

Revenue (1898) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 197

DATED 4th April 1898.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Reviewing the report of the Court of
Wards on the administration of estates
of incapacitated proprietors under
its charge during past 1306 (1896-97)

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
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Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 426.

Print

From The Secretary, Court of Wards

Order

No. 1 Press

Dated 19th January 1898.

Received 27th

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Enclosures 2 (Maps will follow)

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Government the Court's report on the administration of the estates under its management during H 1306 ending 30th June 1897.

Rev

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Errata in the Court's Administration Report
for Fasli 1306 (accompanying C.P. 1 Press 7/1/98
January 1898).

(1) Please insert '3283' in Col 10 of Statt V. A against
Palayavanam.

(2) In Col: 7 of Statt VI, against 'Peda. Merangi, 2. Sahu
-Cherla Jagannadha Raja' (page 40), for 31, please
read 34.

(3) In Col: 12 of Statt VI, against Singajeri (page
for $\frac{20}{40}$, read $\frac{20}{48}$.

(4) In Col: 3 of Statt VI, against Kavalpara,
(page 46), for Muni, read Enni.

Recd
Secretary.

Court of Wards Office }
Chepauk, 31 January 1898

15th

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

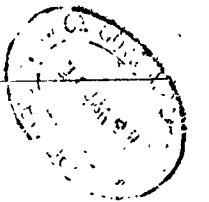
1898.

Court of Wards,

MADRAS.

Printed January 24th.

Proceedings, No. 1, Press, 19th January 1898.



JANUARY.

Submitting to Government the Court's report on the administration of the estates under its management during fasli 1306 ending 30th June 1897.

*To be submitted
with Rs 197/-
minimum - Rs 200/-
admission to office
reference*

*(2000)
B.S.
5-4-98*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF WARDS.

RESOLUTION—No. 1, Press, dated 19th January 1898.

The Court resolves to submit to Government its report on the administration of the estates under management during fasli 1306 ending 30th June 1897.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

*Report
of the Court of Wards
for fasli 1306 (1897-98)*

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with report, a file of Collectors' reports, and five sets of maps.
„ all Collectors in charge of Wards' estates with report
and a set of three maps (Divisional Officers and Managers).
„ C. Morrison, Esq., with report.
„ the Collectors of other districts, with report and a set of three maps.

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*1898
RECEIVED
1/25*

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
FOR FASLI 1306 (1896-97).

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1898.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE	PARA.
Number of estates under management	1	1
Estates handed over	2	2
Statement showing the condition of the estates restored at the time of surrender, &c., under wardship	3	..
Statement showing the names, &c., of the estates under management	4	3
Season	4	4
Holdings	4	5
Cultivation	4	6
Demand of estates	5	7
Demand, collection and balance	5	8
Current collections	6	9
Financial condition of estates under management	7	10
Utilization of surplus balances and advances to tenants	7	11
Percentage of establishment charges, &c., to normal receipts	9	12
Public works	10	13
Debts due to estates	10	14
Debts due by estates	11	15
Education of wards	12	16
Suits	13	17
Religious and charitable institutions attached to estates	13	18
Condition of tenants	13	19
General remarks	17	20

APPENDICES.

	PAGE.
A. No. I.—Statement showing the ages, &c., of the wards and the period during which the estates have been under management for fasli 1306 (1896-97)	18
B. No. II-A.—Statement showing the number of villages and the proportion of cultivation to holdings in the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)	20
C. No. II-B.—Statement showing the settled demand of the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)	22
D. & D. No. III.—Statements showing the demand, collection and balance of the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)	26
E. No. IV.—Financial statement of receipts and charges of the several estates under management in fasli 1306 (1896-97)	29
F. Enclosure 1 to Financial statement of receipts and charges of the several estates under management in fasli 1306 (1896-97)	31
G. Enclosure 2 to Financial statement of receipts and charges of the several estates under management in fasli 1306 (1896-97)	32
H. Enclosure A to Statement No. IV.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on maramut works in the several estates under management for fasli 1306 (1896-97)	34
I. No. V-A.—Statement showing the debts other than arrears of rent covered by bonds due to the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)	36
J. No. V-B.—Statement of debts due by the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)	38
K. No. VI.—Statement showing the educational progress made by the wards and their relations in fasli 1306 (1896-97)	40
L. No. VII.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance, as also the financial condition of the religious and charitable institutions attached to the estates under management in fasli 1306 (1896-97)	48

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF
ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR FASLI 1306 (1896-97).

Number of Estates under Management.—Including *Parlalkimedi*, there were 47 estates under management at the beginning of fasli 1306. Of these, the seven estates noted on the margin were surrendered during the year in question, while five estates were taken under the Court's care. There were thus 42 estates at the end of the fasli.

Estates surrendered.	
District.	Estate.
Ganjām ...	{ Dharakota.
	{ Surangi.
Górávari ...	...Lakkavaram.
Kistna ...	...Mailavaram.
Trichinopoly ...	...N. Duraiswami Aiyar's estate.
Salem ...	...Elagiri.
Tinnevelly ...	...Vadimitta.

Estates taken up.	
District.	Estate.
Ganjam ...	...Serugada.
Vizagapatam ...	...Mamidivada.
Kistna ...	...Meduru.
Tinnevelly ...	...Sivagiri.
Coimbatore ...	...Sivasamudram.

the case of *Vadimitta*. This estate also was handed over at the end of the fasli to the Collector as Receiver appointed by the Civil Court. He has since been replaced by another Receiver. The *remaining four estates* were restored to their proprietors on the cessation of their minority.

It was stated in the previous report that the Meduru estate had been handed over to the Receiver appointed by the District Court of Kistna. On an appeal by one of the parties, however, the High Court set aside the order appointing a Receiver, and, in accordance with the advice of counsel, the Court of Wards re-assumed charge of the estate in April last. An application for the appointment of a fresh Receiver was presented at the same time in view of the fact that, as a mere stakeholder, the Court of Wards could neither exchange pattas and muchilikas with tenants in the absence of a ward, nor carry on any legal proceedings in the Courts. This estate has accordingly been included among those taken under management during the year. It is to be added that, since the close of the fasli under report, the application for the appointment of a fresh Receiver has been complied with and the estate has again left the Court's hands. An appeal from this order has been presented to the High Court by the adoptive mother of the late ward and has yet to be decided.

The other four estates named above were taken up owing to the minority of their owners. In regard to one of these (Sivasamudram), it may be added that its late proprietor died in July 1885 leaving a widow and a minor son. At that time the recommendation of the local officers to leave the management of the estate to the widow was accepted (Government Order, No. 1255, Revenue, dated 13th November 1885). Later on, the portion of the estate lying within the Mysore State was put in charge of an amildar whose services were lent to the widow. The same person was authorised by a power of attorney from her to manage the portion in British territories also. But in 1895 the Collector of Coimbatore reported that the estate was being mismanaged, and that the widow's brother and agent was misappropriating large sums of money, and accordingly recommended the intervention of the Court of Wards. The Board of Revenue, however, suggested that the District Court might be moved to view (Government Order, No. 4127, Revenue, dated 18th October 1895). The amildar above referred to was accordingly appointed guardian by the District Court; but the Collector again reported that that person was unable to manage the estate properly and recommended the Court's intervention in the interests of the minor; and this recommendation was accepted in Government Order, Mis. No. 5273, Revenue, dated 19th December 1896.

In regard to the *Parlakimedi* cash balance, the two sons of the *Parlakimedi* ward agreed to accept the apportionment (to be made by the Court of Wards) of their share of the partible properties inherited by their father in 1851. The money was almost entirely invested in Government paper and had grown, with the aid of many years of accumulated interest, to some 29 lakhs of rupees. The necessary calculation was made in the Court's office, and the two sons have been given their two-thirds share since the close of the fasli: this long-pending matter has thus been settled.

The adoption of the *Belgam* minor made by the zemindarini under the authority of a will said to have been left by her husband having been declared by the High Court to be invalid, the Court obtained the sanction of Government to treat the zemindarini again as its ward. The remaining half of this estate has since been decreed to the claimant, and as soon as he takes out execution, the Court will become *functus officio*.

In accordance with the decree of the High Court declaring the *Pithapuram* minor to be entitled to the late Raja's properties under his wills, the entire properties were taken back from the adopted son during the year.

As in previous years, figures regarding *Parlakimedi* are given only in Statements I and IV. The charge of the *Meduru* estate was only resumed in April last, and no figures are entered against it in Statements II to VII.

2. *Estates handed over.*—The subjoined statement shows the condition of the surrendered estates at the time of their restoration as compared with their condition when they were taken under the Court's control:—

STATEMENT showing the condition of the estates restored at the time of surrender as contrasted with their condition when they were taken up.

Districts.	Estates.	Current demand				Balance on hand		Debts recovered during the period the estate was under management.	Debts paid off during the same period.		
		When the estate was taken up.	When the estate was restored.	When the estate came under management.	When the estate was restored.	When the estate came under management.	When the estate was restored.		Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Ganján	Dharakota	Rs. 73,253	Rs. 1,09,205	Rs. 4,994	Rs. 1,26,431	Rs. 652	Rs. 1,32,337	Rs. 12,558	Rs. 1,34,755		
	Surangi	25,537	33,296	8,386	79,513	(d) 78,278	1,28,499	37,766	(e) 1,66,265		
	Lakkavaram	12,166	30,656	45,600	33,915	3,237	26,386	3,326	(f) 29,712		
	Malavaram	21,331	20,037	31,750	21,583	12,653	25,037	13,099	(g) 40,016		
	N. Duraiswami Aiyar's Estate	14,224	23,017	64	31,231	2,563	26,917	5,161	(h) 19,471		
	Elagiri	16,230	21,674	264	286	..	23,000	125	(i) 23,125		
Ganján	Dharakota	Rs. 47,515	Rs. 24,304	Rs. 482	Rs. 48,299	Rs. 1,421	Rs. 48,299	Rs. 1,421	Rs. 48,299		
	Surangi	4,864	12,471	14,960	17,600	15,829	17,600	15,829	17,600		
	Lakkavaram	16,110	20,715	2,909	4,245	5,738	4,245	5,738	4,245		
	Malavaram	20,715	2,909	4,245	5,738	1,421	5,738	1,421	5,738		
	N. Duraiswami Aiyar's Estate	2,909	4,245	5,738	1,421	1,421	5,738	1,421	5,738		
	Elagiri	4,245	5,738	1,421	5,738	1,421	5,738	1,421	5,738		
Tinnevely	Vadimitta	Rs. 5,738	Rs. 1,421	Rs. 1,421	Rs. 5,738	Rs. 1,421	Rs. 5,738	Rs. 1,421	Rs. 5,738		
	Vadimitta	5,738	1,421	1,421	5,738	1,421	5,738	1,421	5,738		

(a) The liabilities of the estate when it was taken up amounted to Rs. 1,82,397 and were cleared off by the Court of Wards.
 (b) The debts due by the estate at the time of the Court's intervention were Rs. 1,10,129. The annual income was not sufficient to clear the estate of liabilities. So Rs. 1,06,000 on a lower rate of interest was borrowed by the Court. The amount of debt paid off from savings was actually Rs. 61,265. All old debts were paid and a sum of Rs. 72,500 out of the loan taken by the Court was outstanding on the date of restoration.
 (c) Increase due partly to certain properties presented to the minor by his father-in-law and partly to the reversion of the Vella estate on the death of his adoptive mother.
 (d) Excludes Rs. 51,849 written off and Rs. 37,199 covered by bonds made over to certain legacies under the will of the late proprietor.
 (e) Excludes Rs. 79,738 paid to legatees.
 (f) The debts due by the estate when it came under the Court amounted to Rs. 35,012 and were cleared off during the Court's management.
 (g) The debts due by the estate when it was taken up amounted to Rs. 18,154 and were cleared off by the Court of Wards.
 (h) When the estate was taken under management, its liabilities amounted to Rs. 21,900. It was leased to one Kalyappa Chetti in 1893 on the condition that he should discharge the entire debt and, after 15 years' enjoyment, surrender all the villages except two which were to be recovered by the estate after paying the lessee a sum of Rs. 6,000. This constituted the only liability of the estate when it left the Court's charge.

Note. The Collector has since reported that in accordance with a warrant issued by the District Court, he has ordered the Estate Manager to hand over this moiety also to the Central Nazir of the District Court.

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5. *Holdings*.—The aggregate area of the holdings of the ordinary villages in all the estates under management (excluding rented villages) was acres 773,434. The extent of holdings in the estates which were under management in both the faslis was acres 567,798 in fasli 1306 against acres 565,293 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of acres 2,505, which is the net result of an increase of acres 10,309 in ten estates counterbalanced by a decrease of acres 7,804 in thirteen estates. The variations are small except in the undermentioned estates :—

For want of cultivation accounts, the entire holdings have been returned as cultivated in all the *Ganjām* and *Vizagapatam* estates, except Chidikada and Chipurupalle, and in *Palayampatti* in Madura. The entire holdings were actually cultivated in *V. U. Ayranna's* estate (Bellary) and in *Karuvalakarai* and *Maruthanthanallur* (Tanjore).

7. *Demand of estates.*—Statement II-B appended to the report shows the gross demand of all the estates under the Court's management, the remissions granted and the net demand. The gross demand of the year amounted to Rs. 27,97,929, of which Rs. 60,108 were remitted, leaving a total net demand of Rs. 27,37,821. The following abstract compares the figures under these heads as regards the estates which were under management both in faslis 1305 and 1306 :—

In the *eight* estates noted on the margin, the outstanding balance on the date of the report was *nil*, while in *two* others it was practically so. In *ten* estates it was below 10 per cent. while in *five* others it ranged between 10 and 25 per cent. In *four* estates it was between 25 and 50 per cent. It exceeded 50 per cent. in the *fourteen* estates named below :—

* *Note.*—This excludes the Gantamunayakkanur portion.

Estate.					District.	Amount.
					RS.	
Bodogodo	...	...	...	...	Ganjám	51,310
Chidikada	...	...	...	...	Vizagapatam	37,255
Appikonda	...	...	...	...	Do.	24,769
Belgam	...	...	...	...	Do.	22,958
Kurupam	...	...	...	...	Do.	1,32,336
Kasimkota	...	...	...	...	Do.	1,21,708
Tangellamudi	...	...	...	...	Górávari	71,539
Pithapuram	...	...	...	...	Do.	3,32,913
Telāprole	...	...	...	...	Kistna	4,23,730
Munagala	...	...	...	...	Do.	26,791
V. U. Ayyanna's estate	...	...	...	...	Bellary	13,966
Agali Basappa's estate	...	...	...	...	Do.	42,116
Timmajammal's estate	...	...	...	...	North Arcot	19,884
Sithāmalli	...	...	...	...	Tanjore	64,652
Maruthanthanallur	...	...	...	...	Do.	15,343
Marungapuri	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly	44,782
B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate	...	...	...	...	Do.	26,991
Minakshi Ayal's estate	...	...	...	...	Do.	13,094
Saptur	...	...	...	...	Madura	1,86,835

Estate.	District.	Amount.
		RS.
Palayampatti	Madura	35,392
Ettiyapuram	Tinnevely	*2,84,804
Thalavankottai	Do.	13,393
Sivagiri	Do.	74,235
Sivasamudram	Coimbatore	12,704
Kakangarai	Salem	16,774
Kavalpara	Malabar	1,03,758

The Collector of Ganjam has been requested to submit a separate report in regard to the construction of a reservoir which is expected to be very profitable to the *Bodogodo* estate; but it appears that objections have been raised by the Public Works officers on the plea that the Government irrigation works may be injuriously affected. In *Chidikada*, *Appikonda*, *Talaprole*, *V. U. Ayyanna's estate*, *A. Basappa's estate*, *Timmajammal's estate*, *Maruthanthanallur* and *B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate*, the purchase of lands will be effected when suitable opportunities offer: meanwhile the balances will be invested, as far as possible, in Government promissory notes. The *Belgam* estate has been taken out of the Court's control by the decrees which have been passed against the ward. The *Pithapuram* estate is still the subject of litigation. No definite information has been furnished by the Collectors concerned in regard to the investment in productive improvements of the balances of *Kurupam*, *Thalavankottai*, *Sivagiri*, *Sivasamudram*, *Kakangarai* and *Kavalpara*: in a separate communication their attention has been drawn to the omission. Estimates are said to be under preparation for the improvement of the irrigation works of *Kasimkota*. The balance in *Tangellamudi* is likely to be required for the payment of *mesne* profits under the decree in favour of Sri Raja Papamma Row. In *Munagala* the balance has to be partly devoted to the payment of the outstanding liabilities and of the law charges connected with the two pending suits in which the minor's adoption and title to the estate are in issue. In *Sithamalli* the purchase of lands is under negotiation. In *Marungapuri*, a portion of the surplus balance is to be devoted to the improvement of irrigation works and of roads, while other permanent improvements, such as the demarcation of subdivisions of fields, are in progress. The late *Minakshi Ayal's* estate and *Palayampatti* are involved in debt. In *Saptur*, the balance has, since the close of the fasli, been considerably reduced by the payment of Rs. 1,15,000 to the plaintiff in Original Suit No. 21 of 1889 on the file of the Madura Sub-Court. In *Ettiyapuram*, the greater portion of the surplus balance is said to be required to provide against vicissitudes of the season, while negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of small properties adjoining the estate. The Chief Engineer's remarks regarding the conversion of the Tharuvai swamp into a tank have recently been communicated to the Collector of Tinnevely in view to the revision of the plans and estimates.

† Details of advances.

Maruthanthanallur—Advances were given to tenants of one village for seeds and other expenses of cultivation. The Collector should have given fuller details with reference to paragraph 10 of Government Order, No. 240, Revenue, dated 8th April 1897, communicated in Court's Proceedings, No. 9, dated 8th May 1897.

Sithamalli.—Two hundred and twelve kalams of paddy were advanced to the cultivators of certain lands and were repaid with grain interest at 3 markals a kalam (25 per cent.).

Shulagiri.—Rupees 80 were advanced for the purchase of cattle. The amount is recoverable without interest in two equal annual instalments.

point has been furnished in regard to the undermentioned estates: and the attention of the Collectors concerned has been drawn to the omission.

Pithapuram (Gódavari); *Palayavanam* and *Chokkappa Mudaliar's estate* (Tanjore); *Saptur*, *Mambarai* and *Palayampatti* (Madura); *Sivagiri* (Tinnevely); *Sivasamudram* (Coimbatore); and the two Malabar estates.

* Ex Gantamanayakanur portion.

12. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts*.—Column 15 of statement IV appended to the report shows the percentage of establishment charges and Government Commission to normal receipts: abnormal income, such as debts recovered, amounts borrowed, sale proceeds of property and refunds of advances which are included in column 9 of enclosure 1 to the Statement, are left out of account. Taking all the estates together, the percentage was 13.5 against 13.3 in the previous year. Explanation is furnished below in regard to the undermentioned estates in which the percentage exceeded fifteen:—

Estate.	District.	Percentage.
Bodogodo	Ganjam	19.3
Peddakimedi	Do	15.1
Chidikada	Vizagapatam	20.0
Chipurupalle	Do.	15.8
Appikonda	Do.	37.4
Belgam	Do.	49.4
Kurupam	Do.	41.1
Sáláru	Do.	18.8
Peda Merangi	Do.	35.5
Kasimkota	Do.	21.6
Tangellamudi	Gódavari	16.2
Munagala	Kistna	18.6
V. U. Ayyanna's estate	Bellary	19.0
Timmajammal's estate	North Arcot	16.4
Thumba	Do.	26.0
Marungapuri	Trichinopoly	18.8
B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate	Do.	18.3
Sáptúr	Madura	17.5
Palayampatti	Do.	18.1
Royakota	Salem	20.3
Kakangarai	Do.	15.2
Ankusagiri	Do.	17.1
Punnathur Kovilagam	Malabar	22.3

In *Bodogodo* it was found necessary to raise the pay of the Manager. This estate lies on the borders of the Ganjam Maliahs and is a difficult, as well as an unhealthy, charge. The Collector reported that it was impossible to secure the services of an efficient and trustworthy Manager for the pay (Rs. 30) formerly offered, and the rate was accordingly raised to Rs. 70. In *Peddakimedi* (Ganjam), *Chidikada*, *Chipurupalle* and *Appikonda* (Vizagapatam), *Munagala* (Kistna), *Thumba* (North Arcot), and *Royakota* and *Ankusagiri* (Salem), the increase in the percentage as compared with the preceding year was due mainly to short receipts on account of the unfavourable character of the season. In *Belgam*, *Kurupam*, *Sáláru* and *Peda Merangi*, the high percentage was due partly to the last mentioned cause and partly to the payment of the arrears of contribution due to the Jeypore estate on account of the salary of the late Dewan and his establishment for faslis 1301 to 1305. In *Kasimkota* the payment of arrear salaries to the old establishment accounts for the high percentage. It was due in *Tangellamudi* to the fall in the receipts in consequence of the surrender of the greater portion of the estate in obedience to a Civil Court decree and to the retention of the former highly paid Manager and his establishment in view to the preparation of the accounts relating to *mesne* profits. As stated in the previous report, there is no scope for reduction in *V. U. Ayyanna's estate* (Bellary). In *Timmajammal's estate* (North Arcot) and in *Punnathur* (Malabar), the high percentage was due chiefly to the payment of arrears of Government Commission. In *Marungapuri* and *B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate* (Trichinopoly), the short collections in the fasli, coupled with the fact that the estate establishments in the district are not susceptible of much reduction, although two estates have been surrendered to their owners, account for the high percentage. In *Sáptúr*, the question of reducing the forest establishment is under the Collector's consideration, while some slight reductions have recently been ordered in respect of the other establishments. No explanation on this point has been furnished by the Collector of Madura in the case of *Palayampatti*, but the whole question of the management of this estate at the smallest possible cost has been fully considered by the Court and large reductions have been made. In *Kakangarai* the slight increase was due to the higher rate of allowance paid

to the Tahsildar of Tiruppattūr, who, on the restoration of Elagiri, has been entrusted with the management of this estate, which cannot afford a full-time manager: formerly Elagiri and Kakangarai were under one manager.

13. *Public Works*.—Enclosure A to statement IV shows the amounts sanctioned for and expended on public works in the several estates under management. The total allotment was Rs. 3,06,416, of which Rs. 2,11,369 or 69.0 per cent. was spent against Rs. 1,77,386 or 57.2 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure is classified below:—

					Fa-li 1305. Rs.	Fasli 1306. Rs.
Irrigation works	...	...	...	...	83,894	1,06,420
Buildings	...	...	...	...	68,976	76,927
Communications	...	...	...	...	8,431	13,242
Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,61,301	1,96,589
	...	...	...	...	16,085	14,780
Grand Total					1,77,386	2,11,369

The expenditure on public works was 5.4 per cent. of the total charges of the year. If the debts repaid and the amounts invested in promissory notes be excluded from the latter, the percentage rises to 9.4 against 7.3 in the previous fasli. The expenditure fell below 50 per cent. of the allotment in ten estates. The cases calling for special remarks are noticed below:—

Estate.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Percentage.
Pithapuram	Rs. 27,778	Rs. 2,538	9.1
Marungapuri	26,601	4,209	15.8
Palayampatti	3,554	1,344	37.7

The short expenditure in *Pithapuram* was due to the fact that the estate (proper) was not handed over until late in the fasli, and the necessary establishment could not be got together until May last. The short outlay in *Marungapuri* was due partly to the difficulty in selecting proper localities for sinking wells, for which a provision of Rs. 4,000 had been made, and partly to the non-execution by the Local Fund staff of certain road works entrusted to them. In *Palayampatti* the short outlay was due to want of funds.

14. *Debts due to estates*.—Statement No. V-A appended to the report shows the debts due to the several estates under management during the year. The total debts outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 11,93,606. Including those newly contracted (Rs. 27,394) or brought to account (Rs. 13,767) as also the interest that accrued during the year (Rs. 39,318), the total sum due was Rs. 12,74,085, of which Rs. 1,61,658 were collected and Rs. 11,940 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,00,487 at the end of the year, distributed among 31 estates.

The outstanding amounts were large in the following estates:—

Estates.	Amount. Rs.
Sérugadā (Ganjām)	1,66,172
Appikonda (Vizagapatam)	22,976
Kurupam (do.)	92,920
Peda Merangi (do.)	2,14,747
Pithapuram (Gódavari)	96,035
Telaprole (Kistna)	44,390
Munagala (do.)	38,929
Palayampatti (Madura)	1,06,772
Ettiapuram (Tinnevely)	1,20,623
Thalavankottai (Tinnevely)	40,280
Punnathur Kovilagam (Malabar)	29,184

The Collector of Ganjām has called for fuller particulars in regard to the amount due to *Sérugadā*, which estate was recently taken under management. The instalments fixed in the bonds have not yet fallen due in the case of *Appikonda*. Of the amount outstanding in *Kurupam*, Rs. 39,588 are covered by mortgages and the remainder by simple bonds and decrees. In *Peda Merangi* the outstanding amount cannot be recovered, as the execution of the decree has been stayed by the High Court pending disposal of the appeal to the Privy Council filed by the judgment-debtors. The amount due to *Pithapuram* is covered by decrees or bonds, and the necessary steps are being taken for its realisation. Of the amount outstanding in *Telaprole*, the instalments fixed in the bonds have not yet fallen due in respect of the major portion. No action for the collection of the outstanding debt in *Munagala* can be taken until the minor's adoption is recognized by the Nizam's High Court, before which the matter is now pending. The greater portion of the amount in *Palayampatti* is due by the Raja of Ramnad and his brother: a suit has been filed against the former and another will shortly be instituted against the latter unless a compromise can be effected. In *Ettiapuram* Rs. 32,615 are covered by usufructuary mortgages: Rs. 17,520 covered by hypothecation bonds are left as they are, inasmuch as the amount is well secured and carries a high rate of interest, while the annually accruing interest is being punctually paid: in the case of Rs. 26,200 the instalments have not yet fallen due, and the necessary steps are being taken for the realisation of the remainder. A portion of the amount due to *Thalavankottai* has to be obtained from the Civil Court, while the balance cannot be recovered except by suit. As stated in previous reports, almost the whole of the debt in *Punnathur* is due by the female branch to the *stunoms* belonging to the male branch.

15. *Debts due by estates*.—Statement V-B shows the debts due by the several estates under management. The total amount due at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 21,44,741. Adding thereto, the debts contracted (Rs. 2,72,871), those newly brought to account (Rs. 4,608), and the interest that accrued during the year (Rupees 1,16,067), the total amounted to Rs. 25,38,287, of which Rs. 13,14,398 were repaid, Rs. 8,563 struck off, leaving at the end of the fasli a balance of Rs. 12,15,326 due by twenty estates. The debts outstanding were large in the undermentioned estates:—

Estates.	Amounts. Rs.
Pedda Kimedi (Ganjām)	1,35,131
Sálaru (Vizagapatam)	2,12,400
Peda Merangi (Vizagapatam)	82,819
Tangellamudi (Gódavari)	1,21,141
Palayavanam (Tanjore)	1,94,559
T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's estate (Tanjore)	72,893
Minakshi Ayal's estate (Trichinopoly)	20,350
Palayampatti (Madura)	1,92,410
Anavaradam Pillai's estate (Tinnevely)	14,105
R. yakota (Salem)	26,379
Punnathur Kovilagam (Malabar)	91,170

In *Pedda Kimedi*, payment is being made according to a scheme of liquidation sanctioned by the Court of Wards, and the debt will be gradually paid off. Ten villages of the *Sálaru* estate were sold during the year for Rs. 4,26,727 and the sale-proceeds were devoted to the payment of debts: of the outstanding balance, Rs. 1,35,000 due to the Jeypore Maharaja cannot be repaid before 1905, while the greater portion of the remainder bears a moderate rate of interest. The amount due by *Peda Merangi* will be discharged as funds accrue. As stated in previous reports, the Court has been advised not to pay the *Tangellamudi* debts except under decrees of Civil Courts: and the Raja of Venkatagiri, to whom the major portion of the amount is due, has recently filed a suit in the matter. The liabilities of *Palayavanam* are covered by usufructuary mortgages. The lands of *T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's* estate were not sold at the last auction for want of competition, and the Collector says that a fresh auction will be held as soon as possible. The amount shown against the late *Minakshi Ayal's* estate does not become payable till March 1900. As already stated, the Court has recently sanctioned the Collector's proposals for curtailing the expenditure on account of the *Palayampatti* estate: and the amount due by it will be

paid off as funds accrue. The Collector has been requested to report on the advisability of selling a portion of the estate. In *Anavaradam Pillai's* estate, Rs. 10,430 are secured by mortgages with possession and the remainder will be paid in due course. The Collector has promised a report in regard to the consolidation of the debts of the *Royakota* estate. Out of the amount shown against *Punnathur*, Rs. 28,225 have to be adjusted among the several *stanoms* of the estate and the remainder due to private individuals will be paid in due course.

16. *Education of Wards*.—Statement No. VI appended to the report shows the educational progress of the wards and of such of their relations as were under instruction during the year. Of the 51 wards shown in the list, 48 were males and 3 females.

The marginally-noted six wards were under the tuition of Mr. C. Morrison, the Court's European tutor at *Newington*, Madras. As stated in the last report, the Saptur and Ettiyapuram wards were examined again by Mr. J. H. Stone, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, in

Kasimkota.	Ettiyapuram.
Tangellamudi.	Thalavankottai.
Saptur.	Shulagiri.

August 1896. The report was fairly satisfactory. In December 1896, *i.e.*, three months after entering on his duties, Mr. Morrison submitted a report on all his wards. This appeared to the Court to show clearly that the minors had profited much while under his charge. A report, dated December 1897, has since been submitted by the tutor, and it appears that the improvement has been maintained. In this later report, Mr. Morrison says:—

"Their conduct continues entirely satisfactory and they have improved considerably in manners and address during the past twelve months. In particular, they have lost some of their shyness with Europeans, and do now, to some extent, take advantage of their frequent opportunities of meeting English ladies and gentlemen on the tennis courts and other places. Tennis is their great game, and along with riding, their chief form of exercise."

The Kasimkota, Shulagiri, Ettiyapuram and Thalavankottai minors were instructed also in drawing.

The Tangellamudi minor was, towards the close of the year, withdrawn from *Newington* by his father, the Raja of Venkatagiri.

The Bodogodo and Peddakimedi minors continued under the special tutor, Mr. B. B. C. Chatterji at Chattrapur, but the Court had reason to be dissatisfied with this arrangement and have since dispensed with Mr. Chatterji's services and have removed the first-named minor to Madras. Arrangements have been made to instruct the Peddakimedi minor in Revenue Law and the details of estate management.

The Kurupam ward made satisfactory progress as usual, and his conduct is reported to have been exemplary. The Court resolved not to retain Mr. Moss after the expiry of his engagement on the 5th December 1897; and, with a view to enable the minor to devote more time to details of estate management, instructed the Collector to select a competent native gentleman to work with the minor.

The Pithapuram ward remained under the care of his tutor, P. Chitti Ramayya, till the close of the year. The Court has since engaged the services of M.R.Ry. P. Sankaranarayana Chettiyar Avargal, M.A. (formerly tutor to the Cochin Princes), as a temporary measure.

One of the Appikonda minors, the Telaprole, Anavaradam Pillai, Ankusagiri and Sivagiri wards and the two Punnathur boys were studying under private tutors. Of the remainder, three were reading in Upper Secondary and twenty-eight in Lower Secondary or Primary classes. The progress and behaviour of all the boys are reported to be satisfactory except in the case of the undermentioned wards:—

The two Peda Merangi minors (*Vizagapatam*).
The third Appikonda minor (do.).
The Maruthanthanallur boy (*Tanjore*).
B Chockalingam Pillai's estate ward (*Trichinopoly*).
The Anavaradam Pillai ward (*Tinnevely*).
The Sivasamudram minor (*Coimbatore*).

The Peda Merangi minors have since been removed to *Vizagapatam* for education. The Appikonda estate leaves the Court's hands in January 1898. A new tutor has been appointed for the Maruthanthanallur ward, while the tutor of the Chockalingam Pillai ward is trying to improve him. The Anavaradam Pillai minor is said to be backward in study. The Collector has been instructed to send the Sivasamudram minor to *Newington*, Madras.

The Appikonda minors hold a small landed estate and the eldest ward has for some time been learning the details of commercial business in which the wards are mainly interested. The Collector of *Tinnevely* has been requested to take measures for instruction in Revenue law and accounts, and the details of estate management, being given to the Thalavankottai and Anavaradam Pillai wards who will come of age in 1898.

The sisters of the Telaprole and Thumba minors and Maragadavalli Ayal (minor daughter of the late Minakshi Ayal of *Trichinopoly*) were under private tuition.

The question of engaging a governess for the Pithapuram ward's sister is under the Collector's consideration.

17. *Suits*.—The Chidikada and Saptur Privy Council appeals are still pending before that tribunal. The Tangellamudi appeal was dismissed by the High Court and counsel has been requested to take the necessary steps for filing an appeal. The adopted son of the late Raja of Pithapuram has obtained permission to prefer an appeal to the Privy Council from the decree of the High Court and the transcript of records is being prepared. The Belgam zemindarini's appeal to the Privy Council has been dismissed and the suit for the second moiety of that estate has also been decreed against the Court's ward. The two Munagala adoption suits are still pending. The Surangi appeal referred to in the previous report has been dismissed by the High Court.

The printed transcript of records is awaited from counsel in regard to the Peda Merangi Privy Council appeal referred to in paragraph 14 *supra*. The Raja of Venkatagiri has filed a suit against the Tangellamudi and Pithapuram minors to recover a loan obtained from him by the late Tangellamudi Rani on the security of her estate, and the defence of the suit has been sanctioned by the Court of Wards. The necessary steps have been taken to defend a suit by two sons of a concubine of the late zemindar of Saptur who claim a share of the partible properties. Since the close of the fasli counsel has been instructed to join in an appeal in the High Court from the Cocanada Sub-Court's decree rejecting the Pithapuram minor's claim to the Kirlampudi estate, as a reversionary heir of the last holder.

18. *Religious and charitable institutions attached to estates*.—A statement (No. VII) showing the demand, collection and balance and the financial condition of the several religious and charitable institutions attached to estates under management is appended to the report.

19. *Condition of Tenants*.—With reference to Government Order, No. 393, Revenue, dated 5th June 1894, the quinquennial information regarding the condition of tenants is furnished below:—

GANJAM.

Bodogodo.—The condition of the tenants of this estate is said to compare unfavourably with that of the ryots of the adjoining Government villages. The average rates of rent are Rs. 1-1-5 per acre of dry and Rs. 4 per acre of wet land. Rs. 2,979 were recovered by coercive processes while no recourse was had to civil courts.

Pedda Kimedi.—The tenants are poorer than in the adjoining Government taluk of Berhampur. The average rates of rent are Rs. 3-6-8 per acre of dry and Rupees 4-12-5 per acre of wet land. Rs. 4,662 were recovered by coercive processes under Madras Act VIII of 1865 and Rs. 933 by civil suits.

Serugada.—The remarks in respect of the Pedda Kimedi tenants apply to those of this estate also. The average rates of rent are Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-3-0 per acre of dry and wet lands, respectively. No recourse was had to Act VIII of 1865 (Madras) or to civil suits.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Chidikada.—The condition of tenants in this estate is good. The average rents per acre of dry and wet land are Rs. 2-15-10 and Rs. 10-7-9, respectively. Coercive measures were not taken for the realisation of estate dues.

Chipurupalle.—The tenants are generally poor as in the adjoining villages of the Government taluk of Sarvasiddhi. The soil is poor and the average rates per acre of dry and wet land are respectively Rs. 4 and Rs. 7. Coercive measures were not taken during the year under Act VIII of 1865.

Appikonda.—The tenants are generally poor. The average rents per acre of dry and wet land are respectively Rs. 3-11-0 and Rs. 7-7-0. No coercive measures or civil suits were necessary.

Belgam.—The tenants are fairly well off. The average rates of rent are Rs. 2 per acre of dry land and Rs. 10 per acre of wet. Owing partly to the peculiar position of the estate and partly to the bad season of fasli 1306 no coercive measures were taken for the collection of estate dues.

Kurupam.—The tenants are generally poor. The average rates of rent per acre of wet and dry land are respectively Rs. 11-1-0 and Rs. 2. Coercive measures under Act VIII of 1865 were resorted to for the collection of the sum of Rs. 1,249. But the sale of property was necessary only in respect of Rs. 79.

Sāliuru.—Some of the tenants are well-to-do and others poor. They are generally lazy and supplement their cultivation by hill trade with Jeypore. The average rates of rent are Rs. 8-11-0 and Rs. 2-10-0 per acre of wet and dry land, respectively. Coercive processes were taken in respect of Rs. 11,332, but property was sold for the collection of Rs. 358 only.

Peda Merangi.—The tenants are generally not poor. The average rates of rent are Rs. 7-8-0 per acre of wet land and Rs. 1-11-0 per acre of dry. Coercive measures under Act VIII of 1865 (Madras) were not taken owing to the unfavourable character of the season of fasli 1306.

Kasimkota.—The condition of tenants is generally good. The average rates are Rs. 1-6-0 per acre of dry land and Rs. 6 per acre of wet land. Coercive processes under Act VIII of 1865 were taken in respect of Rs. 1,560.

Mamidiwada.—The tenants are very poor as compared with those of the adjoining Government villages. The land is wholly wet and only one crop of paddy is raised on it. The average rate per acre is Rs. 13.

GODAVARI.

Tangellamudi.—The condition of tenants was not good owing, it is stated, to the unfavourable season of fasli 1306.

Pithapuram.—The Manager seems to be under the impression that the estate tenants are not well off, but has promised to report after further investigation.

KISTNA.

Telaprole.—No information has been furnished on this point and the Collector has been asked to supply the omission.

Munagala.—The tenants are in ordinary circumstances and depend on rain-fed tanks and wells.

BELLARY.

V. U. Ayyanna's and Agali Basappa's Estates.—These two are small ryotwari properties and the condition of the tenants, who are tenants at will, is generally poor. No processes were issued under Act VIII of 1865 for the recovery of rents nor was recourse had to Civil Courts.

NORTH ARCOT.

Timmajammal's Estate.—There has been no material change in the condition of tenants during the last five years. They are as well off as in the other portions of

the Kangundi zemindari out of which this small estate was carved. The tenants have no occupancy right, but the assessment is light and is easily paid. No coercive measures were necessary.

Thumba.—The tenants are not as well off as in the adjoining Government villages, the country being unhealthy and unfertile. The paimash rates of assessment are heavy, while the custom of the estate does not admit of season remissions. The late poligar was obliged to lease much of the land at less than the paimash rates. No coercive steps were necessary for the realisation of rents.

TANJORE.

Palayavinam.—In most cases the tenants have occupancy rights; but are generally poor. The Collector hopes that, with the opening of a railway to Avadarkovil passing near the estate, their condition will gradually improve.

Edamandal.—This is a small ryotwari property. The lands have been leased out to middlemen (lessees) who get them cultivated by tenants. These have no fixity of tenure and have to pay whatever rent the lessees demand. Recourse to the Rent Recovery Act was had to some extent during fasli 1306.

Karuvakuram.—This is also a small ryotwari property. The lands are leased out to tenants. They are generally poor. Act VIII of 1865 was resorted to only in a few cases.

Silthamalli.—This is also a ryotwari estate. The lands in six villages were held by middlemen (lessees), while those in the remaining three villages were under *amani* (direct) cultivation. The actual cultivators in all cases were *porakkudis* (cultivating tenants).

Maruthanthanallur.—A ryotwari property. The tenants are generally poor.

Chokkappa Mudaliar's Estate.—This is also a ryotwari estate. The Purakkudies (tenants) cultivate the land under lessees (middlemen) and are not inferior in condition to those in other Government villages.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Marungapuri.—The tenants are generally poor and their condition is nearly the same as that of the ryots in the adjacent Government villages. The average rates of rent per acre of dry and wet land are respectively Rs. 1-2-7 and Rs. 2-10-3. Proceedings were taken in respect of Rs. 7,191 out of a total demand of Rs. 2,90,952 in the five years. Very few suits were filed for the recovery of rent.

Chockalingam Pillai's Estate and Minakshi Ayal's Estate.—These are small ryotwari properties.

MADRAS.

Saptur.—The Manager reports:—

"The condition of the estate ryots is not so good as that of the Government ryots. They were impoverished in consequence of the litigation with the late Zemindar regarding payment of rent and various other disputes in the Revenue, Criminal, and Civil Courts, and the *icarapathu* or sharing system has been in vogue in this zemindari from time immemorial. Under this system, though advantageous to the landlord, a ryot is left to the mercy of the village or zemindari officials to get his crops home. He is not at liberty to reap his crops, harvest them and take the produce of his own accord, but he must get the permission of the zemindari officials for all the said purposes. Since the estate came under the Court's management, the ryots are immensely benefited on account of proper attention having been paid to the works of irrigation and harvesting, &c., of crops, and all their grievances are properly heard and decided."

Mambarai.—The tenants who are Konga Vellalars and Muhammadans are as prosperous as the ryots of the adjoining Government villages.

Note.—The Collector has called for further information.

Palayampatti.—The tenants of the estate are not in a prosperous condition. There are no river-fed tanks; and wet and dry cultivation depends alike on rainfall which is precarious in the tracts in question. The tanks are not in good order, and the soil is poor. Nearly one-fourth of the tenants depend upon their lands and the remaining three-fourths also on manual labour here and in Ceylon.

TINNEVELLY.

Anavaradam Pillai's Estate.—The estate consists chiefly of ryotwari lands situated in a Government village and there are no tenants except the lessees.

Ettiapuram.—The condition of the tenants of the estate is, on the whole, as good as that of the Government ryots of the neighbourhood. The assessment is low, while the soil is rich. The average rent per acre of dry is As. 15-3 and of wet Rs. 3-15-1. The tenants are not generally eager about wet cultivation, as they have no occupancy right and as cotton, which is generally cultivated, is a paying crop. Owing to the prevalence of incendiarism, fodder-stacks are destroyed frequently, but the culprits generally escape detection. Farm labourers are well looked after by the peasant proprietors to whom they are attached, while the few unattached agricultural labourers generally manage to find easy means of subsistence.

Ettiapuram (Gantamanayakanur portion).—The condition of tenants is, on the whole, as good as that of the Government ryots of the neighbourhood. Most of them are Naicks who form a hard-working agricultural class and are thrifty and careful in their work. The rents are not high and are paid easily.

Thalavankottai.—There does not appear to be any appreciable difference in the condition of the estate tenants and of those of the adjoining Government villages:—

Particulars.	Government villages.	Estate villages.	Kattukuttai village of Darugapuram.
Dry rates of assessment per acre	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. A.
Highest	1 0 0	0 13 8	1 11 5
Lowest	0 6 0	0 8 4	0 7 5
Wet rates of assessment per acre	Rs. A. P.	Average.	
Highest	7 8 0	8 15 10	15 15 11
Lowest	3 8 0		

No civil suit was instituted for the recovery of rent, and there were only 28 coercive processes under Act VIII of 1865.

Note.—The wet lands of the Kattukuthagai village of Darugapuram are said to be of superior quality, and the high rental of the estate wet lands is attributed to the *varam* paddy having been sold at a high price.

Sivagiri.—The tenants of the estate are as well off as the ryots of the adjoining Government villages.

COIMBATORE.

Sivasamudram.—The condition of the tenants of the estate does not differ materially from that of the ryots in the adjoining Government villages.

SALEM.

Shulagiri.—The condition of the tenants of this estate compares not unfavorably with that of those of the adjoining Government villages:—

	Average rent per acre on the holdings of fasli 1306 in the estate.	Government rates in the Hosur taluk as per settlement of fasli 1282.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dry	1 1 11	1 3 2
Wet	5 3 4	5 5 10

Note.—Considering the rise in prices in recent years the estate ryots cannot be said to be over-assessed.

Royakota.—The average rents are Rs. 1-1-7 and Rs. 4-8-7 per acre of dry and wet, respectively, and the fact that the rents are paid up without difficulty and without resort to coercive measures seems to show that the tenants are by no means overassessed.

Kakangarai.—The condition of tenants is, on the whole, fair. The average rent per acre of wet lands in Rs. 3-14-0 and of dry lands As. 11. No coercive processes were resorted to for the collection of rent.

Ankusagiri (Berikai).—The Acting Sub-Collector states that, looking to the facility with which kists are presumably paid by the tenants, no unfavourable opinion can be formed of their condition. The average rates of rent per acre of dry and wet are Rs. 1-3-5 and Rs. 5-0-9, respectively.

MALABAR.

Kavalpara.—The estate collects from its tenants only the *Michavaram* (rent) fixed in the deeds and the usual renewal fees on the termination of the period of demise. They are free from exactions to which the tenants of other *jennis* are subject and get remissions when crops suffer owing to insufficient rainfall or otherwise. Suits against the tenants are filed only when the rent is left in arrear or the title of the estate is disputed. The tenants of the estate are thus much better off than those under other *jennis*.

Punnathur Kovilagam.—The estate lands are scattered in various parts of the taluk and are interspersed with the lands of other *jennis*. Some of the tenants hold estate lands which are covered by more than one demise; some hold lands of other *jennis* also and others have their own *jennam* lands. Most of them are poor. The estate does not grant any *meleharath* (superior demise) or collect renewal fees, &c., without any fixed scale as is done by other *jennis*. The estate tenants are therefore better off than those under other *jennis*.

20. *General remarks.*—The Zemindar of Parlákimedi is in good health and continues to receive the allowance of Rs. 5,000 per mensem from the young zemindar (his elder son). A son was born to the Kurupám ward on April 9, 1897. Steps were taken during the year for the protection of the valuable jungles in the Kurupám and Peda Merangi estates (Vizagapatam). The Sáptár forests are under the supervision of the District Forest-officer, and the rules referred to in the previous report have since been promulgated by Government. A small establishment was maintained for the control of the Shulagiri forests in the Salem district, and the question of extending the Forest Act to Ankusagiri is under the

Collector's consideration. The Government has recently sanctioned the survey by the Madras Survey Department of the marginally-noted estates. Owing to the prevalence of high prices, famine batta was granted to estate servants in

Ganjám: and since the close of the fasli a similar concession has been made in Vizagapatam, Gódvári and Kistna. Village accounts were, as far as possible, maintained according to the Village Manual in Telaprole, Munagala, Marungapuri, Ettiapuram including the Gantamanayakanur portion, Shulagiri, Royakota and Ankusagiri.

APPENDIX A.

No. I.—Statement showing the ages, &c., of the wards and the periods during which the Estates have been under management for fasli 1306 (1896-97).

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Districts.	Estates.	Government Order by which the Estates came under the management of the Court of Wards.	Sexes of the Wards.	Disabilities.	The period during which the Estates have been under management.	Ages of the wards at the end of the fasli.	Dates on which the wards will attain majority.
Ganjām ..	..	..	No. 1279, dated 22nd June 1830 .. " 1096, " 11th Sept. 1830 .. " 810, " 4th Aug. 1892 .. " 2179, " 30th April 1897 ..	Male .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	Imbecility .. Minority .. Do. .. Do. ..	66 11 .. 11 9 .. 4 11 .. 0 2 ..	67 0 0 .. 12 3 16 .. 20 1 0 .. 13 10 2 ..	15th Mar. 1906. 1st June 1898. 29th Aug. 1904.
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	" 2830, " 25th Sept. 1877 .. " 510, " 13th May 1882 .. " 482, " 23rd July 1895 .. " 337, " 12th May 1886 .. " 191, " 14th Mar. 1889 .. " 639, " 16th July 1891 .. " 28, " 4th June 1897 .. " 128, " 19th Feb. 1891 .. " 733, " 19th Oct. 1894 .. " 896, " 22nd Dec. " .. " 1189, " 24th Mar. 1896 .. " 5213, " 17th Dec. " ..	Female .. Male .. Do. .. Do. .. Female .. Male .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Female ..	Sex .. Minority .. Do. .. Do. .. Sex .. Minority .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	8 4 .. 6 4 .. 2 8 .. 2 6 .. 1 2 7 9 .. 6 2 .. 7 0 .. 3 11	34 0 0 .. 19 9 25 .. 12 1 22 .. 14 10 23 .. 14 7 9 .. 6 0 0 .. 17 8 15 .. 11 8 25 .. 7 10 0 .. 18 1 11	5th Sept. 1898. 22nd May 1906. 8th Aug. 1903. Exact date not reported. 16th Oct. 1900. 5th " 1906. 31st Aug. 1910. 19th May 1900. The ward is dead and the question of the appointment of a Receiver is before the Civil Courts.
Godāvari ..	..	..	" 834, " 16th Oct. 1889 .. " 678, " 19th Aug. 1890 ..	Male .. Do. ..	Do. .. Do. ..	6 2 .. 7 0 ..	11 8 25 .. 15 3 17 ..	1st Nov. 1906. 15th Mar. 1903.
Kistna ..	..	..	" 347, " 19th May 1890 .. " 651, " 19th July 1893 .. " 179, " 1st Mar. 1893 .. " 2684, " 26th May 1897 ..	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	7 0 .. 3 11 .. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Bellary ..	..	..	" 699, " 13th Aug. 1889 .. " 1262, " 16th Dec. 1892 ..	Male .. Do. ..	Minority .. Do. ..	7 8 .. 4 5 ..	11 8 0 .. 15 3 17 ..	1st Nov. 1906. 15th Mar. 1903.
North Arcot ..	..	..	" 299, " 10th Mar. 1885 .. " 816, " 13th Sept. 1893 ..	Female .. Male ..	Do. .. Do. ..	12 4 .. 3 10 ..	18 3 20 .. 8 11 5 ..	11th " 1900. 26th July 1909.

† Ordered to be handed over on the 11th January 1898.

* Since handed over.

No. I.—Statement showing the ages, &c., of the wards and the periods during which the Estates have been under management for fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Districts.	Estates.	Government Order by which the Estates came under the management of the Court of Wards.	Sexes of the Wards.	Disabilities.	The period during which the Estates have been under management.	Ages of the wards at the end of the fasli.	Dates on which the wards will attain majority.
Tanjore ..	..	..	No. 485, dated 16th May 1887 .. " 809, " 21st Nov. 1888 .. " 637, " 27th July 1889 .. " 1170, " 9th Dec. 1891 .. " 621, " 17th June 1892 .. " 392, " 5th June 1894 ..	Male .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	Minority .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	10 1 .. 7 10 .. 5 5 .. 5 0 .. 3 0 ..	14 3 4 .. 17 10 5 .. 11 10 5 .. 15 2 14 .. 12 2 15 ..	27th Mar. 1904. 23rd Aug. 1900. 16th " 1906. 17th Apr. 1903. 16th " 1906. 6th Aug. 1909.
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	" 163, " 22nd Feb. 1888 .. " 734, " 16th Sept. 1890 .. " 1030, " 30th Oct. 1891 ..	Do. .. Do. .. Female ..	Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	9 8 .. 6 9 .. 5 8 ..	12 7 23 .. 16 10 0 .. 14 4 25 ..	8th Nov. 1905. 31st Aug. 1901. 6th Feb. 1904.
Madura ..	..	..	" 6, " 5th Jan. 1886 .. " 61, " 19th " 1886 .. " 18, " 15th " 1889 .. " 705, " 1st Oct. 1894 ..	Male .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	11 6 .. 8 5 .. 2 9 .. 7 6 ..	15 11 23 .. 17 7 19 .. 9 5 23 .. 19 7 9 ..	7th July 1902. 12th Nov. 1900. 7th Jan. 1909. 21st Nov. 1898.
Tinnevely ..	..	..	" 553, " 4th July 1889 .. " 487, " 23rd June 1890 .. " 677, " 27th July 1891 .. " 456, " 10th Sept. 1896 ..	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	7 0 .. 5 10 .. 0 9 .. 0 6 ..	18 6 1 .. 20 1 3 .. 8 2 7 .. 12 10 29 ..	30th Dec. 1899. 27th May 1898. 24th Apr. 1910. 2nd Aug. 1905.
Coimbatore ..	..	..	" 5273, " 19th Dec. 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	14 11 ..	15 3 13 ..	18th Mar. 1903.
Salem ..	..	..	" 788, " 28th July 1882 .. " 988, " 5th Dec. 1890 .. " 708, " 11th July 1892 .. " 93, " 4th Feb. 1894 ..	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	4 11 .. 4 7 .. 3 4 .. 24 11 ..	14 6 28 .. 16 0 0 .. 7 11 5 .. 31 2 5 ..	3rd Dec. 1903. 30th June 1902. 25th July 1910. 13th Aug. 1910. *
Malabar ..	..	..	" 1187, " 9th Aug. 1872 .. " 599, " 21st June 1887 .. " 1144, " 20th Mar. 1896 .. " 375, " 20th Apr. 1892 ..	Female .. Do. ..	Sex .. Do. ..	5 2 ..	43 11 0 ..	16th Feb. 1911. †

* This is the date on which the ward's eldest son will attain his majority.

† This is the date on which the eldest male member of the family will come of age.

II-B.—STATEMENT showing the settled demand of the Estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97).

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.]

22

[STATEMENT No. II-B.]

Districts.		Estates.	Land Revenue.						Miscellaneous.				
			Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Other items.	Total.	Jodi or quit-rent on inama.	Land-cess.	Water-rate and second-crop assessment.
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
Ganjam ..	Parlakimedi ..	ACS. 3,131	RS. 3,414	ACS. 3,759	RS. 15,034	ACS. 6,890	RS. 18,448	RS. 11,401	29,849	RS. 847	2,323	..	
	Bodogodo ..	2,575	8,806	10,461	49,964	13,036	58,770	32,780	91,550	9,682	7,217	..	
	Pedda Kimedi ..	244	488	362	796	608	1,284	18,807	20,091	2,071	1,737	..	
	Sirugada ..	810	2,423	1,389	14,563	2,199	16,986	..	20,091	207	686	..	
	Chidikada ..	2,335	6,460	168	299	2,503	6,759	..	6,759	105	224	..	
Vizagapatam ..	Appikonda ..	245	902	49	363	294	1,265	..	147	..	147	..	
	Belgam ..	357	592	1,465	20,383	1,522	20,975	..	20,975	1,503	1,028	..	
	Kurupam ..	1,818	..	5,127	..	6,945	49,819	10,867	60,516	7,549	3,014	..	
	Sakuru ..	9,459	..	9,505	..	18,964	92,137	8,351	1,00,488	11,887	6,559	..	
	Pedda Merangi ..	659	21,813	1,190	..	1,849	9,895	1,286	11,131	2,182	526	..	
Goddavari ..	Kasimkota ..	..	..	..	57,891	27,065	79,704	501	80,205	4,492	2,941	..	
	Mamdivada ..	273	660	1,369	9,587	476	4,400	..	4,400	410	154	..	
	Tangellamadi ..	..	..	..	..	1,642	10,247	..	10,247	..	350	..	
	Pithapuram ..	56,776	2,13,504	66,478	4,71,005	(c) 1,23,254	6,84,509	1,31,636	8,16,145	16,998	34,346	1,00,559	
	Talaprole ..	15,586	31,804	10,341	47,619	25,927	79,423	870	80,293	9,443	2,690	1,018	
Kistna ..	Munagala ..	19,628	15,565	1,886	11,717	(b) 21,514	27,282	12,600	39,882	86	1,075	2,375	
	Medura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	V. U. Ayyanna's estate ..	20	..	41	..	61	..	1,040	1,040	..	..	..	
	Agali Basappa's estate ..	106	..	73	..	179	..	2,873	2,873	..	..	..	
	Timmajammal's estate ..	1,846	..	172	..	2,018	..	4,998	4,998	..	..	..	
Bellary ..	Thumba ..	267	622	216	2,269	483	2,891	..	2,891	502	217	375	
	Palayavanam ..	550	679	230	987	(c) 780	1,666	..	1,666	243	105	..	
	Edamaral ..	432	..	864	..	1,296	..	15,047	15,047	..	..	..	
	Karavakurai ..	42	..	147	..	189	..	2,464	2,464	..	..	..	
	Sithemalli ..	12	..	291	..	303	..	3,359	3,359	..	..	3	
North Arcot ..	Maruthanallur ..	43	..	568	..	640	..	9,532	9,532	..	..	109	
	T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's estate ..	160	..	729	..	889	..	12,303	12,303	..	..	..	
	Edamaral ..	432	..	864	..	1,296	..	15,047	15,047	..	..	..	
	Karavakurai ..	42	..	147	..	189	..	2,464	2,464	..	..	..	
	Sithemalli ..	12	..	291	..	303	..	3,359	3,359	..	..	..	

(a) The difference between this and column 11 of statement No. II-A has not been explained.
(b) Excludes the area of home-farm lands and assessed inama.
(c) The extent of actual cultivation alone is shown in this statement.

11737 50772 11698 70247 26192

II-B.—Statement showing the settled demand of the Estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

APPENDIX C.]

23

[STATEMENT No. II-B.]

Districts.	Estates.	Miscellaneous—cont.			Total of columns 10 and 15.	Deduct remission.	Net revenue.	Net demand for fasli 1305.	Difference.	Explanation for large variations.
		Other items.		Total.						
		14	15							
Ganjām ..	Parlakimedi ..	RS. 5,453	RS. 12,623	RS. 42,472	RS. 5,976	36,496	39,209	2,713	Due to the failure of wet crops.	
	Bodogodo ..	5,092	21,841	1,13,391	21,258	92,133	1,17,635	25,502	Due to the failure of wet crops and the grant of large remissions.	
	Pedda Kimeidi ..	6,793	10,601	30,692	..	30,692	29,933	759	Due to the inclusion of the demand of the Uppada and Annibada villages.	
	Sarugada ..	5,516	6,409	23,395	..	23,395	22,137	1,258	Due to the surrender of one-half of the estate to the late zamindar's cousin under a decree of Court.	
	Chidlikada ..	250	579	7,338	..	7,338	7,385	47	Due to the delivery of one-half of the Chilikam agraharam to the sister of the ward.	
Vizagapatam ..	Chipurupalle ..	7,436	7,583	8,848	..	8,848	8,723	125	Due to the collection of interest on arrears of rent.	
	Appikonda ..	233	2,764	23,739	..	23,739	39,539	15,800	Increase due to the incorporation with the estate of certain lands nominally held by relations.	
	Belgam ..	19,235	29,798	90,314	..	90,314	91,646	1,332	Due to the delivery under a Civil Court's decree of the greater portion of the estate to Sri Rajah Vapurna Row.	
	Kurupam ..	2,298	20,844	1,21,332	..	1,21,332	1,20,296	1,036	Due to enhancement of rent in certain cases, to the imposition of penal water-rate and to the occupation of waste lands.	
	Saldra ..	50	2,758	13,839	..	13,839	13,934	45	Due mainly to unfavourable season.	
Gōdāvari ..	Pedda Merangi ..	668	8,101	88,306	..	87,650	85,917	1,933	Due partly to the redemption of Ramanorivayal and partly to the inclusion of the Peshkush recovered from mortgagees.	
	Kasimkōda ..	1,123	1,478	4,964	..	4,964	4,954	10	Due to fluctuation in the value of grain.	
	Mamdivada ..	11,066	24,217	1,04,510	8,056	96,454	1,07,998	11,544	Do. and to damage by floods.	
	Tangellamūdi ..	4,909	8,445	48,327	5,733	42,594	54,615	12,021	Do. to the recovery of meene profits.	
	Pithapuram ..	56,733	208,696	10,24,841	..	10,24,841	9,97,570	27,171	Do. to more favourable season and to more timely cultivation.	
Kistna ..	Medura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	V. U. Ayyanna's estate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Agali Basappa's estate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Timmajammal's estate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Thumba ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bellary ..	Palayavanam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Edamaral ..	170	170	15,217	..	15,217	15,440	223	..	
	Karavakurai ..	47	47	2,511	..	2,511	3,503	992	..	
	Sithemalli ..	138	141	3,500	..	3,500	4,398	898	..	
	Maruthanthanallur ..	2,774	2,883	12,415	..	12,415	9,580	2,835	..	
North Arcot ..	T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's estate ..	66	66	12,369	..	12,369	8,574	3,795	..	
	Edamaral ..	170	170	15,217	..	15,217	15,440	223	..	
	Karavakurai ..	47	47	2,511	..	2,511	3,503	992	..	
	Sithemalli ..	138	141	3,500	..	3,500	4,398	898	..	
	Maruthanthanallur ..	2,774	2,883	12,415	..	12,415	9,580	2,835	..	

14 13 44 37 1 9 65 18 54 10 43 17

II-B.—Statement showing the settled demand of the Estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

Districts.	Estates.	Land Revenue.						Miscellaneous.			
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Jodi or quit-rent on inams.	Land-cess.	Water-rate and second-crop assessment.	13
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tichinopoly ..	Marungupuri ..	ACS. 32,490	RS. 27,833	ACS. 7,401	RS. 19,501	ACS. 39,891	RS. 57,334	RS. 17,432	RS. 57,334	RS. 114	RS. 600
	B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate ..	90	..	802	..	892	..	..	17,432	..	..
Madura ..	Minakshi Ayal's estate ..	64	23,568	216	17,880	280	41,418	3,525	3,525	1,127	2,911
	Saptur ..	20,406	..	1,618	..	22,024	..	..	41,418	..	..
Tinnevely ..	Mamburai ..	3,577	3,348	622	2,113	4,199	5,466	172	5,638	190	..
	Pulayampatti ..	14,956	22,146	2,830	1,954	17,806	24,100	35,656	59,755	1,346	..
Coimbatore ..	Anavaradam Pillai's estate ..	47	..	139	..	206	2,507	2,715	2,715	..	246
	Ettiyapuram ..	255,314	2,53,275	5,339	27,399	270,653	2,50,674	7,570	2,58,314	1,622	5,039
Salem ..	Do. (Gantamanayakanur portion) ..	24,588	42,583	858	2,361	25,446	44,944	..	44,944	..	342
	Thalavankottai ..	6,151	3,971	1,205	13,357	6,357	17,308	..	17,308	..	8,071
Malabar ..	Sivagiri ..	37,047	37,068	12,459	33,255	49,506	70,323	..	70,323	1,203	6,212
	Sivasamudram ..	4,205	4,139	766	4,973	4,971	9,112	..	9,112	22	212
Salem ..	Shulagiri ..	9,184	10,258	763	3,971	9,947	14,257	1,995	16,252	4,127	672
	Royakota ..	2,311	2,559	133	579	2,434	4,607	1,389	4,607	67	137
Malabar ..	Kakangarai ..	1,198	1,503	310	1,198	2,508	2,701	..	2,701	7	86
	Ankushagiri (or Berikai) ..	14,252	17,355	919	4,641	15,171	21,996	1,748	23,744	2,440	1,045
Malabar ..	Kavalpara ..	12,522	..	4,105	..	15,627	..	26,842	26,842	..	..
	Punnathur Kovillogam ..	15,600	..	3,400	..	19,000	..	10,345	10,345	..	..
Total ..		581,375	7,67,346	160,814	8,35,644	769,730	17,59,271	339,973	21,49,244	77,651	1,23,103

464002 459614 43916 153167 109508 18664
 117073 307132 116642 702473 28046 6047 23020
 581375 17346 160814 835644 1759271 339973 2149244
 18664 18664 18664 18664 18664 18664 18664

II-B.—Statement showing the settled demand of the Estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

Districts.	Estates.	Miscellaneous—cont.		Total of columns 10 and 15.	Deduct remission.	Net revenue.	Net demand for fasli 1305.	Difference.	Explanation for large variations.
		Other items.	Total.						
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Tichinopoly ..	Marungupuri ..	Rs. 15,864	Rs. 18,479	Rs. 75,813	Rs. 1,003	Rs. 74,810	Rs. 72,428	Rs. 2,382	Due to increase in the holdings.
	B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate ..	343	343	17,795	..	17,795	19,333	1,538	Due to decrease in the rent of certain lands leased out in the fasli.
	Minakshi Ayal's estate ..	..	..	3,525	42	3,483	3,541	58	Due to smaller outturn of wet lands owing to excessive rain.
Madras ..	Saptur ..	12,752	16,792	58,240	496	57,744	59,428	1,684	Due to high prices of grain.
	Mamburai ..	238	428	6,066	622	5,444	5,458	14	Due to increased wet cultivation.
	Pulayampatti ..	1,459	3,051	62,806	..	62,806	68,218	5,412	
Tinnevely ..	Anavaradam Pillai's estate ..	144	144	2,859	..	2,859	2,588	271	
	Ettiyapuram ..	75,160	92,465	3,80,809	4,169	3,76,640	3,78,083	1,443	
	Do. (Gandumanayakanur portion) ..	10,793	12,885	57,829	601	57,228	57,228	..	Due to increased wet cultivation.
Coimbatore ..	Thalavankottai ..	1,109	4,644	21,962	..	21,962	13,453	8,499	
	Sivagiri ..	79,371	89,811	1,60,164	6,697	1,53,467	Not known.	..	
	Sivasamudram ..	3,848	4,766	13,878	1,175	13,703	23,491	175	
Salem ..	Shulagiri ..	3,304	6,125	24,377	1,061	23,316	5,876	210	
	Royakota ..	1,008	1,232	6,739	73	6,666	4,829	193	
	Kakangarai ..	1,878	1,977	4,678	42	4,636	29,605	681	
Malabar ..	Ankushagiri (or Berikai) ..	3,805	7,250	31,034	2,110	28,924	29,605	681	Due mainly to fall under renewal fees.
	Kavalpara ..	3,162	8,162	30,004	..	30,004	32,137	2,133	
	Punnathur Kovilagam ..	3,206	3,206	13,551	..	13,551	13,927	376	
Total ..		3,58,936	6,48,685	27,97,929	60,108	27,37,821	25,52,339	..	

Figures of the settled demand of the Estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

Salem .. 27,97,929 27,97,929 27,97,929

Madura .. 12,92,368 12,92,368 12,92,368

Tinnevely .. 15,35,561 15,35,561 15,35,561

Coimbatore .. 27,97,929 27,97,929 27,97,929

Salem .. 15,35,561 15,35,561 15,35,561

Malabar .. 12,92,368 12,92,368 12,92,368

Total .. 103,22,015 103,22,015 103,22,015

APPENDIX D-1.]

[STATEMENT No. III.]

APPENDIX D-1.]

No. III.—STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97).

Districts.	Estates.	Demand.	Collection.	Amount written off.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Amount since recommended to be written off.	Net recoverable balance on the date of the Collector's report.	Percentage of column 9 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arrears.									
Ganjam	Parlakimedi .. Bodogodo .. Pedda Kimeri .. Serugada .. Chidikada .. Chirupalle .. Appikonda .. Belgam .. Kurupam .. Sattru .. Peda Merangi .. Kasimkota .. Mamdivada .. Tangellamudi .. Pithapuram .. Telaprole .. Munigala .. Medura .. V. U. Ayyanna's Estate .. Agali Besappa's Estate .. Timmajammal's Estate .. Thumba .. Palayavanam .. Edamanal .. Karuvakurari .. Sithamalli .. Maruthanthanallur .. T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's Estate .. Marungapuram .. B. Chockalingam Pillai's Estate .. Minakshi Ayal's Estate .. Saptar .. Mamburai .. Palayampatti .. Avasaradam Pillai's Estate .. Etthypuram .. Do. (Gandamanayakkandur portion). Thalavankottai .. Sivagiri ..	Rs. (a) 6,426 3,220 1,121 1,028 576 1,702 7,274 86,314 28,017 1,579 43,945 10,766 5,179 12,16,602 (a) 1,97,842 (a) 1,931 .. 79 .. 576 1,127 2,504 3,604 576 183 5,292 10,228 20,358 22,063 41 9,323 1,753 45,374 4,546 1,69,942 4,711 78,668	Rs. 1,465 1,663 1,028 288 564 974 1,462 8,015 2,954 1,467 14,167 3,826 3,921 1,04,842 17,842 786 573 1,09 1,942 3,515 345 183 1,734 5,766 18,896 6,905 41 8,114 1,596 36,092 39,876 4,668 16,147	Rs. 421 393 .. 66 564 119 .. 77 103 13,375 1,878 19,321 1,669 3 359 39 231 1,898 139 36 909 .. 429 51 4,375 12,243	Rs. 56 53 .. 8 164 .. 79 .. 149 4,390 .. 38 6,230 3,565 1 37 28 56 .. 85 778 555 439 .. 30 831 3,016 .. 7 865	Rs. 4,540 1,164 1,121 242 164 5,693 78,299 24,986 1,004 15,803 2 40 11,10,760 1,60,179 5,526 79 659 523 80 .. 1,600 4,303 1,426 15,249 780 157 9,231 171 1,17,823 43 63,521	Rs. .. 56 53 .. 8 164 .. 79 .. 149 4,390 .. 38 6,230 3,565 1 37 28 56 .. 85 778 555 439 .. 30 831 3,016 .. 7 865	Rs. .. 4,448 1,111 1,121 .. 234 .. 5,693 60,969 24,986 855 10,193 2 2 3,99,925 1,40,074 5,525 .. 79 622 495 33 .. 1,515 580 871 14,810 .. 719 157 8,400 171 94,742 36 1,318	.. 69.3 34.3 100.0 .. 40.6 78.3 70.6 89.1 51.1 23.2 33.0 70.9 69.2 55.2 19.7 28.6 6.6 4.2 67.1 .. 7.7 9.0 18.5 3.7 55.7 7 1.7

(a) This is the correct figure.

(b) The increase is due to the inclusion of the demand of the moiety surrendered under the Civil Court's decrees.

(c) The increase is due to the inclusion of the arrear demand of certain lands newly incorporated with the estate.

(d) Difference due mainly to fluctuation in the value of grain.

No. III.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

Districts.	Estates.	Demand.	Collection.	Amount written off.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Amount since recommended to be written off.	Net recoverable balance on the date of the Collector's report.	Percentage of column 9 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Arrears—cont.</i>									
Coimbatore	Sivasamudram .. Shulagiri .. Royakota .. Kakangarai .. Ankueagiri (or Berihal) .. Kavalpara .. Punnathur Kottilogam ..	Rs. 9,792 1,409 201 873 4,724 4,146 22,171	Rs. 3,853 1,235 36 2,986 3,157 6,610	Rs. 165 595 584 ..	Rs. 6,939 174 .. 370 1,193 405 16,537	Rs. 93 .. 10 24 276	Rs. 5,078	Rs. 768 174 360 1,169 345 16,261	78 12.3 96.5 24.7 8.3 73.3
Malabar	Total ..	20,42,136	3,24,516	67,825	16,49,706	21,933	8,29,099	7,98,763	39.1

(g) Difference not explained.

7. 13.06

20,42,136

12,15,602

8,26,534

7. 13.06

18,07,775

11,07,760

5,29,055

4,99,204

4,31,460

4,18,267

4,17,877

4,16,530

4,15,250

(a) This includes certain items which are not "Land Revenue" and are therefore excluded from statement II-B.

(a) This includes certain items which are not "Land Revenue" and are therefore excluded from statement II-B.

• Exclusive of pro-notes of the nominal value of one lakh of rupees handed over to the old zemindar on account of the marriage of his younger son. † Difference not explained by the Collector.

• This is the correct figure.

¶ Inclusive pro-notes of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 deposited by a lessee to the establishment entrained by the Court of Wards after the 10th March 1897.

¶ Inclusive pro-notes for Rs. 1,400 purchased at the end of the fasli and since brought to account in the Court's ledger.

APPENDIX E.]

No. IV.—Financial statement of Receipts and Charges of the several Estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

Districts.	Estates.	Amount to the credit of the estate at the beginning of fasli 1306.				Total cash receipts.	Total of columns 7 and 4.	Total charges.	Balance to the credit of the estate at the close of fasli 1306.				Increase or decrease as compared with the opening balance.	Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts.	
		Govern-ment securities	Cash.	Value of grain.	Total.				Govern-ment securities.	Cash.	Value of grain.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Tinnevely - ..	Anavaradam Pillai's estate	Rs. ..	Rs. 638	Rs. ..	Rs. 638	Rs. 2,805	Rs. 3,443	Rs. 2,940	Rs. ..	Rs. 503	Rs. ..	Rs. 503	Rs. 135	3.4	
	Etirapuram	1,26,900	81,725	389	2,12,014	2,75,359	4,60,124	3,05,853	1,30,400	1,54,271	133	2,84,804	72,790	9.1	
	Do. (Gandamanayakka-nar portion)	..	..	..	..	33,249	33,249	15,990	..	15,259	..	16,259	16,259	4.0	
	Thalavankottai	..	..	..	..	32,611	33,064	26,933	..	7,031	..	13,393	9,983	8.3	
	Sivagiri	..	..	..	..	1,06,522	1,06,612	79,302	..	46,925	..	74,235	54,860	12.8	
	Sivasumudram	..	..	..	..	14,704	14,704	4,461	..	10,243	..	12,704	11,799	9.8	
	Shulagiri	..	..	..	..	23,237	40,116	30,594	..	9,522	..	9,522	7,357	14.6	
	Royakota	..	..	..	..	6,333	10,000	5,317	..	4,483	..	4,483	1,116	20.3	
	Kakangarai	..	..	..	..	8,800	15,083	9,509	..	6,574	..	16,774	2,691	15.2	
	Ankushgiri (or Berikai)	..	..	..	..	29,770	35,088	31,108	..	3,980	..	3,980	1,338	17.1	
	Kavalpara	..	..	..	..	50,137	91,881	72,306	..	80,300	..	3,883	1,03,758	18,552	12.0
	Punnathur Kovilagam	..	..	..	..	21,673	27,447	23,657	..	3,890	..	900	4,790	1,793	22.3
Malabar	Total ..	44,72,400	13,07,048	80,332	58,59,780	1,35,18,704	48,25,752	38,85,579	46,77,500	9,40,173	1,17,882	57,35,555	1,24,225	13.5	

* Includes pro-notes of the nominal value of Rs. 3,500 received from the District Board in part-payment of a loan.

† Including Rs. 21,824 realised by the sale of pro-notes of the nominal value of Rs. 21,300.

‡ Including Rs. 3,29,155 invested in the purchase of pro-notes of the nominal value of Rs. 3,22,900.

[STATEMENT No. IV.]

APPENDIX F.]

31

[STATEMENT No. IV-1]

APPENDIX F.

ENCLOSURE No. 1 to Statement No. IV showing particulars of Receipts of the several Estates under management during fasli 1306 (1896-97).

Districts.	Estates.	Receipts.							
		Land and miscellaneous revenue.	Interest on Government securities.	Debts recovered.	Sale-proceeds of grain.	Amount realized by the sale of property, such as houses, &c.	Amount borrowed.	Other items.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjām ..	Parlakimedi ..	Rs. 32,153	Rs. 1,17,620	Rs. 1,620	Rs. ..	Rs. 66	Rs. ..	Rs. 5,419	Rs. 1,17,620
	Bouogodo ..	81,638	..	1,051	..	1,375	46,000	8,251	39,258
	Pedda Kimedi ..	7,791	..	22	..	..	..	166	7,979
	Serugada ..	14,346	1,304	..	..	12,326	..	379	28,355
	Chidikada ..	6,142	14	..	..	415	..	171	6,742
	Chipurupalle ..	6,452	844	2,994	..	..	..	2,830	12,120
	Appikonda ..	19,086	212	110	..	75	..	2,528	22,011
	Belgam ..	58,400	2,778	76,250	..	..	3,000	8,671	1,49,099
	Kurupam ..	84,057	..	1,455	..	4,26,727	..	5,570	6,17,809
	Saloru ..	8,285	..	76	..	..	70,000	77	78,438
	Podu Merangi ..	49,889	19,552	814	433	174	..	1,084	71,946
	Kasimkota ..	4,492	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	6,492
	Mamdivada ..	16,206	979	..	326	639	..	624	18,774
	Tangellamudi ..	8,59,601	..	3,025	..	456	..	72,354	9,36,436
	Pithapuram ..	1,08,331	11,109	23,059	..	..	..	9,189	1,51,688
	Tolaprole ..	39,923	..	..	..	136	..	2,943	43,002
	Munagala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meduru ..	1,033	439	108	..	..	..	10	1,590
	V. U. Ayyanna's estate ..	2,705	1,230	975	..	..	..	108	5,018
	Agali Basappa's do. ..	6,564	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,564
	Timmajiammal's do. ..	3,478	..	..	..	..	..	4	3,482
	Thumba ..	8,478	..	3,186	279	..	..	1,091	10,563
	Palayavanam ..	866	9	6,892	..	149	..	7,355	15,122
	Edamanal ..	742	198	..	2,283	..	..	601	3,824
	Karavalakurai ..	364	1,970	3,828	4,406	..	..	1,394	11,962
	Sithamalli ..	654	455	..	9,192	..	..	4,250	14,581
	Maruthanthanallur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	T. Chokkappa Mudali-ar's estate ..	2,550	..	249	7,032	..	..	6,649	16,780
	Marungapur ..	49,553	539	..	..	..	..	770	50,862
	B. Chockalingam ..	12,193	638	54	1,393	..	..	1,003	15,781
	Pillai's estate ..	2,541	168	..	..	9,083	..	2,342	14,134
	Minakshi Ayal's estate ..	41,011	5,328	464	20,978	202	..	5,809	73,792
	Saptur ..	4,791	..	..	..	..	..	25	4,816
	Mambarai ..	36,474	..	6,814	24,471	..	60	1,50,000	2,390
	Palayampatti ..	2,789	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,805
	Anavaradam Pillai's estate ..	3,25,802	4,355	11,630	653	45	..	32,914	3,75,399
	Ettiypuram ..	31,084	..	17,090	10,526	..	..	2,165	33,249
	Do. (Gandama-nayakkanar portion) ..	4,801	..	..	..	..	..	191	32,611
	Thalavankottai ..	62,300	..	..	41,778	1,010	..	1,434	1,06,522
	Sivagiri ..	13,898	..	524	147	28	..	97	14,704
	Sivasamudram ..	22,909	..	40	..	282	..	66	23,237
	Shulagiri ..	5,633	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,633
	Royakota ..	4,559	443	3,328	..	..	..	470	8,800
	Kakangarai ..	29,376	..	..	..	25	..	369	29,770
	Ankushgiri (or Berikai) ..	26,953	2,679	..	3,605	113	..	16,807	50,137
	Kavalpara ..	10,413	..	58	809	1	1,871	8,521	21,673
	Punnathur Kovilagam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	21,07,999	1,74,474	1,77,213	1,35,703	4,53,347	2,72,871	2,17,097	35,18,704

Explanation for variations between column 3 of this statement and column 4 of statement III, arrears and current:—

- (a) This figure excludes the value of grain collections.
- (b) This figure is exclusive of Rs. 19,163 collected during the life-time of the late proprietor.
- (c) Due to the exclusion from this statement of the figures relating to the attached institutions.
- (d) Rupees 2,937 of the collections relate to the villages made over to Sri Raja Papamma Rao and have been excluded from this statement.
- (e) Due to the exclusion from this statement of the interest received on compensation money and of rent on buildings.
- (f) Due to the adjustment of excess and advance collections.
- (g) Differences not explained.
- (h) Due to the adjustment of advance and excess collections and to the exclusion from this statement of the value of grain collections.
- (i) Due mainly to the exclusion from this statement of the value of grain collections.
- (j) Includes Rs. 21,824 realised by the sale of promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 21,300 in the case of the following estates:—

Estates.	Nominal value of promissory notes sold.	Amount realised.
Chidikada ..	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 12,326
Chipurupalle ..	400	415
Minakshi Ayal's estate ..	8,900	9,083
Total ..	21,300	21,824

ENCLOSURE No. 2 to statement No. IV showing the particulars of charges of the several estates under management during fasli 1306 (1896-97).

APPENDIX G.

Districts.	Estate.	Charges.											
		Establishment for management and contingencies.	Maramut expenditure.	Government demand.		Government commission for management.	Total management works and Government demand.	Maintenance and education of the wards.	Allowance to the members of the family.	Repayment of debts.	Invested Government securities.	Other miscellaneous disbursements.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ganjām ..	Parlakimedi ..	Rs. 1,404	Rs. 7,356	Rs. 4,004	Rs. 5,575	Rs. 2,941	Rs. 4,345	Rs. 2,019	Rs. 1,674	Rs. 1,00,038	Rs. 1,00,038	Rs. 11,384	Rs. 1,04,383
	Bodogodo ..	11,716	11,152	7,007	11,486	1,916	43,277	4,636	3,609	22,961	22,961	28,383	63,449
	Padua Kimedi ..	102	2,696	3,165	1,764	..	5,031	..	..	73,750	..	659	1,53,655
	Chidikada ..	809	2,863	5,437	1,768	459	13,223	11,150	1,200	..	710	3,816	30,959
	Chipurupalle ..	3,047	545	601	890	361	5,364	3,430	960	..	720	727	6,120
Visagapatnam ..	Belgam ..	9,073	1,151	5,742	2,297	489	18,762	3,264	323	2,005	2,005	26,663	13,172
	Sālori ..	22,696	10,601	14,525	8,827	2,632	59,281	19,050	3,422	51,136	51,136	22,047	1,54,636
	Padua Merangi ..	13,618	2,384	35,918	10,728	2,173	64,831	3,370	114	4,40,192	..	12,511	5,20,968
	Kasimkōta ..	2,781	490	3,510	1,078	208	8,017	2,655	632	78,975	..	3,429	93,668
	Manidivada ..	13,279	12,136	32,640	4,094	1,754	62,903	6,845	89	1,024	1,463	12,055	85,379
Gōdāvari ..	Tangellamudi ..	206	360	2,132	221	112	3,031	1,678	..	..	..	151	4,869
	Pithapuram ..	2,130	3,333	3,489	3,489	563	16,205	..	498	..	..	2,500	19,005
	Telapole ..	73,907	61,387	2,64,694	1,39,684	2,693	5,32,295	8,010	40,800	5,17,116	..	1,37,926	12,24,635
	Managala ..	15,900	20,522	16,291	6,910	2,998	62,651	8,010	2,380	75,785	..	29,153	1,78,019
	Medura ..	6,404	5,044	4,573	2,745	1,090	19,856	2,842	804	..	..	8,216	31,718
Bellary ..	V. U. Ayyanna's estate ..	260	..	..	459	37	756	294	66	..	..	96	2,105
	Agali Basappa's do. ..	255	..	..	817	102	1,184	513	48	..	..	332	9,625
	Timma-jammal's do. ..	668	..	..	283	424	1,365	513	..	..	..	1,295	2,660
	Thumba ..	818	6	1,783	471	87	3,155	720	132	..	..	401	4,418
	Palayavanam ..	338	12	3,579	..	148	4,077	310	374	5,497	..	7,608	14,035
Tanjore ..	Edamanal ..	158	613	..	6,339	230	7,120	911	210	..	..	3,778	15,849
	Karvalakurari ..	145	145	..	1,020	81	1,434	214	85	..	..	1,218	3,978
	Sithamalli ..	921	550	..	1,417	152	3,040	1,001	..	..	..	3,619	14,370
	Maruthanallur ..	1,322	506	..	5,563	307	7,698	1,011	370	..	2,226	3,553	14,800
	T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's estate ..	801	500	..	8,413	242	9,956	523	78	1,127	33,091	5,214	17,898
Trichinopoly ..	Marungapur ..	8,253	11,836	20,590	8,200	1,202	45,141	4,566	2,248	..	..	27,566	1,12,612
	B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate ..	2,377	1,181	..	9,580	375	13,513	1,190	720	..	11,709	2,068	29,190
	Minakshi Ayal's estate ..	247	98	..	1,695	122	2,162	1,187	..	1,400	4,088	2,231	10,088
	Saptar ..	10,987	14,403	8,812	2,940	1,933	39,075	10,070	4,332	..	..	22,021	75,498
	Mambharai ..	525	1,344	1,500	2,940	124	24,719	1,380	..	2,000	..	341	6,200
Madrās ..	Palayampatti ..	12,319	1,344	9,625	7,322	1,385	32,595	1,920	4,264	1,74,955	..	10,887	2,22,783

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Enclosure No. 2 to statement No. IV showing the particulars of charges of the several estates under management during fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

Charges.

Districts.	Estate.	Charges.											
		Establishment for management and contingencies.	Maramut expenditure.	Government demand.		Government commission for management.	Total management works and Government demand.	Maintenance and education of the wards.	Allowance to the members of the family.	Repayment of debts.	Invested Government securities.	Other miscellaneous disbursements.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tinnevely ..	Anavardam Pillai's Estate ..	Rs. 21	Rs. 122	Rs. 99,455	Rs. 999	Rs. 56	Rs. 1,198	Rs. 498	Rs. 139	Rs. 144	..	Rs. 970	Rs. 2,940
	Ettyapuram ..	23,113	47,161	..	18,196	8,828	1,97,043	9,193	31,161	..	..	68,456	8,05,853
	Do. (Guntamanayakanur portion) ..	685	..	10,556	3,539	651	15,431	5,321	..	..	..	1,559	16,990
	Thalavankottai ..	1,399	1,594	6,125	2,799	673	11,490	699	..	..	..	9,942	26,938
	Sivagiri ..	11,143	1,675	47,758	4,411	2,891	67,378	3,562	..	..	..	11,325	79,802
Coimbatore ..	Sivassunudram ..	1,430	15	1,677	440	587	14,125	8,194	2,360	3,600	..	2,415	80,594
	Shulagiri ..	2,777	3,990	5,468	1,303	..	14,125	376	180	746	..	1,921	9,509
	Royakota ..	1,003	..	2,627	272	139	2,775	444	805	6,691	..	4,808	31,108
	Kakangarai ..	708	156	1,580	192	729	16,379	795	2,505	..	..	1,921	9,509
	Antasgiri (or Berikai) ..	4,297	2,176	7,191	1,986	1,105	43,793	8,626	2,640	7,951	..	15,797	72,398
Salem ..	Kavalpara ..	6,384	860	..	3,783	684	15,064	4,141	..	..	..	5,469	23,567
	Punnathur Kovilagam ..	3,484	..	..	967	..	44,140	15,064	1,06,975	13,14,998	3,29,155	4,95,016	38,85,579
	Total ..	2,83,253	2,55,142	6,33,478	2,90,406	44,140	15,064	1,32,952	1,06,975	13,14,998	3,29,155	4,95,016	38,85,579

* The total nominal value of pro-notes purchased was Rs. 3,22,990 and the details are as follows:—
 Parlakimedi, Rs. 98,530; Bodogodo, Rs. 22,300; Chidikada, Rs. 700; Appikonda, Rs. 700; Belgam, Rs. 1,900; Kurupam, Rs. 49,900; Kasimkota, Rs. 1,400; Telapole, Rs. 75,000; Ayyanna's estate, Rs. 900; Basappa's estate, Rs. 7,300; Karvalakurari, Rs. 1,200; Sithamalli, Rs. 6,300; Maruthanallur, Rs. 2,400; Marungapur, Rs. 32,500; B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate, Rs. 11,400; Minakshi Ayal's estate, Rs. 3,900; Kakangarai, Rs. 3,400; and Kavalpara, Rs. 3,300.

APPENDIX I.

No. V A.—STATEMENT showing the debts, other than arrears of rent covered by bonds, due to the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasil 1306 (1896-97).

[illegible]

(a) This is the correct figure.

(b) Difference not explained.

(c) Includes Rs. 3,500 paid by the Tinnevely District Board in the shape of Government prison notes.

(d) Includes advances recovered.
notes.

APPENDIX I.]

No. V-A.—Statement showing the debts, other than arrears of rent covered by bonds, due to the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)—*cont.*

Districts.	"	Estates.	Debts as per last year's account.	Debts newly contracted.	Debts newly brought to account during the year.	Interest accrued during the year.	Total.	Debts collected.	Debts written off.	Total.	Remainder due at the end of the fiscal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Coimbatore		Sivasamudram	Rs.	Rs. 4,961	Rs. 391	Rs. 5,352 80	Rs. 524 40	Rs.	Rs. 524 40	Rs. 4,828 40	
Salem		Sholingiri .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
.. ..		Royakota .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
.. ..		Kankarai .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
.. ..		Ankusegiri (or Berikal) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
.. ..		Kavalpara .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
.. ..		Punnathur Kovilom .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
Malabar											
		Total ..	Rs. 27,394 ..	Rs. 13,767 ..	Rs. 39,318 ..	Rs. 12,74,093 ..	Rs. 1,61,658 ..	Rs. 11,930 ..	Rs. 1,73,593 ..	Rs. 11,00,487 ..	

APPENDIX J.

No. V-B.—STATEMENT of debts due by the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97).

[illegible]

(a) Excludes Rs. 60 which was drawn from the treasury but not paid to the creditor pending settlement of the amount due to him.

No. V-B.—Statement of debts due by the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)—*cont.*

Districts.	Estate.	2	3	4.	Debts newly brought to account during the year.	Interest accrued during the year.	Total.	Debts paid off.	Debts struck off.	Total.	Remainder due by the estate at the end of the fiscal.
1					5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Anavaradom Pillai's estate	..	13,991	..	..	258	14,249	144	..	144	14,105
	Ethiyapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. (Gantamayakanur portion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thalavankottai	..	11,393	..	..	184	11,577	..	..	..	11,577
	Sivagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sivasamudram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shudagiri	..	10,138	..	..	507	10,645	3,500	..	3,500	7,145
	Royalokota	..	25,917	..	..	1,710	27,627	746	502	1,248	26,379
	Kakangarai	..	1,500	..	..	..	1,500	1,500	..	1,500	1,500
	Ankusegiri (or Berikai)	..	13,437	..	..	676	20,822	6,691	7,700	14,391	6,431
	Kavalpara	..	..	..	709	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Punnathur Kovilagam	..	94,299	1,871	651	2,300	99,121	7,951	..	7,951	91,170
	Total	..	214,741	2,72,871	4,608	1,16,067	25,38,287	13,14,398	8,563	13,22,961	12,15,326

No. VI.—STATEMENT showing the educational progress made

Districts.	Names of estates.	Names of the wards.	Age at the end of the fasli.	Class and school in which the ward was studying during the year.	Number of school days.	Number of days the ward attended school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjām ..	Bodogodo ..	Sri Kisora Chandra Simha Deo.	12	Under the tuition of a special tutor at Chattrapur.	225	223
	Pedda Kimedi.	Sri Krupamaya Ananga Bhima Deo Késari.	20	Do. do.	225	164
	Chipurupalle ..	Gode Venkata Narayana Row.	10	III and IV Standards of the London Mission School, Vizagapatam.	179	124
		1. M. Ramachandra Garu.	18	Under private tuition ..	..	..
Vizagapatam.	Appikonda ..					
		2. M. Subramaniam Garu.	16	Second Form, Municipal Middle School, Bimlipatam.	236	179
	Kurupām ..	Sri Raja Vyricherla Virabhadra Raju Bahadur.	19	Under the private tuition of Mr. F. J. Moss.		
	Sālūru ..	Sri Raja Lakshmi Narasimha Sanyasi Raju Peddali Simhalu Bahadur Garu.	12	Fourth Standard, English Lutheran Mission School, Sālūru.	194	117
Gōdāvari ..	Peda Merangi.	1. Satrucherla Suryanarayana Raju.	14	IV Standard, Board Middle School, Pārvatipuram.	204	31
		2. Satrucherla Jagannadha Raju.	11	III do. do.	204	31
	Kasimkota ..	Marella Chinna Venkatachallam Pantulu.	14			
	Tangellamudi..	Sri Raja Velngoti Govindakrishna Yachandraravaru.	17	Under the tuition Was during the greater		

by the wards and their relations in fasli 1306 (1896-97).

Subjects studied in the year.	Results of the Annual Examination.				General Remarks.
	English language.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Vernacular.	
8	9	10	11	12	13
English—First and Second Readers and Grammatical Primer. Arithmetic—Up to Greatest Common Measure. Uriya—Sanitary Primer, Third Reader and Chanakya Nithi, Grammar and Nithi Bodha.	..	..	..	..	Progress and behaviour, good; hand-writing, very fair.
English—First and Second Readers, Grammatical Primer. Arithmetic—Subtraction of Fractions. Uriya—Sanitary Primer, Third Reader, Chanakya Nithi, Nithi Bodha and Agriculture.	..	..	..	..	Progress, fair in all subjects except English; behaviour, good; hand-writing, good but slow.
English, Telugu, Arithmetic, Drawing, Hygiene, Object Lessons, and Geography.	$\frac{45}{54}$	$\frac{24}{30}$	$\frac{15}{22}$	$\frac{58}{69}$	Progress, creditable; hand-writing, improving; behaviour, satisfactory.
Royal Reader, No. V .. Bain's—Higher Grammar .. Geometry—Books I and II .. Arithmetic—Radhakrishna Iyer's Book. Algebra—Basu's; Manual of Geography. History—England and India, by Sinclair. Roscoe's Chemistry Primer; Venkayya's Telugu Grammar and the Matriculation Telugu Text.	..	..	..	..	Conduct, thoroughly satisfactory.
Orient Reader, No. III .. Grammatical Primer .. Geometry—Book I; Geography, Europe; History, India; Telugu, Fourth Reader, &c.	$\frac{38}{115}$	$\frac{19}{80}$	$\frac{13}{80}$	$\frac{39}{85}$	Shows some interest in study; conduct, satisfactory.
English—"Swiss Family Robinson," Grammar and Translation. History—English and Indian .. Geography—Longman's New Readers, I to VII. Arithmetic—Exercises in rapid and accurate Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of large sums of money. .. Telugu—Writing letters to friends and relations.	..	..	..	..	Progress, very satisfactory; and conduct, exemplary.
English—Third Reader .. Arithmetic—Compound Rules, House accounts and Bazaar bills and Fractions. Physical Geography; Hygiene. Telugu—Fourth Reader, &c. ..	$\frac{23}{40}$	$\frac{20}{40}$	$\frac{6}{25}$	$\frac{36}{75}$	Progress, satisfactory except in Geography.
English; Arithmetic; Telugu; Geography; Hygiene.	Did not attend the annual examination.				Progress, bad; hand-writing, bad; behaviour, tolerable.
Do. do. ..	Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do. do.

of Mr. C. Morrison at Newington, Madras.

portion of the year under the tuition of Mr. C. Morrison at Newington, Madras.

No. VI.—Statement showing the educational progress made

Districts.	Names of estates.	Names of the wards.	Age at the end of the fasli.	Class and school in which the ward was studying during the year.	Number of school days.	Number of days the ward attended school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Godavari—cont.	Pithapuram ..	Sri Raja Row Venkata-kumara Mahipati Suria Row Bahadur Garu.	11	Under a special private tutor.	247	247
Kistna ..	Telaprole ..	1. Raja Sobhanadri Appa Row Bahadur.	8	Under private tuition ..	..	..
		2. Venkata Rangayamma Row.	11	Do.	..	..
	Munagala ..	Raja Nayana Venkata Banga Row Bahadur.	18	III Form, Noble College, Masulipatam.	169	94
Bellary ..	V. U. Ayyanna's Estate.	1. Dodda Basappa ..	11	I and II Forms, Board Lower Secondary School, Hospet.	220	193
	Agalai Basappa's Estate.	1. Dodda Pompanna ..	16	Do. ..	220	202
		2. Sanna Pompanna ..	12	IV Class, Board Primary School, Hospet.	215	210
North Arcot.	Thamba ..	1. Kumara Narasimha Nayanivar.	9	Local Fund School, Aragunda.	..	..
		2. Chellamma ..	16	Under private tuition ..	..	..
Tanjore ..	Palayavanam ..	Andavaraya Vanangamudi Pandarathar.	14	I Form, Board Middle School, Pattukkottai.	205	135
	Elamanal ..	1. Vijayaraghavulu Naidu.	18	V and VI Forms, Town High School, Kumbakonam.	194	161
		2. Muthukrishna Naidu ..	15	IV do.	194	171

by the wards and their relations in fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

Subjects studied in the year.	Results of the Annual Examination.				General Remarks.
	English language.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Vernacular.	
8	9	10	11	12	13
English—Garthwaite's Second Reader. Grammatical Primer Arithmetic—Division of Vulgar Fractions. Geography—Madras Presidency and five Continents (a general outline). Telugu—Third and Fourth Readers. Nithimanjari; Venkayya's Grammar, &c.	$\frac{81}{120}$	$\frac{39}{40}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{65}{118}$	Behaviour and progress, good.
English—Garthwaite's First Reader. Telugu—III Standard Reader. Arithmetic—Easy Problems, G.C.M. and L.C.M.	..	..	..	..	Progress, satisfactory; behaviour, good.
English—Royal Reader, No. II. Telugu—Munacharitra, &c. History—Hindu and Muhammadan periods. Geography—India. Arithmetic—Fractions and easy Problems in time, work and distance.	..	..	..	..	
English—C.V.E.S. Fifth Reader, Grammatical Primer. Arithmetic—Up to Simple Interest. Algebra—First Four Simple Rules. Geometry—Book I. History—Sinclair. Geography—Duncan's India. Hindustani.	$\frac{77}{200}$	$\frac{112}{200}$	$\frac{73}{100}$	$\frac{37}{100}$	
English, Arithmetic, Telugu, History and Geography.	$\frac{25}{100}$	$\frac{55}{130}$	$\frac{78}{210}$	$\frac{55}{130}$	Fair.
Do. do.	$\frac{65}{100}$	$\frac{59}{130}$	$\frac{121}{210}$	$\frac{55}{130}$	Good.
English, Arithmetic, Telugu, History, Geography and Hygiene.	$\frac{31}{60}$	$\frac{25}{30}$	$\frac{25}{70}$	$\frac{81}{63}$	Good.
English, First Book—Ten lessons. Arithmetic—Addition and Subtraction. Telugu—III Standard Reader.	Passed the Second Standard Examination with merit.				Behaviour, good.
....	..	..	..	..	
English—New Royal Reader, No. III. Grammar—Primer up to Verb. Arithmetic—Up to Vulgar Fractions. Geography—Duncan's Asia. History of India—Up to the death of Aurangzeb. Tamil—First Form Reader.	..	..	..	..	Progress, moderate; behaviour, satisfactory.
Subjects prescribed for the V and VI Forms.	$\frac{78}{225}$	$\frac{41}{120}$	$\frac{60}{160}$	$\frac{43}{110}$	Progress, satisfactory; and behaviour, good.
Subjects prescribed for the IV Form.	$\frac{52}{225}$	$\frac{27}{120}$	$\frac{38}{160}$	$\frac{39}{110}$	

No. VI.—Statement showing the educational progress made

Districts.	Names of estates.	Names of the wards.	Age at the end of the fasli.	Class and school in which the ward was studying during the year.	Number of school days.	Number of days the ward attended school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tanjore— cont.	Karuvalakarai ..	Vellal alias Suri Chetty ..	YRS. 11	I Form, Municipal High School, Mayavaram.	176	157
	Sithamalli ..	1. Ramaswami Aiyar ..	15	III Form, Kalayanasundram Aiyar's High School, Tanjore.	177	161
		2. Venkatarama Aiyar ..	13		177	161
	Maruthanthanalur.	Rajah alias Mabalingswami Aiyar.	12	I Form, Town High School.	193	164
	T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's Estate.	Vaithilinga Mudaliar ..	8	III Standard, Hindu Primary School, Tiruvalur.	224	217
		Gopalasami Mudaliar ..	7	I do.	224	186
Trichinopoly.	Marungapuri ..	Kristnavijaya Puchi Nayakar.	12	II and III Forms, S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly.	177	171½
	B. Chockalingam Pillai's Estate.	Avadaya Pillai ..	16	III do.	177	154½
	Minakshi Ayal's Estate.	Maragathavalli Ayal ..	14	Under private tuition.		
	Saptur ..	Ramaswami Naick. Kamayya Naick.	16	Under the tuition of		
Madura ..	Mambarai ..	1. Venkatarama Naick ..	17	IV Standard, Municipal School, Palni.	271	229
		2. Parasurama Naick ..	15	III Standard, Municipal School, Palni.	276	229
		3. Mulla Bomma Naick ..	13	II Standard, Municipal School, Palni.	276	229

by the wards and their relations in fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

Subjects studied in the year.	Results of the Annual Examination.				General Remarks.
	English language.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Vernacular.	
8	9	10	11	12	13
English Royal Reader No. III. Bain's English Grammar. Geography—Duncan's Asia. Sinclair's Indian History. Tamil Poetry.	33 145	22 50	17 80	25 105	Conduct, good.
English Text and Grammar. Arithmetic, Indian History. Geography and Tamil.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Hand-writing, not settled yet; behaviour, good.
	Passed.	Passed.	Passed.	Passed.	Hand-writing, pretty fair; behaviour, good.
English—Royal Reader No. III, and Nesfield's Grammar. Arithmetic—Up to Decimals and Easy problems. Geography—Asia. History—Sinclair's. Tamil—First Form Reader, Nethimanjari, &c.	22 200	2 50	6 60	17 80	Behaviour, good; progress said to be fair.
Tamil and Arithmetic	..	8 30	10 30	32 63	Progress, fair; behaviour, good.
Tamil—I Standard Reader and Anthology. Arithmetic. English—Royal Primer, No. I.	13 21	13 15	..	..	
Subjects prescribed for the respective classes.	67 150	94 200	81 200	59 150	Attendance, good; hand-writing, improving; general behaviour, good.
Subjects prescribed for the class.	1 10	3 10	23 200	6 25	Do. do.
Tamil—Fourth Reader and other books. Telugu—First and Second Readers and other books.	..	..	..	..	Progress, fair.
Mr. C. Morrison at Newington, Madras.					
English—Royal Reader No. I (first 50 pages). Arithmetic—Reductions and bazaar bills. Geography—Madras Presidency. Hygiene—Ten Chapters. Tamil Poetry—Muthurai.	Passed.	Passed.	Geography Passed.	Tamil Passed.	Progress, satisfactory; hand-writing, fair; and behaviour, good.
English—Orient Primer (the whole). Arithmetic—Compound Addition and Subtraction and Reduction in Indian Money. Simple Multiplication and Division. Geography—Madura District. Tamil—III Standard Reader, (the whole); Grammar, Noun and Verb; Poetry, the whole of Naranthogai; Hygiene—Seven Chapters.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Geography ordinary.	Tamil merit.	Progress, satisfactory; hand-writing, fair; and behaviour, good.
English—Longman's Second Primer (the whole). Arithmetic—Up to Simple Division. Tamil—II Standard Reader (the whole); Tamil Poetry Konraiventhan (the whole).	Ordinary.	Ordinary.	..	Tamil ordinary.	

No. VI.—Statement showing the educational progress made.

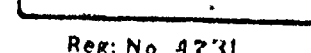
District.	Names of estates.	Names of wards.	Age at the end of the fasli.	Class and school in which the ward was studying during the year.	Number of school days.	Number of days the ward attended school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madura— <i>cont.</i>	Palayampatti ..	Ramachandra Tevar <i>alias</i> Ponnusami Tevar.	9	IV Standard S.P.G. High School, Ramnad.	185	185
	Anavaradam Pillai's Estate ..	Sivasubramania Pillai ..	19	Under private tuition ..	..	..
Tinnevely	Ettiappuram ..	Jaga Veera Rama Venkateswara Ettappa Ayan.	18	Under the private tuition of		
	Thalayankottai.	Indiran Ramasawmi Pandian Thalavar.	20	Do. Do.		
	Sivagiri ..	Ramalinga Varaguna Rama Pandiya Chinnatham-biar Avargal.	8	Under the care of a special tutor and guardian.	73	73
	Shulagiri ..	Sriman Masti Mammadi Ramachandra Raja.	15	Under the private tuition of		
Salem ..	Royakota ..	1. Thiruvengada Mudaliar.	14	I and II Forms, Board Middle School, Krishnagiri.	207	202
		2. Chakrapani Mudaliar.	12	Do. do.	207	174
	Kakangarai ..	Rama Reddi ..	16	IV and V Forms.	186	112
	Ankusagiri ..	Vira Chokka Rangara ..	8	Under private tuition.	..	..
Coimbatore.	Sivasamudram.	T. Anandareya Mudaliar.	12	Class II-A, Mari Mallappa's School, Mysore.	141	139
		<i>Muni</i>				
	Kavalpara ..	1. Muni <i>alias</i> Itunni Kumaran Raman.	8	III Class Kavalpara Estate School.	253	245
Malabar ..		2. Muni <i>alias</i> Kochunni ..	8	Infant Class, Kavalpara Estate School.	253	249
	Punnathur Kovilagam.	Goda Sankara Valiya (Senior) Rajah.	7	Learning the Malayalam alphabet under a private tutor.	..	..
		Goda Sankara Eliya (Junior) Rajah.	6	Do. do.	..	..

by the wards and their relations in fasli 1306 (1896-97)—*cont.*

Subjects studied in the year.	Results of the Annual Examination.				General Remarks.
	English language.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Vernacular.	
8	9	10	11	12	13
English, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Tamil and Translation.	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	Progress said to be fair; hand-writing and behaviour, good.
Subjects prescribed for the Matriculation Examination.	..	..	..	..	Hand-writing, fair; behaviour, good.
Mr. C. Morrison at Newington, Madras.					....
do. do.					....
Garthwaite's First Reader. Arithmetic. Tamil Second Standard Reader.	$\frac{19}{48}$	$\frac{10}{24}$	Not taught.	$\frac{20}{48}$	Progress satisfactory; hand-writing improving; behaviour, good.
Mr. C. Morrison at Newington, Madras.					....
English, Arithmetic, History, Geography and Tamil.	Fair ..	Good ..	Bad ..	Fair ..	Behaviour, satisfactory.
Do. do.	Fair ..	Fair ..	Middling ..	Fair ..	
The subjects prescribed for the respective classes.	$\frac{64}{140}$	$\frac{90}{120}$	$\frac{56}{80}$	$\frac{37}{60}$	Behaviour and progress, satisfactory.
English Alphabet, Arithmetic, up to Multiplication. Telugu—Third Book. Tamil—First Book.	..	..	..	..	Conduct, good.
Second Reader (C.V.E.S.). Grammatical Primer. Graded Translation (Part I). Arithmetic—Simple and Compound Rules with reduction.	..	..	..	..	The progress made is reported to be unsatisfactory.
English—Garthwaite's First Reader. Arithmetic—The four Compound Rules applied to Indian Money. Geography—Marsden's Geography. Malayalam—III Reader.	$\frac{37}{75}$	$\frac{36}{45}$	$\frac{23}{30}$	$\frac{35}{75}$	Hand-writing, fair; progress and behaviour, good.
Malayalam—The Infant Reader.	..	$\frac{6}{15}$	..	$\frac{18}{30}$	Do. do.
....	..	..	..	..	
....	..	..	..	..	

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Reg: No 4231

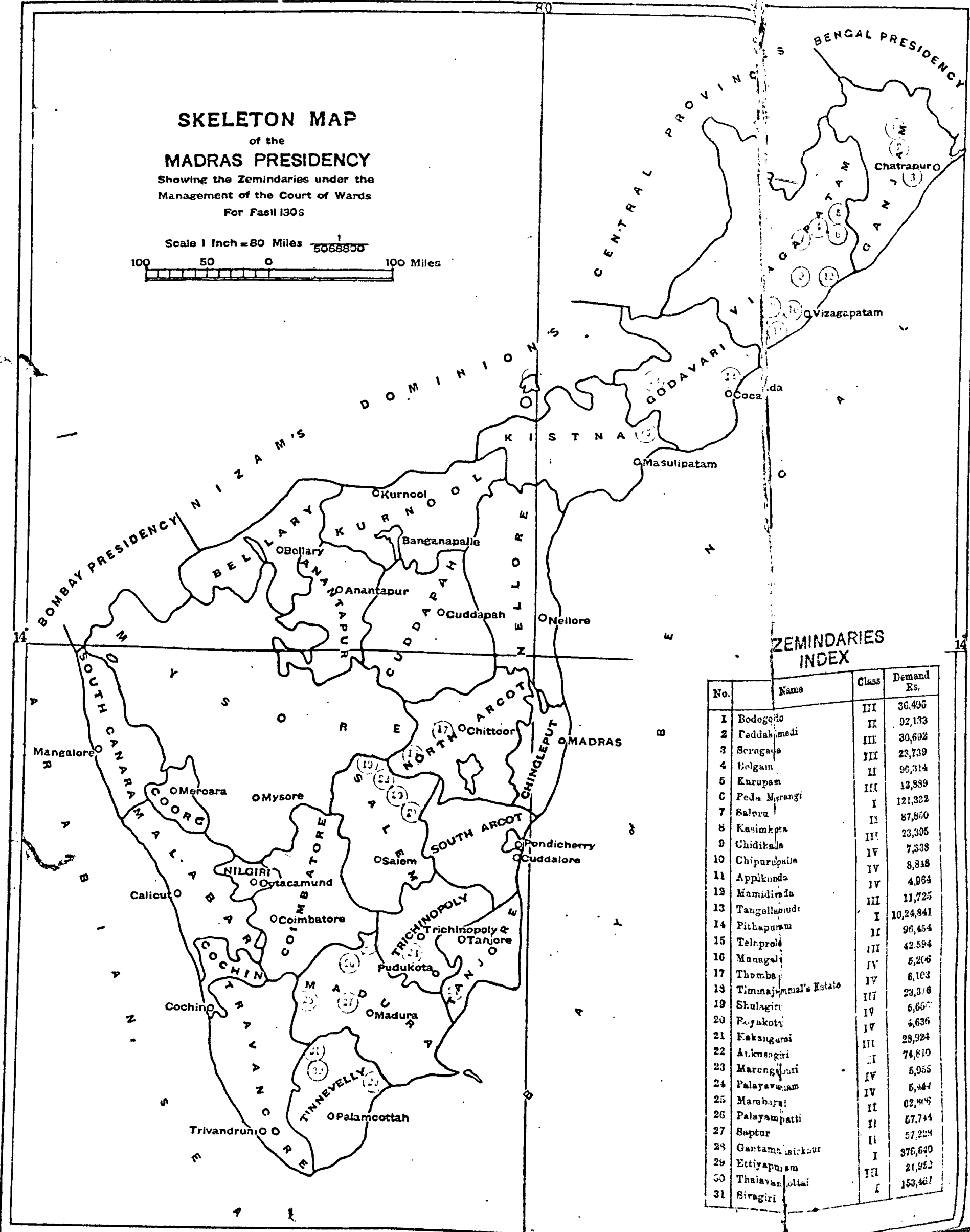


Reg: No 4231

SKELETON MAP of the **MADRAS PRESIDENCY**

Showing the Zemindaries under the
Management of the Court of Wards
For Fasli 1305

Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
100 50 0 100 Miles



ZEMINDARIES INDEX

No.	Name	Class	Demand Rs.
1	Bodogodo	III	36,496
2	Faddahmedi	II	02,133
3	Seragala	III	30,692
4	Belgan	II	23,739
5	Kurupan	III	96,314
6	Peda Marangi	III	12,839
7	Salora	I	121,322
8	Kasimkpa	II	87,850
9	Chidikada	III	23,305
10	Chipurugalle	IV	7,538
11	Appikonda	IV	9,848
12	Mamidiwada	IV	4,064
13	Tangellamudi	III	11,725
14	Pithapuram	I	10,24,641
15	Tehiprolu	II	96,454
16	Managala	III	42,594
17	Thomba	IV	6,206
18	Timmajamall's Estate	IV	6,103
19	Shulagiri	III	23,316
20	Pajyakota	IV	6,667
21	Kakugurai	IV	4,636
22	Araknagiri	III	28,924
23	Marangipuri	II	74,810
24	Palayavaram	I	6,965
25	Marubajai	IV	5,441
26	Palayampatti	II	02,446
27	Saptur	II	67,744
28	Gantamaisickur	II	57,228
29	Ettiyapuram	I	376,640
30	Thalavattottai	III	21,952
31	Sivagiri	I	153,461

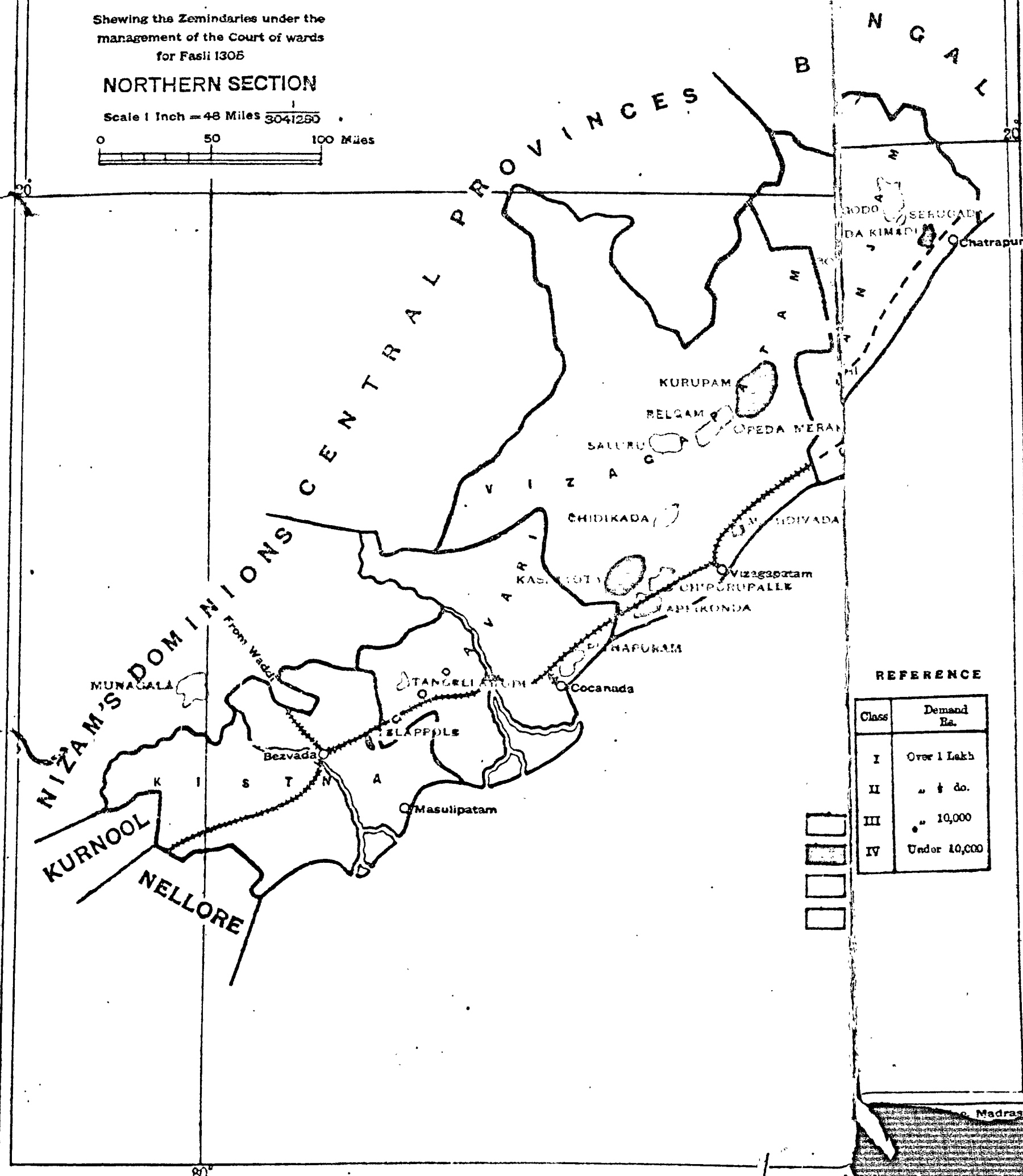
SKELETON MAP of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Shewing the Zemindaries under the
management of the Court of wards
for Fasli 1305

NORTHERN SECTION

Scale 1 Inch = 48 Miles 3041250

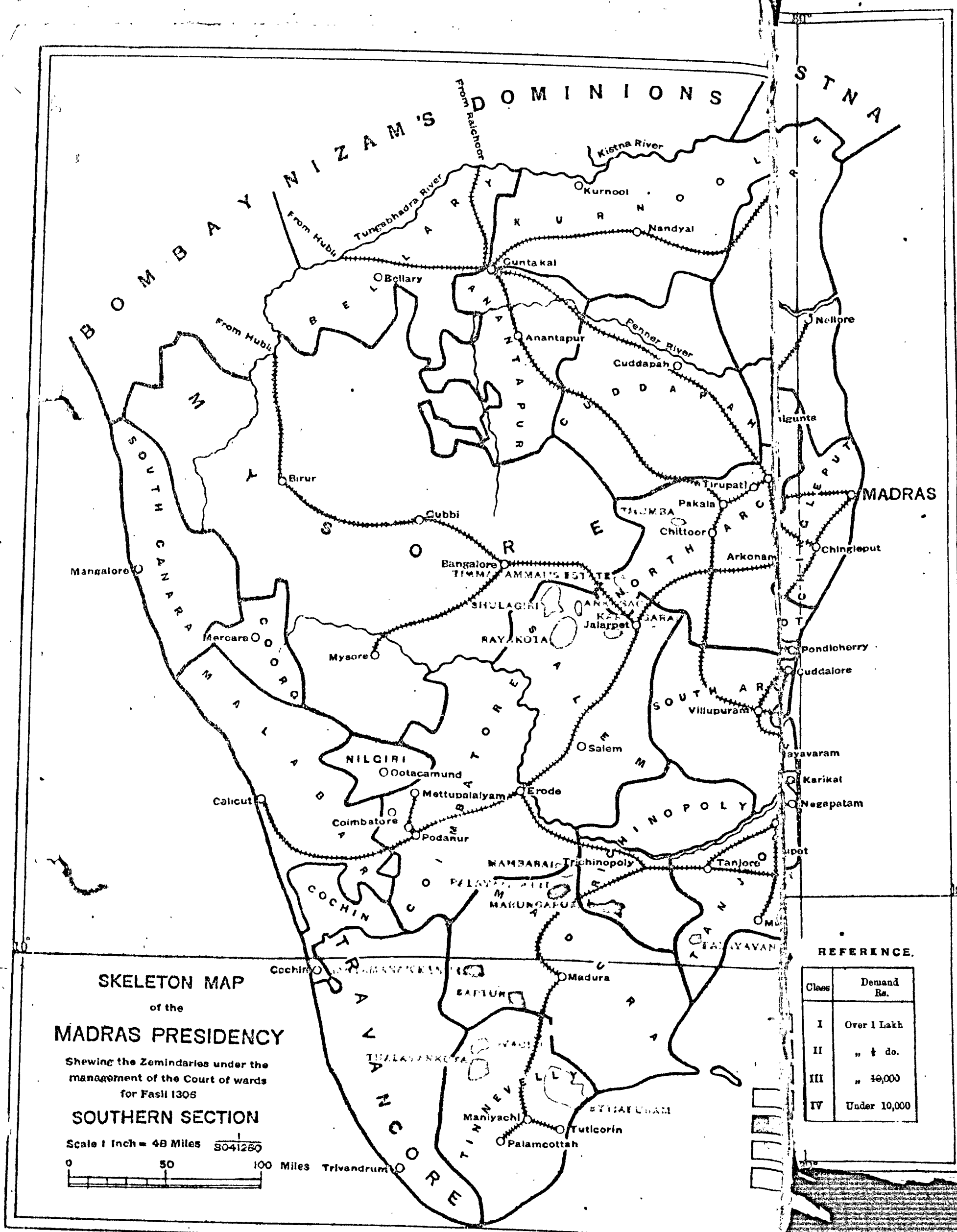
0 50 100 Miles



REFERENCE

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





SKELETON MAP
of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Shewing the Zemindaries under the
management of the Court of wards
for Fasil 1306

SOUTHERN SECTION

Scale 1 Inch = 48 Miles 3041260



PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF WARDS.

RESOLUTION—No. 1, Press, dated 19th January 1898.

The Court resolves to submit to Government its report on the administration of the estates under management during fasli 1306 ending 30th June 1897.

(True Copy and Extract.)

Receiv
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with report, a file of Collectors' reports, and five sets of maps.
„ all Collectors in charge of Wards' estates with report
and a set of three maps (Divisional Officers and Managers).
„ C. Morrison, Esq., with report.
„ the Collectors of other districts, with report and a set of three maps.

[x will follow]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1898.

Court of Wards,

MADRAS.

Printed January 24th.

Proceedings, No. 1, Press, 19th January 1898.

JANUARY.

Submitting to Government the Court's report on the administration of the estates under its management during fasli 1306 ending 30th June 1897.

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 932.

Print abstract

Order

From The Secretary
to the Court of Wards
Madras

No. 124 Misc.

Dated 17th February 1898

Received 3

Registered 3

Enclosures 3.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Abstract

Submitting to Government
in continuation of para 19 of the
Court's Annual Report for Fasli
1306 letter from the Collector of
Kistna reporting on the condition
of tenants in the Taluk of

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No.

KISTNA DISTRICT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM,

27th January 1898.

COURT OF WARDS.

of 1st From

R. Morris Esquire

COLLECTOR,

Kistna District,

To

THE SECRETARY,

To the Court of Wards.

MADRAS.

Sir,

With reference to Court of Wards memorandum

Courts Proceedings no 1209 Routine dated 9th December

1897 calling for a report on the condition of

the tenants in the Delapade Estate, I have the

honour to forward herewith a copy of report

received from the Manager from which it

will be seen that the tenants in the Deltaic

villages of the Estate are well off. Nearly

85 per cent of the holdings are under cultivation.

The land is fertile and yields well, and the

high prices of grain have tended to enrich

the ryot.

The tenants in the upland portions

compare less favourably, a fact largely due

to the sterility of the soil and occasional

failure of rains. The land there is however more pastoral than arable.

2. The average dry, wet and garb rates in the Estate are Rs 2-1-0, Rs 7-12-6 and Rs 10-0-0 respectively.

3. A statement showing the details of the coercive process resorted to in the collection of rent during the past 5 faslis is enclosed. Distraint notices were issued against 2651 tenants for a sum of Rs 69686, property was distrained in 965 cases covering Rs 43260, sale applications were filed in 762 cases for Rs 34597 and the distrained property was sold in 142 cases covering Rs 7142. Freer resort to summary process was inevitable in view to the realization of the large arrear balance in the Estate.

4. The ryots of the Estate are well known litigants and continue to uphold that reputation.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant
R. P. P. P. P.
to the Collector 27-1-93

1893
JAN 27 1893

2

932

Quinquennial Statement of Telaprade Estate for the

Taslees	Average rates of rent for dry, wet and jarib. rates		No of persons against whom & the amount for which notices of distraint have been issued		No of cases in which the amount for which property was distrainted		No of cases in which the amount for which property was distrainted	No of cases in which the amount for which property was distrainted
	Descrip-tion	Rate per acre	Descrip-tion of property	No	Amount	No	Amount	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1302	Dry	2-1-6	Movable	146	3347	17	108	8
	Wet	7-14-0	Immovable	"	"	"	"	"
	Jarib	10-0-0	"	"	"	"	"	"
1303	Dry	2-1-6	Movable	376	10427	73	5235	63
	Wet	7-12-0	Immovable	"	"	"	"	"
	Jarib	10-0-0	"	"	"	"	"	"
1304	Dry	2-0-0	Movable	880	25097	222	12947	148
	Wet	8-3-0	Immovable	154	3222	154	3222	149
	Jarib	10-0-0	"	"	"	"	"	"
1305	Dry	2-0-0	Movable	524	11037	191	9073	170
	Wet	7-10-0	Immovable	47	1864	47	1864	42
	Jarib	10-0-0	"	"	"	"	"	"
1306	Dry	2-1-6	Movable	502	14349	239	9968	162
	Wet	7-7-0	Immovable	22	343	22	343	20
	Jarib	10-0-0	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total				2651	69686	965	43260	762
Abstract								
	Dry	2-1-0	Movable	2428	64257	742	37831	557
	Wet	7-12-6	Immovable	223	5429	223	5429	211
	Jarib	10-0-0	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total				2651	69686	965	43260	762
Average				530	13937	193	8652	152

Compd
27/1/98.

27/1/98

year ending with Table 1306.

Cases in which the amount for which distraint was filed		Cases in which the amount for which distraint was sold		Cases in which the amount for which property was pending at the end of Table 1306		Remarks
Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	
10	11	12	13	14	15	
98	1	10	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	
3969	6	1175	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	
9230	9	1483	"	"	"	
3186	30	728	"	"	"	
8654	54	2126	1	58		
1835	10	746	1	29		
7336	32	824	81	1719		
271	"	"	12	177		
34597	142	7142	95	1983		
29285	102	5618	82	1777		
5312	40	1524	13	206		
34597	142	7142	95	1983		
6919	28	1428	"	"		

(SD) Syed Bawazir
Manager.

(True copy)

for Collector D. 90

copy of arzi from the Manager, Telaprole
regarding the condition of ryots.

The Estate is divided into 2 portions viz
Upland and deltaic. The former is situated
to the north of Ellore Canal. The condition of the
tenants of this portion of the Estate is bad owing
to the occasional failure of rains and con-
sequent deficient supply of water in the irri-
gation tanks which are entirely rain fed.
The soil too, is so hardy that any amount of
deficiency in the seasonal rains will cause
the crops to wither. The country is more a pasto-
ral one than of agricultural importance.
The soil is not fertile. The cattle and sheep
of the deltaic villages are annually driven
to these portions for grazing purposes during
the rainy weather and the tenants here avail
this opportunity and manure their small
holdings by the help of these migrated cattle
so as to make them fit for the cultivation of
tobacco and other dry crops. The country
being pastoral the tenants possess more num-
ber of cattle than their neighbours who in-
habit the deltaic villages and by the sale
of these cattle they will supplement their
earnings. The people do not appear to be
healthy, the reason being their limited
means of subsistence on the one hand and
the natural malariousness of the place which

is mostly jungle and hilly on the other. The total extent of holdings as per account no 12 of Hasli 1306 is acres 8080 - 13 of which acres 5874 - 11 is brought under plough. As no proper accounts are maintained by the Zamindari Curmams, the gudikattu (total extent) of the Estate cannot be reported.

The extent under ryots' holdings in deltaic portion of the Estate is acres 16875-76 of which acres 14267-81 is under cultivation. The lands are comparatively fertile and those which are irrigated by the aid of Kistna water have been yielding a good crop. Even the dry lands of the villages situated along the Kistna Eastern embankment are yielding abundantly the soil being alluvial. The condition of the tenants is in consequence good. Most of the tenants possess substantial buildings. Owing to the high prices of the grain during the past few years they have even become solvent. The villages are comparatively healthy.

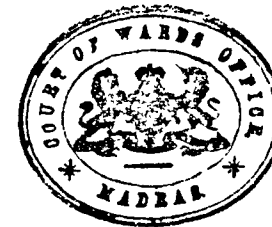
Besides the above two divisions, there is a village called Gajaram in Yernagudem Taluk Godavari District. The village is purely dry. Owing to the occasional failure of crops for want of rain, the condition of the tenants has become poor. They are in debt to the estate and great difficulty is experienced in the collection of these arrears. The climate of the village is unhealthy, fever and guinea worm being the prevailing

diseases. The extent of the ryots holdings is -
acres 971-76 of which acres 514-42 is under
cultivation.

W. W. Raymond

For collector

comp
need
27-1-98



Proceedings of the Court of Wards,

Dated, 1st February 1898.

No. 124 Misc.

READ letter from the Collector of Kistna, Disposal
No. $\frac{52}{24}$ of 98, dated 27th January 1898.

Resolution

Submitted to Government in
continuation of para 19 of the Court's
Administration report for Fash 1306—
vide Court's Proceedings No. 1 Pass of the
19th ultimo.

(True Extract)

Reelan
Secretary

To the Secretary to Govt. R.D.
with letter + 2 enclos.

Recd
25/1/98

1898
RECEIVED
3
932

Read

(1) Pro: of Chofwards. $\frac{1 \text{ Press}}{19.1.98}$ (C.N. 726/98)

(2) $\frac{124 \text{ mis}}{1.2.98}$ (C.N. 932/98)

G.O. (Press) No. 1974/4th April 1898.

With the Proceedings read above, the Court of Wards submits its report on the administration of the estates under its charge during fasli 1306 (1896-97.). The report was received in the Govt office on the 27th January or 5 days earlier than the prescribed date. This is very satisfactory and H. E. the Governor in Council trusts that future reports also will be submitted by the prescribed date.

2. Number of estates under management.

There were at the beginning of the year 47 estates under the management of the Court. Seven of these were surrendered during the year while five others were newly taken up. The number of estates under management at the end of the year was thus 45. But the Meduru estate has since left the Court's hands; excluding

1. Dharkota
2. Surangi
3. Lakkavaram
4. Maivaram
5. N. Duraisami Aiyar's estate
6. Elagiri
7. Vadimitta.

1. Serugada
2. Mamidivada
3. Meduru
4. Sivagiri
5. Sivasamudram.

ing this and also the estate of the old zamindar of Parlakimadi whose moveable property alone was in charge of the Court, there were 43 estates belonging to as many wards, of whom 39 (three being females) were incapacitated by reason of minority and the remaining 4 by sex alone.

3. Condition of the surrendered estates.

The Statement appended to para 2 of the report shows the condition of the surrendered estates ^{at the time of their surrender,} as contrasted with their condition when they were first taken under the Court's control. The results of the Court's management were as usual satisfactory. In the Dharakota estate which was under the control of the Court for over 11 years, the rental rose from Rs. 73,253 to Rs. 109,205, while debts aggregating Rs. 1,94,755 were discharged during the period, ^{in addition to} ~~the~~ ^{the} pending sum of Rs. 71,879 on irrigation works and other improvements. The estate was restored with a cash balance

See para 3 (page 4)
of the report.

pp 2 & 3 of the report

* col 13 of the statement
in page 3.

cols 3 & 4

col 10

cols 11 & 12

410

balance of Rs. 1,26,481 as against Rs. 4994 which was ^{the amount} on hand when it first came under management. The condition of the estate of N. Duraisawmi Aiyar in the Trichinopoly district, also greatly improved under the Court's administration, ^{was} ~~extending~~ ^{ed} over a period of more than 15 years. The current demand rose from Rs. 14,224 to Rs. 32,017 and the estate was restored with a cash balance of Rs. 21,583 while debts aggregating Rs. 40,016 were paid off and Rs. 12,058 due to ^{the} estate recovered. Lands and houses to the value of Rs. 45,989 were also purchased and Rs. 23,057 were expended on irrigation works and other improvements. The Govt notes that there was ^{also} a satisfactory improvement in the condition ~~also~~ ^{of four} out of the remaining five estates which were surrendered, and that the cash balance to the credit of all of them ~~also~~ rose, while the debts due by them were either wholly discharged or ^{materially} ~~appreciably~~ reduced.

4. Holdings and Cultivation. In the

estates

* col 11 2900
col 12 66137
78,541
- 45,989
= 23,057

Expt. Duraisawmi

See col 6 of the report

estates which were under management in both the faslis 1305 & 1306 the extent of holdings rose from acres 565,293 to acres 567,798 in the year under review.

There was however a fall in the extent actually cultivated during the year & the proportion of cultivation to holdings fell from 94.3 per cent in fasli 1305 to 92.9 per cent in fasli 1306.

The Court states that for want of cultivation accounts; the entire holdings have been returned as cultivated in all the estates in Ganjam and Vizagapatam except two in the Maduraz district and in the Palayampatti estate in the Madura district.

The Govt hopes that with the introduction of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894 from 1st October last, the difficulty of compelling karnams to maintain accurate cultivation accounts has ceased and that in future reports will furnish correct figures in regard to this matter.

5. Demand of Estates.

The gross demand of all the estates

Fasli 1305	--- acres	533292
1306	---	527678

Sub. board of panchayat (page 4) of the report.

Rs. 798,000 20.9.97

Page 5 (page 5) of the report.

estates under management during the year under report amounted to Rs. 27,97,929 of which Rs. 60,108 were remitted, leaving a total net demand of Rs. 27,37,821. In the estates which were under management in both the faslis 1305 and 1306, the net demand fell from Rs. 15,19,772 to Rs. 14,32,926 owing chiefly to the unfavourable character of the season in some of the estates.

6. Demand, collection and Balance Ar-

rears. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 20,42,136 of which Rs. 3,24,516 were collected and Rs. 67,825 written off leaving a balance of Rs. 16,49,795 at the end of the fasli. Excluding subsequent collections and remissions (Rs. 21,933) and also the amount since found to be irrecoverable

(Rs. 8,29,099) the net recoverable balance at the date of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 7,98,763. The large increase in the arrear demand of fasli 1306 as compared with that of the previous fasli (Rs. 9,36,738) is due to the fact that

Page 11 (page 5) of the report.

6. The arrears due in Pithapuram are included in the former while it was excluded from the latter. Leaving this estate out of account the arrear balance at the end of the fasli was 65.2 per cent of the demand at the beginning of the year against 52.5 per cent in the previous fasli. It is ~~somehow~~ to be regretted that

the steady improvement in the adjustment of arrear balances which the figures for the previous five years showed and which was noticed with pleasure in para 6 of G.O.No. 240 d/ 8-4-97, should not have

continued during the past year. At the date of the Collectors' reports arrears exceeded ~~approximately~~ ^{half} a lakh of rupees in the three undermentioned estates, viz:-

1. Kurupam ----- Rs. 60,969
2. Telaprole ----- Rs. 1,40,074
3. Ettayapuram ----- Rs. 94,742.

The collections in Kurupam were most unsatisfactory and the arrears ^{balance} actually rose during the year. It is understood that ^{the recovery of} a third of the amount still out-

vide former worked in para page 27 of the report

Fasli.	Percentage of arrear balance to demand in---
1301	84.4
1302	78.1
1303	70.8
1304	68.7
1305	52.5
1306	80.8 (including Pithapuram)

Recoverable balance at the end of Fasli 1305	Rs. 58,288
" " " " " 1306	78,299

para 8 (page 6) of the report
amount still outstanding - 60,969 (p. 26)
substantial recovery - 20,207 (p. 26)

7. outstanding against the estate is doubtful of ~~recovery~~. This matter requires prompt attention as the estate ~~has to~~ ^{will} be restored to the proprietor in September next. In Telaprole the bulk of the arrears is recoverable, but its realization is difficult owing to the litigious ~~action~~ ^{acts} of the tenants in the estate and the collusive action of the process amins. It is hoped that the steps which are reported to have been taken by the manager in this respect will have the desired effect. In Ettayapuram, the arrear balance represents the accumulations of a long number of years from fasli 1283 and every endeavour is being made to ^{reduce} ~~reduce~~ the amount. The Govt trusts that the balance will be ^{substantially} ~~substantially~~ reduced during the current and ensuing faslis as the estate ~~has to~~ ^{will} be handed over to the ward at the end of 1899.

The current collections were equally unsatisfactory. Out of a total current demand of Rs. 27,36,066, Rs. 20,26,373 were collected and Rs. 200 were taken off,

col 8 of the report
page 18 of the report

para 9 page 6 of the report
5th of 1899

para 9 page 6 of the report

col 8 page 18 of the report

para 9 page 6 of the report

Percentage of balance to the current demand in Fasli:	
1301	21.2
1302	19.8
1303	17.4
1304	16.0
1305	15.9
1306	25.9

8.
leaving a balance of Rs. 7,09,493 at the end of the fasli. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions amounting to

Rs. 1,85,154 as also a sum of Rs. 2432

since recommended to be written off; the

net recoverable balance on the dates of

the Collectors' reports was Rs. 5,21,907.

This balance is large being 19.1 per

cent of the demand, against 9.5, the

corresponding per centage of the previous

year; but it was due mainly to the un-

favourable character of the season *in one of the most important estates*

7. Financial condition of the Estates.

The total cash receipts and charges during the year amounted to Rs. 35,18,704 and Rs. 38,85,579 respectively. Excluding the following ~~unusual~~ items, namely,

"Debts recovered", "amounts borrowed",

"sale proceeds of property", "Debts re-

paid" and "amounts invested in Govt se-

curities", the net receipts and charges

were Rs. 26,35,273 and Rs. 22,41,426 res-

pectively.

8. Establishment charges and Govt Com-

mission. The proportion of establish-

9.
Percentage of establishment charges & Govt. Commission to normal receipts.

Fasli	1303	----	10.0
	1304	----	11.5
	1305	-----	13.3
	1306	-----	13.5

Para 13 (page 11) of the report

establishment charges and Govt commis-
sion to normal receipts rose from 13.3
per cent in fasli 1305 to 13.5 per cent
during the year under review. The in-
crease occurred in the case of several
of the estates and was due mainly to
short receipts on account of the unfav-
ourable character of the season and to
the special causes mentioned in para 12
of the report. The continued rise under
this head however calls for strict vigi-
lance and H.E. the Govt in Council would
invite the special attention of the Court
of Wards to the point.

9. Expenditure on public works.

The amount expended on public works was Rs. 2,11,369 or 5.4 per cent of the total charges of the year against 6.1 per cent in the previous fasli. But if the ~~unusual~~ items of expenditure such as "debts repaid" and "amounts invested in Govt securities" be excluded, the outlay on public works was 9.4 per cent of the net charges against 7.3 ^{per cent} in the previous fasli. There was also a satisfactory ad-

vance in the proportion of expenditure to allotment, the per centage being the highest during the last five years as shown on the margin. The Govt regrets to learn that attempts to sink wells in Marungapuri proved fruitless owing to the rocky nature of the soil.

Faslis.	Percentage of expenditure of public works to		
	Allotments.	Total charges.	Charges excluding debts repaid and amount invested in promissory notes.
1302	52.4	4.8	7.0
1303	38.2	6.0	8.4
1304	56.3	6.9	9.5
1305	57.2	6.1	7.3
1306	69.0	5.4	9.4

portion marked in page 7 of the Bill.

10. Utilization of surplus funds and advances to tenants.

No progress was made during the year under review by way of utilizing the surplus balances to the credit of several estates: such balance exceeded a lakh of rupees in the following cases:-

1. Kurupam ----- Rs. 1,32,336
2. Kasimkota ----- Rs. 1,21,708
3. Pithapuram ----- Rs. 3,32,913
4. Telaprole ----- Rs. 4,23,730
5. Saptur ----- Rs. 1,86,835
6. Ettayapuram ----- Rs. 2,84,804
7. Kavalpara ----- Rs. 1,03,758

The Collectors of Vizagapatam and Malabar have not offered any definite suggestions for the disposal of the balances to the credit of the Kurupam and the Kavalpara estate in their districts and their attention has been

drawn to the omission. In Kasimkota, estimates are under preparation for the improvement of the irrigation works, while no action can be taken in regard to the surplus in favour of Pithapur pending the final disposal of the suit to determine the succession. With the balance in Telaprole it is proposed to purchase lands when suitable opportunities offer and in Saptur the surplus has since been considerably reduced by the payment of Rs. 1,15,000 in partial satisfaction of

the decree in a suit brought against the ward. The greater portion of the surplus balance to the credit of Ettayapuram is

stated to be required to provide against vicissitudes of the season but *negotiations* are also proceeding for the purchase of small properties adjoining the estate.

Advances for the purchase of seed-

grain, cattle &c. were granted to tenants in three estates. It is observed however that in the case of paddy advanced to the cultivators of certain lands in

Note
I do not understand this.
The Rev. is quite large
enough to provide its
own security.

Maruthanthanallur.
Sithamalli
Shulagiri

280674

810

Sithamalli, interest in kind at the rate of 25 per cent was charged. The circumstances under which such a high rate of interest was charged should have been explained.

11. Education of Wards.

Para 16 (1.2.98) 8

The educational progress of the wards was with some exceptions satisfactory. ^{Six} of them were under the care and tuition of Mr. Morrison the Court's European tutor at Newington, Madras, and H.E. the Govr in Council is glad to receive a favourable report of their conduct and progress in studies. It is reported ^{that} arrangements have been made to instruct the Peddakimedi and Kurupam wards in the details of estate management, the former in revenue law as well. H.E. the Govr in Council attaches much importance to this course of instruction, specially in the case of elder wards and requests that the Court will issue instructions accordingly.

12. Para 19 of the report contains in-

page 13

interesting information on the condition of the tenants under the Court's management.

8/7
28/3/98

To the Court of wards ^{Done} 5.5.98.
in a Public works dept. ^{60/3}
25 May 98.

Letter No. 5 d/ 5th May 1898.

Despatched
5.5.98

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of
State for India.

My Lord,

We have the honour to forward
for your Lordship's information a copy
of our Proceedings No. 197 d/ 4th April 1898
embodying and reviewing the Report of
the Court of Wards on the administration
of estates of incapacitated proprietors
under its charge during Fasli 1306 (1896
-97). The penultimate paragraph of the
report furnishes the quinquennial infor-
mation regarding the condition of tenants
with reference to the despatches noted
on the margin.

90
(20144-10-71) No. 23 d/ 28-8-79 Revenue.
(2284, 23-26), 5 d/ 26-1-82 ,,
(2934, 15-6-94), 5 d/ 3-5-94 ,,

6A.
25 May 98.

28/7/8

10/2

Government {1898} of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1898.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 197, 4th April 1898.

APRIL.

Court of Wards.

Reviewing the Administration report of the — for fasli 1306 (1896-97).

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Court of Wards, No. 1, Press, dated 19th January 1898:—

Resolution—No. 1, Press, dated 19th January 1898.

The Court resolves to submit to Government its report on the administration of the estates under management during fasli 1306 ending 30th June 1897.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with report, a file of Collectors' reports, and five sets of maps.
„ all Collectors in charge of Wards' estates with report
and a set of three maps (Divisional Officers and Managers).
„ C. Morrison, Esq., with report.
„ the Collectors of other districts, with report and a set of three maps.

READ—Proceedings of the Court of Wards, Mis. No. 124, dated 1st February 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to Government, in continuation of paragraph 19 of the Court's Administration report for fasli 1306, letter from the Collector of Kistna reporting that the tenants in the deltaic villages of the Telaprole estate are well off but that the tenants in the upland portions compare less favourably owing to the sterility of the soil and occasional failure of rains.

ORDER—No. 197, Revenue, dated 4th April 1898.

Miscellaneous.

With the Proceedings read above, the Court of Wards submits its report on the administration of the estates under its office on the 27th January or 5 days earlier than the prescribed date. This is very satisfactory and His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that future reports also will be submitted by the prescribed date.

2. *Number of estates under management.*—There were at the beginning of the year 47 estates under the management of the Court. Seven* of these were surrendered during the year, while five † others were newly taken up. The number of estates under management at the end of the year was thus 45. But the Meduru estate has since left the Court's hands; excluding this and also the estate of the old zamindar of Parlákimedi whose moveable property alone was in charge of the Court, there were 43 estates belonging to as many wards, of whom 39 (three being females) were incapacitated by reason of minority and the remaining four by sex alone.

3. *Condition of the surrendered estates.*—The statement appended to paragraph 2 of the report shows the condition of the surrendered estates at the time of their surrender, as contrasted with their condition when they were first taken under the Court's

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| * 1. Dhárákóta. | 5. N. Duraiswami |
| 2. Surangi | Aiyar's estate. |
| 3. Lakkavaram. | 6. Elagiri. |
| 4. Mailavaram. | 7. Vadimitta. |
| † 1. Serugadá. | 4. Sivagiri. |
| 2. Mamidivada. | 5. Sivasamudram. |
| 3. Meduru. | |

control. The results of the Court's management were as usual satisfactory. In the Dhárákóta estate which was under the control of the Court for over 11 years, the rental rose from Rs. 73,253 to Rs. 1,09,205, while debts aggregating Rs. 1,94,755 were discharged during the period, in addition to an expenditure of Rs. 71,879 on irrigation works and other improvements. The estate was restored with a cash balance of Rs. 1,26,481 as against Rs. 4,994 which was the amount on hand when it first came under management. The condition of the estate of N. Duraiswami Aiyar in the Trichinopoly district also greatly improved under the Court's administration which extended over a period of more than 15 years. The current demand rose from Rs. 14,224 to Rs. 32,017 and the estate was restored with a cash balance of Rs. 21,583, while debts aggregating Rs. 40,016 were paid off and Rs. 12,058 due to the estate recovered. Lands and houses to the value of Rs. 45,989 were also purchased and Rs. 23,057 were expended on irrigation works and other improvements. The Government notes that there was also a satisfactory improvement in the condition of four out of the remaining five estates which were surrendered, and that the cash balance to the credit of all of them rose, while the debts due by them were either wholly discharged or materially reduced.

4. *Holdings and cultivation.*—In the estates which were under management in the two faslis 1305 and 1306 the extent of holdings rose from acres 565,293 to acres 567,798 in the year under review. There was, however, a fall in the extent actually cultivated during the year and the proportion of cultivation to holdings fell from 91.3 per cent. in fasli 1305 to 92.9 per cent. in fasli 1306. The Court states that for want of cultivation accounts, the entire holdings have been returned as cultivated in all the estates in Ganjám and Vizagapatam except two, and in the Palayampatti estate in the Madura district. The Government hopes that, with the introduction of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894 from 1st October last, the difficulty of compelling karnams to maintain accurate cultivation accounts has ceased and that in time future reports will furnish correct statistics.

5. *Demand of estates.*—The gross rental demand of all the estates under management during the year under report amounted to Rs. 27,97,929, of which Rs. 60,108 were remitted, leaving a total net demand of Rs. 27,37,821. In the estates which were under management in the two faslis 1305 and 1306, the net demand fell from Rs. 15,19,772 to Rs. 14,52,926 owing chiefly to the unfavourable character of the season in some of the estates.

6. *Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears.*—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 20,42,136, of which Rs. 3,24,516 were collected and Rs. 67,825 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,49,795 at the end of the fasli. Excluding subsequent collections and remissions (Rs. 21,933) and also the amount since found to be irrecoverable (Rs. 8,29,099) the net recoverable balance at the date of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 7,98,763. The large increase in the arrear demand of fasli 1306 as compared with that of the previous fasli (Rs. 9,36,738) is due to the fact that the arrears due in Pithápura are included in the former, while they were excluded from the latter. Leaving this estate out of account, the arrear balance at the end of the fasli was 65.2 per cent. of the demand at the beginning of the year against 52.5 per cent. in the previous fasli. It is to be regretted that the steady improvement in the adjustment of arrear balances which the figures* for the previous five years showed and which was noticed with pleasure in paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 240, dated 8th April 1897, should not have continued during

the past year. At the date of the Collectors' reports arrears exceeded half a lakh of rupees in the three undermentioned estates, viz:—

	RS.
1. Kurupám	60,969
2. Telaprole	1,40,074
3. Ettiyapuram	94,742

* Percentage of arrear balance to demand in—

Fasli.	
1301	84.4
1302	78.1
1303	70.8
1304	68.7
1305	52.5
1306 (including Pithapuram.)	80.8

The collections in Kurupám were most unsatisfactory and the arrear balance actually rose during the year. It is understood that the recovery of a third of the amount still outstanding against the estate is doubtful. This matter requires prompt attention, as the estate will be restored to the proprietor in September next. In Telaprole, the bulk of the arrears is recoverable, but its realization is difficult owing to the litigiousness of the tenants and the collusive action of the process amins. It is hoped that the steps which are reported to have been taken by the manager in this respect will have the desired effect. In Ettiyapuram, the arrear balance represents the accumulations of a long number of years from fasli 1283 and every endeavour is being made to reduce the amount. The Government trusts that the balance will be substantially reduced during the current and ensuing faslis, as the estate will be handed over to the ward at the end of 1899.

The current collections were equally unsatisfactory. Out of a total current demand of Rs. 27,36,066, Rs. 20,26,373 were collected and Rs. 200 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,09,493 at the end of the fasli. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions amounting to Rs. 1,85,154 as also a sum of Rs. 2,432 since recommended to be written off, the net recoverable balance on the dates of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 5,21,907. This balance is large being 19.1 per cent. of the demand against 9.5, the corresponding percentage of the previous year; but it was due mainly to the unfavourable character of the season in some of the most important estates.

7. *Financial condition of the estates.*—The total cash receipts and charges during the year amounted to Rs. 35,18,704 and Rs. 38,85,579, respectively. Excluding the following items, namely, "debts recovered", "amounts borrowed", "sale-proceeds of property", "debts repaid" and "amounts invested in Government securities", the net receipts and charges were Rs. 26,35,273 and Rs. 22,41,426, respectively.

8. *Establishment charges and Government Commission.*—The proportion of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts rose from 13.3 per cent. in fasli 1305 to 13.5 per cent. during the year under review. The increase occurred in the case of several of the estates and was due mainly to short receipts on account of the unfavourable character of the season and to the special causes mentioned in paragraph 12 of the report. The continued rise under this head, however, calls for strict vigilance and His Excellency the Governor in Council would invite the special attention of the Court of Wards to the point.

Faslis.	Percentage of expenditure on public works to		
	Allotments.	Total charges.	Charges excluding debts repaid and amount invested in promissory notes.
1302	52.4	4.8	7.0
1303	38.2	6.0	8.4
1304	56.3	6.9	9.5
1305	57.2	6.1	7.3
1306	69.0	5.4	9.4

9. *Expenditure on Public Works.*—The amount expended on public works was Rs. 2,11,369 or 5.4 per cent. of the total charges of the year against 6.1 per cent. in the previous fasli. But if items of expenditure such as "debts repaid" and "amount invested in Government securities" be excluded, the outlay on public works was 9.4 per cent. of the net charges against 7.3 per cent. in the previous fasli. There was also a satisfactory advance in the proportion of expenditure to allotment, the percentage being the highest during the last five years as shown on the margin.

10. *Utilization of surplus funds and advances to tenants.*—No progress was made during the year under review by way of utilizing the surplus balances to the credit of several estates; such balance exceeded a lakh of rupees in the following cases:—

	RS.
1. Kurupám	1,32,336
2. Kasimkóta	1,21,708
3. Pithápuram	3,32,913
4. Telaprole	4,23,730
5. Sáptúr	1,86,835
6. Ettiyapuram	2,84,804
7. Kavalpara	1,03,758

The Collectors of Vizagapatam and Malabar have not offered any definite suggestions for the disposal of the balances to the credit of the Kurupám and the Kavalpara estate in their districts, and their attention has been drawn to the omission. In Kasimkóta, estimates are under preparation for the improvement of the irrigation works, while no action can be taken in regard to the surplus in favour of Pithápuram pending the final disposal of the suit to determine the succession. With the balance in Telaprole it is proposed to purchase lands when suitable opportunities offer, and in Sáptúr the surplus has since been considerably reduced by the payment of Rs. 1,15,000 in partial satisfaction of the decree in a suit brought against the ward. The greater portion of the surplus balance to the credit of Ettiyapuram is stated to be required to provide against vicissitudes of the season, but the Government does not understand this and the Court is requested to explain. The assessment was Rs. 2,80,674. Negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of small properties adjoining the estate.

Advances for the purchase of seed-grain, cattle, &c., were granted to tenants in three estates. It is observed, however, that in the case of paddy advanced to the cultivators of certain lands in Sithamalli, interest in kind at the rate of 25 per cent. was charged. The circumstances under which such a high rate of interest was charged should have been explained.

11. *Education of Wards.*—The educational progress of the wards was, with some exceptions, satisfactory. Six of them were under the care and tuition of Mr. Morrison, the Court's European tutor at Newington, Madras; and His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to receive a favourable report of their conduct and progress in studies. It is reported that arrangements have been made to instruct the Peddakimedi and Kurupam wards in the details of estate management, and the former in revenue law as well. His Excellency the Governor in Council attaches much importance to this course of instruction, specially in the case of elder wards, and requests that the Court will issue instructions accordingly.

12. Paragraph 19 of the report contains interesting information on the condition of the tenants under the Court's management.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Court of Wards.
" the Public Works Department.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

50 Copies.

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
FOR FASLI 1306 (1896-97).

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1898.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE	PARA.
Number of estates under management	1	1
Estates handed over	2	2
Statement showing the condition of the estates restored at the time of surrender, &c., under wardship	3	..
Statement showing the names, &c., of the estates under management	4	3
Season	4	4
Holdings	4	5
Cultivation	4	6
Demand of estates	5	7
Demand, collection and balance	5	8
Current collections	6	9
Financial condition of estates under management	7	10
Utilization of surplus balances and advances to tenants	7	11
Percentage of establishment charges, &c., to normal receipts	9	12
Public works	10	13
Debts due to estates	10	14
Debts due by estates	11	15
Education of wards	12	16
Suits	13	17
Religious and charitable institutions attached to estates	13	18
Condition of tenants	13	19
General remarks	17	20

APPENDICES.

	PAGE.
A. No. I.—Statement showing the ages, &c., of the wards and the period during which the estates have been under management for fasli 1306 (1896-97)	18
B. No. II-A.—Statement showing the number of villages and the proportion of cultivation to holdings in the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)	20
C. No. II-B.—Statement showing the settled demand of the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)	22
D. & D. No. III.—Statements showing the demand, collection and balance of the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)	26
E. No. IV.—Financial statement of receipts and charges of the several estates under management in fasli 1306 (1896-97)	29
F. Enclosure 1 to Financial statement of receipts and charges of the several estates under management in fasli 1306 (1896-97)	31
G. Enclosure 2 to Financial statement of receipts and charges of the several estates under management in fasli 1306 (1896-97)	32
H. Enclosure A to Statement No. IV.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on maramut works in the several estates under management for fasli 1306 (1896-97)	34
I. No. V-A.—Statement showing the debts other than arrears of rent covered by bonds due to the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)	36
J. No. V-B.—Statement of debts due by the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)	38
K. No. VI.—Statement showing the educational progress made by the wards and their relations in fasli 1306 (1896-97)	40
L. No. VII.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance, as also the financial condition of the religious and charitable institutions attached to the estates under management in fasli 1306 (1896-97)	43

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF
ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
FOR FASLI 1306 (1896-97).

Number of Estates under Management.—Including *Parlakimedi*, there were 47

Estates surrendered.		
District.		Estate.
Ganjám ...	...	Dharakota.
Gódvári ...	...	Surangi.
Kistna ...	...	Lakkavaram.
Trichinopoly ...	...	Mailavaram.
		N. Duraiswami Aiyar's
		estate.
Salem ...	...	Elagiri.
Tinnevelly ...	...	Vadimitta.

estates under management at the beginning of fasli 1306. Of these, the seven estates noted on the margin were surrendered during the year in question, while five estates were taken under the Court's care. There were thus 45 estates at the end of the fasli.

As stated in para. 1 of the previous year's report, the *Elagiri* estate was handed over to the eldest ward on his coming of age. The *Mailavaram* estate was, on the 31st December 1896, put in possession of the Receiver nominated by the several parties to the pending partition suit and accepted by the Sub-Court. An interpleader suit under chapter XXXIII of the Civil Procedure Code was filed in

Estates taken up.		
District.		Estate.
Ganjam ...	...	Serugada.
Vizagapatam ...	...	Mamidivada.
Kistna ...	...	Meduru.
Tinnevelly ...	...	Sivagiri.
Coimbatore ...	...	Sivasamudram.

the case of *Vadimitta*. This estate also was handed over at the end of the fasli to the Collector as Receiver appointed by the Civil Court. He has since been replaced by another Receiver. The *remaining four estates* were restored to their proprietors on the cessation of their minority.

It was stated in the previous report that the *Meduru* estate had been handed over to the Receiver appointed by the District Court of Kistna. On an appeal by one of the parties, however, the High Court set aside the order appointing a Receiver, and, in accordance with the advice of counsel, the Court of Wards re-assumed charge of the estate in April last. An application for the appointment of a fresh Receiver was presented at the same time in view of the fact that, as a mere stakeholder, the Court of Wards could neither exchange pattas and muchilikas with tenants in the absence of a ward, nor carry on any legal proceedings in the Courts. This estate has accordingly been included among those taken under management during the year. It is to be added that, since the close of the fasli under report, the application for the appointment of a fresh Receiver has been complied with and the estate has again left the Court's hands. An appeal from this order has been presented to the High Court by the adoptive mother of the late ward, and has yet to be decided.

The other four estates named above were taken up owing to the minority of their owners. In regard to one of these (Sivasamudram), it may be added that its late proprietor died in July 1885 leaving a widow and a minor son. At that time the recommendation of the local officers to leave the management of the estate to the widow was accepted (Government Order, No. 1255, Revenue, dated 13th November 1885). Later on, the portion of the estate lying within the Mysore State was put in charge of an amildar whose services were lent to the widow. The same person was authorised by a power of attorney from her to manage the portion in British territories also. But in 1895 the Collector of Coimbatore reported that the estate was being mismanaged, and that the widow's brother and agent was misappropriating large sums of money, and accordingly recommended the intervention of the Court of Wards. The Board of Revenue, however, suggested that the District Court might be moved to appoint a guardian under Act VIII of 1890, and the Government concurred in this view (Government Order, No. 4127, Revenue, dated 18th October 1895). The amildar above referred to was accordingly appointed guardian by the District Court; but the Collector again reported that that person was unable to manage the estate properly and recommended the Court's intervention in the interests of the minor; and this recommendation was accepted in Government Order, Mis. No. 5273, Revenue, dated 19th December 1896.

In regard to the *Parlakimedi* cash balance, the two sons of the *Parlakimedi* ward agreed to accept the apportionment (to be made by the Court of Wards) of their share of the partible properties inherited by their father in 1851. The money was almost entirely invested in Government paper and had grown, with the aid of many years of accumulated interest, to some 29 lakhs of rupees. The necessary calculation was made in the Court's office, and the two sons have been given their two-thirds share since the close of the fasli: this long-pending matter has thus been settled.

The adoption of the *Belgam* minor made by the zemindarini under the authority of a will said to have been left by her husband having been declared by the High Court to be invalid, the Court obtained the sanction of Government to treat the zemindarini again as its ward. The remaining half of this estate has since been decreed to the claimant, and as soon as he takes out * execution, the Court will become *functus officio*.

In accordance with the decree of the High Court declaring the *Pithapuram* minor to be entitled to the late Raja's properties under his wills, the entire properties were taken back from the adopted son during the year.

As in previous years, figures regarding *Parlakimedi* are given only in Statements I and IV. The charge of the Meduru estate was only resumed in April last, and no figures are entered against it in Statements II to VII.

2. *Estates handed over.*—The subjoined statement shows the condition of the surrendered estates at the time of their restoration as compared with their condition when they were taken under the Court's control:—

* Note.—The Collector has since reported that, in accordance with a warrant issued by the District Court, he has ordered the estate manager to hand over this moiety also to the Central Nazir of the District Court.

[Statement.

STATEMENT showing the condition of the estates restored at the time of surrender as contrasted with their condition when they were taken up.

Districts.	Estate.	Current demand		Balance on hand		Debts recovered during the period the estate was under management.	Debts paid off during the same period.		Total.
		When the estate was taken up.	When the estate was restored.	When the estate came under management.	When the estate was restored.		Principal.	Interest.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjam	Dhankota	Rs. 73,253	Rs. 1,03,205	Rs. 4,994	Rs. 1,26,481	Rs. 652	Rs. 1,82,397	Rs. 12,358	Rs. (a) 1,94,755
	Surangi	25,637	33,296	8,366	79,513	(d) 78,278	1,28,499	37,766	(b) 1,66,265
	Lakkavaram	12,166	30,666	45,600	33,915	3,237	26,386	3,325	(c) 29,712
	Mallavaram	21,331	20,037	31,760	33,915	12,654	2,503	13,099	(g) 40,016
	N. Duraiswami Aiyar's Estate	14,224	32,017	64	31,231	2,863	26,917	5,161	(h) 19,271
	Elagiri	16,230	21,674	264	31,231	..	14,110	125	(i) 23,125
Tinnevely	Vadimitta	14,640	17,036	..	286	..	23,000	..	..
Districts.	Estate.	Amount expended on irrigation works.	Amount expended on other improvements.	Period for which the estate was under management.	Educational qualifications of the ward				
		11	12	13	When the estate was taken up.	When the estate was restored.			
Ganjam	Dhankota	Rs. 47,515	Rs. 24,364	YSA. M. D. 11 8 1	The minor was reading the Uriya First Reader.	Could speak English fluently. The Collector reports of the ward: "He has excellent manners and a good deal of sturdy common sense." The minor was educated at Newington.			
	Surangi	4,864	482	4 8 19	The minor knew a little Uriya.	Could speak English moderately: owing to his delicate health, the ward did not make much progress.			
	Lakkavaram	16,110	12,471	17 5 0	The minor was only three years old and had not been put to school.	The minor made fair progress in Telugu and studied up to the Matriculation standard in English.			
	Mallavaram	20,715	14,960	9 2 0	The education of the minors had been much neglected; and the eldest boy was fit only for the 3rd class.	The three minors had reached the V, IV and III forms, respectively.			
Trichinopoly	N. Duraiswami Aiyar's Estate	2,909	(f) 66,137	15 8 29	The ward had not commenced his studies.	The ward took his B.A. degree: and appeared for the M.A. and F.L. Examinations. He unfortunately failed therein.			
Salem	Elagiri	4,245	11,700	9 3 0	Was reading in the V standard, Tirupattur Middle School.	The elder ward was preparing for the Matriculation Examination under the Court's European tutor at Madras and also received instruction in Revenue Law and Accounts.			
Tinnevely	Vadimitta	5,738	1,421	17 9 0	The estate was under management on account of four wards who died one after another.				

(a) The liabilities of the estate when it was taken up amounted to Rs. 1,82,397 and were cleared off by the Court of Wards.

(b) The debts due by the estate at the time of the Court's intervention were Rs. 1,10,129. The annual income was not sufficient to clear the estate of liabilities. So Rs. 1,05,000 on a lower rate of interest was borrowed by the Court. The amount of debt paid off from savings was actually Rs. 61,265. All old debts were paid and a sum of Rs. 72,500 out of the loan taken by the Court was outstanding on the date of restoration.

(c) Increase due partly to certain properties presented to the minor by his father-in-law and partly to the reversion of the Vella estate on the death of his adoptive mother.

(d) Excludes Rs. 51,849 written off and Rs. 37,199 covered by bonds made over to certain legatees under the will of the late proprietor.

(e) Excludes Rs. 79,738 paid to legatees.

(f) The debts due by the estate when it came under the Court amounted to Rs. 35,012 and were cleared off by the Court of Wards.

(g) The debts due by the estate when it was taken up amounted to Rs. 18,154 and were cleared off by the Court of Wards.

(h) The estate was taken under management, its liabilities amounted to Rs. 21,900. It was leased to one Kuttayappa Chetti in 1882 on the condition that he should discharge the entire debt and after 14 years' enjoyment, surrender all the village except two which were to be recovered by the estate after paying the lessee a sum of Rs. 6,000. This constituted the only liability of the estate when it left the Court's charge.

3. *Statement showing the names, &c., of the Estates under Management.*—Statement No. I appended to the report shows the names of the estates under management, the authority under which they were taken up, the sexes of the wards and their disabilities, the period (calculated up to the end of the fasli under report) during which the estates have been under the Court, the ages of the wards at the end of the fasli, and the dates on which such of them as are minors will attain their majority.

The *Parlakimedi* and *Meduru* estates referred to in paragraph 1 *supra* being left out of account, there were 43 wards, of whom 39 were incapacitated by minority (three being females) and four by sex.

4. *Season.*—The season was on the whole favourable for agricultural operations except in the undermentioned estates :—

The Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Bellary, Madura and Malabar estates, Telaprole and Munagala (Kistna), Edamanal and Sithamalli (Tanjore), Kakangari and Ankusagiri (Salem).

In Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the crops failed and distress was felt. In Pithapuram, Telaprole, Munagala, Kakangari and Ankusagiri, the crops suffered owing to want of water, while in Edamanal and Punnathur damage was done by excess of water.

5. *Holdings.*—The aggregate area of the holdings of the ordinary villages in all the estates under management (excluding rented villages) was acres 773,434. The extent of holdings in the estates which were under management in both the faslis was acres 567,798 in fasli 1306 against acres 565,293 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of acres 2,505, which is the net result of an increase of acres 10,309 in ten estates counterbalanced by a decrease of acres 7,804 in thirteen estates. The variations are small except in the undermentioned estates :—

Estates.	Increase.							ACS.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Saluru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777
Kasimkota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,609
Marungapuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,438
Ankusagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181
	Decrease.							
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bodogodo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	709
Peddakimedi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,904
Tangellamudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,402
Palayampatti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612

In *Saluru* and *Kasimkota*, the increase was due to lands in the possession of maintenance holders having been brought to account. In *Ankusagiri*, it was due partly to the same cause and partly to the tenure of certain villages being changed from "rented" to "ryotwari". In *Marungapuri*, the excess areas brought out by the survey and the inclusion (as requested by tenants) in their pattas of waste lands, adjoining their holdings and used for grazing purposes, account for the increase. The decrease in *Bodogodo* and *Peddakimedi* is only nominal, being due to the change of the tenure of certain villages from "ryotwari" to "rented". The transfer of certain *Tangellamudi* villages to Sri Raja Papamma Row under a Civil Court decree and the want of timely rains in *Palayampatti* account for the decrease in those two estates.

6. *Cultivation.*—The extent of actual cultivation in the year under report was acres 700,300, or 90.5 per cent. of the holdings, against acres 571,649, or 94.3 per cent. shown in the previous year's report.

For want of cultivation accounts, the entire holdings have been returned as cultivated in all the *Ganjam* and *Vizagapatam* estates, except *Chidikada* and *Chipurupalle*, and in *Palayampatti* in Madura. The entire holdings were actually cultivated in *V. U. Ayyanna's* estate (Bellary) and in *Karuvalakarai* and *Maruthanthanallur* (Tanjore).

In thirteen* estates the percentage of cultivation to holdings was more than 90, in eleven estates between 75 and 90, while in the undermentioned five estates it was below 75 :—

	Percentage.						
Pithapuram (Godavari)	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.0
Thumba (North Arcot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.7
Palayavanam (Tanjore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.0
Mambarai (Madura)	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.4
Kavalpara (Malabar)	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.5

In *Pithapuram*, *Thumba* and *Mambarai* the low percentage was due to the unfavourable character of the season. In *Palayavanam* a considerable portion of the waste lands is covered by forests, and tenants cannot be found for the remainder: but steps are being taken to lease out on favourable terms such lands as can be brought under cultivation. In this connection the Court begs leave to invite attention to the Tanjore Collector's letter under Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1595, dated 13th October 1897. As stated in previous reports, the extent left waste in *Kavalpara* consisted of uncultivable waste and jungle, mostly held by tenants on various tenures.

7. *Demand of estates.*—Statement II-B appended to the report shows the gross demand of all the estates under the Court's management, the remissions granted and the net demand. The gross demand of the year amounted to Rs. 27,97,929, of which Rs. 60,108 were remitted, leaving a total net demand of Rs. 27,37,821. The following abstract compares the figures under these heads as regards the estates which were under management both in faslis 1305 and 1306 :—

Fasli.		Gross demand	Remission.	Net demand.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1305	.. .. .	15,33,546	13,774	15,19,772
1306	.. .. .	13,03,561	52,635	14,52,926

Explanation for the large variations under net demand, as compared with the previous year, is given in column 21 of statement II-B.

8. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—Statement No. III appended to the report shows the demand, collection and balance of the estates under management during the year under report. The *arrear* demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 20,42,136, of which Rs. 3,24,516 were collected and Rs. 67,825 written off, leaving at the end of the fasli a balance of Rs. 16,49,795. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions (Rs. 21,933) as also items since found to be irrecoverable (Rs. 8,29,099) the net recoverable balance was Rs. 7,98,763 or 39.1 per cent. against Rs. 4,55,852 or 48.7 per cent. as shown in the previous year's report.

In the eight estates noted on the margin, the outstanding balance on the date of the report was *nil*, while in two others it was practically so. In ten estates it was below 10 per cent. while in five others it ranged between 10 and 25 per cent. In four estates it was between 25 and 50 per cent. It exceeded 50 per cent. in the fourteen estates named below :—

Estate.	Percentage.		Amount.
	...	...	RS.
Bodogodo (Ganjam)	...	69.3	4,448
Serugada (do.)	...	100.0	1,121
Belgam (Vizagapatam)	...	78.3	5,693
Kurupam (do.)	...	70.6	60,969
Saluru (do.)	...	89.1	24,986
Peda Merangi (do.)	...	54.1	855
Telaprole (Kistna)	...	70.9	1,40,074
Munagala (do.)	...	69.2	5,525
V. U. Ayyanna's estate (Bellary)	...	100.0	79
Thumba (North Arcot)	...	55.2	622
B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate (Trichinopoly)	...	67.1	14,810
Ettiappuram (Tinnevely)	...	55.7	94,742
Kakangarai (Salem)	...	96.5	360
Punnathur Kovilagam (Malabar)	...	73.3	16,261

* Note.—This excludes the Gantamanayakkanur portion.

The greater portion of the outstanding balance in *Bodogodo* appears to be doubtful of recovery, and the matter is under investigation. The recovery of the balance in *Sérugadā* appears to be doubtful. The bulk of the balance in *Belgam* is said to be due on the portion of the estate handed over under Civil Court's decrees. In *Kurupam* Rs. 17,251 were found to be irrecoverable at the last settlement (jamabandi), Rs. 4,061 have to be adjusted in the accounts, Rs. 12,484 are covered by pending suits and Rs. 20,207 are doubtful of recovery: the last item is under investigation. The arrear balance against *Sáloru* is largely nominal. Rs. 15,812 have to be adjusted from the maintenance due to *towjidars* (maintenance holders), Rs. 2,675 are irrecoverable and the remainder, which seems doubtful of recovery, is under investigation. The balances in *Pēda Merangi* and *V. U. Ayyanna's* estate remained outstanding chiefly owing to the unfavourable character of the season. The bulk of the balance in *Telaprole* has to be recovered by civil suits, and the necessary steps have been taken; but the tenants of this estate are said to be notoriously litigious, and great difficulty is experienced in collecting the rents. The greater portion of the arrears in *Munagala* is due on subsequent inams and cannot, it is reported, be recovered until the pending inquiry in the matter of alienations is finished. The major portion of the outstanding arrears in *Thumba* is under litigation and seems to be irrecoverable. In *B. Chockalingam Pillai's* estate and *Kakangarai* the outstanding amounts are mostly covered by pending suits or execution proceedings. In respect of the arrears in *Elhiyapuram*, the Manager reports:—

"Every endeavour is being made to collect the arrears, resort being made finally to Courts if collection otherwise is not possible and recovery through Courts is certain without causing further unnecessary expense to the estate."

The heavy arrears in *Punnathur* are due partly to the unfavourable character of the season and partly (as explained in the administration report for fasli 1304) to the peculiar tenure prevailing in the estate, and to the fact that its present financial position does not admit of the payment of the compensation (for tenants' improvements) that would be awarded in cases of successful eviction proceedings.

9. *Current collections*.—The total current demand of the year amounted to Rs. 27,36,066, of which Rs. 20,26,373 were collected and Rs. 200 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,09,493 at the end of the fasli. Subsequent collections and remissions, amounting to Rs. 1,85,154, as also the sum of Rs. 2,432, since found to be irrecoverable, being deducted, the net recoverable balance on the dates of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 5,21,907 or 19.1 per cent. against 9.5, the corresponding percentage for the previous year. The large outstanding balance appears to be due mainly to the unfavourable character of the season.

The whole of the current demand was collected in the *Karuvalakarai* and *Royal-kota* estates. In *ten* estates the net balance was below 5 per cent., while in *fifteen* estates it ranged between 5 and 20 and in *six* estates between 20 and 35. In the undermentioned *ten* estates it was above 35 per cent. :—

Estates.	Percentage.	Amount.
Chidikada (Vizagapatam)	...	Rs. 8,321
Appikonda do.	35.6	4,370
Kurupam do.	49.4	35,040
Pēda Merangi do.	38.8	5,821
Kasimkōta do.	41.9	50,469
Mamdivada do.	57.4	4,215
Edamanal (Tanjore)	85.0	5,974
T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's estate (Tanjore)	39.2	5,528
B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate (Trichinopoly)	44.6	6,288
Punnathur Kovilagam (Malabar)	35.9	7,549
	55.7	

In the above-named *six Vizagapatam* estates, the outstanding balances are due to the postponement of collection on account of the unfavourable character of the season. In *Edamanal* the balance was due partly to the inefficiency of the late manager (since replaced), and partly to losses alleged to have been sustained by the lessees of the estate on account of heavy floods and rains; the lessees claim remission and the matter is under investigation. In *T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's* estate, the manager, whose

inefficiency led to the accrual of the balance, has since been removed. The claim of the lessees of *B. Chockalingam Pillai's* estate to remission on account of loss due to heavy floods is under inquiry. The explanation given in the preceding paragraph in regard to the arrear balance applies also to the current balance in *Punnathur*.

10. *Financial condition of estates under management*.—The aggregate cash receipts of all the estates under management during the year amounted to Rs. 35,18,704. Adding to this, Rs. 13,07,048 (the cash balance at the beginning of the year), the total cash assets of the fasli amounted to Rs. 48,25,752, of which Rs. 38,85,579 (including a sum of Rs. 3,29,155 invested in Government promissory notes and Rs. 13,14,998 devoted to payment of debts) were expended during the year. The cash balance at the close of the fasli was thus Rs. 9,40,173. Adding to this, the Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 46,77,500 held on behalf of certain estates and the value (Rs. 1,17,882) of grain on hand at the close of the year, the total balance to the credit of the estates on the 30th June 1897 was Rs. 57,35,555, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,24,225 as compared with the opening balance of the year. Excluding the unusual items noted below, the receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 26,35,273 and Rs. 22,41,426 respectively against Rs. 21,28,837 and Rs. 24,09,577, the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

Total Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 35,18,704
Deduct—							Rs.
Debts recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,213
Amounts borrowed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,72,871
Sale-proceeds of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,53,347
Total deduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,83,431
Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,35,273
Total Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,85,579
Deduct—							Rs.
Debts repaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,14,998
Amounts invested in promissory notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,29,155
Total deduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,44,153
Net Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,41,426

11. *Utilization of surplus balances and advances to tenants*.—Parlakimedi being left out of account, the estates under management which on the 30th June 1897 had surplus balances exceeding Rs. 10,000 (*vide* column 13 of statement IV appended to the report) are shown below:—

Estate.	District.	Amount.
Bodogodo	Ganjām	Rs. 51,310
Chidikada	Vizagapatam	37,255
Appikonda	Do.	24,769
Belgam	Do.	22,958
Kurupam	Do.	1,32,336
Kasimkota	Do.	1,21,708
Tangellamudi	Górávari	71,539
Pithapuram	Do.	3,32,913
Telaprole	Kistna	4,23,730
Munagala	Do.	26,791
V. U. Ayyanna's estate	Bellary	13,966
Agali Basappa's estate	Do.	42,116
Timmajammal's estate	North Arcot	19,884
Sithamalli	Tanjore	64,652
Maruthanthanallur	Do.	15,343
Marungapuri	Trichinopoly	44,782
B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate	Do.	26,991
Minakshi Ayal's estate	Do.	13,094
Saptur	Madura	1,86,835

Estate.	District.	Amount.
		RS.
Palayampatti	Madura	35,392
Ettiyapuram	Tinnevely	*2,84,804
Thalavankottai	Do.	13,393
Sivagiri	Do.	74,235
Sivasamudram	Coimbatore	12,704
Kakangarai	Salem	16,774
Kavalpara	Malabar	1,03,758

The Collector of Ganjam has been requested to submit a separate report in regard to the construction of a reservoir which is expected to be very profitable to the *Bodogodo* estate; but it appears that objections have been raised by the Public Works officers on the plea that the Government irrigation works may be injuriously affected. In *Chidikada*, *Appikonda*, *Talaprole*, *V. U. Ayyanna's estate*, *A. Busappa's estate*, *Timmajammal's estate*, *Maruthanthanallur* and *B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate*, the purchase of lands will be effected when suitable opportunities offer: meanwhile the balances will be invested, as far as possible, in Government promissory notes. The *Belgam* estate has been taken out of the Court's control by the decrees which have been passed against the ward. The *Pithapuram* estate is still the subject of litigation. No definite information has been furnished by the Collectors concerned in regard to the investment in productive improvements of the balances of *Kurupam*, *Thalavankottai*, *Sivagiri*, *Sivasamudram*, *Kakangarai* and *Kavalpara*: in a separate communication their attention has been drawn to the omission. Estimates are said to be under preparation for the improvement of the irrigation works of *Kasimkota*. The balance in *Tangellamudi* is likely to be required for the payment of *mesne* profits under the decree in favour of Sri Raja Papamma Row. In *Munagala* the balance has to be partly devoted to the payment of the outstanding liabilities and of the law charges connected with the two pending suits in which the minor's adoption and title to the estate are in issue. In *Sithamalli* the purchase of lands is under negotiation. In *Marungapuri*, a portion of the surplus balance is to be devoted to the improvement of irrigation works and of roads, while other permanent improvements, such as the demarcation of subdivisions of fields, are in progress. The late *Minakshi Ayal's* estate and *Pala ampatti* are involved in debt. In *Saptur*, the balance has, since the close of the fasli, been considerably reduced by the payment of Rs. 1,15,000 to the plaintiff in Original Suit No. 21 of 1889 on the file of the Madura Sub-Court. In *Ettiyapuram*, the greater portion of the surplus balance is said to be required to provide against vicissitudes of the season, while negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of small properties adjoining the estate. The Chief Engineer's remarks regarding the conversion of the Tharuvai swamp into a tank have recently been communicated to the Collector of Tinnevely in view to the revision of the plans and estimates.

† Details of advances.

Maruthanthanallur—Advances were given to tenants of one village for seeds and other expenses of cultivation. The Collector should have given fuller details with reference to paragraph 10 of Government Order, No. 240, Revenue, dated 8th April 1897, communicated in Court's Proceedings, No. 9, dated 8th May 1897.

Sithamalli.—Two hundred and twelve kalams of paddy were advanced to the cultivators of certain lands and were repaid with grain interest at 3 markals a kalam (25 per cent.).

Shulagiri.—Rupees 80 were advanced for the purchase of cattle. The amount is recoverable without interest in two equal annual instalments.

point has been furnished in regard to the undermentioned estates: and the attention of the Collectors concerned has been drawn to the omission.

Pithapuram (Gódavari); *Palayavanam* and *Chokkappa Mudaliar's* estate (Tanjore); *Saptur*, *Mambarai* and *Palayampatti* (Madura); *Sivagiri* (Tinnevely); *Sivasamudram* (Coimbatore); and the two Malabar estates.

* Ex Gantamanayakanur portion.

12. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts*.—Column 15 of statement IV appended to the report shows the percentage of establishment charges and Government Commission to normal receipts: abnormal income, such as debts recovered, amounts borrowed, sale-proceeds of property and refunds of advances which are included in column 9 of enclosure 1 to the Statement, are left out of account. Taking all the estates together, the percentage was 13.5 against 13.3 in the previous year. Explanation is furnished below in regard to the undermentioned estates in which the percentage exceeded fifteen:—

Estate.	District.	Percentage.
Bodogodo	Ganjam	19.3
Peddakimedi	Do.	15.1
Chidikada	Vizagapatam	20.0
Chipurupalle	Do.	15.8
Appikonda	Do.	37.4
Belgam	Do.	49.4
Kurupam	Do.	41.1
Sáluru	Do.	18.8
Peda Merangi	Do.	35.5
Kasimkota	Do.	21.6
Tangellamudi	Gódavari	16.2
Munagala	Kistna	18.6
V. U. Ayyanna's estate	Bellary	19.0
Timmajammal's estate	North Arcot	16.4
Thumba	Do.	26.0
Marungapuri	Trichinopoly	18.8
B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate	Do.	18.3
Sáptúr	Madura	17.5
Palayampatti	Do.	18.1
Royakota	Salem	20.3
Kakangarai	Do.	15.2
Ankusagiri	Do.	17.1
Punnathur Kovilagam	Malabar	22.3

In *Bodogodo* it was found necessary to raise the pay of the Manager. This estate lies on the borders of the Ganjam Maliahs and is a difficult, as well as an unhealthy, charge. The Collector reported that it was impossible to secure the services of an efficient and trustworthy Manager for the pay (Rs. 30) formerly offered, and the rate was accordingly raised to Rs. 70. In *Peddakimedi* (Ganjam), *Chidikada*, *Chipurupalle* and *Appikonda* (Vizagapatam), *Munagala* (Kistna), *Thumba* (North Arcot), and *Royakota* and *Ankusagiri* (Salem), the increase in the percentage as compared with the preceding year was due mainly to short receipts on account of the unfavourable character of the season. In *Belgam*, *Kurupam*, *Sáluru* and *Peda Merangi*, the high percentage was due partly to the last mentioned cause and partly to the payment of the arrears of contribution due to the Jeypore estate on account of the salary of the late Dewan and his establishment for faslis 1301 to 1305. In *Kasimkota* the payment of arrear salaries to the old establishment accounts for the high percentage. It was due in *Tangellamudi* to the fall in the receipts in consequence of the surrender of the greater portion of the estate in obedience to a Civil Court decree and to the retention of the former highly paid Manager and his establishment in view to the preparation of the accounts relating to *mesne* profits. As stated in the previous report, there is no scope for reduction in *V. U. Ayyanna's* estate (Bellary). In *Timmajammal's* estate (North Arcot) and in *Punnathur* (Malabar), the high percentage was due chiefly to the payment of arrears of Government Commission. In *Marungapuri* and *B. Chockalingam Pillai's* estate (Trichinopoly), the short collections in the fasli, coupled with the fact that the estate establishments in the district are not susceptible of much reduction, although two estates have been surrendered to their owners, account for the high percentage. In *Sáptúr*, the question of reducing the forest establishment is under the Collector's consideration, while some slight reductions have recently been ordered in respect of the other establishments. No explanation on this point has been furnished by the Collector of Madura in the case of *Palayampatti*, but the whole question of the management of this estate at the smallest possible cost has been duly considered by the Court and large reductions have been made. In *Kakangarai* the slight increase was due to the higher rate of allowance paid

to the Tahsildar of Tiruppattūr, who, on the restoration of Elagiri, has been entrusted with the management of this estate, which cannot afford a full-time manager: formerly Elagiri and Kakangarai were under one manager.

13. *Public Works*.—Enclosure A to statement IV shows the amounts sanctioned for and expended on public works in the several estates under management. The total allotment was Rs. 3,06,416, of which Rs. 2,11,369 or 69.0 per cent. was spent against Rs. 1,77,386 or 57.2 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure is classified below:—

					Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
					RS.	RS.
Irrigation works	...	...	...	...	83,894	1,06,420
Buildings	...	...	...	...	68,976	76,927
Communications	...	...	...	...	8,431	13,242
Total					1,61,301	1,98,589
Establishment	...	...	...	...	16,085	14,780
Grand Total					1,77,386	2,11,369

The expenditure on public works was 5.4 per cent. of the total charges of the year. If the debts repaid and the amounts invested in promissory notes be excluded from the latter, the percentage rises to 9.4 against 7.3 in the previous fasli. The expenditure fell below 50 per cent. of the allotment in ten estates. The cases calling for special remarks are noticed below:—

Estate.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Percentage.
Pithapuram	Rs. 27,778	Rs. 2,535	9.1
Marungapuri	26,601	4,209	15.8
Palayampatti	3,554	1,344	37.7

The short expenditure in *Pithapuram* was due to the fact that the estate (proper) was not handed over until late in the fasli, and the necessary establishment could not be got together until May last. The short outlay in *Marungapuri* was due partly to the difficulty in selecting proper localities for sinking wells, for which a provision of Rs. 4,000 had been made, and partly to the non-execution by the Local Fund staff of certain road works entrusted to them. In *Palayampatti* the short outlay was due to want of funds.

14. *Debts due to estates*.—Statement No. V-A appended to the report shows the debts due to the several estates under management during the year. The total debts outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 11,93,606. Including those newly contracted (Rs. 27,394) or brought to account (Rs. 13,767) as also the interest that accrued during the year (Rs. 39,318), the total sum due was Rs. 12,74,085, of which Rs. 1,61,658 were collected and Rs. 11,940 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,00,487 at the end of the year, distributed among 31 estates.

The outstanding amounts were large in the following estates:—

Estates.	Amount.
Sérugadā (Ganjām)	Rs. 1,66,172
Appikonda (Vizagapatam)	22,976
Kurupam (do.)	92,920
Peda Merangi (do.)	2,14,747
Pithapuram (Gódvāri)	96,035
Telaprole (Kistna)	44,390
Munagala (do.)	38,929
Palayampatti (Madura)	1,06,772
Ettiapuram (Tinnevelly)	1,20,623
Thalavankottai (Tinnevelly)	40,280
Punnathur Kovilagam (Malabar)	29,184

The Collector of Ganjām has called for fuller particulars in regard to the amount due to *Sérugadā*, which estate was recently taken under management. The instalments fixed in the bonds have not yet fallen due in the case of *Appikonda*. Of the amount outstanding in *Kurupam*, Rs. 39,588 are covered by mortgages and the remainder by simple bonds and decrees. In *Peda Merangi* the outstanding amount cannot be recovered, as the execution of the decree has been stayed by the High Court pending disposal of the appeal to the Privy Council filed by the judgment-debtors. The amount due to *Pithapuram* is covered by decrees or bonds, and the necessary steps are being taken for its realisation. Of the amount outstanding in *Telaprole*, the instalments fixed in the bonds have not yet fallen due in respect of the major portion. No action for the collection of the outstanding debt in *Munagala* can be taken until the minor's adoption is recognized by the Nizam's High Court, before which the matter is now pending. The greater portion of the amount in *Palayampatti* is due by the Raja of Ramnad and his brother: a suit has been filed against the former and another will shortly be instituted against the latter unless a compromise can be effected. In *Ettiapuram* Rs. 32,615 are covered by usufructuary mortgages: Rs. 17,520 covered by hypothecation bonds are left as they are, inasmuch as the amount is well secured and carries a high rate of interest, while the annually accruing interest is being punctually paid: in the case of Rs. 26,200 the instalments have not yet fallen due, and the necessary steps are being taken for the realisation of the remainder. A portion of the amount due to *Thalavankottai* has to be obtained from the Civil Court, while the balance cannot be recovered except by suit. As stated in previous reports, almost the whole of the debt in *Punnathur* is due by the female branch to the *stanoms* belonging to the male branch.

15. *Debts due by estates*.—Statement V-B shows the debts due by the several estates under management. The total amount due at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 21,44,741. Adding thereto, the debts contracted (Rs. 2,72,871), those newly brought to account (Rs. 4,608), and the interest that accrued during the year (Rupees 1,16,067), the total amounted to Rs. 25,38,287, of which Rs. 13,14,398 were repaid, Rs. 8,563 struck off, leaving at the end of the fasli a balance of Rs. 12,15,326 due by twenty estates. The debts outstanding were large in the undermentioned estates:—

Estates.	Amounts.
	RS.
Pedda Kimedi (Ganjām)	1,35,131
Sáluru (Vizagapatam)	2,12,400
Peda Merangi (Vizagapatam)	82,819
Tangellamudi (Gódvāri)	1,21,141
Palayavanam (Tanjore)	1,94,559
T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's estate (Tanjore)	72,893
Minakshi Ayal's estate (Trichinopoly)	20,350
Palayampatti (Madura)	1,92,410
Anavaradam Pillai's estate (Tinnevelly)	14,105
Royakota (Salem)	26,379
Punnathur Kovilagam (Malabar)	91,170

In *Pedda Kimedi*, payment is being made according to a scheme of liquidation sanctioned by the Court of Wards, and the debt will be gradually paid off. Ten villages of the *Sáluru* estate were sold during the year for Rs. 4,26,727 and the sale-proceeds were devoted to the payment of debts: of the outstanding balance, Rs. 1,35,000 due to the Jeypore Maharaja cannot be repaid before 1905, while the greater portion of the remainder bears a moderate rate of interest. The amount due by *Peda Merangi* will be discharged as funds accrue. As stated in previous reports, the Court has been advised not to pay the *Tangellamudi* debts except under the decrees of Civil Courts: and the Raja of Venkatagiri, to whom the major portion of the amount is due, has recently filed a suit in the matter. The liabilities of *Palayavanam* are covered by usufructuary mortgages. The lands of *T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's* estate were not sold at the last auction for want of competition, and the Collector says that a fresh auction will be held as soon as possible. The amount shown against the *late Minakshi Ayal's* estate does not become payable till March 1900. As already stated, the Court has recently sanctioned the Collector's proposals for curtailing the expenditure on account of the *Palayampatti* estate: and the amount due by it will be

paid off as funds accrue. The Collector has been requested to report on the advisability of selling a portion of the estate. In *Anavaradam Pillai's* estate, Rs. 10,430 are secured by mortgages with possession and the remainder will be paid in due course. The Collector has promised a report in regard to the consolidation of the debts of the *Royakota* estate. Out of the amount shown against *Punnathur*, Rs. 28,225 have to be adjusted among the several *stanoms* of the estate and the remainder due to private individuals will be paid in due course.

16. *Education of Wards*.—Statement No. VI appended to the report shows the educational progress of the wards and of such of their relations as were under instruction during the year. Of the 51 wards shown in the list, 48 were males and 3 females.

The marginally-noted six wards were under the tuition of Mr. C. Morrison, the Court's European tutor at *Newington*, Madras. As stated in the last report, the Saptur and Ettiyapuram wards were examined again by Mr. J. H. Stone, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, in

Kasimkota.	Ettiyapuram.
Tangellamudi.	Thalavankottai.
Saptur.	Shulagiri.

August 1896. The report was fairly satisfactory. In December 1896, *i.e.*, three months after entering on his duties, Mr. Morrison submitted a report on all his wards. This appeared to the Court to show clearly that the minors had profited much while under his charge. A report, dated December 1897, has since been submitted by the tutor, and it appears that the improvement has been maintained. In this later report, Mr. Morrison says:—

"Their conduct continues entirely satisfactory and they have improved considerably in manners and address during the past twelve months. In particular, they have lost some of their shyness with Europeans, and do now, to some extent, take advantage of their frequent opportunities of meeting English ladies and gentlemen on the tennis courts and other places. Tennis is their great game, and along with riding, their chief form of exercise."

The Kasimkota, Shulagiri, Ettiyapuram and Thalavankottai minors were instructed also in drawing.

The Tangellamudi minor was, towards the close of the year, withdrawn from *Newington* by his father, the Raja of Venkatagiri.

The Bodogodo and Peddakimedi minors continued under the special tutor, Mr. B. B. C. Chatterji at Chatrapur, but the Court had reason to be dissatisfied with this arrangement and have since dispensed with Mr. Chatterji's services and have removed the first-named minor to Madras. Arrangements have been made to instruct the Peddakimedi minor in Revenue Law and the details of estate management.

The Kurupam ward made satisfactory progress as usual, and his conduct is reported to have been exemplary. The Court resolved not to retain Mr. Moss after the expiry of his engagement on the 5th December 1897; and, with a view to enable the minor to devote more time to details of estate management, instructed the Collector to select a competent native gentleman to work with the minor.

The Pithapuram ward remained under the care of his tutor, P. Chitti Ramayya, till the close of the year. The Court has since engaged the services of M.R. Ry. P. Sankaranarayana Chettiyar Avargal, M.A. (formerly tutor to the Cochin Princes), as a temporary measure.

One of the Appikonda minors, the Telaprole, Anavaradam Pillai, Ankusagiri and Sivagiri wards and the two Punnathur boys were studying under private tutors. Of the remainder, three were reading in Upper Secondary and twenty-eight in Lower Secondary or Primary classes. The progress and behaviour of all the boys are reported to be satisfactory except in the case of the undermentioned wards:—

The two Peda Merangi minors (Vizagapatam).
The third Appikonda minor (do.).
The Maruthanthanallur boy (Tanjore).
B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate ward (Trichinopoly).
The Anavaradam Pillai ward (Tinnevely).
The Sivasamudram minor (Coimbatore).

The Peda Merangi minors have since been removed to Vizagapatam for education. The Appikonda estate leaves the Court's hands in January 1898. A new tutor has been appointed for the Maruthanthanallur ward, while the tutor of the Chockalingam Pillai ward is trying to improve him. The Anavaradam Pillai minor is said to be backward in study. The Collector has been instructed to send the Sivasamudram minor to *Newington*, Madras.

The Appikonda minors hold a small landed estate and the eldest ward has for some time been learning the details of commercial business in which the wards are mainly interested. The Collector of Tinnevely has been requested to take measures for instruction in Revenue law and accounts, and the details of estate management, being given to the Thalavankottai and Anavaradam Pillai wards who will come of age in 1898.

The sisters of the Telaprole and Thumba minors and Maragadavalli Ayal (minor daughter of the late Minakshi Ayal of Trichinopoly) were under private tuition.

The question of engaging a governess for the Pithapuram ward's sister is under the Collector's consideration.

17. *Suits*.—The Chidikada and Saptur Privy Council appeals are still pending before that tribunal. The Tangellamudi appeal was dismissed by the High Court and counsel has been requested to take the necessary steps for filing an appeal. The adopted son of the late Raja of Pithapuram has obtained permission to prefer an appeal to the Privy Council from the decree of the High Court and the transcript of records is being prepared. The Belgam zemindarini's appeal to the Privy Council has been dismissed and the suit for the second moiety of that estate has also been decreed against the Court's ward. The two Munagala adoption suits are still pending. The Surangi appeal referred to in the previous report has been dismissed by the High Court.

The printed transcript of records is awaited from counsel in regard to the Peda Merangi Privy Council appeal referred to in paragraph 14 *supra*. The Raja of Venkatagiri has filed a suit against the Tangellamudi and Pithapuram minors to recover a loan obtained from him by the late Tangellamudi Rani on the security of her estate, and the defence of the suit has been sanctioned by the Court of Wards. The necessary steps have been taken to defend a suit by two sons of a concubine of the late zemindar of Saptur who claim a share of the partible properties. Since the close of the fasli counsel has been instructed to join in an appeal in the High Court from the Cocanada Sub-Court's decree rejecting the Pithapuram minor's claim to the Kirlampudi estate, as a reversionary heir of the last holder.

18. *Religious and charitable institutions attached to estates*.—A statement (No. VII) showing the demand, collection and balance and the financial condition of the several religious and charitable institutions attached to estates under management is appended to the report.

19. *Condition of Tenants*.—With reference to Government Order, No. 393, Revenue, dated 5th June 1894, the quinquennial information regarding the condition of tenants is furnished below:—

GANJAM.

Bodogodo.—The condition of the tenants of this estate is said to compare unfavourably with that of the ryots of the adjoining Government villages. The average rates of rent are Rs. 1-1-5 per acre of dry and Rs. 4 per acre of wet land. Rs. 2,979 were recovered by coercive processes while no recourse was had to civil courts.

Peddu Kimedi.—The tenants are poorer than in the adjoining Government taluk of Berhampur. The average rates of rent are Rs. 3-6-8 per acre of dry and Rupees 4-12-5 per acre of wet land. Rs. 4,662 were recovered by coercive processes under Madras Act VIII of 1865 and Rs. 933 by civil suits.

Serugada.—The remarks in respect of the Pedda Kimedi tenants apply to those of this estate also. The average rates of rent are Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-3-0 per acre of dry and wet lands, respectively. No recourse was had to Act VIII of 1865 (Madras) or to civil suits.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Chidikada.—The condition of tenants in this estate is good. The average rents per acre of dry and wet land are Rs. 2-15-10 and Rs. 10-7-9, respectively. Coercive measures were not taken for the realisation of estate dues.

Chitpurupalle.—The tenants are generally poor as in the adjoining villages of the Government taluk of Sarvasiddhi. The soil is poor and the average rates per acre of dry and wet land are respectively Rs. 4 and Rs. 7. Coercive measures were not taken during the year under Act VIII of 1865.

Appikonda.—The tenants are generally poor. The average rents per acre of dry and wet land are respectively Rs. 3-11-0 and Rs. 7-7-0. No coercive measures or civil suits were necessary.

Belgam.—The tenants are fairly well off. The average rates of rent are Rs. 2 per acre of dry land and Rs. 10 per acre of wet. Owing partly to the peculiar position of the estate and partly to the bad season of fasli 1306 no coercive measures were taken for the collection of estate dues.

Kurupam.—The tenants are generally poor. The average rates of rent per acre of wet and dry land are respectively Rs. 11-1-0 and Rs. 2. Coercive measures under Act VIII of 1865 were resorted to for the collection of the sum of Rs. 1,249. But the sale of property was necessary only in respect of Rs. 79.

Sáluru.—Some of the tenants are well-to-do and others poor. They are generally lazy and supplement their cultivation by hill trade with Jeypore. The average rates of rent are Rs. 8-11-0 and Rs. 2-10-0 per acre of wet and dry land, respectively. Coercive processes were taken in respect of Rs. 11,332, but property was sold for the collection of Rs. 358 only.

Peda Merangi.—The tenants are generally not poor. The average rates of rent are Rs. 7-8-0 per acre of wet land and Rs. 1-11-0 per acre of dry. Coercive measures under Act VIII of 1865 (Madras) were not taken owing to the unfavourable character of the season of fasli 1306.

Kasimbóta.—The condition of tenants is generally good. The average rates are Rs. 1-6-0 per acre of dry land and Rs. 6 per acre of wet land. Coercive processes under Act VIII of 1865 were taken in respect of Rs. 1,560.

Mamidiwada.—The tenants are very poor as compared with those of the adjoining Government villages. The land is wholly wet and only one crop of paddy is raised on it. The average rate per acre is Rs. 13.

GODAVARI.

Tangellamudi.—The condition of tenants was not good owing, it is stated, to the unfavourable season of fasli 1306.

Pithápuram.—The Manager seems to be under the impression that the estate tenants are not well off, but has promised to report after further investigation.

KISTNA.

Telaprole.—No information has been furnished on this point and the Collector has been asked to supply the omission.

Munagala.—The tenants are in ordinary circumstances and depend on rain-fed tanks and wells.

BELLARY.

V. U. Ayyanna's and Agali Basappa's Estates.—These two are small ryotwari properties and the condition of the tenants, who are tenants at will, is generally poor. No processes were issued under Act VIII of 1865 for the recovery of rents nor was recourse had to Civil Courts.

NORTH ARCOT.

Timmajamma's Estate.—There has been no material change in the condition of tenants during the last five years. They are as well off as in the other portions of

the Kangundi zemindari out of which this small estate was carved. The tenants have no occupancy right, but the assessment is light and is easily paid. No coercive measures were necessary.

Thumba.—The tenants are not as well off as in the adjoining Government villages, the country being unhealthy and unfertile. The paimash rates of assessment are heavy, while the custom of the estate does not admit of season remissions. The late poligar was obliged to lease much of the land at less than the paimash rates. No coercive steps were necessary for the realisation of rents.

TANJORE.

Palayavanam.—In most cases the tenants have occupancy rights; but are generally poor. The Collector hopes that, with the opening of a railway to Avadavarkovil passing near the estate, their condition will gradually improve.

Edamanal.—This is a small ryotwari property. The lands have been leased out to middlemen (lessees) who got them cultivated by tenants. These have no fixity of tenure and have to pay whatever rent the lessees demand. Recourse to the Rent Recovery Act was had to some extent during fasli 1306.

Karuvakalai.—This is also a small ryotwari property. The lands are leased out to tenants. They are generally poor. Act VIII of 1865 was resorted to only in a few cases.

Sithamalli.—This is also a ryotwari estate. The lands in six villages were held by middlemen (lessees), while those in the remaining three villages were under *amani* (direct) cultivation. The actual cultivators in all cases were *porakkudis* (cultivating tenants).

Maruthanthanallur.—A ryotwari property. The tenants are generally poor.

Chokkappa Mudaliar's Estate.—This is also a ryotwari estate. The Purakkudies (tenants) cultivate the land under lessees (middlemen) and are not inferior in condition to those in other Government villages.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Marungapuri.—The tenants are generally poor and their condition is nearly the same as that of the ryots in the adjacent Government villages. The average rates of rent per acre of dry and wet land are respectively Rs. 1-2-7 and Rs. 2-10-3. Proceedings were taken in respect of Rs. 7,191 out of a total demand of Rs. 2,90,952 in the five years. Very few suits were filed for the recovery of rent.

Chockalingam Pillai's Estate and Minakshi Ayal's Estate.—These are small ryotwari properties.

MADURA.

Saptur.—The Manager reports:—

"The condition of the estate ryots is not so good as that of the Government ryots. They were impoverished in consequence of the litigation with the late Zemindar regarding payment of rent and various other disputes in the Revenue, Criminal, and Civil Courts, and the *carapathu* or sharing system has been in vogue in this zemindari from time immemorial. Under this system, though advantageous to the landlord, a ryot is left to the mercy of the village or zemindari officials to get his crops home. He is not at liberty to reap his crops, harvest them and take the produce of his own accord, but he must get the permission of the zemindari officials for all the said purposes. Since the estate came under the Court's management, the ryots are immensely benefited on account of proper attention having been paid to the works of irrigation and harvesting, &c., of crops, and all their grievances are properly heard and decided."

Mambarai.—The tenants who are Konga Vellalars and Muhammadans are as prosperous as the ryots of the adjoining Government villages.

Note.—The Collector has called for further information.

Palayampatti.—The tenants of the estate are not in a prosperous condition. There are no river-fed tanks; and wet and dry cultivation depends alike on rainfall which is precarious in the tracts in question. The tanks are not in good order, and the soil is poor. Nearly one-fourth of the tenants depend upon their lands and the remaining three-fourths also on manual labour here and in Ceylon.

TINNEVELLY.

Anavaradam Pillai's Estate.—The estate consists chiefly of ryotwari lands situated in a Government village and there are no tenants except the lessees.

Ettiapuram.—The condition of the tenants of the estate is, on the whole, as good as that of the Government ryots of the neighbourhood. The assessment is low, while the soil is rich. The average rent per acre of dry is Rs. 15-3 and of wet Rs. 3-15-1. The tenants are not generally eager about wet cultivation, as they have no occupancy right and as cotton, which is generally cultivated, is a paying crop. Owing to the prevalence of incendiarism, fodder-stacks are destroyed frequently, but the culprits generally escape detection. Farm labourers are well looked after by the peasant proprietors to whom they are attached, while the few unattached agricultural labourers generally manage to find easy means of subsistence.

Ettiapuram (Gantamanayakanur portion).—The condition of tenants is, on the whole, as good as that of the Government ryots of the neighbourhood. Most of them are Naicks who form a hard-working agricultural class and are thrifty and careful in their work. The rents are not high and are paid easily.

Thalavankottai.—There does not appear to be any appreciable difference in the condition of the estate tenants and of those of the adjoining Government villages:—

Particulars.		Government villages.	Estate villages.	Kattukuthagai village of Darugapuram.
Dry rates of assessment per acre	Highest	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Lowest	1 0 0	0 13 8	1 11 5
Wet rates of assessment per acre	Highest	0 6 0	0 8 4	0 7 5
	Lowest	7 8 0	Average.	
		8 8 0	8 15 10	15 15 14

No civil suit was instituted for the recovery of rent, and there were only 28 coercive processes under Act VIII of 1865.

Note.—The wet lands of the Kattukuthagai village of Darugapuram are said to be of superior quality, and the high rental of the estate wet lands is attributed to the *varam* paddy having been sold at a high price.

Sivagiri.—The tenants of the estate are as well off as the ryots of the adjoining Government villages.

COIMBATORE.

Sivasamudram.—The condition of the tenants of the estate does not differ materially from that of the ryots in the adjoining Government villages.

SALEM.

Shulagiri.—The condition of the tenants of this estate compares not unfavourably with that of those of the adjoining Government villages:—

	Average rent per acre on the holdings of fasli 1306 in the estate.	Government rates in the Hosur taluk as per settlement of fasli 1282.
Dry	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Wet	1 1 11	1 3 2
	5 3 4	5 5 10

Note.—Considering the rise in prices in recent years the estate ryots cannot be said to be over-assessed.

Royakota.—The average rents are Rs. 1-1-7 and Rs. 4-8-7 per acre of dry and wet, respectively, and the fact that the rents are paid up without difficulty and without resort to coercive measures seems to show that the tenants are by no means over-assessed.

Kakangarai.—The condition of tenants is, on the whole, fair. The average rent per acre of wet lands in Rs. 3-14-0 and of dry lands As. 11. No coercive processes were resorted to for the collection of rent.

Ankusagiri (Berikai).—The Acting Sub-Collector states that, looking to the facility with which kists are presumably paid by the tenants, no unfavourable opinion can be formed of their condition. The average rates of rent per acre of dry and wet are Rs. 1-3-5 and Rs. 5-0-9, respectively.

MALABAR.

Kavalpara.—The estate collects from its tenants only the *Michavaram* (rent) fixed in the deeds and the usual renewal fees on the termination of the period of demise. They are free from exactions to which the tenants of other *jennis* are subject and get remissions when crops suffer owing to insufficient rainfall or otherwise. Suits against the tenants are filed only when the rent is left in arrear or the title of the estate is disputed. The tenants of the estate are thus much better off than those under other *jennis*.

Punnathur Kovilagam.—The estate lands are scattered in various parts of the taluk and are interspersed with the lands of other *jennis*. Some of the tenants hold estate lands which are covered by more than one demise; some hold lands of other *jennis* also and others have their own *jennan* lands. Most of them are poor. The estate does not grant any *melcharath* (superior demise) or collect renewal fees, &c., without any fixed scale as is done by other *jennis*. The estate tenants are therefore better off than those under other *jennis*.

20. *General remarks.*—The Zemindar of Parlákimedi is in good health and continues to receive the allowance of Rs. 5,000 per mensem from the young zemindar (his elder son). A son was born to the Kurupám ward on April 9, 1897. Steps were taken during the year for the protection of the valuable jungles in the Kurupám and Peda Merangi estates (Vizagapatam). The Sáptúr forests are under the supervision of the District Forest-officer, and the rules referred to in the previous report have since been promulgated by Government. A small establishment was maintained for the control of the Shulagiri forests in the Salem district, and the question of extending the Forest Act to Ankusagiri is under the Collector's consideration. The Government has recently sanctioned the survey by the Madras Survey Department of the marginally-noted estates. Owing to the prevalence of high prices, famine batta was granted to estate servants in Sérugadá (Ganjám), Chidikada and Kasimkóta (Vizagapatam), Telaprole (Kistna), Timmajammal's estate (North Arcot), Sáptúr and Mambarni (Madura), some villages of Ettiapuram (Tinnevely), Kakangarai (Salem), and Sivasamudram (Coimbatore).

Ganjám: and since the close of the fasli a similar concession has been made in Vizagapatam, Gódvári and Kistna. Village accounts were, as far as possible, maintained according to the Village Manual in Telaprole, Munagala, Marungapuri, Ettiapuram including the Gantamanayakanur portion, Shulagiri, Royakota and Ankusagiri.

No. I.—STATEMENT showing the ages, &c., of the wards and the periods during which the Estates have been under management for fasli 1306 (1896-97).

Districts.	Estates.	Government Order by which the Estates came under the management of the Court of Wards.	Sexes of the Wards.	Disabilities.	The period during which the Estates have been under management.	Ages of the wards at the end of the fasli.	Dates on which the wards will attain majority.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjam ..	Perlakimedi ..	No. 1279, dated 22nd June 1830	Male	Imbecility ..	66 11	67 0 0	15th Mar. 1906.
	Bodogodo ..	" 1026, " 11th Sept. 1885	Do.	Minority ..	11 9	12 3 16	1st June 1898.
	Pedda Kimeri ..	" 810, " 4th Aug. 1892	Do.	Do.	4 11	20 1 0	29th Aug. 1904.
	Serugada ..	" 2179, " 30th April 1897	Do.	Do.	0 2	13 10 2	....
	Chidikada ..	" 2930, " 25th Sept. 1877	Female	Sex ..	19 9	67 6 28	6th Apr. 1908.
Vizagapatam ..	Chipurupalle ..	" 510, " 13th May 1882	Male	Minority ..	15 2	10 2 24	11th Jan. 1898.
	Appikonda † ..	" 482, " 23rd July 1895	Do.	Do.	11 2	20 5 20	....
	Belgam ..	" 337, " 12th May 1888	Female	Sex ..	8 4	34 0 0	....
	Kurupim ..	" 639, " 16th Mar. 1889	Male	Minority ..	6 4	19 9 25	5th Sept. 1898.
	Saldra ..	" 26, " 4th June 1897	Do.	Do.	2 8	12 1 22	22nd May 1900.
	Peda Merangi ..	" 738, " 19th Feb. 1891	Do.	Do.	2 6	14 10 23	8th Aug. 1903.
	Kasimkota and Melupaka ..	" 896, " 22nd Dec. 1894	Do.	Do.	1 2	14 7 9	22nd Oct. 1903.
	Mamidivada ..	" 1189, " 24th Mar. 1896	Female	Do.	..	6 0 0	Exact date not reported.
	Tangellamddi ..	" 6213, " 17th Dec. "	Male	Do.	7 9	17 8 15	16th Oct. 1900.
	Pithapuram ..	" 834, " 15th Oct. 1889	Do.	Do.	5 2	11 8 28	5th " 1906.
Goddavari ..	Telaprole ..	" 678, " 19th Aug. 1890	Do.	Do.	7 0	7 10 0	31st Aug. 1910.
	Munagala ..	" 347, " 19th May "	Do.	Do.	3 11	18 1 11	19th May 1900.
	Medara ..	" 651, " 19th July 1893	Do.	Do.	..	..	The ward is dead and the question of the appointment of a Receiver is before the Civil Courts.
Bellary ..	V. U. Ayyanna's Estate ..	" 699, " 13th Aug. 1889	Male	Minority ..	7 8	11 8 0	1st Nov. 1906.
	Agali Basappa's do. ..	" 1262, " 16th Dec. 1892	Do.	Do.	4 5	15 3 17	15th Mar. 1903.
North Arcot ..	Timmajammal's Estate ..	" 299, " 10th Mar. 1885	Female	Do.	12 4	18 3 20	11th " 1900.
	Thumba ..	" 816, " 13th Sept. 1893	Male	Do.	3 10	8 11 5	26th July 1909.

* Since handed over.

† Ordered to be handed over on the 11th January 1898.

No. I.—Statement showing the ages, &c., of the wards and the periods during which the Estates have been under management for fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

Districts.	Estates.	Government Order by which the Estates came under the management of the Court of Wards.	Sexes of the Wards.	Disabilities.	The period during which the Estates have been under management.	Ages of the wards at the end of the fasli.	Dates on which the wards will attain majority.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tanjore ..	Palayavanam ..	No. 485, dated 16th May 1887	Male	Minority ..	10 1	14 3 4	27th Mar. 1904.
	Edanahal ..	" 809, " 21st Nov. 1888	Do.	Do.	8 7	17 10 5	25th Aug. 1900.
	Karuvakalai ..	" 637, " 27th July 1889	Do.	Do.	7 10	11 10 6	16th " 1906.
	Sithamali ..	" 1170, " 9th Dec. 1891	Do.	Do.	5 5	15 2 14	17th Apr. 1908.
	Maruthantharallur ..	" 621, " 17th June 1892	Do.	Do.	3 0	12 2 15	16th " 1906.
Trichinopoly ..	T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's Estate.	" 892, " 5th " 1894	Do.	Do.	9 3	8 10 24	6th Aug. 1909.
	Marangapuri ..	" 163, " 22nd Feb. 1888	Do.	Do.	6 9	12 7 23	8th Nov. 1905.
	B. Chockalingam Pillai's Estate.	" 734, " 15th Sept. 1890	Do.	Do.	5 8	16 10 0	31st Aug. 1901.
	Minakshi Ayal's Estate ..	" 1030, " 30th Oct. 1891	Female	Do.	11 6	14 4 25	6th Feb. 1904.
	Saptar ..	" 61, " 19th " 1885	Male	Do.	8 5	15 11 23	7th July 1902.
Madura ..	Manbarai ..	" 18, " 15th " 1889	Do.	Do.	2 9	17 7 19	12th Nov. 1900.
	Palayampatti ..	" 705, " 1st Oct. 1894	Do.	Do.	7 5	9 5 23	7th Jan. 1909.
	Anavaradam Pillai's Estate	" 563, " 4th July 1889	Do.	Do.	7 0	19 7 9	21st Nov. 1898.
Tinnevely ..	Ethiyapuram ..	" 487, " 23rd June 1890	Do.	Do.	5 10	18 6 1	30th Dec. 1899.
	Thalavankotai ..	" 677, " 27th July 1891	Do.	Do.	0 9	20 1 3	27th May 1898.
	Sivagiri ..	" 455, " 10th Sept. 1896	Do.	Do.	0 6	8 2 7	24th Apr. 1910.
Coimbatore ..	Sivasamudram ..	" 5273, " 19th Dec. "	Do.	Do.	14 11	12 10 29	2nd Aug. 1905.
	Shulagiri ..	" 788, " 28th July 1882	Do.	Do.	4 11	15 3 13	18th Mar. 1903.
	Royakota ..	" 988, " 6th Dec. 1890	Do.	Do.	4 7	14 6 28	3rd Dec. 1903.
Salem ..	Kekangarai ..	" 708, " 11th July 1892	Do.	Do.	3 4	16 0 0	30th June 1902.
	Ankusagiri (or Berikai) ..	" 93, " 4th Feb. 1894	Do.	Do.	24 11	7 11 5	26th July 1910.
	Kavalpara ..	" 1187, " 9th Aug. 1872	Female	Sex ..	5 2	31 2 5	13th Aug. 1910 *
Malabar ..	Punnathur Kovilagam ..	" 599, " 21st Aug. 1887	Do.	Do.	5 2	43 11 0	16th Feb. 1911. †

* This is the date on which the ward's eldest son will attain his majority.

† This is the date on which the eldest male member of the family will come of age.

(a) Exclude the villages handed over to the plaintiff in Original Suit No. 15 of 1899 on the file of the District Court and one village in the enjoyment of the ward's mother; (b) The correct number is 186, of which four villages were handed over to the late Raja's mother. (c) This is the correct figure. (d) This is the correct figure.

(a) Exclude the villages handed over to the plaintiff in Original Suit No. 15 of 1899 on the file of the District Court and one village in the enjoyment of the ward's mother; (b) The correct number is 186, of which four villages were handed over to the late Raja's mother. (c) This is the correct figure. (d) This is the correct figure.

• NOTE.—Of these, only 27 are whole villages.

• NOTE.—Of these, only 27 are whole villages.

APPENDIX C.

II. B.—STATEMENT showing the settled demand of the Estates under the management of the Court of Wards for faali 1306 (1896-97).

[illegible]

(a) The difference between this and column 11 of statement No. II-A has not been explained.

III.B.--Statement showing the settled demand of the Estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)--*cont.*

Districts.	Estates.	Miscellaneous—cont.			Total of columns 10 and 15.	Deduct remission.	Net revenue.	Net demand for fiscal 1900.	Difference.	Explanation for large variations.
		Other items.		Total.						
		14	15	16						
Sancjān ..	Parlakimedi ..	Rs. 9,453	Rs. 12,623	Rs. 42,472	Rs. 5,976	36,496	Rs. 39,209	Rs. 2,713	—	Due to the failure of wet crops.
	Bodogodo ..	6,092	21,841	1,13,391	21,258	92,133	1,17,685	— 25,502	—	Due to the failure of wet crops and the grant of large remissions.
	Pedda Kimedi ..	6,793	10,601	30,692	..	30,692	29,933	759	+	Due to the inclusion of the demand of the Uppada and Aminbada villages.
	Sérugudā ..	5,516	6,409	23,395	..	23,395	22,137	1,258	+	
	Chidukā ..	250	579	7,338	..	7,338	7,385	47	+	
Vizagapatam ..	Chipurupalle ..	7,436	7,583	8,848	..	8,848	8,723	125	—	Due to the surrender of one-half of the estate to the late zamindar's cousin under a decree of Court.
	Appikonda ..	233	2,764	23,739	..	23,733	39,639	— 15,800	—	Due to the delivery of one-half of the Chilikam agram to the sister of the ward.
	Belgam ..	19,235	29,798	90,314	..	90,314	91,646	— 1,332	—	Due to the collection of interest on arrears of rent.
	Kurupām ..	2,298	20,844	1,21,332	..	1,21,332	1,20,296	1,036	+	Increase due to the incorporation with the estate of certain lands nominally held by relations.
	Sālūra ..	50	2,768	13,889	.. 456	87,850	85,917	1,933	—	Due to the delivery under a Civil Court's decree of the greater portion of the estate to Sri Rajah Papamma Row.
Gōdāvari ..	Peda Merangi ..	1,128	1,478	11,725	..	11,725	29,667	— 17,842	—	Due to enhancement of rent in certain cases, to the imposition of penal water-rate and to the occupation of waste lands.
	Kasimkōta ..	564	664	4,964	..	4,964	4,964	—	—	Due to unfavourable season.
	Mamidiwada ..	56,793	2,08,696	10,24,841	..	10,24,841	9,97,670	27,171	+	Due mainly to unfavourable season.
	Tangellamāndi ..	11,066	24,217	1,04,510	8,056	96,454	1,07,998	11,544	—	
	Pithāpuram ..	4,909	8,445	48,327	5,733	42,594	54,615	12,021	—	
Kistna ..	Telaprole ..	..	..	1,040	..	1,040	947	93	+	
	Manugūla ..	..	..	2,873	..	2,873	2,866	7	+	
	Meduru ..	..	..	6,103	..	6,103	6,981	122	+	
	V. U. Ayyanna's estate ..	..	1,105	6,103	..	6,206	5,487	281	+	
	Agali Basappa's estate ..	579	3,853	6,744	1,538	5,955	2,060	3,955	+	
Bellary ..	Tummejjammal's estate ..	2,769	4,289	6,955	..	6,955	15,440	223	—	Due partly to the redemption of Ramaneriyaval and partly to the inclusion of the Peshkush recovered from mortgagees.
	Thumba ..	3,941	170	15,217	..	15,217	3,503	992	—	Due to fluctuation in the value of grain.
	Palayavanam ..	..	47	2,511	..	2,511	4,398	898	—	Do. and to damage by floods.
	Edamandal ..	170	47	3,600	..	3,600	12,415	9,880	+	Due to the recovery of mesne profits.
	Karuvakuraj ..	47	141	12,415	..	12,369	8,574	3,795	+	Due to more favourable season and to more timely cultivation.
North Arcot ..	Sithamalli ..	138	2,883	12,369	..	12,369	15,217	223	—	
	Maruthanthanallur ..	2,774	2,883	12,369	..	12,369	15,217	223	—	
	T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's estate ..	66	66	12,369	..	12,369	15,217	223	—	
	Tanjore ..	170	47	2,511	..	2,511	4,398	898	—	
	..	47	141	12,415	..	12,369	15,217	223	—	

24

[STATEMENT No. II-B]

25

[STATEMENT No. II-B.

APPENDIX D.
No. III.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97).

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Districts.	Estates.	Demand.	Collection.	Amount written off.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Amount since recommended to be written off.	Net recoverable balance on the date of the Collector's report.	Percentage of column 9 to column 3.
Ganjam	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vizagapatam	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Godavari	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kistna	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bellary	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Arcot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tanjore	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Trichinopoly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madura	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tinnevely	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(a) This is the correct figure.
 (c) The increase is due to certain old items newly brought to account.
 (e) Includes interest on arrear rents, &c.

No. III.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Districts.	Estates.	Demand.	Collection.	Amount written off.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Amount since recommended to be written off.	Net recoverable balance on the date of the Collector's report.	Percentage of column 9 to column 3.
Coimbatore	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Salem	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Malabar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(g) Difference not explained.

Districts.	Estates.	Demand.	Collection.	Amount written off.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Amount since recommended to be written off.	Net recoverable balance on the date of the Collector's report.	Percentage of column 9 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Current.</i>									
Ganjam	Perlakimedi	Rs. 36,498	Rs. 31,688	Rs. ..	Rs. 4,808	Rs. 1,190	Rs. ..	Rs. 3,618	9.9
.. .. .	Bodogodo	92,133	79,975	..	12,158	2,949	..	9,209	10.0
.. .. .	Pedda Kinedi	30,692	26,959	..	3,733	1,447	..	2,286	7.4
.. .. .	Serugada	23,395	13,318	..	10,077	1,756	..	8,321	35.6
.. .. .	Chidikada	7,338	5,874	..	4,370	18	..	1,446	19.7
.. .. .	Chipurupalle	8,848	4,478	..	4,370	..	..	4,370	49.4
.. .. .	Appikonda	23,739	17,624	..	6,115	..	..	6,115	25.8
.. .. .	Belgam	90,314	51,425	..	38,889	..	..	38,889	38.8
.. .. .	Kurupam	1,21,332	81,152	..	40,180	886	..	39,294	32.4
.. .. .	Peda Merangi	13,889	7,813	..	6,076	180	..	5,821	41.9
.. .. .	Kasimkota	87,850	36,814	..	52,046	1,577	..	50,469	67.4
.. .. .	Mamdivada	4,964	664	..	4,300	85	..	4,215	85.0
.. .. .	Tangellamoli	11,725	10,008	..	1,717	1,090	..	627	6.4
.. .. .	Pithapuram	10,24,841	7,64,216	..	2,60,625	23,533	..	2,37,092	23.1
.. .. .	Telaprole	96,454	90,389	..	6,065	807	..	5,258	6.6
.. .. .	Munagala	42,594	39,137	..	3,457	466	..	2,991	7.0
.. .. .	Medura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .	V. U. Ayyanna's estate	1,040	1,033	..	7	..	..	7	0.7
.. .. .	Agth Basappa's estate	2,873	2,705	..	168	..	..	168	5.9
.. .. .	Timmajammal's estate	6,103	5,992	..	111	49	..	62	1.0
.. .. .	Thumba	6,206	3,369	..	1,837	789	..	1,048	20.1
.. .. .	Palayavanam	15,217	4,739	..	1,514	276	..	1,238	19.7
.. .. .	Edamahal	2,811	5,221	..	9,996	4,022	..	5,974	39.2
.. .. .	Karavalakarai	3,600	3,322	..	268	63	..	..	..
.. .. .	Sithamalli	12,415	10,323	..	178	85	..	93	2.6
.. .. .	Maruthanthanallur	12,369	10,323	..	2,092	891	..	1,201	9.7
.. .. .	T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's estate	74,810	4,073	..	8,296	2,768	..	5,528	4.6
.. .. .	Marungapur	17,795	84,996	..	39,814	20,997	..	18,817	25.2
.. .. .	B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate	3,483	2,500	..	8,089	1,801	..	6,288	35.9
.. .. .	Minakshi Ayal's estate	57,744	52,874	..	4,870	3,769	..	1,101	1.9
.. .. .	Septhir	6,414	3,195	..	2,249	1,334	..	915	16.8
.. .. .	Namburai	62,806	24,853	..	37,953	29,880	..	8,073	12.9
.. .. .	Palayampatti	2,859	2,789	..	70	..	..	70	2.4
.. .. .	Anavaradam Pillai's estate	3,76,640	8,21,246	..	55,394	24,047	..	31,347	8.3
.. .. .	Etthapuram	57,228	31,084	..	26,144	24,212	..	1,932	3.4
.. .. .	Do. (Gandamanyakandir por- tion)	21,952	16,858	..	5,094	4,280	..	1,014	4.6
.. .. .	Thalavankotai	1,53,467	1,20,667	..	32,800	25,518	..	7,282	4.7
.. .. .	Sivagiri	11,650	10,045	..	1,605	1,210	..	395	3.4
.. .. .	Sivasamudram	23,316	21,674	..	1,642	802	..	840	3.6
.. .. .	Shulagiri	5,666	5,597	..	69	69	..	..	..
.. .. .	Rovakota	4,638	4,559	..	77	5	..	72	1.5
.. .. .	Kakangarai	28,924	26,809	..	1,915	255	..	1,660	5.8
.. .. .	Ankusecchi (or Berikai)	30,004	27,659	..	2,345	52	..	2,293	7.6
.. .. .	Kavalpara	13,551	6,703	..	7,848	299	..	7,549	55.7
.. .. .	Punnathur Kovilogom	27,36,066	20,26,373	..	7,09,493	1,80,744	..	5,28,749	19.1
.. .. .	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(e) This includes certain items which are not "Land Revenue" and are therefore excluded from statement II-B.

(f) Excludes Rs. 2,053, collected before the estate came under management.

Enclosure No. 2 to statement No. IV showing the particulars of charges of the several estates under management during fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

Districts.	Estates.	Charges.												
		Establishment for management and contingencies.	Maramut expenditure.	Government demand.		Government commission for management.	Total management works and Government demand.	Maintenance and education of the wards.	Allowance to the other members of the family.	Repayment of debts.	Invested in Government securities.	Other miscellaneous disbursements.	Total charges.	
				Peshkash.	Assessment and land-cess.									
A	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<i>Charges.</i>														
Tinnevely	Anavardam Pillai's Estate Etthapuram Do. (Guntamaayanur portion) Thalavankotai Sivagiri Sivasamudram Shulagiri Rovakota Kakangarai Ankusecchi (or Berikai) Kavalpara Punnathur Kovilegam	Rs. 21 23,113	Rs. 122 47,151	Rs. .. 99,455	Rs. 899 18,496	Rs. 56 8,828	Rs. 1,198 1,97,043	Rs. 498 9,193	Rs. 139 31,161	Rs. 144 ..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 970 68,456	Rs. 2,940 3,05,853
		685	1,564	10,556	3,539	651	15,431	5,321	..	..	..	..	1,559	16,990
		1,399	1,675	6,125	2,799	573	11,490	5,321	186	..	..	..	9,942	26,933
		11,43	1,675	47,758	4,411	2,391	67,373	599	..	..	..	..	11,325	79,302
Coimbatore	Sivasamudram Shulagiri Rovakota Kakangarai Ankusecchi (or Berikai) Kavalpara Punnathur Kovilegam	Rs. 1,103	Rs. 15	Rs. 1,677	Rs. 440	Rs. ..	Rs. 3,562	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 899	Rs. 4,461	
		2,704	3,990	5,468	1,303	587	14,125	8,194	2,360	3,500	..	2,415	30,694	
		1,003	2,627	2,627	272	141	4,043	376	180	746	..	1,172	6,617	
		1,708	1,560	1,560	192	139	2,775	444	895	..	3,474	1,921	9,509	
Salom	Ankusecchi (or Berikai) Kavalpara	Rs. 708	Rs. 156	Rs. 1,680	Rs. 1,966	Rs. 729	Rs. 16,379	Rs. 725	Rs. 2,505	Rs. 6,691	Rs. ..	Rs. 4,808	Rs. 31,103	
		4,297	2,176	7,191	3,793	1,105	43,793	8,626	640	..	3,450	15,797	72,306	
Malabar	Punnathur Kovilegam Total	Rs. 5,382	Rs. 83,513	Rs. ..	Rs. 957	Rs. 684	Rs. 5,996	Rs. 4,141	Rs. ..	Rs. 7,951	Rs. ..	Rs. 6,469	Rs. 23,557	
		3,485	860	..	2,90,468	44,140	15,06,483	1,32,952	1,06,975	13,14,998	3,29,155	4,95,016	38,85,579	

* The total nominal value of properties purchased was Rs. 3,22,500 and the details are as follows:—

Parlakimedi, Rs. 98,530; Bodogodo, Rs. 22,300; Chidikada, Rs. 700; Appikonda, Rs. 700; Belgam, Rs. 1,900; Kurupam, Rs. 49,900; Kasimkota, Rs. 1,400; Telaprole, Rs. 75,000; Ayyanna's estate, Rs. 900; Basappa's estate, Rs. 7,300; Karavalakarai, Rs. 1,200; Sithamalli, Rs. 6,300; Maruthanthanallur, Rs. 2,000; Marungapur, Rs. 32,500; B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate, Rs. 11,400; Minakshi Ayal's estate, Rs. 8,900; Kakangarai, Rs. 3,400; and Kavalpara, Rs. 3,300.

* Exclusive of Rs. 49,852 spent during the time of the Kurnur Rajah for which no particulars are available.
 * * * * *
 † Note.—The original budget allotment was surrendered for want of funds; but Rs. 15 was spent on a building.
 ‡ Note.—An allotment of Rs. 1,600 was originally made in the budget; but the greater portion thereof was subsequently surrendered.
 † Includes also the figures relating to the Devasthanam estate.
 § Note.—Rs. 2,510 surrendered for want of funds.

• Exclusive of Rs. 49,852 spent during the time of the Kumara Rajah for which no particulars are available

Note.—The original budget allotment was surrendered for want of funds; but Rs. 15 was spent on a building.

_____ was originally made in the dugout; but the greater portion thereof was subsequently surrendered.

* This was paid to the Local Fund Overseer for urgent repairs to the Sivasaamudram bridge.

* This was paid to the Local Fund Overseer for urgent repairs to the Sirasamudram bridge.

the value of work actually done in the fiscal.

No. 7-A.—STATEMENT showing the debts, other than arrears of rent covered by bonds, due to the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97).

APPENDIX I.

[illegible]

(a) This is the correct figure.

(b) Difference not explained.

(d) Includes advances recovered.
(b) Difference not explained.
Tinnevely District Board in the shape of Government promissory notes.

(d) Includes advances recovered.
notes.

No. V-A.—Statement showing the debts, other than arrears of rent covered by bonds, due to the estates under the management of the Court of Wards for fasli 1308 (1896-97)—*cont.*

Districts.	Estatee.	Debts as per last year's account.	Debts newly contracted.	Debts newly brought to account during the year.	Interest accrued during the year.	Total.	Debts collected.	Debts written off.	Total.	Remainder due at the end of the fiscal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coinatore	Sivasaundram	Rs. ..	Rs. ..80	Rs. 4,961	Rs. 391	Rs. 5,352	Rs. 524	Rs. ..	Rs. 524	Rs. 4,828
.. ..	Shuangiri .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 80	.. 40	.. ..	.. 40	.. 40
.. ..	Koyakota .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Salem	Kakangarai .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. ..	{ Ankangarai (or Berikal)	10,860	.. ..	.. ..	1,020	11,870	3,328	907	4,235	7,635
.. ..	{ Kavalpara .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Malabar	{ Punnathur Kottlogam	27,355	1,871	.. ..	.. ..	29,226	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	29,184
.. ..	Total	11,93,606	27,394	13,767	39,318	12,74,055	1,61,668	11,940	1,73,598	11,00,457

No. VI.—Statement showing the educational progress made

Districts.	Names of estates.	Names of the wards.	Age at the end of the fasli.	Class and school in which the ward was studying during the year.	Number of school days.	Number of days the ward attended school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Godavari— <i>cont.</i>	Pithapuram ..	Sri Raja Row Venkata-kumara Mahipati Suria Row Bahadur Garu.	YES. 11	Under a special private tutor.	247	247
Kistna ..	Telaprole ..	1. Raja Sobhanadri Appa Row Bahadur.	8	Under private tuition ..	..	..
		2. Venkata Rangayamma Row.	11	Do.	..	..
	Munagala ..	Raja Nayana Venkata Ranga Row Bahadur.	18	III Form, Noble College, Masulipatam.	169	94
Bellary ..	V. U. Ayyanna's Estate.	1. Dodda Basappa ..	11	I and II Forms, Board Lower Secondary School, Hospet.	220	198
	Agalai Basappa's Estate.	1. Dodda Pompanna ..	15	Do. ..	220	202
		2. Sanna Pompanna ..	12	IV Class, Board Primary School, Hospet.	215	210
North Arcot.	Thumba ..	1. Kumara Narasimha Nayanivar.	9	Local Fund School, Aragunda.	..	..
		2. Chellamma	16	Under private tuition ..	..	..
Tanjore ..	Palayavanam ..	Andavaraya Vanangamudi Pandarathar.	14	I Form, Board Middle School, Pattukkottai.	205	135
	Edamanal ..	1. Vijayaraghavulu Naidu.	18	V and VI Forms, Town High School, Kumbakonam.	194	161
		2. Muthukrishna Naidu ..	15	IV do.	194	171

by the wards and their relations in fasli 1306 (1896-97)—*cont.*

Subjects studied in the year.	Results of the Annual Examination.				General Remarks.
	English language.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Vernacular.	
8	9	10	11	12	13
English—Garthwaite's Second Reader. Grammatical Primer .. Arithmetic—Division of Vulgar Fractions. Geography—Madras Presidency and five Continents (a general outline). Telugu—Third and Fourth Readers. Nithimanjari; Venkayya's Grammar, &c.	$\frac{81}{120}$	$\frac{38}{40}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{65}{118}$	Behaviour and progress, good.
English—Garthwaite's First Reader. Telugu—III Standard Reader. Arithmetic—Easy Problems, G.C.M. and L.C.M.	..	..	..	..	Progress, satisfactory; behaviour, good.
English—Royal Reader, No. II. Telugu—Manucharitra, &c. History—Hindu and Muhammadan periods. Geography—India. Arithmetic—Fractions and easy Problems in time, work and distance.	..	..	..	..	
English—C.V.E.S. Fifth Reader, Grammatical Primer. Arithmetic—Up to Simple Interest. Algebra—First Four Simple Rules. Geometry—Book I. History—Sinclair. Geography—Duncan's India. Hindustani.	$\frac{77}{200}$	$\frac{112}{200}$	$\frac{73}{100}$	$\frac{37}{100}$	
English, Arithmetic, Telugu, History and Geography.	$\frac{25}{100}$	$\frac{65}{130}$	$\frac{78}{210}$	$\frac{55}{130}$	Fair.
Do. do.	$\frac{65}{100}$	$\frac{59}{130}$	$\frac{121}{210}$	$\frac{55}{130}$	Good.
English, Arithmetic, Telugu, History, Geography and Hygiene.	$\frac{31}{60}$	$\frac{25}{30}$	$\frac{25}{70}$	$\frac{31}{63}$	Good.
English, First Book—Ten lessons. Arithmetic—Addition and Subtraction. Telugu—III Standard Reader.	Passed the Second Standard Examination with merit.				Behaviour, good.
....	..	..	..	..	
English—New Royal Reader, No. III. Grammar—Primer up to Verb. Arithmetic—Up to Vulgar Fractions. Geography—Duncan's Asia. History of India—Up to the death of Aurangzeb. Tamil—First Form Reader.	..	..	..	..	Progress, moderate; behaviour, satisfactory.
Subjects prescribed for the V and VI Forms.	$\frac{78}{225}$	$\frac{41}{120}$	$\frac{50}{160}$	$\frac{43}{110}$	Progress, satisfactory; and behaviour, good.
Subjects prescribed for the IV Form.	$\frac{52}{225}$	$\frac{27}{120}$	$\frac{38}{160}$	$\frac{29}{110}$	

No. VI.—Statement showing the educational progress made

Districts.	Names of estates.	Names of the wards.	Age at the end of the fasli.	Class and school in which the ward was studying during the year.	Number of school days.	Number of days the ward attended school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tanjore— cont.	Karuvallakalai ..	Vellal alias Sri Chetty ..	11	I Form, Municipal High School, Mayavaram.	176	157
	Sithamali ..	1. Ramaswami Aiyar ..	15	III Form, Kalayanasundram Aiyar's High School, Tanjore.	177	161
		2. Venkatarama Aiyar ..	13		177	161
	Maruthanthanallur.	Rajah alias Mahalingaswami Aiyar.	12	I Form, Town High School.	193	164
	T. Chokkappa Mudaliar's Estate.	Vaithilinga Mudaliar ..	8	III Standard, Hindu Primary School, Tiruvallur.	224	217
		Gopalasami Mudaliar ..	7	I do.	224	186
	Marungapuri ..	Kristnavijaya Nayakar.	12	II and III Forms, S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly.	177	171½
	B. Chockalingam Pillai's Estate.	Avadaya Pillai ..	16	III do.	177	154½
	Minakshi Ayal's Estate.	Maragathavalli Ayal ..	14	Under private tuition.		
	Saptur ..	Ramaswami Naick.	16	Under the tuition of		
Madura ..	Mambarai ..	1. Venkatarama Naick ..	17	IV Standard, Municipal School, Palni.	271	229
		2. Parasurama Naick ..	15	III Standard, Municipal School, Palni.	276	229
		3. Mulla Bomma Naick ..	13	II Standard, Municipal School, Palni.	276	229

by the wards and their relations in fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

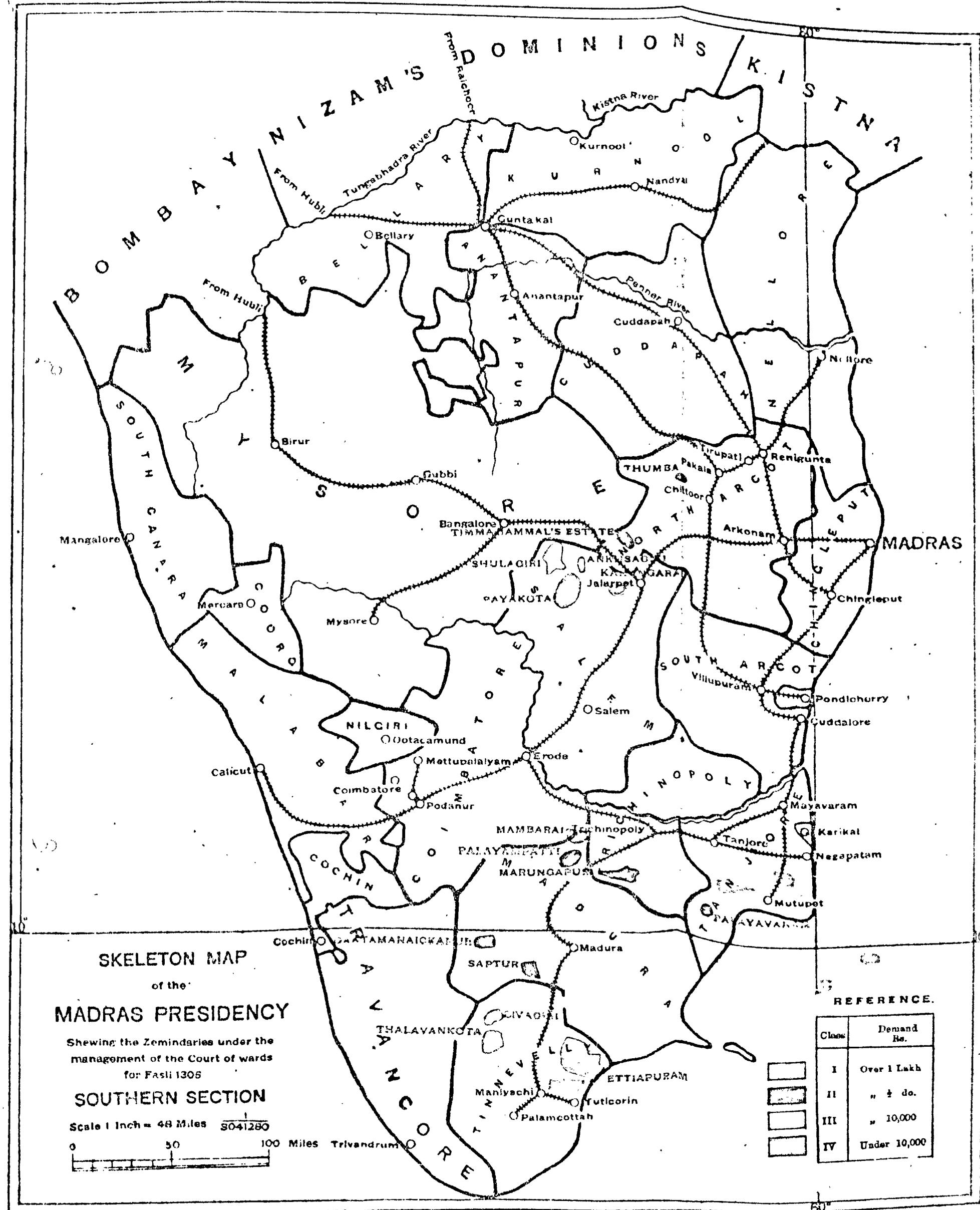
Subjects studied in the year.	Results of the Annual Examination.				General Remarks.
	English language.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Vernacular.	
8	9	10	11	12	13
English Royal Reader No. III. Bain's English Grammar. Geography—Duncan's Asia. Sinclair's Indian History. Tamil Poetry.	33 145	22 50	17 80	25 105	Conduct, good.
English Text and Grammar. Arithmetic, Indian History. Geography and Tamil.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Hand-writing, not settled yet; behaviour, good.
	Passed.	Passed.	Passed.	Passed.	Hand-writing, pretty fair; behaviour, good.
English—Royal Reader No. III, and Nesfield's Grammar. Arithmetic—Up to Decimals and Easy problems. Geography—Asia. History—Sinclair's. Tamil—First Form Reader, Neethimanjari, &c.	22 200	2 50	6 60	17 80	Behaviour, good; progress said to be fair.
Tamil and Arithmetic	..	8 30	10 30	32 63	Progress, fair; behaviour, good.
Tamil—I Standard Reader and Anthology. Arithmetic. English—Royal Primer, No. I.	13 21	13 15	..	..	
Subjects prescribed for the respective classes.	67 150	94 200	81 200	59 150	Attendance, good; hand-writing, improving; general behaviour, good.
Subjects prescribed for the class.	1 10	3 10	23 200	6 25	Do. do.
Tamil—Fourth Reader and other books. Telugu—First and Second Readers and other books.	..	..	..	..	Progress, fair.
Mr. C. Morrison at Newington, Madras.					
English—Royal Reader No. I (first 50 pages). Arithmetic—Reductions and bazaar bills. Geography—Madras Presidency. Hygiene—Ten Chapters. Tamil Poetry—Muthurai.	Passed.	Passed.	Geography Passed.	Tamil Passed.	Progress, satisfactory; hand-writing, fair; and behaviour, good.
English—Orient Primer (the whole). Arithmetic—Compound Addition and Subtraction and Reduction in Indian Money. Simple Multiplication and Division. Geography—Madura District. Tamil—III Standard Reader, (the whole); Grammar, Noun and Verb; Poetry, the whole of Naranthogai; Hygiene—Seven Chapters.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Geography ordinary.	Tamil, merit.	Progress, satisfactory; hand-writing, fair; and behaviour, good.
English—Longman's Second Primer (the whole). Arithmetic—Up to Simple Division. Tamil—II Standard Reader (the whole); Tamil Poetry Konraiventhan (the whole).	Ordinary.	Ordinary.	..	Tamil ordinary.	

No. VI.—Statement showing the educational progress made

District.	Names of estates.	Names of wards.	Age at the end of the fasli.	Class and school in which the ward was studying during the year.	Number of school days.	Number of days the ward attended school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madura— cont.	Palayampatti ..	Ramachandra Tevar <i>alias</i> Ponnusami Tevar.	9	IV Standard S.P.G. High School, Ramnad.	185	185
Tinnevely	Anavaradam Pillai's Estate ..	Sivasubramania Pillai ..	19	Under private tuition ..	..	..
	Ettiapuram ..	Jaga Veera Rama Venkateswara Ettappa Ayan.	18	Under the private tuition of		
	Thalavankottai.	Indiran Ramasawmi Pandian Thalavar.	20	Do. Do.		
	Sivagiri ..	Ramalinga Varaguna Rama Pandiya Chinnathambiar Avargal.	8	Under the care of a special tutor and guardian.	73	73
	Shulagiri ..	Sriman Masti Mammadi Ramachandra Raja.	15	Under the private tuition of		
Salem ..	Royakota ..	1. Thiruvengada Mudaliar.	14	I and II Forms, Board Middle School, Krishnagiri.	207	202½
	Kakangarai ..	2. Chakrapani Mudaliar.	12	Do. do.	207	174
	Ankusagiri ..	Rama Reddi ..	16	IV and V Forms.	186	112
		Vira Chokka Rangara ..	8	Under private tuition.	..	..
Coimbatore.	Sivasamudram.	T. Anandaraya Mudaliar.	12	Class II-A, Mari Mallappa's School, Mysore.	141	139
Malabar ..	Kavalpara ..	1. Unni <i>alias</i> Itunni Kumaran Raman.	8	III Class Kavalpara Estate School.	253	245
		2. Unni <i>alias</i> Kochunni ..	6	Infant Class, Kavalpara Estate School.	253	249
	Punnathur Kovilagam.	Goda Sankara (Senior) Rajah. Valiya	7	Learning the Malayalam alphabet under a private tutor.	..	..
		Goda Sankara (Junior) Rajah. Eliya	6	Do. do.	..	..

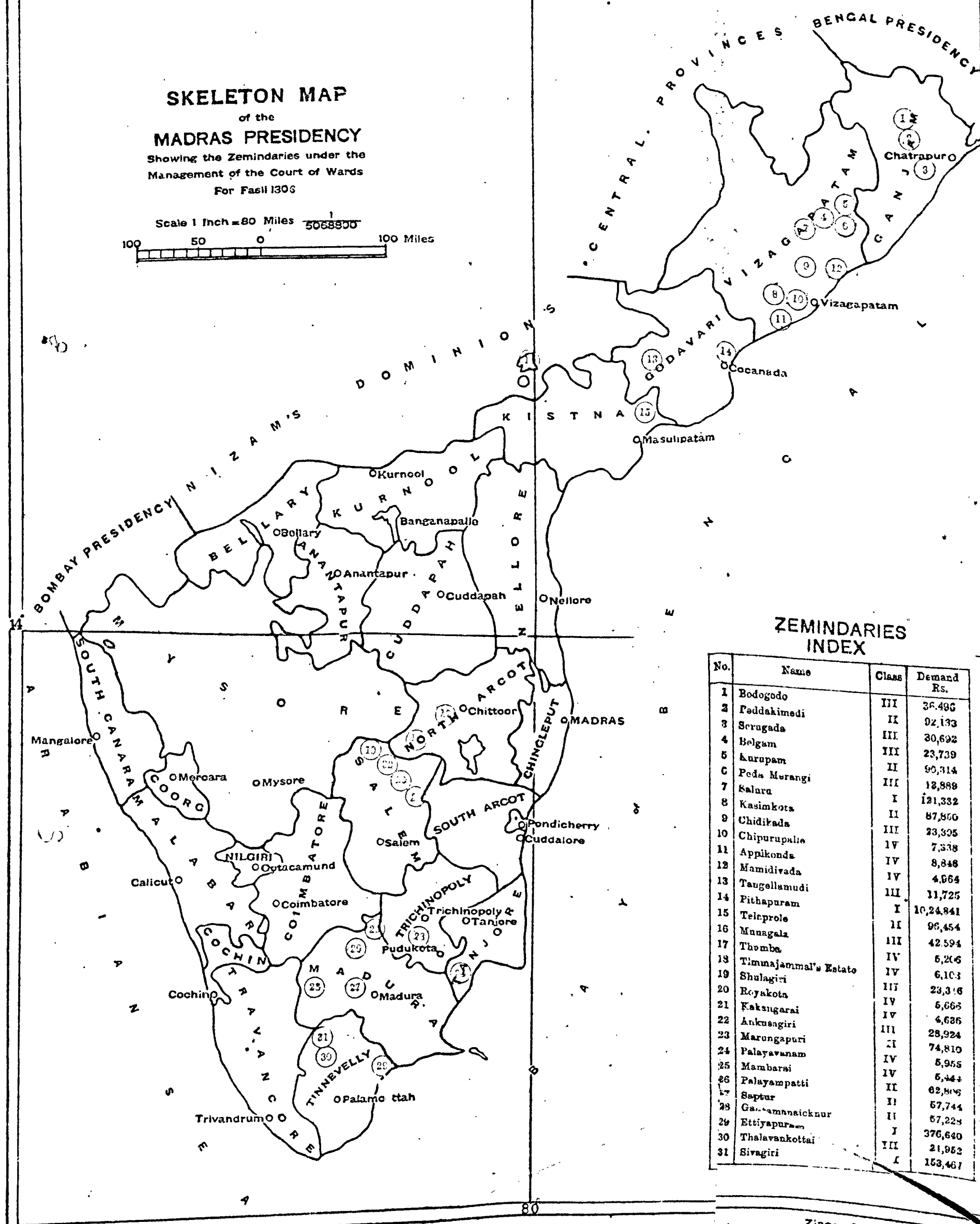
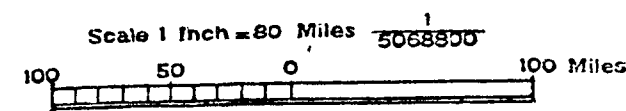
by the wards and their relations in fasli 1306 (1896-97)—cont.

Subjects studied in the year.	Results of the Annual Examination.				General Remarks.
	English language.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Vernacular.	
8	9	10	11	12	13
English, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Tamil and Translation.	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	Progress said to be fair; hand-writing and behaviour, good.
Subjects prescribed for the Matriculation Examination.	..	..	..	..	Hand-writing, fair; behaviour, good.
Mr. C. Morrison at Newington, Madras.					....
do. do.					....
Garthwaite's First Reader. Arithmetic.	$\frac{19}{48}$	$\frac{10}{2}$	Not taught.	$\frac{20}{48}$	Progress satisfactory; hand-writing improving; behaviour, good.
Tamil Second Standard Reader.					....
Mr. C. Morrison at Newington, Madras.					
English, Arithmetic, History, Geography and Tamil.	Fair ..	Good ..	Bad ..	Fair ..	Behaviour, satisfactory.
Do. do.	Fair ..	Fair ..	Middling ..	Fair ..	
The subjects prescribed for the respective classes.	$\frac{64}{140}$	$\frac{90}{120}$	$\frac{56}{80}$	$\frac{37}{60}$	Behaviour and progress, satisfactory.
English Alphabet, Arithmetic, up to Multiplication.	..	..	..	..	Conduct, good.
Telugu—Third Book.					
Tamil—First Book.					
Second Reader (C.V.E.S.). Grammatical Primer.	..	..	..	..	The progress made is reported to be unsatisfactory.
Graduated Translation (Part I). Arithmetic—Simple and Compound Rules with reduction.					
English—Garthwaite's First Reader.	$\frac{37}{75}$	$\frac{36}{45}$	$\frac{23}{80}$	$\frac{35}{75}$	Hand-writing, fair; progress and behaviour, good.
Arithmetic—The four Compound Rules applied to Indian Money					
Geography—Marsden's Geography.					
Malayalam—III Reader.					
Malayalam—The Infant Reader.	..	$\frac{6}{15}$	..	$\frac{18}{30}$	Do. do.
....	..	..	..	..	
....	..	..	..	..	



SKELETON MAP of the **MADRAS PRESIDENCY**

Showing the Zemindaries under the
Management of the Court of Wards
For Fasli 1306



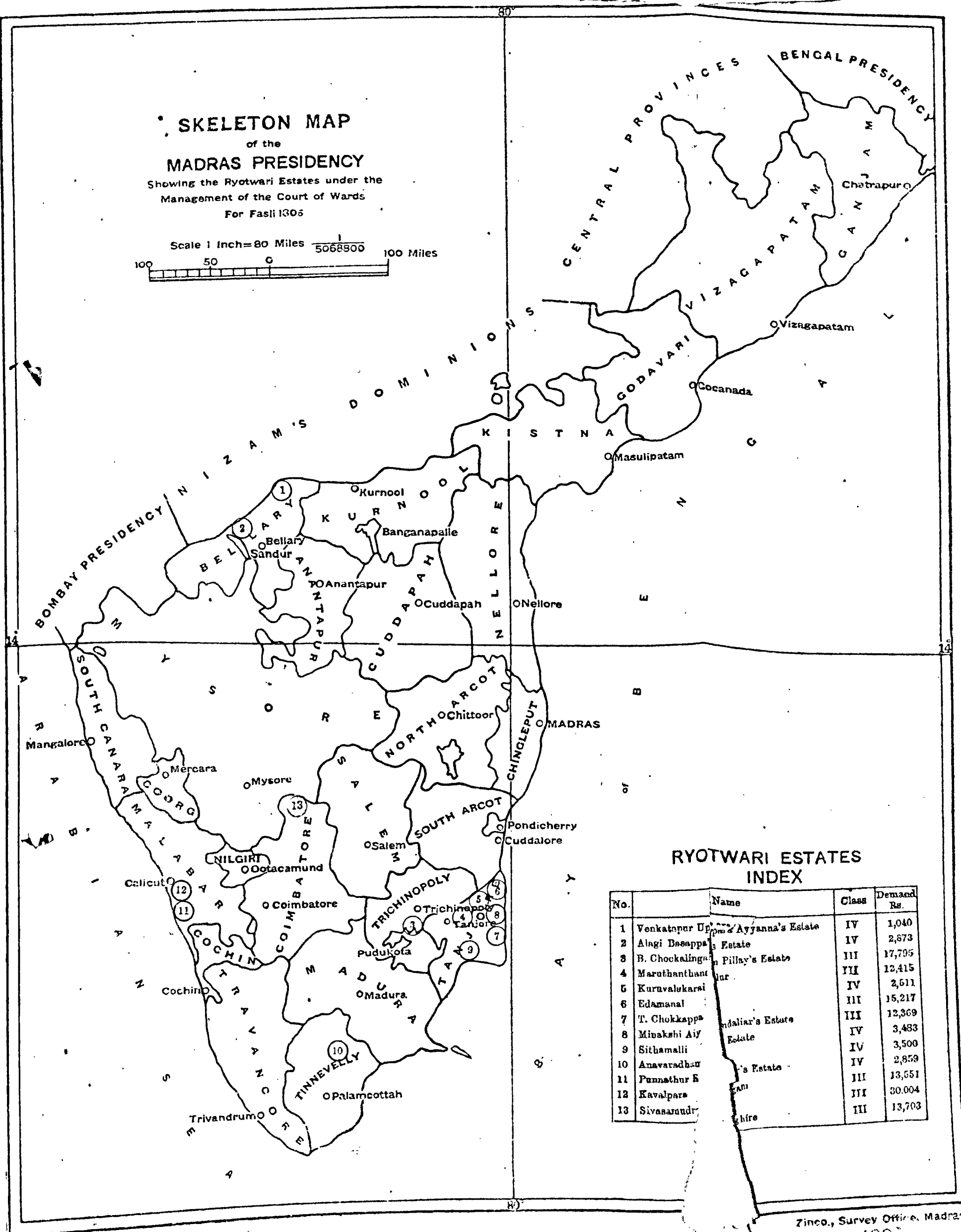
ZEMINDARIES INDEX

No.	Name	Class	Demand Rs.
1	Bodogodo	III	36,495
2	Peddakimedi	II	92,133
3	Serugada	III	30,692
4	Belgam	III	23,739
5	Kurupam	II	90,314
6	Peda Merangi	III	12,889
7	Saluru	I	121,332
8	Kasimkota	II	87,850
9	Chidikada	III	23,305
10	Chipurupalle	IV	7,338
11	Appikonda	IV	8,848
12	Mamidivada	IV	4,564
13	Tangellamudi	III	11,725
14	Pithapuram	I	10,24,841
15	Telaprole	II	96,454
16	Munnagala	III	42,594
17	Thomba	IV	5,206
18	Timunajammal's Estate	IV	6,103
19	Shulagiri	III	23,316
20	Royakota	IV	6,665
21	Kaksugurai	IV	4,636
22	Ankusagiri	III	28,924
23	Marungapuri	II	74,810
24	Palayavanam	IV	5,955
25	Mambarai	IV	5,444
26	Palayampatti	II	62,405
27	Saptur	II	57,744
28	Gammansicknur	II	57,225
29	Ettiappuram	I	376,640
30	Thalavankottai	III	21,952
31	Sivagiri	I	153,467

SKELETON MAP of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Showing the Ryotwari Estates under the
Management of the Court of Wards
For Fasli 1305

Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
50 100 Miles



RYOTWARI ESTATES INDEX

No.	Name	Class	Demand Rs.
1	Venkatapur Up... Ayyanna's Estate	IV	1,040
2	Alagi Dasappa's Estate	IV	2,873
3	B. Chockalinga Pillay's Estate	III	17,795
4	Maruthanthanur	III	12,415
5	Kuruvalukarai	IV	2,511
6	Edamanal	III	15,217
7	T. Chokkappa Indalari's Estate	III	12,369
8	Mivakshi Aiy Estate	IV	3,483
9	Sithamalli	IV	3,500
10	Anavaradbar's Estate	IV	2,859
11	Punnathur S	III	13,551
12	Kavalpara	III	30,004
13	Sivasamudr	III	13,703

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

REVENUE (1898) DEPARTMENT.

(Copy.)

LETTER to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State
for India.

No. 5, dated 5th May 1898.

FORWARDING a copy of the Proceedings of this Government embodying and reviewing the report of the Court of Wards on the administration of estates of incapacitated proprietors under its charge during fasli 1306 (1896-97).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

My Lord,

We have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, a copy of our Proceedings, No. 197, dated 4th April 1898, embodying and reviewing the report of the Court of Wards on the administration of estates of incapacitated proprietors under its charge during fasli 1306 (1896-97). The penultimate paragraph of the report furnishes the quinquennial information regarding the condition of tenants with reference to the despatches noted on the margin.

No. 23, Revenue, dated 28th August 1879.
" 5 " " 26th January 1882.
" 5 " " 3rd May 1894.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) A. E. HAVELOCK.
(") H. W. BLISS.
(") J. GROSE.

POTACAMUND,
May 1898.

Erd. C. M. Thumbusawmy.

10 Copies.

Enclosures to G-6. ¹⁹⁷
4-4-98

File of Collectors' Reports

for

Fasli 1306.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

<u>Districts.</u>	<u>Pages.</u>
Ganjam	1 to 12.
Vizagapatam	13 to 23.
Godavari	25 to 40.
Kistna	41 to 44.
Bellary	45 & 46.
North Arcot	47 to 50.
Tanjore	51 to 64.
Trichinopoly	65 to 72.
Madura	73 to 82.
Tinnevely	83 to 104.
Coimbatore	105 to 110.
Salem	111 to 124.
Malabar	125 to 136.

Enc: to C. No. 426 of 98

5 sets of maps.

Enclosure to C. No.

Per.

19.1.98

G.O. 197

Board of Revenue
Land Rev.

8.2.98

To be State be
with the copies of
the G.O. on the
subject of the
Report.

State

Pages

Ganjum	1 to 12
Vizagapatam	13 to 22
Godavari	23 to 40
Kistna	41 to 44
Bellary	45 to 46
North Coast	47 to 50
Tanjore	51 to 64
Trichinopoly	65 to 72
Madurai	73 to 82
Tirunelveli	83 to 104
Coimbatore	105 to 110
Salween	111 to 124
Malabar	125 to 134

File of Collectors' reports
for F. 7306.

THE GANJAM ESTATES.

GANJAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
DATED CHATRAPUR, 30th October 1897.

Dis. No. 829-C.W.

From H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the estates under the management of the Court of Wards in the Ganjam district for fasli 1306, together with the prescribed statements.

2. *Number of estates under management.*—At the beginning of the fasli, there were five estates under management including Parlákimedi. Of these, the estates of Dhárákóta and Surangi were handed over to the minors on the 7th October 1896 and 4th January 1897, respectively. Parlákimedi is retained on the list merely because the old zemindar continues to be a ward of the Court in respect of his personal property. Only one estate, viz., Sérugadá was taken under management during the year under report in consequence of the death of the late zemindar—*vide* Court's Proceedings, No. 11, Press, dated 14th May 1897, communicating Government Order, No. 2179, Revenue, dated 30th April 1897. There were, therefore, four estates under management in this district at the close of the fasli.

3. *Estates surrendered.*—The subjoined statement shows the condition of the Dhárákóta and Surangi estates surrendered during the year under report, at the time of their restoration as compared with their condition when first taken under management.

STATEMENT showing the condition of the Estates restored at the time of surrender as contrasted with their condition when they were taken up.

District.	Estate.	Current demand.		Balance in hand.		Debts recovered during the period the estate was under management.	Debts paid off during the same period.		
		When the estate was taken up.	When the estate was restored.	When the estate came under management.	When the estate was restored.		Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjam.	Dhárakóta.	In fasli 1294, Rs. 73,253 * In fasli 1295, Rs. 79,254 † In fasli 1301, Rs. 26,637 ‡	Rs. ‡ 1,09,205	Rs. § 4,994	Rs. ¶ 1,26,481	Rs. 652	Rs. 1,82,397	Rs. 12,358	Rs. 1,94,755
	Surangi ..	In fasli 1305, Rs. 33,296	..	..	8,386	..	1,28,499	37,760	1,66,265

District.	Estate.	Amount expended on irrigation works.	Amount expended on other improvements.	Period for which the estate was under management.	Educational qualifications of the ward.	
					When the estate was taken up.	When the estate was restored.
		11	12	13	14	15
Ganjam ..	Dhárakóta.	Rs. 47,515	Rs. 24,364	Y. M. D. 11 8 1	The minor was being taught in Uriya First Reader and four simple rules in Arithmetic.	English Royal Reader No. VI.—Parsing, Analysis and Translation. Mathematics—Practice, Rule of Three, Interest, Square Measure and Easy Problems. Dutt's History of India, Geography of Europe, Vernacular Translation from English to Uriya and vice versa. Mr. Weir writes about this zemindar as follows: "The zemindar was also instructed in the details of the estate management. He talks English fluently. He has excellent manners and a good deal of sturdy common sense. I anticipate that he will manage his estate well and wisely."
	Surangi ..	4,864	482	4 8 19	He had made a little progress in Uriya and was quite ignorant of Telugu and English.	English First Reader .. 64 pages. " Second do. .. 58 " " Grammar .. 24 " " Junior Text Book of Translation .. 30 " Arithmetic. Compound Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division; G.C.M., L.C.M. and Rule of Three. Uriya Sanitary Primer .. 16 pages. " Third Reader .. 30 " " Transcription, small hand. He was also taught Rent Recovery Act. He speaks English moderately. His delicate health prevented him progressing steadily with his studies.

* Vide Statement No. III submitted with this office letter No. 15, dated 6th January 1886.
† Do. No. III do. do. No. 894, dated 1st March 1887.
‡ For fasli 1305.
§ Vide letter No. 638, dated 13th December 1884, printed in Court's Proceedings, No. 148, dated 16th January 1885.
¶ Government promissory notes
Cash balance with the Collector by the end of October 1896

Rs.
52,000
74,481
Total .. 1,26,481

¶ Vide column 19 of the statement No. II-B. for fasli 1302.
4. Dhárakóta estate was under the Court's management for 11 years, 8 months and one day. During this period there was a large increase in the demand of the estate. The balance on hand at the time of its restoration was Rs. 1,26,481 against Rs. 4,994 when it came under management, while Rs. 47,515 and Rs. 24,364 were spent respectively on irrigation works and other permanent improvements. Debts to the amount of Rs. 1,94,755 were paid off against Rs. 652 recovered. The result of the Court's management was therefore satisfactory.

5. The Surangi estate was under Court's management for 4 years, 8 months and 19 days. There was, during this period, an increase of Rs. 7,659 in the demand of the estate. The balance on hand at the time of its restoration was Rs. 8,386 and was nil when it was taken charge of by the Court of Wards. On the other hand there were heavy debts outstanding which amounted to Rs. 1,10,129. During the Court's management three fresh debts were contracted on much easier terms of interest. Of these, only one debt of Rs. 32,500 was repaid. The Rs. 1,66,265 showed in column 10 of the statements represents the payment of the old debts outstanding at the imet of the assumption of the estate, and interest amounting in all to Rs. 1,33,765, and the repayment of the debt of Rs. 32,500 contracted after the estate came under management. The amounts of two other debts, however, now remained unpaid. One of Rs. 42,500 was borrowed recently from the Rajah of Parlákimedi and the other of Rs. 30,000 from Budankayala Balakrishnamma Subudhi of Addupada in Pedda Kimedi estate. Both of them bear low rates of interest and are payable after four and eight years, respectively. The net amount devoted to the repayment of debts was Rs. 61,265 and this was effected by a very economical management of the estate during the short period of four years and eight months in which it remained under the Court's management. Rs. 4,864 and Rs. 482 were spent on irrigation works and other permanent improvements, respectively. An important feature of the Court's administration of the estate was the successful defence of the pauper suit filed in 1894 by Surangi Gopala Raju for the recovery of the estate.

6. *Statement No. I.*—Statement No. I shows the names of the estates under management, the authority under which they were taken up, the sex of the wards and their disabilities, the period during which the estates have been under Court's management and the dates on which such of them as are minors will attain their majority. The Parlákimedi ward was incapacitated by imbecility and the rest by minority.

7. *Season.*—The season was unfavourable throughout the fasli. The crops failed to a great extent and severe distress was felt.

8. Remissions amounting to Rs. 27,234 (Rs. 21,258 in Pedda Kimedi and Rupees 5,976 in Bodogodo) were granted during the year under report. The above sum includes the amount of Rs. 226-15-10 granted to Khond and Paiks' villages in the Bodogodo estate—vide this office letter R.C. No. 402-C.W. of 1897, dated 16th October 1897.

9. The two remission statements returned sanctioned with Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 571, dated 7th April 1897, were however sent to the officer who held the jamabandi of the two estates for careful scrutiny before granting the remissions. The Jamabandi officer has reported that he examined the remission accounts with the crop inspection statements and found them to be correct.

10. *Holdings.*—The aggregate area of holdings of the ryotwar and joint rent villages in the estates under management was acres 32,961 during fasli 1306 against acres 37,860 in fasli 1305. The variations are given below and are due to changes in the tenures of certain villages from ryotwar to rented and vice versa.

	Increase.	ACS.
Surangi		329
	Decrease.	
Dhárakóta		2,615
Bodogodo		709
Pedda Kimedi		1,904

11. *Cultivation.*—The extent of actual cultivation in the fasli under report according to the reports of the managers was acres 32,952 or 99.9 per cent. of the holdings against 37,846 acres (including 606 acres of Sérugadá) or 99.9 per cent. of the holdings in previous fasli. There were however no regular cultivation accounts and the entire holdings have been generally returned as cultivated until the Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act (Madras Act II of 1891) is brought into force.

12. *Demand of estates.*—Statement No. II (b) shows the demand of the estates under management. No remissions have been granted in Dhárakóta, Surangi and Sérugadá estates. A remission of Rs. 5,976 and Rs. 21,258 was granted in Bodogodo and Pedda Kimedi estates, respectively, as already stated in paragraph 8 *supra* on account of failure of wet crops in the ryotwari and joint rent villages and also in

THE GANJAM ESTATES.

4

kheta lands. The net demand of the estates during fasli 1306 was Rs. 2,96,112 against Rs. 3,29,278 in fasli 1305 including the demand of Rs. 29,933 of the Sérugadá estate. The decrease in demand in the Dhárakóta and Surangi estates is due to the restoration of the two estates to their respective minors prior to the close of the fasli. The decrease in Bodogodo and Pedda Kimedi is due to the failure of crops and to the grant of large remissions. In the Sérugadá estate the increase is due to the increased rentals in some villages. The current demand given in the accompanying statement for the estates of Bodogodo and Pedda Kimedi differs from that given in the ordinary demand, collection and balance statements submitted for the quarter ending 30th June 1897, due to the settlement of accounts at the last jamabandi. Revised demand, collection and balance statements for those estates for the aforesaid quarter are enclosed. Certain items having been collected in the Dhárakóta and Surangi estates after the submission to the Court of Wards of the ordinary demand, collection and balance statements, revised returns also for the said estates are submitted.

13. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—Statement No. III shows the demand, collection and balance of the estates during the fasli under report. The arrear demand in the beginning of the fasli excluding Rs. 1,121 of the Sérugadá estate was Rupees 27,892. The difference of Rs. 1,307 between this amount and the balance as per last year's report (Rs. 26,585) is due to the following causes which were explained in several demand, collection and balance statements submitted to the Court during the fasli. The decrease of 1227 in the Dhárakóta estate is due to the reconciliation of the Huzur and taluk balances—*vide* Court's Proceedings, No. 980, Routine, dated 16th October 1896. The increase of Rs. 2,860 in the Bodogodo estate is made up of the following causes:—

(1) The erroneous inclusion of excess collections amounting to Rs. 556 in regular collections of fasli 1305.

(2) The additional imposition of land-cess amounting to Rs. 2,304 in the month of June 1897 on subsequent inam lands for faslis 1303, 1304 and 1305.

The decrease of Rs. 327 in the Surangi estate is due to the wrong entry of quit-rent and land-cess by the manager twice in the accounts under "jeroyati" as well as "quit-rent and land-cess"—*vide* remarks in the demand, collection and balance statements submitted for September 1896, Disposal No. 1003-C.W., dated 11th October 1896.

The increase of one rupee in the Pedda Kimedi estate is due to the adoption of correct figures.

14. *Arrear Collections.*—Of the arrear demand of Rs. 29,013 including Rs. 1,121 of Sérugadá, in the beginning of the fasli, Rs. 5,933 were collected during the year and Rs. 867 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,213 at the end of the fasli. Subsequent collections however reduced the balance to Rs. 22,068. Fasliwar particulars of the balance at the end of fasli 1306 are given in statement No. III. The following statement shows the particulars of the arrear balances at the end of the fasli:—

PARTICULARS of arrear balances shown in column 6 of the statement No. III.

Estate.	Recoverable.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Covered by bonds.	Covered by decrees.	Amount to be sued for or already sued for.	Amount covered by Process.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Parlakimedi	267	1,889	3,185	..	5,085	860	..	11,286
Dhárakóta	6	4,213	36	..	285	..	..	4,540
Bodogodo	406	540	..	..	2,415	..	740	4,101
Surangi	72	737	..	..	..	356	..	1,165
Pedda Kimedi	..	1,121	..	..	..	..	..	1,121
Sérugadá	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	751	8,500	3,221	..	7,785	1,216	740	22,213

15. It will be seen from the above statement that the recoverable balance is very small being only Rs. 751.

5

THE GANJAM ESTATES.

16. As the Dhárakóta and Surangi estates have been handed over to their respective proprietors, information regarding their arrear balances is not furnished.

17. The balance against the Bodogodo estate is made up of the following items:—

Recoverable	RS.
Covered by decrees. Steps are being taken for the recovery of these items	6
Irrecoverable. This amount has been written off the accounts— <i>vide</i> Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1150, dated 20th July 1897	285
Doubtful of recovery. This amount consists of the following items.	4,213
(1) Nazarana due from Khonds. A report has been called for from the Special Assistant Agent and the subject is being dealt with in the Agency Branch	1,805
(2) Land-cess fixed on the income from subsequent inam lands for faslis 1303 to 1305. Of this Rs. 56 were collected during the first quarter of the current fasli. Inquiries are being made for the recovery of the balance	2,304
(3) Miscellaneous items, &c. Of this, Rs. 99 are classed as irrecoverable	104
Total	4,213
Total	4,540

The remaining balance cannot easily be collected as the defaulters are poor and possess no property. It may probably be collected from the next year's crop.

18. The arrear balance of Rs. 1,165 against the Pedda Kimedi estate consists of the following items:—

Recoverable. Of this amount, Rs. 53 were collected during the first quarter of the current fasli. Steps are being taken for the recovery of the balance	RS.
Doubtful of recovery. This is due for the greater part from Maliah Patros who do not pay their dues regularly and against whom coercive process cannot be issued. Moreover these Patros possess no property. The Manager has been directed to take steps for the recovery of this balance	72
Total	737
Amount already sued for. Civil suits were filed for this amount against the defaulters and decrees have since been passed. Steps will be taken for the recovery of the amount	809
Total	356
Total	1,165

19. *Current collections.*—The total current demand for the year amounted to Rs. 2,96,112, of which Rs. 1,49,160 were collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 1,46,952 at the end of the fasli. The demand of the estate excluding that of Sérugadá was Rs. 2,65,420 against Rs. 2,99,345, or Rs. 33,925 less than that of fasli 1305. The decrease is chiefly due to large remissions granted in Bodogodo and Pedda Kimedi and the restoration of Dhárakóta and Surangi during the fasli under report. The balance at the end of the fasli excluding Sérugadá was Rs. 1,43,219 against Rs. 7,288, or Rs. 1,35,931 more than that of fasli 1305. The increase in balance is due to the same causes as are given for the decrease in collection.

20. The current demand of the Sérugadá estate was Rs. 30,692, of which Rs. 26,959 were collected during the fasli (including Rs. 19,168 collected by the late zemindar), leaving a balance of Rs. 3,733 at the end of the fasli. Subsequent collections reduced the balance on the 1st October 1897 to Rs. 2,286 or 7.45 per cent. of the current demand. Steps are being taken for the recovery of this balance.

THE GANJAM ESTATES.

6

21. The balances on the 1st October 1897 against the Bodogodo and Pedda Kimedi estates are large being 9.9 and 9.99 per cent. respectively. Stringent orders have been issued to the Managers for the recovery of the balances in question.

22. *Financial condition of estates.*—Statement No. IV appended to the report shows the financial condition of the estates under management during the year under report. The aggregate cash receipts of all the estates during the year amounted to Rs. 3,69,707 including the interest on Government securities amounting to Rs. 1,19,552 (*vide* Court's Proceedings, No. 4, Press, dated 9th March 1897, and No. 12, Press, dated 19th July 1897).

23. The subjoined statement shows the receipts of the several estates in fasli 1306 as compared with those of fasli 1305. There is a decrease in the receipts of all the estates except in Pedda Kimedi and Sérugadâ. Reasons for increase and decrease are given in the remark column of the statement:—

Estate.	Receipts.		Difference.	Remarks showing the reasons for increase or decrease.
	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.		
Parlâkimedi	Rs. 1,68,482	Rs. 1,17,620	— 50,862	This is due to the decrease in the rates of interest on Government promissory notes.
Dhârâkôta	1,23,392	11,696	— 1,11,696	The decrease is due to the estate having been handed over to the minor on the 7th October 1896.
Bodogodo	41,382	39,258	— 2,124	The decrease is due to the unfavourable character of the season and to remissions granted.
Surangi	65,122	54,839	— 10,283	The decrease is due to the estate having been handed over to the minor on the 4th January 1897.
Pedda Kimedi	1,34,008	1,38,315	+ 4,307	This is only a nominal increase which is due to the amount (Rs. 46,000) borrowed on behalf of the estate for the liquidation of debts, having been shown under receipts.
Sérugadâ	..	7,979	+ 7,979	The estate was brought under management during the fasli under report.
Total	5,32,386	3,69,707	— 1,62,679	

24. The aggregate cash balance in the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,95,084, with the cash receipts during the year, the total cash assets of the fasli amounted to Rs. 5,64,791. Of this amount Rs. 4,38,411 including a sum of Rs. 1,22,999 invested in Government securities and a sum of Rs. 1,36,824 devoted to payment of debts were spent during the year leaving a cash balance of Rs. 76,380 at the end of the fasli. Adding to this the great securities of the nominal value of Rs. 34,26,700 held on behalf of the Parlâkimedi and Bodogodo estates and Rs. 1,000, the value of grain in kind on behalf of the Bodogodo estate, the total balance to the credit of the estates was Rs. 35,04,080 at the end of June last as particularized in column 31 of the statement No. IX. Excluding the unusual items noted below, the receipts and charges of the year amount to Rs. 2,78,693 and Rs. 2,28,585, respectively, against Rs. 4,99,470 and Rs. 2,71,158, corresponding figures of the same estates, except Sérugadâ for the previous year:—

Unusual Receipts.

	Rs.
Debts recovered	1,073
Amount borrowed	88,500
Sale-proceeds of property	1,441
Total	91,014

Unusual Charges.

	Rs.
Debts repaid	1,36,824
Amount invested in promissory notes	1,22,999
Total	2,59,823

THE GANJAM ESTATES.

7

25. *Comparative statement of total charges.*—The total charges of the year are compared below with those of the preceding fasli for the estates under management. The items referred to in clause 12 of paragraph 2 of Court's Proceedings, No. 2020, dated 16th June 1892, *i.e.*, debts repaid and amount invested in Government promissory notes are excluded from these figures:—

Estates.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Difference.
1. Parlâkimedi	Rs. 39,792	Rs. 4,345	— 35,447
2. Dhârâkôta	90,884	82,083	— 8,801
3. Bodogodo	32,206	40,488	+ 8,282
4. Surangi	23,464	16,077	— 7,387
5. Pedda Kimedi	84,812	79,905	— 4,907
6. Sérugadâ	..	5,690	+ 5,690
Total	2,71,158	2,28,588	— 42,570

Item 1—Parlâkimedi.—Rs. 12,275 were paid to Government on account of its commission and Rs. 26,000 were paid to the zemindar for the marriage of his second son in fasli 1305, while Rs. 2,941 only were spent in the year under report for Government commission. Hence the decrease.

Items 2 and 4—Dhârâkôta and Surangi.—The decrease in the estates is due to their restoration to the minors during the year under report.

Item 3—Bodogodo.—The increase in expenditure in this estate is due to the following causes:—

(1) Increased expenditure on account of minor's educational establishment by the appointment, as tutor, of Babu Chatterjea on an increased pay.

(2) The rising of the Manager's pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 70.

(3) The appointment of a temporary surveyor for surveying the subsequent inam lands in the estate.

(4) Larger payment of deposits during the year under report.

Item 5—Pedda Kimedi.—The decrease is chiefly due to the fact, a small portion of peishcush was left unadjusted during the year under report owing to want of funds.

Item 6—Sérugadâ.—Calls for no explanation, as the estate has been taken up under management only last year (fasli 1306).

26. *Utilization of surplus balances.*—The estates under management excluding Parlâkimedi had the following surplus balances at the end of the fasli:—

	Rs.
Dhârâkôta	2,942
Bodogodo	51,310
Surangi	1,407
Pedda Kimedi	6,695
Sérugadâ	2,289

27. As the estates of Dhârâkôta and Surangi were handed over to their respective zemindars in the year under report, no information regarding their balances is furnished in this report.

28. The surplus balance in Pedda Kimedi is very small, being only Rs. 6,695; and it is required for the repayment of heavy debts due by the estate, and for the payment of arrear peishcush due to Government.

29. The balance shown against Bodogodo includes the value of promissory notes amounting to Rs. 48,800. Rs. 22,000 were invested in Government securities during the year under report.

30. As regards the construction of a bund across the Kukkuda Khâyi Nalla in the Bodogodo estate referred to in paragraph 23 of the last year's report, Mr. W. DeMorgan writes as follows:—

"I do not think that Government should permit the construction of any work which would either endanger the Suradâ reservoir or reduce the supply to it, which latter would, undoubtedly, be the effect of the proposed dam.

"As to whether the estate should receive compensation, I am not in a position to offer any opinion, but I do consider that no further action should be taken in the matter without definite orders from Government."

31. The Executive Engineer is, no doubt, right from a Government point of view, and I fancy he views the probable diminution of supply of water in a more serious light than the possible damage to the bund.

32. Questions involving rights to water are difficult subjects to deal with. My own opinion is that this work, which would prove very profitable to the estate, legally might and probably would be carried out, without dispute by the zemindar as a private work if the estate were not under management, and compensation might be claimed from Government by the zemindar in consideration of his foregoing those rights.

Once the Suradā dam is an accomplished fact, the case on behalf of the officers of Government is strengthened. There is much more reason to protest against the execution of a work which may damage an existing Government work, than against a work which can only damage a prospective project. It would, therefore, in my opinion, be better to take up the work under skilled supervision while the estate is under management than to leave it to the zemindar to construct when he comes into his estate.

33. The surplus balance of the estate may also be utilized in the survey of the estate later on as reported in my letter, Dis. No. 551 C.W., dated 3rd July 1897, read in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1178, dated 24th idem.

34. The surplus balance in favour of Sérugadā at the end of the fasli was Rs. 2,289. Of Rs. 18,000 and odd, being the amount of cash found in the zemindar's treasury, Rs. 3,000 were spent on account of funeral of the late zemindar. Rupees 15,000 and odd have been taken into accounts of the current fasli. The question of survey of this estate is now under the consideration of Government—*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1488, dated 25th September 1897.

35. A debt of Rs. 10,000 with interest is due from the zemindar of Tarla on the 1st November. Proposals for the utilization of the surplus balance of this estate will be submitted later on.

36. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts.*—Column 33 of statement No. IV shows the percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts.

37. For ready reference the percentage of expenditure during the past two faslis is compared below:—

	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
(a) Parlākīmedi	8.2	3.69
(b) Dhārākōta	10.3	31.5
(c) Bodogodo	13.2	19.33
(d) Surangi	12.8	19.1
(e) Pedda Kīmedi	8.8	15.16
(f) Sérugadā	1.27	

Items (a), (c) and (f) called for no explanation as the reasons given in paragraph 25 *supra* will also apply here.

Items (b) and (d).—The estates of Dhārākōta and Surangi having been handed over to the minors during the fasli before the collection of kists there was an increase in percentage in these estates.

Item (e).—The increase is due to short collections in the year under report on account of famine and to increase in establishment charges.

38. *Public Works.*—The allotment to and the expenditure by the Public Works Department whose transactions are shown for the official year are given separately from the allotment for and expenditure on works executed by the Revenue Department whose transactions are shown for the fasli year—*vide* Statement IV-A. As the statistics of the two departments relate to two different periods they are dealt with separately in the report. The amount of expenditure incurred by Public Works Department which was adjusted during the fasli according to B. F./200 Memoranda from the Accountant-General is also given in statement No. IV-A, but this relates to months from April 1896 to March 1897, *i.e.*, to the official year.

39. The following statement compares the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department with the allotment for 1896-97:—

Name of estate.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dhārākōta	8,005	6,182	— 1,823
Bodogodo	3,172	2,646	— 526
Surangi	887	887	—
Pedda Kīmedi	2,089	2,045	— 44
Sérugadā	..	..	..

40. The difference against Dhārākōta is due to the estate having been restored to the minor in the middle of the fasli. The difference in Pedda Kīmedi is small and calls for no explanation. The short expenditure in Bodogodo estate is explained by the Executive Engineer, Ganjam division, as due to the turfing and more earth-work which could not be done until rains set in. No explanation is necessary for the short difference in Pedda Kīmedi.

41. *Works in charge of the Revenue Department.*—The following statement compares the expenditure with the allotment in fasli 1306:—

Name of the estate.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dhārākōta	575	983	+ 408
Bodogodo	4,710	4,710	—
Surangi	500	498	— 2
Pedda Kīmedi	9,180	9,107	— 73
Sérugadā	..	..	..

42. The excess expenditure in Dhārākōta was incurred in completing the works for which estimates were sanctioned in fasli 1305 and in previous faslis. The decrease in Surangi and Pedda Kīmedi estates is small and calls for no remarks. The expenditure in Bodogodo, Surangi and Pedda Kīmedi is satisfactory, being 100, 99.6 and 99.2 per cent., respectively.

43. Adopting for the fasli year, the figures given by the Public Works Department for the official year, the total allotment for public works during the year for the estates under the management was Rs. 29,118; of which Rs. 27,058 were spent during the year. The percentage of expenditure to allotment was 92.9 in the year against 83.7 for the same estates and 57.2 for the Presidency in the previous year. The expenditure is classed below:—

	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation works	21,780	19,267
Buildings	4,058	4,306
Communications	226	498
Establishment	3,690	2,987
Total	29,754	27,058

44. *Debts due to the estates.*—Statement V (A) shows the debts due to the estates under management. The amounts shown against the Bodogodo estate is due from the Hill chief of Kattingia. Only the principal (Rs. 865) has been shown in the statement every year. With interest accruing every year, the amount comes to Rs. 3,396. It was already reported in the last year's report that the chief had died and that his entire moveable property including the live-stock was hardly worth Rs. 500. The debt is probably irrecoverable.

45. The balance of the debt due to Pedda Kīmedi estate at the end of fasli 1305 was Rs. 3,032. This amount, together with interest that accrued during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 231, comes to a total of Rs. 3,263; of which Rs. 1,051 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,212 which will be recovered in due course.

46. As regards the debts due to the Sérugadá estate, the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, has been requested to furnish complete information at once so that they may not be time-barred. The late zemindar lent Rs. 10,000 to the Tarla zemindar on a promissory note. I have issued a demand notice to the zemindar asking him to repay the debt which he has promised to pay on 1st November 1897.

47. *Debts due by the estates.*—Statement V (B) shows the debts due by the estates under management. The amount in the beginning of the year, including Rs. 8,494 due by the Sérugadá estate, was Rs. 2,52,485. This, together with the amounts borrowed, viz., 88,500, and the interest of Rs. 16,474 that accrued during the year, comes to Rs. 3,57,489. Of this Rs. 1,36,824 were repaid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,20,665. The debts of the Surangi estate in the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 93,234; adding to this Rs. 42,500 borrowed from the Raja of Parlákimedi (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1164, dated 28th August 1896), and interest that accrued during the fasli, viz., Rs. 4,350, comes to Rs. 1,40,084. Of this, Rs. 33,484 and Rs. 29,590 were repaid during the fasli to M.R.Ry. T. Sivaramayya Pantulu Garu and the Aska Proprietrix, respectively, leaving, balance of Rs. 77,010 at the end of the fasli. The details of this amount are as follow:—

	Rs.
Principal and interest due to Budankayala Balakrishnamma Subudhi of Addupada	32,250
Principal and interest due to the Raja of Parlákimedi	44,760
Total	77,010

48. The debts of the Pedda Kimedi estate in the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 1,50,757. Adding to this Rs. 46,000 borrowed from Messrs. Wilson and Bowman and Mrs. Rose (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 11, dated 7th January 1896), and interest that accrued during the fasli, viz., Rs. 12,121 comes to Rs. 2,08,881; of this Rs. 73,750 were repaid to M.R.Ry. T. Sivaramayya Pantulu Garu and others on account of principal and interest during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,35,131. The details of this amount are given below:—

	Rs.
Principal and interest due to Kurla Proprietor	40,075
Do. due to T. Sivaramayya Pantulu Garu	16,524
Do. due to D. V. Ramayya Pantulu Garu	30,999
Do. due to Mr. Bowman	6,200
Do. due to Miss. Rose	16,533
Do. due to Mr. Wilson	24,800
Total	1,35,131

49. The debts due by the Sérugadá estate will be paid after the enquiries are finished.

50. *Education of wards.*—Statement VI appended to the report shows the educational progress of the minors during the fasli.

51. The Dhárákóta minor was in charge of a native tutor M.R.Ry. B. Rajannah Pantulu, B.A., and received instructions in general knowledge from him. He also received instruction in revenue and accounts from M.R.Ry. M. Kutumba Rao Pantulu who was specially appointed for the purpose, and was also taught the details of the management of his estate. He talks English fluently.

52. The Surangi minor was in charge of Babu Chatterjea, tutor and guardian to the minor zemindars at Chatrapur.

He also received instructions in revenue law and accounts from M.R.Ry. N. Karivaradam Pantulu, F.A., who was specially appointed for the purpose. He was also taught the details of the management of the estate. He speaks English moderately. His delicate health prevented him from progressing steadily with his studies.

53. The Sérugadá minor, before his arrival at Chatrapur on the morning of the 17th July 1897, had finished simple addition and subtraction and ten pages of Maltby's zemindar. He appears to be an intelligent lad.

54. The Bodogodo and Pedda Kimedi minors have been under the tuition of Babu B. C. Chatterjea. The progress made by these minors is shown in statement VI.

55. I have examined the following minors lately. The results of my examination are given below:—

Estates.	English Reading and Translation.	English Dictation.	Uriya reading.	Uriya Dictation.	Arithmetic.
Pedda Kimedi	Bad	Bad	Fair	Fair	Fair.
Bodogodo	Fair	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate.
Bissemkatak	Good	Very fair	Do.	Bad	Bad.

56. *Law Suits.*—The appeal filed by S. Gopala Raju in the High Court against the decision of the District Court, Ganjam, for the recovery of the Surangi estate was decided in favour of the estate (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 678, dated 28th April 1897).

57. A suit regarding the separate assessment of Birikot, an inam village in the Bodogodo estate, is proposed to be filed in the District Court (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 868, dated 1st June 1897). All connected papers have been sent to the Government Pleader for the purpose.

58. *Condition of ryots.*—As directed in paragraph 7 of the Court's Proceedings, No. 16, Press, dated 7th August 1894, a statement showing the information as to the condition of tenants is enclosed.

59. *Dhárákóta.*—The condition of ryots in this estate compares unfavourably with those of the ryots in neighbouring Government villages. The average rates of rents are Rs. 2-9-4 per acre of dry and Rs. 6-5-5 per acre of wet. Nothing was collected either by coercive measures under the Rent Recovery Act or by execution of civil decrees.

60. *Bodogodo.*—The remarks regarding Dhárákóta ryots will apply also to the Bodogodo ryots.

The average rates of rent in this estate are Rs. 1-1-5 per acre of dry and Rs. 4 per acre of wet. Rs. 2,978-10-3 were recovered by coercive process under the Rent Recovery Act and no recourse was had to Civil Courts.

61. *Surangi.*—The ryots in Surangi are very poor when compared with those of the adjoining Government taluk. The average rate of rent is Rs. 2-3-4 per acre of dry and Rs. 6-14-10 per acre of wet. Rs. 61-6-0 were recovered by coercive process and no recourse was had to Civil Courts.

62. *Pedda Kimedi.*—The ryots in this zemindari are poorer than those in the adjoining Government taluk of Berhampur. The average rates of rent are Rs. 3-6-8 per acre of dry and Rs. 4-12-5 per acre of wet. Rs. 4,661-15-2 were recovered by coercive process under Act (Madras) VIII of 1865 and Rs. 932-13-10 by civil suits.

63. *Sérugadá.*—The remarks in respect of Pedda Kimedi ryots equally apply to the Sérugadá ryots. The average rate of rent is Rs. 2 per acre of dry and Rs. 2-3-0 per acre of wet. No recourse was had either to the Act VIII of 1865 and to civil suits.

64. *Inam alienation.*—The estates of Dhárákóta and Surangi having been handed over to their respective minors, information regarding the inam alienations in these estates is not rendered.

65. A surveyor on Rs. 30 with two lascars on Rs. 5 each was appointed to survey the subsequent inam lands in the Bodogodo estate (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1769, dated 18th December 1896). The Divisional-officer has just reported that only half of the work has now been finished and requested me to obtain the Court's sanction for the retention of the establishment for another six months to complete the work. Application will accordingly be submitted to the Court shortly for sanction.

66. The alienation work in Pedda Kimedi is still progressing. Two alienation Inspectors were originally appointed to this estate. The work of one was temporarily stopped for a short period, the Inspector having been appointed Famine Circle Inspector. He has again resumed his duties (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1622, dated 19th October 1897).

67. The other Inspector was appointed Manager of the Sérugadá estate, as one is considered sufficient.

68. Weekly progress reports are being obtained from the working Inspector and checked in the Collector's office.

69. Inam alienations in Sérugadá, subsequent to the permanent settlement, were enquired into and dealt with during the previous management of the estate by the Court of Wards when the deceased zemindar was a minor. The late zemindar is reported to have made no alienations whatever. This fact was reported to the Court of Wards in this office, Ref. on Cur. No. 246-C. W., dated 7th October 1897, paragraph 9, clause 2.

70. *Takkavi*.—No advances were made to ryots, during the year under report, in all the estates under management.

71. *Religious and charitable institutions attached to estates*.—A statement (VII) showing the demand, collection and balance, and the financial condition of the several religious and charitable institutions attached to estates under management is submitted with the report. There are no charitable institutions attached to any of the estates. The religious institutions in Bodogodo and Pedda Kimedi are under the management of the Mahadevis. The temples in the Surangi estate were not resumed from the Magusayi as already reported in the previous year's report. The temples in Dhárakóta were under the management of the Mahadevi in the year under report. The management of temples in Sérugadá has also been left to the Sérugadá Mahadevi.

72. *General Remarks*.—The old Zemindar of Parlákimedi continues to live in the Parlákimedi palace with his children. The monthly allowance of Rs. 5,000 is being paid by his son and is spent according to the wishes of the old zemindar.

73. All the minor zemindars in the district enjoyed good health during the year under report except the Pedda Kimedi minor who suffered from sore-eyes and was in consequence absent from school for almost the whole of March 1897.

74. I regret the delay in the submission of the report, which was due to the late receipt of information connected with remissions from the jamabandi officer, and the consequent late submission of accounts by the managers of estates, especially the Manager of Bodogodo.

75. The delay may also be attributed to famine work in which all the taluk officers with their subordinates including the managers of estates were engaged.

DATED 11TH NOVEMBER 1897.

No. 2263.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam District, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the estates under management in the district for fasli 1306. The statements prescribed in Court's Proceedings, No. 2020, dated 16th June 1892, as modified by Court's Proceedings, No. 16, dated 7th August 1894, are appended.

2. *Number of Estates under Management*.—There were eight estates under management on the 1st July 1896. No new estates were taken under management during the year, but the Mamidivada estate, which was treated in the preceding year as a part of the Kasimkóta estate, was administered separately on behalf of the minor sisters of the Kasimkóta ward, towards the latter part of the year, in pursuance of Government Order, Mis. No. 5213, dated 17th December 1896, embodied in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 18, dated 5th January 1897. The number of estates under

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|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Kurupam. | (6) Chidikada. |
| (2) Pedamerangi. | (7) Chipurupallo. |
| (3) Belgam. | (8) Kasimkóta. |
| (4) Sáluru. | (9) Mamidivada. |
| (5) Appikonda. | |

management at the end of the fasli thus rose to nine as detailed on the margin. A moiety of the Belgam estate was delivered to the plaintiff in original suit No. 15 of 1889 (the Belgam partition suit) on the file of the District Court, Vizagapatam, in pursuance of the execution order issued by that Court, but as the remaining half of the estate still remains in the possession of the Court of Wards, the transfer has not affected the number of estates under the Court's control during the fasli.

3. *Statement No. 1*.—A son was born to the minor Raja of Kurupam on 9th April 1897, and a daughter to the second of the Appikonda minors on 20th March 1897. There were also two casualties among the Kurupam Raja's relatives and one in the Sáluru family. The adoption of the ex-minor of Belgam having been decided to be invalid, he was given up in favour of the zamindar who was again made a ward of the Court. Otherwise this statement calls for no remarks.

4. *Season*.—The south-west monsoon commenced well and earlier than usual but it died away early in September, and the north-east monsoon was an utter failure. The dry grains therefore yielded a middling rather than an average crop, but paddy failed in all the estates under management, except in the vicinity of considerable irrigation sources. In the marginally-

Kasimkóta.		Chidikada.
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noted estates, which are situated in the south of the district, its (*Sic.*) outturn ranged from 2 annas to 1 anna. In the estates in the north of the district, the outturn was better; in the Sáluru and Kurupam estates, the outturn was nearly 8 annas near the irrigation sources and 4 annas on other lands supplied with artificial irrigation. The dry crops yielded better in the estates in the south of the district than in those of the north, where gingelly, which is the principal dry crop raised, failed as in the previous two years. Sugarcane yielded about a four-anna crop on the whole in all the estates in which it is cultivated, but the juice when boiled proved of poor quality, and therefore prices realised were poor. Cattle suffered heavily in the north of the district, especially in Kurupam and Pedamerangi, from epidemics, of which large numbers

died, while they also suffered considerably from want of water and pasture in the rest of the estates. Cholera prevailed in some villages of the Sálúru, Kurupam, Pedamerangi and Belgam estates. The prices of food-grains ruled very high, and the whole district passed through a period of distress, the like of which it had not experienced for at least the last twenty years.

5. *Statement No. II-A.—Holdings.*—There were variations in the areas of the holdings of all the estates except Pedamerangi and Chidikada. The figures given in this statement are only approximate, having been taken from the old "Gudikattu" accounts, &c. None of the estates under management have ever been surveyed. It is proposed to make a survey of the Kasimkóta and Chidikada estates during the current fasli. The increase in the area of the holdings of the Kurupam estate was mainly due to the settlement of four mustajari villages on ryotwari tenure, while in Sálúru it was due to the inclusion of the "seri lands" in the enjoyment of Towjidars. In Kasimkóta a few lands nominally held in the names of relatives of the family were incorporated with the estate. In Belgam the decrease is due to the delivery of a moiety of the estate to the plaintiff in original suit No. 15 of 1889 (the Belgam partition suit), while in Mamdivada the area now given is reported to be the correct one. In Appikonda six acres became silted and two acres were relinquished by a ryot, while in Chipurupalle a piece of land measuring 1.80 acres which had been improperly assessed to revenue, was exempted from it (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 989, dated 23rd June 1897). The correct area of the holdings of this estate is 2,505 acres according to the A register maintained in this estate and not 2,515 acres as shown in the reports of preceding years.

6. *Actual Cultivation.*—For want of cultivation accounts, the entire holdings have been returned as cultivated in all the estates except Chidikada and Chipurupalle. In the first two estates village manual accounts have been kept for some years past, and the figures given may be relied on. Endeavours are being made to introduce the village accounts in the rest of the estates, but, as was observed in the last year's report, it is impossible to do much in this direction until the Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act is brought into force. The reasons given in the preceding paragraph for the increase and decrease in the areas of the holdings of individual estates apply also to the increase and decrease in actual cultivation of the estates. The increase in the area under actual cultivation in Chidikada compared with last year was due to 36 acres of cultivable waste being newly brought under cultivation, while in Chipurupalle a land measuring 18 acres, which had been relinquished in the preceding year, was leased out during the year under report.

7. *Statement No. II-B.*—shows the gross demand of the estates under management, the remissions granted, and the net demand. As was observed in last year's report, it is impossible to fill in accurately columns 3 to 7 of this statement as the estates have not been surveyed or settled. Except in Kurupam, Belgam, Chidikada and Kasimkóta, there were no variations worth speaking of under net demand compared with the preceding year. The decrease in the first-mentioned estate was mainly due to the delivery of half of Chilakam agraaharam to the mother of the Pedamerangi minors in exchange for Tumbali lands gifted to her by her late father. The decrease in Belgam was due to a moiety of the estate having left the hands of the Court, while the increase in Chidikada was due to the inclusion of the income of the Uppada and Animbadu villages. In Kasimkóta the increase was due to the amalgamation with the estate of certain lands nominally held by relatives of the family. The other variations have been briefly explained in column 21 of the statement.

8. Only in one estate, Kasimkóta, were remissions granted on account of the current demand. They were mainly on account of silted lands.

9. *Statement No. III* shows the demand, collection and balance of the estates under management during the year. Owing to the bad season and the consequent failure of crops, the collections both arrear and current were generally unsatisfactory.

10. *Arrears.*—The arrear collections were most unsatisfactory in Kurupam, where against an arrear demand of Rs. 86,314 outstanding for collection at the beginning of the fasli Rs. 8,015 only were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 78,299 at the

end of the fasli. Of this, Rs. 79 have since been collected, and an application for writing off Rs. 17,251, which were found to be irrecoverable at the last jamabandi, is in preparation. Rs. 4,061 have to be adjusted in the accounts, and of the remainder Rs. 12,484 are pending in civil suits, and Rs. 20,207 doubtful of recovery. The last item will be further investigated during the current fasli. The arrear balance of Rs. 24,986 appearing against the Sálúru estate is largely nominal. Of this, Rs. 15,812 are nominally due from estate Towjidars, &c., and will be adjusted in the current fasli. Of the balance, Rs. 2,675 have been ascertained to be irrecoverable and the remainder is doubtful of recovery. This last item is being investigated. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 43,945 remaining for collection at the beginning of the fasli in the Kasimkóta estate, Rs. 18,557 were collected and Rs. 15,195 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,193, at the date of this report. The bulk of this relates to faslis 1304 and 1305, and is due from poor ryots. The season did not permit of vigorous steps being taken for its collection. Probably a large portion of this will prove irrecoverable on account of the poverty of ryots. Matters were comparatively satisfactory in the six small estates under management. There are no arrear balances outstanding for collection on the date of this report in the estates of Appikonda and Chidikada, while the balance in Mamdivada does not call for remark. Of the balance of Rs. 234 appearing against Chipurupalle, Rs. 220 are covered by bonds and Rs. 14 doubtful of recovery. Of Rs. 855 appearing against the Pedamerangi estate, Rs. 159 are pending in civil suits, and Rs. 252 relate to Kattubadi, for the recovery of which suits must be brought. The remainder was due to the bad season of the year. The small balance outstanding for collection in Belgam is explained by the delivery of a moiety of the estate to a cousin of the late zamindar under a civil court decree. The bulk of the arrears outstanding for collection in this estate is owing on the portion delivered. Statements * showing fasliwar particulars of the arrear balances are appended.

* The statement for Belgam will follow.

(Intld.) W. O. H.

11. *Current.*—The current collections suffered a good deal on account of the bad season of the year. A sort of jamabandi was held in all estates except Belgam, and the collection of sist was postponed to the extent necessary in all deserving cases.

The following statement shows the current demand, collection and balance of the estates under management, and the amount postponed for collection in each of them at the jamabandi until the current fasli:—

Estate.	Current fasli (1306).					Subsequent collections and remissions.	Net recoverable balance.
	Demand.	Collection and remissions.	Balance.	Amount postponed at jamabandi.	Remainder at the end of the fasli.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kurupam	90,314	51,425	38,889	20,555	18,334	1,727	16,607
Pedamerangi	13,889	7,813	6,076	4,443	1,633	255	1,378
Belgam	23,739	17,624	6,115	..	6,115	..	6,115
Sálúru	1,21,332	81,152	40,180	22,106	18,074	886	17,188
Appikonda	8,848	4,475	4,370	2,125	2,245	..	2,245
Chidikada	23,395	13,314	10,077	8,207	1,870	1,755	114
Chipurupalle	7,338	5,874	1,464	647	817	18	799
Kasimkóta	87,850	35,804	52,046	31,036	21,010	1,577	19,433
Mamdivada	4,964	664	4,300	4,215	85	85	..

Making allowance for the season, the current collections were good in Sálúru, fair in Kurupam and poor in Kasimkóta. Taking the small estates together, the current collections amounted to 80 per cent. in Chipurupalle and to a little over 50 per cent. in all the rest except Mamdivada, nearly the whole of the demand of which was postponed for collection during the current year. It was hoped that the remainder shown in column 6 of the foregoing statement would have been collected ere now, but the south-west monsoon of the current fasli was late and partial and it was feared

VIZAGAPATAM ESTATES.

4

that the amounts postponed last year might have to be written off. The monsoon, however, subsequently gathered strength, and season prospects have greatly improved. I have directed all managers of estates to make collections vigorously from last month forward and hope to see material improvement in the current quarter.

12. Statement No. IV shows the financial condition of the estates under management. The following table shows the opening cash balance, the aggregate receipts, the aggregate expenditure, and the closing balance of the individual estates under management:—

STATEMENT showing the opening balance, the aggregate receipts, the aggregate expenditure, and the closing balance of the individual estates under management.

Estate.	Opening cash balance.	Aggregate receipts during the year.	Total.	Aggregate expenditure.	Closing cash balance.	Nominal value of promissory notes purchased during the year.	Total closing balance including the nominal value of promissory notes held by the estates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Kurupam	Rs. 8,973	Rs. 149,099	Rs. 1,58,072	Rs. 1,54,936	Rs. 3,136	Rs. 49,900	Rs. 1,32,336
2. Pedamerangi	16,220	78,438	94,658	93,688	970	..	970
3. Belgam	21,610	22,011	43,621	26,663	16,958	1,900	22,958
4. Sáluru	12,353	5,17,809	5,30,162	5,20,968	9,194	..	9,194
5. Appikonda	6,721	12,110	18,831	13,172	5,659	700	24,769
6. Chidikada	7,099	28,355	35,454	30,099	5,355	700	37,255
7. Chipurupalle	113	6,742	6,855	6,120	735	..	735
8. Kasimkóta	25,541	71,946	97,487	85,380	12,107	1,400	1,21,707
9. Mamidivada	186	6,492	6,678	4,860	1,818	..	1,818

13. A statement showing the details of "other items" entered in column 13 of Statement IV is enclosed. The following receipts were of an unusual description:—

Kurupam.

	RS.
Law charges recovered—vide Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 121, dated 23rd January 1897	4,361
Refund of advances made on account of the cost of the late Estates Manager's office and the special establishment entertained in the Collector's office for estates work—vide Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 939, dated 16th July 1896	3,610
Total	7,971

Belgam.

Refund of the advance made to Mr. K. Brown for certain suits—vide Court's Proceedings, No. 12, Press, dated 19th July 1897	2,054
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Sáluru.

Deposit made by Mr Turner in respect of a mining lease in the estate	500
Refund of an instalment of interest overpaid to the Maharaja of Jeypore	3,150
Imprest advance to Manager on account of works—vide Court's Proceedings, No. 658, dated 27th April 1897	300

5

VIZAGAPATAM ESTATES.

14. A statement showing the details of the miscellaneous charges entered in column 26 of Statement IV is enclosed. The following charges were of an unusual description:—

Kurupam.

	RS.
(1) Law charges	8,593
(2) Imprest of the Irrigation Overseer—vide Court's Proceedings, No. 511, dated 29th March 1897, and Mis. No. 839, dated 25th May 1897	1,000
(3) Expenditure on account of the Bharasala ceremony of the minor's son—vide Court's Proceedings, No. 666, dated 27th April 1897.	1,000
(4) Donation to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—vide Court's Proceedings, No. 696, dated 3rd May 1897	1,000
(5) Cost of horses purchased—vide Court's Proceedings, No. 12, Press, dated 19th July 1897, and Mis. No. 339, dated 1st March 1897.	2,685
(6) Cost of a bicycle purchased for the minor—vide Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 45, dated 6th January 1897	290
(7) Expenses of the puberty ceremony of the minor's step-sister—vide Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 863, dated 4th July 1896.	200
(8) Cost of dresses for the minor's step-sister—vide Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1656, dated 1st December 1896	544
(9) Compensation paid to B. Jaggaraju—vide Court's Proceedings, No. 1239, dated 9th August 1897	200
(10) Cost of velvet coats, &c., purchased for the minor—vide Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 228, dated 8th February 1897	560

Pedamerangi.

Law charges—vide Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 121, dated 23rd January 1897, and Mis. No. 1058, dated 6th August 1896	8,303
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Belgam.

Law charges—vide Court's Proceedings, No. 4, Press, dated 9th March 1897, and No. 12, Press, dated 19th July 1897	1,253
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Sáluru.

(1) Temporary loan to the Kurupam estate—vide Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1123, dated 11th July 1897	3,000
(2) Law charges	4,123
(3) Medical charges	106
(4) Imprest advance to the Manager on account of works—vide Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 658, dated 27th April 1897	300
(5) Increased permanent advance to the Manager on account of works—vide Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 674, dated 27th April 1897	200
(6) Charges on account of the sale of villages—vide Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1731, dated 14th December 1896	975
(7) Expenses of engrossing the Jeypore mortgage deed—vide Court's Proceedings, No. 4, Press, dated 9th March 1897	874
(8) Registration charges of the Jeypore mortgage deed and of the repayment of the debt of 4 lakhs to the Raja of Bobbili—vide Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 358, dated 3rd March 1897	821
(9) Cost of a pony and saddle purchased for the minor—vide Court's Proceedings, No. 1297, dated 21st September 1896	145

Appikonda.

(1) Charges on account of the consummation of the minor's sister's marriage—vide Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 448, dated 19th March 1897	500
(2) Charges on account of the second minor's daughter's birth—vide Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 663, dated 27th April 1897	500
(3) Cost of harness—vide Court's Proceedings, No. 4, Press, dated 9th March 1897	224

Chidikada.

(1) Law charges	1,002
(2) Cost of feeding the famine-stricken poor—vide Court's Proceedings, No. 681, dated 24th April 1897	1,000
(3) Presents to the Pithápuram family—vide Court's Proceedings, No. 653, dated 27th April 1897	300

Chipurupalle.

(1) Law charges	...	...	...	...	...	322
(2) Cost of a country pony	...	...	...	...	...	18

Kasimkota.

(1) Law charges	...	...	...	...	...	1,470
(2) Arrears subscription paid to the Hindu College— <i>vide</i> Court's Proceedings, No. 21, Press, dated 14th July 1896	...	...	...	...	...	200
(3) Moiety of cost of sinking a well for drinking purposes— <i>vide</i> Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 536, dated 2nd April 1897	...	...	...	...	...	50
(4) Temporary loan to Mamidivada estate— <i>vide</i> Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 756, dated 12th May 1897	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
(5) Contribution to the minor's father— <i>vide</i> Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 896, dated 4th June 1897	...	...	...	...	...	400
(6) Cost of a horse purchased— <i>vide</i> Court's Proceedings, No. 4, Press, dated 9th March 1897	...	...	...	...	...	808
(7) Cost of furniture purchased— <i>vide</i> Court's Proceedings, No. 12, Press dated 19th July 1897	...	...	...	...	...	1,603
(8) Donation to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund— <i>vide</i> Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 96, dated 3rd May 1897	...	...	...	...	...	500
(9) Cost of a pair of bullocks for the garden— <i>vide</i> Court's Proceedings, No. 353, dated 3rd March 1897	...	...	...	...	...	25
(10) Repairs to a dog-cart	...	...	...	...	...	42
(11) Clothes to the minor	...	...	...	...	...	130

Mamidivada.

Law charges	...	...	...	...	...	88
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15. *Utilisation of surplus balances and advances to tenants.*—Owing to the bad season the cash balances of all the estates under management, except Belgam and Kasimkota, were much below Rs. 10,000. Government promissory notes had to be sold in the marginally-noted estates to meet current expenses, while in the estates of Pedamerangi and Mamidivada loans were contracted for the same purpose. The peculiar position of Belgam precluded the utilisation of the surplus balance to the credit of that estate. In Kasimkota estimates are under preparation for the outlay of the surplus balance on the irrigation works of the estate. Sanction has been lately accorded for the survey of the estate which is estimated to cost Rs. 10,000 nearly. No advances were given to ryots during the year under report. They were given in all needful cases in the current fasli.

16. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts.*—The following statement compares the percentages of the estates under management for the last three years:—

Estates.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
1. Kurupam ..	17.23	16.78	41.14
2. Pedamerangi ..	3.7	13.92	35.47
3. Belgam ..	11.02	9.43	49.42
4. Saluru ..	4.09	7.84	18.82
5. Appikonda ..	19.17	29.38	37.45
6. Chidikada ..	10.61	10.61	19.99
7. Chipurupalle ..	11.83	12.01	15.85
8. Kasimkota ..	..	2.87	21.63
9. Mamidivada ..	..	2.52	7.08

The increase in the percentages of all the estates except Kasimkota and Mamidivada was generally due to the large fall in the normal receipts of fasli 1306. In the first four estates mentioned above, it was specially due to the payment of arrears contribution due to the Jeypore estate for the late Dewan's services and his establishment for faslis 1301 to 1305 (*vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. Nos. 3878 and 3255, dated 6th August 1895 and 16th July 1896, and Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1332, dated 28th September 1896). The reasons given for decrease in the report for fasli 1305 also explain the increase in fasli 1306. In the estates of Appikonda, Chidikada

and Chipurupalle the increase was solely due to the fall in receipts. In Kasimkota arrears salaries paid to the old establishments of the late proprietrix increased the percentage by 9.81 per cent. This estate and Mamidivada were taken under the Court's management towards the close of fasli 1305, and the percentages struck for that year cannot be compared with those of fasli 1306. The percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts in Mamidivada does not call for remarks.

17. Enclosure A to statement IV shows the allotments sanctioned for, and the expenditure incurred on, public works in the several estates under management. The allotments were fully utilised in the estates of Belgam, Appikonda and Chidikada as usual. In Saluru the allotment was nearly all spent. The unexpended balance of Rs. 106 in this estate was not needed. Rs. 2,510 of the allotment sanctioned for Pedamerangi and the full allotment of Chipurupalle were surrendered during the year owing to paucity of funds. Rs. 15 were expended in the last mentioned estate, outside the budget allotment on urgent repairs to the minor proprietor's residence at Vizagapatam. In the Kasimkota estate Rs. 13,040 were budgeted for expenditure on public works (including establishment charges) and Rs. 5,177 sanctioned since in addition to the budget grant in the Court's Proceedings noted on the margin. Of the aggregate allotment of Rs. 18,217, Rupees 9,828, were expended on irrigation works, Rs. 2,117 on buildings and Rs. 191 on establishment leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 6,081 at the close of the fasli. The expenditure on irrigation works includes Rs. 5,000 placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, for the embankment of the Sarada river at Jampapalem for which an estimate has not been furnished yet by that officer. It is not known how much of this amount has been utilised. Information called for on this point has not been furnished yet. Of the balance, Rs. 4,763 were expended on repairs to the ordinary irrigation works of the estate against a provision of Rs. 6,468 made for the purpose. The difference was not utilised as it was not needed owing to the failure of the monsoons in fasli 1306. Of Rs. 2,000 provided in the budget under this head on account of the usual contribution to Government for irrigation works jointly held by it and the estate only Rs. 65 were found necessary and paid during the year. The balance lapsed to the estate. Rs. 1,300 provided for in the budget under the same head for refund to ryots on account of repairs executed to irrigation works by them under the orders of the late Manager, M. Mallayya Pantulu, were adjusted in the current fasli.

Under buildings only Rs. 2,117 were expended against a grant of Rs. 3,272, but the latter item included Rs. 1,373 on account of unforeseen charges which was not required. In Kurupam the allotment for public works, including subsequent modifications and grants, amounted to Rs. 19,278 as noted on the margin. Repairs to the extent of Rs. 10,547 were actually executed to irrigation works, but under the imprest system which was introduced during the fasli only Rs. 6,903 were paid owing to mistakes committed by the overseer in making bills. The real unexpended balance under irrigation

was thus only Rs. 3,336 and remained unspent mainly on the Kistnasagaram tank (Rs. 1,137) of Vallarigudaba, Amma tank of Palliam (Rs. 184) and ten other minor tanks and four dams the repair of which was sanctioned in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 359, dated 3rd March 1897, and No. 501, dated 29th March 1897. The early flow of water into the first two tanks prevented further expenditure on them, while work had to be stopped on seven of the minor tanks and four dams owing to cholera in the neighbourhood. The grant to one tank was found unnecessary towards the end of the fasli and transferred to another more useful work which is in progress. On buildings repairs to the extent of Rs. 2,197 were actually executed against an allotment of Rs. 3,275, but only Rs. 1,328 were paid during the fasli for the reason given above. The balance of Rs. 1,078 remained unspent mainly on the dressing and bath rooms to the minor's residence at Kurupam, which could not be put in hand during the year.

Under communications, the usual contribution of Rs. 500 to the Kurupam-Gunupur road was paid, and Rs. 100 provided for unforeseen charges were not required. The unspent balance of Rs. 70 under establishment charges does not call for remark. The

Irrigation works	...	...	...	Rs. 117
Buildings	...	...	...	66
Road and communications	...	...	...	237

marginally noted expenditure incurred in fasli 1305 was brought into the accounts of fasli 1306, as the bills were not cashed until after the treasury accounts at Párvatipuram were closed for June 1896.

The old fort with outhouses at Kurupam and the McCready bungalow at Belgam, which were started in fasli 1304 and left unfinished by the late overseer, Nataraja Iyer, were completed during the year. Of the important irrigation works sanctioned in Court's Proceedings, No. 1490, dated 29th August 1895, the anicut across Kottugedda and Gangasagaram tank were practically finished. The remaining three works, viz., the Krishnasagaram tank, Amma tank and the anicut across the Artham gedda have made much progress, and will be completed in the current fasli. Besides the above, repairs were executed to 32 minor tanks and six channels which had not been properly cared for before. The dry season greatly facilitated this work which also afforded relief and labour to the poorer ryots of the estate and its neighbourhood. Rs. 125 were surrendered in Mamidivada out of a grant of Rs. 425, under the impression that the balance would be sufficient for paying the contribution due to Government for repairs executed to the Babakhan channel, but the actual payment amounted to Rs. 360.

18. Enclosure B to statement IV does not call for remarks except that the payment of the last one or two instalments of peishcush and land-cess had to be postponed in the marginally-noted estates for want of funds. They have been paid since the commencement of the current fasli with the exception of Rs. 66 due on account of

land-cess by the Chipurupalle estate, which will be paid as soon as funds become available. The overpayments of Government commission made during the year will be recovered by deduction in the current fasli's payments.

19. Statement V-A shows the debts due to the estates under management. The debts statement of the Kurupam estate is still unsettled. The matter is under enquiry and will be settled shortly. The difference between the amount shown as outstanding at the close of the preceding fasli, and the amount entered in column 3 of the statement for fasli 1306, is mainly due to the omission of law charges which were wrongly included in debts due to the estate. Rs. 73,252 collected during the fasli were paid by the Pedamerangi estate under the decree passed in Appeal Suit No. 48 of 1895 on the file of the High Court. Of the balance of Rs. 92,920 outstanding for collection at the close of the fasli, Rs. 39,588 are due on mortgages, and the rest on simple decrees and bonds.

Pedamerangi.—The decree in Appeal Suit No. 81 of 1893 on the file of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, which covers the debt of Rs. 2,14,747, is pending appeal before the Privy Council, and the respondent's defendants have obtained stay of execution of the decree pending the decision of their appeal. Of the three minor debts outstanding for collection at the end of the last fasli, one was collected within the year, and the other two written off the accounts (*vide* Court's Proceedings, No. 728, dated 14th July 1896).

Belgam.—The debt is due to the estate by the cousins of the late zamindar. The High Court has held that they need not pay the debt as they have been declared to be the legal owners of the estate (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1237, dated 9th August 1897).

Sálúru.—The debts due to the estate, so far as they have been ascertained up to date, amount to Rs. 15,956-0-9. The amount of Rs. 8,486 shown as remaining due at the end of fasli 1306 was based on insufficient information. Rs. 11,094 are due by the Senior Rani, the late zamindar's mother. This item is barred and irrecoverable. Of the balance Rs. 4,228 are recoverable from the arrears allowance due to two estate Towjildars, and the rest is doubtful of recovery.

Appikonda.—Of Rs. 26,543 outstanding for collection in this estate, including interest, Rs. 2,994 were collected in the fasli and Rs. 573 remitted. Instalments have not yet fallen due for Rs. 22,948 of the balance remaining at the end of the fasli.

Chipurupalle.—The debt is due by Nammayya Naidu natural father of the minor proprietor. A suit will shortly be filed for the recovery of two instalments of Rs. 500 each which have become overdue.

Kasimkóla.—Of the amount of Rs. 21,400 (including interest) outstanding for collection in the estate, Rs. 814 were collected, and Rs. 671 remitted. Of the balance of Rs. 19,915, Rs. 14,093 have been written off since the close of the fasli under the authority conveyed in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1605, dated 15th October 1897. Of the remainder a large portion is due by poor dependants of the late proprietrix and doubtful of recovery.

There are no debts due to the Estates of Chidikada and Mamidivada.

20. Statement V-B shows the debts due by the estates under management. There were no debts due by the estates of Belgam, Appikonda, Chidikada and Chipurupalle. For the Kurupam estate Rs. 3,000 were temporarily borrowed from Sálúru in June last for working expenses (*vide* Court's Proceedings, No. 1123, dated 14th July 1897). The debt will be repaid shortly. For the Mamidivada estate Rs. 2,000 were borrowed temporarily from Kasimkóla (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 756, dated 12th May 1897) for working expenses as the last year's crop entirely failed in the former estate. The debt will be repaid when funds become available. In Kasimkóla Rs. 1,025 were due to certain shopkeepers on account of supplies made to the owners of the estate before the commencement of management. The bills were paid during the year after proper scrutiny. In Pedamerangi it was necessary to pay the debt due to the Kurupam estate under the decree passed in Appeal Suit No. 48 of 1895 on the file of the High Court of Madras before the 10th November 1896. As the cash balance of the estate was too small for the purpose, Rs. 70,000 were borrowed from the Maharaja of Jeypore and the debt fully liquidated. The balance is made up of the debt newly borrowed from the Maharaja of Jeypore and of the amount due to the Kurupam estate under the decree passed in Appeal Suit No. 35 of 1895.

Sálúru.—Under the sanction conveyed in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 66, dated 9th January 1897, ten estate villages of the aggregate annual value of Rs. 16,337 were sold during the year for Rs. 4,26,727 and with the sale-proceeds the debt of 4 lakhs due to the Honourable the Raja of Bobbili was fully liquidated. The balance of debt due by this estate at the end of the fasli was made up as follows:—

	RS.
(1) Due to the Maharaja of Jeypore	1,35,000
(2) " Raja of Bobbili	70,000
(3) " Late zamindar's mother	3,400
(4) " Sutapilli Appanna	4,000
Total	2,12,400

Item No. 1 cannot be discharged before A.D. 1905 according to the terms of the bond, while the interest (6 per cent.) payable on item 2 is not unduly heavy. Rupees 1,400 of item 3 have been paid * with interest since the close of the fasli, and it is doubtful if the Senior Rani can successfully establish her claim to the remainder of the debt. Item 4 bears interest only at 5 per cent. per annum, and lands have been mortgaged usufructually for its liquidation.

21. Statement No. VI shows the educational progress of such of the wards as were under tuition during the year. The minor zamindar of Kurupam continued to make good progress under his tutor, Mr. Moss, who left him in September last. He will be taught Revenue law and accounts and shortly sent to Kurupam to learn work on his estate. The progress of the Pedamerangi minors was most unsatisfactory at Párvatipuram. They habitually neglected to attend school, and were encouraged by their mother to play truant. They have been lately brought down to Vizagapatam.

They are attending school regularly now. The Belgam minor left the wardship of the Court in January 1897, and the present ward is past tuition. The minor zamindar of Sálúru attended the Lutheran Mission School at Sálúru throughout the year. His progress is generally satisfactory. As in the preceding year, the eldest of the Appikonda minors was learning business under M.R.Ry. Chilaba Sanyasi Naidu Garu. He has made considerable improvement in spelling. His translation is fair and his attendance at Mr. Sanyasi Naidu's office good. His diaries are neat and clearly written. The second minor studied at home under a private tutor (an undergraduate) there being no class suitable to him in the local municipal school. He has made good progress in English. The third minor attended the school. His progress was not satisfactory. The Chidikada proprietrix is past the age of tuition. The young Chipurupalle proprietor has made good progress. He is a smart boy, but shy and has a good memory. The Kasimkóta ward is being educated at Newington. His sisters, the proprietresses of Mamidivada, are learning the Telugu alphabet. A tutor has been appointed for them since the close of fasli 1306.

22. *Suits*.—The appeal made to the Privy Council on behalf of the Belgam Rani, as also the appeal made to the High Court against the decision in Original Suit No. 3 of 1893, holding the adoption of the ex-minor of Belgam to be invalid, were decided unfavourably to the estate during the year. Original Suit No. 38 of 1894, brought by Sundara Narayana Thatraju for the recovery of the remaining moiety of the estate, was also decided against the estate. The Raja of Bobbili's appeal to the Privy Council regarding the recovery of the Chidikada estate was not decided during the year. There were no other important suits brought by or against the estates during the year.

23. *Statement No. VII* shows the demand, collection and balance and the financial condition of the religious institutions attached to the estates under management. Owing to the bad season collections from the endowments to the several temples fell short and the usual charges had to be partly defrayed from the estate funds.

24. *Inam alienations*.—A special establishment has been lately appointed for conducting the enquiry into the inam alienations of the Kurupam estate, while enquiries on the subject are proceeding in Pedamerangi, Sálúru and Kasimkóta and Mamidivada estates. They were hampered to some extent by the bad season of the year. There are no inam alienations in Appikonda, while the inquiry into those of Chidikada and Chipurupalle has been finished. It is unnecessary to make any such investigation in Belgam.

25. *Condition of ryots—Kurupam*.—The ryots are generally poor. The average rates of rent are Rs. 11-1-0 per acre of wet land and Rs. 2 per acre of dry land. The highest wet and dry rates are Rs. 12 and Rs. 4, respectively. Coercive measures were resorted to under Act VIII of 1865 for the collection of Rs. 1,249-0-3. Of this only Rs. 78-13-9 were realised by the sale of property distrained under the Act.

Pedamerangi.—The ryots, except in the five villages of Kallikota, Gijaba, Ulipiri, Papammavalsa and Sivvam, are not poor. The average rates of rent are Rs. 7-8-0 per acre of wet land and Rs. 1-11-0 per acre of dry land. Coercive measures were not taken under Act VIII of 1865 for the collection of sist owing to the bad season.

Belgam.—The ryots are fairly well off. The average rents per acre of dry and wet lands are Rs. 2 and Rs. 10, respectively. Owing partly to the peculiar position of the estate and partly to the bad season no processes were taken for the realisation of the estate dues.

Sálúru.—The ryots are partly well-to-do and partly poor. They are generally rather lazy and depend on supplementing their cultivation by hill trade with Jeypore. The average rents per acre of dry and wet lands are Rs. 2-10-0 and Rs. 8-11-0, respectively. Processes were taken under Act VIII of 1865 for the collection of Rs. 11,332. Rs. 4,937 were collected before property was brought to sale, and Rs. 358 by sale. Processes taken for the realisation of Rs. 6,037 were pending at the end of the fasli.

Appikonda.—The ryots are generally poor and not so well off as those in the adjoining villages of the Sarvasiddhi taluk. The average rents per acre of dry and wet lands are Rs. 3-11-0 and Rs. 7-7-0, respectively. Coercive processes were not taken under Act VIII of 1865 for the collection of sist nor were any civil suits filed for the purpose.

Chidikada.—The condition of the ryots in this estate is good. The average rates of rent per acre of dry and wet lands are Rs. 2-15-10 and Rs. 10-7-9 respectively. Coercive steps were not taken during the year for the realisation of the estate dues.

Chipurupalle.—The ryots of the estate are generally poor like those of the adjoining villages of the Government taluk of Sarvasiddhi. The soil is poor, being partly sandy and partly marshy. The average rates of rent per acre of dry and wet lands are Rs. 4 and Rs. 7, respectively. Coercive measures were not taken during the year under Act VIII of 1865 for the collection of sist.

Kasimkóta.—The condition of the ryots in the estate is generally good. The average rates are Rs. 1-6-0 per acre of dry land and Rs. 6 per acre of wet land. The highest dry and wet rates being Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 12, respectively. The rates are generally low when compared with those of the adjoining Government taluk of Sarvasiddhi. Coercive processes under Act VIII of 1865 were taken only in one case for the collection of Rs. 1,560, but the ryot concerned appealed against the distraint. The claim is pending disposal.

Mamidivada.—The ryots are very poor in comparison with those of the adjoining villages of the Government taluk of Sarvasiddhi. The land is wholly wet and only one crop, viz., paddy, is raised on it. The average rate per acre is Rs. 13. Wells cannot be sunk in the estate, and there are none. It depends for its irrigation entirely on the Babakhan channel which is a Government irrigation source, to the upkeep of which it contributes a proportionate share.

26. *General remarks*.—Steps were taken during the year for the protection of the valuable jungles in the Kurupam and Pedamerangi estates by the establishment of forest gates at convenient centres and the appointment of a forester and guards to patrol the forests.

27. *Explanation for delay*.—The delay in the submission of this report is mainly due to the incomplete information furnished by the Manager of the Kurupam and Pedamerangi estates.

TANGELLAMUDI ESTATE.

GÓDÁVARI DISTRICT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 29th October 1897.

Dis. No. 739-Est.

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector of Gódávári, to the Secretary to the Court of
Wards, Madras.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Tangellamudi estate for fasli 1306, together with the prescribed statements.

2. *Season*.—The season was not favourable, especially for wet crops.

3. *Holdings and cultivation*.—The total area of holdings was only 1,642 acres against 5,044 acres in the previous year; and the extent of actual cultivation was 1,369 acres against 4,474 acres in the previous year. The decrease is due to the transfer of the marginally-noted villages from the estate to Sri Rajah Papamma Rau Bahadur Garu, decree-holder in Original Suit No. 11 of 1886 on the file of the late Ellore Sub-Court.

1. Tangellamudi.
2. Komadavole.
3. Punukollu.
4. Kaluparru.
5. Kokkerapadu.
- 6 and 7. The two mokhasa villages of Medinaranapalem and Naguladevanipadu.

4. *Demand*.—The net demand of the year under report was Rs. 11,725 against Rs. 29,567 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the cause mentioned above.

5. *Remissions*.—The remissions granted under the orders contained in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1262, dated 14th September 1896, and Mis. No. 155, dated 2nd February 1897, amounted to Rs. 337 and Rs. 37, respectively. The former amount represents half the assessments due by tenants B. Seshiah and Jaffir Saheb for fasli 1305, and the latter amount of Rs. 37 relates to the rents due by the defaulters D. Viraswami and Ch. Ramudu for fasli 1305.

6. *Demand, collection and balance*.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 5,179, of which Rs. 3,261 were collected, Rs. 374 written off and Rupees 1,504 transferred to the decree-holder above referred to, leaving a balance of Rs. 40 at the end of the fasli. A sum of Rs. 38 having been since collected, the arrear balance has been reduced to only Rs. 2 recoverable from the karnam of Tangellamudi.

The current demand was Rs. 11,725, of which Rs. 10,008 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,717 at the end of the fasli. A sum of Rs. 800 was subsequently collected and Rs. 290 sanctioned to be written off in Court's Proceedings, No. 1218, dated 4th August 1897. Of the net balance of Rs. 627 which is all recoverable, a sum of Rs. 102 will soon be recovered by adjustment and the rest is covered by processes.

7. *Financial condition of the estate*.—The amount to the credit of the estate at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 43,470 excluding Government securities of the value of Rs. 28,300 and paddy worth Rs. 251. The cash receipts and the total disbursements amounted to Rs. 18,774 and Rs. 19,005, respectively. The cash balance at the end of the fasli was thus Rs. 43,239.

Adding to this Rs. 28,300, the value of the promissory notes to the credit of the estate, the total assets of the estate on the 30th June 1897 come to Rs. 71,539 which falls short of the opening balance by Rs. 482.

8. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts.*—The percentage was 16.2 against 9.92 of the previous year. The increase is due to (1) the decrease in the cash receipts of the year under report owing to 7 (seven) out of the eight villages of the estate having been handed over to the decree-holder and (2) to the entertainment of a highly-paid manager and establishment to determine the mesne profits due to the decree-holder Rajah Papamma Rau and (3) to the inclusion under "establishment" of the costs incurred on that account in respect of the whole estate from the beginning of the fasli.

The details of calculations are given hereunder :—

	RS.
Total receipts	18,774
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Interest on Government Securities	979
Sale-proceeds of property	639
Process fees received under the Rent Act recovered	48
Costs in Civil Courts received under decrees	78
Refunds of overpayments, water-tax and local cess	433
Rents of buildings	13
Law charges refunded	20
Refunds of overpayments of salaries	6
Excess collections	26
	2,242
Normal receipts	(a) 16,532
Total of establishment charges and Government commission	(b) 2,693
Percentage of B to A is	16.2

9. *Public Works.*—A sum of Rs. 6,242 was specially sanctioned for the repair of flood damages in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 470, dated 9th April 1896, in excess of the budget allotment of Rs. 1,389. The amount available for expenditure thus amounted to Rs. 7,631, of which only Rs. 6,690 were actually expended during the year under report. The percentage of expenditure to allotment was 87.7 against 85.69 of the last fasli.

10. *Government dues.*—The portion of the estate decreed to Sri Rajah Papamma Rau Bahadur Garu was made over to her in February 1897. The kists for the Government dues commenced in October 1896. Thus by the time the decreed portion was transferred, the greater part of the Government dues had been paid by the estate. After the apportionment of peishcush, &c., has been made, the excess amount will be ascertained and adjusted towards the mesne profits payable to the decree-holder.

11. *Debts due to the estate.*—Nil.

12. *Debts due by the estate.*—The total amount of debts due at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,17,022 and the interest that accrued during the year was Rs. 4,119, making a total of Rs. 1,21,141 due at the end of the fasli; the particulars of which are as follows :—

Rupees 1,14,237 due to the Rajah of Venkatagiri who filed a suit (Original Suit No. 17 of 1897) in the District Court at Rajahmundry to recover this amount minus the sale-proceeds of certain jewels said to have been pledged with him—*vide* this office Ref. on Cur. No. 608-Est., dated 21st September 1897.

Rupees 6,904 due to Pydah Subbarayadu who obtained a decree in Original Suit No. 511 of 1891 on the file of the District Court, Gódvári, against the personal properties of the late Ranee, and who has taken out proceedings to execute his decree.

The application has been opposed by the estate and is not yet disposed of by the Court.

13. *Education of the ward.*—The Tangellamudi ward having been at the instance of his father, the Rajah of Venkatagiri taken into Newington for the purposes of his education, Mr. Morrison, the European tutor of the wards of the Court at Newington house, Madras, has been requested to furnish in the prescribed form the necessary information regarding the educational progress of the ward direct to the Court.

14. *Suits.*—The appeal No. 31 of 1896 against the decree in Original Suit No. 11 of 1886 referred to in the last year's report was decided against the estate, and the question of an appeal to the Privy Council has been left by the Court to the minor's natural father. The Rajah of Venkatagiri has filed a suit No. 17 of 1897 on the file of the District Court, Gódvári, for the recovery of the debt contracted by the late Ranee of the estate, the amount sought to be recovered being Rs. 98,942—

- (1) The Pittapur ward;
- (2) The adopted son of the late Rajah of Pittapur; and
- (3) Sri Rajah Papamma Rau Bahadur Garu are also defendants in this suit.

15. *Condition of the tenants.*—The condition of the ryots was not so good as in the previous year, the season having proved unfavourable.

No advances were made to tenants of the estate during the year under report.

28

29

PITHAPURAM ESTATE.

DATED PITHAPURAM, 15TH OCTOBER 1897.

Dis. No. 432-C. D.

From M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. SOMASUNDARA SASTRIAR Avargal, B.A.,
Manager, Pithapuram Estate, to the Collector of Gódvári.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Pithapuram estate for fasli 1306, together with the marginally-noted statements prescribed. I regret I have not been able to make the report fuller, as the Diwan's accounts have not yet been fully made over to me pending the preparation of his mesne profits accounts, and I have no posted figures of fasli 1305 with which to compare the figures of fasli 1306, the compilation of which itself has taken the tanedars all this time.

2. The Pithapuram estate having been delivered over to the Kumara Rajah in July 1895 in execution of the decree in Original Suit No. 6 of 1891 on the file of the District Court, Gódvári; his Diwan was in charge of the estate for the first eight months and nine days in the year under report, i.e., up to 9th March 1897, and the Court of Wards having resumed charge of the estate on 10th March 1897 under the decree of the High Court in Appeal No. 33 of 1895 and having appointed me as manager of the estate in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 420, dated 16th March 1897, I was in charge of the estate from 10th March 1897 for three months and twenty-two days of the year. Rajah Vellanki Venkata Ramarayamangaru, maternal uncle of the minor raja, continued to be the honorary guardian, and Raja Row Chellayamma Row Garu, the home guardian of the minor raja as heretofore.

3. *Statement No. I.*—The minor ward attained the age of twelve years on the 5th October 1897 and will attain majority in 1906.

4. *Statement No. II-A.*—The season as compared with the previous years was very unfavourable owing to the failure of rains and scanty freshes in the Yeleru river. The lands in the Mallavaram tana and portions of Pithapuram and Samalkot tanas which depend solely on rain-fed tanks and the Yeleru river were left partially waste, and where there was any cultivation, there was a total failure of crops. Lands irrigated from anicut channels yielded a partial crop, deficiency of water-supply and failure of rains having affected the outturn. The floods in the Gódvári caused damage to the paddy crop in half a dozen villages of the Palivela tana. The outturn of paddy which is the chief food-grain produced in the estate was three-fourths of the average. Tobacco, which is the principal commercial crop raised on the lankas of the estate, yielded fairly but had to cope with a low and dull market, believed to be due to the development of tobacco cultivation in foreign countries.

5. The total approximate area of the holdings in the estate was acres 123,738 during the year under report against acres 123,627 in the previous year of the Kumara Raja's administration. There was a decrease of 131 acres in Palivela tana due to relinquishment of lands owing to failure of rains and of 4 acres in Samalkot tana taken up for railway purposes, while acres 204 of immemorial waste were newly brought under cultivation in the Karapa tana and 42 acres in the Kadium tana. The net result was an increase of 111 acres over the area of the holdings in the previous year.

6. *Cultivation.*—The extent of actual cultivation during the year under report was acres 96,801 or 78.23 per cent. of the holdings against acres 102,593 or 83 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease chiefly occurs in the following tanas for

PITHAPURAM ESTATE.

4

15. The miscellaneous charges entered in column 26 include the following large and unusual items:—

Items.	Amount.
Law charges	Rs. 17,880
Permanent advances	3,800
Municipal taxes	401
Proportionate audit charges incurred by the Court of Wards on account of the Pithapuram estate during 1895-96	869
Suspense account, miscellaneous	1,552
Deposits	36,254
Amount adjusted to the credit of advances recoverable under Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 284-Confidential 11, dated 18th February 1897. 5,000	

A statement showing these and other items under this head of miscellaneous charges is enclosed.

16. Column 33 of the statement shows the percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to the normal receipts.

17. The receipts and charges of endowed institutions have not been excluded from this statement, as directed in Court's Proceedings, No. 16, dated 7th August 1894, as the figures relating to the period of the late Diwan's administration are not available ready posted and the new Tanadars are not able to furnish the information.

18. *Statement IV-A.*—A sum of Rs. 43,534 was expended by the late Diwan on maramat works, but no particulars of the expenditure are available, as the records relating to maramat works have not as yet been handed over to me. I understand that they will be made over to me shortly as soon as the accounts of mesne profits relating to the late Diwan's days are completed.

19. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was provided by me for irrigation works and Rs. 6,000 for repairs to buildings, in the cursory budget submitted by me for the last three months of the year under report. Estimates aggregating Rs. 19,456 for 120 irrigation works and Rs. 4,362 for repairs of buildings were sanctioned within the year by the Collector; but, as the maramat establishment was not organised until the early part of May last, works to the value of only Rs. 1,761-3-10 under irrigation and Rupees 2,607-1-8 under buildings, respectively, were executed within the year, and disbursements to the extent of Rs. 158-1-6 under the former and Rs. 1,573-7-0 under the latter heads made during the year.

20. *Inam alienations.*—The question of enquiry into inam alienations has been deferred, pending the decision of the appeal to the Privy Council in the succession suit under the Collector's instructions in his Dis. No. 235-Est. of 1897, dated 19th May 1897, Confidential.

21. *Statement IV-B.* exhibits the demand, collection and balance of all dues and commission payable to Government from the funds of the estate. The amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year under report was Rs. 147, and the Government dues and commission payable during the year amounted to Rs. 4,28,077. The aggregate demand thus came up to Rs. 4,28,224, of which Rs. 4,06,485 were paid to Government during the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 21,739, which was subsequently paid up in July last. The payments during the Diwan's days, and since the resumption of the estate in March, are separately shown in the statement.

22. *Statement V-A.* gives particulars of cash debts due to the estate at the end of fasli 1306, as traced from the end of fasli 1304, for which the last administration report was submitted to the Court of Wards.

23. The amount of these debts, which are covered by (a) by decrees and (b) by bonds outstanding at the end of fasli 1304, was Rs. 80,460. In fasli 1305, the Kumara Rajah's Diwan lent a sum of Rs. 4,000 to certain of the Mulakallanka renters as Taccavi and Rs. 50 to two ryots—Mogili Nukalu and Appadu of Pithapuram tana—for the execution of repairs to an irrigation channel, and the latter amount was secured by a bond duly executed by the ryots who had failed to execute the work.

5

PITHAPURAM ESTATE.

24. A sum of Rs. 7,619 made up of the following items was also newly brought to account in fasli 1305:—

	RS.
Representing the sum total of the last three instalments due to the estate on a usufructuary mortgage bond executed by one Inuganti Gopayyamingaru on behalf of her minor son, Venkataramarayamin-garu of Gorsa, on 13th February 1877, to secure the payment of Rs. 20,473-2-2, alleged to have been embezzled by her deceased husband several years back in his capacity of the late Rajah's Diwan. The bond was, however, a nominal one. As already stated in my administration report for fasli 1302, and the Court of Wards ordered the amount of the debt to be written off in Court's Proceedings, No. 316, dated 31st May 1894. But the Kumara Rajah's Diwan, on the strength of certain papers said to have been discovered in his days, revived the claim and sued the executant, who is of the minor Rajah's party, for the last three instalments covered by the bond, and the amount sued for was brought to account again as a debt due to the estate. The suit (original suit No. 18 of 1897) was pending in the Cocanada sub-court at the end of fasli 1306, but has since been dismissed with costs. I submitted a printed copy of the sub-court's judgment, with my letter, No. 35-S.D., dated 30th September 1897, with an expression of my opinion that an appeal against the judgment was hopeless, and I think this amount must be eliminated again from the accounts	5,173
Amount of interest which accrued till the end of fasli 1304 on the principal and costs covered by the decree in original suit No. 20 of 1892, on the file of the sub-court of Cocanada not calculated and included in the previous accounts by oversight	2,378
Amount of costs and interest on certain decretal amounts not calculated and included in previous accounts	6,800
Total	7,619

25. The amount of interest, which accrued on all the outstanding debts during fasli 1305, was Rs. 2,513, and the total demand for the year thus amounted to Rs. 94,642, of which Rs. 995 were collected in the year leaving a balance of Rs. 93,647 at the close thereof. Of this amount Rs. 3,221 were collected in fasli 1306 by the officials of the Kumara Rajah as particularized below:—

	RS.
Recovered from the Mulakallanka renters as part of the Taccavi of Rs. 4,000 advanced by the Diwan	3,180
Recovered in part payment of a cash debt and credited to "Cash debts recovered"	25
Recovered in payment of a cash debt and shown under "Refunds" in the account current	16
Total	3,221

26. This left a balance of Rs. 90,426 on 10th March 1897, when the estate was handed over again to the Court of Wards. No fresh debts were given by the court in fasli 1306, but a sum of Rs. 2,430 comprising the following items was newly brought to account during the last quarter of the year under report:—

	RS.
Interest which accrued on the amount of decree in original suit No. 23 of 1885 on the file of the sub-court of Cocanada obtained by the estate against the assets of Rava Madhavarayamin Garu's father, not calculated and included in previous accounts by mistake. Interest which accrued on certain amounts covered by cash bonds of Karapa tana, not calculated and included in previous accounts	1,780
Amount of interest and costs taxed on the amounts covered by certain cash bonds and included in the decrees into which they have since been converted	455
Total	2,430

27. The amount of interest which accrued during the year under report came up to Rs. 3,199, and raised the total demand for the year to Rs. 96,055, whereof Rs. 19 were recovered in Karapa tana, but exhibited in the accounts under refunds leaving a balance of (a) Rs. 83,898 covered by decrees and (b) Rs. 12,139 covered by bonds, making an aggregate of Rs. 96,035.

(a) *Cash decrees in favour of the Estate.*—(1) Rupees 56,738 under this head are due under the decree in original suit No. 20 of 1892 on the file of the Cocanada sub-court and made recoverable from the personal estate of the deceased China Chellayamma Row Garu. Execution of this decree was applied for more than once, but without success, as the property of the judgment-debtor was not forthcoming. I have made further inquiries regarding her property since the resumption of the estate, but find that this fruitless enquiry must be given up, and the debt treated as irrecoverable as I have been informed by Rajah Pedda Chellayamma Row Garu herself, who is interested in the minor Rajah and connected with the judgment-debtor, that there is no property to be proceeded against under the decree. This will form the subject of a separate report.

(2) Rupees 12,513 are due from one Row Madhavarayanimgaru of Karapa under the decree in original suit No. 23 of 1885 on the file of the Cocanada sub-court, and made recoverable from the ancestral properties of Madhavarayanimgaru. Execution of this decree was applied for several times, but without success, as no ancestral properties were found against which proceedings could be taken, and the character of the lease of the Karapa village held by Madhavarayanimgaru was at issue in certain civil suits. On further enquiries instituted by me since the resumption of the estate, I understand that, in certain litigation between Madhavarayanimgaru and his brothers, the High Court has decided on second appeal that the lease of Karapa was the ancestral property of the litigants. I have been taking the necessary steps to obtain a copy of the High Court's decision and shall take execution of the decree as soon as the copy is received.

(3) Rupees 3,706 are due from Sri Rajah Vatchavaya Suryanarayana Jagapati Raju Bahadur Garu of Piddapuram under the decree in original suit No. 2 of 1896 on the file of the Cocanada sub-court. Execution of this decree was applied for on 8th July 1896 and 6th November 1896 during the time of the Kumara Rajah, but nothing was realized. The debtor who has several creditors has mortgaged his share of his ancestral immoveable property to the Tuni Rajah, who has now brought these lands to sale. Application has been made to the court for a ratiable distribution of the surplus of the sale-proceeds over the Tuni Rajah's debt among the other creditors.

(4) Rupees 2,093 are due under the decree in original suit No. 325 of 1885 on the file of the Amalapuram District Munsif's court from one Mokkapati Venkatappiah Garu. Execution of this decree was applied for on several occasions, but no realizations were made, the debtor having concealed his property and made fraudulent transfers of his lands. Application was therefore made for his personal arrest and the man is now in custody in the civil jail, and I am now in correspondence with him in connexion with the settlement of his debt; the debtor himself having offered to show what property he has.

28. The four decrees enumerated above cover a sum of Rs. 75,050 leaving a balance of Rs. 8,846, which may be classified as hereunder:—

Number of decrees.	Amount covered by them.	Tanas.	Remarks.
16	Rs. 1,764	Karapa	} Barred by limitation in the Kumara Rajah's time.
1	109	Palivela	
2	150	Karapa	
1	105	Pithapuram	} Due by paupers and found to be irrecoverable after all means of execution has been tried.
1	77	Karapa	
24	6,076	Do.	} Decrees executed successfully, but the amounts of which have been held under deposits and have to be duly adjusted.
2	43	Do.	
1	522	Palivela	} Decrees already successfully executed, but the amounts collected under which were received by estate Pleaders and have yet to be adjusted in due course.
48	8,846		

29. *Cash debts-bonds.*—The cash debts covered by bonds outstanding at the close of the year under report amount to Rs. 12,139 as shown below:—

Number of bonds.	Amount covered thereunder.	Tanas.	Remarks.
1	Rs. 5,073	Pithapuram	Secured by a registered mortgage bond executed by Inuganti Gopayyanmagaru and sued for by the late Diwan of the Kumara Rajah. The suit has been recently dismissed as stated in paragraph No. 27 <i>supra</i> .
1	6	Karapa	} These amounts represent balance of interest due on certain bonds, the principal debts secured by which have been already realized. These small balances could not be collected owing to the poverty of the defaulters and have to be written off.
1	9	Mallavaram	
1	17	Kadium	This represents the amount of Taccavi advanced by the late Rajah for agricultural purposes. It could not be recovered from the defaulter who was a pauper and has to be written off.
1	100	Pithapuram	This amount is due from Vastad Mahmud on a promissory-note, dated 10th October 1883. It could not be recovered at all as the man was utterly destitute and even left Pithapuram for good. The claim was barred by time during the late Rajah's life time and the debt has to be written off.
1	492	Pithapuram	This is due from one Penugonda China Brahmajee of Pithapuram on a bond, dated 25th December 1887. It could not be recovered from the man as he claimed a larger sum of money from the estate as a modi employed by the late Rajah for a long time. Accounts of a very old period of the late Rajah's days had to be rummaged for this purpose and as they were in utter confusion and disorder, the modi's account remained unsettled at the close of the last management, and eventually the claim of the modi against the estate and that of the latter against the former were barred by lapse of time.
1	96	Palivela	This amount was recovered in part payment of a cash debt due on a bond and held under deposit. It will be adjusted to the proper head in due course.
9	4,066	Pithapuram	} These debts are in course of recovery.
5	542	Karapad	
3	1,209	Samalkota	
1	450	Kadium	
2	79	Palivela	
27	12,139	Total	

30. A statement showing the amounts due to the estate on cash bonds and decrees, and requiring to be written off the accounts as irrecoverable, will be separately submitted for the orders of the Court of Wards.

31. *Important law suits.*—(1) Appeal No. 33 of 1895 on the file of the Madras High Court against the judgment of the district court in original suit No. 6 of 1891—otherwise known as the Pithapuram succession suit—was decided in favour of the minor Rajah on 31st November 1896, and the Court of Wards took delivery of the estate on 10th March 1897 in execution of the aforesaid decree. Accounts showing the mesne profits of the estate have yet to be furnished by the Kumara Rajah, and an application made on behalf of the minor Rajah for obtaining the said accounts in execution of the decree has been pending disposal in the district court. The Kumara Rajah has preferred an appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment of the High Court in the aforesaid appeal during the year under report, and it is pending disposal.

(2) Original suit No. 67 of 1895 on the file of the sub-court of Cocanada—known as the Kirlampudi succession suit—instituted by Rajah Peda Chellayamma Row Garu and the minor Rajah for the recovery of the Kirlampudi estate, was pending at the end of the fasli under report, but has since been dismissed. A printed copy of the judgment in the case was submitted to the Collector, with my letter, No. 32-S.D., dated 13th September 1897, but there seems to be no good case for an appeal.

(3) Original suit No. 17 of 1897 on the file of the district court of Gódavari was filed about the close of the year by the Rajah of Venkatagiri against the minor Rajah and others for the recovery of Rs. 98,941-11-9 due under a mortgage deed executed by the late Tangellamudi Rani (Sri Rajah Row Peda Venkayamma Row Garu). The suit stands posted for the settlement of issues and is pending disposal.

(4) Original suit No. 53 of 1896 on the file of the sub-court of Cocanada was filed by one Dwarampudi Subbarayudu against the minor Rajah and others for the recovery of Rs. 24,842-3-1 being the balance claimed on account of the value of a

number of works said to have been executed by him and not paid by the estate. The suit stands posted for evidence and is pending disposal. This is a heavy suit comprising a lot of claims most of which are false and unfounded and it was reported on to the Collector at full length in my letter, No. 8-M.D., dated 22nd July 1897, and the defence of the suit was sanctioned in the Court of Wards telegram, dated 4th August 1897, communicated with Collector's Ref. No. 272-Est., dated 4th August 1897.

32. *Statement V-B—Debts due by the Estate.*—The amount of debt outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 4,89,230 payable to the Bank at Cocanada. This was paid off by the Kumara Rajah's Diwan together with interest amounting to Rs. 27,886 and the debt was fully discharged. No new debts have been contracted during the year.

33. *Education of the Ward.*—Statement No. VI shows the educational progress of the ward during the year under report. The services of the teacher entertained for the education of the minor Rajah having been dispensed with on the decision of the District Court in the succession suit, Rajah Chellayamma Row Garu retained the services of the old tutor P. Chitti Ramayya during the period of the inter-regnum and continued the education of the minor. After resumption of management by the Court of Wards, Chitti Ramiah continued to be the ward's tutor until the close of the year under report, when he was relieved by M.R.Ry. P. Senkaranarayana Chettiyar, M.A., who was appointed as tutor by the Court of Wards.

34. The ward's sister received no tuition since the services of Miss. Govindarajulu were dispensed with in December 1894.

35. *Statement VII.*—The number of religious and charitable institutions having endowments in the estate is 29, whereof 28 are temples and one a choultry. Religious institutions Nos. 30 and 31, included in this statement having no endowments, they are shown in the statement as the sale-proceeds of trees attached thereto were credited to the estate during the year under report.

36. There are other temples in the estate receiving allowances from the estate, but they are not included in the statement as they have no endowments. The inams attached to the institutions which have endowments are leased out by the estate; but in certain cases the allowances paid to the institutions out of the estate funds are in excess of the rents of the inams attached to them. A statement showing the demand, collection and balance of the rents realized from the inams attached to the temples and choultrys having endowments, is enclosed. I am, however, unable to report the financial condition of each institution as the requisite information is not available. It will be observed from the statement that the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 10,345, whereof Rs. 259 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,086 which are mostly irrecoverable. The current demand during the year was Rs. 9,987, whereof Rs. 5,972 were collected during the year, leaving an arrear of Rs. 4,015 at the end of the year.

The short collections were due to the unfavourable character of the season and failure of crops.

37. The following institutions also were maintained by the estate during the year—

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (1) Water-shed at Fakardeenpalem for four months in the year; | |
| (2) Water-shed near the Fort gate throughout the year; | |
| (3) Primary schools at— | |
| (1) Kapavaram. | (4) Vanapalli. |
| (2) Chendrapalem. | (5) Vundururu. |
| (3) Kottapalli. | |

38. *Fixed Deposits.*—In fasli 1305, the Kumara Rajah's Diwan invested a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 in the Branch Bank of Madras at Cocanada on 17th March 1896 for a period of six months at 3 per cent. per annum. The amount was placed under fixed deposit and the interest of Rs. 3,000 which accrued thereon was credited to the estate account on 17th September 1896 under the head of "debts recovered." The deposit of Rs. 2,00,000 was not, however, withdrawn on 17th September 1896, on which date the six months' time expired, but was renewed for a further period of twelve months on the same terms as before.

The Diwan also invested further sums of money in the Bank in fasli 1306 for a period of twelve months as detailed in the margin, swelling the amount of deposits to the aggregate amount of Rs. 5,00,000 but cancelled all the deposits in March last, foregoing interest when the estate had to be handed over again to the Court of Wards and credited Rs. 3,00,000 towards the liquidation of the debt due to the Bank and the balance to the current account of the estate with the Bank.			
Date of deposit.		Amount.	RS.
27th July 1896	...	...	2,00,000
3rd February 1897	...	...	50,000
Do.	...	...	50,000
Total	...	...	3,00,000

39. *Condition of Tenants.*—I regret that at this early stage of our renewed administration I am unable to furnish any reliable information regarding the condition of the tenants in the estate. The past year of drought was disastrous to the tenants and in the Mallavaram Tana the ryots and agricultural labourers had to leave their villages and go out in search of work and fodder for cattle to other taluks. I have an idea that the tenants in the estate are taxed a little too high, but I cannot speak with certainty until I obtain statistics and analyse them. Judging from the very few tiled houses that one meets with in the villages of the estate and the absence of luxuries apparent everywhere except in stray cases, one is not likely to carry off impressions of a prosperous tenantry in the Pithapuram estate. I, however, reserve my opinion for further investigation.

40. *Veeravaram (Agency) Mutta.*—This mutta is part and parcel of the Pithapuram estate and was dealt with as such during the last management of the estate by the Court of Wards until July 1895, when the Pithapuram estate proper was handed over to the Kumara Rajah under the decree of the district court in the succession suit; but the Veeravaram mutta not having formed the subject of the suit, was retained in the hands of the Collector and Agent to the Court of Wards and managed by him through the Chodavaramu Deputy Tahsildar until 18th June 1897, when it was again handed over to me under Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 556, dated 6th April 1897, on the resumption of the estate by the Court of Wards. The accounts current and demand, collection and balance statements of the mutta being, however, still maintained separately under Collector's letter, Per. No. 17 and 18-Est., dated 22nd April 1897, the marginally-noted statements relating to the mutta are submitted herewith separately. Statements I and VI are not separately needed for this mutta as the incapacitated proprietor thereof is the minor Rajah of the Pithapuram estate. Statements IV-A, V-A, V-B and VII are *nil* for this mutta.

Endorsement by V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector of Gódvári, dated 25th October 1897, Dis. No. 866-Est.

Submitted.

2. The estate was taken over by the Court of Wards on 10th March 1897 so that the report records the transactions of eight months and nine days appertaining to the administration of the Kumara Rajah and of a little less than four months appertaining to the Court's management. It is therefore creditable that in spite of the difficulties in the way of collecting correct statistics, the manager has succeeded in sending a clear report for the whole fasli.

3. *Holdings.*—The manager compares the extent of holdings in fasli 1306 with that in fasli 1305 and finds an increase of acres 111. It is noticeable, however, that in faslis 1303 and 1304 the extents were respectively acres 124,975 and acres 124,704. It is thus clear that, during the Kumara Rajah's administration of the estate in the two faslis 1305 and 1306, the extent of holdings fell by nearly acres 1,200. The manager will be requested to enquire into the causes that led to this decrease.

Cultivation.—As in the case of holdings so in that of cultivation there has been perceptible decrease since fasli 1303 as shown below :—

Fasli.	Extent of cultivation.
	ACS.
1303	103,619
1304	104,160
1305	102,593
1306	96,801

The manager has satisfactorily explained the variation between the last two faslis as mainly due to vicissitudes of season. But the fall between 1303 and 1306 is enormous being about 12,000 acres. The manager will be requested to report on the matter.

Demand.—The gross demand of land revenue, excluding miscellaneous revenue detailed in paragraph 7 of the report, was Rs. 8,13,292 in fasli 1306 against Rupees 8,20,973 and Rs. 8,15,070 in faslis 1303 and 1304, respectively, when the estate was under the Court's management. The variation is slight.

The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli under review was Rs. 12,15,189 against Rs. 10,62,670 under the Court's management in fasli 1304. This indicates slackness of collections in fasli 1305 in the Kumara Rajah's time.

Collections.—Equally slack were the current collections by the Kumara Rajah, for it is noticed that Rs. 7,60,342 was collected in fasli 1306 (of which over 1½ lakhs was by the Court of Wards) against Rs. 8,72,325 in fasli 1304 under the Court of Wards.

Outstanding Balance.—The arrear balance of Rs. 11,04,530 appearing against fasli 1306 seems to include a sum of Rs. 4,65,987 reported by me in fasli 1304 to be irrecoverable (*vide* statement III that accompanied the administration report for fasli 1304) and a sum of Rs. 1,79,016 ordered by the Court of Wards in the last management to be written off. The object of the Kumara Rajah in including the aforesaid demand under outstanding balance is not obvious. A separate detailed report on irrecoverable arrears will be obtained and submitted in due course.

As regards the outstanding current demand, it is noticeable that at the end of fasli 1306 it was Rs. 2,37,038 against Rs. 1,27,049 during the Court's management at the end of fasli 1304.

Cash Balance.—This was Rs. 3,10,003 at the end of fasli 1306 against Rupees 3,63,662 at the end of fasli 1304. No remarks can be offered on the expenditure incurred during the period of nearly two years that the estate was out of the Court's hands until the mesne profits accounts have been settled.

Maramat.—The expenditure on irrigation works under this head was Rs. 45,295 against Rs. 55,387-14-1 in fasli 1304 exclusive of establishment charges. The manager has fully explained why the allotment of Rs. 20,000 made for irrigation works in the provisional budget could not be utilized. Increased attention will be paid to these works this year.

Inam Alienations.—A copy of my order deciding to postpone the enquiry into this matter is enclosed for the Court's information. I do not consider there is any hurry about it; should the Court differ from me, I beg the favour of orders.

Debts due to the Estate.—The inclusion of the first item of Rs. 5,173—*vide* paragraph 24 of the manager's report—was wrong. The Court of Wards is referred to the correspondence ending with Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1582, dated 13th October 1897, in which it has been decided not to appeal in the matter to the High Court.

Decrees in favour of the estate numbering seventeen and covering a sum of Rs. 1,873 were barred by limitation during the administration of the Kumara Rajah. The manager will be requested to enquire into the circumstances that led to their becoming barred and a special report will be made.

Condition of Tenants.—I reserve my remarks until I have received the manager's report of the result of the investigation promised in paragraph 39 of his report.

Veeravaram Estate.—This estate situated in the agency not being part of the property under litigation has continued to be under the Court of Wards and I have decided to keep its accounts apart from those of Pithapuram until the disposal of the appeal to the Privy Council. The extent of holdings remains the same as in fasli 1305, while there is an increase in the extent of cultivation from acres 791 in 1305 to acres 819 in 1306. The demand was Rs. 581 over that of fasli 1305 (Rs. 3,347) while the uncollected balance at the end of fasli 1306 was Rs. 54 against Rs. 413 in the previous year.

Education, &c., of the Ward.—The minor keeps good health and is diligent and attentive to his studies. I am shortly engaging a gymnastic instructor for him.

The minor's sister is doing well. No arrangements for her instruction have been yet made but several persons—all Europeans or Eurasians—have applied for the post of governess. I propose going out to Pithapuram and discussing the matter with the Rani personally and will then address the Court on the subject. I doubt if an European governess will be very acceptable to the Rani, and another difficulty is that of quarters as I know of no house in Pithapuram outside the fort in which an European or Eurasian could live and the honorary guardian and home guardian are certain to object to quarters being given in the fort where I know of only one building at all suitable and it is not a good one.

TELAPROLE ESTATE.

DATED MASULIPATAM, 29TH NOVEMBER 1897.

Dis. No. 776-Estates.

From R. MORRIS, Esq., Acting Collector, Kistna District, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards.

I have the honour to forward herewith copy of the manager's report, No. 1288, dated the 20th September 1897, on the administration of the Telaprole estate for fasli 1306, together with the usual statements. The manager's report is full and exhaustive. I do not, therefore, think it necessary to reiterate the details given therein but only deal briefly with the general features.

2. During the year under report rains were scanty and unseasonable. Consequently an extent of acres 1,556 out of the area of 22,212 cultivated last year was left waste this year. In the upland villages both the dry and wet crops suffered much for want of rain and yielded a poor outturn. In the deltaic parts a fair harvest of the wet crop was had, though damaged to some extent in two villages by the Kistna floods. The area under holdings decreased by 568 acres and 72 cents, due chiefly to the unfavourable state of season, ejectments under Act VIII of 1865, and river erosions. Remissions, amounting to Rs. 8,056, were granted this year on account of waste and loss of crop against Rs. 3,070 in the previous year.

3. The number of villages and the tenure of the ryots' holdings remained unchanged.

4. The arrear demand, including the subsequent interest and costs recovered, &c., amounts to Rs. 1,97,642. Deducting therefrom the collections and other items detailed in the margin, the net recoverable balance at the close of the fasli amounted to Rs. 1,30,168. The bulk of this balance is recoverable through the Civil Courts. The manager explains in detail the difficulties which beset the prompt realization of these arrears. The tenants

	RS.
Collected	17,942
Written off	19,321
Subsequently collected	3,585
Classed as irrecoverable	16,520
Bond debts not fallen due	9,906
Total	67,474

of this estate are reputed litigants and the suspicion that the process amins of the Civil Courts play into their hands is growing stronger and stronger day by day. The manager has come across several cases of false reports sent by these amins. The matter has been taken to the notice of the District Judge. One of the estate officials—samutdar T. Gurraju—embezzled Rs. 610 and absconded. His whereabouts are not yet known. Criminal proceedings have been set in motion against him. His immediate superior, the tanadar, has been dismissed. Steps are being taken to recover the sum from the security given by the tanadar and by the late manager.

5. The current collections are fair and call for no remarks.

6. The financial condition of the estate is fair. Rs. 75,784-8-2 have been invested in Government securities during the year under report. The balance at the close of the year, including securities, shows an increase of Rs. 48,669 over that of the last year.

42
TELAPROLE ESTATE.

2

7. No advances have been made to the tenants, those in the deltaic parts not being in need of them and those elsewhere being unable to furnish security.

8. *Public Works.*—More than 93 per cent. of the budget allotment was utilized. An additional allotment of Rs. 4,620 was granted during the course of the fasli and, if this amount is added to the budget grant, the percentage of the total expenditure falls to 85.64 as shown below :—

	Allotments.	Expenditure.	Percentage.
Budget allotment	RS. 19,344	RS. 18,005	93.07
Additional „ „ „	4,620	2,517	54.48
Total	23,964	20,522	85.64

The total unspent balance is Rs. 3,442; a major portion of which could not be utilized as the tanks received water before the works could be put in hand. The expenditure on public works shows a great improvement on former years and may be characterized as satisfactory.

9. The debts due to the estate amount to Rs. 66,053, of which more than one-third was collected in the year. There is still a balance of Rs. 44,390. For a major portion of this amount decrees were obtained and application for the execution of the decrees have been filed in Courts. The outstanding items are detailed in the manager's report with explanation in each case.

10. There are no debts due by the estate and it is generally speaking in a flourishing position.

11. The progress of the education of the minor and his sister is reported to have been satisfactory during the year.

12. A statement of suits has been appended to the manager's report and important suits dealt with separately in the body of the report. They do not call for any remark.

13. The survey of the estate has lately been sanctioned, and the Survey department is taking the necessary steps to put the work in hand.

Erd. W. D'Moss.

43
MUNAGALA ESTATE.

DATED 19TH NOVEMBER 1897.

Dis. No. 739-Estates.

From J. N. ATKINSON, Esq., Collector of Kistna, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, Madras.

In forwarding herewith a copy of the manager's administration report of the Munagala estate for fasli 1306, together with the usual statements, I have the honour to make the following remarks.

2. *Holdings and Cultivation.*—The aggregate area of the holdings of the villages of the estate was acres 23,567 against acres 23,792 of the previous year, showing a decrease of acres 225. Reasons for the decrease are given in the manager's report. The extent actually cultivated was acres 20,013 against acres 21,895 of the previous fasli, being a decrease of acres 1,882. This is due to the failure of timely rains.

3. *Season.*—The rainfall during the year under report was poor. It was 8.52 at the head-quarters station, Nadigudem, against 10.23 during the previous year. Tanks did not receive an adequate supply. Wet cultivation was not attempted in a number of villages. The important dry crop cholam was not raised in several parts of the estate. The remissions granted during the fasli were Rs. 5,733 against Rs. 1,224 in fasli 1305. Prices were high and the condition of the ryots was not as good as it was in fasli 1305.

4. *Demand.*—Excluding the remissions, the net revenue of the estate for the fasli amounted to Rs. 42,594 against Rs. 54,615 of the previous fasli. The decrease is due to—

- the remissions above referred to,
- short collections of rent due to adverse season, and
- reductions in motarpha.

5. *Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrear.*—The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 7,981, of which Rs. 786 were collected and Rs. 1,669 written off before the close of the fasli, and Re. 1 was subsequently collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,525. Of this, Rs. 5,067 relate to the rent charged on alienated inams. The subject of inam alienations is under correspondence and will be disposed of on receipt of the manager's final report. As regards the remaining balance, particulars are given in the manager's report.

6. *Current.*—The net demand was Rs. 42,594, of which Rs. 39,923 were collected during the fasli, and Rs. 466 subsequently, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,991. Of this, Rs. 1,201 relate to the rent charged on "subsequent inams". Particulars of the balance are given in the manager's report.

7. *Financial condition of the Estate.*—The receipts and charges of the estate during the year under review were Rs. 43,002 and Rs. 31,718, respectively. The manager has enclosed a statement comparing the charges of the year under report with those of the previous year as well as with the charges provided for in the budget for fasli 1306.

8. *Public Works.*—The amount spent on public works was Rs. 4,694 against Rs. 4,746. The budget net provision was Rs. 12,470. The explanation for this short expenditure is given at length in the manager's report. The manager's statement that the overseer did not submit estimates in time cannot be accepted. The manager should have attended to the due submission of the estimates in time. It was entirely the manager's business to see that the budgeted works were duly put in hand. It has been repeatedly pointed out with reviews of the monthly reports of progress of

44

MUNAGALA ESTATE.

2

public works, that to postpone the carrying out of works to the end of the fasli leads to bad work and the possibility of scamped work and fraud. The Manager, M.R.Ry. K. Venkatasubba Row, who was largely responsible for this state of affairs, retired during the fasli. The present manager and the overseer joined their appointments on 18th January 1897 and 17th December 1896, respectively. I have warned them to be prompt in the execution of works.

9. *Debts due to the Estate.*—The debts due to the estate at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 38,569. With the interest thereon, and the items newly brought to account, they amounted to Rs. 38,947, out of which Rs. 16-10-8 have been ordered to be written off—*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 73, dated 9th January 1897. Particulars of the balance are found in the manager's report.

10. *Debts due by the Estate.*—The debts due by the estate at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 10,861-10-0. This amount is made up of three items—

									RS.	A.	P.
(i)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	8	0
(ii)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,826	2	0
(iii)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,696	0	0

Regarding the first item, the interested parties have not appeared in spite of several notices. As for item (ii), I have the honour to state that it refers to the debt said to be due to a Warrangal merchant, and that the fact was brought to the notice of the Court of Wards in my N.R. No. 1593-Estates, dated 6th August 1897, and that it has been decided by the court to await the threatened civil suit—*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1329, Conf. 49, dated 21st August 1897. As for the third item, a cheque has already been issued, but the party has not appeared to receive the money.

11. *Forest.*—During the year under report, the receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 288-4-3 and Rs. 382-11-0, respectively. I have since ordered reductions in the establishment entertained on the Munagala ghattu aggregating to a sum of Rs. 108 per annum.

12. *Education of the Ward.*—The minor is studying in the IV form. His progress is satisfactory, and his behaviour, according to the College Principal's report, is good.

13. *General Remarks.*—The estate is still encumbered with complicated litigation with regard to the validity of the minor's adoption, and his title to the estate. The suit filed by the Kesara family has been ordered to be enquired into by a Commission sitting in the Hyderabad territory. The District Court, Kistna, issued the Commission in the current month, and it is not known when the Commission will begin the enquiry.

45

VENKATAPURAM UPPARA
AYYANNA AND AGALI
BASSAPPA'S ESTATES.

BELLARY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

DATED 2nd October 1897.

Dis. No. 6342.

From H. A. STUART, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, Madras.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the estates under the management of the Court of Wards in this district during fasli 1306.

2. The two estates of (1) Venkatapuram Uppara Ayyanna and (2) Agali Bassappa in Hospet taluk were the only estates under the Court's management during the year under report. Neither of the estates was restored to the proprietors nor was any new estate taken up.

3. *Season and cultivation.*—The season was not favourable. Both the estates are wholly ryotwari. There was no change in the extent of the holdings of either estate when compared with that in the previous fasli. Excepting 2-77 acres unfit for cultivation, the whole extent was under cultivation but the yield was not good, especially in the case of dry lands. Notwithstanding the adverse state of the season, the rents were collected with the exception of Rs. 7 in Uppara Ayyanna's estate and Rs. 168 in Agali Bassappa's estate, which are reported by the manager to be irrecoverable.

4. *Demand and collection.*—Even in the fasli under report there was no arrear balance in Agali Bassappa's estate and the current demand of Rs. 2,873 was almost collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 168. In Uppara Ayyanna's estate there was an arrear demand of Rs. 37 at the beginning of the fasli which was covered by an instalment bond as already reported. The instalment due this year could not be collected owing to unfavourable season. The current demand of Rs. 1,040 was collected, leaving a small irrecoverable balance of Rs. 7. The above irrecoverable balance in the two estates will be included in the next irrecoverable arrears statement. Regarding the sum of Rs. 42 shown as balance outstanding at the end of the last fasli, a bond was taken from the ryot, as the amount could not be recovered in cash or in kind.

5. *Financial condition and utilization of balances.*—The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements under all sources as compared with the figures in the previous fasli:—

	Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	1305.	1306.	1305.	1306.
Venkatapuram Uppara Ayyanna's estate ..	1,830	1,590	1,509	2,105
Agali Bassappa's estate	6,492	5,018	3,159	9,525

The general decrease in the receipts is due to a decrease under the heads "Interest on Government Securities" and "Debts recovered."

The large increase under charges is due to a large amount having been invested in Government securities.

46
VENKATAPURAM UPPARA
AYYANNA AND AGALI
BASSAPPA'S ESTATES.

2

6. At the end of the fasli there was a cash balance of Rs. 766 for Venkatapuram Uppara Ayyanna's estate and Rs. 2,316 for Agali Bassappa's estate. The amount will be invested in Government securities if no landed property can be purchased. There was a slight decrease in the Government commission received from both the estates owing to the fall in the receipts. The establishment charges continued the same as in the previous fasli and no reduction is feasible.

7. *Public works.*—There are no public works in either of the estates.

8. *Debts due to estates.*—At the close of the year, there was a debt of Rs. 3,607 due to Uppara Ayyanna's estate, out of which Rs. 103 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,499 at the close of the year under report. Similarly there is a debt of Rs. 6,286 outstanding at the close of the fasli in Agali Bassappa's estate against Rs. 7,209 which was outstanding at the close of the previous fasli.

9. *Debts due by the estates.*—There are no such debts in the two estates.

10. *Education of wards.*—The educational progress and conduct of the wards have been satisfactory on the whole. The female ward of Uppara Ayyanna's estate attained her puberty and ceased attending school but is continuing her studies at home privately.

11. *Suits.*—The only suit which was pending last year related to Agali Bassappa's estate and was disposed of partly in favour of the estate. No fresh suits were filed during the year on behalf of either estate.

12. *Religious and charitable institution.*—There are no such institutions attached to either estates.

13. *Advances to ryots.*—No loans were advanced to the ryots of either estate.

14. *General remarks.*—The administration of the estates was, on the whole, satisfactory. M.R.Ry. P. Venkobachari, the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Hospet, was the guardian of the wards during the year and Hindupuram Dooravas Row continued to be the manager of the two estates.

The prescribed statements are enclosed.

47
THUMBA AND TIMMAJAMMAL'S
ESTATES.

NORTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
DATED CHITTOOR, 16TH OCTOBER 1897.

Dis. No. 218-Estate.

From S. H. WYNNE, Esq., Collector and District Magistrate, North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards (Land Revenue).

I have the honour to submit the administration report of the estates under the management of the Court of Wards in the district for fasli 1306 with the usual statements I to VII for each estate.

1. *Number of estates under management.*—Two estates were under the court's management during the year under report as shown below:—

(1) Thumba.

(2) Timmajammal's estate.

The former estate came under the court's management during fasli 1303 and the latter in fasli 1296.

2. *Estates handed over.*—No estate was handed over during the year under report.

3. *Statement No. 1 showing the names, &c., of the estates under management.*—This statement shows the names of the estates under management, the authority under which they were taken up, the sex of the wards and their disabilities, the period during which the estates have been under the court, the ages of the wards at the end of the fasli and the dates on which they will attain their majority.

4. *Season.*—The season in the Thumba estate was indifferent, but in Timmajammal's estate was fair. There being no rain-gauge in any of the estate villages, no rainfall was registered.

5. *Holdings.*—The extent of holdings in Thumba estate was 483 acres against 505 in the previous year, while that in Timmajammal's estate was 2,018 against 1,942. The decrease in the Thumba estate was due to the unfavourable character of the season, while the increase in Timmajammal's estate to the assignment of certain waste lands on darkhasts.

6. *Cultivation.*—The extent of actual cultivation in Thumba and Timmajammal's estates was 361 and 1,776 acres, respectively, against 384 and 1,912 in the previous year.

7. *Demand of estates.*—Statement No. II-B shows the gross demand of the estates, the remissions granted and the net demand. The gross demand in Thumba estate amounted to Rs. 6,744-7-8, of which Rs. 1,538-5-7 were remitted by the jamabandi officer, leaving a total net demand of Rs. 5,206-2-1.

48
THUMBA AND TIMMAJAMMAL'S 2
ESTATES.

The amount of remissions granted, viz., Rs. 1,538-5-7, consists of the following items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) The pynaish assessment of certain lands in the estate being heavy, the late Poligar reduced their assessment and assigned them on patta. The difference between the pynaish and reduced assessment has been remitted ...	501	2	1
(2) The usual remissions were granted at 2 annas in the rupee on account of heaviness of assessment ...	328	7	0
(3) Certain lands were assigned by the late Poligar as new inams on condition of payment of road-cess and the assessment due thereon was remitted as usual. Proposals regarding these inams will be submitted shortly ...	451	6	9
(4) The jodi, &c., on certain moniem inam lands, &c., submerged by the water-spread of a tank constructed by the zemindar of Bangaripolliem was remitted. The matter is under correspondence ...	257	5	9
Total ...	1,538	5	7

The net demand in Timmajammal's estate is Rs. 6,103-2-0. No remission was granted in this estate during the year.

8. *Demand, collection and balance.*—Statement No. III shows the demand, collection and balance of the estates during the year. The arrear demand in Thumba amounted to Rs. 1,127-1-3. Of this, only Rs. 108-9-9 was collected and Rs. 359-2-1 remitted (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 604, dated 13th April 1897, and Mis. No. 882, dated 1st June 1897). The subsequent collections and remissions, viz., Rs. 37-6-9, reduced the balance to Rs. 621-14-8, which is accounted for as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Amount due by the Zemindar of Bangaripolliem. An appeal which was preferred to the District Court was dismissed. The Local Government Pleader has been asked to report whether there are any grounds for putting in a petition to the High Court for revision of the order of the District Judge and his reply is awaited ...	519	12	0
(2) Amount covered by processes ...	162	2	8
Total ...	621	14	8

The arrear balance in Timmajammal's estate is Rs. 576-7-9. Of this, Rs. 573-7-9 was collected and Rs. 3 remitted (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 683, dated 29th April 1897). There is thus no balance in this estate.

9. *Current collections.*—The total current demand in Thumba estate amounted to Rs. 5,206-2-1. Of this, Rs. 3,369-7-1 was collected during the year to which this report relates, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,836-11-0 at the end of the period. Deducting therefrom subsequent collections, viz., Rs. 788-12-4, the net balance outstanding against the estate at present is Rs. 1,047-14-8, which is accounted for as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Amount due by the Zemindar of Bangaripolliem— <i>vide</i> remarks under item (1) paragraph 8 <i>supra</i> ...	173	4	0
(2) Amount covered by processes ...	874	10	8
Total ...	1,047	14	8

The current demand in Timmajammal's estate is Rs. 6,103-2-0. Of this, Rupees 5,992-2-10 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 110-15-2. The subsequent collections of Rs. 48-7-5 reduced the balance to Rs. 62-7-9, which is covered by processes.

49
3 THUMBA AND TIMMAJAMMAL'S
ESTATES.

10. *Financial condition of estates.*—The aggregate cash receipts in Thumba estate amounted to Rs. 3,482-6-1. Adding to this Rs. 1,334-15-0, the cash balance at the beginning of the year, the total assets of the fasli amounted to Rs. 4,817-5-1, of which Rs. 4,418-5-10 were expended during the year. The cash balance at the close of the fasli was therefore Rs. 398-15-3. The receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 3,482-6-1 and Rs. 4,418-5-10, respectively.

	RS.	A.	P.
Total receipts ...	3,482	6	1
Deduct—			
Fine and value of stamps for sale applications ...	4	8	0
Net receipts ...	3,477	14	1
Total charges ...	4,418	5	10
Deduct—			
Debts repaid ...	4,418	5	10
Net charges ...			

In Timmajammal's estate, the cash balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 15,979-15-9. The total receipts during the fasli, viz., Rs. 6,563-12-1, raised the sum available for expenditure to Rs. 22,543-11-10. Deducting therefrom the total charges of the year, amounting to Rs. 2,647-3-0, the net cash balance at the credit of the estate is Rs. 19,883-10-10, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 55-15-7 with the Court of Wards.

11. *Utilization of surplus balances.*—The Thumba estate has no surplus balance. From the balance at the credit of Timmajammal's estate, Rs. 16,500 has since been remitted to the Accountant-General for investment in Government Promissory notes under instructions contained in the Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 991, dated 23rd June 1897.

12. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts, &c.*—Column 33 of statement No. IV shows the percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts, abnormal income, such as fine, &c., shown in column 13 of the statement being left out of account. The percentages in Thumba and Timmajammal's estates were 26.0 and 16.4, respectively, against 18.5 and 13.1 in the previous year. The increase in the former estate is due to short receipts and less collections on account of the unfavourable season, while that in the latter to a larger amount paid on account of Government commission than in the previous fasli.

13. *Public Works.*—Enclosure A to statement No. IV shows the amounts, &c., sanctioned for the Public Works in the estates under management. The expenditure under this item is *nil* in Timmajammal's estate, as there was no necessity for any during the year. In Thumba, an allotment of Rs. 6 was provided in the budget and the full amount was spent during the year.

14. *Debts due to Estates.*—Statement No. V-A shows the debts due to estates. No debt is due to the Thumba estate. The debt due to Timmajammal's estate is Rs. 7,384, and the whole of it was written off as irrecoverable under the Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1303, dated 17th August 1897.

15. *Debts owed by Estates.*—Statement No. V-B is *nil*. No debt was due from either of the estates.

16. *Education of Wards.*—Statement No. VI shows the educational progress of the wards. The Thumba ward has been temporarily allowed to read in the Local Fund school at Arugonda owing to prevalence of cholera in Chittoor. He will be removed to Chittoor when the disease disappears in the town altogether.

Timmajammal, who is married, is under the guardianship of Sathiana Nagati, sister of Ponnamma Nagati, the permanent guardian who is now on leave. The latter is the wife of the ex-poligar of Tarikere, uncle of the minor's husband. The minor is reported to read newspapers daily and thus improve her knowledge. Being married she is not under tuition.

50

THUMBA AND TIMMAJAMMAL'S
ESTATES. 4

17. *Suits*.—The appeal which was preferred to the District Court against the Zemindar of Bangaripolliem having been dismissed, the Local Government Pleader has been asked to report whether there are sufficient grounds for putting a petition to the High Court praying for the revision of the order of the District Court and on receipt of his reply the court will be addressed separately.

18. *Religious and charitable institutions attached to Estates*.—There are no religious and charitable institutions in any of the estates under the management of the Court of Wards.

19. *Condition of ryots*.—Referring to paragraph 3 of the Court's Proceedings, No. 9, Press, dated 8th May 1897, I beg to state that the manager of Timmajammal's estate reports that there has been no material change in the prospects and conditions of the tenants during the last five years, and that their condition is as good as that of other tenants in the rest of the Kangundi zemindari. The tenants have no occupancy right, but the assessment is light and easily paid. The Thumba estate came under the Court's management in September 1893 and the tenants are not so well off as those of the adjoining Government villages, the country being unhealthy and unfertile. The pynaish rates of assessment are heavy and the custom of the estate does not admit of season remissions. The late poligar was obliged to lease much of the land at rates more favourable than those of the pynaish. There was no necessity to resorting to the provisions of Act VIII of 1865 for the recovery of rents in any of the estates during the fasli under report. No advances to tenants were granted in either of the estate during the year.

51

PALAYAVANAM ESTATE.

DATED 25TH NOVEMBER 1897.

No. 5675-Rev.

From J. ANDREW, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, Madras.

In continuation of my letter No. 5520, dated 19th November 1897, I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of Palayavanam estate for fasli 1306.

2. *Statement No I showing the age, &c., of the ward*.—The estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards as per Government Order, No. 485, dated 16th May 1887. It will be restored to its proprietor on the 27th March 1904, on which date the ward will attain his majority.

3. *Season*.—The season was favourable, though in some of the Devastanam villages the crops were damaged to a slight extent owing to heavy rains just before harvest.

4. *Statement No. II-A showing the particulars of holdings and cultivation*.—The extent of holdings during the year under report was 1,388 acres against 1,307 acres in the previous fasli. The increase of 81 acres is due to the redemption of one Ramanerivayal village from the mortgagee under Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1696, dated 8th December 1896. The extent of actual cultivation in the year was 967 acres, or 69.6 per cent. of the holdings, against 904 acres or 69.1 per cent. in the previous fasli. A considerable portion of the waste lands is covered by forests, and tenants could not be found to take the remaining waste on favourable tenure in view to bring them to cultivation within a stated period. The Tahsildar in charge of the estate is however taking steps to lease out, if possible, such portions of waste lands as are fit for cultivation on favourable rates of rent.

5. *Statement No. II-B showing the demand of the Estate*.—The total demand of the estate in the year was Rs. 6,969 against Rs. 2,991 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 3,978 was mainly due to the redemption of the village of Ramanerivayal referred to in paragraph 4 *supra*, and also to the exhibition under receipts of the amount collected from the mortgagees of the estate on account of the peishcush due for the lands in their enjoyment. As the Government commission due on this amount has been by this procedure escaping notice, the present system of exhibiting this amount both under receipts and charges has been adhered to.

6. *Statement No. III showing the demand, collection and balance of the Estate*.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 2,504, of which Rs. 1,942 were collected and Rs. 39 written off the accounts leaving a balance of Rs. 523 at the end of the year, which has been reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 495. Out of the arrear balance of Rs. 495, a sum of Rs. 383 is covered by decrees for which execution proceedings have been taken, and another sum of Rs. 101 is covered by suits now pending in the Sub-Court, Tanjore. The remaining sum of Rs. 11 is irrecoverable and has been recommended to be written off the accounts. Out of the current demand of Rs. 6,253, Rs. 4,739 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,514 at the close of the fasli, which has been since reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 1,238; and necessary processes have been issued for the recovery of the outstanding balance.

7. *Statement No. IV showing the financial condition of the Estate.*—The aggregate cash receipts of the estate during the year were Rs. 10,563; and adding to this the opening cash balance of Rs. 3,249, the total cash collections amounted to Rs. 13,812. The charges of the year amounted to Rs. 14,036, including Rs. 5,497 paid for certain private debts. The cash balance of the estate proper at the end of the fasli was thus minus Rs. 224; and adding to this Rs. 904 the value of grain on hand, the total balance to the credit of the estate at the end of the year was Rs. 680. The cause of this minus balance is due to the charges of the estate proper being met from the funds of the institutions attached to the estate when there are no funds to the credit of the estate proper. The procedure is however irregular, and I am issuing instructions to the Divisional Officer in charge of the estate and the Treasury Deputy Collector, Tanjore, that no bill of the estate proper should be allowed to be passed and paid for from the funds of the institutions without the express sanction of the Collector and the Court of Wards.

8. *Percentage of Establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts.*—The percentage was only 7.9 against 30.8 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the increase under receipts (1) from the village of Ramanerivayal redeemed during the fasli, and (2) from the collection of peishcush direct from the mortgagees as explained in paragraph 5 *supra*.

9. *Statement No. IV-A showing the expenditure incurred on Public Works.*—The works noted in the margin were provided for in the budget estimate of the year. Works Nos. (1) and (2) were given up as unnecessary. A sum of Rs. 15-12-0 was alone found necessary for work No. (3) and work to the amount of Rs. 12-4-6 was completed and paid for within the year. The remaining work to the tank at a cost of Rs. 3-8-0 was not executed within the year. The sum of Rs. 50 provided for work No. (1) and Rs. 34 out of the allotment for work No. (3) were transferred to law charges.

	rs.
(1) Erecting a granary for the storage of estate paddy	50
(2) Repair of Sethunadhaswami temple	1,500
(3) Repair of Karambakolam tank	50

10. *Statement No. V-A showing the debts due to the Estate.*—The debts due to the estate at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 4,633. Adding to this Rs. 174 being the decree debts due to the estate in certain suits and Rs. 628 being the interest and costs accrued during the year, the total debt amounted to Rs. 5,435, of which Rs. 3,186 were collected and Rs. 97 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,152 at the close of the fasli. Execution proceedings have been taken and are pending in court in respect of a sum of Rs. 691. The mortgaged property is in the enjoyment of the estate in respect of a debt of Rs. 25. A sum of Rs. 59 is to be collected from a tenant in ten instalments as stipulated in the bond. A sum of Rs. 977 has since been sanctioned to be written off the accounts (*vide* Court's Proceedings, No. 1453, dated 15th September 1897). A greater portion of the balance is reported to be irrecoverable, and the Tahsildar in charge of the estate has been directed to make the necessary enquiries and submit proposals at an early date.

11. *Statement No. V-B showing the debts due by the Estate.*—The total amount of debt due at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,99,893. Adding thereto the sum of Rs. 163 being the interest accrued during the year, the total debt at the close of the fasli was Rs. 2,00,056, of which Rs. 5,497 were paid within the year. The debt due at the end of the year was Rs. 1,94,559, and almost all of them are on mortgage bonds and the mortgagees are enjoying the villages mortgaged to them in lieu of interest.

12. *Statement No. VI showing the educational progress of the ward.*—The ward is reading in the first form of the Board Middle school at Puttukkottai. He did not regularly attend the school in consequence of his *ill-health*. He failed in the annual examination and was not therefore promoted. His progress in all other respects is satisfactory.

13. *Suits.*—Eight suits were instituted on behalf of the estate for the recovery of rents and debts, and all of them have been decided in favour of the estate. Four summary suits were filed against the estate by the tenants objecting to the distraint

of their property, and they were dismissed for default of appearance of the plaintiffs; but on appeals preferred by the plaintiffs against the said order in the District Court, Tanjore, the summary suits have been remanded to the lower court for disposal on their merits.

14. *Condition of tenants.*—This is a zemindari estate, and the tenants have, in most cases, right of occupancy. The lands are not leased out to middlemen as in the case of ryotwari estates. The tenants are however generally poor, but I hope that with the opening of a railway to Avadarcovil passing near the estate, their condition will gradually improve.

15. *Institutions.*—A statement showing the demand, collection and balance and the financial condition of the religious and charitable institutions is enclosed.

KARUVALAKARAI, MARUTHAN-
THANALLUR AND EDAMANAL
ESTATES.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
DATED 28th OCTOBER 1897.

No. 5214-Rev.

From J. ANDREW, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Court of
Wards (Land Revenue).

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Wards' estates in this district for fasli 1306, together with the prescribed statements:

2. *Number of estates under management.*—At the beginning of the fasli, there were seven estates under the management of the Court of Wards as shown in the margin and they continue to remain under management. No new estates were taken under management during the year.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Karuvalakarai. | |
| 2. Maruthanthanallur. | |
| 3. Edamanal. | |
| 4. Chokkappa Mudaliar's estate. | |
| 5. Sithamalli. | |
| 6. Palayavanam. | |
| 7. Mudikandanallur. | |

3. In accordance with Court's Proceedings, No. 3805, dated 28th November 1893, the lands in Mudikandanallur village of the Mayavaram taluk belonging to Minakshi Ayal's estate in the Trichinopoly district, are being managed by the Tahsildar of Mayavaram. The administration report so far as the above lands are concerned has been forwarded to the Collector of Trichinopoly.

KARUVALAKARAI ESTATE.

Statement No. I showing the names, &c., of estates.—The estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards under Government Order, No. 637, dated 27th July 1889. It will be handed over on 16th August 1906, on which date the ward will attain his majority.

2. *Season.*—The season was favourable during the year.

3. *Statement No. II-A—Holdings, &c.*—The estate possesses 42 acres of dry and 147 acres of wet lands, all of which have been leased out to tenants. The whole area was cultivated during the year.

4. *Statement No. II-B.—Demand of the estate.*—The total demand of the estate during the fasli amounted to Rs. 2,511 against Rs. 3,503 in the previous fasli. A large portion of the rent is paid in kind. The decrease of Rs. 992 is due to the commutation rate for paddy having been adopted at one rupee per kalam instead of at Rs. 1-8-0 per kalam as in the previous year. The paddy on hand not having been sold within the year in the hope of getting better prices subsequently, the normal value thereof at the above commutation rate has been entered as demand. The manager of the estate has since been asked to dispose of the paddy on hand.

5. *Statement No. III—Demand, collection and balance.*—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 576, of which Rs. 345 were collected and the balance Rs. 231 written off the accounts under Court's Proceedings, No. 727, dated 7th May 1897. Of the current demand of Rs. 2,511, Rs. 2,458 were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 53 which has been subsequently collected.

6. *Statement No. IV—Financial condition.*—The total cash receipts of the estate were Rs. 3,824. Adding to this, the cash balance of Rs. 637 at the beginning of the year, the total cash assets were Rs. 4,461, of which a sum of Rs. 1,200 was invested in Government promissory notes and a sum of Rs. 2,778 actually spent during the year.

56
KARUVALAKARAI, MARUTHAN-
THANALLUR AND EDAMANAL
ESTATES.

The closing cash balance to the credit of the estate was Rs. 481 and adding to this, Rs. 6,300, the amount invested in Government promissory notes, and Rs. 2,058, the value of the grain on hand, the total balance to the credit of the estate is Rs. 8,839. This shows an increase of Rs. 292 over the opening balance of the year.

7. *Utilization of the surplus balance.*—Rs. 1,200 were invested in Government promissory notes during the year. The paddy on hand will shortly be sold; and this will enable the investment in Government promissory notes of a further sum of Rs. 1,500, pending purchase of lands which will be effected when suitable opportunities offer.

8. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts.*—The percentage was only 8.2 which is much below that ordinarily allowed, viz., 15 per cent.

9. *Enclosure A to statement No. IV—Public Works.*—The repair of the estate houses for which a sum of Rs. 150 was sanctioned and drawn was not completed owing to remissness on the part of the manager whose conduct will be duly taken notice of on receipt of his explanation which the Sub-Collector who is in immediate charge of the estate has been requested to obtain.

10. *Statement No. V-A—Debts due to the estate.*—There are no debts due to the estate. A sum of Rs. 43 being "advances" was written off the accounts under Court's Proceedings, No. 727, dated 7th May 1897.

11. *Statement No. V-B—Debts due by the estate.*—There are no debts due by the estate.

12. *Educational progress of the ward.*—The ward was studying in the first form Municipal High school, Mayavaram, and was not promoted, having obtained low marks in the annual examination. The headmaster of the school has since reported that he is making fair progress. His conduct is satisfactory and handwriting moderate.

13. *Condition of tenants.*—The lands of this estate are all leased out to tenants. No advances were made to them for cultivation as none were applied for. Act VIII of 1865 was resorted to only in a few cases. Though the tenants are generally poor, yet the collection in this estate has been much easier than in other ryotwari estates where lands are leased out to middlemen.

14. *Suits.*—Ramasami Aiyar of Lakshminarayanapuram referred to in paragraph 13 of my administration report for fasli 1305 (letter No. 3586, dated 8th October 1896) filed an appeal in Appeal Suit No. 458 of 1896 on the file of the Sub-Court, Tanjore, against the decree of the District Munsif of Shiyali in Original Suit No. 112 of 1895, and the appeal has been decided in favour of the estate.

MARUTHANTHANALLUR ESTATE.

Statement No. I showing the names, age, &c., of the wards.—The estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards under Government Order, No. 621, dated 17th July 1892. It will be handed over on the 16th April 1904 on which date the elder ward Raju alias Mahalingasami Aiyar attains his majority.

2. *Season.*—The season was favourable during the year.

3. *Statement No. II-A.*—The estate owns 42 acres of dry and 598 acres of wet lands. The increase of 2 acres in the year under report as compared with the previous year represents the extent acquired under the darkhast rules. Of the above, 531 acres were cultivated by the lessees and 109 acres by the estate under amani.

4. *Statement No. II-B—Demand of the estate.*—The demand of the estate amounted to Rs. 12,415 against Rs. 9,580 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to the recovery of Rs. 2,500 from the brother of the late proprietor on account of mesne profits for the period he was in charge of the estate after the proprietor's death (January 1892) and before the Court of Wards assumed charge of the estate (July 1892).

5. *Statement No. III—Demand, collection and balance.*—The arrear demand of the estate at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 5,292, of which Rs. 1,791 were collected and Rs. 1,898 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,600 which has been reduced by

57
KARUVALAKARAI, MARUTHAN-
THANALLUR AND EDAMANAL
ESTATES.

subsequent remissions to Rs. 1,515, of which Rs. 1,470 are covered by the decrees in Original Suit No. 1 of 1895 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam, and Small Cause Nos. 185 and 260 of 1895 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tiruválur. The judgment debtor in the decree first quoted has appealed and the appeal is still pending and steps are being taken to recover the amounts due under the remaining two decrees. The remaining Rs. 45 are due by a lessee and arrangements have been made for its collection at a very early date.

The current demand of the estate amounted to Rs. 12,415, of which Rs. 10,323 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,092 which has been reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 1,201. This amount is due by Chokkalinga Pillay, deceased lessee of the Enanallur village, and will be adjusted from his security deposit.

6. *Statement No. IV—Financial condition of the estate.*—The total cash receipts of the estate during the year were Rs. 14,581. Adding to this, the opening cash balance of Rs. 1,903, the total cash assets of the estate amounted to Rs. 16,489. Of this, Rs. 14,860 (including a sum of Rs. 2,200 invested in Government promissory notes) were expended during the year. The closing cash balance was Rs. 1,629, and adding to this Rs. 13,500 invested in Government promissory notes and Rs. 214, the commuted value of the paddy on hand, the total was Rs. 15,343.

7. *Utilization of surplus balance.*—Lands will be purchased when suitable opportunities offer.

8. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts.*—The percentage is only 12.7.

9. *Enclosure A to statement No. IV.*—The allotment of Rs. 1,340 for works was for—

- (1) repairing the estate house at Maruthanthanallur (amount of estimate, Rs. 590), and
- (2) strengthening the boundary banks of certain estate villages and repairing certain fields (amount of estimate, Rs. 750).

The first mentioned work was given out on contract in August 1896, to be completed before October 1896. An advance of Rs. 200 was also given to the contractor but he did not carry out the work. The Sub-Collector has promised to get the work done by another contractor, the present contract being cancelled and the amount advanced recovered.

The estimates for work No. 2 were received very late after repeated reminders from me and were not executed within the year. The non-execution of the works in this estate as well as in Karuvalakarai, both of which are under one manager, is chiefly due to the negligence of the manager of whose conduct notice will be taken.

10. *Statement No. V-A—Debts due to the estate.*—The debts and advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 2,257. Adding to this, Rs. 318 advanced during the year and Rs. 6, interest, the total was Rs. 2,581, of which Rs. 209 were collected and Rs. 29 written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,343, of which Rs. 2,220 are due on a deed of mortgage of lands which are in possession of the estate and Rs. 123 are due by the tenants of Anantharamaiah Ukkadai village being the amount of advances made to them.

11. *Statement No. V-B—Debts due by the estate.*—There are no debts due by the estate.

12. *Religious and charitable institutions.*—There is only one religious institution attached to the estate. It has an endowment of five velis and odd of land and its management continues to be with the brother of the late proprietor Ramasami Aiyar.

13. *Statement No. VI—Educational progress of the wards.*—The elder ward Mahalingasami Aiyar was reading in the first form, Town High school, Kumbakonam, and was not promoted. A new tutor has been appointed, and it is hoped that better progress will be shown for the future. The ward's handwriting is fair and behaviour good. The younger ward is a beginner, and a private tutor on Rs. 5 has been appointed for him under Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1410, dated 14th October 1896.

58

KARUVALAKARAI, MARUTHAN-
THANALLUR AND EDAMANAL
ESTATES.

4

14. *Suits*.—The total number of suits filed by and against the estate pending at the beginning of the fasli was five, of which two were compromised and the remaining three, which includes Original Suit No. 1 of 1895 against the decision in which an appeal (Appeal Suit No. 351 of 1897 on the file of the Sub-Court, Tanjore), was filed and Second Appeal No. 1449 of 1895 (*vile* correspondence ending with Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1452, dated 15th September 1897), decided in favour of the estate.

Six suits were instituted against the estate during the fasli. Of these, three were compromised, two were decided in favour of the estate and one is pending in Court. No suits were instituted by the estate during the year.

15. *Condition of ryots*.—The lands in all the villages except one have been leased out to lessees (middlemen), who get them cultivated by tenants. The lands in the one village referred to above are cultivated under amani under the supervision of the estate officials. In this amani village, advances are given to the tenants for seeds and other expenses of cultivation. The (Purakudies) tenants are generally poor, and live in houses or huts erected on estate house-sites in the village. I consider that if the estate lands in each village be divided into small blocks and leased out on long leases to tenants, not only will the condition of the tenants be improved but the income of the estate will be enhanced and litigation lessened and the tenants brought into closer connection with the estate. This matter is under consideration.

EDAMANAL ESTATE.

Statement No. I showing the name, age, &c., of the wards.—This estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards under Government Order, No. 809, dated 21st November 1888. It will be handed over to the proprietors on the 25th August 1900 on which date the elder ward attains his majority. The estate remained till the end of the last year under the management of the Sub-Collector, Kumbakonam, and early in the fasli under report it was transferred to the charge of the Head Assistant Collector, Negapatam, under Court's Proceedings, No. 953, dated 21st July 1896.

2. *Season*.—The season during the year was not on the whole favourable. Heavy floods in the beginning of the fasli and heavy rains in the latter portion of the cultivation season retarded agricultural operations and damaged lands and crops to some extent.

3. *Statement No. II-A—Holdings, &c.*—The extent of holdings was the same as in the previous year, viz., 432 acres of dry and 864 acres of wet. All the lands have been leased out and the extent cultivated was 91.9 per cent. of the holdings as in the previous year.

4. *Statement No. II-B—Demand of the estate*.—The total demand was Rs. 15,217 against Rs. 15,440 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 223 is chiefly due to the decrease in the demand under miscellaneous revenue.

5. *Statement No. III—Demand, collection and balance*.—The arrear balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,604, of which Rs. 3,515 were collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 89 which has been reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 33, of which Rs. 22 are involved in the appeal filed by the estate against the decision in Summary Suit No. 65 of 1896 on the file of the Sub-Collector's Court, Kumbakonam, and the remaining Rs. 11 will be collected shortly. The current demand amounted to Rs. 15,217, of which Rs. 5,221 were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,996 which has been reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 5,974. This large balance is partly due to the lessees having sustained losses by the heavy floods and rains above referred to and partly to the inefficiency of the manager who has since been replaced. Under the terms of the lease-deed, the lessees are entitled to a remission of the rent proportioned to the amount of assessment remitted by Government. The Government having granted a remission of only Rs. 12-9-0, the proportionate rent to be remitted in favour of the lessees comes to Rs. 33 only. But the lessees claim more on the ground of unusual floods and the

59

5 KARUVALAKARAI, MARUTHAN-
THANALLUR AND EDAMANAL
ESTATES.

applications of two of them have been referred to the Tahsildar of Shiyali for personal investigation and report. Steps have also since been taken to realize the arrears under Act VIII of 1865 and it is expected that the balance will be reduced shortly.

6. *Statement No. IV—Financial condition*.—The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 7,066. Adding thereto Rs. 15,122, the receipts during the year, the total was Rs. 22,188, of which Rs. 15,849 were spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,339 in cash and Rs. 969 in grain.

7. *Utilisation of surplus balance*.—It is proposed to utilize the surplus balance in purchasing lands in villages where the wards own lands already. Pending purchase of lands which will be effected when suitable opportunities offer, I propose to invest a sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government promissory notes and am addressing the Court separately.

8. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts*.—The percentage was 15 against 7.8 in the previous fasli. The increased percentage of expenditure was due to the amalgamation of this estate with Chokkappa Mudaliar's and placing them under one manager and to fall in the receipts of the year. It is not possible to curtail the expenditure under this head.

9. *Enclosure A to statement No. IV—Public works*.—The amounts sanctioned in the budget were Rs. 253 for the repairs of irrigation works and Rs. 350 for the repair of buildings. The repairs to irrigation works were completed and the amount has since been adjusted in the accounts. The repairs to buildings are in progress and the advances made will be adjusted as soon as they are completed. The delay in completing the work is due to the inefficiency of the manager who has since been replaced.

10. *Statement No. V-A—Debts due to the estate*.—The amount due to the estate at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 395, of which only Rs. 9 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 386. Of this amount Rs. 36 are due by a Government karnam in the Pattukkottai taluk and arrangements have been made to recover the amount from him in monthly instalments. The remaining Rs. 350 are due by one Bashyam Ayangar against whom execution proceedings have been taken.

11. *Statement No. V-B—Debts due by the estate*.—There are no debts due by the estate.

12. *Statement No. VI—Educational progress of the wards*.—The wards are studying in the Town High school, Kumbakonam. The elder ward was promoted to the sixth form in January last. His educational progress and general conduct are satisfactory. But the younger ward requires improvement and it is hoped that he will improve under the present tutor.

13. *Suits*.—No suits were instituted by the estate during the year. Three suits were instituted against the estate, of which Original Suit No. 48 of 1897 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Shiyali, is pending while the remaining two, viz., Summary Suit No. 65 of 1896 and Small Cause No. 895 of 1896 were decided against the estate. An appeal has been filed against the decision in the summary suit and the question of putting in a petition in the small cause suit is under consideration.

14. *Condition of tenants*.—The lands in this estate have all been leased out to lessees (middlemen) who get them cultivated by tenants. The tenants have no fixity of tenure and have to pay whatever rent the lessees demand. I am endeavouring to better their position by arranging to let them have lands in small blocks on long leases. Recourse was to some extent had to the Rent Recovery Act during the year under report as the lessees grew refractory in paying up their dues, this being the last year of their lease. No advances were made to these lessees during the year. The advances made at the commencement of the lease have all been recovered.

SITHAMALLI AND CHOCKAPPA
MUDALIAR'S ESTATES.

DATED 19TH NOVEMBER 1897.

Dis. No. 5520-Rev.

From J. ANDREW, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Court of
Wards, Madras.

In continuation of my letter, No. 5214, dated 28th October 1897, I have the
honour to submit my report on the
administration of the marginally-noted
estates for fasli 1897.

1. Sithamalli estate.
2. Chockappa Mudaliar's estate.

SITHAMALLI ESTATE.

1. *Statement No. I showing the ages, &c., of the wards.*—The estate was taken
under the management of the Court of Wards under Government Order, No. 1170,
dated 9th December 1891. It will be handed over on 17th April 1903, on which
date the elder ward Ramaswami Aiyar will attain his majority.

2. *Season.*—The season was not altogether favourable for agricultural operations. |
At the commencement of the fasli, the supply of water for irrigation was not sufficient,
and the early crops suffered to some extent; while in February 1897, owing to heavy
rains, the samba crops that were ready for harvest were damaged.

3. *Statement No. II-A showing particulars of holdings, &c.*—The total extent of
the holdings was 291 acres as in last year, of which 12 acres are dry and 279 acres
wet. The extent of actual cultivation during the year was 280 acres or 96.2 per
cent. of the holdings against 283 acres or 97.2 per cent. in the previous year. All
the lands are situated at the tail end of the Pamaniar and the Koraiar rivers. The
supply from the Pamaniar is often found to be scanty and the question of improving
this source is under contemplation by the Special Engineering Department now con-
sidering the question of improving the irrigation and drainage of the district.

4. *Statement No. II-B, demand of the estate.*—The demand amounted to Rupees
3,500 against Rs. 4,398 in the previous year. The decrease is due to short produce, as
the samba crops were damaged as stated in paragraph 2 and to the commutation rate
per kalam having been adopted at Rs. 1-8-0 against Rs. 1-12-0 in the previous year.

5. *Statement No. III showing the demand, collection and balance of the estate.*—
The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 183 which were
collected within the fasli. The current demand amounted to Rs. 3,500, of which Rupees
3,322 were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 178 which has been
reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 93.

6. *Statement No. IV showing the financial condition of the estate.*—The total cash
receipts during the fasli amounted to Rs. 11,962. Adding to this the cash balance of
Rs. 5,408 at the beginning of the year, the total was Rs. 17,370, of which Rs. 14,570
(including a sum of Rs. 6,710 invested in Government securities) were expended,
leaving a balance of Rs. 3,000, which, with Rs. 60,100, the nominal value of the Gov-
ernment securities held on behalf of the estate and Rs. 1,552, the value of grain on
hand, amounted to Rs. 64,652. This is an increase of Rs. 1,429 over the closing
balance of the previous year.

7. *Utilization of surplus balance.*—A ryot of Peruvalandan, near Sithamalli, has
offered to sell his lands to the estate for Rs. 57,000 and the question of purchasing
them is under consideration.

8. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal
receipts.*—The percentage was 14.3 against 34.4 in the previous year. The decrease
was nominal, being due to the revised method of calculation ordered in Court's
Proceedings, No. 355, dated 3rd March 1897.

1366

62
SITHAMALLI AND CHOCKAPPA
MUDALIAR'S ESTATES. 2

9. *Statement No. IV-A showing the expenditure incurred on public works.*—Rupees 139 only were spent out of an allotment of Rs. 600. The short expenditure was chiefly due to the granary for the construction of which a sum of Rs. 400 was allotted not having been completed. The manager has been warned to get the work completed without further delay.

10. *Statement No. V-A showing the debts due to the estate.*—The total debts and advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 14,965. Adding to this, the advance of Rs. 318 made and the interest of Rs. 617 that accrued during the year, the total was Rs. 15,900, of which Rs. 4,350 were collected and Rs. 447 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,103 at the close of the fasli. Of this balance Rs. 9,107 have been allowed to remain with the debtors as per Court's Proceedings, No 306, dated 2nd March 1896.

11. *Statement No. V-B showing the debts due by the estate.*—Nil.

12. *Statement No. VI showing the educational progress of the wards.*—The two wards are reading in the Kalyanasundaram Aiyar's High school, Tanjore. Both of them were promoted to the third form during the year, though the elder ward failed in the annual examination. The elder ward is less diligent than the younger.

13. *Suits.*—No suit of any importance was instituted or defended during the year.

14. *Condition of tenants.*—The lands in six villages were held by middlemen lessees, while those in the remaining three were cultivated under amāni. The actual cultivators in the case of all the lands were porakkudies. The cultivators of some of the lands under amāni were given advances amounting to 212 kalam of paddy which were returned with grain interest at the rate of 3 markals a kalam as agreed to.

CHOCKAPPA MUDALIAR'S ESTATE.

1. *Statement No. I showing the ages, &c., of the wards.*—The estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards on the 2nd July 1894 under Government Order, No. 392, dated 5th June 1894, and will be handed over to the eldest ward on 6th August 1909, when he will attain his majority.

2. *Season.*—The season was not, on the whole, unfavourable though, owing to heavy rains during the latter part of the year, the crops in three villages were damaged, the damage in one of them resulting in a very poor outturn.

3. *Statement No. II-A showing particulars of holding, &c.*—The total extent of the holdings in the several villages of the estate including those belonging to the minor institutions was 971 acres as in the previous year, of which 898 acres were cultivated during the year against 804 acres in the previous year.

	Holding.	Cultivation.
Estate proper ...	ACS. 889	ACS. 816
Institutions ...	82	82
Total ...	971	898

4. *Statement No. II-B showing particulars of demand.*—The total demand was Rs. 12,369 against Rs. 8,574 in the previous fasli. The increase is due to almost all the lands having been leased out during the year under report. In fasli 1305, though some of the lands were cultivated under amāni, the outturn was poor, as the cultivation was late in season and the heavy rains and floods of the north-east monsoon caused much damage to the crops.

5. *Statement No. III showing particulars of demand.*—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 10,228, of which Rs. 5,766 were collected and Rs. 159 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,303 which has been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 3,525. Out of the current demand of Rs. 12,369, Rs. 4,073 were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,296 which has been reduced to Rs. 5,528. The heavy balance both under "Arrears" and "Current" is mainly due to the inefficiency of the manager who has since been replaced. Special steps have been taken to collect the recoverable portion of the balance. d, it is hoped, that the balance will be considerably reduced shortly.

63
SITHAMALLI AND CHOCKAPPA
MUDALIAR'S ESTATES. 3

6. *Statement No. IV showing the financial condition of the estate.*—The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 2,781. Adding to this Rs. 16,780, the cash receipts of the year, the total was Rs. 19,561. The total expenditure was Rs. 17,898, including debts repaid Rs. 1,127 and Government assessment paid Rs. 8,413. The cash balance at the end of the year was thus Rs. 1,663. Adding to this Rs. 902 being the value of grain on hand, the total amount to the credit of the estate (proper) was Rs. 2,565.

7. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to the normal receipts.*—The percentage was 10.1 against 20.4 in the previous year. The fall is due—

- (1) to increase in the receipts of the year;
- (2) to stoppage of pay of the late manager pending his explanation for bad collections; and
- (3) to the failure of the late manager to draw his travelling allowance during the year.

8. *Statement No. IV-A showing the expenditure incurred on public works.*—Rs. 310 were spent out of an allotment of Rs. 500, the short expenditure being due to non-completion of repairs to the bungalow at Kulikkarai (estimate Rs. 100) and to sums amounting to Rs. 90-7-4 having been refunded as not required.

9. *Statement No. V-A showing the debts due to the estate.*—The debts due to the estate at the beginning of the year, including advances made to tenants, were Rupees 3,770. Adding to this costs decreed during the year, Rs. 34, the total was Rupees 3,804, of which Rs. 219 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,555. Of this amount, Rs. 1,920 represent the value of grain advanced by the late proprietor to the tenants of the estate. Some of them have taken the lease of the estate lands and the advances became due only at the expiration of the lease. Special steps have been taken to realise the debts that have already fallen due.

10. *Statement No. V-B—debts due by the estate.*—The debts due by the estate amounted to Rs. 68,686 at the commencement of the year. Adding to this Rs. 893 being the amount of debts newly brought on the list, suits having been instituted therefor, and Rs. 4,441, the interest that accrued during the year, the total was Rs. 74,020, of which Rs. 1,127 were paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 72,893 at its close. In view to liquidate the debts, some of the estate lands were put up to sale under Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 761, dated 15th June 1896, but were not sold owing to want of competition. Objections have been taken by the relatives of the wards to the sale of some of the lands and they are under investigation. Steps will be taken to put up to sale as early as possible such of the lands to the sale of which there may be no valid objection.

11. *Statement No. VI showing the educational progress of the wards.*—The eldest ward is reading in the third and the second, in the first standard class of the Hindu Primary school, Tiruválúr. The two wards are making steady progress in their studies and their general behaviour is good.

12. *Suits.*—Only one suit was instituted by the estate and it was decided in its favour. Three suits were brought against the estate and all of them were decided against it. There were no grounds to appeal against the decisions.

13. *Condition of tenants.*—The tenants (Purakudies) cultivate lands under middlemen lessees. Their condition is not inferior to that of cultivators in other Government villages. I am endeavouring to better their position by arranging to let them have lands in small blocks on long leases.

14. *Religious institutions.*—A statement showing the demand, collection and balance and the financial position of the several institutions is enclosed.

N. DURAISWAMI AIYAR,
MARUNGAPURI AIYAR,
B. CHOCKALINGAM PILLAI'S AND
MINAKSHI AYAL'S ESTATES.

TRICHINOPOLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
DATED 12th October 1897.

Dis. No. 562.

From BANNATYNE MACLEOD, Esq., Acting Collector and Agent to the Court of Wards, Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, Madras.

I have the honour to submit a report on the administration of the estates in Trichinopoly district under the Court of Wards for fasli 1306 (1896-97) with the prescribed statements.

2. *Number of estates under management.*—There were four estates noted below under management at the beginning of the fasli under report :—

- (1) N. Duraiswami Aiyar's estate.
- (2) Marungapuri Aiyar's estate.
- (3) B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate.
- (4) Minakshi Ayal's estate.

3. *Estates handed over.*—N. Duraiswami Aiyar's estate was handed over in December 1896, as its elder ward came of age. A statement showing the condition of the estate at the time of its restoration was submitted with this office letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 173, dated 15th January 1897, disposed of in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 252, dated 11th February 1897.

4. *Season.*—As regards Marungapuri estate, the season may be said to have been fairly favourable. Rainfall was deficient up to August. In September and subsequent months it was generally copious. Till August 1896 most of the rain-fed tanks did not receive a supply. In September and October 1896 some of the tanks received a fair supply, while others did not get sufficient water. As regards the ryotwari estates of B. Chockalingam Pillai and Minakshi Ayal, the river-channels irrigating the lands both in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts had sufficient supply. There were high freshes in the Cauveri and the Coleroon in July 1896. Young crops and seedlings in some of the wet lands were washed away and destroyed. Most of such lands were recultivated. Some of the lands of Minakshi Ayal's estate were more or less silted up and rendered temporarily unfit for cultivation. In September and October the channels were going down, but the November rains improved the supply.

5. *Number of villages in the estates.*—There was no change in the number of villages in the Marungapuri and Minakshi Ayal's estates. B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate had lands in twelve villages. In statement II-A, ten villages are entered. The decrease is due to the grouping of three villages into one in Trichinopoly taluk in the re-settlement.

6. *Holdings.*—There is no change in the extent of holdings in B. Chockalingam Pillai's and Minakshi Ayal's estates. The extent is acres 892 and 280, respectively. In the Marungapuri estate, the extent is acres 39,891 against acres 37,453 in fasli 1305, showing an increase of acres 2,438. This is chiefly due to excess area found in survey and to the inclusion in patta at the request of the ryots concerned of waste lands adjoining patta lands which were being used for grazing purposes and on which trees were being planted by those ryots.

66

N. DURAISWAMI AIYAR,
MARUNGAPURI AIYAR,
B. CHOCKALINGAM PILLAI'S AND
MINAKSHI AYAL'S ESTATES.

2

7. *Cultivation*.—The extent of actual cultivation in the several estates is compared in the following statement with that in the previous fasli :—

Name of estate.	Cultivation in fasli 1305.	Cultivation in fasli 1306.	Percentage of cultivation to holdings in fasli 1305.	Percentage of cultivation to holdings in fasli 1306.
Marungapuri	35,693	33,942	95.3	85.0
B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate	881	881	98.8	98.8
Minakshi Ayal's estate	266	227	95.0	81.0

The fall in the percentage of cultivation to holdings in the Marungapuri estate is due to the fact that in some parts of the estate there was not sufficient timely rain and that the lands adjoining patta lands included in pattas were not cultivated.

In the Minakshi Ayal's estate some of the lands were more or less silted up by the heavy floods of July 1896, and became unfit for cultivation, and this caused the decrease in this estate.

8. *Demand of the estates*.—The following abstract shows the net demand of the estates compared with that of the previous fasli :—

Name of estate.	Net demand in fasli 1305.	Net demand in fasli 1306.	Increase or decrease.
Marungapuri	Rs. 72,428	Rs. 74,810	+ 2,382
Chockalingam Pillai's estate	19,333	17,795	— 1,538
Minakshi Ayal's estate	3,541	3,483	— 58

The explanation for the variations is given in column 21 of statement II-B.

9. *Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears*.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli, the collections and remissions during the year and the balance at the end of the year are shown for each estate in the following abstract :—

Name of estate.	Demand.	Collections and remissions.	Balance.
Marungapuri	Rs. 20,358	Rs. 18,932	Rs. 1,426
Chockalingam Pillai's estate	22,063	6,814	15,249
Minakshi Ayal's estate	41	41	..

Marungapuri.—Deducting subsequent collections and remissions amounting to Rs. 555, the balance to be recovered is Rs. 871. Rs. 156 are reported to be doubtful of recovery. The manager has been directed to complete his enquiry regarding the solvency of the defaulters and to recommend the amount to be written off if it is irrecoverable and to take proper and early steps to realize the balance.

B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate.—Rs. 439 were subsequently collected and the balance is Rs. 14,810. Execution proceedings were taken for the collection of Rupees 6,495; Rs. 3,898 of this sum relate to a case in which claim petitions were put in against attachment. These claims have been admitted by the court. A separate report will be submitted as to the further steps to be taken against the defaulter. A warrant of arrest has been issued for arresting a defaulter from whom Rs. 2,130 are due. Rs. 1,000 were ordered to be collected in satisfaction of Rs. 3,167 due by a deceased defaulter (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 806, dated 23rd June 1896). The father-in-law of the defaulter who promised to pay up these Rs. 1,000 has not yet done so. Steps are being taken to file a suit for the recovery of the whole amount.

67

3 N. DURAISWAMI AIYAR,
MARUNGAPURI AIYAR,
B. CHOCKALINGAM PILLAI'S AND
MINAKSHI AYAL'S ESTATES.

A bond for Rs. 1,000 was ordered to be taken in satisfaction of arrears of Rs. 1,810 (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1088, dated 9th July 1897). The Tahsildar of Trichinopoly has been ordered to take the bond. A suit has been filed for the recovery of Rs. 445. A sum of Rs. 1,881 is due by a defaulter against whom execution proceedings for Rs. 3,898 proved useless. Nothing has been done for the collection of this arrear, as it is doubtful whether the decreed amount of Rs. 3,898 would be collected. The manager has been directed either to collect the balance of Rs. 1,012 or to file suits for its recovery.

Current.—The subjoined statement shows the current demand, collections and balance of the several estates :—

Name of estate.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Marungapuri	Rs. 74,810	Rs. 34,996	Rs. 39,814
Chockalingam Pillai's estate	17,795	9,706	8,089
Minakshi Ayal's estate	3,483	2,500	983

Marungapuri.—Deducting subsequent collections amounting to Rs. 20,937, the balance is Rs. 18,817 or 25.1 per cent. of the demand against 11 per cent. in the previous year. The jamabandi of the estate had to be begun late on account of survey. For want of sufficient rain some of the tanks did not get good supply and the ryots holding wet lands as well as the lessees of home-farm lands under such tanks withheld payments and claimed remissions which had to be settled at the jamabandi. Even after the issue of pattas certain ryots objected to the payment of rent on the ground that there was excess or deficit by survey in the area of their holdings which complaints had to be disposed of before steps could be taken for collecting the rent. All these retarded the collection. Demand notices have been issued for the outstanding balance and the manager has been directed to take all possible steps to reduce the balance.

B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate.—In this estate Rs. 1,801 were subsequently collected. The balance is Rs. 6,288 or 35.3 per cent. of the demand against 29.3 per cent. in the previous year. All the produce obtained from the lands was not allowed to be taken by the lessees but was sold and the sale-proceeds were credited towards the arrears and current rent, the lessees of fasli 1305 and fasli 1306, being, in most cases, one and the same persons. Some of the lessees both in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts put in petitions stating that the crops raised on their lands were damaged by the floods of 1896, that they had to cultivate the lands again, out of season, that there was short produce and claimed remission of portions of rent alleging that well-to-do ryots granted remissions to their lessees. Enquiries are being made about these petitions. In most cases demand notices have, however, been issued and in some cases property has also been attached. Strict orders have been issued to the manager to the effect that every possible step should be taken to reduce the balance at an early date.

Minakshi Ayal's estate.—The balance will be adjusted by the sale of Government promissory notes in the name of the lessee.

10. *Financial condition of estates under management*.—The subjoined statement shows the opening balance, the receipts, charges and the closing balance under cash :—

Name of estate.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Charges.	Closing balance.
Marungapuri	Rs. 73,972	Rs. 50,862	Rs. 1,12,612	Rs. 12,182
Chockalingam Pillai's estate	16,571	15,781	29,190	3,162
Minakshi Ayal's estate	6,943	14,134	10,088	10,994

68

N. DURAISWAMI AIYAR,
MARUNGAPURI AIYAR,
B. CHOCKALINGAM PILLAI'S AND
MINAKSHI AYAL'S ESTATES.

Adding to these cash balances, Rs. 32,600 in Marungapuri, Rs. 21,300 in Chockalingam Pillai's estate and Rs. 2,100 in Minakshi Ayal's estate being value of Government promissory notes as well as Rs. 2,529 in B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate being value of grain on hand, the total closing balance on the 30th June 1897 amounted to Rs. 44,872 in Marungapuri, Rs. 26,991 in Chockalingam Pillai's estate and Rs. 13,094 in Minakshi Ayal's estate.

The statements appended below show the unusual items under receipts and charges during the year under report:—

Receipts.

Name of estate.	Particulars.	Amount.
Marungapuri estate	Sale-proceeds of a calf	Rs. 49
	Contribution of Kulavettu paddy	248
		297
B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate	Debts recovered	54
	Unadjusted deposits	583
		637
Minakshi Ayal's estate	Sale-proceeds of promissory notes	9,083
	Deposits as security	100
		9,183

Charges.

Name of estate.	Particulars.	Amount.
Marungapuri estate	Survey expenses	Rs. 6,455
	Purchase of lands for the minor's sister	11,379
	Purchase of a phatton	112
	Do. of vessels	150
	Furniture and books for the Collector's and Deputy Collector's offices	128
	Pilgrimage expenses	1,590
	Gratuities to peons	110
	Contribution to Jubilee expenses	100
	Do. to Famine Relief Fund	100
	Do. to Tuvarankurichi hospital	1,000
	Instruments for the overseer	547
	Cost of a set of boring apparatus	237
		21,908
	Contribution to Famine Relief Fund	100
B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate	Do. to Jubilee expenses	50
	Purchase of a jutka and pony	260
	Expenditure on account of Mahamaham festival	50
Minakshi Ayal's estate		460
	Marriage expenses	1,500
	Decree amount paid to plaintiff in original suit No. 975 of 1895	383
	Total	1,883

11. Utilization of surplus funds and advances to tenants—Marungapuri.—A sum of Rs. 11,000 is proposed to be spent on the improvement of irrigation works. Rupees 13,500 are provided for the formation of roads in the estate. Rs. 5,000 will be spent on the repair of buildings in the estate and Rs. 5,000 have been set apart for the preparation of diglott registers and field measurement books in connection with the survey of the estate as well as for the durable demarcation of sub-divisions of fields. It is proposed to invest Rs. 20,000 in the purchase of Government securities. Enquiries are also being made about the purchase of lands.

69

5 N. DURAISWAMI AIYAR,
MARUNGAPURI AIYAR,
B. CHOCKALINGAM PILLAI'S, AND
MINAKSHI AYAL'S ESTATES.

B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate.—This is a ryotwari estate and the balance can be utilized only in purchasing lands. Several ryots offered to sell their lands to the estate. On enquiry it was found that the prices demanded were exorbitant. Enquiries are, however, being made as to whether any suitable lands can be had for reasonable prices.

Minakshi Ayal's estate.—This estate is involved in debt. The surplus balance has been paid in part liquidation of the debt.

No advances were made to tenants of the estates, as there was no demand for the same.

12. Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts.—The subjoined statement compares the percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts with that in the previous year in the several estates:—

Name of estates.	Percentage in fasli 1305.	Percentage in fasli 1306.
Marungapuri	12.50	18.80
B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate	12.00	18.30
Minakshi Ayal's estate	5.10	7.40

The percentage has increased in all the three estates. This is chiefly due to decrease in the receipts on account of backward state of collections explained in paragraph 9 *supra* and to increase in the establishment charges. N. Duraiswami Aiyar's and N. Rangaswami Aiyar's estates having been restored to the proprietors, the establishment was revised and reduced (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 247, dated 11th February 1897, and Mis. No. 792, dated 18th June 1896). Still the charges debitable to the remaining estates are greater than they were and it was not possible to reduce the charges still further.

13. Public works.—The following abstract shows the amounts sanctioned for, and those expended on, public works in the several estates:—

Name of estate.	Allotment.	Expenditure
Marungapuri	Rs. 26,601	Rs. 4,209
B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate	1,180	1,181
Minakshi Ayal's estate	245	343

The whole of the allotments was spent in B. Chockalingam Pillai's and Minakshi Ayal's estates. In Marungapuri Rs. 4,209 or 15.8 per cent. was spent against 38.8 per cent. in the previous year. The different kinds of works for which Rs. 26,601 were allotted and on which Rs. 4,209 were expended are given in the following abstract:—

Particulars.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation works	11,706	2,143	9,563
Roads	13,033	461	12,572
Buildings	100	95	5
Removal of prickly-pear	300	20	280
Establishment and contingencies	1,462	1,400	62

Irrigation works.—Rs. 1,500 were provided for urgent monsoon repairs. Only Rs. 290 were spent and there was no necessity to spend the balance. Rs. 100 provided for the construction of a dam could not be spent as a dispute between the Marungapuri estate and the Pudukottah state is pending settlement. Rs. 2,000 were provided for repairs to Nellivayal tank. The Executive Engineer, who was requested to inspect the tank before the estimate could be submitted to the Court of Wards,

was not able to have it inspected for want of hands. Rs. 1,000 were provided for repairs of the Valanadu tank. At the suggestion of the Executive Engineer, an estimate for Rs. 800 was prepared and sanctioned. The work is in progress. Rs. 4,000 were provided for sinking wells in home-farm lands. In order to ascertain the best localities where the wells could be sunk, a boring apparatus was purchased and a maistry was sent for from Madras and employed to work the instrument. Trials were made in several places in the estate, but it was found that the apparatus was unworkable on account of the rocky nature of the soil. The allotment could not therefore be spent within the year. In the case of two works for which estimates for Rs. 1,000 were sanctioned, work could not be carried out on account of the existence of water in the tanks concerned. I, however, notice that there is generally delay in commencing the works and it is due to the want of good contractors who are not available in an out of the way place like Marungapuri. I am taking steps to get the works commenced in time, so that they may not be interfered with by the existence of water, &c., and that they may be completed within the fasli.

Communications.—Rs. 8,000 were provided for the construction of the Marungapuri-Puthanathan road and Rs. 5,000 for the restoration of the abandoned Natham branch road. The latter work was carried out to a certain extent under the supervision of the estate overseer. It was afterwards considered desirable to have the two works carried out by the Local Fund Engineer as Local Fund works by contributing the estimated amounts to Local funds. The Local Fund Engineer was accordingly asked to prepare estimates for both the works. He forwarded an estimate of Rs. 17,000 for the Marungapuri-Puthanathan road. Rs. 8,000 were advanced to the district board on account of this work and the district board has applied to Government for sanction to carry out the work. The estimate for the Natham road has not yet been received from the Local Fund Engineer. My action in connection with these roads has been approved by the Court of Wards in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 941, dated 12th June 1897, and Mis. No. 1202, dated 7th September 1896.

14. *Debts due to the estates.*—There were no debts due to the Marungapuri and Minakshi Ayal's estates. The debts due to the B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate amounted to Rs. 9,767 including interest of Rs. 158 that accrued during the year. Rs. 54 were collected and Rs. 569 were written off (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1119, dated 17th August 1896, and Mis. No. 6, dated 4th January 1897), leaving a balance of Rs. 9,144. Out of this balance, Rs. 1,574 are due by the tenants of the deceased proprietor to whom these debts were given by the late proprietor. They are not able to pay the amounts. Limitation is being extended either by collection of small amounts or by renewing debt bonds. Rs. 2,424 are covered by execution proceedings and Rs. 671 are covered by decrees for which execution proceedings will be taken shortly. Rs. 4,475 are the value of seed advances made to Pallars who were cultivating the estate lands during the time of the late proprietor. These Pallars are not able to pay the amounts. It was proposed to take bonds from them as they first promised to execute them. Subsequently they refused to execute the bonds and the matter had to be dropped (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 726, dated 4th June 1896).

15. *Debts due by the estates.*—There were no debts due by the Marungapuri and B. Chockalingam Pillai's estates. In Minakshi Ayal's estate, the total amount due at the beginning of the year was Rs. 20,711. Rs. 1,400 accrued on account of interest, making the total debt to be Rs. 22,111, of which Rs. 1,400 were paid to the creditor and Rs. 361 struck off (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 129, dated 25th January 1897), leaving a balance of Rs. 20,350, of which Rs. 10,000 have been since paid under Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 457, dated 22nd March 1897. The balance is repayable in March 1900. A report called for in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 933, dated 23rd June 1897, regarding the payment of this balance will be submitted shortly.

16. *Education of the wards.*—The Marungapuri ward was studying in the II Form of the S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly, during the first half of the year, and was then promoted to the III Form. His attendance and general behaviour were good. The progress made by the B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate ward was not satisfactory.

He had no promotion. He continues to read in the III Form of the S.P.G. High School; and his attendance and general behaviour were only moderately good. His private tutor is trying to improve him. These wards are still young and no instructions have therefore been given them in revenue law. The ward of the Minakshi Ayal's estate continued to receive instructions from a native governess and was progressing fairly.

17. *Law suits—Marungapuri estate.*—In the last year's report two suits—Original Suit No. 816 of 1894 on the file of the Kulitalai District Munsif's Court and Original Suit No. 18 of 1894 on the file of the Trichinopoly District Court were stated to have been decided against the estate. Appeals were preferred in Appeal Suit No. 201 of 1896 on the file of the District Court, Trichinopoly, and in Appeal Suit No. 201 of 1897 on the file of the District Court, Trichinopoly, and in Appeal Suit No. 21 of 1897 on the file of the Madras High Court against the above decisions, respectively (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1486, dated 26th October 1896, and Mis. No. 913, dated 11th July 1896). Civil miscellaneous appeal No. 9 of 1897 has been filed in the Madras High Court by Sabapathy Pillai against the decision of the District Court, Trichinopoly in Original Suit No. 14 of 1885 which was decided in favour of the estate. Necessary steps have been taken to oppose the appeal (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 330, dated 24th February 1897). All the three appeals are pending.

B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate.—No important suits were filed by or against the estate in the year under report.

Minakshi Ayal's estate.—Original Suit No. 975 of 1895 on the file of the Ariyalur District Munsif's Court reported as pending in the last year's report was decided against the estate and the Court of Wards resolved not to prefer an appeal (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 240, dated 11th February 1897).

18. *Religious and Charitable institutions attached to the estates.*—Statement No. VII shows the names of the above institutions, the demand, collection and balance as well as their financial condition.

19. *Condition of tenants.*—There has been no change in the condition of tenants in the Marungapuri estate. The ryots are generally poor and their condition is very nearly the same as that of the ryots in the adjacent Government villages. The average rates of rent for dry and wet lands are Rs. 1-2-7 and Rs. 2-10-3 an acre, respectively. Proceedings under Act VIII of 1865 were taken in regard to Rs. 7,191 against a total demand of Rs. 2,90,952 in the five years. Very few suits were filed for the recovery of rent. The other two estates are ryotwari ones.

20. *Village accounts.*—In the Marungapuri estate, village accounts were maintained according to the village manual. They were scrutinized during the jamabandi and there has been some improvement.

Current.—The current demand amounted to Rs. 57,744, of which Rs. 52,874 was collected within the year and Rs. 3,769 subsequent to it. The net recoverable balance amounts to Rs. 1,101 or 1.91 per cent. of the demand. The major portion of the balance is covered by processes.

7. *Financial condition of the estate.*—The aggregate cash receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 73,792 against Rs. 64,847 in the preceding year. Including the cash balance, the total assets for the year amounted to Rs. 86,854, of which Rs. 75,498 were expended, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 11,356. Adding the value of Government securities and grain on hand at the end of the year, the total amount to the credit of the estate on 30th June 1897 was Rs. 1,86,835.

8. There was an increase of Rs. 2,032 in the expenditure of fasli 1306 over that of fasli 1305. The increase is the result of variations in several items as shown below:—

Nature of the items.	Increase. Decrease.	
	RS.	RS.
(1) Establishment for management and contingencies ... +	68	...
(2) Maramat expenditure	...	— 1,440
(3) Peishoush	...	...
(4) Assessment on land-cess	...	— 146
(5) Government commission for management ... +	243	...
(6) Maintenance and education of the wards	...	— 5,771
(7) Allowance to the other members of the wards' family. +	57	...
(8) Other miscellaneous disbursements	9,021	...
Total ... +	9,389	— 7,357
	Net + 2,032	

The increase under other miscellaneous disbursements is due mainly to the fact that Rs. 7,514 were paid on account of survey and demarcation charges during the fasli against Rs. 144 in the previous fasli and that there was an increase of Rs. 435 in the value of the grain allowance paid to village officers and pagodas owing to the high rate at which grain was sold during the fasli under report. The decrease under maintenance and education of the minor is due to the absence of special charges such as purchase of furniture, &c., for the establishment at Newington which were incurred in the previous year as well as to savings in the maintenance and educational expenses of the minor at Madras. The variations in the other items call for no remarks.

9. *Utilization of surplus balance.*—The surplus at the close of the fasli has since been considerably reduced by the payment of about Rs. 1,15,000 to the plaintiff in Original Suit No. 21 of 1889 on the file of the Sub-Court, Madura (west), in partial satisfaction of the decree in that suit. The partition of the moveable property and debts left by the late zemindar between the plaintiff in the suit above referred to, and the Court's ward is being effected by a Commissioner appointed by the Sub-Court and will be completed very shortly.

10. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts.*—This comes to 17.51 against 19.4 in the previous year. This large percentage is due mainly to the maintenance of a large establishment required for the conservancy of the estate forests which do not yield a proportionate return. I have called upon the District Forest-officer to report whether any reduction can be made in the forest establishment. I have submitted proposals separately for the reduction of the establishment in other departments with due regard to efficiency.

11. *Public works.*—Enclosure A to statement No. IV shows the amount sanctioned for and expended on public works in the estate. The total allotment was Rs. 18,700, of which Rs. 14,403 or 77.02 per cent. was spent. The previous year's figures were Rs. 30,830, Rs. 15,843 and 51.4 per cent., respectively. Now that almost all the irrigation works have been put in order; it is proposed to do away with the maramat establishment altogether from the next fasli (1308), retaining only a maistry on Rs. 15 to look after the annual repairs to the works which will not exceed Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate.

12. *Debts due to estates.*—Statement No. V shows the debts due to the estate during the year. The total debts (principal and interest) outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 7,167. No debts were newly contracted or brought to account during the year. Including therefore the interest that accrued during the year (Rs. 130), the total sum due was Rs. 7,297, of which a sum of Rs. 464 on account of principal and interest was collected. The balance at the end of the year was thus Rs. 6,833. Of this sum, Rs. 5,467 is found to be irrecoverable and will be recommended to be written off. Rs. 426 are covered by decrees of courts. These items being deducted, there still remains a balance of Rs. 940. Of this sum Rs. 50 are covered by a mortgage deed with possession and Rs. 587 will shortly be written off after collecting Rs. 303 from the debtors who have promised to pay up this amount. This course has been already sanctioned by the Court of Wards in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 778, dated 16th June 1896, and Mis. No. 64, dated 13th April 1897.

13. *Debts due by the estate.*—Statement V-B which represents the debts due by the estate is nil.

14. *Education of wards.*—The wards' progress in studies may be ascertained from the tutor to the minor at Madras. Four out of the five illegitimate sons of the late zemindar are studying in the Branch School of the Madura Native College. The remaining one ceased to attend the school from the date of his attaining majority.

15. *Suits.*—The only important suit worth mentioning except the appeal now before the Privy Council is the one filed by Pachayammal, one of the concubines of the late zemindar, on behalf of her minor sons Ramasami and Thavasilingam in Original Suit No. 15 of 1897 on the file of the Sub-Court, Madura (west), claiming a share in the moveable property left by the late zemindar at the time of his death. This suit is still pending. Pending his disposal, the plaintiff, in Original Suit No. 21 of 1889 on the same Court's file, who is a co-defendant in the present suit with the Court's ward was required to furnish security before his share of the moveable property now under partition was delivered to him, and he has furnished the necessary security.

16. The estate forests are managed under the supervision of the District Forest-officer. The receipts and charges of the forests during the year amounted to Rs. 3,192 and Rs. 3,010, respectively, against Rs. 3,847 and Rs. 2,165 in the previous year. The decrease in the former is due to larger demand for timber in the previous year for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire and to the less demand during the year under report for fodder from the estate forests, as sufficient grazing was available outside the forests. The increase in the expenditure is due to the payment of the increased pay of the ranger sanctioned in Court's Proceedings, No. 621, dated 12th May 1896, and to the payment of the arrears due to the permit gumastahs. The net revenue at the end of the year was Rs. 182. It is proposed to introduce the new system of working the forests prescribed in Court's Proceedings, No. 1115, dated 10th April 1893, as soon as areas are selected for reservation and the privileges of the ryots are determined.

17. *Religious and charitable institutions attached to the estate.*—A statement No. VII showing the demand, collection and balance of the revenue belonging to the chattram and devasthanams attached to the estate as well as their financial condition is attached to this report. As stated in the last report, there are two devasthanams situated in the villages of Palayoor and Kylasapuram; and these villages form the endowments of the two devasthanams. There is also a chattram at Saptur under the management of the Court of Wards maintained from a percentage contribution paid both by the zemindar and the tenants on the gross produce of the lands.

18. *Condition of tenants.*—I have called upon the Deputy Collector in charge of the estate to submit a detailed report on the subject with reference to Court's Proceedings, No. 9, dated 8th May 1897, and it will be submitted as soon as it is received.

MAMBARAI ESTATE.

DATED MADURA, 17TH NOVEMBER 1897.

Dis. No. 130-C. W. Indexed.

From J. TWIGG, Esq., Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, Madras.

I have the honour to submit, together with the prescribed statements, the report on the administration of Mambarai estate for fasli 1306 (1896-97).

2. This is a small permanently-settled zamindary, made up of three villages in the taluk of Palni, paying an annual peishcush of Rs. 1,500 to Government.

3. *Holdings and cultivation.*—The season was not generally so favourable as in the previous fasli. The extent of holdings and that of cultivation during the fasli were 4,199 and 2,791 acres, respectively, against 4,274 and 2,992 acres in the previous fasli. The decrease in the extent of holdings is due to the relinquishment of lands by the ryots and that in the extent of cultivation to the untimely nature of the rainfall. The percentage of the extent of cultivation to that of holdings is 66.46 against 70.00 in fasli 1305.

4. *Demand.*—Statement II-B shows the demand under several heads, viz., Land revenue, Other items and Miscellaneous revenue, the remission granted and the net demand. The remission, which is Rs. 622, shown in column 17 of the statement, is a fixed item. The net demand for the fasli under report is Rs. 5,444 against Rs. 5,458 in the previous fasli. The decrease, which is only Rs. 14, is due to the fall in the rent of avaram bark, otherwise called tangedu bark, during the year.

5. *Demand, collection and balance.*—Statement No. III shows the demand, collection and balance of the estate, arrears and current, being given separately. The arrear demand of the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,753, of which Rs. 1,596 were collected, leaving at the close of the fasli a balance of Rs. 157 for the realization of which the immoveable properties of the defaulters have been attached. The current demand for the year amounts to Rs. 5,444, of which Rs. 3,195 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,249 at the close of the fasli; of this balance Rs. 1,334 have been since collected, leaving still a balance of Rs. 915, which will be collected soon.

6. *The financial condition of the estate.*—The cash balance to the credit of the estate at the beginning of the fasli under report was Rs. 3,193, and the cash receipts during the year was Rs. 4,816. The charges of the year amounted to Rs. 6,200, and the following table compares the several items of the charges with those of the previous year:—

	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
	RS.	RS.
Establishment and contingent charges	575	525
Maramut	99	...
Peishcush	1,500	1,500
Land-cess	329	330
Government commission	123	124
Maintenance and education of the wards and other members	1,087	1,380
Re-payment of debts	275	2,000
Other miscellaneous charges	...	341
Total	3,988	6,200

The increase in the charges is merely due to the repayment of debts to the amount of Rs. 2,000 and to the excess expenditure of Rs. 300 under Maintenance and education of the wards, Rs. 150 for the purchase of cloths, and Rs. 150 incurred in connection with the eldest of the female wards having attained her age, and to the

payment of Rs. 100 as donation to Famine Relief Fund (*vide* Court's Proceedings, No. 5, Press, dated 13th March 1897). The cash balance to the credit of the estate at the end of the fasli was Rs. 1,809. The percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to the receipts was 13.4 against 9.64 of the previous year.

7. *Public works*.—Rupees 500 was provided for the repair of the only tank in the estate for fasli 1306, but the amount was not expended as it was found impossible to do any effective repairs with so small an amount. The tank belongs to the zamindar and it is intended to irrigate only the pannai lands, *i.e.*, the lands in the direct holding of the zamindar. The tank cannot be restored at a reasonable cost. The lands under it are irrigated by means of three wells, for the repair of which Rs. 500 has been provided in the budget for fasli 1307. There is no other irrigation work in the estate requiring repairs.

8. *Debts due to the estate*.—A sum of Rs. 6,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, is due from the zamindar of Andipatty, who is the guardian and maternal uncle of the eldest ward. The principal, together with interest that accrued at the end of the fasli, was Rs. 7,895. The debt with interest became due on the 10th August 1896. A suit has been ordered to be filed for the recovery of the amount.

9. *Debts due by the estate*.—A sum of Rs. 2,360 was due to the sons and heirs of one Syed Ahmed Rowthan at the beginning of the fasli. Rs. 2,000 was provided in the budget for the payment of the debt. Of this Rs. 1,400 was paid to the creditor on the 28th May last and the payment of the remaining Rs. 600 is delayed pending reference to certain records as to the correct amount to be paid.

10. *Education of the wards*.—The wards of the estate are improving in their education. They passed the annual *school* examination held in December 1896 and January 1897 and have been promoted to the next higher classes. They are reported to be progressing satisfactorily in their studies.

11. No law suit for the recovery of the rent due to the estate was filed during the year.

12. The condition of the tenants, who consist of Konga Vellalars and Muhammdans, is reported to be as prosperous as that of the ryots of the adjoining Government villages. The information furnished on this subject is extremely meagre. I am calling upon the manager to submit a fuller report, with reference to Court's Proceedings, No. 9, dated 8th May 1897.

13. There are no religious or charitable institutions in the estate.

Ed. W. D'Moss.

PALAYAMPATTI ESTATE.

DATED 16th December 1897.

Dis. No. 152-C.W. Ind.

From J. TWIGG, Esq., Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, Madras.

I have the honour to submit the report on the administration of the Palayampatti estate for fasli 1306 with the prescribed statements.

2. *Number of villages*.—The estate comprises 27 entire villages and portions of 9 other villages, besides some topes and bungalows scattered over the two zemindaries of Ramnad and Sivaganga.

3. *Season*.—Owing to want of timely rains, the season during the year under report was not as favourable for dry as it was for wet cultivation.

4. *Holdings*.—As no accounts are maintained to show the actual extent of the holding of each tenant, and as according to the practice of the estate the pattas issued to the tenants contain only the extent actually cultivated during the year, the extent of holdings and the extent of cultivation are identical.

5. *Cultivation*.—The extent of cultivation was 2,850 acres under wet and 14,956 acres under dry, making a total of 17,806 acres in fasli 1306 against 18,418 acres in the previous year. The decrease is the net result of an increase of 339 acres under wet and a decrease of 951 acres under dry, the former being due to the fact that the north-east monsoon was generally favourable in fasli 1306. The falling off in dry cultivation was due to want of timely rains in the months in which dry crops are usually raised.

6. *Demand*.—The settled demand of the year amounted to Rs. 62,806 against Rs. 58,218 in the preceding year. The variations under each item are shown below:—

		Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Difference.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Assessment on holdings	(a) Dry ..	23,327	22,146	— 1,181
	(b) Wet ..	1,996	1,954	— 42
	Total ..	25,323	24,100	— 1,223
2. Miscellaneous revenue ..	..	32,895	38,706	+ 5,811
	Total ..	58,218	62,806	+ 4,588

The decrease in item 1 (a) is due to want of timely rains. The decrease in item 1 (b) is small. The increase in item 2 is due to the high rate at which grain was sold during the fasli.

7. *Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears*.—The arrears at the beginning of the fasli under report amounted to Rs. 45,374, of which Rs. 36,092 was collected and Rs. 51 written off during the fasli and Rs. 831 was collected subsequent to it. The net balance is Rs. 8,400 or 18.5 per cent. of the arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli, and is the aggregate of the arrear balances of five faslis from fasli 1301 to fasli 1305 as detailed below.

Fasli.	Irrecoverable.	Doubtful.	Recoverable.
1301	Rs. 361	Rs. 463	Rs. 309
1302	460	908	463
1303	330	727	863
1304	138	1,169	479
1305	140	369	1,221
Total ..	1,429	3,636	3,335

Of this sum, Rs. 1,429 is considered irrecoverable and will shortly be recommended to be written off, and Rs. 3,636 is doubtful pending settlement of boundary and other disputes, and Rs. 3,335 is recoverable. The necessary steps are being taken for the realization of the last.

Current.—The current demand amounted to Rs. 62,806, of which Rs. 24,853 was collected within the year and Rs. 29,880 subsequent to it. The net balance amounts to Rs. 8,073 or 12 per cent. of the demand. Of this, Rs. 82 is adjustable from the funds of the estate. Rs. 503 is made up of items awaiting the settlement of disputes and of the value of paddy lost by dryage and wastage which has to be written off the accounts, and the rest is in course of collection.

8. *Financial condition of the estate.*—The aggregate cash receipts excluding Rs. 1,50,000, the amount borrowed during the year, amounted to Rs. 70,209 against Rs. 78,052 in the preceding year. Including the cash balance (Rs. 9,655) and the amount borrowed on the mortgage of the estate, the total assets for the year amounted to Rs. 2,29,864, of which Rs. 2,22,783 were expended against Rs. 75,527 in the preceding year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 7,081. Adding the value of grain on hand at the end of the fasli, the total amount to the credit of the estate at the close of the year was Rs. 35,392, showing an increase of Rs. 4,679 as compared with the opening balance of the year. The variations in the receipts and charges compared with those of the preceding year are given below:—

Receipts		Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Land and Miscellaneous Revenue	Rs.	34,307	36,475	2,168	Rs.
2. Debts recovered	.. .. .	20,927	6,814	..	14,113
3. Sale-proceeds of grain	.. .. .	17,989	24,471	6,482	..
4. Sale of sundry articles in the palace	.. .. .	2,971	59	..	2,912
5. Other items	.. .. .	1,868	2,390	522	..
Total ..	..	78,052	70,209	9,182	17,025

Net decrease Rs. 7,843.

The increase in item 1 is due to the larger amount collected on account of current and arrear demand in fasli 1306 than in fasli 1305, and that in item 3 to the higher rate realized for grain.

The decrease in items 2 and 4 and the increase in item 5 call for no remarks, the items being of a fluctuating nature:—

Charges.		Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Establishment and contingencies	Rs.	13,225	12,319	Rs.	Rs.
2. Maramat	.. .. .	1,408	1,344	..	906
3. Government demand	.. .. .	17,889	17,547	..	64
4. Government commission	.. .. .	2,016	1,386	..	812
5. Maintenance and education of the minor	.. .. .	101	92	..	631
6. Allowance to other members of the ward's family	.. .. .	6,602	4,254	..	9
7. Repayment of debts	.. .. .	14,115	1,74,955	1,60,840	2,348
8. Other miscellaneous disbursements	.. .. .	20,171	10,887	..	9,184
Total ..	..	75,527	2,22,783	1,60,840	13,484

The decrease in item 1 is due to the payment of a smaller amount on account of arrears of pay of the establishment in the year under report.

The decrease in item 2 is due to the smaller outlay on maramat works during the year.

The decrease in items 3, 4 and 6 is due to the payment in the last year of the arrears of the previous faslis.

The decrease in item 5 is very small and calls for no remarks.

The increase in item 7 is due to the payment of a larger amount on account of debts.

The decrease in item 8 is due to the absence of special items of expenditure, such as the marriage of the ward's sister, for which a sum of Rs. 3,500 was spent in the preceding year, and to the fact that the assessment payable to the Ramnad and Sivaganga zemindars for lands held by the minor proprietor of the Palayampatti estate as their tenant was included under other miscellaneous disbursements in fasli 1305 but under column 19 "Assessment and Land-cess in fasli 1306."

9. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to Normal receipts.*—This comes to 18.1 against 19.5 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the payment of arrears of Government commission in fasli 1305.

10. *Public Works.*—Enclosure A to statement No. IV shows the amount sanctioned for and expended on public works in the estate. The total allotment was Rs. 3,554, of which only Rs. 1,343 or 37.7 per cent. was spent. The short expenditure is due to want of funds.

11. *Debts due to the estate.*—Statement No. V-A shows the debts due to the estate during the year. The total debts (principal and interest) outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,034. Adding to this Rs. 3,912, the debts newly brought to account, and Rs. 8,641, the interest that accrued during the year, the total amount due was Rs. 1,13,587. Of this, a sum of Rs. 6,814 was collected during the year leaving a balance, at the close of the year, of Rs. 1,06,773, of which Rupees 1,02,552 is due by the Raja of Ramnad and his brother. A suit has been filed for the recovery of the amount due by the Raja, and a suit will be shortly filed against the Raja's brother for the recovery of the amount due by him. The major portion of the remaining balance, viz., Rs. 4,221, is covered by decrees of courts or by documents, and necessary steps have been taken for the recovery thereof.

12. *Debts due by the estate.*—Statement No. V-B shows the debts due by the estate during the year. The total debts (principal and interest) due by the estate at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,98,282. Adding to this (1) Rs. 1,50,000 the amount borrowed, (2) Rs. 2,355 newly brought to account, and (3) Rs. 16,723 the interest which accrued during the year, the total amount of the debts due by the estate for the year was Rs. 3,67,365. Of this, Rs. 1,74,955 was paid off within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,92,410 at the end of the year. This balance was reduced by the subsequent payments of Rs. 7,747 and Rs. 1,142 due to Messrs. Moses & Co. and Haroon Sait & Brothers, respectively, to Rs. 1,83,521. Of this, Rs. 12,480 is due to Parvadvarthani Nachiar, mother of the late zemindar, and this may be paid off when funds accrue; Rs. 10,757 is due to one Ramanathan Chetti, and he has been informed that the amount will be paid off as soon as the estate jewels are sold for which the necessary arrangements are being made; and of the debts due to others, Rs. 1,56,525 is due to Annamalai Chetti, from whom Rs. 1,50,000 was borrowed in December last at 9 per cent. interest per annum and Rs. 6,525 is the interest on this amount for the period between the 18th December 1896, the date on which the amount was borrowed, and the 12th June 1897, the date on which mortgage deed was executed in favour of the Chetti for the amount borrowed, and this will be paid off shortly. The other debts being minor ones will be paid off as funds become available.

13. *Education of Wards.*—Statement No. VI shows the educational progress of the ward during the year under report. The minor is reading in the fourth standard class in the S.P.G. High school, Ramnad. It is reported that the progress made by him in his studies is fair and that he is well behaved.

14. *Condition of the ryots.*—The condition of the tenants of the estate cannot be said to be prosperous. There are no river-fed tanks, and wet and dry cultivation depends alike on rainfall which is precarious in these parts. The tanks are not in

good order, and the soil, as a rule, is poor. The maximum area of holdings of a tenant is 250 acres assessed at Rs. 1,000, and the minimum one acre with an assessment of Re. 1. The value of one acre of nunja land varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100, and that of punja land from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100. Dry grains, such as cumbu, ragi, &c., form the chief food of the inhabitants. The cost of living per mensem for an adult varies from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2, and that of their clothing does not exceed Rs. 2.

Wages for ploughing vary from As. 4 to As. 6 a day. The wages for transplanting or weeding is one anna. In some places, the wages are paid on contract at the rate of As. 12 per acre of nunja land. These wages are also paid in grains equivalent in value to the money wages given above. The wages for reaping and thrashing are paid in grain or in cash varying from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per acre according to the state of the crops and the number of coolies available.

Nearly one-fourth of the population of the estate depend upon their lands, and the remaining three-fourths depend partly on manual labour here and in Ceylon.

The landholders borrow largely from money-lenders at usurious rates of interest. Want of roads is another disadvantage under which the ryots labour.

ANAVARATHAM PILLAI'S ESTATE.

DATED, TINNEVELLY, 5TH NOVEMBER 1897.

Ref. on Cur. No. 356.

From A. W. B. HIGGINS, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, Madras.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the deceased Anavaratham Pillai's estate for fasli 1306, with the prescribed statements.

2. The estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards on the 18th January 1890 under Government Order, No. 553, dated 4th July 1889, embodied in Court's Proceedings, No. 1710, dated 25th July 1889. The estate has thus been under the Court's control for seven years and five months. The age of the ward (Sivasubramania Pillai) at the close of the fasli under report was 19, and he will attain majority on the 21st November 1898.

3. *Season.*—The season was fair both in kar and pesanam of the year, and the lands in Maraneri and Tenpathu yielded a fair crop in both the seasons.

4. *Holdings.*—The total extent of holdings exclusive of 26.1 acres of wet held on mortgage with possession by two creditors of the estate, is 206.12 acres, of which 158.72 acres are wet and 47.40 acres dry lands.

5. *Cultivation.*—152.73 acres of wet and 34.92 acres of dry lands were cultivated, against 155.66 and 32.22 acres, respectively, in the previous year.

6. *Demand.*—The total demand of the year aggregated Rs. 2,859 against Rs. 2,588 in the previous year. The increase is only nominal, the value of grain realised in the previous year on the Tenpathu lands and paid to the inamdar not having been brought to the accounts of that year. This item has been included in the accounts of the current year.

7. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,545, of which Rs. 4,375 was ordered to be written off the accounts in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1268, dated 14th September 1896, and Mis. No. 1777, dated 21st December 1896, leaving a balance of Rs. 170, which was due by the lessee of the Tenpathu lands for fasli 1305, and for the recovery of which a small cause suit was instituted in the Subordinate Court, Tinnevely. A decree has been obtained which is in course of execution.

8. *Current collections.*—The current demand of the year amounted to Rs. 2,859, of which Rs. 2,789 or 98 per cent. was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 70. This amount is due by the lessees of the inam lands at Tenpathu, and steps are being taken for its recovery.

9. *Financial Condition.*—The opening cash balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 638. Adding Rs. 2,806 being the cash receipts during the year, the aggregate cash receipts amounted to Rs. 3,444. Of this Rs. 2,941 were expended during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 503 at the close of the fasli.

10. *Percentage of Establishment Charges and Government Commission to normal receipts* is 3 as against 5 in the previous year. The lands in the village of Maraneri having been leased out for a fixed rent, the entire establishment except a sweeper on Re. 1 per mensem has been dispensed with.

11. *Public Works.*—Out of an allotment of Rs. 165 sanctioned for the repair of buildings and for kudimaramut Rs. 122 was expended during the year.

12. There are no debts due to the estate.

ANAVARATHAM PILLAI'S ESTATE. 2

13. *Debts due by the Estate.*—The debts due by the estate at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 13,991. Adding Rs. 258 on account of interest which accrued in the year, the total debt amounted to Rs. 14,249. Of this Rs. 10,430 are secured on mortgage of lands with possession, and the balance of Rs. 3,819 is made up of Rupees 2,866 being principal and of Rs. 953 which is the accumulated interest. There was a payment of Rs. 144 in the year towards interest to one of the creditors. The negotiations for the sale to the Siva temple at Tinnevely of the occupancy right in the inam lands at Tenpathu, have fallen through, the Trustees having refused to purchase it.

14. *Education of the Minor.*—The minor who was reading in the 6th form of the Church Mission College, Tinnevely, ceased going to school from October 1896. He has however been placed under private tuition. His behaviour is good, but he is backward in his study.

15. *Religious and Charitable Institutions.*—An unendowed Pillaiyar temple and a chattram with an endowment of 11.68 acres of wet land are kept up in the village of Maraneri at the expenses of the funds of the estate. The expenditure on account of these institutions was Rs. 26 and Rs. 107, against Rs. 22 and Rs. 90, respectively, in the previous year.

16. *Condition of Tenants.*—The estate consisting chiefly of ryotwari lands situated in a Government village, there are no tenants to the estate except the lessees.

ETTIYAPURAM ESTATE.

DATED ETTIYAPURAM, 16th OCTOBER 1897.

Ref. on No. 1501—Ver.

From M.R.Ry. P. SIVARAMA AIYAR Avargal, Manager, Ettiyapuram Estate, to the Collector and Agent to the Court of Wards, Tinnevely.

I have the honour to submit the Administration report of the Ettiyapuram estate for fasli 1306, together with necessary prescribed statements. The report for the Gandamanayakkanur division, which is situate in another district and which it is preferable, I think, to notice separately for at least one or two years to come, will be submitted separately.

2. The Court of Wards having assumed charge in July 1890, the estate has been under its management for seven years.

3. *Season.*—The season was on the whole favourable for agricultural purposes. The quantity of rainfall registered during the fasli under report was 27.31 against 28.71 inches in the previous year. The rainfall during the north-east monsoon, which alone mainly affects this estate, was generally sufficient and timely for dry and wet cultivation, though a few tanks at the south-eastern corner of the estate did not receive adequate supplies of water. The south-west monsoon was below the average, but it was not a matter of much consequence. In the matter of the outturn of crops, however, the estate passed through a very unfavourable year, as cotton and cumbu—the main crops here—were greatly affected owing to incessant drizzling and fogs at the season of crop-bearing. To insufficient outturn was added a fall in the price of cotton and in the demand for it, and this placed the ryots under great difficulties in the matter of meeting the payment of their dues to the estate.

4. *Holdings.*—During the year under report 283 acres of the ryots' holdings were either relinquished by the tenants or brought to rent-sale for arrears of rent and bought by the estate for want of bidders. On the other hand, 208 acres were newly taken up for cultivation on darkhast, which brought the total of the ryots' holdings to 270,653 against 270,728 acres in the previous year. The decrease is trifling.

5. *Cultivation.*—The actual cultivation in the year under report amounted to 265,751 acres or 98.2 per cent. of the total holdings, against 265,601 acres or 98.1 per cent. in the previous year. The small increase was due to the favourable character of the season for dry cultivation. The extent of the different crops cultivated is given in the margin, together with the percentages they bear to the total cultivation.

6. *Demand.*—The net demand of the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,76,640 against Rs. 3,78,083 in the previous year. While under "Land Revenue" proper there was an increase of Rs. 1,003, under "Miscellaneous" (Forest revenue), there was a decrease of Rs. 5,731 due to the sales in the previous year of babul trees in two tank-beds. This, added to fluctuations

Names of crops.	Extent in acres.	Remarks.
Paddy	1,852	.69
Cumbu	104,933	39.48
Cholam	30,887	11.43
Ragi	5,879	2.01
Other food-grains	11,201	4.01
Pulses	7,457	3.80
Cotton	98,534	37.09
Betel	64	.02
Tobacco	305	.11
Miscellaneous crops	4,839	1.86
	265,751	100.00

under some other items of "Miscellaneous" revenue and to an increase under occasional remissions, has led to the net decrease of Rs. 1,443 in the demand as compared with the previous year.

7. *Remissions.*—Of the sum of Rs. 4,169 shown under this head, Rs. 2,230 relate to occasional remissions, for which a villagewar statement is enclosed. The rest are "mamool" or fixed remissions. The increase under occasional remissions was owing to insufficient supply of water received in certain tanks in the extreme south of the estate.

8. *Demand, collection and balance.*—The current demand of the year amounted to Rs. 3,76,640, of which Rs. 3,21,246 were collected during the year against Rs. 3,29,517 in the previous year. The subsequent collections up to the end of September last were Rs. 24,047, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,347, or 8.3 per cent. of the total demand, against Rs. 26,517 at the corresponding period of the last year. The corresponding percentages for faslis 1305, 1304 and 1303 were 7, 12.9 and 9.9, respectively. The slight falling off in the collections as compared with the previous fasli was due, as above remarked, to the difficulty experienced by ryots in making their payments owing to deficient outturn added to fall in the price of cotton during the year under report.

9. *Arrears.*—The arrear demand of the estate was Rs. 1,69,942 and the amount collected under it during the year was Rs. 39,876. The sum written off during the fasli was Rs. 12,243, as per Court of Wards' Proceedings, No. 257, dated 11th February 1897, and No. 389, dated 3rd March 1897, which, with subsequent collections up to September, amounting to Rs. 3,016, reduces the arrear balance to Rs. 1,14,807. After careful enquiries into old arrears by myself and by the Estate Tahsildar, Rs. 20,065

Particulars.	Amount. RS.
Amount of arrears from fasli 1283 to 1298	20,506
1. Amount covered by bonds and decrees	2,027
2. Amount due to by relations of the minor zamindar	3,255
3. Amount recommended to be written off...	14,314
4. Amount due by village officers	683
5. Amount due by moniamdars.	29
6. Other cases	198
Total	20,506

* A large portion of this (Rs. 109) has since been collected.

are found irrecoverable, and a statement for the amount is enclosed for sanction. In respect of the balance of Rs. 94,742 thus left, I beg to subjoin in the margin a statement of the arrears for faslis 1283 to 1298. It will be seen from it that while Rs. 2,027 of this amount are covered by bonds and decrees, which are in course of realization, a sum of Rupees 3,255 is due by the chief relations of the minor zamindar. In the matter of these old arrears against the zamindar's relations, the practice has been to keep them in the accounts without writing them off, though the chances of the recovery of the same are not great. It is also almost certain that the minor zamindar himself, when he assumes charge of the estate, will not think of collecting these arrears from his relations. These relations urge various reasons as to why they were not paid even during the late zamindar's time, and it is difficult to sift now their truth. One thing, however, is certain, and that is the late zamindar himself never thought it worth his while to collect these arrears. I beg, therefore, to recommend that, as there is no use in merely keeping them in the accounts, the arrears due by the relations up to fasli 1298 be written off. As regards the arrears due by them from fasli 1299 forwards, they will be retained in the accounts and every endeavour will be made, as it is done at present, to collect them gradually by stoppage from their cash allowances or otherwise. As these defaulters are near relations of the minor zamindar, it has been the practice to show them consideration by collecting the arrears by adjustments, &c., instead of going against them to civil courts as is done in the case of other defaulters. Excluding the arrears up to fasli 1298 as above accounted for, the remaining balance of the arrear demand which extends from fasli 1299 to 1305 is Rs. 88,550. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 3,737 is covered by bonds obtained from defaulters, and 92 suits for the amount of Rs. 2,184 were instituted in the year and 14 suits for Rs. 878 since its close. Decrees have been obtained for Rs. 12,221 and they are being executed in due course. A sum of Rs. 854 represents sivoijama and other minor items for which

there has been no exchange of patta and muchilika and which have therefore to be collected gradually. This is exclusive of the amount under this head which has been included for remission in the irrecoverable arrear statement now submitted. The minor zamindar's relations have to pay Rs. 11,227 which have to be adjusted from cash allowances due to them or collected otherwise without going to courts against them. Arrears due by village officers and servants, &c., amount to Rs. 1,100, which have to be made good from manibams due to them if not collected otherwise. In respect of the remaining arrear balance every endeavour is being made to collect the arrears, resort being made finally to courts, if collection otherwise is not possible, and recovery through courts is certain without causing further unnecessary expense to the estate. During the year under report 39,778 coercive processes were issued for the recovery of Rs. 1,99,978 against 35,604 for Rs. 1,91,362 in the previous year, and in 608 cases alone property to the value of Rs. 5,546 was attached against 479 cases involving Rs. 10,066 in the previous year.

10. *Financial condition of the estate proper.*—The balance that remained to the credit of the estate at the beginning of the fasli under report was Rs. 2,12,014, as detailed in the margin,* and the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 3,75,399. The total charges were Rs. 3,05,853. At the close of the year the balance to the credit of the estate was Rs. 2,84,860, consisting of Government promissory notes to the nominal value of Rs. 1,30,400, cash Rs. 1,54,271, and Rs. 133 in grain.

	RS.
Government promissory notes	1,26,900
Cash	84,725
Grain	389
Total	2,12,014

	RS.
† (1) Cost of stamps and registration fees for Gandamanayakkanur sale certificates	9,244
(2) Loans granted for re-building houses at Ettiyapuram destroyed by fire	9,600
(3) Purchase of the "Tiger hall" at Kuttalam	3,548
(4) Contribution to Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	5,000

11. The charges of the year amounted to Rs. 3,05,853 against Rs. 2,79,956 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 25,897 was due to extraordinary charges noted in the margin.†

12. The subjoined statement compares for the estate proper the major items of receipts and charges with those of the two previous years:—

Receipts.

Particulars.	1306.	1305.	1304.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Land and miscellaneous revenue	3,25,802	3,45,674	3,42,516	Decrease due to difficulty experienced by ryots in meeting their payments owing to short outturn and fall in price of cotton.
2. Interest on Government securities	4,355	35,123	13,360	Decrease due to the sale of Government promissory notes to the nominal value of Rs. 6,07,200 for the purchase of Gandamanayakkanur estate.
3. Debts recovered	11,630	17,577	18,264	The reason which affected land revenue miscellaneous collections affected this item of receipt also. Also in fasli 1305 one or two debtors paid the whole amount of the debts and got back the documents.
4. Sale-proceeds of grain	653	1,293	1,205	
5. Amount realized by sale of property	67	180	414	
6. Rent of buildings	1,849	1,885	1,981	
7. Income of Kovilpatti Mill	16,189	17,084	19,488	Decrease due to the Kovilpatti Cotton Spinning Mill having declared a less dividend than in the previous year.
8. Recovery of advances made to other estate.	11,997	6,685	1,514	
9. Sale of Government promissory notes	..	6,64,513	..	
10. Other miscellaneous receipts	2,857	8,752	4,614	During fasli 1306 there were no such special items of miscellaneous receipts as there were in fasli 1305.
Total	3,75,399	10,98,656	4,04,860	

ETTIYAPURAM ESTATE.

4

Charges.

Particulars.	1303.	1305.	1304.	Remarks.
1. Establishment and contingencies ..	Rs. 23,113	Rs. 38,035	Rs. 28,204	
2. Maramut	47,151	45,790	30,497	
3. Pei-hen-h	99,455	98,558	97,962	
4. Assessment and land-cess	18,498	20,000	18,616	
5. Government commission	8,828	11,525	10,368	
6. Allowance to minor and other members of the family.	40,354	41,034	33,650	Decrease due to less normal receipts on which Government commission is calculated.
7. Allowance to village officers and temple servants.	13,757	11,867	17,577	Two special ceremonies for which special sums were sanctioned increased the charge in fasli 1306.
8. Law charges	6,893	4,508	6,501	Increase due to the payment of arrears for past faslis.
9. New loans granted for re-building houses.	9,600	..	..	Increase due to the conduct of certain big law suits during the year.
10. Contribution to Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.	5,000	..	..	
11. Court-fee stamps	1,500	500	1,730	
12. Amount invested in Government securities.	..	5,745	3,33,218	Increase due to large number of attachments made and to the consequent large number of sale application.
13. Purchase of property	3,518	8,50,000	..	
14. Cost of stamps and registration of sale certificate of Gandamanayakkanur zamin villages.	9,245	..	..	
15. Other miscellaneous charges	18,913	7,935	7,888	
Total	3,05,853	11,35,797	5,88,211	

13. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to total normal receipts.*—The charges under establishment and contingencies as well as Government commission amounted to Rs. 45,609 or 13.1 of the normal receipts, against 12.1 per cent. in the previous year. The increased percentage is due to the decrease in the normal receipts and to the inclusion in the accounts of this estate of the entire cost of the audit charges in the Court's Central office at Madras.

14. *Maramut works.*—Against Rs. 62,935 expended on public works in fasli 1305, Rs. 61,880 were spent during the year under report from the estate proper and devasthanam funds as detailed in the margin. The decrease in expenditure was due to certain tanks having continued to hold water for a much longer period than was expected which, therefore, affected the progress of repairs to them. The budget allotment sanctioned for the year amounted to Rs. 76,600 and the percentage of expenditure to the allotment was 80.13 against 83.9 in the previous year. The decrease in the percentage was due to non-execution of the estimates for certain works, such as the construction of a

travellers' bungalow at Ettiyapuram, the conversion of the "Tharuvai swamp" into a tank, and the construction of a "Melavasal" mantapam to the temple at Kalugumalai, for which an aggregate provision of Rs. 5,500 was made in the budget. These estimates were not sanctioned and the budget allotment was virtually, therefore, Rs. 71,100, out of which Rs. 61,380 were spent during the year.

15. The total number of works sanctioned was 133, of which 73 were completed and five were very near completion before the end of the year. Of the remaining 55 works, three which relate to the sinking and repairing of wells on pannai (home farm) lands were not commenced owing to percolation in the fields on account of water in the tanks under which they lie and to presence of water in the well proposed to be repaired. Three other works were not commenced during the year on account of late sanction and difficulty in finding suitable contractors. The remaining 49 works are under rapid progress and some are approaching completion. Contractors have also been found for two of the three works which were not commenced during the year and they are

under progress. The chief new works which were completed, or very nearly reached completion during the year, were the construction of stables, cow-shed in the cattle stand and kitchen room to Nagapashathar matam at Kalugumalai, the zinc roof verandah in the weekly market, and the estate house in the Salai street at Ettiyapuram. The chief buildings to which repairs were fully or very nearly completed were the Manager's, Tahsildar's and Supervisor's offices at Ettiyapuram, the Mansion house at Kalugumalai, and the temples at Pasuvanthanai and Kumarattayapuram. The irrigation works to which repairs were completed during the year were Pithapuram, Semmaputhur, Authilodai, Urulagudi, Terkuvandanam and Pudupatti tanks.

16. The topes at Vellaram and Pasuvanthanai and the palmyra plantations formed on tank bunds, &c., in the previous years were maintained and they are in good condition. During the year about 23,250 palmyra seeds were planted on the bunds of Mangalam, Jambulingapuram, Tharuvaiikulam, Terkuvandanam and Sillankulam tanks which were recently repaired. The results of these operations will be fully known in or after the present rainy season.

17. *Debts.*—The various instalments of the loans granted in fasli 1303 for sinking wells were punctually repaid during the year. During the year under report the court was pleased to sanction loans for re-building terraced houses for an aggregate amount of Rs. 9,600 to certain persons at Ettiyapuram, whose houses were burnt by fire. Out of the amount sanctioned, Rs. 9,300 were disbursed and the balance of Rs. 300 will be paid to the parties concerned after sufficient security is furnished and some progress shown in the construction of their houses. The total demand of the debts due to the estate amounted to Rs. 1,54,293, of which Rs. 16,421 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,37,872. Of the balance, Rs. 32,615 are covered by mortgage bonds with possession, and for Rs. 26,200 instalments have not yet fallen due. Though the periods for the re-payment of debts covered by hypothecation bonds, amounting to Rs. 17,520, have already expired, no steps were taken to collect the amount as the debts carry interest at rates higher than the Government paper rate and the interest on the principal is being punctually paid. Of the remainder, Rs. 21,515 are covered by decrees which are being executed, and suits were filed during the year for Rs. 4,580. The remaining balance refers to a number of small debts, and bonds are being sent to courts for the institution of suits when it is not possible to collect the amounts otherwise.

18. *Law suits.*—In addition to the suits filed for arrears of rent referred to in paragraph 9 *supra*, 25 suits (including appeals) were filed by, and 20 against, the estate during the year. These, with the 31 suits pending at the end of the previous year, raised the total number to 76, of which 27 were disposed of within the fasli, 24 in favour of, and 3 against, the estate. Of the remaining 49 suits, 3 were since disposed of in favour of the estate and one against it.

19. The major portion of the suits filed on behalf of the estate relates to the recovery of sums covered by debt bonds. The suit filed against the late lessee of the Vadimitta estate for the recovery of Rs. 3,000 borrowed by him from the late zemindar, to which reference was made in the last year's report, was disposed of in favour of the estate. Second appeal No. 373 of 1894 regarding the charge of increased rent for betel crops was decided by the High Court in favour of the estate, while second appeal No. 380 of 1894 relating to the insertion in the patta of certain conditions regarding water-rate charge was disposed of adversely to the estate.

20. The majority of suits filed against the estate during the year were summary suits under Act VIII of 1865. One of them was for the deduction in patta of certain urani mainbam which had nothing whatever to do with the patta lands or their rent. The Sub-Collector dismissed the suit, but, on appeal, the District Judge reserved the judgment of the Lower Court. A second appeal against the District Judge's order has been recently taken by the estate to the High Court and is pending. Another important suit (original suit No. 50 of 1894) filed by Kattukuttagaidar of Kattalan-gulam, &c., villages for the recovery of certain villages on the alleged payment of certain sum to the late zemindar has since been disposed of in favour of the estate. The plaintiff's claim has been held to be spurious and wholly rejected.

mainbam

21. As stated in my report of the last year, the utilization of the surplus balance of the estate has become a question of no difficulty after the purchase of Gandamanayakkanur estate in the Madura district. This purchase has very much reduced the surplus and, at the end of the year under report, the surplus we have to deal with (exclusive of Gandamanayakkanur division) is Rs. 2,84,804, of which Rs. 1,30,400 is already invested in Government paper. In an estate like this it is essential, with a view to provide against vicissitudes of season, &c., that there should be always on hand money sufficient to meet one year's expenditure. The surplus available being now limited, we can only think of effecting gradually internal improvements in the estate. Of these, the repairs to irrigation works claim our chief attention, and these are being attended to, and executed with, the yearly allotments sanctioned for the purpose. The promotion of well-sinking is also another useful investment; but, as regards this improvement, a very large portion of the estate is hardly suited for well-sinking and the ryots are not at all eager in the matter. No applications for loans for well-sinking and the ryots are not at all eager in the matter. No applications for loans for well-sinking were received during the year and there was, therefore, no chance for spending any portion of the surplus on this useful undertaking. The purchase of small landed estates in the neighbourhood is another course open for utilizing the surplus. This subject is receiving attention and there have already been some offers to sell properties to this estate. Two of these properties are in Tenkasi taluk and their condition is being enquired into preparatory to their purchase. A small mittah, consisting of one village and a few hamlets, has also been offered for sale, and as this property is surrounded on almost all sides by estate villages, it seems to be a very desirable bargain. Correspondence is proceeding with the present proprietor in the matter of the sale, and when it is completed I shall address you on the subject.

22. As has been remarked in former years' reports, the accounts of the estate, with some necessary modifications, are maintained in the forms prescribed in the village manual which obtain in Government villages. The accounts are on the whole fairly well kept and are of much use in ascertaining the necessary village details. But the difficulty in dealing with zamindary curnams remains as before and, in spite of repeated instructions and warnings, most of them cannot be persuaded to write their accounts in time or produce them for scrutiny when wanted. It is hoped, however, that with the early introduction of the new Act regulating their conduct, they will be brought to their senses and made to work more systematically and punctually.

23. *Condition of ryots.*—The condition of ryots of the estate is on the whole as good as that of Government ryots of the neighbourhood. The assessment is low and the soil they chiefly cultivate, viz., black soil, is rich. The average rent payable on an acre of dry land is As. 15-3 and of wet Rs. 3-15-1. The average holding of each patta comes to acres 7-12, assessed at Rs. 7-5-10. The ryots are not generally eager about wet cultivation and this is probably due to the fact of the estate not conceding occupancy right in respect of a large portion of the wet lands. Cotton is largely cultivated in this estate, and apart from the natural suitability of the soil for its cultivation, the ryots have been induced to greatly extend it, as from past experience they have found it to be a very paying crop. This tendency in favour of cotton has had the effect of reducing the areas on which cumbu and fodder crops are grown and putting the ryots in some cases to the necessity of importing cumbu and fodder from outside. There is one source of loss to which ryots in the estate seem to be specially exposed, and that is the frequent loss of fodder stacks from acts of incendiarism which are common in many of the estate villages. These cases generally escape detection and the offenders are not punished. The condition of the farm labourers is also good as they are generally well looked after by the peasant proprietors to whom they are attached. Unattached agricultural labourers are not many and they generally manage to find easy means of subsistence.

24. *Dispensary at Nagalapuram.*—Though not during the fasli under report, yet soon after its close the Court was pleased in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 1482, dated 22nd September 1897, to sanction an annual contribution of Rs. 200 from the estate funds

91
towards the aided mission dispensary at Nagalapuram in this estate. As the first payment of this contribution has already been made, I have deemed it necessary to briefly notice the working of the dispensary during fasli 1306. According to the report of the local manager in charge of the dispensary, the number of patients treated during the year under report was 5,515 against 4,844 during previous fasli, the average daily number of the sick treated being 55.24 in the former against 51.33 in the latter year. During the year 147 surgical operations were performed, of which all but 4 were successful. The number of vaccine operations performed during the year by the medical officer in charge of the dispensary was 33. The total cost of the upkeep of the institution during the fasli under report is reported to be Rs. 1,080-12-9, towards which Rs. 200 alone were contributed from the Local funds. The institution is doing good and useful work, and the contribution recently sanctioned from the estate funds is highly appreciated as enhancing the usefulness of the institution in affording medical relief to the estate ryots in the neighbourhood.

Endorsement by the Collector and Agent to the Court of Wards, Tinnevely, dated 13th November 1897, Ref. on Cur. No. 405.

Submitted to the Court of Wards with the prescribed statements.

2. *Paragraph 7—Remissions.*—Sanction is solicited for the remission of Rupees 2,230-6-4 on account of waste and dry cultivation on wet lands.

3. *Paragraph 9—Arrears.*—Sanction is requested for writing off the accounts as irrecoverable a sum of Rs. 20,064-15-8 as per special statement and Rs. 3,255 due by the relations of the minor zamindar for faslis 1283 to 1298, both inclusive. The manager reports that there is very little chance of the recovery of the latter sum and there is therefore no use in retaining the item in the accounts.

4. *Paragraph 13—Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts.*—The manager has struck the percentage, taking into account as charges on account of establishment Rs. 13,665-1-10 spent in the Court's Central office, which has now been included under "Miscellaneous," column 26, as per Court's Proceedings, No. 999, Routine, dated 7th October 1897. The statement has been revised and the correct percentage comes to 9.1.

5. *Paragraph 14—Maramat.*—The further information called for by the Court of Wards regarding the conversion of Tharuvai swamp into a tank was submitted to the Court in this office letter, Reference on Estate Suit No. 527, dated 20th December 1895, and the subject has been pending with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation these three years. The construction of Melavasal mantapam at Kalugumalai and of a travellers' bungalow at Ettiyapuram was disallowed by the Court in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 192, dated 4th February 1897, and Mis. No. 977, dated 17th June 1897.

6. *Paragraph 17—Debts due to the estate.*—The loan of Rs. 9,600 for reconstructing houses burnt by fire was sanctioned in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1233, dated 9th September 1896.

7. *Paragraph 19—Suits.*—The defence of original suit No. 50 of 1894, which was instituted by the Kattukuttagaidar of Kattalangulam for the recovery of Rs. 14,149 from the estate or in the alternative for the recovery of possession of certain of his villages mortgaged to the estate, was sanctioned in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1871, dated 6th November 1894.

8. *Religious and charitable institutions.*—A statement No. VII showing the demand, collection and balance and the financial condition of the religious and charitable institutions is forwarded.

92

GANDAMANAYAKKANUR ESTATE. 8

DATED ETTIYAPURAM, 1ST NOVEMBER 1897.

From M.R.Ry. P. SIVARAMA AIYAR Avargal, Manager, Ettiyapuram Estate, to the Collector and Agent to the Court of Wards, Tinnevely.

I have the honour to submit the Administration report of Gandamanáyakkanúr division of the Ettiyapuram estate for fasli 1306, together with the necessary prescribed statements.

2. The property reported on is situate in Periyakulam taluk, Madura district, and is a portion of the Gandamanáyakkanúr zamindary. Fifteen of the 21 villages of the zamindary were purchased on the 27th April 1896 for Rs. 8,50,000 on behalf of the estate in a Court sale held under the orders of the Madras High Court in satisfaction of the decree obtained in original suit No. 77 of 1894 on its file by the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank (Limited), Madras, against the zamindar of Gandamanáyakkanúr. The sale was confirmed by the High Court on the 20th July 1896, and possession of the villages was taken from the Court Receiver on the 20th December 1896 by the deputy manager, who is in immediate charge of the division. Formal delivery warrants were subsequently issued by the High Court, and towards the close of March and the early part of April 1897 a Civil Court amin placed the deputy manager in formal possession of all the items of property purchased, except the zamindar's Mansion house at Gandamanáyakkanúr, in respect of which there was some resistance, about which complaint has been made to the High Court and is under enquiry.

3. The property purchased consists of 15 villages with 46 hamlets which are all scattered and extends, roughly speaking, about 17 miles from east to west and 7 miles north to south. The Vaigai river, which runs through the middle of the estate, divides it into two divisions, with 8 villages on its western and 7 villages on its eastern side. The population of the 15 villages, according to the census of 1891, is 29,327, which gives 246 persons per square mile, taking the area at 119 square miles. The soil consists generally of red soil and red sand with a small extent of black loam. The soil being generally of inferior character, the system of fallows prevails to a large extent and answers the purpose of manure which the ryots here do not seem to be in the habit of using.

4. *Season.*—The season during the year under report was favourable for agricultural purposes. During the year there was sufficient rainfall in the division.

5. *Holdings.*—The ayacut under dry, wet and garden lands is 46,026 acres. The total ryots' holdings, however, were 25,446 acres, of which 24,105 acres or 94.7 per cent. were cultivated in the year under report. In this division the cultivable waste lands are extensive, and as there is no sufficient number of cultivating tenants in the villages, it is a practice with the ryots to cultivate the waste lands of their own accord without obtaining previous sanction of the proper authority. Such cultivation after azmaish are charged the taram assessment and temporary pattas are issued to the cultivators. The ryots do not stick to these lands but often change them, selecting new lands, and relinquishing those formerly cultivated. Owing to the generally inferior character of the soil, this *modus operandi*, which gives rest to the lands for some time, and also saves them the rent on lands which are not cultivated, is adopted by the ryots. The paucity in the number of cultivators also makes the ryots not to care for retaining the lands in their holdings and leads them to relinquish and take up lands for cultivation as they please. During the year under report the extent of such cultivation without formal darkhast or sanction amounted to acres 7,577, which raises the total area cultivated to 31,682 acres.

6. *Crops.*—The chief crops raised during the year were ragi, cholam, cumbu, chillies, cumin seeds, pulses, cotton, castor-oil seeds, tobacco, garlic and onions. Paddy was cultivated only to a small extent. Tobacco, chillies, cumin-seeds, garlic and castor-oil seeds were largely exported to other places.

7. *Demand, collection and balance.*—The net demand of the year under report amounted to Rs. 57,228, of which Rs. 31,084 were collected within the fasli, and the

93

9. GANDAMANAYAKKANUR ESTATE.

subsequent collections up to September last were Rs. 24,212, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,932 or 3.3 per cent. of the total demand. The balance is in the course of realization.

8. *Remissions.*—Of the sum of Rs. 601 shown under this head, Rs. 584 relate to occasional remission for which a statement is submitted. The remainder is "mamool," or fixed remission.

9. *The financial condition of the division.*—The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 33,249 and the charges for establishment, contingencies and Government commission, &c., to Rs. 16,990. The cash balance to the credit of Gandamanáyakkanúr division at the end of fasli was Rs. 16,259.

10. The percentage of establishment, contingencies and Government commission to nominal receipts during the year was 4.01. The expenditure on establishment included, however, the charges for only six months in the year.

11. During the year under report there was no expenditure upon public works relating to the estate. The management of the property having been lately assumed, no budget for the year and no programme for the execution of public works was submitted or sanctioned. For the current fasli necessary provision under this item has been made and sanctioned.

12. The net demand of fasli 1306 is Rs. 57,228, and all but Rs. 1,932 of this has been collected. The expenditure, as per statement No. IV appertaining to the fasli, has been Rs. 16,990, to which the balance of Government commission, Rs. 127, and of village officer's pay, Rs. 1,107, belonging to that fasli and subsequently paid may be added. The net saving in the fasli under report may, therefore, be taken at Rs. 37,072, which, on the capital of 8½ lakhs invested on the property has, therefore, yielded a return of 4.4 per cent.

13. The village accounts in this division are maintained with some necessary modifications in the same forms in which they are kept in the Government villages. The curmams of the division are generally intelligent and fully inclined to do their work promptly and punctually.

14. The condition of the ryots here is on the whole as good as that of Government ryots of the neighbourhood. Most of them are Naiks who form a hard-working agricultural class and are thrifty and careful in their work. It is said that what improvement in cultivation and increase in the cultivated area there has been in the division followed the advent of this class of people from the south. The rents on the lands are not high and are generally paid easily. The tract, however, is rather thinly peopled, and the number of cultivating ryots is not sufficient for the available extent of cultivable area. It will be a good arrangement if ryots from some of the congested villages of Ettiyapuram estate can be induced to proceed to Gandamanáyakkanúr division to take up cultivation. I am keeping this object in view and working in this direction. A large portion of this division admits of well-sinking, though it seems to be a rather costly business. The number of existing wells in the division is 2,500, and the number is gradually increasing. Loans in aid of well-sinking may with advantage be granted from the estate funds, and the deputy manager, who has been instructed in the matter, is receiving applications for such loans. The cases, when fully enquired into, will be reported for orders with necessary recommendations.

Endorsement by the Collector and Agent to the Court of Wards, Tinnevely, dated 13th November 1897, Ref. on Cur. No. 420.

Submitted to the Court of Wards with the prescribed statements.

Paragraph 8—Remission.—Sanction is solicited for the remission of Rs. 584-3-10 on account of shavi, waste, dry cultivation on wet lands and the like as detailed in the statement.

Exd. W. D'Moss.

94

95

TALAVANKOTTAI ESTATE.

TINNEVELLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
DATED 5TH NOVEMBER 1897.

No. 383.

From A. W. B. HIGGENS, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, Madras.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Talavankottai Estate for fasli 1306, with the prescribed statements (will follow).

2. The late zemindar died on the 7th May 1891, and the Court of Wards assumed management of the estate on the 14th September 1891, under G.O., No. 677, dated 27th July 1891, embodied in Court's Proceedings, No. 2092, dated 7th August 1891. The estate has thus been under the Court's control for five years and ten months. The age of the ward at the close of the fasli under report was 20, and he will attain majority on the 27th May 1898.

3. The season was favourable compared with the preceding year, the total rainfall registered during the year in the estate being 34.25 inches against 23.52 inches in the previous year. The tanks of the estate received a full supply of water during the year.

4. *Holdings*.—The extent of holdings was 6,357 acres against 6,356 acres in the previous year. The increase is very small and calls for no remark.

5. *Cultivation*.—During the year under report 5,439 acres or 85 per cent. of the holdings were cultivated, against 5,299 acres in the preceding year. The increase in cultivation was due to the favourable character of the season. The wet cultivation on the estate constitutes its main source of revenue. Of the aggregate irrigated area of 1,206 acres in the estate, the extent cultivated in the year under report was 1,155 acres against 1,036 acres in the previous year.

6. *Demand*.—The total demand of the year was Rs. 21,952 against Rs. 13,453 in the previous year. The increase in revenue was the result of increased wet cultivation.

7. *Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears*.—The demand at the beginning of the fasli aggregated Rs. 4,711, of which Rs. 4,668 were collected in the year under report, and Rs. 7 subsequent to the fasli, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 36. Of this balance, Rs. 32 is covered by decrees which are in course of execution, and the remaining Rs. 4 which is an arrear relating to fasli 1305, has to be recovered by a suit which will be instituted shortly.

8. *Current*.—Out of the current demand of Rs. 21,952, Rs. 16,653 were collected in the year under report and Rs. 4,280 subsequent to the fasli, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 1,014 or 4.6 per cent. Steps have been taken by the manager under the provisions of Act VIII of 1865 for the realization of the balance.

9. *Financial condition*.—The opening cash balance of the estate proper at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 1,353. Adding Rs. 32,611 being the cash receipts during the year, the aggregate cash assets amounted to Rs. 33,964. Of this, Rs. 26,933 were expended during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 7,031. Adding Rs. 6,362, the value of grain on hand, the total balance of the credit of the estate on the 30th June 1897, was Rs. 13,393 showing a rise of Rs. 9,935 over the opening balance of the year, inclusive of the value of grain.

10. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts*.—The percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts (Rs. 23,599) is 8.3 against 11.7 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to increased demand and collection, on account of the favourable character of the season.

96
TALAVANKOTTAI ESTATE.

2

11. *Public Works.*—Of the total allotment of Rs. 3,933 sanctioned for the repair of irrigation works and buildings of the estate, there was an expenditure of only Rs. 1,594 during the year. The short expenditure was due to the late preparation of estimates for the sinking of four new wells, and for the construction of a calingula. An allotment of Rs. 200 sanctioned for the clearing of sand in the channel feeding Sirukulam, could not be utilized, the channel having been deepened by the heavy flood in the channel.

12. *Debts due to the estate.*—The debts due on bonds to the estate at the close of the fasli 1305 were Rs. 48,546, which, together with the interest that accrued in the year, and Rs. 4,310 paid under Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1459, dated 21st October 1896, made a total of Rs. 57,370. Of this amount, Rs. 17,090 were recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 40,280. This sum is made up of (a) Rs. 27,779 due by the mittadar of Panayur with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, (b) of Rs. 12,481 due by the zemindar of Kollankondan, with interest at 6 per cent.

The mittadar of Panayur first offered to sell his mitta to the Ettiyapuram zemindari in view of liquidating his debt to the Talavankottai estate. But it was not considered desirable to purchase it for the Ettiyapuram zemindari, owing to difficulties likely to be experienced in its management from a distance. It would, however, be advantageous to purchase the mitta for the Sivagiri estate, as the two estates are contiguous. Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the mitta for Sivagiri. If the sale should be completed, the debt can be discharged out of the sale-proceeds. If not, a suit will have to be instituted for the recovery of the debt.

The debt due by the zemindar of Kollankondan was recoverable, in accordance with the terms of the decree, in three equal half-yearly instalments, the first instalment commencing on the 30th August 1896. The first two instalments have been received through the Court, and the zemindar has also paid into Court the third instalment on the 30th August 1897. All that remains due by the zemindar is Rs. 4,310, the amount paid to the judgment creditor (*vide* Court's Proceedings, No. 1459, dated 21st October 1896). The zemindar has been given time up to the 15th December 1897, for the payment of the sum, failing which a suit will be immediately instituted.

13. *Debts due by the estate.*—Nil.

14. The minor was at the beginning of the fasli removed to Madras, and placed under the instruction of the Court's tutor at Newington.

15. *Religious institutions attached to the estate.*—Statement No. VII shows the demand, collection, balance and the financial condition of the religious institution at Dharugapuram.

16. The season in the year under report having been favourable, there was no demand from the tenants for loans for well-sinking.

17. *Condition of tenants.*—The highest and the lowest dry rates of assessment prevailing in the Government villages adjoining the zemindari are respectively Re. 1 and As. 6 per acre, while the corresponding rates are As. 13-8 and As. 8-4 in the zamin, and Rs. 1-11-5 and As. 7-5 in the Kattukuthagai village of Dharugapuram. The wet assessment on the neighbouring Government lands ranges between Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 3-8-0 per acre, while the average rent derived from the wet lands was Rs. 8-15-10 per acre in respect of zemindari lands and Rs. 15-15-11 in respect of Kattukuthagai lands. The wet lands in the Kattukuthagai village are of superior quality. The increase in rent per acre from wet lands of the estate, as compared with the assessment on Government lands, is attributed to the varam paddy having been sold at a high price.

18. There was no civil suit instituted in the year for the recovery of rent, and the number of coercive processes issued under Act VIII of 1865 was only 28. There does not appear to be, on the whole, any appreciable difference between the zemindari tenants and the Government ryots in their condition.

19. Proposals for surveying the estate are under consideration.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

97
SIVAGIRI ESTATE.

MANAGER'S OFFICE,
DATED 15th December 1897.

Cur. No. 2205.

From V. CHENGALVAROYA IYER, Manager, Sivagiri Estate, to the Collector of Tinnevely.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of Sivagiri estate for fasli 1306, together with the prescribed statements.

2. The late zemindar Sangili Virapandia Chinnathambiar died on the 24th July 1896, leaving a minor son, aged about seven years, as his heir and successor. The sanction of the Government to take the estate under the management of the Court of Wards was conveyed in Government Order, No. 455, Press, dated 10th September 1896, communicated with Court of Wards' Proceedings, No. 27, Press, dated 18th September 1896. My appointment as manager of this estate was communicated to me in the Collector's Ref. on Cur. No. 245, dated 6th October 1896, and I assumed charge of this estate on 12th October 1896. Subsequent to the death of the zemindar and prior to my assuming charge of this estate, the estate was under the management of the late zemindar's widow Sri Gnanamoni Nachiar Avergal.

3. *Season.*—The season was particularly favourable for agricultural operations and there was good outturn of crops. On account of the prolonged rainfall that we had during the fasli, there were cultivation and harvests nearly all through the year. But on account of famine elsewhere, the price of paddy was, during the harvest season, about Rs. 7 per kotta (126 measures) against Rs. 4½ to Rs. 5 in previous years, and it never fell below that rate, but rose up to Rs. 9. The result of all this was that the amount realized by sale of paddy was considerably larger than in previous years.

The rain-gauge was supplied to this office only about 15th March 1897, and so no record of rainfall was available for fasli 1306.

4. (i) *Number of villages.*—The 109 villages mentioned in the Sunnadi Mil Kiet Istimrar are grouped into 24 major villages or curnam's charges. Besides these there are six villages for devastanam and one village for chattram for the maintenance of six devastanams and one choultry.

(ii) *Tenures.*—The prevailing tenure for wet lands in this estate is waram; but in good many cases, especially in the cusba villages, the waram has been commuted into fixed money rents at varying rates, on payment of what is called Prathy-prayojanam (compensation for melwaram right). These are mostly cases effected some 25 years ago when the estate had to be freed from some encumbrances. Second crops raised on wet lands and on dry lands aided by wells are liable to fasaljasti, and there is also a special charge for such special crops as tobacco, plantain, sugarcane, betel and vegetables.

5. *Ryot's holdings.*—The total extent of ryot's holdings in fasli 1306 in the villages belonging to the estate proper is 49,506 acres against 50,149 acres in fasli 1305; while in devastanam and chattram villages, the total extent of holdings is 2,110 acres in fasli 1306 against 2,120 acres in fasli 1305. The state of the accounts for fasli 1305 are in a confused state, and no register was maintained for showing changes such as darkhast and relinquishments, and the figures relating to that fasli cannot be regarded as accurate; hence the difference between the extent of holdings in faslis 1305 and 1306 could not be accounted for satisfactorily.

6. *Cultivation.*—The area under cultivation in the villages belonging to the estate proper is 45,214 acres against 42,258 acres in fasli 1305, and in the villages belonging to devastanams and chattram, the area under cultivation in fasli 1306 is 1,915 acres against 1,895 acres in fasli 1305. Here also the figures relating to fasli 1305 cannot be said to be accurate. But it may be said in a general way that the increase in cultivation in fasli 1306 is due to the good rainfall during the year, and to the circumstance that, during the year under report, cultivation accounts were prepared with greater care than in previous years. Accounts prescribed in village and taluk manuals have now been introduced and all differences under holdings and cultivation can be satisfactorily explained in future administration reports.

7. *Demand.*—The gross demand of the estate for fasli 1306, inclusive of estimated value of grain rent, amounted to Rs. 1,60,164 for estate proper and Rs. 11,343 for devastanam and chattram, of which Rs. 6,697 represent amounts remitted on account of estate proper and Rs. 59 for devastanam and chattram. Thus the net demand comes to Rs. 1,53,467 for estate proper and Rs. 11,284 for devastanam and chattram. The particulars of gross demand and remission are given in the subjoined statement. The cases in which remissions are made are all mamul remissions established either by custom or by special agreement. For want of correct figures, the gross demand and remission of fasli 1306 could not be compared with those of fasli 1305.

The jamabandi of this estate for fasli 1306 was conducted by Mr. Higgins, the Collector, and the beriz and remissions have been based upon orders passed by him at the time.

8. *Demand, Collection and Balance Statement No. III—(a) Arrears.*—From the statement given below it will be seen that the arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli, as ascertained from closing the village collection accounts, after I assumed charge of the estate amounted to Rs. 78,668 for estate proper and Rs. 2,416 for devastanam and chattram; in all Rs. 81,084. Out of this amount Rs. 16,120 has been collected during the fasli, Rs. 7,561 before I assumed charge and Rs. 8,559 after I assumed charge, and out of the balance of Rs. 64,964, Rs. 62,756 has been ascertained to be irrecoverable, and I have accordingly applied in my letter, Cur. No. 2097, dated 1st instant, for sanction to write off this amount. Out of the remainder, viz., Rs. 2,208 (Rs. 2,173 for estate proper) and (Rs. 35 for devastanam and chattram), Rs. 860 (Rs. 854 for estate proper and Rs. 6 for devastanam and chattram) has since been collected; thus leaving Rs. 1,348 (Rs. 1,319 for estate proper and Rs. 29 for devastanam and chattram) at the beginning of this month and these relate to faslis 1303, 1304 and 1305. With regard to arrears of fasli 1303, civil suits have been instituted in six cases for Rs. 23, in which it was found that the arrears could be realised by this step and all the six cases have been decided in our favour, and the amounts concerned will be realised through the civil court in due course. Regarding

Fasli 1305.

• Estate proper	Rs. 13,505
Devastanam and chattram	759
Total	14,264
† Estate proper	7,648
Devastanam and chattram	533
Total	8,181
‡ Estate proper	643
Devastanam and chattram	6
Total	649
§ Estate proper	5,214
Devastanam and chattram	220
Total	5,434
|| Estate proper	4,668
Devastanam and chattram	216
Total	4,884
¶ Estate proper	546
Devastanam and chattram	4
Total	550

the remaining amount of fasli 1303 and that relating to fasli 1304, I am investigating the cases to ascertain whether any part of the former can be recovered by any other means, and in the case of the latter, in how many cases recourse must be had to civil suits, and in how many cases the arrears are irrecoverable, and necessary steps will be taken after the result of the investigation is known. When I assumed charge of the estate in October 1896, there was an arrear of Rs. 14,264* on account of fasli 1305 and I at once took steps to recover them under Act VIII of 1865. Rs. 8,181† has been realized up to end of June 1897, i.e., within fasli 1306 and Rs. 649‡ up to end of November 1897, in all Rs. 8,830. There is still an arrear of Rs. 5,434§ on account of this fasli and out of this amount Rs. 4,884|| has been ascertained to be irrecoverable, and included in the statement of irrecoverable arrears recommended to be written off referred to above, and this leaves a balance of Rs. 550¶ still to be accounted for. Out of this amount, for Rs. 451, lands were attached within fasli 1306, and the sale of the same was pending at the close of the fasli. With regard to the remainder, viz., Rs. 80, enquiry is being held with a

view to ascertain in how many cases civil suits will have to be instituted and in how many cases the arrears will have to be written off as irrecoverable, and necessary steps will be taken in due course:—

Demand, Collection and Balance of arrears.

Items.	Demand.		Collection.		Balance.		Ascertained to be irrecoverable.	
	Estate proper.	Devastanam and chattram.	Estate proper.	Devastanam and chattram.	Estate proper.	Devastanam and chattram.	Estate proper.	Devastanam and chattram.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Money rents including land-cess.	Rs. 77,902	Rs. 2,250	Rs. 14,768	Rs. 914	Rs. 63,144	Rs. 1,337	Rs. 61,207	Rs. 1,304
Tope rents	630	137	302	30	328	106	101	104
Fish rents	92	29	46	29	46	..	40	..
Forest revenue	44	..	41	..	3	..	..	..
Total ..	78,668	2,416	15,147	973	63,521	1,443	61,348	1,408
	81,084		16,120		64,964		62,756	

Items.	Net balance.		Subsequent collection up to November 1897.		Net balance.	
	Estate proper.	Devastanam and chattram.	Estate proper.	Devastanam and chattram.	Estate proper.	Devastanam and chattram.
	10	11	12	13	14	15
Money rents including land-cess.	Rs. 1,937	Rs. 33	Rs. 844	Rs. 6	Rs. 1,093	Rs. 27
Tope rents	227	2	5	..	222	2
Fish rents	6	..	2	..	4	..
Forest revenue	3	..	3	..	..	..
Total ..	2,173	35	854	6	1,319	29
	2,208		860		1,348	

Current.—The net current demand of the fasli amounts to Rs. 1,64,751,* of which Rs. 1,30,802,* i.e., 79.04 per cent. has been collected within the fasli. For the realization of the remainder, viz., Rs. 33,949,† steps are being taken under Act VIII of 1865, and Rs. 26,361‡ has already been collected up to end of November 1897, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 7,588§ or 4.6 per cent. of the total demand still to be realized. Considering the general irregularity on the part of the zemindari tenants in the matter of payment of their kists and considering that this is the first year in which the estate has come under the management of the Court of Wards, the collection of rent cannot be said unsatisfactory.

9. *Financial condition.*—Statement No. IV shows only the receipts and charges relating to the estate proper during the period beginning from 12th October 1896 and ending with 30th June 1897 (i.e., during the portion of the fasli

during which the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards) figures not being available to prepare the statement for the entire fasli 1306. But statement No. III relates to the entire fasli 1306 and shows the collections of revenue on account of the estate proper and of chattram and devastanams; hence column 7 of statement No. IV will not tally with column 4 of statement No. III.

A. Receipts.—The following are some of the items of receipts which require some explanation:—

(a) **Column 11.**—Amount realized by sale of property such as land, jewels, &c. Out of the amount shown in this column, Rs. 970-4-7 is the sale-proceeds of lands sold by the late zemindar in public auction. The sale-proceeds remained uncollected during his lifetime, and were collected after the estate came under the management of the Court of Wards. It includes also value of waste lands which, according to the custom prevailing in this zemindari, are realised from darkhastdars when they are assigned on patta with full occupancy right. The remaining Rs. 40 is the sale-proceeds of a horse sold under the orders of the Collector.

(b) **Column 13.**—*Other items.*—A separate sheet explaining the details of the amount shown under this head is attached to the statement. I have given detailed explanation for the items, vattam, petition-fee, amanam and kudi tharagu, &c., shown under this head in my letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 283, dated 25th July 1897, which I sent to you in reply to your memorandum, Cur. No. 194, dated 19th June 1897, and the explanation for such of the other items as require explanation is given below.

B. Charges.—The total amount expended under all heads after we took charge of the estate comes to Rs. 79,301-13-4, and deducting this amount from the total cash receipts shown in column 15, there is left Rs. 27,310-5-0 in cash to the credit of this estate at the close of fasli 1306. If we add to this the value of grain on hand, Rs. 46,924-6-6, the total closing balance comes to Rs. 74,234-11-6, and this gives a net saving of Rs. 54,859-15-10, in one year, and this result is greatly due to favourable season during the fasli and to the high price now ruling.

Percentage of Establishment charges and Government Commission to the total receipts (column 33).—The establishment charges (column 16) amount to Rs. 11,143-2-8 and the Government commission (column 20) amounts to Rs. 2,390-11-3. Thus the total of establishment charges and commission amounts to Rs. 13,533-13-11. Excluding sale-proceeds of property, viz., Rs. 1,010-4-7 (column 11) from the total cash receipts as shown in column 14, Rs. 1,06,522-6-8. The net normal receipts come to Rs. 1,05,512-2-1 and the percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to this total receipts is calculated to be 12.8 and the increase of percentage is due to arrears of pay disbursed after estate came under the management.

10. Home Farm Cultivation.—The subjoined statement shows the income and expenditure on account of home farm cultivation.

* 126 Madras measures = 1 kotta.

Income.—Quantity of produce obtained, 2,270 * kottas of paddy:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Sale-proceeds of 1,428 kottas of paddy	10,963	1	10
2. Estimated value of 842 kottas of paddy on hand	5,052	0	0

Total ... 16,015 1 10

Half due to kudivaram ... 8,007 8 11

Expenditure—

1. Cooly to farm labourers	771	9	0
2. Value of seed-grain	684	4	0
3. Conveyance of manure	9	10	8
4. Expenses of cultivation such as sowing and weeding, &c.	1,224	5	0
5. Cooly paid to cattle-graziers	421	10	6
6. Cooly paid to paddy-measurers	44	5	0
7. Cooly paid to carpenters and smiths, &c.	13	14	4

Total ... 3,169 10 6

Add—

1. Pay of farm establishment	354	13	0
2. Value of horse-grain, cotton-seed, &c., purchased for feeding cattle	579	7	4

Total ... 4,103 14 10

It will be seen from the above that the total income derived from this department during fasli 1306 without taking into consideration the opening balance under this head when we assumed charge comes to about Rs. 16,015, and assuming the kudivaram half as representing the net income belonging to home farm the net profit from this branch may be put down as Rs. 3,904 or about Rs. 4,000 annually. The appointment of an agricultural graduate as Farm Superintendent for the management of home farm cultivation sanctioned by the Court remained vacant during the fasli and the work was in consequence carried on under my direct supervision. The services of an agricultural graduate have since been secured and it is hoped that the experiment will prove more successful.

11. Public Works.—Enclosure A to statement No. IV shows the amount spent on public works. As this is the first year and as no overseer was appointed till August 1897 and as the tanks received their supply and continued to have water, there was no chance of spending any large amount on this account during the period under report. The small amount spent on account of irrigation works represent urgent repairs done to them by way of closing breaches and strengthening bunds, &c.

12. Demand, Collection and Balance of Government dues.—The amounts shown in column 4 of statement No. IV-B against several items mentioned in column 1 represents the kist and Government commission for June 1897 and they were since paid in July 1897.

13. Statement No. V-A, Debts due to Estate proper and Devastanam.—The debts due to estate proper are due from two Nattukottai Chettis N. P. R. M. V. Arunachalam Chetty and Raman Chetty of Tinnevely, being balance of investments remaining undrawn in the accounts opened by the late zemindar. And the debts shown as due to devastanam from the funds of the estate proper represents the surplus balances belonging to the temple and transferred from time to time by the late zemindar from devastanam accounts to estate accounts. The devastanam and estate accounts are being looked into with a view to make a full report regarding the adjustment, and as it is said that the amount now remaining with Nattukottai Chettis represents the amounts of the devastanam money invested by the late zemindar, the settlement of accounts with the Nattukottai Chetties is delayed.

14. Debts due by the estate—Statement No. V-B.—The amount shown in column 11 as debts remaining to be paid from the funds of the estate proper comprise the following liabilities:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(i) The amount due from the estate proper to one N. P. R. M. V. Arunachalam Chetty of Tinnevely	3,284	10	4
(ii) The amount due from estate proper to devastanams and shown in columns 3 and 11 of statement No. V-A.	8,256	5	8
(iii) Amount due from estate proper to one Alagiri Naik of Athipatti in the Madura district	36	7	10
Total	11,577	7	10

The discharge of debts relating to cases (i) and (ii) is delayed for the reasons stated in the previous paragraph and the delay in case (iii) is due to the man's claiming a large amount as interest on account of delay in the payment of sums already paid to him towards the principal due. The matter is under investigation and will be reported upon in due course.

15. Statement No. VI, Educational progress of the minor.—The guardian himself is the tutor to the minor zemindar and he took charge of the ward on 16th March 1897. He reports that the progress made by the minor zemindar is fairly satisfactory and that his behaviour has been good.

16. Financial Condition of Devastanam and Chattram.—Statement No. VII shows the demand, collection and balance as well as the financial condition of receipts and charges for devastanam and chattram during the period under report. The figures given in columns 4 to 13 relate to whole of fasli 1306, while those given in columns

14 to 18 relate to the portion of the fasli after they came under the management of the Court; hence column 15 cannot tally with column 9. For explanation of the balance in column 12, see remarks under statement No. III, paragraph 8, *supra*.

17. *Suits*.—At the time when the estate came under the management of the Court of Wards, there were pending five suits under the Rent Act, all filed by the tenants against the estate, one in the District Munsif's Court, Srivilliputtur, for setting aside a sale of land and the remaining four in the Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Court, Tinnevely, for setting aside attachment of land for the realization of arrears of rent due by the tenants and all these suits were defended on behalf of the estate and they were all since dismissed with costs and thus ended in favour of the estate. Besides these there were two other suits pending—one in the Tinnevely Sub-Court and the other in the High Court of Judicature at Madras. The former is a suit brought by Messrs. Stanes & Co. to enforce the payment of balance of purchase money and the completion of the transaction of sale of a spice garden and a bungalow at Courtallam which the late zemindar agreed to take for Rs. 10,000 and made part payment (Rs. 5,000) towards the same. The suit was instituted in the late zemindar's time and he himself filed the written statement and we simply defended the suit on the lines set forth in the written statement, and this case has since been disposed of against the estate, the decision being that the estate must complete the transaction and pay the balance money with interest and costs. The other is an appeal against the decision of the Tinnevely Sub-Court for establishing the exclusive right of the zemindar to the waters of a jungle stream which feeds the zemindari Pudukulam tank, and this appeal also was filed by the zemindar himself and the same has since been disposed of against the estate with costs on the ground that the zemindar was precluded from re-opening the question as it has been disposed of against him by the Forest Settlement-officer in 1886.

After the estate came under my management, one summary suit for setting aside an attachment of land made for recovery of arrears of rent was instituted against the estate in the Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Court and the same has been dismissed with costs. For the recovery of the arrears of rent due on account of fasli 1303, six suits were instituted in the District Munsif's Court, Srivilliputtur, on behalf of the estate against the defaulting tenants and all these suits have since been decreed in favour of the estate with costs.

18. *Inam alienations*.—There are no proper records in the estate office to ascertain particulars of alienations of this kind. Extracts of inam register for cases relating to this estate have since been obtained from the Collector's office and the cases are being investigated and will be reported upon in due course, if there are any requiring settlement.

19. *Condition of ryots*.—So far as the dry assessment is concerned, the zemin ryots fare equally well with the ryots of the adjoining Government villages, the rate of assessment being nearly the same. And the holders of wet lands on thirvai tenure (fixed money rent) are much better off than the ryots of the adjoining Government villages on account of the low rates at which lands were assessed, viz., between Rs. 3½ to Rs. 6½ per acre under the circumstances stated in paragraph 4 (ii) *supra*. The holders of waram wet lands also are in a fairly good condition, as the produce is shared at the harvest time according to certain fixed principles and they are not troubled afterwards with payment of any kind. But in these cases, there is the danger of neglect to improve the lands on the part of the tenants, but considering the way in which waram wet lands are cultivated in these parts, it cannot be said that the system is working prejudicially to either party.

On the whole, the people living in this zemindari are generally happy and contented. This speaks very well of the administration of the estate by the late zemindar who, it is said, attended to the affairs of the estate personally and managed it well.

20. *General remarks*.—The estate requires surveying, and for this purpose, application will be made soon, so that the work may be commenced as early as possible. The present curnam's charges are very big in some cases, especially in the cusba village and require splitting. If these things are done and the village establishment re-organized according to the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, the zemin

work will be considerably smoothened. There is also a good forest to this estate which requires careful management and the appointment of a new forest ranger and the introduction of any definite rules for its working are postponed under the orders of Mr. Higgins until we gain some experience and pending the final order of the Government of Madras on the draft rules for the working of the Saptur forest which is reported to be under the consideration of the Government (*vide* paragraph 19 of the Administration report of the Court of Wards for fasli 1305). At present, these forests are looked after by a forest overseer with a number of watchers under him. The system of issuing permits for the removal of forest produce on payment of fees and passes for grazing is being introduced according to instructions given to me by Mr. Higgins when he conducted the jamabandi of the estate for fasli 1306, and it is hoped that, before long, there will be considerable improvement in the condition of these forests.

21. In conclusion I regret the delay in submitting this report earlier and it was solely due to the difficulty in getting the necessary jamabandi and collection accounts from the zemin curnams, especially from the curnams of Sivagiri, Sundankulam and Tenmalai.

Endorsement by R. B. CLEGG, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevely, dated 23rd December 1897, Ref. A. on Cur. No. 484.

Submitted to the Court of Wards with the prescribed statements.

2. *Paragraph 7, Remissions*.—Out of the total amount of Rs. 6,756, the only item of occasional remission is Rs. 61, under (ii) in the statement of remissions and is due to the lands being unfit for cultivation. Sanction is solicited for the remission of this amount. The remaining items are cases of mamul remission.

3. *Paragraph 8, Demand, Collection and Balance*.—Recommendation for writing off the arrears ascertained to be irrecoverable will be made hereafter after further enquiry. There is an arrear of Rs. 84 relating to fasli 1301, which is shown as outstanding in the demand, collection and balance statement for the quarter ending 30th September 1897, but no reference has been made to it in the report. The manager has been called on to state how he proposes to recover the amount.

4. *Paragraph 9*.—The closing balance, including the value of grain, was Rupees 74,234-11-6. Being the first year of management no improvements were carried out in fasli 1306. Provision has been made in the current fasli for an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 on irrigation works and repair of buildings. The question of the utilization of the surplus balance will be considered at the end of the current fasli.

5. *Paragraph 9-A.—(b), Illicit fees*.—The discontinuance of the collection of unauthorised fees have been sanctioned by the Court of Wards in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 1850, dated 30th November 1897. With reference to the manager's observation that sandippu fees has been recognised in decrees of court, he has been directed to report separately on the matter, and, if necessary, a further communication will be addressed to the Court.

6. *Paragraph 17, Suits*.—The defence of Original Suit No. 7 of 1896, instituted by Messrs. Stanes & Co., was sanctioned in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1259, dated 10th August 1897. The adverse disposal by the High Court of Appeal Suit No. 191 of 1895 *in re* water dispute between Government Palankulam and the zemin Pudukulam tanks was communicated to the Collector in the correspondence ending with Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1762, dated 16th November 1897.

SIVASAMUDRAM ESTATE.

DATED COIMBATORE, 13th November 1897.

Dis. No. 290—Estate.

From M.R.Ry. V. CHAPPAN MENON Avargal, Deputy Collector of Kollegal, to the Collector and Agent to the Court of Wards.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Sivasamudram estate in Kollegal taluk for the past fasli 1306. The prescribed statements (other than Nos. 1 and 6, for which certain particulars required from the ward's mother have not yet been received) * also accompany. Statements Nos. 1 and 6 will be submitted as early as practicable.

* Since received and submitted herewith.

2. The estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards on the 11th January 1897 in pursuance of Government Order, No. 5273, dated 19th December 1896, recorded in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1, dated 2nd January 1897. This report, therefore, deals with the administration of the estate only for a period of nearly six months.

3. The minor, T. Anandaraya Mudaliar, was born on the 2nd August 1884. He lost his father Ramaswami Mudaliar in July 1885, that is, within less than a year of his birth. The management of the estate then devolved on the minor's mother Unnamalai Ammal, who conducted it through her brother Raju Mudaliar. For a short time an amuldar of the Mysore State, M.R.Ry. B. Krishna Singh, was also managing the affairs, but he was replaced in 1896 by a pensioned amuldar named Ramaswami Aiyar, who is now in charge of the jaghir villages situated in Mysore territory. The manager (B. S. Venkata Rao) appointed by the Court of Wards entered on his duties on the 3rd June 1897.

4. The Sivasamudram estate owns eleven villages, of which three lie in the British territory and the rest in the Mysore Province. The British villages alone are now under the management of the Court of Wards. Negotiations regarding the management of the other villages are now in progress.

5. *Season.*—The season was, on the whole, favourable, although owing to high floods in the Cauvery river some wet lands lying on the bank were damaged.

SIVASAMUDRAM ESTATE.

2

6. *Holdings*.—The total extent of holdings in the three British villages of Sattagal, Mullur and Uginiam aggregates 4,971 acres, of which 4,601 acres are under actual cultivation and the rest under waste. The percentage of waste is less than 8 per cent. of the entire occupied area.

1. Land revenue	Rs.	9,112
2. Jodi on inams	..	..
3. Land-cess	..	584
4. Water-rate and second-crop assessment	..	212
5. Ferry and fishery rent	..	22
6. Forest revenue	..	3,254
7. Tree patta	..	5
8. Sivoijama	..	38
9. Rent of padagai land	..	50
10. Rent of mango tope	..	60
11. Interest	..	58
12. Toll	..	461
Total	..	13,878
Deduct remissions	..	175
Balance	..	13,703

7. *Demand*.—Statement II-B appended to the report shows the gross demand, the remissions granted and the net revenue payable to the estate. The details thereof are given on the margin.

8. *Remissions*.—A sum of Rupees 175-4-9 was granted as remissions to the ryots of the jaghir villages. The nature of these remissions is explained below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Customary pancham-hisa (one-fifth) remission in Sattagal village.	5	12	7
Ashta-hisa (one-eighth) remission in Mullur village	17	9	4
" " on account of Samaradhana festival at Sivasamudram	3	12	3
Remission of difference between wet and dry rates in cases where irrigation was not possible in Sattagal village	36	0	0
Remission of difference between wet and dry rates in cases where irrigation was not possible in Mullur village	11	5	10
Remission on account of loss caused by the Cauvery floods in Sattagal village	4	11	2
Remission on account of tree patta in Uginiam village	94	11	3
	1	6	4
Total	175	4	9

9. *Demand, Collection and Balance*.—The statement III appended to the report shows the demand, collection and balance of the estate during the period under Court's management. The total demand, including the arrears, amounted to Rupees 21,442, of which Rs. 13,898 were collected before 30th June 1897, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,544 outstanding on that date. These arrears may appear to be considerable but they are mostly irrecoverable items for which no individualwar particulars are available. The late manager, Ramaswami Aiyar, who was asked to furnish the necessary particulars, has expressed his inability to supply them for want of records in his office. The amounts are also mostly barred by limitation and the bulk of them, viz., Rs. 5,078-7-8, has been recommended to be written off the accounts (*vide* irrecoverable arrears statement submitted to the Collector with this office endorsement, dated 15th October 1897, R.O.C. No. 378—Estate). The recoverable arrear, which is comparatively small, will be collected as speedily as possible.

10. *Financial condition*.—When the Court of Wards assumed charge of the estate on the 11th January 1897, not one single pie or any valuable property was handed over to us by the late manager Ramaswami Aiyar or by the jaghir agent Raju Mudaliar. Strenuous efforts had, therefore, to be made to collect all outstanding in order to carry on the administration of the estate. These efforts were eminently successful, and no difficulty about funds was experienced.

At the Madras Branch Bank at Mysore there are more than Rs. 31,000 held in fixed deposits by the estate. These are in the name of the jaghirdar's mother, Unnamalai Ammal, but there is no doubt that they are estate money. A sum of Rs. 8,525 was also realized by her by the sale of a tank-bed land in Belakkanadi village in

SIVASAMUDRAM ESTATE.

3

Mysore territory. The receipts and charges of the estate during the period of management are noted on the margin. Full details will be found in statement No. IV.

Value of grain found at Sivasamudram at the time of assuming charge of the estate 975

Receipts.

Land and miscellaneous revenue	13,898
Debts recovered	524
Sale-proceeds of grain	147
of land	38
Other items	97
Total	14,704

Charges.

Establishment and contingencies	1,430
Maramut	15
Quit-rent due to Government	1,677
shrotriem villages	440
Assessment and land-cess	899
Miscellaneous items	..
Total	4,461
Balance	10,243
Value of grain on hand	2,461
Total	12,704

11. *Public Works*.—No public works could be undertaken during the short period of management. In the budget estimate for the current year, the necessary provision has been made. The repairs to the bridges and buildings at Sivasamudram and the improvement of the irrigation works are now engaging attention.

12. *Debts due to Estate*.—The debts due to the estate (including interest) amounted to Rs. 5,352, of which Rs. 524 were collected during the year. The balance amounts to Rs. 4,828, of which Rs. 3,313 are secured on bonds and Rs. 1,514 by court decrees. The remaining sum of Rs. 391 represents the interest. It is understood that there are numerous money transactions in the name of the minor's mother. But, for want of particulars, they are not entered in statement No. V-A.

13. *Debts due by the Estate*.—There are no debts due by the estate.

14. *Education of Ward*.—The particulars of the minor's education are furnished in statement No. VI annexed to this report. The following is a memorandum kindly furnished by the minor's private tutor Mr. A. E. Adolphus, of the Maharajah's College, Mysore:—

Memorandum.—"The young jagirdar was first brought to me in July 1894 to be placed under my private tuition, as his previous record at school was very unsatisfactory. I found that, prior to this date, he had been attending (1) Marimallappah's school, Mysore (a good school, teaching up to the lower secondary standard), (2) the Royal school (a select school for the tuition of the Mysore Princes and of a few other boys who served as class and play-mates of the Prince), and (3) the Wesleyan Mission High school, Mysore (I may mention that the jagirdar had to discontinue attendance at the Royal school as it was found he was making no progress whatever there).

At the time I first saw the jagirdar, he was in class II of the Mission school, rank fourth or fifth last out of about 46 boys. A brief examination of the lad soon revealed the startling fact that he could not read the reader he was supposed to be using in class; that, though he was supposed to be doing vulgar fractions in Arithmetic, he could not do easy, simple addition or multiplication correctly. He broke down, too, in G.C.M., L.C.M., addition of fractions (all the examples being of the easiest possible type). I accordingly insisted on the lad's discontinuing a profitless attendance at school for a couple of years or so, till I should have thoroughly prepared him to resume attendance at school. Thus the jagirdar began reading under me directly either towards the end of July or the beginning of August 1894. I used to take him daily for an hour (Saturdays and Sundays alone excepted) in English (reading, spelling, &c.) and Arithmetic; while an intelligent Hindu assistant used to devote several hours a day (at the jagirdar's house) to Canarese (text, grammar and translation, &c.) and History and Geography. His business also was to supervise the lad's preparation of his English reader (translation, spelling, &c.) and homework in Arithmetic for me. My Hindu assistant also had to be present daily during my hour to see that the lad's Canarese renderings were correct, and to give the lad in Canarese all explanations, &c., either in English or Arithmetic that I desired to give him.

I began everything *de novo*. I was a little retarded at first by two or three changes of assistant. The first man—a very intelligent fellow—entered Government service and left the station after five or six months. His successor, I was not satisfied with, and dismissed after three or four months; and then I got my present assistant, who has been with me now for a little over two years and has been working to my satisfaction (with each new teacher I had to begin, to some extent, over again, teaching him how to teach, &c.). I was also somewhat retarded by the fact that the jaghirdar came to me a spoilt child with a mountain-load of indifference to, and even aversion, from work which I had slowly to overcome. Towards the close of last year I saw that the time had come when the jaghirdar could profitably attend school, and so at the beginning of this year I got the lad examined by the headmaster himself, who admitted him into the first (A) division of class II in Marimallappah's school. I quote the headmaster's report of this examination:—

Written on March 21th, 1897.—“Mr. Adolphus asked me to examine T. Anandaraya Mudaliar with a view to give him admission into a class for which he might be fit in Marimallappah's school. I examined him and I found that in English he was above the requirements of the second class. His pronunciation was specially good. His arithmetic was likewise good, but he was slow in calculating. In other subjects he was a little below the requirements of the second class.”

I may add that at the time of examination (8th February 1897) the headmaster told me that his English and Arithmetic quite fitted him for class III, but on account of his Vernacular, he would have to be put into class II. I think, too, the headmaster is mistaken in thinking the boy “slow in calculating.” He worked all the questions given him accurately and in very fair time.

I do not think the lad is fitted to stand on his own legs and dispense with private tuition altogether just yet, though he has certainly made great progress since August 1894. He reads very fairly at sight; can give renderings in Canarese of the lessons he reads *without any assistance* (I use MacMillan's New Oriental Readers); his hand-writing shows great improvement.

I must not forget to add that from the very first I laid great stress upon the lad's going in for a due amount of physical exercise. Whenever the Maharajah is in residence here he goes daily to the palace grounds to play games, learn how to handle a gun, get drilled, &c., along with the Maharajah and the Prince. He also plays football and cricket elsewhere; and is taken out occasionally to visit places of interest in and out of Mysore.”

15. *Survey*.—The survey of the jaghir villages, which was undertaken in August last, with the sanction of the Court of Wards, is now in active progress.

16. *Minor*.—The minor and his mother are now residing at Mysore.

17. *Condition of tenants*.—The condition of the tenants in jaghir villages does not materially differ from that of the ryots in the neighbouring Government villages. They live chiefly by agriculture and also carry on petty trade.

The people of Mullur village are comparatively in a prosperous condition; but those of Sattagal and Uginiam are mostly poor and have to struggle for their livelihood.

It is presumed that the ryots of the jaghir villages have the same permanent occupancy rights as those in British villages. To prevent any possible subversion of their right it would be well to declare this by a notification under the authority of the Court of Wards.

Endorsement by the Acting Collector and Agent to the Court of Wards, dated Coimbatore, 7th December 1897, Dis. No. 4099-Revenue.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Court of Wards with the prescribed statements.

2. *Paragraph 4 of the Deputy Collector's Report*.—It was suggested in my letter, R.O.C. No. 3 P.—C.W., dated 5th November 1897, that the Government of Mysore should be addressed in regard to the management, by the Court of Wards, of the Mysore portion of the estate.

3. *Paragraph 8 of the Deputy Collector's Report*.—That there are cases of remissions in this estate sanctioned by custom has now, for the first time, been brought to notice by the Deputy Collector. That officer has been asked to explain in detail the nature of these remissions, and the circumstances and the authority under which they were granted, and at the same time to express his opinion whether none of the remissions can be discontinued.

4. *Paragraph 9 of the Deputy Collector's Report*.—It has been recommended that, out of the balance of Rs. 7,544 uncollected at the close of the fasli, a sum of Rs. 5,078-7-8 shall be written off the accounts. The statement of irrecoverable arrears has, however, been returned to the Deputy Collector for rectification of certain errors. Of the remaining sum of Rs. 1,465-8-4, a sum of Rs. 1,303 has since been collected.

5. *Paragraph 10 of the Deputy Collector's Report*.—As mentioned in paragraph 3 of my predecessor's report to the Court of Wards, dated 28th May 1897, Dis. No. 1880-Rev., no amount in cash or jewels was handed over by the outgoing manager Ramaswami Aiyar, nor were any accounts given by him of the valuable property of the jaghirdar. The administration of the estate has been solely carried on with the amount collected subsequent to the assumption of the estate. The Deputy Collector was ordered in July last to make a final call upon Ramaswami Aiyar for the accounts prior to taking action under sections 41 and 45 of the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890. He has now been called on to state what reply has been received from Ramaswami Aiyar. The Court observed in paragraph 3 of its Proceedings of the 29th June 1897, Mis. No. 1022, that, until the accounts had been scrutinized, the responsibility of the minor's mother and her agent's cannot be ascertained. The accounts, if produced, may throw some light on the nature of the debts in the name of the minor's mother referred to in paragraph 12 of the report, but I suspect that no accounts will be forthcoming until the District Court has been moved to call for them.

6. *Law Suits*.—No important suits here were disposed of or were pending during the fasli under reference.

7. *Paragraph 14 of the Deputy Collector's Report*.—As regards the education of the minor, the Court of Wards has decided that the minor should be educated at Newington (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1022, dated 29th June 1897). But owing to the unwillingness of the minor's mother, it was impossible to send the minor to Madras without the co-operation of the Mysore authorities. As reported in this office letter, R.O.C. No. 3-O.—C.W., dated 6th September 1897, the Dewan told my predecessor that he would try to persuade the minor's mother after the Dasara to send her son to Madras and the Dewan has again been requested in this office letter, R.O.C. No. 3-O.—C.W., dated 5th November 1897, to state whether the minor can be sent to Madras. The minor's mother is naturally very reluctant to part with the boy, although it is to his obvious advantage that he should be removed to Madras. I hope to hear from the Dewan that the difficulties hitherto experienced in getting hold of the minor have been overcome, but I am by no means sanguine that his reply will be to that effect. I shall probably be able to see the Dewan shortly.

8. *Paragraph 15 of the Deputy Collector's Report*.—The survey of the estate was sanctioned by Government in its order No. 874, dated 12th October 1897, communicated in Court's Proceedings, No. 1697, dated 3rd November 1897.

9. *Management of the Religious and Charitable Institutions*.—For the support of the temples and a chattram at Sivasamudram, the villages of Poorigal and Kagalipuram in the Mysore Province were endowed and they are now under the management of the Mysore Government. These villages were mortgaged to the Mysore Government for a sum of Rs. 35,000 lent to the jaghirdar with a view to the improvement of a channel irrigating the Poorigal and other villages. Though this debt has been fully liquidated as reported in paragraph 7 of my predecessor's report, dated 28th May 1897, Dis. No. 1880-Rev., the revenues of these villages have not yet been surrendered to the Court of Wards and, in consequence, the expenses connected with the temples and chattram have been met from the revenues derived from the villages in the Kollegal taluk; hence no receipts are shown in statement No. VIII.

SIVASAMUDRAM ESTATE.

6

10. *Condition of Tenants.*—I do not think that any advantage will accrue from the adoption of the Deputy Collector's suggestion in the closing paragraph of his report that a declaration should be issued under the authority of the Court of Wards in order to prevent any subversion of the rights of tenants.

It is for the Civil Courts to determine the nature of the tenants' interest, should any question arise, and a general declaration that the tenants possess occupancy rights might be prejudicial to the interest of the minor.

11. *Inam alienations.*—The report on "inam alienations" has not been received from the Deputy Collector. It will be called for and submitted as early as possible.

12. The information necessary for the preparation of certain statements had to be obtained from the minor's mother and it was received only in the middle of November last; hence the delay in the submission of the report.

SHULAGIRI ESTATE.

SALEM SUB-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

DATED 31st August 1897.

I. D. No. 324-Cstt.

From LIONEL DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Salem, to the Collector of Salem.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Shulagiri estate during the fasli 1306 together with the prescribed statements I to VII.

2. *Statement No. I.*—The minor ward was sent to "Newington" in August 1896. His age on the 30th June 1897 being 15 years 3 months and 13 days, the estate will continue under the management of the Court of Wards for about six years more.

3. *Season.*—The rainfall during fasli 1306 was deficient, registering only 23 inches against 39 inches in fasli 1305; but the season was on the whole not unfavourable as will be seen from the following extract from the manager's report:—

"The rains of the closing months of May and June last year had somewhat brightened the prospects of the season and saved the early-grown dry crops, viz., gingelly and cumbu. Happily good showers fell in August and September which removed all cause for anxiety. 3 inches of timely rain fell in the latter part of November and benefited the ragi and horse-gram crops. Their yield was fair throughout the estate. None of the tanks in the estate received full supply of water during the year consequently the yield of wet crops was very poor."

The public health was generally good.

4. *Holdings.*—The aggregate area of the holdings in ryotwari villages was 9,947 acres against 10,137 in fasli 1305. The decrease is chiefly ascribed to the relinquishments.

5. *Cultivation.*—The extent of actual cultivation in the fasli under report was 8,079 acres or 81.2 per cent. of the holdings against 8,363 acres or 82.5 per cent. in fasli 1305. The decrease occurred chiefly under wet and was due to unfavourable season.

6. *Demand of the estate.*—Statement No. II-B gives detailed particulars under this item. The net demand of the fasli under report was Rs. 23,316 against Rs. 23,491 in fasli 1305. The chief decrease occurred under land revenue and rent of home farm lands.

7. *Demand, collection and balance.*—Statement No. III shows the particulars under this item.

Arrears.—The balance on 30th June 1897 was Rs. 174 or 12.3 per cent. of the arrear demand against a percentage of 14.4 in fasli 1305. This balance is due from the late lessee of Mailapalli village for faslis 1298 and 1299 and is recoverable by annual instalments of Rs. 21-12-4 which are being regularly paid. The amount is therefore classed as recoverable.

Current.—The balance under this item on 30th June 1897 was Rs. 1,642. Of this sum, Rs. 802 had been collected up to 15th August 1897 (the date of the manager's report). The remaining balance is Rs. 840 or 3.6 per cent. of the gross demand for the realization of which it is reported that processes have been issued.

Total cash receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Deduct—							23,237
Debts recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Sale-proceeds of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Refund of excess collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Security deposit	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
							17
							328

Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,909
Deduct unusual charges—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,594
Debts repaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	
Contribution to Inamdar of Mallarallupalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	
Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
Entertainment of relations	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	
Expenses of Rani and guardian journey to Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	
Value of coach, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	
Advance	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	
Unrecurring or unusual charges at Newington						Total	...	4,775
						...	...	2,524
								7,299
						Net normal charges	...	23,295

* Pony					\$4.
Adjustment for furniture, &c.	::	::	::	::	650
Horse	::	::	::	::	1,729
Model water lift,	::	::	::	::	210
	::	::	::	::	5
Total					<u>2,524</u>

13. *Debts due by the estate.*—The balance of debt remaining to be paid on 30th

[illegible]

against the following Government rate in the Hosúr taluk as per the settlement of fasli 1282—

	RS.	A.	P.
1	2	2	

[illegible]

the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,062 as under :		Unspent balance.
		RS.
(1) Prickly-pear clearance on the village-site to the east of oil- monger's street	... ..	153
(2) Repairs to the Poligar's front hall	... ..	150
(3) Sinking a step well and completion of the construction of the draw well	... ..	759
	Total	1,062

Nos. 1 and 3.—It is reported that in spite of the best endeavours made to complete them, the manager was not able to finish them within the fasli. They will be completed during the current fasli.

No. 2.—The Public Works Department has not yet furnished an estimate for this work and its receipt is awaited.

5. *Suits*.—The institution of Original Suit Nos. 542 and 550 of 1894 for cancellation of two permanent pattas unauthorisedly granted by the late manager, Rani Malligammanigarn, was sanctioned in Court's Proceedings, No. 2771, dated 21st August 1893, and on their being decided in favour of the estate, the defendants filed Appeal Suit Nos. 237 and 238 of 1895 against the estate and these were opposed during the fasli and decided in favour of the estate. Appeal Suit No. 369 of 1896 was preferred against the estate against the Sub-Collector's decision in S. S. No. 12 of 1896 upholding as valid certain attachment made by the manager. This appeal went against the estate, but no second appeal was preferred to the High Court—*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 38, dated 6th January 1897.

I. D. No. 317-Estate.

From LIONEL DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Salem, to the Collector of Salem.

I have the honour to submit the administration report of the Royakotta estate for fasli 1306, together with the prescribed statements Nos. I to VII.

2. *Statement No. I* shows the age, &c., of the wards and the period during which the estate has been under the management of the Court of Wards. The age of the eldest minor ward being only 14 years, 6 months and 28 days on the 30th June last, the estate will continue to be under the Court's management for some 6½ years longer.

3. *Season*.—It is reported that the season was on the whole favourable and that good crops were obtained though the early rains failed. The rainfall during the fasli under report was 57 inches against 62 in the previous fasli.

4. *Holdings*.—The aggregate area of the holdings excluding rented villages was 2,434 acres against 2,435 acres in the previous fasli. The decrease of one acre obviously calls for no remarks.

5. *Cultivation*.—The total extent cultivated during the fasli year under report was 2,306 acres against 2,299 acres in the previous fasli. The trifling variation requires no explanation.

6. *Demand of the Estate*.—Statement No. II-B shows the gross demand, the remissions granted and the net demand. The gross demand of the year amounted to Rs. 5,739, of which Rs. 73 were remitted, leaving a net demand of Rs. 5,666 against Rs. 5,876, the net demand of fasli 1,305. The decrease of Rs. 210 in the demand of the fasli under report is chiefly due to the fact that the lease of the Home Farm lands of Odayandapatty garden fetched only Rs. 110 against Rs. 328 in the previous fasli. The fall in the lease amount is ascribed to the want of timely supply of water to the tank on which these lands depend and partly to reckless bidding in the previous years.

7. *Demand, Collection and Balance*.—Statement No. III gives the necessary particulars under the arrear and the current demand.

Arrears.—Of the arrear demand of Rs. 201, Rs. 36 were collected during the fasli and the remainder (Rs. 165) was adjusted by short payment of the debt amount due to Ramalinga Mudali. This amount is shown as written off in this statement (Court's Proceedings, No. 1006, dated 29th July 1896). There was thus no arrear balance at the end of the fasli under report.

Current.—The current demand of the fasli under report amounted to Rs. 5,666. Of this sum Rs. 5,597 were collected before 30th June 1897 and the remainder Rs. 69 in July 1897.

8. *Financial Condition of the Estate*.—The closing cash balance on the 30th June 1897 was Rs. 4,483 (column 31 of statement No. IV). Comparing this figure with the sum of Rs. 26,379 being the amount of the debts payable by the estate (column 11 of statement No. V-B.), the financial condition must be pronounced far from satisfactory.

9. *Utilization of surplus balance and advances to tenants*.—(i) The Thirumalavadi suit referred to in paragraph 9 of this office report No. 311-Est., dated 16th August 1896, has been decided in favour of the estate and the copy of the judgment in the suit is awaited. No proposals for utilizing the surplus balance can be submitted until the receipt of the manager's promised report which is awaited.

(ii) No advances were made to the tenants during the fasli under report.

RAYAKOTTA ESTATE.

2

10. *Percentage of Establishment Charges and the Government Commission to Normal Receipts.*—The percentage is 20·3 for the fasli under report against 17·5 in the previous fasli. The increase is due partly to a fall in the receipts and partly to increase in establishment charges during the fasli under report. There was an increase of Rs. 121 under travelling allowance owing chiefly to the manager's frequent attendance at Salem in connection with the Tirumalavadi suit; this alone represents an increase of over 2 per cent.

11. *Public Works.*—No remarks.

12. *Debts due to the Estate.*—No remarks.

13. *Debts due by the Estate—Statement No. V-B.*—The amount of debts payable by the estate on the 30th June 1897 is Rs. 26,379. This amount represents the principal and interest on the first three items of the debt statement approved in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1006, dated 29th July 1896, all the other items of debts having been disposed of.

14. *Education of the Wards*—Statement No. VI shows the educational progress made by the wards. The two elder male wards are attending the Krishnagiri Local Fund Middle school. Their behaviour is reported to be good and their progress appears to have been fair. The third boy who is about nine years old goes to the Royakotta Local Fund Primary school. The details of his progress have not been reported.

15. *Law Suits.*—The only suit, viz., the Thirumalavadi suit, O. S. No. 12 of 1893, which was pending disposal at the end of fasli 1305, was decided in favour of the estate. There were no other suits either by or against the estate during the fasli under report.

16. *Religious and Charitable Institutions.*—Nil.

17. *Condition of the Ryots.*—The average rents paid by the estate ryots on dry and wet lands is reported to be Rs. 1-1-7 and Rs. 4-4-7 per acre, respectively. The average rent paid by Government ryots in the adjoining villages is not reported and no comparison is therefore practicable, but from the fact that the rents have all been paid up without difficulty and without the issue of coercive processes, it may be inferred that the estate ryots are by no means over-assessed.

18. *Inam Alienations.*—The manager's report has been received and will be submitted in due course.

19. *General Remarks.*—The village accounts are kept according to the village manual forms as far as practicable.

Endorsement by C. H. MONUSEY, Esq., Acting Collector of Salem, dated 1st September 1897, Ref. No. 269-C.W.

Submitted to the Court of Wards with the statements comparing the demand and the charges of the estate for fasli 1306 with those of the previous fasli.

2. As regards the debt of Rs. 26,379 due by the estate at the end of the fasli under report, it may be mentioned that O. S. No. 12 of 1893 filed by the estate for the recovery of possession of the Thirumalavadi mittah has been decided in favour of the estate. As soon as copies of the judgment and decree which have been called for are received, a report will be submitted to the Court with proposals for the discharge, &c., of the debts.

KAKANGARAI ESTATE.

SALEM HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP, TIRUPPATTUR,
DATED 16th August 1897.

No. 131-K.

From M.R.Ry. T. V. GOPALASAMI IYER Avargal, B.A., Temporary Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Tiruppattur Division, to the Collector of Salem.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Kakangarai Estate for fasli 1306, together with the prescribed statements.

2. *Season.*—Dry crops except cumbu yielded a fair outturn. The supply in the irrigation sources was not sufficient for two crops. The first crop yielded an average outturn of As. 12. Second crop was raised on only a tenth of the ayacut lands with the aid of the wells in them. The season was, on the whole, not very favourable, but there were no cases of remission.

3. *Holdings.*—A wet waste of 63 cents was assigned during the fasli. The total holding was therefore 2,508·60 acres against 2,507·97 acres in the previous fasli.

4. *Cultivation.*—The extent actually under cultivation was 2,504 acres against 2,500 acres in the previous fasli. The waste under occupation was only 4 acres. The percentage of cultivation to holding was thus 99·84.

5. *Demand of the estate.*—The land revenue demand was Rs. 2,701 showing an increase of Rs. 2, the same being the assessment on the 63 cents newly assigned. Miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 1,977. The variations in the several items comprising this revenue are explained in a separate statement appended. The gross demand was Rs. 4,678. Deducting the fixed remission of Rs. 42, the net demand amounted to Rs. 4,636 against Rs. 4,329 in the previous fasli. The net decrease (Rs. 193) is mainly due to the leasing out of home farm lands for five years and to the fall in the tope rent due to less yield from mango trees.

6. *Demand, collection and balance.*—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 373. Of this Rs. 3 was written off and Rs. 10 was recommended to be written off. The balance of Rs. 360 is due from two *ulkudi* tenants who refuse to pay. Suits against them have been filed in the District Munsif's Court, Tirupattur, Original Suit Nos. 51 and 310 of 1897 for Rs. 220 and 140, respectively. The former suit is to come on for hearing on the 28th instant and the latter on the 1st proximo.

7. *Current demand.*—The demand was Rs. 4,636. The amount collected was Rs. 4,559. The balance at the close of the fasli was Rs. 77. Of this Rs. 5 has been recommended for remission. The remainder Rs. 72 is the rent payable for the fasli under report by the tenants referred to in the preceding paragraph and against whom suits are pending. The amount payable by each is Rs. 44 and 28, respectively. The amounts involved in the above suits have increased the percentage of balance over that of the previous year as shown in the margin.

8. *Financial condition of the estate under management.*—The cash balance to the credit of the estate at the commencement of the fasli was Rs. 14,083 and the collection during the fasli Rs. 8,800. The total cash assets amounted to Rs. 22,883 with a debit of Rs. 9,509, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,774 as particularized below:—

	Rs.
In the treasury	5,491
In the office of the Court of Wards	83
Government promissory notes	11,200
Total	16,774

KAKANGARAI ESTATE

The balance shows an increase of Rs. 2,691 over the opening balance of the year which is due to the increase in the recovery of debts and the accumulation of interest on Government promissory notes.

9. *Utilisation of surplus balance.*—The amount invested in Government securities during the year under report is Rs. 3,400, made up of Rs. 3,000 remitted from the treasury as per Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1213, dated 7th September 1896, and Rs. 610 shown in Court's Proceedings, No. 4, Press, dated 9th March 1897, and No. 12 Press, dated 19th July 1897, as having been paid to the Accountant-General by the Court of Wards for investment.

10. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commissions to normal receipts.*—The percentage of the establishment charges and Government commission to the normal receipts noted is 15.2 against 11.6 in the previous year. The increase 3.6 is due to the higher rate of allowance paid to the Tahsildar who is entrusted with the management of the estate, as per Government Order, Mis. No. 5357, dated 26th December 1896, and to the handing over of the Elagiri Estate to its owner during the fasli and the consequent apportionment of the cost of the establishment in the Collector's office among the remaining estates.

11. *Public works.*—(a) *Irrigation.*—Rs. 200 was allotted for the purpose of repairing the anicut across the Erumaipatti river and for removing silt, &c., from the wells in the Suriankuttai nanja lands belonging to the estate. The repair of the anicut was completed and paid for. The amount of the estimate was for Rs. 148 and odd, but the work was completed for Rs. 105. As the wells referred to contain water, the repair sanctioned was not carried out. The total saving is Rs. 95.

(b) *Buildings.*—The total amount of the estimates, viz. Rs. 51, sanctioned (Rs. 30 in the budget and Rs. 23 in Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 579, dated 7th April 1897) for raising a mud wall and constructing a latrine in the backyard of the ward's house, for shifting tiles of the Estate office building, &c., was spent within the fasli and the works completed.

12. *Debts due to the Estate.*—Debts as per last year's account was Rs. 10,850, including principal and interest. The total interest that accrued during the fasli was Rs. 1,020. Thus the total debt recoverable amounted to Rs. 11,870. Of this, Rupees 3,328 was recovered and Rs. 907 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,635 at the end of the fasli. The particulars of the balance are shown below:—

Amount since collected	Rs.
Under execution in Original Suit Nos. 521, 186 of 1891, 25, 676 and Small Cause No. 919 of 1894 and Original Suit No. 867 of 1895	596
Filing of the suit under correspondence	5,061
Ordered to stand over till the minor comes of age—Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1075, dated 7th August 1896 (Document Case No. 28)	213
	1,665
Total	7,635

13. *Debts due by the Estate.*—The debt of Rs. 1,500 including interest claimed by Vaduga Chetti of Karungalipatti on the strength of a deed executed by the ward's mother after the demise of the late Mittadar and referred to in the report of last year remains yet unsettled. The District Munsif decreed in favour of the said Vaduga Chetti in Original Suit No. 824 of 1895. An appeal has been preferred to the District Court on behalf of the estate and is pending disposal. One Tiruppathi Gounden of Thogarapalli claimed payment of a sum of Rs. 825-14-0 on the strength of an unstamped promissory note executed by the deceased Mittadar Venkataraddi. The suit filed by him in the District Munsif's Court was decided against him on a technical point. On appeal, the District Court upheld the Munsif's decision. A second appeal was preferred and the High Court has remanded the suit for decision on its merits. This suit is dealt with in the list of suits detailed *infra*. A compromise is being arranged for as the plaintiff is likely to succeed on merits. This item will be included in the accounts of the current fasli.

KAKANGARAI KSTATE.

14. *Education of the ward.*—A statement showing the educational progress of the ward is appended. He was promoted to the V Form during the year under report. He is reported to behave well and to have made a fair progress in his studies. He receives home education from a private tutor who is paid Rs. 15 per mensem.

15. *Suits.*—There were seven suits pending at the beginning of the year, eight suits were filed by the estate during the fasli and one suit was brought against the estate. The particulars are:—

	Original suits.	Appeals.	Second appeals.
Pending at the beginning of the year	4	2	1
Instituted by the estate during the year	7	1	1
Brought against the estate	..	..	..
Total	11	3	2

(i) *Appeal Suit No. 16 of 1896 against the decree in Original Suit No. 901 of 1895.*—This appeal which was pending disposal at the beginning of the fasli was disposed of against the estate during the fasli and no second appeal was preferred (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 529, dated 1st April 1897).

(ii) *Original Suit No. 25 of 1894.*—This suit was filed in the District Court for Rs. 2,874-13-6 including interest against Byappa Gounden, &c., debtors in Document Case No. 18, and was decided during the fasli in favour of the estate. Steps are being taken to execute the decree.

(iii) *Second Appeal No. 12 of 1896.*—This appeal is the one referred to as item 2 under "debts due by the estate" (*vide* paragraph 13 *supra*).

(iv) *Original Suit No. 832 of 1895.*—The suit was one filed against one Muthammal, widow of Thirthagiri, Monigar of Natham, a debtor in Document Case No. 26 for Rs. 2,150. The suit was compromised for Rs. 1,500, for reasons set forth in the communication disposed of in Court's Proceedings, No. 1502, dated 2nd November 1896. The razinama decree amount was collected.

(v) *Original Suit No. 867 of 1895.*—The suit was filed against Venkatachalam Pillai of Elagiri and three others for Rs. 771-13-8. The suit was decided in favour of the estate exonerating the third defendant and his portion of the mortgaged land and taxing his costs on the estate. This portion of the decree was not appealed against (*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 512, dated 30th March 1897). Steps are being taken to realize the decree amount.

(vi & vii) *Original Suit No. 824 of 1895 and Appeal Suit No. 55 of 1897.*—This is a suit brought against the estate by Vaduga Chetti of Karungalipatti referred to in detail as item 1 of paragraph 13 *supra* dealing with "debts due by the estate". The suit was decreed against the estate during the fasli. It has been appealed against in Appeal Suit No. 55 of 1897 quoted above and is pending disposal in the District Court.

(viii) *Appeal Suit No. 342 of 1895* was preferred against the decree in Original Suit No. 1150 of 1894 on the file of the District Munsif of Tirupattur. The plaintiff Kanakammal sued for a moiety of the house attached by the estate to obtain satisfaction of the decree in Original Suit No. 186 of 1891. Kanakammal's claim was disallowed in appeal. The house was sold in auction and was purchased on behalf of the estate on 31st July 1897 for Rs. 1,191, the decree debt being Rs. 1,246.

(ix) *Original Suit No. 606 of 1896* was instituted during the year under report against Veeraragava Pillai, debtor in Document Case No. 29 for Rs. 98-0-9, was decreed accordingly and the amount collected.

(x) *Original Suit No. 617 of 1896* was instituted against Venkatrama Gounden and others, debtors in Document Case No. 37 for Rs. 172-2-0, was decided in favour of the estate and the amount realized.

KAKANGARAI ESTATE.

4

(xi to xv).—These are suits filed by the estate for recovery of *Ulludi* rent and for ejecting the tenants. The particulars are as follows:—

Suit No.	Name of tenant	Amount of rent.
O. S. No. 51 of 1897	Munisami Reddi	Rs.
" 52 "	Do.	242
" 53 "	Do.	225
" 186 "	Kamakshiammal and others	385
" 310 "	Meera Adam Sahib	420
		140

In these suits, issues have been framed and they are to come on for hearing towards the close of the current month and the beginning of the next month.

(xvi) *Second Appeal* No. 1443 of 1896 against Appeal Suit No. 191 of 1894 decreed in favour of the estate. The original suit was one filed by the estate in Original Suit No. 139 of 1894 against R. Venkatareddi of Kakangarai for Rs. 569 based on a promissory note. The second appeal is pending disposal. This was ordered to be opposed, (*vide* Court's Proceedings, No. 81, dated 11th January 1897).

16. *General remarks*.—During the fasli, Ramakkal, daughter of Papi Reddi, last proprietor's sister, was sent to her husband after consummation of marriage. Laksh-mammal, ward's sister, and Ramakkal, referred to above, are now both living with their respective husbands.

A draft plaint has been submitted for approval in respect of one of the two jewels referred to in the concluding part of the last year's report, Kamakshiammal having agreed to furnish security in respect of the other jewel. The approval of the draft plaint is awaited.

Till the end of October last, one Manager was looking after the Elagiri and the Kakangarai estates. After the former was handed over to its owner, it was found undesirable in the interest of the latter estate to employ a separate Manager. The management was therefore entrusted to the Tahsildar of Tiruppattūr, allowing him a remuneration of Rs. 15 per mensem. The arrangement was approved by Government in Order, Mis. No. 5357, dated 26th December 1896.

Endorsement by C. H. MOUNSEY, Esq., Acting Collector of Salem, dated 29th August 1897, Ref. on C.W. No. 262.

Submitted to the Court of Wards with statements comparing the demand and charges of fasli 1306 with those of the previous fasli.

2. *Utilization of surplus balances*.—A sum of Rs. 2,900 has since been invested in Government promissory notes (*vide* Court's Proceedings, No. 1286, dated 16th August 1897).

3. *Statement No. VII*.—Nil.

4. *Inam alienations*.—There were only two cases and both have been disposed of during the previous year.

5. *Advances to tenants*.—No advances were given to the tenants of this estate.

6. *Condition of tenants*.—Information has not been furnished under this head, and has now been called for. A further report will be submitted as soon as it is received from the Temporary Deputy Collector.

7. In reference to the last paragraph but one of the Deputy Collector's report, it may be stated that it has since been settled in Court's Proceedings, No. 1254, dated 10th August 1897, that it is not advisable to sue for the jewels referred to.

ANKUSAGIRI (BERIKAI) ESTATE.

SALEM SUB-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

DATED 18TH AUGUST 1897.

I. D. No. 316-Estate.

From LIONEL DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Salem, to the Collector of Salem.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Ankusagiri (Berikai) estate for fasli 1306, together with the prescribed statements I to VII.

2. *Statement No. I*.—The age of the minor ward was 7 years, 11 months and 5 days on 30th June 1897. The estate will continue under the Court's management for about thirteen years more.

3. *Charges in the tenure of villages*.—The marginally-noted seven villages, which had previously been either leased out or assigned for maintenances, were taken possession of and brought under the ryotwari system during the fasli under report.

Maintenance villages.
1. Kumbalan.
2. Idipalli.
Leased villages.
3. Thavarakunthani.
4. Chinnaguthiholai.

Leased villages—cont.
5. Mettubandapalli.
6. Eluvapalli.
7. Chinnabalnaivipalayam.

4. *Season*.—There is no rain-gauge maintained in the estate and the rainfall is therefore not registered. The season is reported to have been unfavourable owing to "insufficient and untimely rains." The manager report that "most of the tanks received no supply and in most parts of the estate there was utter failure of wet crops while the dry crop was middling."

5. *Holdings*.—The aggregate area of the holdings in ryotwari villages during the fasli under report was 15,171 acres against 13,990 acres in fasli 1305. The increase is due chiefly to the change in the tenure of seven villages referred to in paragraph 3 *supra*.

6. *Cultivation*.—Of the total holdings, 11,605 acres or 76.5 per cent. of the holdings were cultivated against 11,752 acres or 84.0 per cent. of the holdings in fasli 1305. This decrease was due to unfavourable season.

7. *Demand of the estate—Statement II-B*.—The net demand of the fasli under report was Rs. 28,924 against Rs. 29,605 in fasli 1305. This decrease occurred chiefly under "Forests" and "Home farm rents" and is attributed to "bad season."

8. *Demand, collection and balance*.—Statement No. III shows the particulars under this head for the year under report.

ANKUSAGIRI (BERIKAI) ESTATE. 2

9. *Financial condition of the estate.*—Statement No. IV shows the receipts and charges of the estate and the opening and closing cash balances of the fasli. The financial position is worked out thus in round figures:—

Total receipts	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	29,770
Deduct—							
Debts recovered	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.	...	...
Amount borrowed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale-proceeds of property, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unusual receipts	...	...	...	...	24 11 3	...	394
					369 1 10	...	...
					393 13 1	...	...

Charges—
Total charges, &c. ... 29,376
Deduct (unrecurring or unusual charges, viz.— ... 31,108

Debts repaid	...	...	...	...	Rs.	6,691
Pilgrimage	...	...	...	...	...	300
Copying fees for paimash accounts	...	...	...	...	...	125
Installation ceremony	...	...	...	...	...	160

Net Normal charges ... 7,276
23,832

The normal annual surplus is thus Rs. 5,544.

10. *Utilization of surplus balance and advance to ryots.*—(a) During the current year it is proposed to utilize the surplus balance for repayment of the outstanding loans as already provided for in the budget. For this season it will not be possible at present to submit any proposals for the survey of the estate as suggested in your endorsement, No. 2773, dated 27th May 1897.

(b) No advances were made to the ryots in the fasli under report.

11. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts.*—The percentage was 17.1 against 14.8 in fasli 1305. The increase in the percentage may be attributed to the decrease in the receipts in the fasli under report.

12. *Public Works.*—Enclosure A to statement No. IV gives particulars of allotment and expenditure under this head. Only Rs. 2,176 * were spent during the fasli (fasli 1306) out of Rs. 3,288, the working allotment for it. The reasons for this short expenditure are reported to be the impracticability of completing the repairs to the Ettipalli tank and to the surrender of certain sums under buildings.

Irrigation	...	...	...	...	Rs.	396
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,780
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,176

13. *Debts due to the estate.*—Nil.

14. *Debts due by the estate.*—Statement V-B shows the particulars under this item. The amount of debt due by the estate at the end of the fasli under report was only Rs. 6,431-5-10. Of this sum Rs. 6,000 with the interest that may accrue thereon will be paid during the current fasli; the remainder, viz., Rs. 431-5-10 which is involved in a suit recently decided in favour of the estate will be written off on expiry of the appeal time. This is a satisfactory feature of the report.

15. *Education of the ward.*—The minor ward has not yet been sent to school. He is under the tuition of a private tutor. The manager reports that he will be sent to school "next year" (by which he means next January). The health of the minor was bad for some time, but he is now well though far too stout for a child of his age; he wants more exercise and probably less feeding. The question of buying him a bicycle and teaching him gymnastics is now under consideration.

16. *Religious and charitable institutions.*—Nil.

3 ANKUSAGIRI (BERIKAI) ESTATE.

17. *Condition of the ryots.*—Paragraph 14 of the manager's report deals briefly with this subject. Looking to the facility with which the kists are presumably paid by the tenants, no unfavourable opinion can be formed of their condition. The average rates of assessment per acre on dry and wet holdings in the estate are Rs. 1-3-5 and Rs. 5-0-9, respectively, as worked from the figures in statement II-B. The average assessment per acre on dry and wet lands in the Hosur taluk according to the settlement by Mr. Clogstoun is Rs. 1-1-4 for dry and Rs. 5-3-4 for wet, the Government wet rate, however, includes charge for double crop. Comparing the two rates it may be said that the estate dry lands are more heavily assessed than Government lands of similar description, but when contrasted with the average rate * per acre at the jamabandi of the taluk in fasli 1282, that is, prior to the settlement, the estate rate cannot be described as high. Having regard to the rise in prices during the last 25 years, I have no doubt that the estate rates are much below half the net profit.

* Average rate as per jamabandi of fasli 1282 is Rs. 1-3-2, column 5 of statement at page 329 of papers relating to survey and settlement of Salem district.

18. *General Remarks—Forests.*—(a) In paragraph 13 of his report, the manager complains of forest thefts and, in view to prevent such offences, he promises to submit proposals to bring the estate forests under the cognizance of the Forest Act.

(b) *Village accounts.*—The principal accounts are maintained according to the village manual form.

(c) The manager reports that his establishment worked fairly well.

Endorsement by the Acting Collector of Salem, dated 6th September 1897, No. 4709.

Submitted to the Court of Wards with the statements comparing the charges of the estate for fasli 1306 with those of fasli 1305.

2. *Statement No. III.*—The explanation for the outstanding balance of Rs. 1,169 under arrears and Rs. 1,680 under current is given below.

Particulars of item.	Arrears, RS.	Current, RS.
1. Covered by process	3	747
2. Pending execution of decrees	636	102
3. Do. disposal of suits	291	14
4. Do. institution of suits	33	10
5. Under correspondence and consideration	131	241
6. Pending local inspection and report	4	27
7. To be remitted	71	539
Total	1,169	1,680

The percentage of collections under both "arrears and current" is 75.3 and 94.2 against 77.9 and 93.1, respectively, of the previous year.

3. *Statement IV-A, Public Works.*—Out of Rs. 3,288 provided for irrigation and building works, Rs. 2,176 have been spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,112 (Rs. 892 under irrigation and Rs. 220 under buildings) unspent at the close of the fasli. The explanation for the short expenditure is given below:—

Irrigation works.	Unspent balance.	Explanation.
1. Nerigam tank	Rs. 39	The works were completed and this amount was left over.
2. Unforeseen works	155	This was not required.
3. Ettipalli tank	693	The work was commenced late and it was not practicable to complete it on account of the distance the workmen had to come from.
Total	892	
Building works.	128	
1. Chinnamanie's house	15	These works were completed and these amounts were not required.
2. Repair of the incomplete upstairs	42	
3. Poligar's house	35	
4. Unforeseen works	36	There was no necessity for this.
Total	220	

124 ANKUSAGIRI (BERIKAI) ESTATE. 4

4. *V-B. Debts due by the estate.*—The balance of debt outstanding at the end of the year is Rs. 6,431. Out of this Rs. 6,000 is due to Bhimpalam Muniyappa Chetty in items Nos. 1 and 1-A of statement A and it will be paid in the current fasli as funds accrue. The balance of Rs. 431 relates to cases Nos 5 to 8 of statement B and was the subject matter of the suit—Original Suit No. 202 of 1896 of which the defence was sanctioned in Court's Proceedings, No. 1248, dated 12th September 1896. The suit has been dismissed. The item of debt may, perhaps, have to be struck off the list in due course.

5. *Suits.*—The subjoined statement shows the number of suits filed by and against the estate:—

Nature of suits.	Pending at the beginning of the year.		Filed		Total.		Disposed of				Pending.	
	By.	Against.	By.	Against.	By.	Against.	Favourable.		Unfavourable.		By.	Against.
							By.	Against.	By.	Against.		
Original suits ..	..	2	3	..	3	2	1	2	..	..	2	..
Appeals ..	2	4	..	..	2	4	1	2	..	..	1	1
Summary suits ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	2	6	3	1	5	7	2	4	..	1	3	2

Thus out of the seven suits disposed of during the year, one went against the estate and no appeal was filed against the decree under Court's Proceedings, No. 629, dated 21st April 1897.

6. *Alienations.*—A few cases have been disposed of in Court's Proceedings, No. 1924, dated 11th November 1895, No. 775, dated 16th June 1896, and No. 1372, dated 1st September 1897; enquiries are being made in others. As each case is reported on by the manager, report will be submitted to the Court for its orders.

125 KAVALPARA ESTATE.

MALABAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP, MADILAGOM,

DATED 27th October 1897.

Dis. No. 493-K.E.

From G. W. DANCE, Esq., I.C.S., Collector and Agent to the Court of Wards, Malabar, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards.

I have the honour to submit, with the prescribed statements, my report on the administration of the Kavalpara estate for fasli 1306.

2. The season was not very favourable. The first crop suffered in some parts owing to untimely and excessive rain in July and August 1896. The second crop also suffered to some extent.

3. *Statement II-A—Holdings.*—The entire holdings, both jenmam and kanom, comprise an area of 16,627 acres, of which 4,105 acres are wet and 12,522 dry.

4. *Cultivation.*—The area under cultivation was 11,716 acres—the figure is only approximate as no accounts showing the extent under cultivation are maintained. The remaining 4,911 acres consist of uncultivable hills, jungle, house-sites, temple-sites, tanks, &c., held on various tenures.

5. *Statement II-B—Demands of the Estate.*—The net demand of the estate amounted to Rs. 30,004 against Rs. 32,137 in the previous fasli. The decrease of Rs. 2,733 is mainly under renewal fees.

6. *Statement III—Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 4,146, of which Rs. 3,157 were collected and Rs. 584 written off the accounts as per Court's Proceedings, No. 1659, dated 1st December 1896, leaving a balance of Rs. 405 at the close of the fasli. Rupees 60 were subsequently collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 345, or 8.3 per cent., against Rs. 412, or 7.6 per cent., in the previous fasli.

7. *Current Collections.*—The total current demand amounted to Rs. 30,004, of which Rs. 27,659 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,345 at the close of the fasli. Rupees 52 were subsequently collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,293, or 7.6 per cent., against Rs. 3,555, or 11.6 per cent., in the previous fasli.

8. *The Arrears Old and Current.*—At the close of the fasli amounted to Rs. 2,750, or 8.05 per cent. of the total demand. Statement III gives particulars of the arrears for each fasli. They may be classified as follows:—

	Old.			Current.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
(a) Recoverable ..	374	2	9	2,341	1	9	2,715	4	6
(b) Doubtful of recovery ..	31	1	4	3	9	2	34	10	6
(c) Irrecoverable ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	405	4	1	2,344	10	11	2,749	15	0

Of the amount included in item (a) Rs. 78 have been collected since the close of the fasli. The recoverable balance was not wholly collected owing to the partial failure of crops and poverty of the tenants. The manager has been ordered to collect it without further delay.

KAVALPARA ESTATE.

2

Item (b) consists of the following:—

(1) Amount due under the decree in Original Suit No. 53 of 1892, Temelprom	Rs. A. P.
(2) Amount due under the decree in Original Suit No. 233 of 1892, Temelprom	0 15 2
.....	33 11 4
Total	34 10 6

Steps have been taken in the first case to recover the amount and the court costs by attachment and sale of the moveable properties of the defendants.

In the second case the amount was collected and credited to the accounts in August last.

9. *The Financial condition of the Estate—Statement IV.*—The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 1,18,744 (exclusive of the value of paddy in hand, namely, Rs. 3,566). The receipts during the year, inclusive of Rs. 3,605 realised by the sale of paddy, amounted to Rs. 50,138. The total charges of the year amounted to Rupees 72,307, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,03,757, inclusive of the value of paddy at the close of the fasli as shown below:—

Promissory notes	Rs.
In cash	80,300
Estimated value of paddy in hand	19,575
.....	3,882
Total	1,03,757

10. The receipts of the last three faslis are compared in the subjoined statement:—

Particulars of receipts.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Variations between the last two faslis.	
				Decrease.	Increase.
1. Rent on lands	20,814	22,423	23,771	Rs.	Rs.
2. Renewal fees	2,733	5,580	2,612	2,948	1,348
3. Miscellaneous revenue	248	529	530	..	1
4. Interest on promissory notes	2,943	4,634	2,679	1,955	..
5. Sale-proceeds of paddy remaining unsold at the commencement of fasli	4,864	1,483	3,605	..	2,122
6. Malikhana	5,710	3,426	5,710	..	2,284
7. Sale-proceeds of Estate property	21,076	18,233	113	18,120	..
8. Rent of market	3,839	4,023	2,005	1,018	..
9. Deposits	808	1,472	6,277	..	4,805
10. Sundry collections	2,290	639	1,847	..	708
Total	65,325	62,422	49,049	24,041	11,268
Net decrease	..	..	..	12,773	..

The increase under item No. 1 is due to the higher price of paddy in 1306 and to the recovery of the rent in arrears under the decree in Original Suit No. 423 of 1892, Nedunganad, and its appeal No. 389 of 1894.

(2) *Renewal Fees.*—The decrease of Rs. 2,948 is attributed to the poverty of the tenants. There are however other reasons, such as doubtful title, &c., which contribute to bring about delays in the collection of such fees.

(4) *Interest on Promissory notes.*—The decrease of Rs. 1,955 is due to the fact that, unlike the previous fasli, the interest due for fasli 1306 was alone collected in that fasli.

(5) *Sale-proceeds of Paddy.*—The increase of Rs. 2,122 is due to the large balance of paddy in hand amounting to 12,480 paras at the commencement of fasli 1306 against 4,620 paras in the previous fasli.

(6) *Malikhana.*—The increase of Rs. 2,284 is due to the receipt of four instalments of fasli 1306 and the last instalment of the previous fasli.

KAVALPARA ESTATE.

3

(7) *Sale-proceeds of Estate Property.*—The decrease of Rs. 18,120 is due to there having been no sale-proceeds during the fasli under report unlike the large amount realised in the previous fasli.

(8) *The Vaniyamkulam Market rent.*—In fasli 1305, the balance due for the previous fasli was collected in addition to the kists due for that fasli, while in fasli 1306, the total demand was not fully collected; hence the decrease of Rs. 1,018.

(9) *Deposits.*—The increase of Rs. 4,805 is due mainly to a sum of Rs. 5,500 out of the collections of the Trikkangode devaswam having been kept in deposit during the fasli.

(10) *Sundry Collections.*—The tenants from whom lands were recovered and to whom they were redemised repaid to the estate in fasli 1306 the amount of kanom and value of improvements received by them. Further, the house-rent collected in fasli 1306 was in excess of that collected in the previous fasli; hence the increase of Rs. 708.

11. *Charges.*—The total charges during the fasli amounted to Rs. 72,306 against Rs. 53,995 in the previous fasli. The following comparative statement shows the charges during the last three faslis:—

Particulars of charges.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Variations between the last two faslis.	
				Decrease.	Increase.
1. Establishment and contingencies	4,517	5,194	5,382	Rs.	Rs.
2. Maramut	15,669	16,766	33,513	..	183
3. Government assessment	3,756	3,775	3,793	..	16,747
4. Government commission	1,110	1,374	1,105	269	13
5. Maintenance and education of the wards	10,259	9,069	8,626	443	..
6. Allowance to other members of the family	683	640	640	..	3,450
7. Purchase of promissory notes	3,965	5,888	5,825	63	..
8. Allowance to pagodas	5,905	3,295	3,253	37	..
9. Charitable expenditure	5,347	73	119	..	46
10. Michavaram paid to other jennies	81	131	847	2,006	716
11. Law charges	324	7,790	5,748	..	..
12. Sundries	9,352	..	..	2,818	21,165
Total	58,968	53,995	72,306	..	18,347
Net increase	..	..	..	..	..

(1) *Establishment and Contingencies.*—The increase of Rs. 183 is due to the full year's pay having been disbursed during the fasli to the temporary establishment for renewal work and survey of estate lands, and to the larger expenditure incurred on account of audit charges and travelling allowance.

(2) *Maramut Works.*—The increase of Rs. 16,747 is due to the payment during the fasli of Rs. 28,264 on account of the construction of the kottaram (Nethiyar's residence), agrasala (store-house), gopuram (tower), Vaniyamkulam market, &c.

(3) *Government Assessment.*—The increase of Rs. 18 is due to the estate lands in Kunathara amsom having been newly brought under assessment during the fasli.

(4) *Government Commission.*—The decrease of Rs. 269 is due to the net receipts for the fasli having been less than those of the previous fasli.

(5) *Minor's Allowance.*—The decrease of Rs. 443 is due to the absence of charges for medical treatment, &c.

(7) *Purchase of Promissory notes.*—The increase of Rs. 3,450 is due to promissory notes having been purchased for this amount during the fasli.

(8) *Allowance to Pagodas.*—The offerings due to the temple of Madura for faslis 1304 and 1305 were paid in a lump in the latter fasli, while those due for fasli 1306 were not demanded during the fasli; hence the decrease of Rs. 63.

(9) *Expenditure in Choultries.*—The decrease of Rs. 37 is due to a smaller number of Brahmin passengers having resorted to in the Thiruvilwamala choultry.

KAVALPARA ESTATE.

4

(10) *Michavaram (rent) paid to other Jennies.*—The increase of Rs. 46 is due to the Michavaram having been raised at the time of renewal in respect of lands held by the estate under other jennies and paid during the fasli.

(11) *Law Charges.*—The increase of Rs. 716 is due to the larger number of suits filed during the fasli.

(12) *Sundries.*—The decrease of Rs. 2,006 is due to the absence in the fasli of such charges as were incurred in the previous fasli in respect of renewal of demises and purchase of a large bronze caldron worth Rs 360.

12. *Percentage of Establishment and Contingent Charges and Government Commission to the total Receipts.*—The total receipts during the fasli amounted to Rs. 50,137.

1. Sale-proceeds of Estate property out of Rs. 113 realized as per column II of Statement IV..	72
2. Deposits	6,277
3. Refunds—	
(1) Repayment of salary over-paid ..	4
(2) Repayment of the value of improvements paid in Original Suit No. 233 of 1892, Temelptom ..	627
(3) Repaid by Dr. Carruthers	410
Total	7,390

13. *Maramut Works.*—Particulars of these works are given in enclosure (A) to Statement No. IV.
The sanctioned allotment for annual and special repairs was only Rs. 26,329, while the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 33,513 as shown below :—

1. Annual repairs	Rs.	627
2. Special repairs—		
(1) Extra repairs	Rs.	149
(2) Enclosing the garden attached to the Thazhathekalam	24	
(3) Tiling the roof of the Vaniyamkulam hospital	324	
(4) Aryankavu repair	543	
(5) Mekkemadham repair	190	
3. New Works—		
(1) The construction of a drain in the Vaniyamkulam market ..	2,828	
(2) Tatties for the kottaram building	132	
(3) Construction of a cattle-pen	431	
(4) Construction of the kottaram upstairs building, &c	28,263	
Total	33,513	

Though works Nos. (1) and (4) under 3 were sanctioned and carried out in fasli 1305, the amounts were paid only in fasli 1306.

14. *Education of the Wards—Statement VI.*—The Nethiar's eldest daughter passed the Primary School examination in December 1893 and is now being taught music and *kaikottikali* (a kind of dancing attended with clapping of hands). The Nethiar's second son (the present minor) passed the 3rd standard examination, and the third son, the infant standard examination at the Estate school in August last.

15. *Law Suits.*—A statement showing the particulars of suits conducted during the year is enclosed.

16. *Condition of Tenants.*—(Vide Court's Proceedings, No. 16, dated 17th August 1894.) In the case of private jennies, it is usual for them to raise fresh kanom amounts, to receive renewal fees and presents, &c., without any fixed scale, to renew demises before the expiry of the term, to enhance the rental, to recover lands without sufficient reason, and to grant *melchārths*. But the estate tenantry is free from such exactions. The estate collects from its tenants only the Michavaram (rent) fixed in the deeds and the usual renewal fees (which amount to 25 per cent. of the kanom) on the termination of the kanom period. Further, remission of rent is granted to the estate tenants in respect of Verumpattom lands, when the crops raised by them suffer

KAVALPARA ESTATE.

5

owing to insufficient rainfall or otherwise. Suits are filed only in cases where the rent is left in arrears or the estate title to the land is disputed. In these respects the condition of the estate tenants contrasts favourably with that of the tenants under other jennies. A statement showing the number of tenants, the tenures on which they hold the land, the number of suits filed during the past five years and the average rate of rent per acre is subjoined :—

Total number of tenants.	Number of tenants holding lands on				Number of suits filed for recovery of rent in						Number of suits filed for restoration of land in						Average rate of rent per acre on	
	Anubavom.	Kanom.	Simple lease.	Other tenure.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Wet lands.	Gardens.	Rs. A. P.	
2,553	67	1,560	926	..	..	3	..	..	1	5	2	3	2	4	..	..	25 paras of paddy or 7 2 3	0 2 8

REMARKS.—The number of suits, as given in this statement, does not agree with that given in the statement of suits accompanying this report, because in the latter, the suits pending disposal during the previous years are also included.

17. *A Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance, the Receipts and Expenditure of the Trikangodo Devaswam* is enclosed. The balance of rent, both current and arrears, at the end of fasli 1306, amounted only to Rs. 838 against Rupees 1,544 in the previous fasli. The renewal fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 2,023. Prompt measures are being taken to complete the renewals in the remaining cases. The outstanding arrears will be collected as the renewal work progresses. The total receipts of the devaswam, inclusive of the opening balance of fasli 1306, amounted to Rs. 9,139. The charges, which include a sum of Rs. 5,500 kept in deposit, amounted to Rs. 6,645-1-9. The fasli closed with a credit balance of Rupees 2,494. The repairs to the temple, which was sanctioned in the Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1051, dated 5th August 1896, are in progress. The work is likely to be completed during the current fasli.

Encl. P Seetharam.

PUNNATHUR ESTATE.

MALABAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated Calicut, 5th November 1897.

Dis. No. 344.-P.E.

From G. W. DANCE, Esq., I.C.S., Collector and Agent to the Court of Wards,
Malabar, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards.

I have the honour to submit the report on the administration of the Punnathur estate for fasli 1306 (1896-97) with the prescribed statements.

2. *Season.*—Owing to untimely and excessive rainfall, the crops suffered much during the year.

3. *Statement II (a)—Holdings and cultivation.*—The total extent of estate lands (in British territory) belonging to the three stanoms is believed to be 19,000 acres, of which 3,400 are wet and the remaining 15,600 dry or garden and waste. The extent under cultivation is believed to be about 16,000 acres or 84.2 per cent; while the remaining 3,000 acres are uncultivable. Almost all these lands are held by tenants on kanom and simple lease. The above figures are merely a rough guess. There are no accounts to show either the total area of the estate or the extent cultivated.

4. *A statement showing the demand, collection, and balance exclusive of the lands in Cochin territory is subjoined:—*

Name of stanom.	Demand.			Collection.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
Valiya Raja stanom	Rs. 18,218	Rs. 10,334	Rs. 28,552	Rs. 4,373	Rs. 4,483	Rs. 8,856
Elaya Raja stanom	2,580	1,714	4,294	705	358	1,063
Female Branch	1,373	1,503	2,876	531	863	1,394
Total ..	22,171	13,551	35,722	5,609	5,704	11,313

Name of stanom.	Subsequent collection.			Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Valiya Raja stanom	Rs. 202	Rs. 283	Rs. 485	Rs. 13,619	Rs. 5,569	Rs. 19,188
Elaya Raja stanom	36	3	39	1,839	1,353	3,192
Female Branch	38	13	51	803	627	1,430
Total ..	276	299	575	16,261	7,549	23,810

The outstanding arrears are due mainly to the following causes:—

- The inability of the tenants to pay rent in consequence of the bad season and high prices.
- The rent in arrears subsequent to the assumption of management by the Court of Wards cannot be collected until the old arrears have been cleared off.
- The reluctance on the part of the tenants to take out renewals on payment of the rent in arrears and the prescribed fees as they are confident that in the event

PUNNATHUR ESTATE.

2

of their eviction for the non-payment of the arrears, the estate will not be in a position, by reason of its financial embarrassment, to pay them compensation for the large Kuzlikur improvements effected by them on their holdings which are for the most part garden lands.

(d) In most cases the estate has no reliable records or documents showing the exact amount of arrears due by the tenants. The necessary information for the renewal of demises has therefore to be obtained from the documents produced by the tenants themselves which are in the majority of cases in the possession of third parties by way of transfer, mortgage, &c. In the Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1293, dated 15th August last, sanction has been accorded for the appointment of a Revenue Inspector to prepare a register of lands belonging to the estate. When this register is ready the difficulty in collecting the rents will be diminished.

5. *Financial condition of the estate.*—The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 2,774-5-6 exclusive of the value of paddy in hand. The receipts during the year, inclusive of Rs. 809-5-11 realised by the sale of paddy in hand at the commencement of the year, amounted to Rs. 21,672-15-0 which with the opening balance aggregated Rs. 27,447-4-6. The total charges amounted to Rs. 23,557-5-7 leaving a balance of Rs. 4,790-5-0 inclusive of the value of paddy amounting to Rs. 900-6-1.

6. *The receipts of the last two faslis are compared in the subjoined statement:*—

Nature of receipts.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Difference.	
			Decrease.	Increase.
1. Rent on lands	Rs. 9,046	Rs. 8,150	896	..
2. Renewal fees	2,166	2,263	..	98
3. Sale-proceeds of paddy remaining at the beginning of the fasli	654	809	..	155
4. Malikhana	5,814	5,814	..	..
5. Rent on market	830	1,427	..	597
6. Amount realised by the sale of estate property	58	1	57	..
7. Loans raised (advance made from the Elaya Raja stanom to the Valiya Raja stanom)	1,606	1,871	..	265
8. Debts recovered	2,039	1,280	759	..
9. Miscellaneous receipts	..	..	..	..
Total	22,212	21,673	1,712	1,173
Net decrease	..	..	539	..

(1) *Rent on lands.*—Decrease Rs. 896. This is due to the remission of interest on rent in arrears and the short collection of rent owing to the prevailing scarcity and high prices of paddy.

(3) *Sale-proceeds of paddy at the beginning of the fasli.*—The increase of Rs. 155 is due to a larger quantity of paddy having been sold.

(5) *Market rent.*—The increase of Rs. 597 is due to the larger bid obtained at the sale and to the collection of a part of the previous year's rent.

(7) *Loans raised.*—The increase is Rs. 265 as particularised below:—

	Fasli 1305.		Fasli 1306.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
(1) Advance made from the Valiya Raja stanom to the Female Branch	1,434	15 11	..	..
(2) Advance made from the Elaya Raja stanom to the Valiya Raja stanom	171	6 10	1,870	11 3
Total	1,606	6 9	1,870	11 3
Net increase	264	4 6	..	..

(9) *Miscellaneous receipts.*—The decrease is due to Rs. 759-4-4 only against Rs. 1,417-1-4 in the previous fasli having been credited to the Valiya Raja stanom on account of establishment charges from the Elaya Raja stanom and the Female Branch.

PUNNATHUR ESTATE.

3

7. *Charges.*—The charges of the fasli amounted to Rs. 23,557-5-7 (exclusive of Rs. 1,870-11-3 advanced to the Valiya Raja from the Elaya Raja stanom), against Rs. 31,702-5-6 in the previous year. A comparative statement showing the charges during the last two faslis is subjoined:—

Nature of charges.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Difference.	
			Decrease.	Increase.
1. Cost of establishment and contingencies	Rs. 3,031	Rs. 3,485	454	..
2. Maramut	944	860	84	..
3. Government assessment	929	967	38	..
4. Government commission	624	684	60	..
5. Allowance to the minor and other members of the family	2,889	4,141	1,252	..
6. Allowance to the minor and education of Wards	1,240	1,216	24	..
7. Allowance to pagodas	99	95	4	..
8. Choultry expenses	496	364	132	..
9. Law charges	18,300	7,952	10,348	..
10. Repayment of debts	333	83	250	..
11. Payment of kanom and value of improvements	2,817	1,840	977	..
Sundries	..	..	..	..
Total	31,702	21,687	11,819	1,804
Net decrease	..	..	10,015	..

(1) *Establishment and contingencies.*—The increase of Rs. 454 is due to the salaries of two kalam kariastans, two temporary clerks to take copies of pymash accounts required in connection with the registration of jenmam titles and the two guardians of the Valiya Raja and Elaya Raja minors having been paid for the whole year.

(3) *Government assessment.*—The increase of Rs. 38 is due to the payment by the estate of the assessment on lands redeemed from mortgage and let on simple lease.

(4) *Government commission.*—The increase of Rs. 60 is due to the payment during the fasli of the balance due for the previous year.

(5) *Allowance to the minors and education of the wards.*—The increase of Rs. 1,252 is due to the increase in the allowance of the senior and junior Ranis from fasli 1306.

(9) *Re-payment of debts.*—The decrease of Rs. 10,348 is due to the re-payment in the previous fasli of almost all the debts with the exception of the Guruvagur Devaswam loan. This loan is repaid by annual instalments of Rs. 5,000 with interest.

(10) *Payment of Kanom and value of Kuzhikur improvements.*—The decrease of Rs. 250 is due to Rs. 82-14-2 only having been paid under this head.

(11) *Sundries.*—The decrease of Rs. 977 is due mainly to Rs. 759-4-4 only against Rs. 1,417-1-4 in the previous fasli having been paid to the Valiya Raja stanom on account of establishment charges from the Elaya Raja stanom and the Female Branch.

8. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to the total receipts.*—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 21,672-15-0. Deducting Rs. 3,016-4-5 specified in the margin, the balance amounted to Rs. 18,656-10-7. The charges on account of establishment and contingencies were Rs. 3,484-12-7 (vide column

	Valiya Raja stanom.	Elaya Raja stanom.	Female branch.	Total.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1. Debts recovered	1,870	11 3	..	54 10 10
2. Loans raised	281	0 0	..	1,870 11 3
3. Deposit	50	10 0	..	281 0 0
4. Refunds	759	4 4	..	50 10 0
5. Adjustment of establishment charges made	..	..	5	759 4 4
Total	3,011	4 5	..	3,016 4 5

16 of statement No. IV). This, together with Rs. 684-5-10, being the Government commission on Rs. 18,656-10-7, amounted to Rs. 4,169-2-5, or 22.3 per cent. against 19.4 in the previous fasli. The increase is due to the following causes:—

PUNNATHUR ESTATE.

4

(a) The balance of the Government commission due for the previous fasli was paid during the year.

(b) The salaries of the temporary clerks entertained to take copies of pymash accounts, &c., the guardians of the minors and the sweeper at the Kuttangal market for the whole year were included in the accounts of this fasli.

9. *Maramut works.*—The allotment in the budget for maramut works was Rs. 660. Rs. 400 and Rs. 76 were subsequently sanctioned in the Court's Proceedings, Mis. Nos. 1974 and 1137, dated 18th November 1895 and 21st August 1896. The total allotment therefore was Rs. 1,136 out of which the sum actually spent amounted to Rs. 860. The expenses incurred in the repair of the Kandaramath Madapad building were debited to the accounts only in fasli 1307.

10. *Debts due to the estate.*—The sum due to the estate at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 27,355-14-2. A loan of Rs. 1,870-11-3 was granted from the Elaya Raja stanom to the Valiya Raja stanom. A further sum of Rs. 15-7-0 in respect of interest has been included under this head. The total amount thus due to the estate is Rs. 29,242-0-5, out of which Rs. 57-12-6 only were collected during the year. Rs. 28,224-10-2 as per margin are due from the different stanoms of the estate and the remaining sum of Rs. 959-9-9 from private individuals.

Steps are being taken for the recovery of Rs. 292-8-9 due by the following:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. K. Unniri Menon with interest	...	...	...
2. K. Kunchu Nambidi	...	...	...
3. O. Moidu	...	...	...
Total	292	8	9

The balance of Rs. 643-14-0 was erroneously shown as due by O. Moidu No. 3 above referred to. This sum together with Rs. 23-3-0 being the interest due by one K. C. Ramunni Panikkar, which I have remitted, will be recommended to be written off the accounts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Valiya Raja stanom	...	...	...
2. Elaya Raja stanom	...	...	...
3. Female Branch	...	...	...
Total	94,299	6	3

11. *Debts due by the estate.*—The debts due by the estate in respect of the three stanoms amounted at the commencement of the fasli to Rs. 94,299-6-3 as detailed in the margin. To this have been added the sums noted below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Amount advanced from the Elaya Raja stanom to the Valiya Raja stanom	...	...	...
2. Court costs due under two decrees to P. P. Thirivikraman Bhattathiripad	...	...	...
3. Amount due to Eleyedath Nambudiri	...	...	...
4. Amount due under decree in Original Suit No. 515 of 1891, Chowghat, to N. V. Lakshmiamma	...	...	...
5. Annual interest on the loan raised from the Guruvagur Devaswam	...	...	...
Total	4,821	14	0

PUNNATHUR ESTATE.

5

The aggregate debt thus amounted to Rs. 99,121-4-3, of which Rs. 7,951-9-9 were repaid during the fasli. Out of the balance, Rs. 91,169-10-6, the amounts due to private individuals are as follow:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Guruvagur Devaswam	...	...	...
2. K. Krishnan Nambidi	...	...	...
3. K. Krishna Menon	...	...	...
4. Minor debts for which the tenants have not produced sufficient evidence	...	...	...
Total	62,945	0	4

The remaining sum of Rs. 28,224-10-2 is due from one stanom of the estate to another as stated in paragraph 10.

12. *Education of the Wards.*—Statement No. VI.—The minors Valiya Raja and Elaya Raja are being taught Malayalam by two teachers. A tutor on Rs. 15 to teach English has been appointed but has not yet joined his appointment. The senior Rani, the junior Rani and their children Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the statement completed their course of study prior to the assumption of management of the estate by the Court of Wards.

13. *Law Suits.*—The following suits were conducted by the estate during fasli 1306:—

(1) *Original Suit No. 292 of 1896, Kutnad.*—This suit was filed for the recovery with the rent in arrears due from 1063 M.E. (1887-88) of an item of land belonging to the Valiya Raja stanom. The suit was decreed in favour of the estate and the property recovered on the 20th March 1897. The land has now been let on simple lease.

(2) *Original Suit No. 495 of 1896, Chowghat,* was filed by Kunnath Ikkoran to recover possession of an item of land comprised in the renewed demise granted in 1891 on a kanom of Rs. 178-11-5 and taken possession of by trespass by one Enathin on the plea that it was held by him on mortgage under another jenmi. The estate was the fourth defendant in the suit. On the 24th April 1897 the suit was dismissed on the ground that, though the plaintiff land appeared to be the jenmam of the estate, the plaintiff was not in possession thereof since 1878, that Enathin's possession was not by trespass and that the suit was barred by limitation. It is proposed to file a fresh suit for all the lands covered by the demise.

(3) *Original Suit No. 506 of 1896, Chowghat,* was filed for the recovery of Rs. 72-13-10 due under a bond executed to the Valiya Raja stanom in July 1891. The suit was decreed as prayed for and the amount recovered on the 14th November 1896.

(4) *Small Cause Suit No. 206 of 1897, Chowghat,* was filed for the recovery of the rent in arrears for six years with interest due from Hajiyaragath Kunhi Pathumma under a demise of 1891. The suit was decreed on the 13th May 1897 in favour of the estate.

14. *Condition of tenants* (vide Court's Proceedings, No. 16, dated 17th August 1894).—The estate lands are scattered in various parts of the taluk and are interspersed with the lands of other jenmis. Some of the tenants hold estate lands which are covered by more than one demise. Some hold lands of other jenmis also and others have their own janmam lands. Most of them are poor. The estate does not grant any melcharth or collect renewal fees, &c., without any fixed scale as is done by other

136

PUNNATHUR ESTATE.

6

jenmis. The estate tenants are therefore better off than those under other jenmis. A statement showing the number of tenants and the number of suits filed against them during the past five years is subjoined :—

Total number of tenants.	Number of tenants holding lands on				Number of suits filed for recovery of rent in					Number of suits filed for restoration of land in					Average rate of rent per acre on	
	Anubhavom.	Kanom.	Simple lease.	Other tenure.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Wet lands.	Gardens.
1. Valiya Raja stanom, 1,707 ..	..	1,624	81	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	1	This information is not available.	
2. Elaya Raja stanom, 171 ..	..	137	84	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
3. Female Branch, 253 ..	..	243	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
Total, 2,131 ..	..	2,004	124	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	1		

15. *General Remarks.*—The fifth Rani, sister of the minor Valiya Raja, gave birth to a daughter on the 1st April 1897. She is No. 12 in statement No. I. Another sister (No. 11 in the said statement) has been ailing for some time and is under medical treatment. She is now better. The others are enjoying good health.

1328

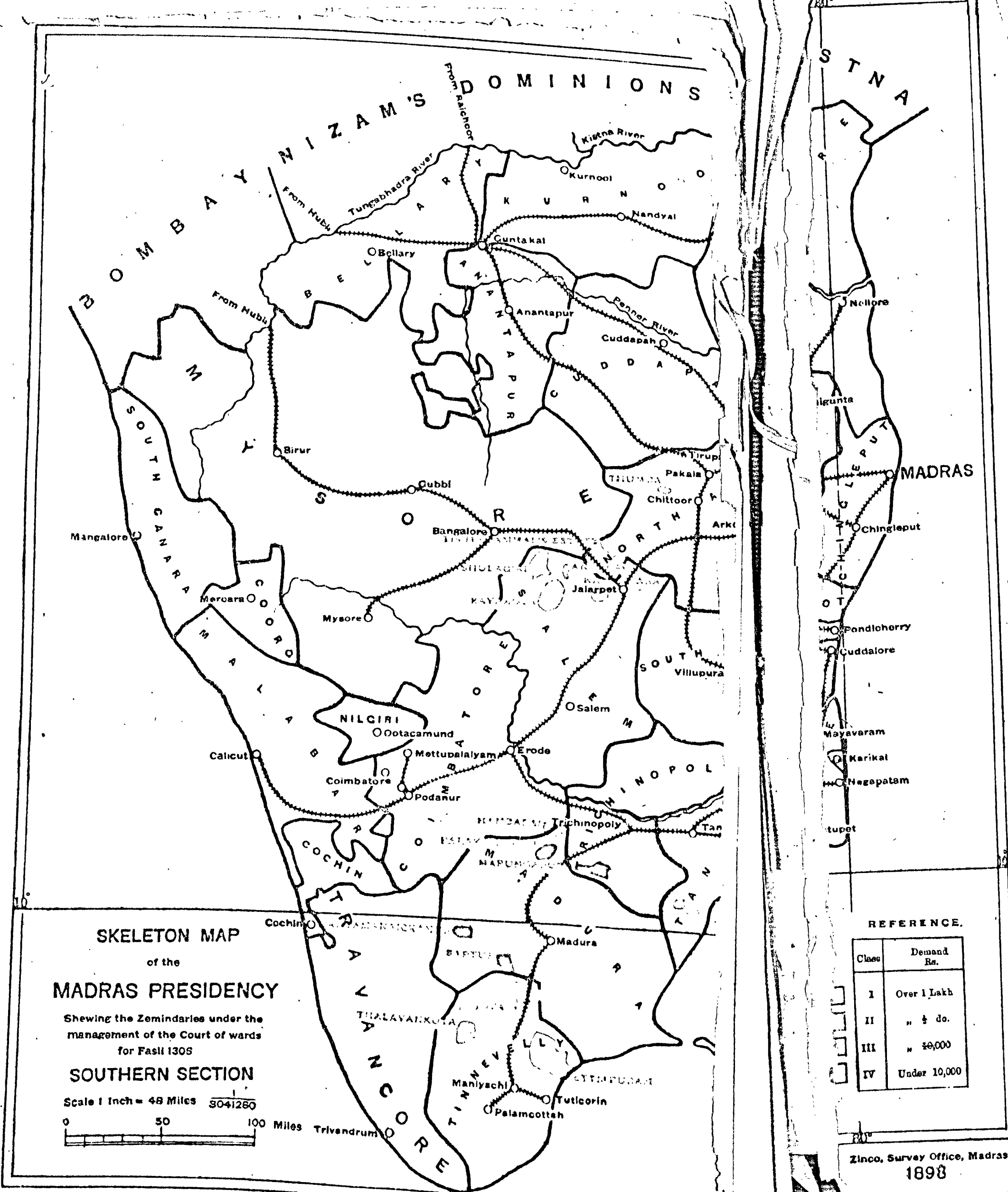
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

Inventory No.

3

Serial No.

426

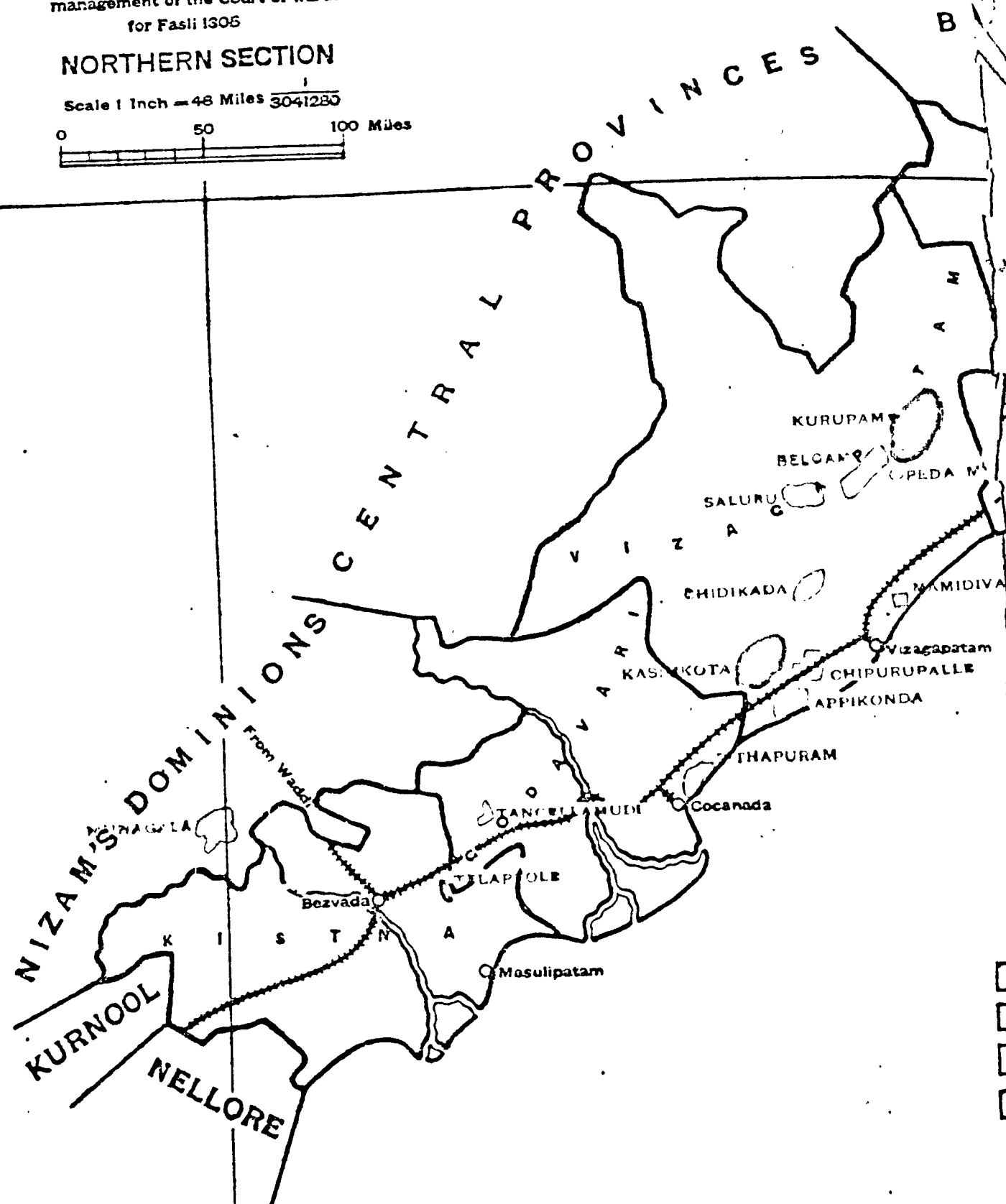
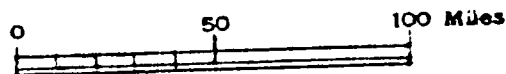


SKELETON MAP of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Shewing the Zemindaries under the
management of the Court of wards
for Fasli 1305

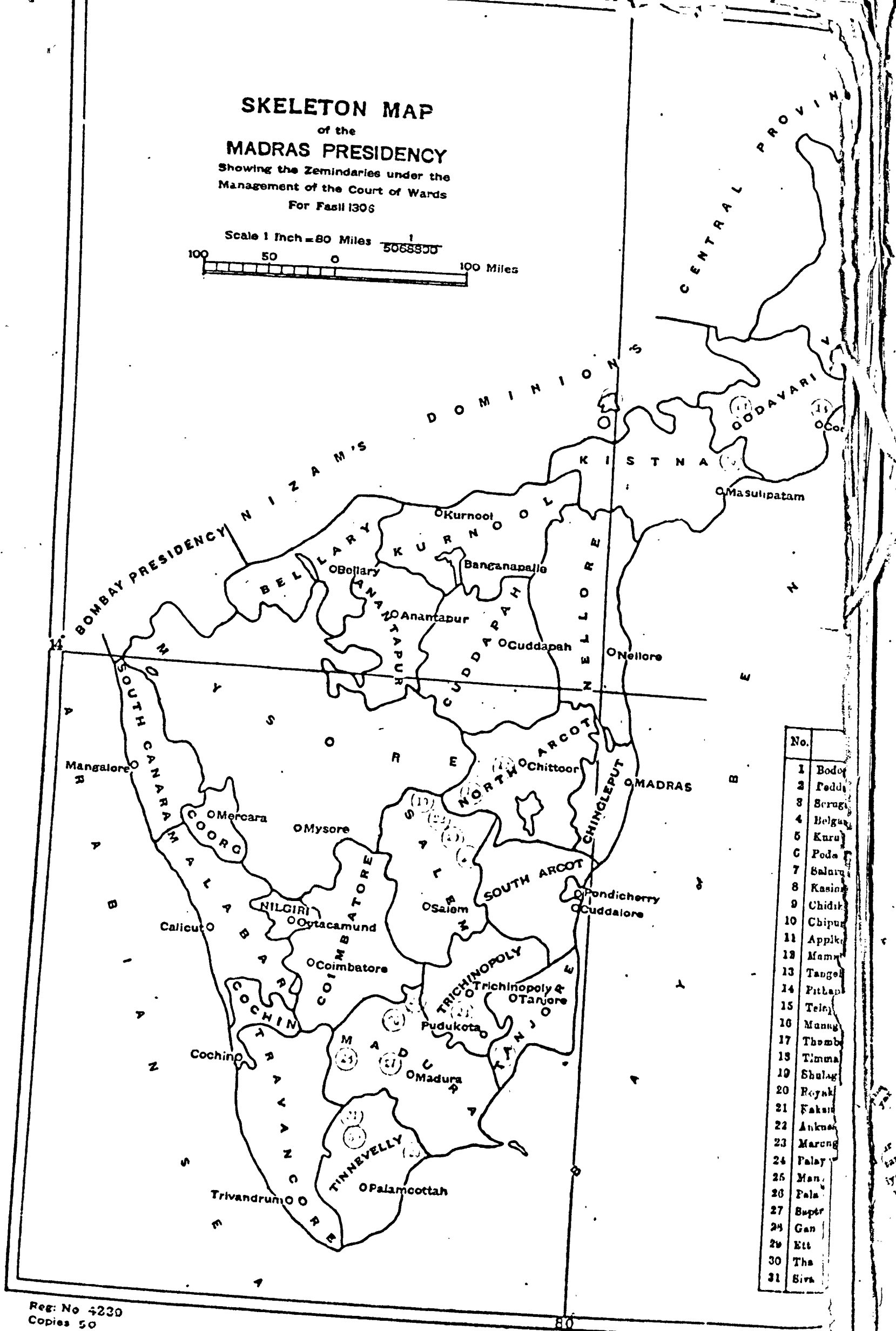
NORTHERN SECTION

Scale 1 Inch = 48 Miles 3041230



SKELETON MAP
of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Showing the Zemindaries under the
Management of the Court of Wards
For Fasil 1306

Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
100 50 0 100 Miles

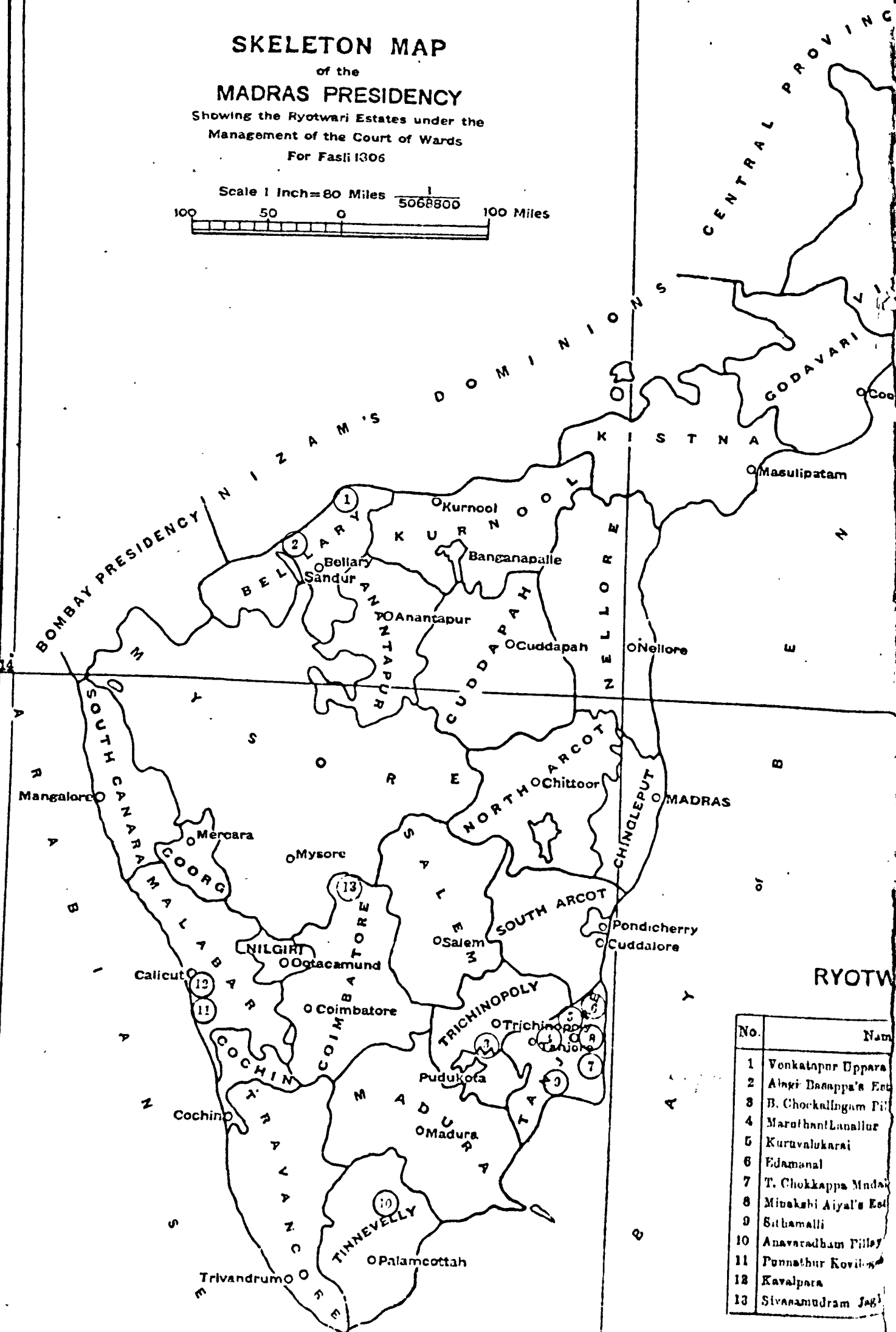


No.	
1	Boddy
2	Peddy
3	Berag
4	Belga
5	Kuru
6	Poda
7	Salur
8	Kasim
9	Chidik
10	Chipur
11	Appik
12	Mam
13	Tangal
14	Pithan
15	Tel
16	Munag
17	Thomb
18	Tinna
19	Shulag
20	Royak
21	Fakar
22	Ankna
23	Marung
24	Palay
25	Man
26	Pala
27	Buptr
28	Gan
29	Kit
30	Tha
31	Siva

SKELETON MAP of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Showing the Ryotwari Estates under the
Management of the Court of Wards
For Fasli 1306

Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
100 50 0 50 100 Miles



No.	Name
1	Venkatapur Uppara
2	Alagi Dasappa's Est
3	B. Chockalingam Pill
4	Maruthan Lanallur
5	Kuruvulakarai
6	Edamandal
7	T. Chokkappa Mndal
8	Minekshi Aiyal's Est
9	Sithamalli
10	Anavardham Pillay
11	Pennathur Kovil
12	Kavalpara
13	Sivanamudram Jag

1

SKELETON MAP

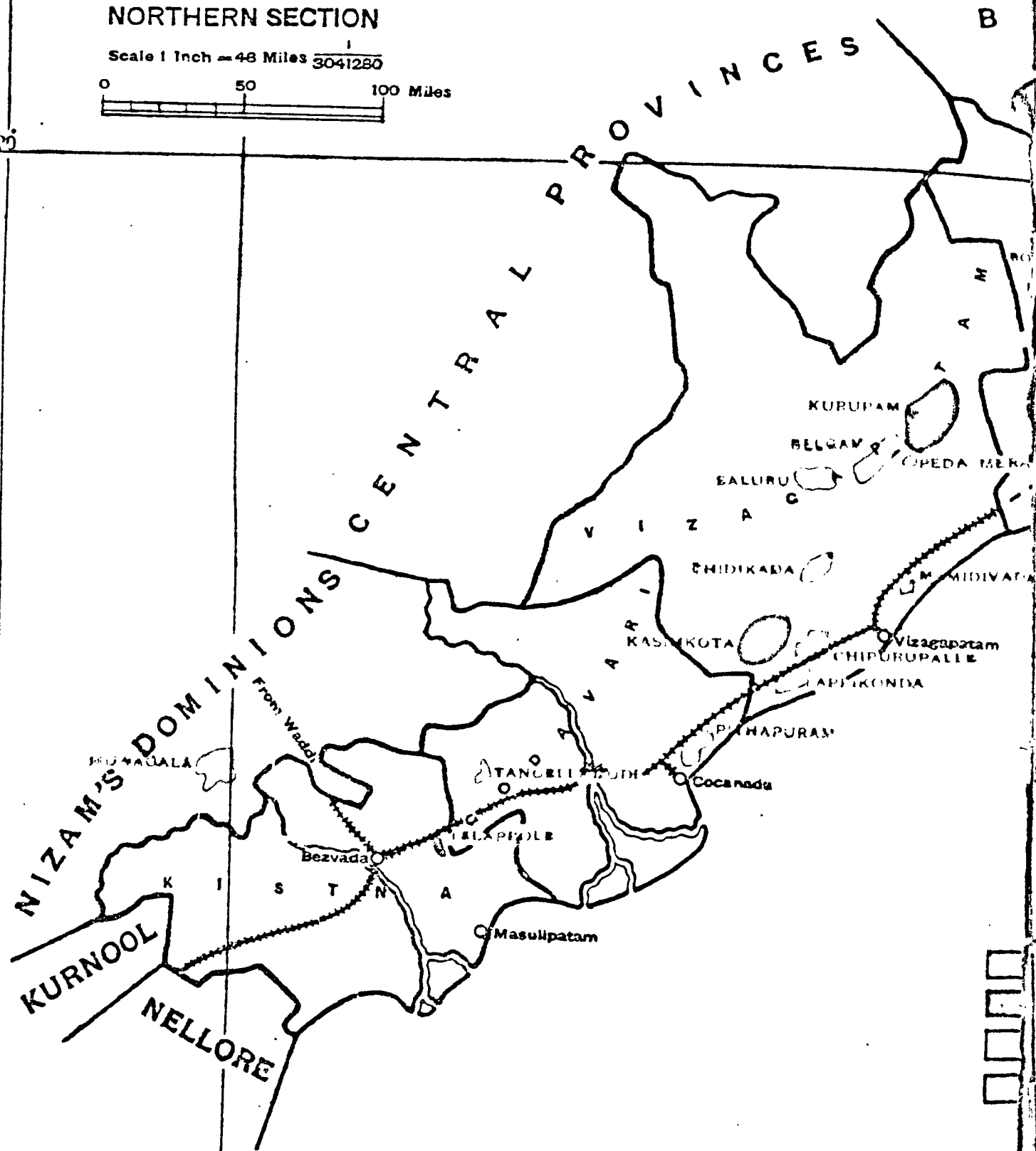
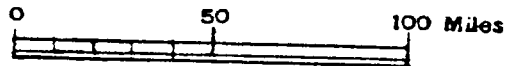
of the

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Shewing the Zemindaries under the
management of the Court of wards
for Fasli 1305

NORTHERN SECTION

Scale 1 Inch = 48 Miles 3041280



DOMINIONS

NIZAM'S

BOMBAY

SOUTHERN CANARA

MANGALORE

WARGA

Calicut

COCHIN

TRAVANCORE

Palmyra

Bellary

Anantapur

Gubbi

Bangalore

Mysore

NILGIRI

Dotacamund

Chimbatore

Kurnool

Nandyal

Cuntakal

Pennar River

Cuddapah

Pakala

Chittoor

Arkong

Kistna River

South Arc

Villupuram

Salem

Trichinopoly

Palayamkottai

Maniyachal

Tuticorin

Palmyra

Palmyra

Palmyra

Palmyra

Palmyra

Palmyra

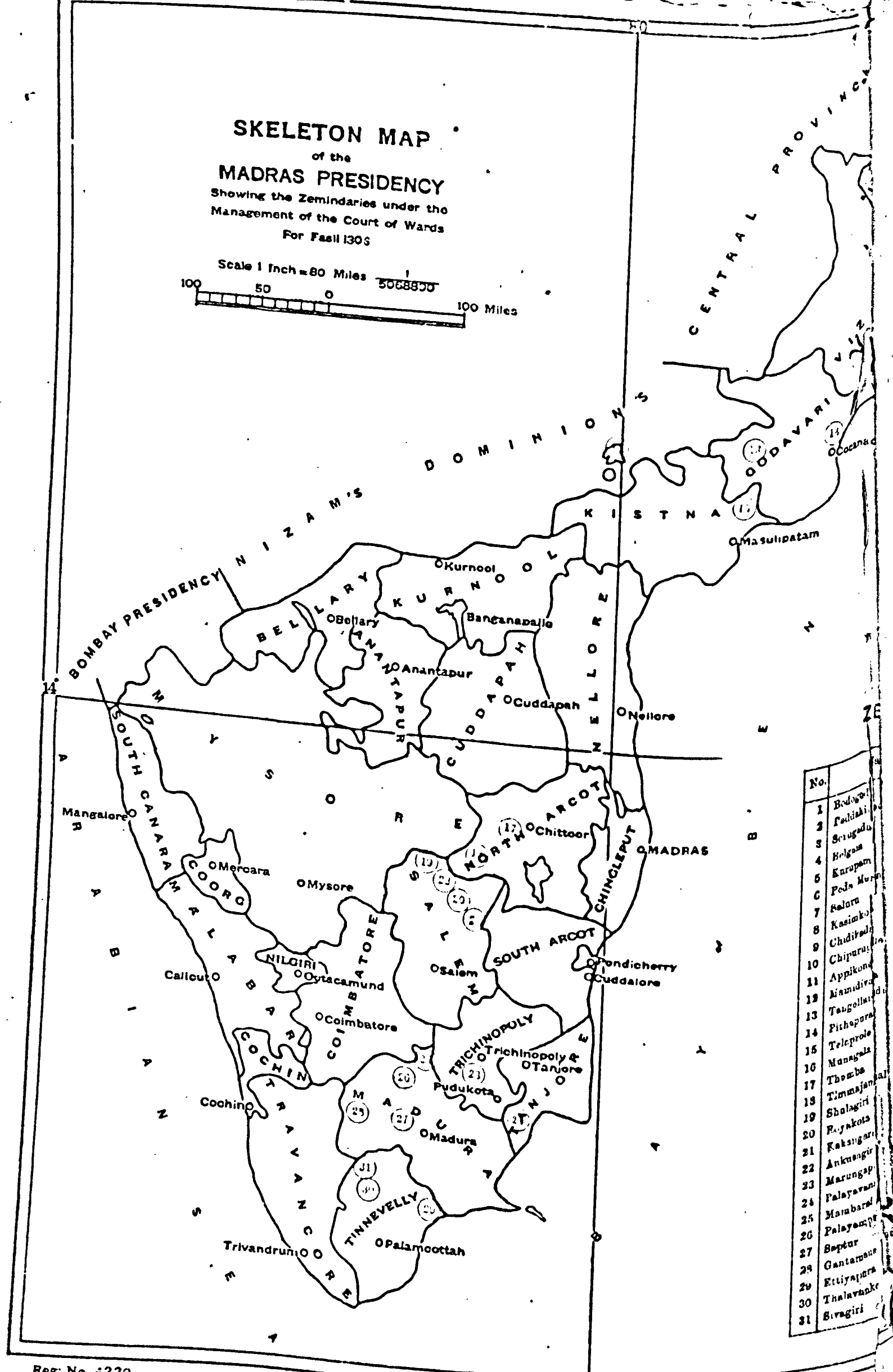
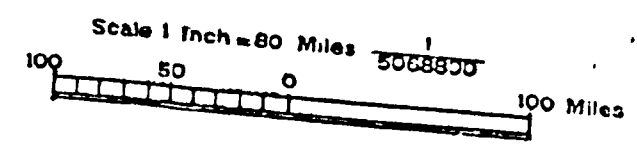
Palmyra

Palmyra

SKELETON MAP
of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Shewing the Zemindaries under the
management of the Court of wards
for Fassil 1305
SOUTHERN SECTION

Scale 1 Inch = 48 Miles
0 50 100 Miles Trivandrum

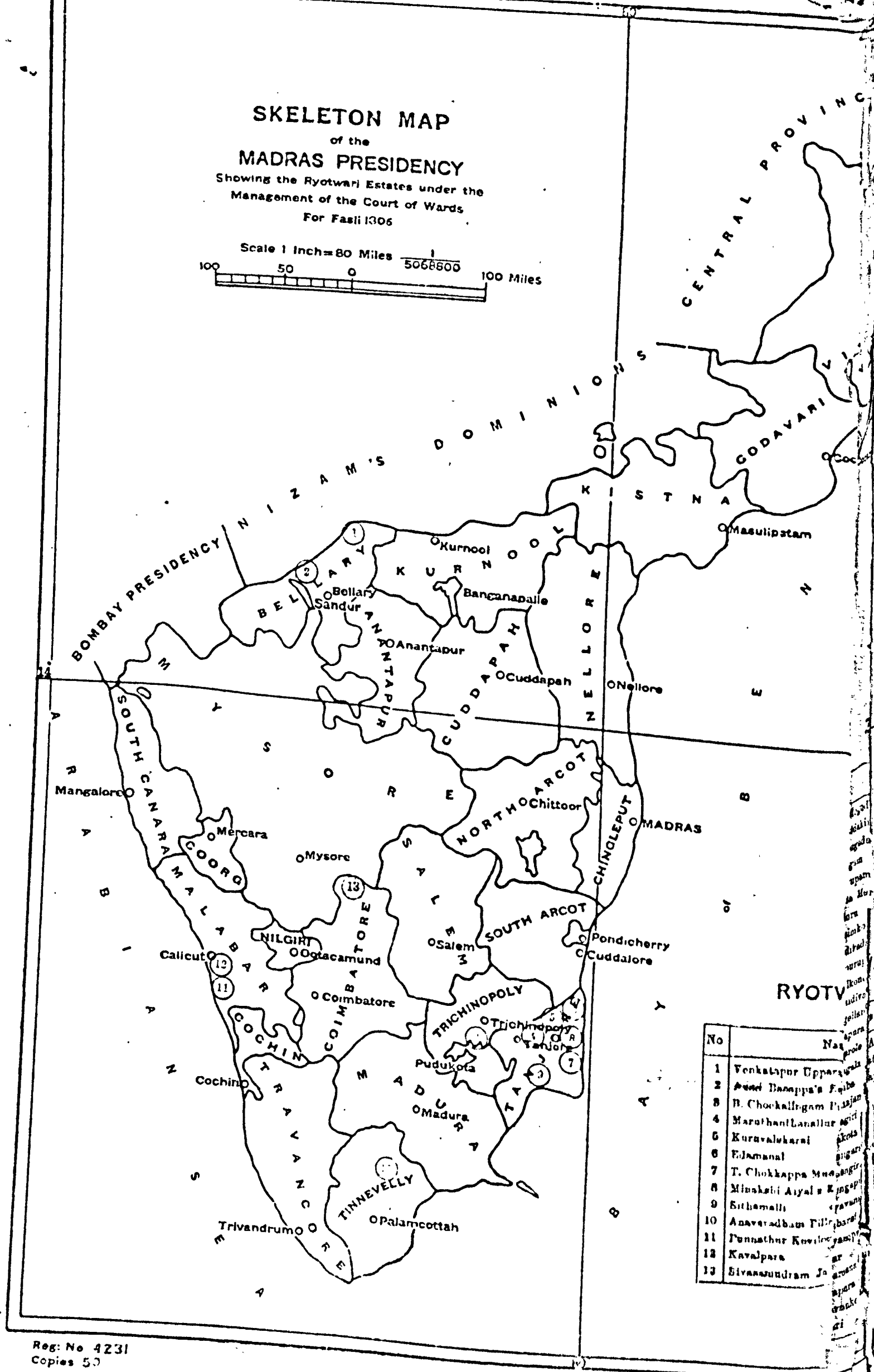
SKELETON MAP
of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Showing the Zemindaries under the
Management of the Court of Wards
For Fasli 1305



- | No. | Location |
|-----|------------|
| 1 | Bedogal |
| 2 | Paddahi |
| 3 | Sriuguda |
| 4 | Bolgam |
| 5 | Karupam |
| 6 | Pola Muru |
| 7 | Kaluru |
| 8 | Kasimko |
| 9 | Chidibada |
| 10 | Chirapur |
| 11 | Appikond |
| 12 | Kiamdiva |
| 13 | Tangollala |
| 14 | Pithepura |
| 15 | Telepote |
| 16 | Munagala |
| 17 | Thomba |
| 18 | Tirumajam |
| 19 | Sholagiri |
| 20 | Rajakota |
| 21 | Kakungari |
| 22 | Ankungan |
| 23 | Marungap |
| 24 | Palayavani |
| 25 | Mambaram |
| 26 | Palayam |
| 27 | Septur |
| 28 | Gantamane |
| 29 | Ettiappara |
| 30 | Thalavank |
| 31 | Sivagiri |

SKELETON MAP of the **MADRAS PRESIDENCY**

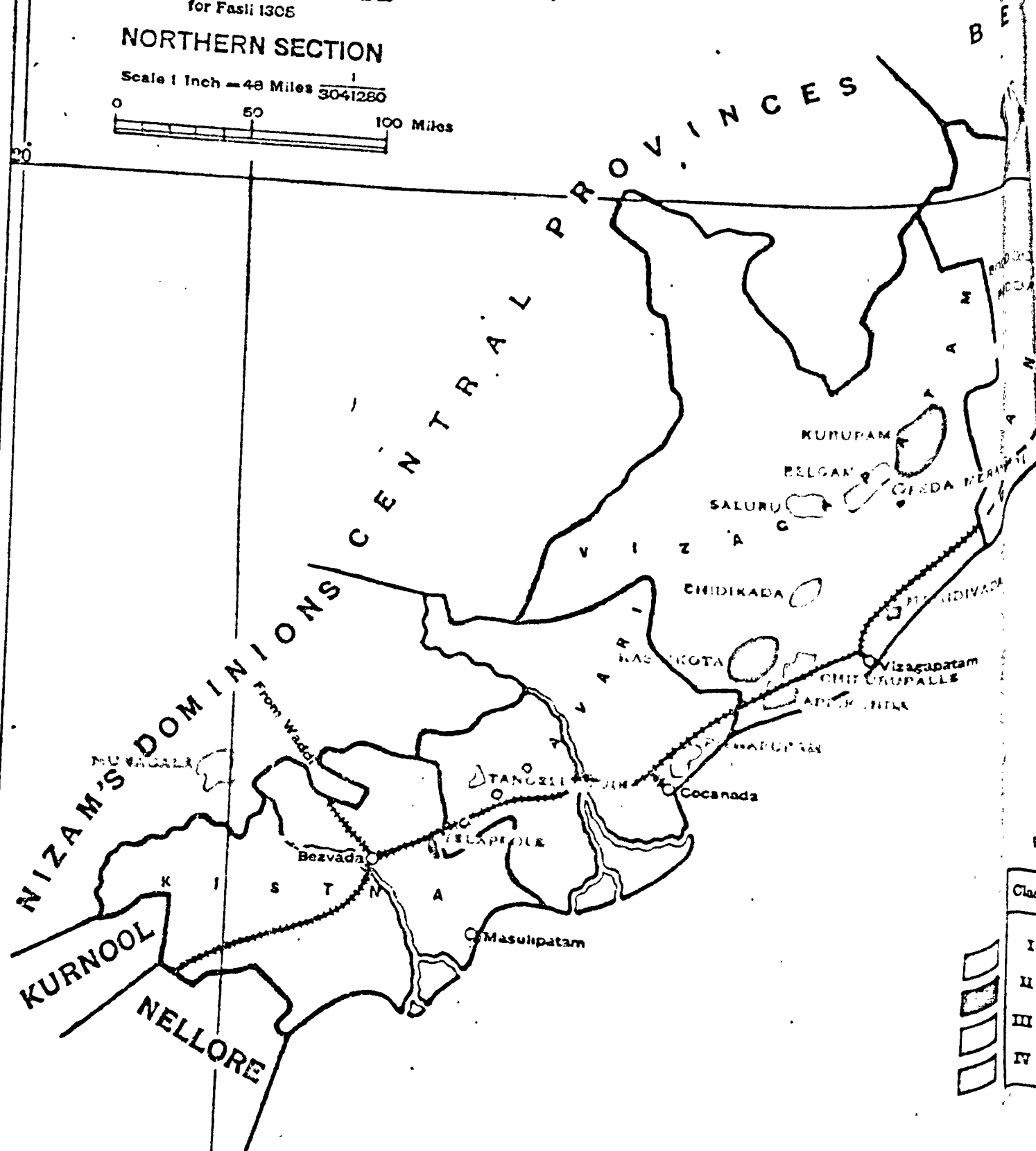
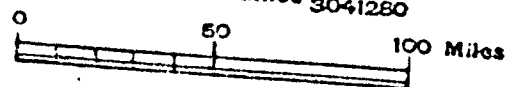
Showing the Ryotwari Estates under the
Management of the Court of Wards
For Fasli 1306



No	Name
1	Venkatapur Upparavala
2	And Danappa's Estate
3	B. Chockalingam Pillai
4	Marathantham Pillai
5	Kuruvalekari
6	Edamalai
7	T. Chokkappa Mudali
8	Minakshi Aiyar's Estate
9	Sithamali
10	Anavardham Pillai
11	Pennathur Kuvil
12	Kavalpara
13	Sivanasundaram

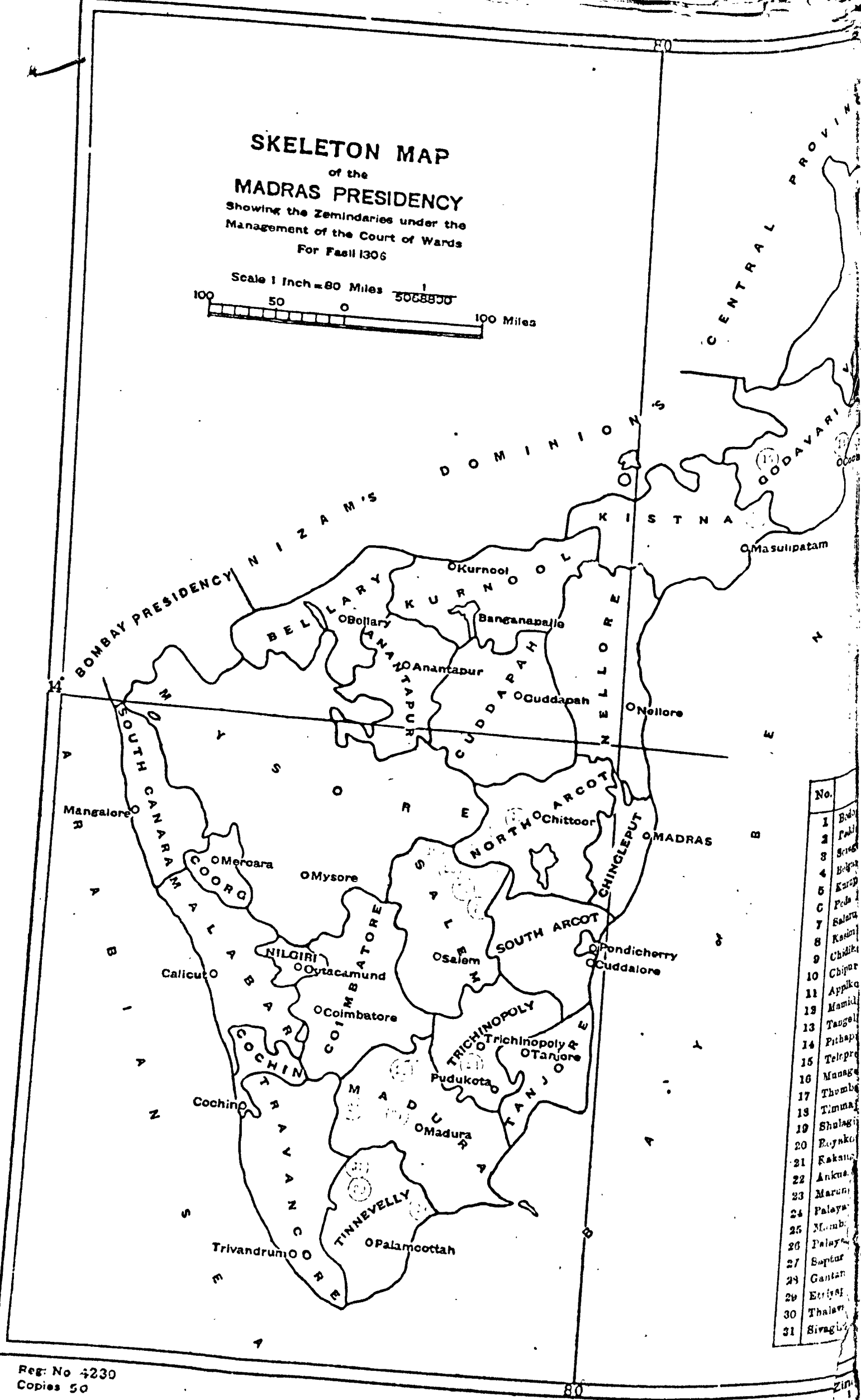
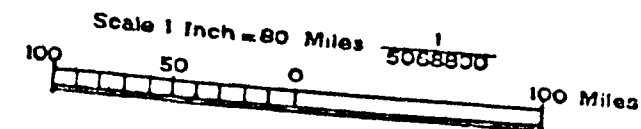
Shewing the Zemindaries under the
management of the Court of wards
for Fasli 1305

Scale 1 Inch = 40 Miles $\frac{1}{3041280}$



	Class
☐	I
☐	II
☐	III
☐	IV

SKELETON MAP
of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Showing the Zemindaries under the
Management of the Court of Wards
For Facil 1306

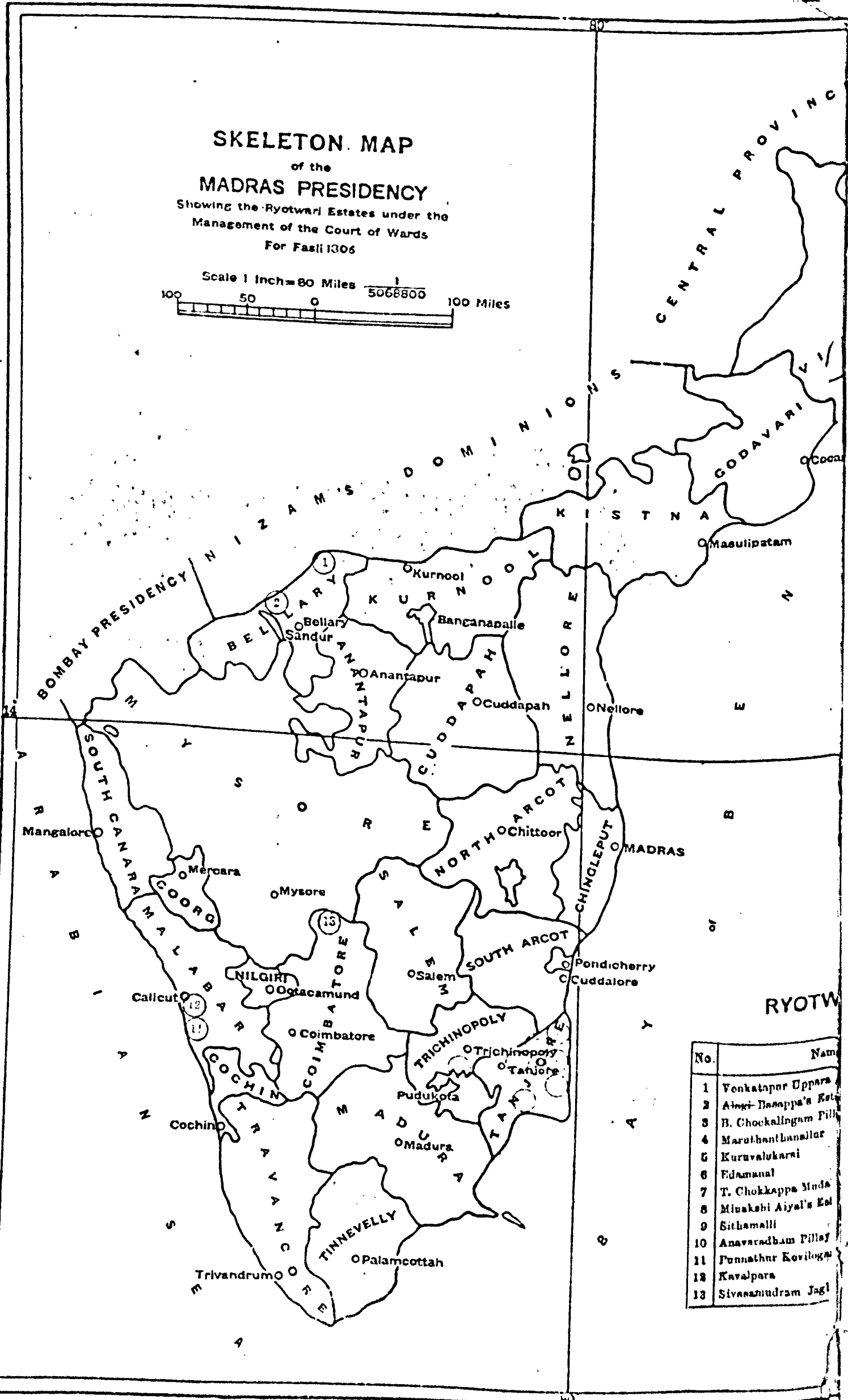


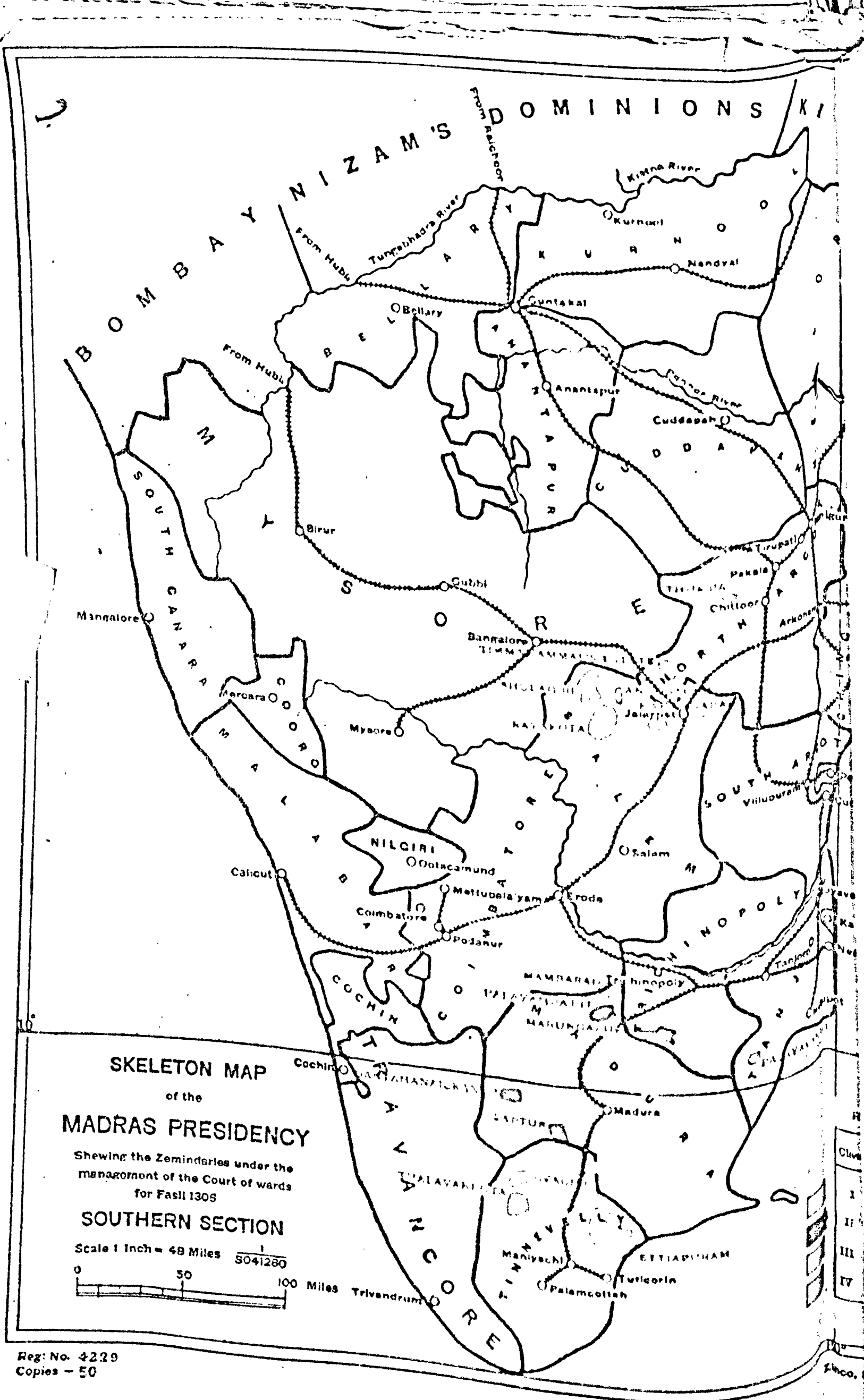
No.	
1	Boby
2	Palk
3	Seng
4	Belga
5	Karap
6	Peda
7	Salara
8	Kadim
9	Chidika
10	Chipor
11	Appika
12	Mamila
13	Tangeli
14	Pithapa
15	Telepra
16	Managa
17	Thumba
18	Timinag
19	Sholaga
20	Raynaka
21	Kakana
22	Ankna
23	Marun
24	Palaya
25	Mumba
26	Palaya
27	Septur
28	Gantari
29	Ertiyar
30	Thalava
31	Sivagali

SKELETON MAP

of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Showing the Ryotwari Estates under the
Management of the Court of Wards
For Fasli 1306

Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
100 50 0 50 100 Miles





SKELETON MAP

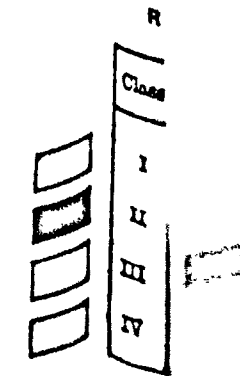
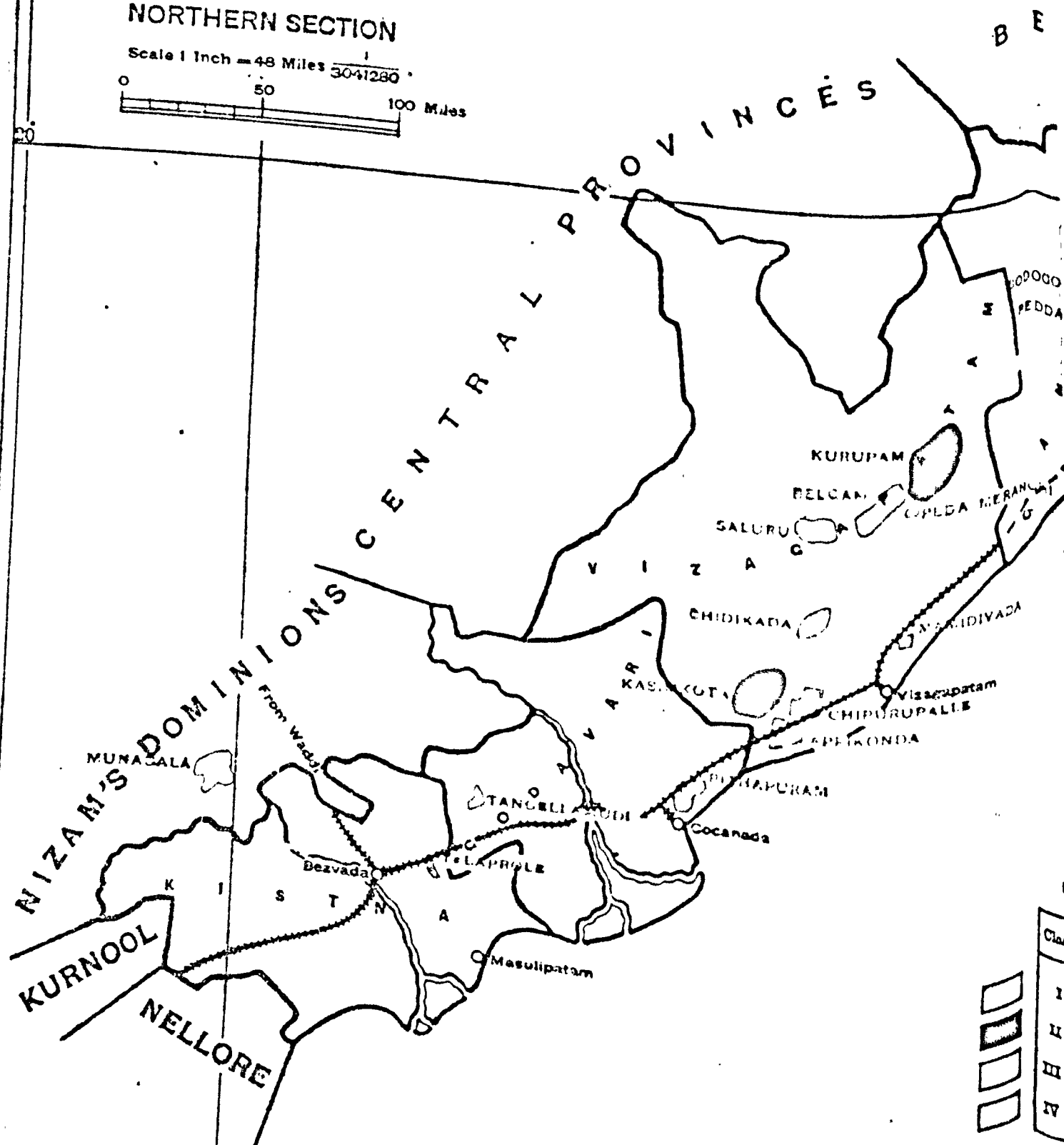
of the

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Shewing the Zemindaries under the
management of the Court of wards
for Fasli 1305

NORTHERN SECTION

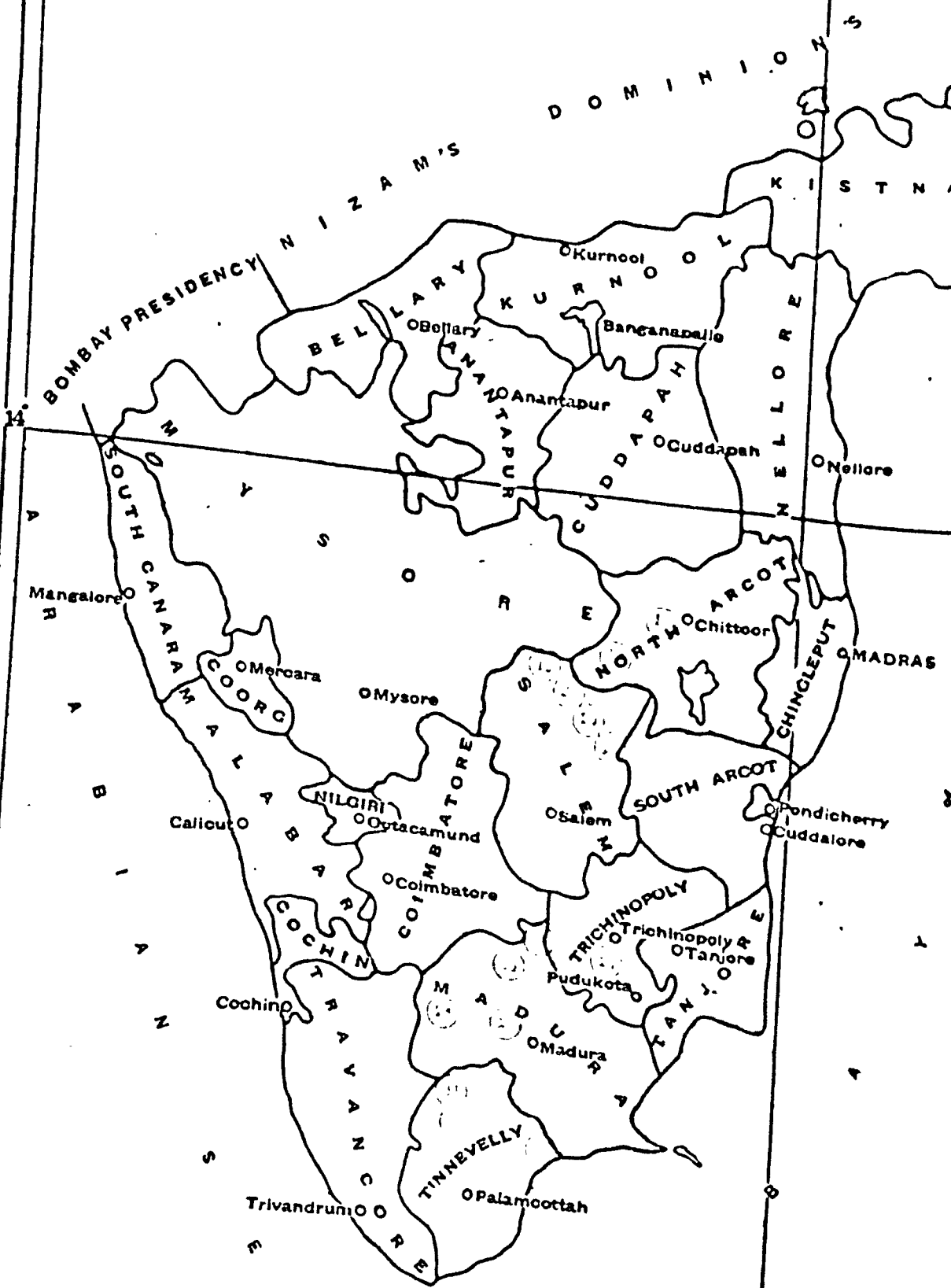
Scale 1 Inch = 48 Miles 3041280
0 50 100 Miles



SKELETON MAP of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Showing the Zemindaries under the
Management of the Court of Wards
For Facil 1306

Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
100 50 0 100 Miles



ZEMINDARIES INDEX

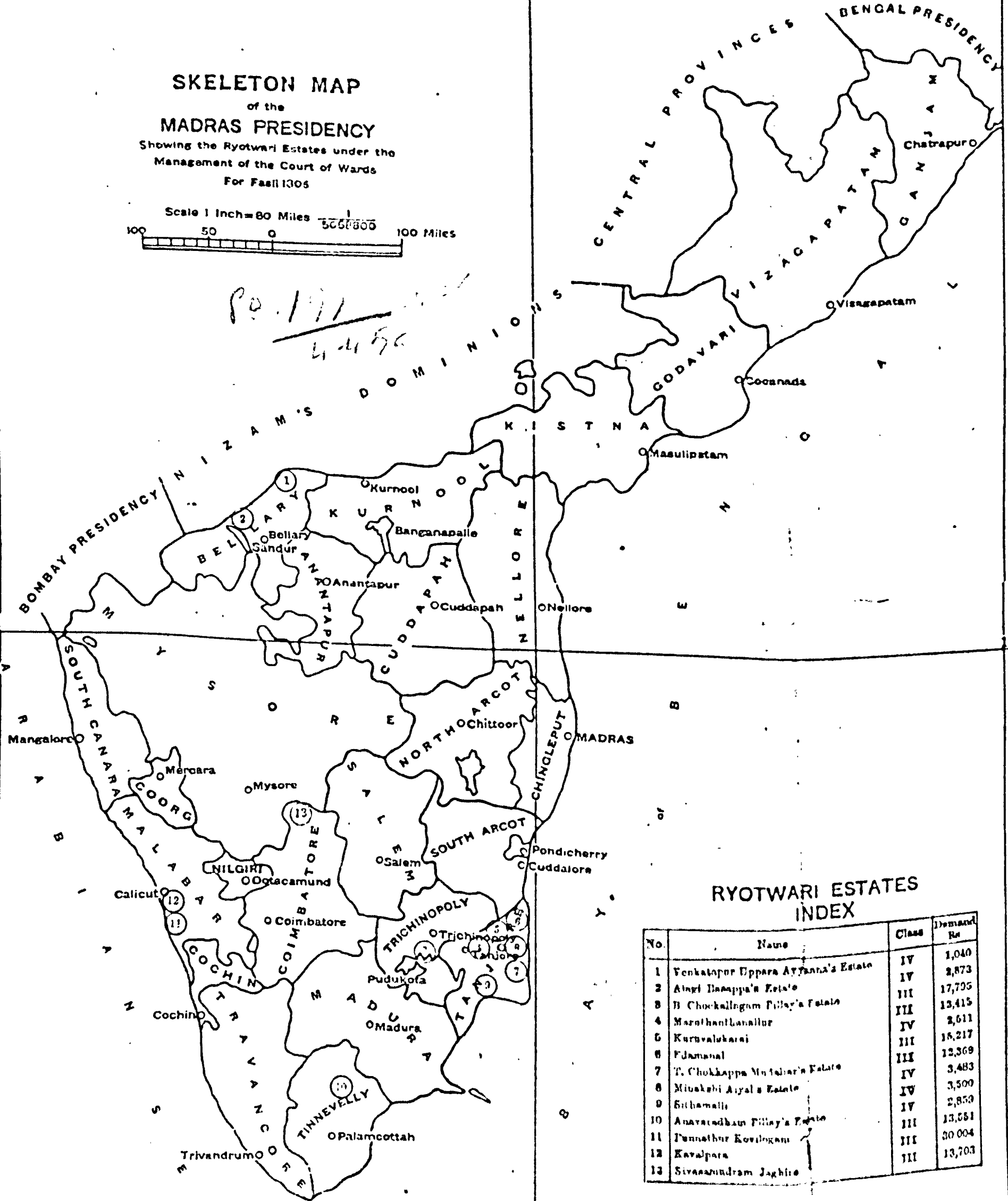
No.	Name	Class	Demand Rs.
1	Bodogodo		
2	Peddakimedi	III	36,400
3	Seruguda	II	92,170
4	Belgam	III	30,600
5	Karupam	III	23,710
6	Peda Marargi	II	10,314
7	Kalora	III	18,800
8	Kasimkota	I	121,300
9	Chiditkula	II	87,100
10	Chipurupula	III	23,300
11	Appikonda	IV	7,330
12	Mamdivada	IV	8,800
13	Tangellamudi	IV	4,000
14	Puthuparam	III	11,720
15	Telpole	I	10,26,941
16	Managala	II	90,400
17	Thombu	III	42,500
18	Thimmarajamallu's Estate	IV	6,200
19	Shalagiri	III	6,100
20	Rayakota	IV	6,000
21	Pakuragudi	IV	4,800
22	Anknapur	III	28,900
23	Marangudi	II	74,810
24	Palayam	IV	6,900
25	Manabur	II	6,400
26	Palayam	II	67,744
27	Pupur	II	67,220
28	Pupur	I	370,640
29	Gantam	III	21,900
30	Thalavath	I	163,407
31	Sivagiri		

SKELETON MAP

of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Showing the Ryotwari Estates under the
Management of the Court of Wards
For Fasli 1305

Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
100 50 0 50 100 Miles

80.191
4.456



RYOTWARI ESTATES INDEX

No.	Name	Class	Demand Rs.
1	Venkatapur Uppara Ayyappa's Estate	IV	1,040
2	Aingi Dasappa's Estate	IV	2,873
3	B Chockalingam Pillay's Estate	III	17,795
4	Marothanthalanallur	III	13,415
5	Kuruvakuraj	IV	2,611
6	Edamandal	III	16,217
7	T. Chokkappa Mutalar's Estate	III	12,369
8	Misakshi Aiyal's Estate	IV	3,483
9	Elthamall	IV	3,500
10	Anayadham Pillay's Estate	IV	2,853
11	Pennathur Kovilagam	III	13,551
12	Kavalpara	III	30,004
13	Sivasamudram Jaghira	III	13,703