class of soils, considerably higher than the results of the "Middling" average out-turn.

Wet grains. Paddy.—29. Here the run of the seasons furnishes better data, and the valuations assigned apply to the villages of the 2nd class, which is the highest grade in the Sub-Division. When compared with the result of the actual kyles, the approximates taken by Mr. Rundall, although far below the average of "Good," appear somewhat high; but when it is remembered that the price of paddy is always higher here than in the Principal Division, and that the less valuable Black Paddy has, as already explained, been taken into account when fixing the commutation rate, these two items of leniency may be fairly said to counterbalance this seeming harshness. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the lands thus appraised are under tanks, the supply to which "has to be looked on as somewhat more favorable than it is generally in the Principal Division. The fall of rain is much heavier under the south-west monsoon, than it is in the southern part of the District,* so the tanks, consequently, receive a fair supply at an earlier date, which admits of the longer and superior crop being ordinarily sown, and the whole area being cultivated in most years, a decided advantage over the tanks in the Principal Division." Vide para. 91 of Mr. Rundall's Report.

* i. e., the Principal Division.

Deductions made in the grain values for contingencies of season.—30. *As regards dry lands.* So much has already been stated regarding the series of years over which the experiments were spread that, practically, it might be said, the vicissitudes of season had been really already considered and taken into account, but nevertheless the same abatement of one-sixth has been made in the average grain values arrived at, as in the case of the Principal Division when working out the money rates.

31. *As regards wet lands.*—Instead of grouping wet villages, as is usually the case, Mr. Rundall has adopted the same course as in the Principal Division, by dividing the wet lands into grades of irrigation according to the quality of the water supply, and then deducting so much per grade from the gross money value of the estimated out-turn in grain. There are no first grade villages in the Sub-Division, so the results stand thus:

Grades.	Nature of irrigation.	Deduction from grain valuations.
2nd	Well supplied tanks	10 per cent.
3rd	Ordinary tanks and unfailing ponds ...	13½ do.
4th	Inferior tanks and sources	20 do.

In addition to the above, 5 per cent has been deducted in all grades throughout for the extent occupied by minor channels and field banks generally termed "unprofitable areas." The distribution of the wet irrigation by classes by this arrangement stands as follows:—

Talooks.	Total sources.	Under 2nd class.	Under 3rd class.	Under 4th class.
Ongole	47	20	21	6
Kandukur	92	55	36	1
Kanigiri	10	7	2	1
Total...	149	82	59	8

32. *Comparison of dry grain value with those of other elements.*—32. It will be noted that both under this head and under cultivation expenses (para. 73), Mr. Rundall touched upon the difference between the results of his grain values for "Pedda Jonna," and the much higher ones arrived at by Mr. Wilson for Guntur, mainly owing, Mr. Rundall says, "to the fallacious idea Mr. Wilson so strongly held that, the expenses of cultivation are very equal in all classes of soil." But this has already been a moot point, as the Board once remarked that, "the poorer the soil the greater the expense." The late Mr. Morris was also of opinion that "*in some items* we may decrease the expenses on the poorer soils," and Mr. Minchin thought the only possible plan was to make a correct calculation of "net profits per acre upon the first class of any particular sort of soil," and upon this principle Mr. Wilson seems to have proceeded, for he writes as follows:—"It is evident that the cost of cattle, implements and seed, and the hire of the Kamatagadu must, for all classes of dry land, be regarded as constant." He further adds "the poorer the soil the more it costs to cultivate judged by the out-turn, but the actual money spent on rich soils or poor will not vary much in amount." It may, consequently, be certainly said that Mr. Wilson did not stand alone in his views when adopting his "modus operandi" in Guntur; and his conclusions as to cultivation expenses were arrived at after information carefully obtained from leading Ryots.

Vide Para. 84 of Mr. Wilson's Report on Guntur.

33. It is true that Mr. Wilson states that having but "little to guide" him in the way of experiments, he had to resort a good deal to assumption in framing the grain values; but when the cultivation expenses were shown to be high, it was only reasonable for us to expect high out-turns, as the better the culture the better the crop. Again, it must be remembered that the tract of country

Mr. Rundall is dealing with, [illegible] villages which derive their richness from the higher yearly overflow of the Kistna and [illegible] comprised under Mr. Wilson's first group with the admittedly high out-turns. Mr. Wilson's grouping and valuations for second group villages also tally in the higher grades with those assigned for the first group villages of Cuddapah, which is doubtless correct. Similarly Mr. Wilson's appraisements for the third group villages [illegible] correspond with those of the first group of Pattikondah which is avowedly [illegible] the finest villages of Cuddapah. In the lower grades we cannot look for the same harmony, as Mr. Wilson took low cultivation expenses and high grain values, [illegible] elsewhere the estimated expenditure and return were based on lower standards. This will be seen from the accompanying statement giving the assigned grain values to the principal soils in each District.

Class.	Sort.	Pedda Jonna.					Varriga.	
		Guntur.		Cuddapah, 1st group.	Pattikondah, 1st Group.	Sub-Division of Nellore, 1st group.	Guntur, 2nd group.	Sub-Division of Nellore, 1st group.
		2nd group.	3rd group.					
		M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.
Permanently Improved Lands	I. 1	500	480	500	480	375	520	570
Pure Regar	II. 1	400	360	400	360	325	400	405
Mixed "	IV. 1	340	300	300	250	250	340	320
Sandy "	V. 1	300	280	220	200	175	300	275
Red mixed	VII. 1	320	280	220	150	...	320	300
Red sand	VIII. 1	280	240	140	100	...	280	250

It will also be observed from the above that as regards "Variga," the valuations of Mr. Rundall and Mr. Wilson tally on the whole very fairly.

34. I have already shown how by framing, to a considerable extent, the Pedda Jonna values upon so bad a series of years, Mr. Rundall has been lenient in his procedure; and this is no doubt another cause of his results being lower than those of Mr. Wilson. I do not mean to say that Mr. Rundall was wrong in allowing for the hazardous nature of the crop, but it is pretty clear that in Guntur, it does not suffer to the same extent as in Nellore, and thus Mr. Wilson has, it would seem properly enough taken higher out-turns. No doubt each District has peculiar characteristics by which the Settlement Officer is guided, so that it would frequently only lead to error, if we endeavoured to assimilate matters for the sake of uniformity of procedure.

Finally, in connection with this subject, it may be said that when the grain values assigned to Nellore differ between Paira and Pedda Jonna in the case of the same group of villages and same kind of land, it is necessarily difficult to compare the Paira Jonna out-turn of Nellore with that of the Pedda Jonna crops in other Provinces.

35. *Cultivation expenses. For Dry.*—The same course has been followed in the Sub-Division, as in the Principal Division when calculating the cultivation [illegible] penses. Mr. Rundall [illegible] on the area which one Ryot possessing four ploughs respectively [illegible] on each of the Sa[illegible] crops, viz., Variga, Pedda [illegible]ma, and Sazza[illegible]. The table attached to para. [illegible] shows how this has been worked and how a Ryot holding superior lands cultivates Variga more extensively in [illegible]portion than a Ryot farming poorer lands, although the actual area of the latter's holding is more [illegible]t is in the case of the best Regada Class I. Sort 3, [illegible] of 60 acres, [illegible]rd half is estimated as being under Variga; whilst the same area—[illegible] is similarly estimated [illegible]my red VII. 2, although the total [illegible] area tilled in the latter instance [illegible] horses for cultivation ranging according to soil, from 60 to 80 acres, are excessive, and they will, no doubt, be thought that the four ploughs is 72 acres. In Principal Division; but Mr. Rundall explains how the convenience of the two monsoons enables the Ryots to carry on ploughing for a much longer period, and consequently over a larger area, than in the southern part of the District. Mr. Rundall also shows how for the large breadth of lands under Variga the ploughing and manuring are so thoroughly carried out, that the following year, an early crop can be got off these lands with but little labor or outlay.

36. The next step Mr. Rundall takes is to compute the expenses of cultivation for 10 acres of the three standard grains respectively, "this area having been found more convenient for giving expression to the different items than a single acre." [illegible]penses for the ten acres are then reduced to show the aggregate cost per acre, both in money and grain under the same three heads, vide Appendix G., Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Vide para. 119 of Mr. Rundall's report on the Principal Division.

In order, therefore, that the Board may see the cost of each item per acre in detail as in other Settlement Reports, I annex a similar statement to that given in para. 40 of my letter on the Principal Division Report.

VARIGA.

Class and sort.	Bullocks.	Agricultural implements.	Manure.	Yearly labourers.	Cost of seeds.	Feeding bullocks.	Hired labourers.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
II. 1	1 8 0	0 10 5	0 12 0	1 1 5	0 2 4	0 2 1	0 14 11	5 3 2
2	1 8 0	0 10 5	0 12 9	1 1 5	0 2 4	0 2 1	0 14 11	5 3 2
III. 1	1 8 0	0 10 5	0 12 0	1 2 0	0 2 4	0 2 1	0 15 [illegible]	5 [illegible] 11
2	1 8 0	0 10 5	0 10 10	1 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 1	0 14 0	5 1 4
3	1 0 10	0 9 7	0 8 5	1 1 0	0 1 7	0 1 5	0 12 0	4 2 10
4	1 0 10	0 8 0	0 6 5	1 0 8	0 1 7	0 1 1	0 [illegible] 3	3 10 10
IV. 1	1 1 7	0 9 7	0 12 0	1 1 5	0 2 4	0 2 1	0 14 11	4 11 11
2	1 0 0	0 8 10	0 8 5	1 0 4	0 2 0	0 1 5	0 11 10	4 0 10
3	0 13 7	0 8 0	0 6 5	0 15 8	0 1 7	0 1 1	0 9 7	3 7 11
V. 1	1 0 0	0 8 10	0 8 5	1 0 4	0 2 0	0 1 5	0 11 10	4 0 10
2	0 13 7	0 8 0	0 6 5	0 15 8	0 1 7	0 1 1	0 9 7	3 7 11
3	0 12 0	0 7 7	0 4 4	0 14 10	0 1 2	0 0 0	0 6 6	2 15 3
VII. 1	0 13 7	0 8 5	0 8 5	0 9 5	0 2 0	0 1 5	0 13 4	3 8 7
2	0 13 7	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 9 3	0 1 7	0 1 1	0 11 5	3 1 9
3	0 12 0	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 8 7	0 1 7	0 0 0	0 9 8	2 12 8
VIII. 1	0 13 7	0 7 2	0 8 5	0 9 5	0 2 0	0 1 5	0 11 5	3 5 1
2	0 12 0	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 8 6	0 1 7	0 0 0	0 9 8	2 12 7
3	0 12 0	0 6 5	0 4 4	0 8 6	0 1 2	0 0 0	0 7 7	2 8 0
XII. 1	0 9 7	0 5 10	0 3 6	0 7 10	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 9 4	2 6 1
2	0 9 7	0 5 10	0 3 6	0 7 10	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 8 2	2 4 11
XIII. 1	0 9 7	0 5 10	0 3 6	0 7 3	0 1 7	0 0 0	0 7 4	2 1 8
2	0 8 10	0 5 2	0 3 6	0 7 3	0 1 2	0 0 0	0 7 1	2 1 0
XIV. 1	0 8 10	0 5 2	0 3 6	0 6 10	0 1 2	0 0 0	0 6 10	2 0 4
2	0 8 10	0 5 2	0 3 6					

Class and sort of soil.	Allowance for deduction in the event of failure of crop.	Arrival and Expenditure. Number of plough cattle employed.	Arrival and Expenditure. Head-money charge.	Arrival and Expenditure. Yearly labourers.	Cost of seeds.	Cost of feeding bullocks with those from the Sub-Division.	Cost of feeding bullocks with those from the Sub-Division.	Cost of feeding bullocks with those from the Sub-Division.	Cost of feeding bullocks with those from the Sub-Division.	Cost of feeding bullocks with those from the Sub-Division.	Cost of feeding bullocks with those from the Sub-Division.	Cost of feeding bullocks with those from the Sub-Division.	Cost of feeding bullocks with those from the Sub-Division.	Cost of feeding bullocks with those from the Sub-Division.
		5	6			7								
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
II.	1	0 9 7	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 7 7	0 1 2	0 0 10	0 13 4	2 4 6					
III.	2	0 9 7	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 7 7	0 1 2	0 0 10	0 12 8	2 3 10					
	1	0 9 7	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 8 2	0 1 2	0 0 10	0 13 1	2 4 10					
	2	0 9 7	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 8 2	0 1 2	0 0 10	0 13 1	2 4 10					
	3	0 7 7	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 1 2	0 0 10	0 11 5	2 3 2					
IV.	4	0 6 10	0 3 7	0 0 0	0 7 1	0 1 0	0 0 7	0 9 1	1 14 5					
	1	0 7 2	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 7 7	0 1 2	0 0 5	0 7 4	1 10 3					
	2	0 7 2	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 7 7	0 1 2	0 0 10	0 12 8	2 1 5					
V.	3	0 5 7	0 3 5	0 0 0	0 7 5	0 1 2	0 0 7	0 9 6	1 13 10					
	1	0 7 2	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 7 3	0 1 0	0 0 5	0 7 7	1 9 3					
	2	0 5 7	0 3 5	0 0 0	0 7 5	0 1 2	0 0 7	0 9 6	1 13 10					
VII.	3	0 5 7	0 3 5	0 0 0	0 7 3	0 1 0	0 0 5	0 7 7	1 9 3					
	1	0 5 7	0 3 7	0 0 0	0 4 4	0 1 2	0 0 0	0 5 7	1 6 10					
	2	0 5 7	0 3 2	0 0 0	0 4 0	0 1 2	0 0 7	0 10 8	1 9 11					
VIII.	3	0 5 7	0 3 2	0 0 0	0 3 10	0 1 2	0 0 5	0 8 7	1 6 11					
	1	0 5 7	0 3 2	0 0 0	0 4 6	0 1 2	0 0 0	0 7 1	1 4 10					
	2	0 5 7	0 3 2	0 0 0	0 3 10	0 1 2	0 0 7	0 9 1	1 7 7					
XII.	3	0 5 7	0 3 2	0 0 0	0 3 10	0 1 2	0 0 0	0 7 1	1 4 10					
	1	0 5 7	0 3 2	0 0 0	0 3 10	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 5 10	1 3 5					
XIII.	2	0 5 7	0 3 2	0 0 0	0 5 1	0 1 2	0 0 0	0 7 9	1 6 9					
	1	0 5 7	0 3 2	0 0 0	0 5 1	0 1 2	0 0 0	0 7 3	1 6 3					
XIV.	2	0 4 10	0 3 2	0 0 0	0 5 1	0 1 2	0 0 0	0 7 3	1 6 3					
	1	0 4 10	0 3 2	0 0 0	0 4 7	0 1 2	0 0 0	0 6 11	1 4 8					
	2	0 4 10	0 3 2	0 0 0	0 4 7	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 6 11	1 4 6					
								0 6 1	1 3 8					

SAZZA.

37. The only point that seems to require any notice is that Mr. Rundall has allowed for "yearly laborers" in the Sub-Division to the same extent as in the Principal Division, although a far less number are retained by the ryots of the former talooks. The reason for this, given by Mr. Rundall in para. 70 of his Report, is, that as the ryots themselves supply the place of the permanent farm laborers, they are entitled to remuneration for this service in the shape of an allowance in the cost of cultivation. It is not quite clear how this labour differs from that ordinarily performed by ryots and which is not taken into account, as it is deemed part and parcel of the whole system, and it

penses. M[illegible] that the [illegible] mode of agriculture do not avail the selves of respectively [illegible] grants as in the other Talooks. However, as the following [illegible] nia, and Sazzal inert to made in other settlements had as the Sub-Division Ryots and how a [illegible] fee, in any way owing to their [illegible] thrift and industry, [illegible] portion, than [illegible] latter's holdings had better stated [illegible] more especially as the cultivation expenses of [illegible] are very moderate.

For wet cultivation.—38. The expenses for cultivating irrigated lands are precisely the same as those taken for the Principal Division, and as a table showing the cost of each item of outlay per acre in money was given in para. 41 of my letter which accompanied the Principal Division Report, I need not dwell further upon this subject.

Money rates for dry lands.—39. The annexed statement, No. 1, shows how the money rates per acre for dry lands have been arrived at by Mr. Rundall for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd group villages under the three standard grains for the Northern portion, viz., Variga, Peddajonna and Sazza. No. 2 shows the same for the second class villages in the Southern portion where Cumbra Jonna and Aruga are taken. The process is as follows. The ascertained grain values per acre of each class and sort of soil, in due proportion to the crops raised thereon as laid down in para. 63, are first taken, and their total money value calculated after deducting 1/6th of the gross produce as allowance for varying seasons. From this remainder the expenses of cultivating the several grains, in the proportions already taken, are deducted, thereby furnishing the net profits, half of which is, as nearly as possible, taken as the Government assessment. From para. 105 of the Report, it will be gathered that the results of this half net valuation are approximately one-third of the gross in the better soils, and one-fourth in those of more ordinary quality; whilst in the inferior sorts, the assessment represents less than one-sixth of the gross out-turn.

Statement No. I

Deduct cultivation expenses.

Class and sort.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			Out-turn per acre.	Area assigned in proportion to the extent of the crop grown.	Out-turn of the proportion thus assigned.	Value at Rs. 107 per garce or Rs. 25 per cent.	Out-turn per acre.	Area assigned in proportion to the extent of the crop grown.	Out-turn of the proportion thus assigned.	Value at Rs. 129 per garce or Rs. 30 per putty.	Out-turn per acre.	Area assigned in proportion to the extent of the crop grown.	Out-turn of the proportion thus assigned.	Value at Rs. 107 per garce or Rs. 25 per putty.	Total value of out-turn per acre.	Deduct one-sixth for vicissitudes of season.	Remaining gross value.	Per acre.	As per area shown in column 3.	Per acre.	As per area shown in column 7.	Per acre.	As per area shown in column 11.	Total expense columns 18, 20 and 22.	Net value, columns 16 and 23.	Half of the net.	Proposed rates.
		M.	M.	A. C. M.	M.	R. A. P.	M.	A. C. M.	M.	R. A. P.	M.	A. C. M.	M.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Varija.	II. 1	500	500	50	250	8 5 9	375	25	93¾	7 6 9	375	25	93¾	31 4 6	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4
	II. 2	450	450	50	225	7 8 5	337½	25	84⅜	6 11 6	337½	25	84⅜	28 2 0	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8
	III. 1	400	400	50	200	6 11 6	300	25	75	6 3 0	300	25	75	25 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0
	III. 2	300	300	50	150	5 2 6	225	25	56¼	4 12 6	225	25	56¼	18 12 0	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5
	III. 3	250	250	50	125	4 5 3	187½	25	46⅞	3 15 3	187½	25	46⅞	15 10 0	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10
	IV. 1	425	425	50	212½	7 1 9	318¾	25	79⅝	6 7 6	318¾	25	79⅝	26 10 0	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0
	IV. 2	350	350	50	175	5 13 6	262½	25	65⅝	5 9 3	262½	25	65⅝	21 14 0	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2
	IV. 3	275	275	50	137½	4 14 9	206¼	25	51½	4 4 0	206¼	25	51½	16 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4
	V. 1	225	225	50	112½	4 0 3	168¾	25	42⅛	3 10 0	168¾	25	42⅛	13 10 0	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8
	V. 2	175	175	50	87½	3 2 6	131¼	25	32⅞	2 12 6	131¼	25	32⅞	10 8 0	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8
	V. 3	150	150	50	75	2 11 9	112½	25	28⅛	2 5 3	112½	25	28⅛	9 2 0	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8
	VI. 1	100	100	50	50	1 14 6	75	25	18¾	1 8 0	75	25	18¾	6 0 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0
	VI. 2	75	75	50	37½	1 5 3	56¼	25	14⅛	1 1 6	56¼	25	14⅛	4 8 0	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10
	VII. 1	38	38	50	19	0 13 9	28½	25	7⅛	0 9 2	28½	25	7⅛	2 4 0	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4
	VII. 2	25	25	50	12½	0 9 0	18¾	25	4⅝	0 6 0	18¾	25	4⅝	1 8 0	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6
Jonna.	II. 1	375	375	25	93¾	7 6 9	375	25	93¾	7 6 9	375	25	93¾	31 4 6	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4
	II. 2	337½	337½	25	84⅜	6 11 6	337½	25	84⅜	6 11 6	337½	25	84⅜	28 2 0	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8
	III. 1	300	300	25	75	6 3 0	300	25	75	6 3 0	300	25	75	25 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0
	III. 2	225	225	25	56¼	4 12 6	225	25	56¼	4 12 6	225	25	56¼	18 12 0	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5
	III. 3	187½	187½	25	46⅞	3 15 3	187½	25	46⅞	3 15 3	187½	25	46⅞	15 10 0	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10
	IV. 1	318¾	318¾	25	79⅝	6 7 6	318¾	25	79⅝	6 7 6	318¾	25	79⅝	26 10 0	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0
	IV. 2	262½	262½	25	65⅝	5 9 3	262½	25	65⅝	5 9 3	262½	25	65⅝	21 14 0	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2
	IV. 3	206¼	206¼	25	51½	4 4 0	206¼	25	51½	4 4 0	206¼	25	51½	16 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4
	V. 1	168¾	168¾	25	42⅛	3 10 0	168¾	25	42⅛	3 10 0	168¾	25	42⅛	13 10 0	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8
	V. 2	131¼	131¼	25	32⅞	2 12 6	131¼	25	32⅞	2 12 6	131¼	25	32⅞	10 8 0	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8
	V. 3	112½	112½	25	28⅛	2 5 3	112½	25	28⅛	2 5 3	112½	25	28⅛	9 2 0	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8
	VI. 1	75	75	25	18¾	1 8 0	75	25	18¾	1 8 0	75	25	18¾	6 0 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0
	VI. 2	56¼	56¼	25	14⅛	1 1 6	56¼	25	14⅛	1 1 6	56¼	25	14⅛	4 8 0	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10
	VII. 1	28½	28½	25	7⅛	0 9 2	28½	25	7⅛	0 9 2	28½	25	7⅛	2 4 0	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4
	VII. 2	18¾	18¾	25	4⅝	0 6 0	18¾	25	4⅝	0 6 0	18¾	25	4⅝	1 8 0	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6
Sazza.	II. 1	325	325	25	81¼	6 6 6	325	25	81¼	6 6 6	325	25	81¼	27 1 0	1 1 0 1	0 13 8	1 1 0 1	0 13 8	1 1 0 1	0 13 8	1 1 0 1	0 13 8	1 1 0 1	0 13 8	1 1 0 1	0 13 8	1 1 0 1
	II. 2	275	275	25	68¾	5 12 12	275	25	68¾	5 12 12	275	25	68¾	22 14 0	0 15 5	0 7 8	0 15 5	0 7 8	0 15 5	0 7 8	0 15 5	0 7 8	0 15 5	0 7 8	0 15 5	0 7 8	0 15 5
	III. 1	225	225	25	56¼	4 12 6	225	25	56¼	4 12 6	225	25	56¼	18 12 0	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5
	III. 2	180	180	25	45	3 13 1	180	25	45	3 13 1	180	25	45	15 0 0	0 12 6	0 6 0	0 12 6	0 6 0	0 12 6	0 6 0	0 12 6	0 6 0	0 12 6	0 6 0	0 12 6	0 6 0	0 12 6
	III. 3	150	150	25	37½	2 15 6	150	25	37½	2 15 6	150	25	37½	12 8 0	0 10 8	0 5 0	0 10 8	0 5 0	0 10 8	0 5 0	0 10 8	0 5 0	0 10 8	0 5 0	0 10 8	0 5 0	0 10 8
	IV. 1	255	255	25	63¾	5 1 3	255	25	63¾	5 1 3	255	25	63¾	21 4 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 14 0
	IV. 2	210	210	25	52½	4 5 3	210	25	52½	4 5 3	210	25	52½	17 10 0	0 11 8	0 5 10	0 11 8	0 5 10	0 11 8	0 5 10	0 11 8	0 5 10	0 11 8	0 5 10	0 11 8	0 5 10	0 11 8
	IV. 3	165	165	25	41¼	3 9 0	165	25	41¼	3 9 0	165	25	41¼	13 12 0	0 9 2	0 4 8	0 9 2	0 4 8	0 9 2	0 4 8	0 9 2	0 4 8	0 9 2	0 4 8	0 9 2	0 4 8	0 9 2
	V. 1	120	120	25	30	2 10 6	120	25	30	2 10 6	120	25	30	10 0 0	0 8 4	0 3 4	0 8 4	0 3 4	0 8 4	0 3 4	0 8 4	0 3 4	0 8 4	0 3 4	0 8 4	0 3 4	0 8 4
	V. 2	93¾	93¾	25	23½	2 0 0	93¾	25	23½	2 0 0	93¾	25	23½	7 12 0	0 6 6	0 2 7	0 6 6	0 2 7	0 6 6	0 2 7	0 6 6	0 2 7	0 6 6	0 2 7	0 6 6	0 2 7	0 6 6
	V. 3	75	75	25	18¾	1 8 0	75	25	18¾	1 8 0	75	25	18¾	6 0 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0
	VI. 1	50	50	25	12½	1 1 3	50	25	12½	1 1 3	50	25	12½	4 0 0	0 3 4	0 1 5	0 3 4	0 1 5	0 3 4	0 1 5	0 3 4	0 1 5	0 3 4	0 1 5	0 3 4	0 1 5	0 3 4
	VI. 2	37½	37½	25	9⅜	0 14 10	37½	25	9⅜	0 14 10	37½	25	9⅜	3 0 0	0 2 6	0 1 1	0 2 6	0 1 1	0 2 6	0 1 1	0 2 6	0 1 1	0 2 6	0 1 1	0 2 6	0 1 1	0 2 6
	VII. 1	14	14	25	3½	0 5 0	14	25	3½	0 5 0	14	25	3½	1 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
	VII. 2	9	9	25	2¼	0 3 6	9	25	2¼	0 3 6	9	25	2¼	0 12 0	0 0 10	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 4	0 0 10

Deduct cultivation expenses.

Class and sort.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			Out-turn per acre.	Area assigned in proportion to the extent of the crop grown.	Out-turn of the proportion thus assigned.	Value at Rs. 107 per garce or Rs. 25 per cent.	Out-turn per acre.	Area assigned in proportion to the extent of the crop grown.	Out-turn of the proportion thus assigned.	Value at Rs. 129 per garce or Rs. 30 per putty.	Out-turn per acre.	Area assigned in proportion to the extent of the crop grown.	Out-turn of the proportion thus assigned.	Value at Rs. 107 per garce or Rs. 25 per putty.	Total value of out-turn per acre.	Deduct one-sixth for vicissitudes of season.	Remaining gross value.	Per acre.	As per area shown in column 3.	Per acre.	As per area shown in column 7.	Per acre.	As per area shown in column 11.	Total expense columns 18, 20 and 22.	Net value, columns 16 and 23.	Half of the net.	Proposed rates.
		M.	M.	A. C. M.	M.	R. A. P.	M.	A. C. M.	M.	R. A. P.	M.	A. C. M.	M.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Varija.	II. 1	500	500	50	250	8 5 9	375	25	93¾	7 6 9	375	25	93¾	31 4 6	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4
	II. 2	450	450	50	225	7 8 5	337½	25	84⅜	6 11 6	337½	25	84⅜	28 2 0	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8
	III. 1	400	400	50	200	6 11 6	300	25	75	6 3 0	300	25	75	25 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0
	III. 2	300	300	50	150	5 2 6	225	25	56¼	4 12 6	225	25	56¼	18 12 0	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5
	III. 3	250	250	50	125	4 5 3	187½	25	46⅞	3 15 3	187½	25	46⅞	15 10 0	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10
	IV. 1	425	425	50	212½	7 1 9	318¾	25	79⅝	6 7 6	318¾	25	79⅝	26 10 0	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0
	IV. 2	350	350	50	175	5 13 6	262½	25	65⅝	5 9 3	262½	25	65⅝	21 14 0	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2
	IV. 3	275	275	50	137½	4 14 9	206¼	25	51½	4 4 0	206¼	25	51½	16 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4
	V. 1	225	225	50	112½	4 0 3	168¾	25	42⅛	3 10 0	168¾	25	42⅛	13 10 0	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8
	V. 2	175	175	50	87½	3 2 6	131¼	25	32⅞	2 12 6	131¼	25	32⅞	10 8 0	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8
	V. 3	150	150	50	75	2 11 9	112½	25	28⅛	2 5 3	112½	25	28⅛	9 2 0	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8
	VI. 1	100	100	50	50	1 14 6	75	25	18¾	1 8 0	75	25	18¾	6 0 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0
	VI. 2	75	75	50	37½	1 5 3	56¼	25	14⅛	1 1 6	56¼	25	14⅛	4 8 0	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10
	VII. 1	38	38	50	19	0 13 9	28½	25	7⅛	0 9 2	28½	25	7⅛	2 4 0	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4
	VII. 2	25	25	50	12½	0 9 0	18¾	25	4⅝	0 6 0	18¾	25	4⅝	1 8 0	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6
Jonna.	II. 1	375	375	25	93¾	7 6 9	375	25	93¾	7 6 9	375	25	93¾	31 4 6	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4	0 14 0	1 2 11 4
	II. 2	337½	337½	25	84⅜	6 11 6	337½	25	84⅜	6 11 6	337½	25	84⅜	28 2 0	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8	0 12 10	1 1 1 8
	III. 1	300	300	25	75	6 3 0	300	25	75	6 3 0	300	25	75	25 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0 0
	III. 2	225	225	25	56¼	4 12 6	225	25	56¼	4 12 6	225	25	56¼	18 12 0	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5	0 7 6	0 15 5
	III. 3	187½	187½	25	46⅞	3 15 3	187½	25	46⅞	3 15 3	187½	25	46⅞	15 10 0	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10	0 6 3	0 12 10
	IV. 1	318¾	318¾	25	79⅝	6 7 6	318¾	25	79⅝	6 7 6	318¾	25	79⅝	26 10 0	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0	0 13 10	1 0 10 0
	IV. 2	262½	262½	25	65⅝	5 9 3	262½	25	65⅝	5 9 3	262½	25	65⅝	21 14 0	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1	0 14 2
	IV. 3	206¼	206¼	25	51½	4 4 0	206¼	25	51½	4 4 0	206¼	25	51½	16 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 13 4
	V. 1	168¾	168¾	25	42⅛	3 10 0	168¾	25	42⅛	3 10 0	168¾	25	42⅛	13 10 0	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8	0 6 8	0 11 8
	V. 2	131¼	131¼	25	32⅞	2 12 6	131¼	25	32⅞	2 12 6	131¼	25	32⅞	10 8 0	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 8 8
	V. 3	112½	112½	25	28⅛	2 5 3	112½	25	28⅛	2 5 3	112½	25	28⅛	9 2 0	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 7 8
	VI. 1	75	75	25	18¾	1 8 0	75	25	18¾	1 8 0	75	25	18¾	6 0 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0
	VI. 2	56¼	56¼	25	14⅛	1 1 6	56¼	25	14⅛	1 1 6	56¼	25	14⅛	4 8 0	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10	0 1 11	0 3 10
	VII. 1	28½	28½	25	7⅛	0 9 2	28½	25	7⅛	0 9 2	28½	25	7⅛	2 4 0	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	0 2 4
	VII. 2	18¾	18¾	25	4⅝	0 6 0	18¾	25	4⅝	0 6 0	18¾	25	4⅝	1 8 0	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 6
Sazza.	II. 1	325	325	25	81¼	6 6 6	325	25	81¼	6 6 6	325	25	81¼	27 1 0	1 1 0 1	0 13 8	1 1 0 1	0 13 8	1 1 0 1	0 13 8	1 1 0 1	0 13 8	1 1 0 1	0 13 8	1 1 0 1	0 13 8	1 1 0 1
	II. 2	275	275	25	68¾	5 12 12	275	25	68¾	5 12 12	275	25	68¾	22 14 0	0 15 5	0 7 8	0 15 5	0 7 8	0 15 5	0 7 8	0 15 5	0

The money rates resulting from this process tally so nearly with the half net that there is no occasion for advocating any alteration as in the Principal Division, excepting in the following instance.

40. You will be remembered that when speaking of the grain standards, I explained in para. 22 how it might be well to assimilate the few rates, in the same classes of the poorer soils, which are higher in the Northern villages of the 3rd group. Now as this grain standard not being the same throughout the whole of the Sub-Division, I also stated that this point would be further discussed when I came to the present question of money rates.

In order to avoid complication and subsequent confusion in the Diglott Registers and Revenue accounts, I would advocate that the rates be assimilated in the following manner.

Some slight leniency in approximating the Northern rates on the lands now under discussion, to the respective half net in each instance, would have caused these lower grades in the 3rd group to correspond with each other, as in the case of the other soils of the same groups. It is true that by this leniency in approximating the Northern rate to the half net, there is a sacrifice of Rs. 4,351 as already explained, but as this increase falls all on the poorer soils, its abandonment is not of so much moment.

The following short statement shows how the course now advocated can be adopted, and how little the revised rates would differ from the actual half net.

Class.	Sort.	Half net. Southern portion the same as the Principal Division.			Half net. Northern portion.			Proposed rate. As now advocated by Director for the whole Sub-Division.			Proposed rate. As recommended by Mr. Rundall.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
III.	4	0	11	1	0	13	9						
IV.	3	0	12	7	0	13	9	0	12	0	0	14	0
V.	2	0	13	3	0	13	9						
VII.	3	0	10	6	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
VIII.	2	0	10	5	0	12	2						

Comparison of these rates with those of other Districts.—41. From the table attached to para. 108 of the Report, it will be seen that the highest rate for the best Regada (Class III, Sort 1) is Rs. 4, the same as that recently sanctioned for Cuddapah, and 1 Rupee higher than that just introduced into the new and poorer Taluk of Pattikondah. In Guntur, the highest rate was Rs. 3 for the best Regada, but there a very large area fell under this highest gradation, whereas, as will be hereafter shown, in the present instance, less than one per cent comes within this maximum figure. For the really richest Regada lands, Rs. 4 is not too high; and Sir Thomas Munro's rates for this soil ran up to Rs. 5 and even higher, when prices were far lower than at present. Again, in the case of the best loamy Regada (Class IV, Sort 1), the rate of Rs. 3 also tallies exactly with the

Statement No. II.
2nd Class.

Jonna Arnga.

Class and sort.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Out-turn per acre.	Area assigned in proportion to the extent of the crop grown.	Out-turn of the proportion thus assigned.	Value at Rs. 129 per garce or Rs. 30 per putty.	Out-turn per acre.	Area assigned in proportion to the extent of the crop grown.	Out-turn of the proportion thus assigned.	Value at Rs. 64 per garce or Rs. 15 per putty.	Total value of out-turn per acre.	Deduct one-sixth for cultivation expenses.	Remaining gross value.	Per acre.	As per area shown in column 3.	Per acre.	As per area shown in column 5.	Total expenses columns 14 and 16.	Net value.	Half of ditto.	Proposed rate.
			M. M.	A.	M. M.	R. A. P.	M. M.	A.	C. M.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
II.	1	1	380	...	292½	11 12 10	650	...	23	1493½	8 8 0	1 6 8	7 1 8	0 7 11	0 13 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 7 11	0 13 7	0 3 11½	0 4 0
III.	1	2	320	...	246⅔	9 15 0	500	...	23	115	6 15 10	1 2 7	5 12 3	0 5 11	0 10 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 11	0 10 10	0 2 8½	0 3 0
Extra.	1	3	340	...	285⅔	11 8 4	550	...	16	85	7 4 10	1 4 2	6 0 8	0 6 1	0 11 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 1	0 11 2	0 2 9½	0 3 0
	2	1	275	...	206¼	8 5 4	450	...	25	112½	5 11 2	0 15 6	4 12 8	0 4 10	0 8 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 10	0 8 11	0 2 1½	0 2 0
	2	2	240	...	180	7 1 8	400	...	25	100	5 1 2	0 13 6	4 7 8	0 4 1	0 7 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 1	0 7 9	0 1 9½	0 2 0
	2	3	240	...	180	7 1 8	325	...	35	113⅛	5 1 2	0 13 6	4 7 8	0 4 1	0 7 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 1	0 7 9	0 1 9½	0 2 0
IV.	1	1	260	...	195	7 15 0	325	...	44	99	5 1 2	0 13 6	4 7 8	0 4 1	0 7 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 1	0 7 9	0 1 9½	0 2 0
	1	2	185	...	138⅔	5 12 10	425	...	28	97½	4 11 2	0 12 2	3 15 0	0 3 11	0 6 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 11	0 6 11	0 1 5½	0 1 6
	2	3	140	...	105	4 8 4	325	...	30	97½	3 15 10	0 10 6	3 5 4	0 3 0	0 5 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 5 4	0 1 1½	0 1 6
V.	1	1	260	...	195	7 15 0	325	...	48	96⅔	5 1 2	0 13 6	4 7 8	0 4 1	0 7 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 1	0 7 9	0 1 9½	0 2 0
	1	2	185	...	138⅔	5 12 10	325	...	30	97½	4 11 2	0 12 2	3 15 0	0 3 11	0 6 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 11	0 6 11	0 1 5½	0 1 6
	2	3	140	...	105	4 8 4	325	...	48	96⅔	3 15 10	0 10 6	3 5 4	0 3 0	0 5 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 5 4	0 1 1½	0 1 6
VII.	1	1	212	...	159	6 1 8	325	...	53	96⅔	4 4 10	0 14 2	3 10 8	0 3 5	0 6 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 5	0 6 4	0 1 7½	0 2 0
	1	2	147	...	110⅔	4 4 10	325	...	53	96⅔	3 15 10	0 10 6	3 5 4	0 3 0	0 5 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 5 4	0 1 1½	0 1 6
	2	3	120	...	90	3 11 8	325	...	53	96⅔	3 11 2	0 9 4	3 1 10	0 2 9	0 4 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 9	0 4 7	0 1 1½	0 1 6
VIII.	1	1	166	...	124½	5 1 2	240	...	42	74⅔	3 15 10	0 10 6	3 5 4	0 3 0	0 5 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 5 4	0 1 1½	0 1 6
	1	2	120	...	90	3 11 8	240	...	42	74⅔	3 11 2	0 9 4	3 1 10	0 2 9	0 4 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 9	0 4 7	0 1 1½	0 1 6
	2	3	100	...	75	3 0 0	240	...	42	74⅔	3 7 6	0 8 3	2 15 3	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 1 0½	0 1 0

assessment lately sanctioned for the same soil in Cuddapah; and as regards the best red ferruginous lands, I cannot help thinking Mr. Rundall's rates of Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8 for Class VIII, Sort 1 and Class VIII, Sort 1, respectively, are nearer the exact truth than the more lenient assessments lately fixed upon lands of these descriptions in Palnad (Guntur) and Cuddapah. The Board may, no doubt, remember that after some discussion, the assessments of the best tracts of red soils (Class VIII, Sort 1,) was fixed in Salem at Rs. 2-8.

Money rates for irrigated lands.—42. The method of arriving at the "wet" money rates is as simple; the ordinary plan being followed as shown in para. 46 of my letter which accompanied the Principal Division Report. By this process, the money rates for the irrigated lands in the Sub-Division Taluqs tally with those of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes of the Principal Division, there being no first class irrigation as already mentioned in the former Taluqs.

Comparison with other District wet rates.—43. For the best loamy regar the rate fixed is Rs. 7-8 per acre which is less than that similarly allotted to Cuddapah where it was Rs. 9. In the Pattikondah Taluq of Kurnool where soil and irrigation are much inferior, the rate is Rs. 7, so that Mr. Rundall's present arrangement cannot be deemed in any way harsh. For the red ferruginous soils Mr. Rundall's rates are higher than those lately sanctioned for Cuddapah, but as in the case of the dry red lands there has perhaps been a tendency towards leniency in dealing with these soils in the latter District. The Kistna wet rates are lower than those of the Nellore Sub-Division, but then the former were framed upon a lower commutation rate.

Table of rates resulting from above processes.—44. Mr. Rundall's rates, therefore, for "Dry and Wet" stand thus, there being 18 gradations in the first case, and 14 in the latter.

Dry.			Wet.		
No. of rates.	Money rates.		No. of rates.	Money rates.	
	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
1	5	0	1	10	0
2	4	8	2	8	0
3	4	0	3	7	8
4	3	8	4	7	0
5	3	0	5	6	8
6	2	8	6	6	0
7	2	4	7	5	8
8	2	0	8	5	4
9	1	12	9	5	0
10	1	8	10	4	8
11	1	4	11	4	0
12	1	0	12	3	8
13	0	14	13	3	0
14	0	12	14	2	8
15	0	10			
16	0	8			
17	0	6			
18	0	4			

Financial Results as regards occupied lands.—45. The accompanying short statement shows the results of Mr. Rundall's Settlement for each Taluq when compared with the Revenue derived therefrom under the existing system, for fusly 1278, A. D. 1868-69; the Revenue of that year being taken as the basis of comparison throughout.

Taluqs.	Dry and wet.	As per Revenue Accounts of Fusly 1278. Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	As per new Settlement. Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Comparison. Columns 4 and 6.	Columns 5 and 7.	Per centage.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Rs.	R. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	R. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Ongole ...	Dry ...	1,69,942	2,44,196	1 7 0	1,69,937	2,75,977	1 10 0	—		
	Wet ...	3,452	19,043	5 8 3	3,457	18,329	5 4 10	+ 4	— 714	— 4
	Total.	1,73,394	2,63,239	... ...	1,73,394	2,94,306	... ...	...	+ 31,067	+ 12
Kandukur .	Dry ...	1,32,741	1,80,915	1 5 9	1,33,064	1,93,430	1 7 3	+ 323	+ 12,515	+ 7
	Wet ...	14,358	74,591	5 3 1	14,035	76,457	5 7 2	— 323	+ 1,866	+ 2
	Total.	1,47,099	2,55,506	... ...	1,47,099	2,69,887	... ...	...	+ 14,381	+ 6
Kanigiri ...	Dry ...	49,993	32,610	0 10 5	50,004	40,152	0 12 10	+ 11	+ 7,542	+ 23
	Wet ...	536	3,604	6 14 7	525	3,449	6 9 1	— 11	— 155	— 4
	Total.	50,529	36,214	... ...	50,529	43,601	... ...	...	+ 7,387	+ 20
Total...	Dry ...	3,52,676	4,57,721	1 4 9	3,53,005	5,09,559	1 7 1	+ 329	+ 51,838	+ 11
	Wet ...	18,346	97,238	5 4 10	18,017	98,235	5 7 3	— 329	+ 997	+ 1
	Total.	3,71,022	5,54,959	... ...	3,71,022	6,07,794	... ...	...	+ 52,835	+ 10

It will be seen that the proposed increase in the present "dry" assessment amounts to Rupees 51,838 or 11 per cent. Taking this Taluq by Taluq Rupees 7,542 or 23 per cent appertains to Kanigiri; Rupees 31,781 or 13 per cent to Ongole; and Rupees 12,515 or 7 per cent to Kandukur. The comparatively large increase in Kanigiri will at once attract notice, and this question will be dealt with under its proper head. The increase in "wet" comes to only Rupees 997, or 1 per cent, and results from the decrease of Rupees 714, and Rupees 155, respectively in Ongole and Kanigiri, being deducted from the increase of Rupees 1,866 in Kandukur. For the whole Sub-Division the proposed enhancement, both in "dry" and "wet," therefore, amounts to Rupees 52,835 or 10 per cent.

I must mention that the above comparison is, as far as the new Settlement results are concerned, *inclusive* of the changes made by Mr. Rundall from "wet" to "dry" and *vice versa*; but *exclusive* thereof as regards the old assessment. This as explained in para. 59 of my letter on the Principal Division, cannot be avoided;

but in order to make the comparison as correct as possible including changes on both sides, I annex the following shorter statement similar to that given for the Principal Division.

	Dry.		Wet	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Total area and assessment as it now stands ...	3,51,676	4,57,721	18,346	97,238
Deduct area and assessment transferred from dry to wet and vice versa	715	992	1,043	4,719
Remaining...	3,51,961	4,56,729	97,303	92,519
Add areas transferred from Wet to Dry and vice versa and assessment calculated at the average rates of Rupees 1-4-9 and Rupees 4-12-6 for dry and wet respectively	1,043	1,353	715	3,791
Total area and approximate existing assessment including the proposed changes	3,53,004	4,58,082	18,018	96,310
Proposed assessment	...	5,09,559	...	98,235
Difference	...	+ 51,477	...	+ 1,925
Percentage...	...	+ 11	...	+ 2

It will be noticed that by this last process the estimated increase is larger than that arrived at by Mr. Rundall. This is owing to the 1,043 acres transferred from "wet" to "dry" being in the latter case calculated at the new dry assessment, and compared with the old "wet" rates they formerly bore, thereby diminishing the real increase by the new settlement. But as stated by Mr. Rundall, "for the area under river lift changed from "wet" to "dry," water-rate will, to some extent, be realized hereafter," and thus Mr. Rundall's estimated increase will, in fact, be somewhat exceeded by actual realizations.

As regards unoccupied lands.—46. The Statement given in para 125 of the Report shows that the unoccupied classified area comprises 1,19,194 acres assessed at Rupees 81,839; no comparison can be made with the present assessment on these lands, as large portions thereof were never classified under the old régime.

In concluding this portion of the subject, I give the following statement showing the entire area "occupied" and "unoccupied," falling under each money rate for both "dry" and "wet" as now proposed.

No. of rates.	Rate per acre.	Dry. Occupied. Extent.	Dry. Occupied. Assessment.	Dry. Unoccupied. Extent.	Dry. Unoccupied. Assessment.	Dry. Total. Extent.	Dry. Total. Assessment.	Wet. Occupied. Extent.	Wet. Occupied. Assessment.	Wet. Unoccupied. Extent.	Wet. Unoccupied. Assessment.	Wet. Total. Extent.	Wet. Total. Assessment.
	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1	10 0	36	360	5	25	44	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	8 0	2	16	1	4	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7 0	1,204	9,030	69	276	1,273	9,306	4	28	2	8	6	36
4	6 8	1,079	7,553	47	164	1,126	7,717	2	13	...	...	2	13
5	6 0	148	962	120	360	268	1,322	4	24	...	...	4	24
6	5 8	4,038	24,228	992	2,480	5,030	26,708	32	192	...	...	32	192
7	5 4	3,637	20,003	31	69	3,668	20,072	41	225	...	...	41	225
8	5 0	104	546	1,376	2,752	1,480	3,298	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	4 8	3,544	17,716	923	1,615	4,467	19,331	560	2,800	104	208	664	3,008
10	4 0	2,955	13,297	5,041	7,561	7,996	20,858	326	1,717	3,581	5,371	3,907	7,088
11	4 0	622	2,488	4,238	5,297	4,860	7,785	262	1,048	526	789	788	1,837
12	3 8	301	1,053	10,863	5,297	11,164	6,350	342	1,197	943	1,179	1,285	2,376
13	3 0	219	657	12,149	10,863	12,368	11,520	1,147	3,441	6,955	4,866	8,102	8,307
14	2 8	128	320	11,631	8,648	11,759	8,968	130	325	6,955	4,866	7,085	5,191
	Total...	18,017	98,234	12,491	7,769	30,508	18,003	3,348	15,001	21,883	10,941	25,231	25,942
	Add dry land and assessment ...	3,53,005	5,09,558	21,883	10,941	1,19,195	81,839	14,670	81,838	2,400	2,400	17,070	84,238
	Grand Total...	3,71,022	6,07,793	34,374	18,710	1,49,703	99,842	18,018	96,839	24,283	13,341	42,301	1,10,180

No. of rates.	Rate per acre.	Occupied. Extent.	Occupied. Assessment.	Unoccupied. Extent.	Unoccupied. Assessment.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment.
	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1	5 0	39	195	5	25	44	220
2	4 8	6	27	1	4	7	31
3	4 0	4,255	17,060	69	276	4,324	17,336
4	3 8	2,058	7,203	47	164	2,105	7,367
5	3 0	6,571	19,713	120	360	6,691	20,073
6	2 8	25,785	64,462	992	2,480	26,777	69,942
7	2 4	3,578	8,050	31	69	3,609	8,120
8	2 0	41,059	82,118	1,376	2,752	42,435	84,870
9	1 12	16,658	32,651	923	1,615	19,581	34,266
10	1 8	83,250	1,24,875	5,041	7,561	88,291	1,32,436
11	1 4	50,682	63,352	4,238	5,297	54,920	68,650
12	1 0	31,594	31,594	10,863	10,863	42,457	42,457
13	0 14	34,615	30,288	12,149	10,680	46,764	40,918
14	0 12	12,655	9,491	11,531	8,648	24,186	18,139
15	0 10	12,778	7,986	12,491	7,769	25,269	15,755
16	0 8	12,543	6,271	21,883	10,941	34,426	17,213
17	0 6	4,310	1,616	24,00	9,000	28,311	10,616
18	0 4	8,353	2,088	13,49	3,372	21,844	5,461
	Total...	2,52,799	69,043	1,19,...	81,831	4,71,991	5,50,875
	Exceptional Rupees 2 per acre on Tank lands inside of village ...	206	515	...	8	206	522
	Grand Total...	3,53,005	5,09,558	1,19,195	81,839	4,72,200	5,91,397

Incidence of the new assessment as regards dry lands.—47. The average dry rate per acre for occupied lands, is next given for each Taluq as they now stand and as proposed by Mr. Rundall.

Talooks.	Dry rates.					
	Present.			Proposed.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ongole ...	1	7	0	1	10	0
Kandukur ...	1	5	9	1	7	3
Kanigiri ...	0	10	5	0	12	10
Average...	1	4	9	1	7	1

Ongole naturally comes out highest at Rupees 1-10-0 owing to its comprising the best tracts of land in the District. Kandukur also stands high at Rs. 1-7-3, which is a little above the averages of Gudur and Rapur, where the lands are poorer. The total average dry assessment is Rupees 1-7-1 which is less than that of the newly settled Taluqs of Cuddapah, Rupees 1-12-0—and less than that of the Guntur portion of the Kistna, Rupees 1-8-5. There seems to be no doubt about the fairness of the results for Ongole and Kandukur, but, as regards Kanigiri, there are grounds for consideration.

48. In Kanigiri, the average is raised from Annas 10 to 13, and the dry assessment enhanced by Rupees 7,542 or 23 per cent. This must be deemed a heavy addition to a notoriously poor Taluq, with the scantiest population in the District; and it would seem certainly desirable that at the time of Settlement alleviations be made, either by having some villages re-classified, or their grouping lowered; adopting in fact whichever course seems to Mr. Rundall best suited to meet the exigency of the case. It is true that there is an increase in area by survey to the extent of 12 per cent, but then as was lately seen in the case of some of the eastern villages of Ahtur in Salem, the *assessment* cannot be raised in many cases, as it was only the excess areas that enabled the Ryots to get any thing like a living from these poorer tracts which can bear nothing more than they have hitherto paid. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that Mr. Rundall knows the country thoroughly, has well considered the matter, and has, as a rule, certainly no leaning towards burdensome rates. No doubt a portion of the enhancement is owing to there being tracts now assessed at 2 annas and 4 annas an acre, which have been unavoidably raised by the present procedure, owing to the character of the soil, and to the orders of Government that the assessment should be no rate lower than four annas.

It may be a guide to take the averages of what are known as the poorest and worst Taluqs in other Districts and it will be seen that Kanigiri, the poorest [illegible] is considerably above the two poorest dry talooks in Cuddapah.

Talooks.	Districts.	Rs.	A.	P.
[illegible]arkapur	[illegible]rnool	0	13	0
[illegible]engheri	[illegible]alem	0	14	[illegible]
[illegible]ukondah	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Udayagherry	Principal Division of Nellore	[illegible]		6
Kadri	Cuddapah	[illegible]		5
Voilpaid		[illegible]	10	0
Kanigiri		0	13	0

Altogether I cannot, therefore, help thinking that an increase of Revenue from this poor, sparsely populated Taluq, can hardly be looked for, and that there are grounds for further consideration as regards this one tract of country.

49. The following table gives the percentage of area falling under each money rate; and it will be at once gathered therefrom that 91 per cent of the area is assessed at or under 2 Rupees per acre and only 9 per cent above that sum.

Number of rates.	Money rates.		Percentage of area so assessed.
	Rs.	A.	Acres.
1	5	0	0·0093
2	4	8	0·0015
3	4	0	0·9183
4	3	8	0·4458
5	3	0	1·4176
6	2	8	5·6732
7	2	4	0·7646
8	2	0	8·9907
9	1	12	4·1486
10	1	8	18·7061
11	1	4	11·6358
12	1	0	8·9953
13	0	14	9·9078
14	0	12	5·1243
15	0	10	5·3410
16	0	8	7·2938
17	0	6	5·9982
18	0	4	4·6281

Incidence of the assessment as regards wet lands.—50. The increase in the wet lands being only Rupees 2-9-4, but little need be said upon this point, and the averages both present and proposed stand thus:

Taluks.	Average wet rates.					
	Present.			Proposed.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ongole	5	8	0	5	4	10
Kandukur	5	3	1	5	7	2
Kanigiri	6	11	7	6	9	1
Average...	5	4	10	5	7	3

The general average of the Sub-Division comes to Rupees 5-7-3 or one anna more than that of the Principal Division, owing to the tank irrigation in the comparatively small area in the former tract of country being better than that found in the remaining portion of the District. The proposed average is a little under that of Pattikondah of Kurnool which stands at Rupees 5-8-0, and where the irrigation may be said to be certainly inferior. Kanigiri average seems at first sight high at Rupees 6-9-1, but the area is small and the wet lands are consequently very much prized; the present average is moreover Rupees 6-11-7.

The annexed statement of area to rate as given for "dry" lands is herewith shown for "wet." Only 12 per cent is above Rupees 6.

No. of rates.	Money rates.		Percentage of area so assessed.
1	10	0	0·1685
2	8	0	0·0094
3	7	8	5·6497
4	7	0	5·0693
5	6	8	0·7021
6	6	0	19·0461
7	5	8	17·2159
8	5	4	0·4868
9	5	0	19·2099
10	4	8	17·6980
11	4	0	4·1378
12	3	8	3·0097
13	3	0	6·3892
14	2	8	1·4076

Comparison of the proposed, and existing assessment.—51. In accordance with the Board's Proceedings, dated, 25th October 1870, a statement showing the present and proposed rates of assessment upon the acreage under each "Class" and "Sort" is now given. But as mentioned in para. 76 of my last report, the comparison does not fully mathematically with the financial results, as the changes made by Mr. Rundall have not been included therein; and thus, in this instance, the comparison

represents the existing state of affairs devoid of any alteration as regards "dry" lands.

Class and Sort.		Area.	Present Assessment.				Proposed Assessment.				Difference.			
			Assessment.		Average per acre.		Assessment.		Average per acre.		Assessment.		Per centages.	
1		2	3		4		5		6		7		8	
		Acres.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
II	1	43	356	10	2	5 1	638	0	4	2 3	+ 281	6	+ 79	
	2	4/4	800	4	1	2 10	1,550	0	3	2 2	+ 659	12	+ 7	
Total...		43	1,246	14	1	14 0	2,188	0	3	6 0	+ 941	2	+ 75	
III	1	7	2,299	14	2	9 8	23,786	8	3	13 1	+ 7,576	10	+ 47	
Extra	2	...	7,134	6	2	0 7	9,135	0	2	8 0	+ 1,700	10	+ 23	
	2	55,407	96,799	0	1	11 11	1,14,647	4	2	1 1	+ 17,848	4	+ 18	
	3	69,451	94,156	13	1	5 8	1,01,639	8	1	7 5	+ 7,488	11	+ 8	
	4	7,596	...	4	1	4 11	7,445	4	0	15 8	— 2,490	0	— 25	
IV	1	20,939	39,603	12	1	14 3	54,276	12	2	9 6	+ 14,663	0	+ 37	
	2	53,139	68,180	16	1	4 6	74,228	4	1	6 4	+ 6,047	10	+ 9	
	3	35,980	33,106	10	0	14 9	31,823	8	0	14 2	[illegible]			
V	1	5,069	7,350	2	1	7 2	7,624	4	1	8 1	+ 274			
	2	5,089	6,181	5	1	3 5	5,002	0	0	15 9	— 1,179	5	— 19	
	3	4,436	4,325	6	0	15 7	1,832	0	0	6 7	— 2,493	6	— 58	
Total...		2,67,047	3,83,277	2	1	7 0	4,31,430	4	1	9 10	+ 48,153	2	+ 13	
VII	1	6,061	7,678	9	1	4 3	11,558	0	1	14 6	+ 3,879	7	+ 51	
	2	24,640	25,533	5	1	0 7	26,950	4	1	1 6	+ 1,416	15	+ 6	
	3	21,502	17,045	13	0	12 8	15,207	0	0	11 4	— 1838	13	— 11	
VIII	1	3,667	3,777	0	1	0 6	5,247	8	1	6 11	+ 1,470	8	+ 39	
	2	18,997	9,699	14	0	11 1	8,890	10	0	10 2	— 806	4	—	
	3	10,958	3,591	10	0	5 3	3,263	10	0	4 9	— 328	0	— 9	
Total...		80,825	67,326	3	0	13 4	71,117	0	0	14 1	+ 3,791	13	+ 6	
XII	1	338	508	10	1	8 1	422	8	1	4 0	— 86	2	— 17	
	2	449	572	10	1	4 5	449	0	1	0 0	— 123	10	— 22	
XIII	1	2,223	3,418	10	1	8 7	2,223	0	1	0 0	— 1,195	10	— 35	
	2	279	299	8	1	1 2	209	4	0	12 0	— 90	4	— 30	
XIV	1	754	943	3	1	4 0	565	8	0	12 0	— 377	11	— 40	
	2	113	128	6	1	2 2	28	4	0	4 0	— 100	2	— 78	
Total...		4,156	5,870	15	1	6 7	3,897	8	0	15 0	— 1,973	7	— 34	
Grand Total...		8,52,676	4,57,721	2	1	4 9	5,08,632	12	1	7 1	+ 50,911	10	+ 11	

The most noticeable point in the foregoing table, is the increase on the Regada and the decrease on the Arenaceous soils. But this is clearly as it should be under the former classification and settlement, the average of the assessment on these vastly different soils, was exactly the same, viz., Rupees 1-7-0; vide para. 113 of Mr. Rundall's Report. Now that the avowedly rich Regada soils have been properly dealt with, the former position must be considerably altered, and thus the present Regada average rises to Rs. 1-10-0 and that of the Arenaceous falls to Rupees 0-15-0. Similarly the best Red Ferruginous lands, (Class VII, Sort 1 and Class VIII, Sort 1) exhibit a large enhancement although the difference in the average of the entire series is but slight.

Class.	Present.			Proposed.		
VII. Loamy red.	0	15	5	1	0	6
VIII. Sandy red.	0	9	6	0	9	9

As regards wet lands.—52. A similar statement for wet lands is [illegible] wet [illegible] show the comparison between the former and present classification wi[illegible] and [illegible] receiving thereon. In three instances the present classification r[illegible] soils over 38 per cent, but the area affected is but slight. The red l[illegible] VII. 2 and VII. 3, are also raised respectively 19, 22 and 23 per cent. [illegible] well known that these soils produce favorably enough when under irr[illegible] that this divergence need not in any way be questioned as to accuracy.

Class and sort.	Area.	Present assessment. Assessment.	Present assessment. Average per acre.	Proposed assessment. Assessment.	Proposed assessment. Average per acre.	Difference. Assessment.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	
I. 1	37	248 3	6 11 4	364 0	9 13 5	+ 115 13	46
2	44	293 12	6 10 10	313 8	7 2 0	+ 19 12	7
Total...	81	541 15	6 11 1	677 8	8 5 10	+ 135 9	25
III. 1	585	3,756 13	6 6 9	4,066 8	6 15 3	+ 309 11	8
2	1,721	9,984 5	5 12 10	9,413 0	5 7 6	— 571 5	6
3	1,023	5,234 11	5 1 10	4,556 8	4 7 3	— 678 3	13
4	206	898 13	4 5 10	714 8	3 7 6	+ 184 5	20
IV. 1	1,615	10,516 11	6 8 2	11,701 0	7 3 11	+ 1,184 5	11
2	3,992	22,780 12	5 11 4	23,660 0	5 14 10	+ 879 4	4
3	2,639	12,936 3	4 14 5	12,921 8	4 14 4	— 14 11	...
1	79	342 5	4 5 4	433 0	5 7 8	90 11	25
2	583	2,649 7	4 0 4	2,723 8	4 10 9	+ 37 1	16
3	231	917 15	3 15 7	648 0	2 12 11	— 15	29
Total...	12,674	69,717 15	5 8 0	70,837 8	5 9 5	+ 1,119 9	2
VII. 1	467	2,696 5	5 12 5	3,218 0	6 14 3	+ 521 11	19
2	2,027	8,874 4	4 6 1	10,826 8	5 5 2	+ 1,952 4	22
3	1,030	3,615 5	3 8 2	4,449 0	4 5 1	+ 833 11	23
VIII. 1	48	218 4	4 8 9	264 0	5 8 0	+ 45 12	21
2	88	285 2	3 3 10	377 8	4 4 8	+ 92 6	32
3	100	353 5	3 8 0	280 8	2 12 11	+ 72 13	21
Total...	3,760	15,042 9	4 4 3	19,415 8	5 2 7	+ 3,372 15	21
XII. 1	804	4,523 8	5 10 0	4,594 0	[illegible]	7 8	2
2	807	4,017 0	4 15 8	3,769 0	[illegible]tions	258 0	6
XIII. 1	68	238 13	3 8 2	335 8	4 14 [illegible]	96 [illegible]	28
XIV. 1	150	101 9	4 10 10	62[illegible]	3 [illegible]	73 1	10
2	3	9 2	3 0 8	9 0	3 0 0	0 2	...
Total...	1,832	9,490 0	5 2 11	9,236 0	5 [illegible]	— 154 0	11
Grand Total...	18,347	95,792 7	5 3 6	1,00,266 8	5 7 5	+ 4,4[illegible]	[illegible]

represents [illegible]*nue likely to be derived from assessed and unassessed waste lands.*" *First land[illegible]* "*Dry.*"—53. It will be gathered from para. 125 of the Report and [illegible] connected therewith that, out of the total assessed waste dry area, [illegible] at the time of classification to [illegible],19,194 acres, upward[illegible] half of [illegible] 63,801 Class ar[illegible] have been subsequently occupied. Mr. Rundall further anticipates that an ad[illegible] breadth of about 27,000 acres assessed approximately at Rupe[illegible]8,000 will be brought under cultivation; thus still leaving one-fourth of the classified waste unused and profitless to the State. But extension of occupation doubtless depends mainly upon the state of the markets, and producers are scarcely likely to obtain more remunerative prices than those which have ruled during the majority of the last 15 or 20 years. Again, by far the largest extent of available waste is in Kanigiri where population is not [illegible] for the land already [illegible] It will also be noticed from Mr. Rundall's table attached to para. 125 that the relinquishments in Kanigiri were more numerous than those of the other two Taluqs put together, whilst the applications were only 19,000 in two years against 32,000 in each of the other Taluqs.

In addition to the above assessed waste area, there is a considerable extent of land partly covered with jungle and forest which has never been assessed and which comprises acres 94,668. Of this tract, Mr. Rundall anticipates that about acres 40,000 assessed approximately at Rupees 25,000 are likely eventually to be broken up.

Secondly as regards "Wet."—54. Para. 127 shows that with the exception of acres 512, the available waste wet area amounting to acres 3,348 has all been occupied, so that no large increase can be in future looked for under this head.

Anticipated sources of additional Revenue—55. In addition to the [illegible] Settlement results, there are 6 items from which an augmentation of the Land Revenue may be expected. These and their approximate proceeds are as follows :—

	Acres.	Assessment.
1. Assessed dry waste both already taken up and that likely to be taken up for cultivation	90,000	60,000
2. Unassessed dry waste likely to be hereafter occupied	40,000	[illegible]
3. Wet waste [illegible] partly occupied and likely to be taken up hereafter ...	3,348	15,002
4. Water-rate [illegible] levied on the lands recently transferred to dry, but irrigated by bali[illegible] from the [illegible]undlacamma &c.	486	1,458
5. Second [illegible] assessment on wet lands		976
6. Assessment now [illegible]culated on excess Inam areas under Board's Proceedings, [illegible]ted 12th [illegible] 1871, No. 1[illegible]14.		7044
Total Rupees ...		[illegible]

As regards [illegible] 56. As in the case of the Principal Division, the [illegible] show the enfranchisements tabulated by Mr. Rundall are very perplexing; [illegible] "wet" [illegible] rewarding thereon, [illegible] some instances sells for less than "dry" owing, it may be, to the [illegible] soils over 30 per cent. &c., thereon; and the average of the public sales per acre for [illegible] Taluq II only, Rupees 6-13-0, "dry" stand comparatively better at Rupees 4-6-0. [illegible] however, whichever way one looks at the matter, it is [illegible] tion, as observed by Mr. Rundall, that land realizes but a poor price in the [illegible]llore District. The highest of the private sale quotations was only Rupees [illegible] per acre, whereas Government have [illegible] if I remember right, given compensation as far as 160 Rupees per acre for the land under the Red Hill Tank which bears a very poor character for fertility.

Road cess and Village Service cess.—57. The first of these imposts is already in existence at one anna [illegible] rupee, but the increase both in the rate as recently ordered by Government and in the Revenue as now proposed, will enhance the realizations of the year of comparison under road cess by Rupees 11,834. Mr. Rundall has calculated the road cess to be levied hereafter levied at 9 pies per Rupee, but by order of Government, dated 9th May 1871, No. 619, the rate is fixed at one Anna per Rupee. The Village Service cess will no doubt be introduced concurrently with the new Settlement; when the resumed fees or "russums," now entered in the Ryots, pattahs and annually levied to the amount of Rupees 9,839, will be done away with.

* In fusly. 1278 the year of comparison [illegible] cess was [illegible] 6 pies per Rupee and came to Rupees 16,153.

The quit rent from the enfranchisement of the service Inams will, moreover, form an asset to the Village Service Fund. The annual realizations to the credit of these Funds will, therefore, stand as follows:—

Road Fund.

Collected at one anna in the Rupee or 6¼ per cent on Rs. 6,07,794 = 37,987

Village Service cess.

Collected at 6¼ per cent or one anna in the Rupee on Rs. 6,07,794 = 37,987
Quit-rent or service Inams enfranchised at ⅝ - - - - = 52,883

Total available for Village Service Fund - - - - = 90,870

Total [illegible] 766

[illegible] total d[illegible] from these 3 talooks under all heads after ded[illegible] "Russums"* will, therefore, amou[illegible] Rupees 1,03,362 above the present [illegible]

* Vide para. 13 of Mr. Rundall's Report.

	Rs.
Amount of fusly 1278	5,80,406
Proposed Settlement	6,83,768
Increase	1,03,362

58. The scheme for the entire [illegible] been submitted, it is necessarily advisable to [illegible] sults of the proposed measures for both Divisions, [illegible] with the assessment now paid and including the s[illegible] ed under local cesses. These particulars are according[illegible]

| | | |

Appendix A. I.

Statement showing the financial results of the Government Dry lands in each class and sort of soil in the 1st class villages of the Sub-Division, Nellore District.

Class and Sort of Soil.	Rate per Acre.	Ongole.				Kandukur.									
		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.			
		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs. A.
III 1	4 0	199	16,796 0	68	272 0	4,267	17,068 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2 8	10,929	27,322 8	593	1,482 8	11,522	28,805 0	274	685 0	280	700 0	11,208	28,007 8	599	1,497 8
3	1 12	4,312	7,546 0	347	607 4	4,659	8,153 4	496	868 0	571	99 4	4,868	3,414 0	22	788 0
4	1 4	245	306 4	112	140 0	357	446 4	...	...	58	72 8	58	72 8	245	306 4
IV 1	3 0	4,586	13,740 0	82	246 0	4,662	13,986 0	1,597	4,790 0	1,626	4,878 0	29	87 0	6,177	18,533 0
2	1 12	2,114	3,752 0	210	367 8	2,324	4,119 8	1,375	2,437 4	1,507	2,687 4	131	31 0	3,519	6,158 4
3	1 4	194	242 8	32	40 0	226	282 8	112	140 0	150	187 8	37	47 0	306	382 8
	1 1	412	291 0	42	73 8	454	364 8	196	343 0	214	374 8	18	32 0	608	1,064 0
	8	147	183 8	156	194	303	378	243	303 12	30	380 0	61	76 4	631	789 8
	8	150	75 0	654	327 0	804	402 0	21	10 8	322	161 0	343	171 8	301	150 8
Total.		27,562	72,148 12	2,978	3,747 0	30,541	75,890 12	9,647	6,314	5,390	10,535 9	15,037	16,849 4	2,996	31,872 13

(Signed) C. D. BAYLDON,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
Ootacamund, 28th January 1873.

ABSTRACT.

Rate per acre.	Occupied. Extent.	Occupied. Assessment.	Unoccupied. Extent.	Unoccupied. Assessment.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment.
1	2	3	5	6	7	
Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.
2 8	6	27 0	4 8	7 31		
3 8	2,016	7,056 0	47 64 8	2,063 7,220 8		
2	14,492	36,230 0	493 982 8	14,885 37,212 8		
3 0	37,937	75,874 0	1,362 2,724 0	39,299 78,598 0		
1 8	81,013	1,21,519 8	4,909 7,363 8	85,922 1,28,883 0		
1 4	12,509	15,636 4	1,396 1,745 0	13,905 17,381 4		
1 0	17,488	17,488 0	7,903 7,903 0	25,341 25,341 0		
0 14	9,257	8,099 14	4,170 3,648 12	13,427 11,748 10		
0 8	9,657	5,328 8	12,165 6,082 8	14,822 7,411 0		
T.	1,77,3[illegible]5	2,83,2[illegible] 2	32,346 30,618 4	2,09,671 3,13,827		

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 28th February 1873.

(Signed) GEO. BANBURY,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

Appendix A. III.

Statement showing the financial results of the Government dry lands in each Class and sort of soil in the 3rd Class villages of the Sub-Division, Nellore Division.

KANDUKUR TALUK.

Class and Sort.	Rate per acre.	Occupied. Extent.	Occupied. Assessment.	Unoccupied. Extent.	Unoccupied. Assessment.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.
II.	4 0	9	36 0	...	... 0	9	36 0
III.	3 0	147	441 0	5	15 0	152	456 0
	3 0	2	6 0	...	... 0	2	6 0
IV.	2 12	5,669	9,905 0	57	99 12	5,717	10,004 12
	2 8	11,656	14,570 0	532	665 0	12,188	15,235 0
	1 4	1,401	1,928 8	518	459 0	1,919	2,387 8
	1 0	1,061	2,388 8	18	29 4	1,079	2,418 12
V.	3 0	10,795	13,493 12	529	661 4	11,324	14,155 0
	2 4	17,010	14,891 10	3,874	3,339 12	20,893	18,231 6
	1 12	...	... 0	...	... 0	...	... 0
	1 4	124	155 0	2	2 8	126	157 8
	1 0	240	215 4	82	66 8	322	281 12
	0 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.	3 0	1,074	590 4	8,668	3,063 0	9,742	3,653 4
	2 0	19	38 0	565	113 0	584	151 0
	1 8	538	558 4	1,945	1,279 12	2,483	1,838 0
	1 0	1,813	1,208 4	...	...	...	...
VIII.	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 8	...	... 4	...	...	...	...
	1 4	865	641 4	109	81 0	974	722 4
XII.	3 0	457	686 4	7,440	4,211 0	7,897	4,897 4
	2 0	290	379 0	31	41 0	321	420 0
	1 8	1,549	1,936	206	257 8	1,755	2,193 8
	1 4	996	1,245	105	131 4	1,101	1,376 4
	1 0	652	815	342	178 12	994	993 12
	0 12	759	569 4	85	63 12	844	633 4
	Total...	12,[illegible]	11,589 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	75,[illegible]	[illegible]
Exceptional rate 2·8 per cent on Rs. [illegible] made over to Village [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Grand Total...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Southern Villages.								Northern Villages.							
Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.		Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.	
Extent.		Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
9		10	11		12	13	14	9		10	11		12	13	14
Acres.		As.	Acres.		Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.		As.	Acres.		Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.
...	5	0	...	8	0	8	0	...	5	0	...	8	0	8	0
213		0	213		84 0	213	84 0	213		0	213		84 0	213	84 0
1,819		4	1,819		639 0	1,819	639 0	1,819		4	1,819		639 0	1,819	639 0
2,776		0	2,776		3,183 4	2,776	3,183 4	2,776		0	2,776		3,183 4	2,776	3,183 4
...		...	...		470 0	...	470 0	...		...	...		470 0	...	470 0
1,934		4	2,959		4,893 12	4,893	4,893 12	1,934		4	2,959		4,893 12	4,893	4,893 12
7,732		8	2,908		10,640 0	10,640	10,640 0	7,732		8	2,908		10,640 0	10,640	10,640 0
6,404		6	1,261		5,665 8	7,665	5,665 8	6,404		6	1,261		5,665 8	7,665	5,665 8
...		...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...
390		8	96		487 8	486	487 8	390		8	96		487 8	486	487 8
285		12	964		249 6	1,249	249 6	285		12	964		249 6	1,249	249 6
...		...	387		387 6	387	387 6	...		...	387		387 6	387	387 6
286		0	11		14 0	297	14 0	286		0	11		14 0	297	14 0
77		0	2,679		964 0	2,756	964 0	77		0	2,679		964 0	2,756	964 0
3,923		0	881		2,941 8	4,804	2,941 8	3,923		0	881		2,941 8	4,804	2,941 8
...		...	1,250		72 0	1,250	72 0	...		...	1,250		72 0	1,250	72 0
96		0	504		504 0	504	504 0	96		0	504		504 0	504	504 0
...		...	1,074		672 0	1,074	672 0	...		...	1,074		672 0	1,074	672 0
160		0	160		160 0	160	160 0	160		0	160		160 0	160	160 0
86		0	86		86 0	86	86 0	86		0	86		86 0	86	86 0
64		0	64		64 0	64	64 0	64		0	64		64 0	64	64 0
17		0	17		17 0	17	17 0	17		0	17		17 0	17	17 0
411		0	411		411 0	411	411 0	411		0	411		411 0	411	411 0
26		0	26		26 0	26	26 0	26		0	26		26 0	26	26 0
1,930		8	5,178		7,108 8	7,108	7,108 8	1,930		8	5,178		7,108 8	7,108	7,108 8
6		0	6,062		3,068 0	6,068	3,068 0	6		0	6,062		3,068 0	6,068	3,068 0
34,98		6	3,[illegible]		3,[illegible] 12	38,[illegible]	3,[illegible] 12	34,98		6	3,[illegible]		3,[illegible] 12	38,[illegible]	3,[illegible] 12
75,[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75,[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[

Appendix A. III.—(*concluded.*)

Statement showing the financial results of the Government Dry lands in each class and sort of soil in the 3-4 Class villages of the Sub-Division, Nellore District.

Class and Sort.	Rate per acre.	Kanigiri.								Total.			
		Occupied.				Unoccupied.		Total.					
		Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.	
		27		28		29		30		31		32	
	Rs.	Acres.	As.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	As.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	As.	Rs.	As.
II.	4	47	4	188	0	1	4	0	0	48	0	192	0
	3	4	0	12	0					4	0	12	0
III.	3	337	4	728	...	1	2	4	0	338	4	730	8
	2	1,411	12	1,763	12	561		701	4	1,972	0	2,465	0
	1	1,233	8	928	8	1,748		1,311	0	2,986	4	2,289	8
IV.	3	17	...	38	4					17	...	38	4
	2	278	8	347	8			52	8	320	0	400	0
	1	3,321	14	2,905	14					3,321	14	2,905	14
V.	3	183	...	27	...					27	...	33	12
	2	3,619	0	3,619	0	197	0	1,197	0	4,716	0	4,716	0
	1	2,017	0	4,091	0					2,054	0	4,108	0
VI.	3	78	6	29	4	951		367	14	1,029	2	897	2
	2	1,693	8	2,239	8	125		187	8	1,818	0	2,727	0
	1	2,918	10	1,842	4	4,361	2	2,726	10	7,309	12	4,568	2
VII.	3	82	...	61	8	105	...	15	12	187	4	140	4
	2	3,619	0	3,619	0	1,197	0	1,197	0	4,716	0	4,716	0
	1	2,017	0	4,091	0					2,054	0	4,108	0
VIII.	3	82	...	61	8	105	...	15	12	187	4	140	4
	2	3,619	0	3,619	0	1,197	0	1,197	0	4,716	0	4,716	0
	1	2,017	0	4,091	0					2,054	0	4,108	0
Total...		16,779		11,291	0	3,566		1,942	10	20,345		13,233	10
Grand Total...													

*Statement showing the financial results of the Government Dry lands in each class and sort of soil in

ABSTRACT.

Rate per acre.	Occupied. Extent.	Occupied. Assessment.	Unoccupied. Extent.	Unoccupied. Assessment.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
As.	Acres. Rs. As.		Acres. Rs. As.		Acres. Rs. As.	
4 0	66 264 0		1 4 0		67 268 0	
3 0	304 1,1[illegible]		9 27 0		403 1,209 0	
2 4	3,578 8,050 8		31 69 12		3,609 8,120 4	
2 0	2,516 5,032 0		9 18 0		2,525 5,050 0	
1 12	7,479 13,088 4		91 159 4		7,570 13,247 8	
1 8	2,197 3,295 8		132 198 0		2,329 3,493 8	
1 4	36,021 45,026 4		2,380 2,975 0		38,401 48,001 4	
1 0	11,523 11,523 0		2,335 2,335 0		13,858 13,858 0	
0 14	25,358 22,188 4		7,979 6,981 10		33,337 29,169 14	
0 12	9,445 7,083 12		10,664 7,998 0		20,109 15,081 12	
0 10	10,139 6,336 14		10,681 6,675 10		20,820 13,012 8	
0 6	4,310 1,616 4		24,001 9,000 6		28,311 10,616 10	
0 4	115 28 4		1,503 375 12		1,616 404 0	
Total ...	1,13,139 1,24,714 14		59,816 36,817 6		1,72,955 1,61,532 4	
Exceptional rate at Rs. 2-8 on Tank leases made over to Villagers ...	152 380 0		... ...		152 380 0	
Grand Total ...	1,13,291 1,25,094 14		59,816 36,817 6		1,73,107 1,61,912 4	

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 28th February 1873.

(Signed) GEO. BANBURY,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

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Appendix A. IV.

Statement showing the financial results of the Government Dry lands in each Class and sort of soil in the 4th Class Villages of the Sub-Division, Hallore District.

Classes and sort.	Rate per acre.		KRISHNAGIRI TALUK. Occupied. Extent.	Occupied. Assessment.	Unoccupied. Extent.	Unoccupied. Assessment.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	R	As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.
II. 1		8	42	147 0	...	...	42	147 0
2	2	8	90	225 0	...	...	90	225 0
III. 2	1		40	60 0	...	...	40	60 0
3	1	0	261	261 0	245	245 0	506	506 0
4	0	8	73	36 8	240	120 0	313	
IV. 1	2	0	606	1,212 0	5	10 0	611	
2	1	0	2,372	2,372 0	380	380 0	2,752	2,752
3	0	10	2,581	1,613 2	1,721	1,075 10	4,302	2,688 12
V. 2	0	10	58	36 4	29	18 2	87	54 6
3	0	4	583	145 12	789	197 4	1,372	343 0
VII. 1	1	12	2,244	3,927 0	8	14 0	2,252	3,941 0
2	0	12	3,210	2,407 8	867	650 4	4,077	3,057 12
3	0	8	4,972	2,486	5,613	2,806 8	10,585	5,292 8
VIII. 1	1	4	1,000	1,250 0	28	35 0	1,028	1,285 0
2	0	8	4,670	2,335 0	2,910	1,455 0	7,580	3,790 0
3	0	4	7,657	1,914 4	11,199	2,799	18,856	4,714 4
Total ...			30,459	20,428 6	24,034	9,806 8	54,493	30,235 14
Exceptional rate at Rs. 2-8 per acre on Tank lands made over to villagers ...			54	135 0	3	7 8	57	142 8
Grand Total ...			30,513	20,563 6	24,037	9,814 0	54,550	30,377 6

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 28th February 1873.

(Signed) GEO. BANBURY,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

ABSTRACT

Rate per acre.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	1	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.
3 8	49	147 0	...	...	42	147 0
2 8	100	225 0	...	...	90	225 0
2 0	606	1,212 0	5	10 0	611	1,222 0
1 12	2,244	3,927 0	8	14 0	2,252	3,941 0
0 8	40	60 0	...	...	40	60 0
0 4	1,000	1,250 0	28	35 0	1,028	1,285 0
0 2	2,633	2,633 0	625	625 0	3,258	3,258 0
0 12	3,210	2,407 8	867	650 4	4,077	3,057 12
0 10	2,639	1,649 6	1,750	1,093 12	4,389	2,743 2
0 8	9,715	4,857 8	8,763	4,381 8	18,478	9,239 0
0 4	8,240	2,060 0	11,988	2,997 0	20,228	5,057 0
Total	30,459	20,428 6	24,034	9,806 8	54,493	30,234 14
Exception made in favour of Ryots holding land under tanks paying a cess of Rs. 2-8 per acre	54	6135 0	3	7 8	57	142 8
Grand Total.	30,513	20,563 6	24,037	9,814 0	54,550	30,377 6

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 28th February 1873.

(Signed) GEO. BANBURY,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

Appendix B. I.

Statement showing the financial results of the Government Wet lands in each class and sort of soil in the 2nd class villages of the Sub-Division of Nellore Deserted.

KANDUKUR.

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.		
		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.	
		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	
	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.		Acres.	Rs. As.		Acres.	Rs. As.	
II. 1	10 0	13	130 0		...	...		13	130 0	
2	7 8	1	7 8		...	...		1	7 8	
III. 1	7 0	353	2,471 0		1	7 0		354	2,478 0	
2	5 8	1,135	6,242 8		17	93 8		1,152	6,336 0	
3	4 8	471	2,119 0		325	1,462 8		796	3,582 0	
4	3 8	98	343 0		206	721 0		304	1,064 0	
IV. 1	7 8	816	6,120 0		1	7 8		817	6,127 8	
2	6 0	3,050	18,300 0		15	90 0		3,065	18,390 0	
3	5 0	1,925	9,625 0		478	2,390 0		2,403	12,015 0	
V. 2	3 0	32	192 0		4	20 0		36	212 0	
3	2 8	149	745 0		60	298 0		209	1,043 0	
VII. 1	3 0	98	294 0		1	7 0		99	301 0	
2	2 8	325	2,275 0		6	33 8		331	2,308 8	
3	2 0	1,349	7,419 8		55	247 8		1,404	7,666 8	
VIII. 1	2 8	629	2,830 0		...	...		629	2,830 0	
2	2 0	...	...		40	180 0		40	180 0	
3	1 8	6	192 0		98	294 0		104	486 0	
XII. 2	6 0	319	1,914 0		13	65 0		332	1,974 0	
3	5 0	390	1,950 0		35	175 0		425	2,125 0	
XIII. 2	5 0	84	420 0		8	40 0		92	460 0	
3	4 0	84	378 0		30	135 0		114	513 0	
XIV. 2	3 8	6	21 8		6	21 8		12	43 0	
3	3 0	2	6 0		82	246 0		84	252 0	
Total...		11,125	64,154 8		2,514	9,910 8		13,641	74,065 0	

ONGOLE.

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.		
		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.	
		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	
	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.		Acres.	Rs. As.		Acres.	Rs. As.	
II. 1	10 0	21	210 0		...	...		21	210 0	
2	7 8	14	105 0		...	...		14	105 0	
III. 1	7 0	177	1,239 0		1	7 0		178	1,246 0	
2	5 8	490	2,695 0		3	16 8		493	2,711 8	
3	4 8	520	2,340 0		12	54 0		532	2,394 0	
4	3 8	115	402 8		60	210 0		175	612 8	
IV. 1	7 8	175	1,312 8		...	...		175	1,312 8	
2	6 0	315	1,890 0		2	12 0		317	1,902 0	
3	5 0	257	1,435 0		15	75 0		302	1,510 0	
V. 2	3 0	...	...		...	...		...	...	
3	2 8	48	144 0		340	1,020 0		388	1,164 0	
VII. 1	3 0	29	263 0		...	...		29	263 0	
2	2 8	...	...		...	...		...	...	
3	2 0	...	...		...	...		...	...	
VIII. 1	2 8	...	...		...	...		...	...	
2	2 0	160	960 0		...	...		160	960 0	
3	1 8	25	46 8		6	9 0		31	55 8	
XII. 2	5 0	1	5 0		...	...		1	5 0	
3	4 0	1	4 0		12	54 0		13	58 0	
XIII. 2	3 8	...	...		...	...		...	...	
3	3 0	...	...		...	...		...	...	
XIV. 2	2 0	...	...		...	...		...	...	
3	1 8	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Total...		2,378	16,170 8		457	1,445 8		2,829	14,549 0	

Appendix B. I.—(*Concluded.*)

Statement showing the Factorial results of the Government Settlement of the Lands of the Sub-Division, Nellore District.

Class and sort of soil.	Rate per acre.	Occupied.						Unoccupied.						Total.			
		Extent.		Assessment.				Extent.		Assessment.				Extent.		Assessment.			
		Acres.	As.	Rs.	As.			Acres.	As.	Rs.	As.			Acres.	As.	Rs.	As.		
	1	2		3				4		5				6		7			
II.	Rs. As.																		
	10 0	36	0	360	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	360	0	0	0
III.	7 8	18	0	135	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	135	0	0	0
	7 0	555	2	3,885	0	0	0	357	14	3,514	0	0	0	913	0	7,399	0	0	0
IV.	6 0	1,625	8	8,937	8	0	0	1,145	10	6,299	8	0	0	2,771	0	15,237	0	0	0
	5 8	991	8	4,459	8	0	0	1,328	0	6,976	0	0	0	2,320	0	11,435	8	0	0
	5 0	213	8	745	8	0	0	266	8	931	0	0	0	480	0	1,676	8	0	0
V.	4 8	1,186	0	8,895	0	0	0	2	0	15	0	0	0	1,188	0	8,910	0	0	0
	3 8	3,492	0	20,952	0	0	0	22	0	132	0	0	0	3,514	0	21,084	0	0	0
	3 0	2,233	0	11,165	0	0	0	506	0	2,530	0	0	0	2,739	0	13,695	0	0	0
VI.	2 8	32	0	192	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	192	0	0	0
	2 0	150	0	750	0	0	0	4	0	20	0	0	0	154	0	770	0	0	0
VII.	1 8	146	0	438	0	0	0	952	0	2,856	0	0	0	1,098	0	3,294	0	0	0
	1 0	362	0	2,534	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	363	0	2,541	0	0	0
VIII.	0 12	1,356	8	7,458	0	0	0	10	0	55	0	0	0	1,366	8	7,513	0	0	0
	0 8	685	0	2,857	8	0	0	57	8	256	8	0	0	692	0	3,114	0	0	0
	0 4	4	0	24	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	24	0	0	0
XII.	0 2	41	8	184	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	8	198	0	0	0
	0 1	68	0	204	0	0	0	99	0	297	0	0	0	167	0	501	0	0	0
XIII.	0 5	479	0	2,874	0	0	0	10	0	60	0	0	0	489	0	2,934	0	0	0
	0 3	415	0	2,075	0	0	0	41	0	205	0	0	0	456	0	2,280	0	0	0
	0 2	85	0	425	0	0	0	8	0	40	0	0	0	93	0	465	0	0	0
XIV.	0 1	85	0	382	8	0	0	276	0	1,242	0	0	0	361	0	1,624	8	0	0
	0 0	2	0	6	0	0	0	82	0	246	0	0	0	84	0	252	0	0	0
	Total...	14,209	8	79,939	0	0	0	2,698	0	10,546	8	0	0	16,907	8	90,485	8	0	0

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, *28th February* 1873.

(Signed) GEO. BANBURY,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

ABSTRACT.

Class and sort of soil.	Rate per acre.	Occupied.						Unoccupied.						Total.			
		Extent.		Assessment.				Extent.		Assessment.				Extent.		Assessment.			
		Acres.	As.	Rs.	As.			Acres.	As.	Rs.	As.			Acres.	As.	Rs.	As.		
	1	2		3				4		5				6		7			
	Rs. As.																		
II.	10 0																		
III.	7 8	1,204	0	9,030	0	0	0	2	0	15	0	0	0	1,206	0	9,045	0	0	0
IV.	7 0	917	0	6,419	0	0	0	3	0	21	0	0	0	920	0	6,440	0	0	0
V.	6 0	4,007	0	24,042	0	0	0	32	0	192	0	0	0	4,039	0	24,234	0	0	0
VI.	5 8	2,981	0	16,395	8	0	0	30	0	165	0	0	0	3,011	0	16,560	8	0	0
VII.	5 0	2,883	0	14,415	0	0	0	559	0	2,795	0	0	0	3,442	0	17,210	0	0	0
VIII.	4 8	1,752	0	7,884	0	0	0	673	0	3,028	8	0	0	2,425	0	10,912	8	0	0
XII.	3 8	213	0	745	8	0	0	266	0	931	0	0	0	479	0	1,676	8	0	0
XIII.	3 0	216	0	648	0	0	0	1,133	0	3,399	0	0	0	1,349	0	4,047	0	0	0
XIV.																			
	Total...	14,209	0	79,939	0	0	0	2,698	0	10,546	8	0	0	16,907	0	90,485	8	0	0

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, *28th February* 1873.

(Signed) GEO. BANBURY,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

Appendix B. II.

Statement showing the financial results of the Government Wet lands in each class and sort of soil in the 3rd class villages of the Sub-Division, Nellore District.

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Ongole. Occupied. Extent.	Ongole. Occupied. Assessment.	Ongole. Unoccupied. Extent.	Ongole. Unoccupied. Assessment.	Ongole. Total. Extent.	Ongole. Total. Assessment.	Kanukur. Occupied. Extent.	Kanukur. Occupied. Assessment.	Kanukur. Unoccupied. Extent.	Kanukur. Unoccupied. Assessment.	Kanukur. Total. Extent.	Kanukur. Total. Assessment.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.
II.	2 7 0	...	...	...	6 8	56	364 0	21	147 0	...	...	21	147 0
III.	1 6 8	55	357 8	1	...	93	488 4	11	57 12	...	...	11	57 12
	2 5 4	93	488 4	...	12 0	27	108 0	10	40 0	...	...	10	40 0
	3 4 0	24	96 0	3	42 0	17	51 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 3 0	3	9 0	14	7 0	69	183 0	25	175 0	...	...	25	175 0
IV.	1 7 0	68	476 0	1	33 0	136	748 0	181	995 8	...	...	181	995 8
	2 5 8	130	715 0	6	94 8	197	886 8	254	1,143 0	25	112 8	279	1,255 8
	3 4 8	176	792 0	21	...	...	...	381	1,714 8	39	175 8	420	1,890 0
V.	2 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	197 8	41	102 8	120	300 0
	3 2 8	10	25 0	28	70 0	38	95 0	77	500 8	...	...	77	500 8
VII.	1 6 8	4	26 0	1	6 8	5	32 8	635	3,175 0	1	5 0	636	3,180 0
	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	1,492 0	52	208 0	425	1,700 0
	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	264 0	1	5 8	49	269 8
VIII.	1 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	148 0	2	8 0	39	156 0
	2 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	97 8	60	150 0	99	247 8
	3 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	1,078 0	2	11 0	198	1,089 0
XII.	1 6 8	70	385 8	2	11 0	72	396 0	157	706 8	23	103 8	180	810 0
	2 4 8	95	523 8	40	180 0	135	607 8	9	40 8	5	22 8	14	63 0
XIII.	1 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	128 0	61	244 0	93	372 0
	2 4 0	1	4 0	130	520 0	131	524 0						
	Total...	729	3,801 4	247	982 8	976	4,783 12	2,565	12,100 4	312	1,148 0	2,877	13,248 4

Appendix B. II — (Concluded.)

Statement showing the financial results of the Government Wet lands in each class and sort of soil in the 3rd class villages of the Sub-Division, Nellore District.

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Kanigiri. Occupied. Extent.	Kanigiri. Occupied. Assessment.	Kanigiri. Unoccupied. Extent.	Kanigiri. Unoccupied. Assessment.	Kanigiri. Total. Extent.	Kanigiri. Total. Assessment.	Total. Occupied. Extent.	Total. Occupied. Assessment.	Total. Unoccupied. Extent.	Total. Unoccupied. Assessment.	Total. Total. Extent.	Total. Total. Assessment.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs. As.
II.	2 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	147 0	...	...	21	147 0
III.	1 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	357 8	1	6 8	56	364 0
	2 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	546 0	...	...	104	546 0
	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	136 0	3	12 0	37	148 0
	4 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9 0	14	42 0	17	51 0
IV.	1 7 0	48	336 0	...	...	48	336 0	141	987 0	1	7 0	142	994 0
	2 5 8	25	137 8	...	...	25	137 8	336	1,848 0	6	33 0	342	1,881 0
	3 4 8	16	72 0	...	...	16	72 0	446	2,007 0	46	207 0	492	2,214 0
V.	2 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	1,714 8	39	175 8	420	1,890 0
	3 2 8	...	...	1	2 8	1	2 8	89	222 8	70	175 0	159	397 8
VII.	1 6 8	12	78 0	...	...	12	78 0	93	604 8	1	6 8	94	610 0
	2 5 0	9	45 0	...	...	9	45 0	644	3,220 0	1	5 0	645	3,225 0
	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	1,492 0	52	208 0	425	1,700 0
VIII.	1 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	264 0	1	5 8	49	269 8
	2 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	148 0	2	8 0	39	156 0
	3 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	97 8	60	150 0	99	247 8
XII.	1 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	1,463 0	4	22 0	270	1,485 0
	2 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	1,134 0	63	283 8	315	1,417 8
	3 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	40 8	5	22 8	14	63 0
XIII.	1 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	132 0	191	764 0	224	896 0
	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Total...	110	668 8	1		111	671 0	3,404	16,570 0	560	2,133 0	3,964	18,703 0

(Signed) GEO. BANFIELD,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
TADPATRI, 28th February 1878.

ABSTRACT.

Rate per acre.	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.
1	2			4	5		6	7
	Acres.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.
7 0	162	1,134		1	7	0	163	1,141	0
6 8	148	992	0	2	13	0	150	1,005	0
5 8	650	3,575	0	11	60	8	661	3,635	8
5 4	104	546	0	...	...	...	104	546	0
5 0	644	3,220	0	1	5	0	645	3,225	0
4 8	1,088	4,896	0	153	688	8	1,241	5,584	8
4 0	477	1,908	0	248	992	0	725	2,900	0
3 0	3	9	0	14	42	0	17	51	0
2 8	128	320	0	130	325	0	258	645	0
Total.	3,404	16,570	0	560	2,133	0	3,964	18,703	0

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 28*th February* 1873.

(Signed) GEO. BANBURY,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

Appendix B. III.

Statement showing the final results of the Government Wet lands in each class and sort of soil in the 4th class villages of the Sub-Division, Nellore District.

KANDUKUR.

Class and sort.	Rate	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.		
		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4		5	6		7	8	
	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.
II.	1 8 0	...	...		...	...		...	...	
	2 6 0	...	...		...	...		...	...	
III.	2 4 8	15	67	8	...	...		15	67	8
	3 3 8	4	14	0	...	...		4	14	0
IV.	1 6 0	18	108	0	...	...		18	108	0
	2 5 0	17	85	0	...	...		17	85	0
	3 3 8	45	167	8	...	...		46	167	8
V.	2 3 8	7	24	8	...	...		7	24	8
VII.	1 5 8	...	...		...	...		...	...	
XII.	1 4 8	74	333	0	...	...		74	333	0
	4 4 0	145	580	0	14	56	0	159	636	0
XIII.	3 3 8	25	87	8	70	262	8	100	350	0
	Total.	350	1,457	0	90	325	0	440	1,782	0

ONGOLE.

Class and sort.	Rate	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.		
		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.	
1	2	9	10		11	12		13	14.	
	Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.
II.	1 8 0	...	...		...	...		...	...	
	2 6 0	26	117	0	...	...		...	...	
III.	2 4 8	5	17	8	...	...		...	...	
	3 3 8	10	60	0	...	...		...	...	
IV.	1 6 0	...	...		...	...		...	...	
	2 5 0	2	7	0	...	...		...	...	
	3 3 8	...	...		...	...		...	...	
V.	2 3 8	...	...		...	...		...	...	
VII.	1 5 8	...	...		...	...		...	...	
XII.	1 4 8	...	...		...	...		...	...	
	4 4 0	...	...		...	...		...	...	
XIII.	3 3 8	43	201	8	...	...		...	201	8
	Total.	43	201	8	...	...		...	201	8

Appendix E. III.—(Concluded.)

Statement showing the financial results of the Government Wet lands in each class and sort of soil in the 4th class villages of the Sub-Division, Nellore District.

Class and sort.		Rate per acre.		KANIGIRI.									TOTAL.								
				Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.			Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.		
				Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.	
				15	16		17	18		19	20		21	22		23	24		25	26	
		Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.
II.	1	8	0	2	16	0	...	...	...	2	16	0	2	16	0	...	...	...	2	16	0
	2	6	0	3	18	0	...	...	...	3	18	0	3	18	0	...	...	...	3	18	0
III.	2	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	184	8	...	...	...	41	184	8
	3	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	31	8	...	...	...	9	31	8
IV.	1	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	168	0	...	...	...	28	168	0
	2	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	85	0	...	...	...	17	85	0
	3	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	164	8	1	3	8	48	168	0
V.	2	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	24	8	...	...	...	7	24	8
VII.	1	5	0	6	33	0	...	...	...	6	33	0	6	33	0	...	...	...	6	33	0
XII.	1	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	333	0	...	...	...	74	333	0
	2	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	580	0	14	56	0	159	636	0
XIII.	2	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	87	8	75	262	8	100	350	0
		Total...		11	67	0	...	...	...	11	67	0	404	1,725	8	90	322	0	494	2,047	8

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 28*th February* 1873.

(Signed) GEO. FANBURY,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

ABSTRACT.

Rate per acre.		Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.		
		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.	
		1	2		3	4		6	7	
Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	Rs.	As.
8	0	2	16	0	...	...	...	2	16	0
6	0	31	186	0	...	...	...	31	186	0
5	8	6	33	0	...	...	...	6	33	0
5	0	17	85	0	...	...	...	86	86	0
4	8	115	517	8	...	...	...	115	517	8
4	0	145	580	0	14	56	0	159	636	0
3	8	88	308	0	76	266	0	164	574	0
Total...		404	1,725	8	90	322	0	494	2,047	8

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 28*th February* 1873.

(Signed) GEO. FANBURY,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the financial results of the Government Dry and Wet lands in each of the villages of the Sub-Division, Nellore District.

Taluqs.	No. of Village.	Dry. Occupied. Extent.	Dry. Occupied. Assessment.		Dry. Unoccupied. Extent.	Dry. Unoccupied. Assessment.		Dry. Total. Extent.	Dry. Total. Assessment.	
		Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	A.
Ongole	1st Class.	27,562	71,143	12	2,278	3,747	0	29,840	74,890	12
	2nd do.	85,718	1,41,41[illegible]	4	15,4[illegible]8	14,565	6	1,01,216	1,55,982	10
	3rd do.	56,657	63,416	[illegible]	19,1[illegible]	11,588	14	75,832	75,006	2
	4th do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1,69,937	[illegible],975	4	36,951	29,902	4	2,06,888	3,05,879	8
Kandukur	1st Class.	4,314	9,547	8	718	842	8	5,032	10,390	0
	2nd do.	91,6[illegible]	1,41,791	14	16,8[illegible]8	16,052	14	1,08,455	1,57,844	12
	3rd do.	[illegible]	12,090	4	20,345	[illegible]3,238	10	57,488	55,323	14
	4th do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1,33,[illegible]64	1,93,429	10	37,911	30,129	0	2,70,975	2,23,558	10
Kanigiri	2nd Class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3rd do.	[illegible],451	19,588	6	20,296	11,993	14	39,787	31,582	4
	4th do.	[illegible],513	20,563	6	24,037	9,814	0	54,550	30,377	6
	Total...	50,[illegible]94	[illegible],151	12	44,333	21,807	14	94,337	61,959	10
Total	1st Class.	[illegible]76	80,691	4	2,996	4,589	8	34,872	85,280	12
	2nd do.	[illegible],328	2,83,209	2	32,346	30,618	4	2,09,671	3,13,827	6
	3rd do.	[illegible],251	1,25,094	14	59,816	36,817	6	1,73,107	1,61,912	4
	4th do.	[illegible],513	20,563	6	24,037	9,814	0	54,550	30,377	6
Grand Total...		3,53,005	5,09,558	10	1,19,195	81,839	2	4,72,200	5,91,397	12

Taluqs.	No. of Village.	Wet. Occupied. Extent.	Wet. Occupied. Assessment.		Wet. Unoccupied. Extent.	Wet. Unoccupied. Assessment.		Wet. Total. Extent.	Wet. Total. Assessment.	
		Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	A.
Ongole	1st Class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd do.	2,378	13,070	8	451	1,478	8	2,829	14,549	0
	3rd do.	729	3,801	4	247	982	8	976	4,783	12
	4th do.	350	1,457	0	90	322	0	440	1,779	0
	Total...	3,457	18,328	12	788	2,783	0	4,245	21,111	12
Kandukur	1st Class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd do.	11,427	64,154	8	2,214	8,910	8	13,641	73,065	0
	3rd do.	2,565	12,100	4	312	1,148	0	2,877	13,248	4
	4th do.	43	201	8	...	...	...	43	201	8
	Total...	14,035	76,456	4	2,526	10,058	8	16,561	86,514	12
Kanigiri	2nd Class.	404	2,714	0	33	157	8	437	2,871	8
	3rd do.	110	668	8	1	2	8	111	671	0
	4th do.	11	67	0	...	...	...	11	67	0
	Total...	525	3,449	8	34	160	0	559	3,609	8
Total	1st Class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd do.	14,209	79,939	0	2,698	10,546	8	[illegible]690	9,048	8
	3rd do.	3,404	16,570	0	560	2,133	0	[illegible],964	18,703	0
	4th do.	404	1,725	8	90	322	0	494	2,047	8
Grand Total...		18,017	98,234	8	3,348	13,001	8	21,365	1,11,236	0

Taluqs.	No. of Village.	Total. Occupied. Extent.	Total. Occupied. Assessment.		Total. Unoccupied. Extent.	Total. Unoccupied. Assessment.		Total. Total. Extent.	Total. Total. Assessment.	
		Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	A.
Ongole	1st Class.	27,562	71,143	12	2,278	3,747	0	29,840	74,890	12
	2nd do.	88,096	1,54,487	12	[illegible]5,949	[illegible]6,0[illegible]	[illegible]4	1,04,045	1,70,53[illegible]	10
	3rd do.	57,386	67,217	8	19,[illegible]22	12,5[illegible]	[illegible]	76,808	79,[illegible]89	[illegible]
	4th do.	350	1,457	0	90	322	0	440	1,[illegible]79	0
	Total...	1,73,394	2,94,306	0	37,739	[illegible]8,[illegible]25	4	2,[illegible],133	3,26,991	[illegible]
Kandukur	1st Class.	4,314	9,547	8	718	842	8	5,032	10,390	0
	2nd do.	1,03,034	2,05,946	6	19,062	24,963	6	1,22,096	2,30,909	12
	3rd do.	32,708	54,190	8	20,657	14,381	10	60,365	68,[illegible]72	2
	4th do.	43	201	8	...	...	...	43	201	8
	Total...	1,47,099	2,69,885	14	40,437	40,187	8	1,87,536	[illegible],10,073	6
Kanigiri	2nd Class.	404	2,714	0	33	157	8	437	2,871	8
	3rd do.	19,601	20,256	14	20,297	11,996	6	39,898	32,253	4
	4th do.	30,524	20,630	6	24,037	9,814	0	54,561	30,444	6
	Total...	50,529	43,601	4	44,367	21,967	14	94,896	[illegible]5,569	2
Total	1st Class.	31,876	80,691	4	2,996	4,589	8	34,872	85,280	12
	2nd do.	1,91,534	3,63,148	2	35,644	41,164	12	2,26,578	[illegible]4,312	14
	3rd do.	1,16,695	1,41,664	14	60,376	38,250	6	1,77,071	1,80,[illegible]15	[illegible]
	4th do.	30,917	22,288	14	24,127	10,136	0	55,044	32,424	14
Grand Total...		3,71,022	6,07,793	2	1,22,543	94,840	10	4,93,565	7,02,633	12

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, [illegible] February 18[illegible].

(Signed) GEO. BANBURY,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

Appendix D.

Statement showing the Taluqwar area and assessment under each money rate of the occupied and unoccupied Dry lands of the Sub-Division, Nellore District.

Rate of assessment per acre.	Ongole. Occupied. Extent.	Ongole. Occupied. Assessment.		Ongole. Unoccupied. Extent.	Ongole. Unoccupied. Assessment.		Ongole. Total. Extent.	Ongole. Total. Assessment.	
Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	A.
0 [illegible]	[illegible]39	195	0	5	25	0	44	220	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	27	0	1	4	8	7	31	8
4 0	[illegible],220	16,832	0	68	272	0	4,276	17,104	0
[illegible] 8	1,20[illegible]	4,224	8	43	150	8	1,250	4,375	0
[illegible]	4,729	14,187	0	87	261	0	4,816	14,448	0
2 8	17,2[illegible]6	43,040	0	890	2,225	0	18,106	45,265	0
2 4	1,0[illegible]6	2,398	8	13	29	4	1,079	2,427	12
2 0	22,885	45,770	0	1,051	2,102	0	23,936	47,872	0
1 12	12,528	21,924	0	656	1,148	0	13,184	23,072	0
1 8	42,136	63,204	0	2,580	3,870	0	44,716	67,074	0
1 4	24,336	30,420	0	1,433	1,791	4	25,769	32,21[illegible]	4
1 0	12,085	12,085	0	4,002	4,002	0	16,087	16,08[illegible]	0
0 14	20,161	17,6[illegible]0	14	4,626	4,047	12	24,787	21,68[illegible]	10
0 12	9,023	[illegible],192	4	2,594	1,945	8	5,517	4,13[illegible]	12
0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 8	1,548	774	0	8,281	4,140	8	9,829	4,91[illegible]	8
0 6	2,777	1,0[illegible]1	6	9,862	3,698	4	12,639	4,7[illegible]9	10
0 4	87	21	12	759	189	12	846	211	8
Total...	1,69,937	2,75,977	4	36,951	29,902	4	2,06,888	3,[illegible]79	8
Occasional rate of Rs 2-[illegible] per cent. on lands made over to villagers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	1,6[illegible],937	2,75,977	4	36,[illegible]	[illegible],902	4	2,[illegible],[illegible]88	3,05,879	8

Rate of assessment per acre.	Kandukur. Occupied. Extent.	Kandukur. Occupied. Assessment.		Kandukur. Unoccupied. Extent.	Kandukur. Unoccupied. Assessment.		Kandukur. Total. Extent.	Kandukur. Total. Assessment.	
Rs. As.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	A.
0 [illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	40	0
[illegible] 8	809	2,831	8	4	14	0	[illegible]13	2,[illegible]45	8
[illegible]	1,838	5,514	0	33	99	0	1,871	5,[illegible]13	0
2 8	8,479	21,197	8	102	255	0	8,58[illegible]	21,452	8
2 4	2,175	4,893	12	17	38	4	2,[illegible]19	4,932	[illegible]
2 0	15,521	31,042	0	313	626	0	[illegible]5,834	31,668	0
1 12	3,886	6,800	8	259	453	[illegible]	4,[illegible]5	7,25[illegible]	[illegible]
1 8	39,381	[illegible]0,[illegible]71	8	2,336	3,504	0	41,[illegible]17	62,[illegible]5	8
1 4	23,901	29,876	4	[illegible],[illegible]16	2,770	0	[illegible]5,117	32,646	4
1 0	13,357	13,357	0	5,039	5,039	0	18,396	18,39[illegible]	0
0 14	14,454	12,647	4	7,523	6,582	10	21,977	19,229	14
0 12	5,202	3,901	8	6,217	4,662	12	[illegible]1,419	[illegible],564	[illegible]
0 10	2,324	1,452	8	1,515	946	14	3,839	[illegible]	[illegible]
0 8	1,286	640	0	4,839	2,419	8	[illegible]119	[illegible]	12
0 6	42	157	14	6,754	2,532	12	[illegible],[illegible]5	[illegible]	[illegible]
0 4	26	6	8	744	186	0	770	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total...	1,[illegible]3,064	1,93,429	10	37,911	30,[illegible]29	0	1,70,975	2,23,558	10
Occasional rate of Rs 2-[illegible] per cent. on lands made over to villagers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	1,[illegible],[illegible]	1,93,429	10	37,[illegible]	30,129	0	1,70,975	2,23,558	10

Appendix D No. 1.

Statement showing the Taluqs or area of assessment under the money rates occupied and unoccupied Wet lands of the Sub-Division, Nellore District.

KANIGIRI.

Number of assessment per acre.	Occupied.				Unoccupied.				Total.			
	Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.	
	Acres.	As.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	As.	Rs.	As.	Acres.	As.	Rs.	As.
	20		21		22		23		24			
10	36	0	360	0	...	...	...	...	36	0	360	0
8	2	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	2	0	16	0
7	1,204	2	9,030	0	2	0	15	0	1,206	2	9,045	0
6	1,079	0	7,553	0	4	0	28	0	1,083	0	7,581	0
5	148	0	962	0	2	0	13	0	150	0	975	0
4	4,038	0	24,228	0	32	0	192	0	4,070	0	24,420	0
3	3,637	0	20,003	8	41	0	225	8	3,678	8	20,229	8
2	104	0	546	0	...	...	...	...	104	0	546	0
1	3,544	0	17,720	0	560	0	2,800	0	4,104	0	20,520	0
0	2,955	8	13,297	8	826	0	3,717	0	3,781	8	17,014	8
...	622	0	2,488	0	262	0	1,048	0	884	0	3,536	0
...	201	8	1,053	8	342	0	1,197	0	643	8	2,250	8
0	219	0	657	0	1,147	0	3,441	0	1,366	0	4,098	0
8	128	0	320	0	130	0	325	0	258	0	645	0
...												
8	18,017		98,234	8	3,348	8	13,001	8	21,365	8	1,11,236	0

(Signed) GEO. BANBURY,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

Revenue Settlement Office,
31st December 1873.

No. 351.

Nellore, Collector's Office,
21st February 1874.

From

G. Vans AGNEW, Esq.,
Collector of Nellore.

To

GEORGE BANBURY, Esq.,
Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 31st December last, No. 2,341-308, together with a copy of Mr. Rundall's report upon the Sub-Division Taluqs of this District.

2. As in the case of that on the Principal Division Taluqs, I find it difficult thoroughly to understand this report without the appendices to which it is referred at every turn.

3. Since its receipt, however, I have made a more extensive tour in the Sub-Division than I had previously had an opportunity of doing, and from that I observed of the soils and crops both in the Government and Zemindary tracts, and, with especial reference to what I gathered regarding the comparatively high rates ordinarily paid in the Zemindary villages, I think I may safely give it as my opinion that the maximum rates proposed by Mr. Rundall are not at all too high.

4. Even had I all the materials before me, I should hesitate long before I ventured to criticize the results of Mr. Rundall's careful and assiduous labours, controlled as these have been with far greater, local, and special experience than I have had opportunity of acquiring.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) G. Vans AGNEW,
Collector.

(True copy)

(Signed) GEO. BANBURY,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

Revenue

Revenue Dept.

No 203.

Pros of the Madras Govt

February

Under date the 13 October 1873.

Read the following

Pro. of the Board of Revenue

Submitting for orders proposals of Dirs. of Rev. Settlement for commencement of Subdivision of Nellore Dt.

} B. P. 31 July 1873, No 1456.

Secretary note at para 8 ff

Mol 20/10

I think that we should add a para conveying what is contained in the Sentence of the Sec. of St. dispatch and observing that Dirs. that it is in given effect to the settlement, to see that the Sec. of St. mode of calculation are kept in view.

ML

20/10

Note:

I had intended telling the Board that we expected the Reports from the Dirs. of Rev. Settlement for commencement of Subdivision of Nellore Dt. to be submitted with the Report of the Principal Revenue Officers in the Districts under the Ryotwary System of Land Revenue Administration, but as the Standing Orders do not require this, I have not done so.

The proposals of the Director of Revenue Settlement for the revision of the assessment of the three northern taluks of the Nellore District are reviewed in the foregoing Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

2. The recommendations made are similar to those lately sanctioned for the revision of the southern portion of this District, and involve an

G. O. Dated 6 March 1873 No 267

increase of Rs. 52,835 to the
revenue demand of the Land
in occupation in the year 1868-69,
being an augmentation of 9 1/2
per cent.

3. The Board of Revenue
consider the proposed new rate
of assessment moderate and
at the same time sufficient,
and they are of opinion that
it may be fairly accepted.

4. Mr Banbury shows
satisfactory reasons for the
adoption of the grains taken
as standards, and the outturn
of produce of the different
classes of land have been
arrived at by a series of
carefully conducted experi-
ments. The grain values

of the various varieties of soil
compare reasonably with those
adopted for similar soils in
the revisions of assessment
of other districts. The com-
mutation rates at which these
grain values are converted into
money, are fixed upon the
average prices of the period of
twenty years ending with 1867-68
deducting 10 per cent for esti-
mated cost of conveyance produce
to market, and are found to
be considerably below the
present ruling prices. From
the gross values of the produce
of the dry lands thus arrived
at a deduction of about 16 per
cent is made for contingencies
of season, and 5 per cent has
been deducted from the gross

the wet lands for unprofitable grass.

Liberal deductions for cultivation expenses have also been made in both classes of land, and half of the net remainder forms the basis of the new rates of assessment, which appear to be as a rule appropriate and moderate.

6. 3. The slight modification as regards the assimilation of the rates on the same classes of the poorer soils in both the northern and southern portions of the tract of country under consideration which is suggested in para 40 of Mr. Banbury's report seems however to be desirable

and in accordance with approved and sanctioned.

7. 6. On examining the financial results of the proposed revision as given in para 45 of Mr. Banbury's report, it appears that the assessment of the wet lands is but little interfered with as regards the gross amount, there being an increase of 2 per cent in the demand in the Kundukur taluk, and a decrease of 4 per cent in the taluks of Ongole and Kanigiri. As regards the dry lands, however, the proposed increase of assessment is much higher, amounting to 7 per cent in Kandukur, 13 per cent in Ongole

and no less than 23 per cent in Kanigiri. It seems that the average rate of assessment on the dry lands in Ongole will be Rs 1.10.0 per acre, but this taluk comprises the best dry land in the District. In Kundukur the average assessment will be Rs 1.7.3 per acre, somewhat above the average in the Gudur and Rapur talaks of the Principal Division where the soil is not so good. The Director himself has no doubt as to the propriety of the proposed dry rate for these two taluks but expresses doubts as regards the taluk of Kanigiri.

¶ 7 The average rate of assessment on the dry lands of this taluk will be raised from Annas 10 to annas 13 per acre, or by 23 per cent; and the gross assessment of the dry lands in cultivation in 1868-9 will be raised from Rs 32,610 to Rs 40,152. The taluk is a poor one, altogether and very thinly populated. There is no deficiency and a large extent of poor red stony land. On the whole the Director thinks that an increase of revenue should hardly be looked for from it and suggests further consideration of the proposals made. The Board of Revenue give no opinion on this suggestion and apparently would not adopt it, but the Governor in Council considers that under the circumstances stated so large an enhancement of revenue in so notoriously poor a locality would be decidedly inexpedient. The Director will accordingly be requested to report further as to the amount of revised proposals for the treatment of the dry lands under notice.

With

I would rule this - Re stated Para 6 Re provisional. We can't the Govt to the Govt Rs Annas Rs Annas Rs Annas Rs Annas

+ It seems questionable too whether Revenue of Dept Director Dept Director Dept appears to indicate that so large an increase of assessment, even though justified by the principle on which half the net produce is to form the basis of the rates, would be viewed favorably by the Home Govt. +

With this exception, the Governor in Council is pleased to approve and sanction the Director's proposals for the revision of the assessment of the three talooks under consideration. The whole of the process by which the rates have been arrived at is in strict accordance with the instructions which have been from time to time received from the Home Govt and a large increase in the rates is the inevitable result of the great improvement which has taken place of late years in the prices obtained for agricultural produce of all descriptions. Omitting from the calculation the assessment of the dry lands of the Kunjiri talook referred to in para 7 alone a gross assessment of Rs 5,23,349 will become under the proposals now sanctioned

Rs 5,67,242 being an increase of about per cent.

In addition to this increase of assessment there will be much further augmentation of the burdens on the people as may be involved in the introduction of the Village Cess Act, but this will under no circumstances, amount to the high figure quoted in para 21 of the Board's proceedings. In the first place the existing charge of Rs 9,839/ being recurred fees now entered in the pyoto puttahs) will no longer be collected and in its place only such rate of Village Service Cess will be levied as will be necessary in addition to the existing Swamy (stated to be Rs 52,883/) to meet the cost of the new village

village establishments —

I. The Board's assumption in the same para that the Road Cess will be a further burden upon the people is also incorrect. The Road Cess ceased to be collected on the introduction of the Local Funds Act and under that enactment a local cess of 6¼ per cent on the land revenue (the amount quoted by the Board as a fresh addition to the taxation of the people) is now in force and has been levied for the past two years and a half.

II. The Director will be allowed the usual latitude in the introduction of the assessment which would enable him to give effect in correction of any inaccuracies which may then be brought out. He will be careful that the assessment in no case shall [illegible] new rate be in excess of the equivalent of half the net [illegible]

[illegible] ect
[illegible] letter [illegible] ect
[illegible] letter cases as stated
[illegible] letter ect. respg.
Mr. Judge 1
letter Mr. Judge 1
Bellore, when we
found that the 1.d
State objected to the
assessment.

Nov 1/73

We must deal
in the Rt: Section
just as we have
done in the Ten
Principal Di
visions, in con
sequence of the

Sec'y of State's
Despatch.
The question may
be dealt with
summarily, as
I think - is to
impose the ass.
-essment arrived
at - but levy it
gradually - as the
circumstances
of the people in
prove - otherwise
we shall only

be perpetuating
the
State inequalities
which it is the
object of the Re-
-vision to remove.

I. & S.

50
3

14 & Pl. of Rumma No. 16
Bis: Ref: Settl. Nov 74

G-O

Proposal of the Govt: of
Bo Sitt for investi
gation of part of
tion of the Nilgiri

G.O. No 203 - 13 Feby 74

1617/88 II
27-6-51 II
25-5-34 II
203 Kw
13-2-1874

Revenue Settlement of the Sub-Division, Nellore District.—Approves and sanctions, with certain restrictions, the Director's proposals for the —; and remarks on certain points connected with the subject.

G. O., 13th February 1874.

FEBRUARY.
Nos 120-131.

Dated February 13th
Read.

To The BOARD OF REVENUE.
&c., &c.

Govt. of [1874] Madras.
REVENUE.