

Revenue (1898) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 330

Dated 3rd June

[Despatch Abstract.]

Lands

Requesting the Collr. of Tanjore to report further, through the Bd. of Rev., on the circumstances which led to the purchase on behalf of Govt. of certain — sold in the Tanjore taluk for arrears of Revenue.

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

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

CURRENT No. 1629

Printed ~~10/22~~
3/6/38 ~~10/22~~
urgent!

On No 130830.6.97. Full

Read from the Table of Tarynie
No 687 of 1858 & 21-258
Rev The Collector of
Tarynie

Order Pen N^o 330 of 3rd June 1898

The report of the collectors shows that over assessment cannot be ascribed as a cause of the sale & buying-in of the lands, except possibly in the Varagam village. In this village however the occupants of the lands

was not an agriculturist
but a lottery drawer and
it is possible that the
lands might be rendered
fit for remunerative cultivation
by a small outlay of
capital. The Collector should

Report further on this point
through Fraser & Reame.

No. 697 of 1898.

Dated 21st February 1898

Received 28

Registered 29th Jan

Enclosures 2

Spare copies

SUBJECT

Reporting the circumstances which led to the purchase on behalf of Government of certain lands sold in the Tanjore taluk for arrears of ^{the} Revenue -

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Encls 1 to Tanjore Collrs
letter No. 697 of 1898
Rev
of 21-2-98.

From the Madras Times of
the 24 June 1897

LAND AN ANNA A LOT.

More Cheap Bids for Government.

GOVERNMENT bids fair to become a big landlord down in Tanjore without any visible effect upon the budget. Some more anna-lots of land have fallen into its net. We learn from the Tanjore District Gazette of the 17th June, 1897, that in six villages of the taluk of Tanjore, in the district of the same name, about 109 acres were sold by Government for recovering arrears of revenue; that these lands are assessed at Rs.158 a year, but had to be bought by Government for Rs.3-3-0, at the rate of one anna a lot. A tract of 83 acres was bought for Rs.1-11-0, 13½ acres for one anna, and 8 acres and odd for 15 annas. Fancy 13½ acres of land for an anna! For a five-rupee note a man might become, at that rate, a monarch of all he surveyed, and a man with a vein of magnificence might talk about his "estates in India." The facts certainly require explanation. It would seem either that the

assessment is so ruinously high as to put the land outside the margin of cultivation or that Government has been working on a golden opportunity for a bid.

Enclosure n^o II to Tanyie Collector's letter

N^o $\frac{694}{Rev}$ of 1898 d/21-2-98-

No. and Name of Village	Description of lands sold wet or dry	Survey No. and Sub-Division of land sold	Extent of land sold		Assessment of the Lands Sold				Estimated Value of lands sold	Amount for which lands were purchased on behalf of Government.					
					Rate per acre as per Revenue Accounts of Fasli 1302	As per Settlement of Fasli 1303	Rate per Acre	Assess-ment							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
		a	a	c											
13 Sorakkudippatti	Dry	337	13	52	1	2	8	7-3	8	1	4	16	14	50	1

Remarks as to Circumstances which led to the lands being purchased on behalf of Government.

The land was attached for an arrear of Rs 10.8 due for Fasli 1305 which with kist accruing subsequently amounted to Rs 19.2.0 on date of sale. Its value as per village officer's estimate was Rs 50. The sale was held by the Revenue Inspector of the Range on 21st January 1896. It was started with an upset price of Rs 20. There was no bid. It was then purchased on behalf of Government for a nominal value of anna one. The land is dry; held on a joint patta by 3 different individuals who are Kauars and had not been cultivated during the last six years.

The land really attached and sold was 372 B; but in the Tahsildar's re-Commendation for Confirmation of Sale Survey No 372A was inadvertently entered and the mistake was repeated in the Gazette notice. No 372B was 'Garden' land as per Revenue Accounts but classified as 'dry' in Settlement. The village officer's estimate of its value was Rs 4 but according to the Revenue Inspector who held the sale, it was Rs 30. The auction was commenced with an upset price of Rs 25. There having been no bid, it was reduced by steps to anna one; but as none offered to take the land, it was purchased on behalf of Government. The land is quite uneven containing heaps of useless earth and unfit for cultivation. It was not cultivated during the last six years. It was held in a joint patta by 11 persons.

2
32

the
one
Rs.

Dry	101	3 27	14-3-58	1 4 4 1 15	1
	103 B	2 6	1 28 3-58	1 4 2 9 10	1
	105 C	4 51	1 28 3-58	1 4 5 10 20	1
	109 C	5 45	14-3-58	1 4 6 13 25	1
	110 A	5 81	14-3-58	1 4 7 4 25	1
	110 C	4 67	1 28 3-58	1 4 5 13 20	1
	111 B	4 21	1 28 3-58	1 4 5 4 20	1
	112 C	2 78	14-3-58	1 4 3 8 10	1
	114 B	90	14-3-58	1 4 1 2 5	1
	116 D	3 64	1 28 3-58	1 4 4 9 15	1
	117 C	3 67	1 28 3-58	1 4 4 9 15	1
	118 B	13 39	14-3-58	1 4 16 12 65	1
	119 C	4 28	1 28 3-58	1 4 5 6 20	1
	120 B	2 35	14-3-58	1 4 2 15 10	1
	119 E	77	14-3-58	1 4 15 5	1
	112 A	3 74	14-3-58	1 4 4 11 15	1
	117 B	3 55*	1 28 3-58	1 4 4 7 15	1
	104 D	3 57	1 28 3-58	1 4 4 7 15	1

* This in the Gazette notice is 3.57 but the correct extent sold is only 3.55

59 Parambar 2nd Selti

Dry	358 A	73	2 58 4-48	1 4 15 30	1
	368 C	39	2 58 4-48	1 4 8 30	1
	430 A	1 31	1 12 4-48	1 4 10 60	1
Wet	420 J	12	1 12 4-48	5 0 10 8	1

Assessment due on this and other lands in his patta. There was no bid. The land was "dry" as per Revenue accounts.

Remarks as to circumstances which led to the lands being purchased on behalf of Government.

The lands are almost all sterile and unproductive. They were once held on patta but were relinquished in Fasli 1299, 1300 and 1301. Except Survey Nos 103 B and 104 D (which were cultivated in Fasli 1302) these lands were not cultivated in Fasli 1300, 1301 and 1302. In Fasli 1303, all the lands were assigned under the durkhast rules to one Renjandine, a toddy drawer, who cultivated them in that Fasli with the exception of S. No 116 D and 103 B. Being too poor to lay out money on improvements, he allowed the lands to lie waste and neglected to pay the Government Assessment. The lands were attached and brought to sale. There were no bids, the other ryots of the village not caring to purchase them. Hence the lands were bought on behalf of Government.

This is a village inhabited entirely or almost entirely by Kallars.

These two survey numbers were attached for an arrear of Rs. 9.6 due for Fasli 1305 and sold on 29 July 1896. The pattadar who is in the army is an absentee ryot. The sale was commenced with an upset price of Rs 5. There being no bids, the upset price was reduced by steps to Re. 1. Still there was no bid. The village being a Kalla one and the pattadar also a Kallar by caste, the other ryots evidently collusively kept back from bidding at the sale and the Revenue Inspector who held the sale was driven by necessity to purchase the land on behalf of Government.

430 A This was held on a joint patta by 6 individuals and had not been cultivated since Fasli 1300. The joint holders would not cultivate the lands or arrange to pay the Assessment due thereon. No movable property being available for sale, the land was attached and sold and was in the absence of bids, purchased on behalf of Government.

420 J The pattadar is a "pallar" by caste. He is very poor and neglected to pay the assessment. Hence this piece of land was attached and brought to sale. The village being a Kalla one, but classified as wet in settlement as the land was cultivated with wet crops.

205 Palayappatti
North Pattin

Wet	10 m	29	3	11	97-36	1	3	8	1	10	-	1
Dry	90 B	29	3	8	8-411	0	8	2	1	-	-	1
D ^o	245 D	2	25	-	14-8-29	1	-	2	4	10	-	1
D ^o	60 J	-	12	1	287-39	1	-	2	5	-	-	1
Wet	54 L	-	25	3	107-25	4	-	1	-	5	-	1
D ^o	26 W	-	12	3	12-7-36	3	8	-	7	4	-	1
D ^o	29 J	-	40	2	12-7-47	3	-	1	3	5	-	1
D ^o	163 J	-	30	3	1267-24	4	8	1	6	10	-	1
D ^o	143 P	-	15	3	1267-35	4	-	-	10	15	-	1
D ^o	139 E ⁺	-	16	3	1108-47	3	-	-	8	4	-	1
Dry	280 B	1	32	-	14-7-410	-	12	1	-	10	-	1
Wet	81 G	-	83	3	1207-24	4	8	3	12	25	-	1
Dry	267 A	-	74	-	1407-39	1	-	-	12	10	-	1
D ^o	260 B	-	42	-	14-7-410	-	12	-	5	4	-	1
D ^o	153 B	-	43	-	14-7-511	-	8	-	3	5	-	1

+ The land sold is really 139E, but the No shown in the Gazette notice is 139(6) and that in the Sale list is 139(C)
 @ This is 280(C) as per Gazette notice but is really 280 B as per Sale list
 * The extent in the Gazette notification viz 94 is a mistake for 74 Cents.

Remarks as to Circumstances which led to the lands being purchased on behalf of Government.

Land waste during the past 6 years except Fasli 1300.
 Waste during the past 6 years.
 Garden land as per Revenue account but classified as dry in Settlements.
 D^o Except in Fasli 1302 and 1303.
 D^o Except in Fasli 1302
 D^o Except in Fasli 1302 & 1303
 D^o Except in Fasli 1302
 D^o
 D^o Except in Fasli 1303 and 1304
 D^o Except in Fasli 1303, 1304 & 1305
 D^o Except in Fasli 1303 & 1304
 D^o D^o in Fasli 1300 & 1302
 Waste in Fasli 1301 and 1305
 D^o

Survey Nos 9013 and 819 were held in a joint patta by 2 individuals and Survey No 267 A in a joint patta by 4 individuals. The other fields were held by single pattadar
 All the pattadars were Kallars by caste.

The whole village is a Kalla one.
 The absence of bids is due to Combination among the Kallars in the hope that they might get the lands whenever required either at resale or by Durkhast. But bidders have not the courage to bid for the lands for fear of being molested by the Kallars.

Waste during the past six years.

6

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20209	Paniipatti	Wet	187 F	26	2	1	7-3	6	3	8	15	1	1
		Dry	184 S	11	1	12	7-2	7	1	8	3	1	1
		Wet	113 E	14	2	9	7-3	6	3	8	8	8	1
212	Rayamundanpatti	Wet	19 E	24	3	5	7-3	5	4	15	4	1	1
		Do	38 E	3	6	7	7-3	5	4	14	11	15	1
		Dry	24 C	30	3	8	7-3	9	1	5	1	1	1
		Do	108 C	14	14	7-3	9	1	2	1	1	1	1
		Do	91 B	12	14	7-4	10	12	12	4	1	1	1
		Do	93 C	88	16	9	7-4	10	12	11	4	1	1
		Do	104 B	183	12	7-4	10	12	16	8	1	1	1
		Wet	5 B	95	3	1	7-4	6	3	8	3	5	10
		Do	32 A	153	3	5	4	7-4	3	8	5	6	7

Tanjore Collector's Office
21st February 1898

7

These two Survey Numbers were attached and sold for an area of Rs 1.7.1 due for Fasil 1305. The pattaadar is a female devoid of means to cultivate her lands. The lands in Survey No 187 had been left waste during faslis 1301, 1304 and 1305; while Survey No 184 S was waste in Fasil 1305. This land was held on a joint patta by 23 individuals - all Kallars. It was not cultivated during the last six years. This being a purely "Kalla" village, the remarks against Palayapatti apply to this also.

Waste during the past 6 years except in Faslis 1300 & 1303
Do Do in 1300, 1303 & 1304
Waste during the past 6 years
"Garden" as per Revenue account but classified as "dry" in Settlement
Do Do Except 1300, 1303 and 1304.
Waste during faslis 1301 and 1305.
Waste during the past six years.

This is another purely "Kalla" village. The remarks against Palayapatti apply to this village also.

32
8
RV
MS
Shri Venk
Collector

Remarks as to Circumstances which led to the lands being purchased on
behalf of Government.

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Enclosure n^o III to Sanyu collector's letter
n^o 697 of 1898 D/21-2-98-
Rev

308
ENCLOSURE
2
to Sanyu collector's letter
1629

Statement showing sale of lands bought in by Government in some villages of the Tanjore Taluk.

No and Name of the Village.	Name of the defaulter	Survey No and letter	Dry or wet	Extent			Date of sale	Date of resale	By whom purchased	Amount realized by sale		Remarks.
				5	6	7				10	11	
205 Palayapatti	Rengan	145. C	wet	30	1	3	15.3.95	27.2.97	Perumali mooppan	1	4	Defaulters master
	Velan	173. M	Do	27	1	3	15.3.95	27.2.97	Do	1	4	
	Marudanaiyalam Pillai	56. L	Do	28	1	2	19.6.95	27.2.97	Aiya Kodumbaran	1	8	Purchased on behalf of the defaulter
	Aiyakkannu Nallavaran	56. C	Do	69	3	7	19.6.95	27.2.97	Kattaya Nallavaran	2	10	Brother
44 Varahoor	126. Ponnusami Chetty	333. B	Dry	31		6	25.8.94	15.6.95	126. Ponnusamichetty	3	2	Defaulter
	78. Muthukrishna Sastri	34. C	wet	33	2	5	25.8.94	15.6.95	78. Muthukrishna Sastri	10	6	Do
209 Sainirpatti	1. Maruthamuttu Kattaiwetti	40. A	Dry	40	1	6	4.3.95	19.12.96	Sangili Sholalan	1	10	uncle
		76. J	wet	90	3	2	4.9.95	16.12.96	Sappani Sholalan	12	8	uncle
	37. Palla Sevathian	186. B	Do	42	1	8	8.2.95	16.12.96	Appavu Merikondan	1	9	Defaulters master
	92. Saminatha Merikondan	74. B	Do	23		13	25.10.95	16.12.96	Periyasami Merikondan	1	2	Sister's son
		86. B	Do	24		13	25.10.95	16.12.96	Do	1	2	
		123. K	Do	86	3		14.5.95	16.12.96	Do	3	6	
	97. Verru Merikondan and others	99. C	Do	27		13	25.10.95	16.12.96	223 Kamaru Merikondan	1	1	one of the joint defaulters
		103. G	Do	17		8	25.10.95	16.12.96	Do		13	
	237. Palla Saman	111. L	Do	10		6	14.5.95	16.12.96	Palla Marayayee		10	Mother
	251. Sellam and others	183. L	Dry	17	1	7	14.5.95	16.12.96	Daivasalayam Pillai	2	4	One of the joint defaulters
	383. Raman Kattaiwetti & others	76. F	wet	91	3	3	23.11.94	16.12.96	112 Sammasi Kattaiwetti	3	4	uncle
	92. Saminatha Merikondan	62. G	Do	35	1	4	25.10.95	16.12.96	Periyasami Madman	1	10	Sister's son

Tanjore Collector's Office,
21st February 1898

Thiruthuvallur
For Collector

TANJORE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Dis. No. 697 of 98
Rev
CAMP, 21st February 1898.

FROM

J. Andrew
ESQUIRE,
COLLECTOR,
TANJORE,

TO

The
RESUME
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
DEPARTMENT,
MADRAS.

SIR,

Referring to the Government's Official Memorandum, N. 130, dated 30th June 1897, drawing my attention to an article headed "Land in Anna a lot" in the Madras Times of the 24th June '97, and calling on me to give particulars of the lands concerned, I have the honour to report as follows: —
2. In the Supplement to the District Gazette, dated 17th June '97, to which reference is made in the Madras Times, particulars

1898

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Exemption No. 3

Current No. 1629

particulars are given of seven Villages.
and not six as stated in the
Times, wherein lands were sold
and purchased on behalf of
Government for an anna a lot
and I enclose a Statement (No 1)
giving Village-wise details of the
lands and the Circumstances which
led to their purchase on behalf
of Government for a nominal value.

3. Of the seven villages, of which
the names are given in the
Marpur No. 29 Dikshasamudram

- No. 13. Surakkudippatti 46 Varapur,
- " 29. Dikshasamudram and 59 Perambur
- " 44. Varapur 2nd Sethi are
- " 59. Perambur 2nd Sethi deltaic villages
- " 205. Palayappatti North and the rest
- " 209. Sanurpatti are in the
- " 212. Rayamundampatti upland portion

of the Tanjore Taluk. All these
villages with the exception of No

29 Dikshasamudram and No. 44
Varapur are villages inhabited by
"Kallans".

4. The lands brought to Sale in the
two deltaic villages of Diksha-
samudram and Varapur are "dry".
In the former village, the land sold
was uneven and unfit for any
Cultivation, while those in Varapur
consisting of 18 fields were once held
on patta but relinquished as unfit
for Cultivation in Fasies 1299, 1300
and 1301. A toddy drawer took patta
for them under the Dakhast rules
in Fasil 1303. He Cultivated all
but two fields in Fasil 1303 and
left a greater number of the fields
waste in Subsequent Fasies, find-
ing them to be sterile and himself
too poor to lay out money on im-
provements. He failed to pay the

assessment of any of the lands for Fasli 1305, upon which, they were attached and brought to sale, and were in the absence of Competition — the other ryots not coming forward owing to the known character of the lands — purchased on behalf of Government for a nominal value.

5. The remaining five Villages are inhabited almost entirely by "kallars" who do not care to cultivate their lands properly and who take care to secret their movable property to avoid distraint. In almost all cases, therefore, of default in the payment of Government assessment, their lands have to be attached in the first instance, and brought to sale. At the time of sale, the "kalla" ryots combine and do not bid for the land, and if they do bid at all, the

the defaulters or some relatives of theirs take the land for a little over its assessment. Ryots of other villages dare not bid for the land, afraid of being molested by the "kallars" with the result that the selling officer has no other alternative but to purchase the land on behalf of Government. The defaulters lose nothing, for they are sure that their lands would not go to any stranger, while they are temporarily rid of having to pay Government assessment when the land is left waste. Whenever they have the means to cultivate, they do so and take patta for them or purchase them at resale. In illustration of the above, I enclose a Statement (No. II) showing some cases of resale of lands bought in by Government in the villages of Palayappatti, Varapur and Samupatti wherein the purchasers

purchasers were either the defaulters themselves, on whose account the lands were sold, and purchased by Government or persons interested in them by relationship &c. A reference to the entries in the last Column but one of the Statement will show that sales fetched not much above the assessment of the lands concerned. The difficulty in the Collection of revenue from the "Kalla" patta-dars has been explained to the Board by Messrs Winterbotham and Thomson, and has been very recently brought to the notice of Government (vide para 10 of Board's Proceedings N. 58 dated 3rd February '98. Settlement). The former in para 17 of the Jamabundi report of Fashi 1361 reported as follows:—

"These (Tanjore and Tiruttunai-pundi) are the two Taluks in the District

District where there are still large extents of waste land upon which the margin of Cultivation expands and Contracts according to the Season and the hopes of the Cultivators. And when it is always difficult to Collect the revenue without arrears." Mr. Thomas in para 20 of the Jamabundi report of Fashi 1363 reported that the "Kalla" defaulters in the Tanjore Taluk always take care that no moveables shall be available for attachment."

6. Looking to the assessments of the lands sold, it will be seen that in 17 Cases or one third of the total number of fields sold, the assessment as per Settlement is less than that as per the Revenue Accounts — (prior to Settlement) and that in the remaining 34 Cases, it exceeds the old assessment. I may add that in 23 of the 34 Cases, the percentage of increase

increase is below that sanctioned
for the whole Taluk as per settle-
ment viz 36 per Cent (Vid page 83
of Board's Proceedings No. 377. dated
23rd November 1895. Settlement) ²⁰¹

From this, it cannot be assumed that
the sale of the lands in question
was due to overassessment

I report the delay in submitting
this report. The Deputy Collector, Tanjore
Division, who was called upon to re-
port on the subject submitted his
final report only on 8th January '98
after repeated reminders. From this
report contained mistakes which had
to be rectified after calling for the
original reports and records from the
Taluk office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Thurston Sam
To Collector

Secy

30/6/97

To the Collector of Tanjore
with copy of the
Madras Times

Cotacamund
30th June 1897

3722/8-X-97
Draft am No 130
In inviting the
attention of the Collector of
Tanjore to an article headed
"Land an anna a lot" in the
4th column of page 2 of the
issue of "the Madras Times"
of the 24th inst, the under-
signed is directed to request
that the names of the six
villages therein referred to may
be communicated to Govt. with-
a brief report ^{showing whether} ~~containing~~ ^{character}
~~of the allegations therein~~
~~contained are true and if so~~
~~under what circumstances the~~
~~sales in question were conducted~~
explaining the circumstances
of the case

MU
29/6/97

A report on the general
question has been already called
for from the Collector vide G.O.
No 438 of 18th Sept 1896

29/6/97
Despatch in paper to
add in
the addn
MU
29/6/97

330/360



My dear Proke,

Vide the marked
article in the Times of the
24th Inst.

It is one of a series of articles with effect that the new assessment in Tanganyika is so high that the population can't pay it, & that land on sale is valueless.

So, you know about the

villages to write the Times

I do not know. B.M.

the work.

will
10/10/21

No. 330
3.6.92

The Court report shows that A
these sales were not due to
our assessment. 5 of the }
villages were Kallar villages
the consequence of their
traditions & their predatory
habits Kallars are bad
cultivators. When they are
in an area they always take
care to conceal their movable
property, so the land has been
brought to waste, & they are
so dreaded that no outsider
dares to bid, whilst their
~~own~~ ^{by} ~~villagers~~ ^{own} ~~villagers~~
will not.

10 In one of the 2 villages we were not Kallav villages the land was held in a jointpatta of 11 persons. It had not been cultivated for 6 yrs. In the other, Varagpur, the occupant was not an agriculturist, but a toddy-drawer, & the land had not been cultivated for 2 yrs.

in the case of Varignon
has given description of the

Received letter from the
Collector of Danjore
No. 697 of 1898 (Rev) d 21-2-98
to Ch. 1629 of '98.
Note: In the issue of the
Madras Times dated the
24th June 1897, an article
appeared headed "Land
an anna a lot" in which
occurred the following
passage:—"We learn
from the Danjore District
Gazette of the 15th June
1897, that in six villages
of the taluk of Danjore
in the district of the
same name; about
1099 acres were sold by
Government for recovering
arrears of revenue; that
these lands are assessed
at Rs. 158 a year, but
had to be bought by
Government for Rs. 3-3-0
at the rate of one anna

lot 1. The facts certainly required explanation. It would seem either that the assessment is so ruinously high as to put the land outside the range of cultivation or that open ownership has been working on a "golden" opportunity for a "bid" by officials. A memorandum No. 130 dated 30th June 1897. The Collector of Tanjore was asked to communicate to Government the names of the six villages referred to in the above extract, with a brief report explaining the circumstances of the case.

2. The current read at the head of the note is the Collector's reply to the above reference.

The

land indicates that the assessment may be too high. It is possible, however, that the land might be made better fit for cultivation by a reasonable outlay of capital. The collector and reports further on this matter.

JG

8/3/98

Transmit the Hon. Mr. Gove's note

A.H. 29.5.98

B

para 7 of the current.

The Collector regrets to del. any that has occurred in the submission of his reply; and explains it was done so the fact that the Deputy Collector, Tanjore Division, who was called upon to report on the subject, sent in his final report only on the 28th January 1898 after repeated reminders and that even this report contained errors which required to be rectified by checking with the original registers and records which had to be obtained from the Tank Office.

para 2 of the current.

3. The Collector states that in the District Gazette referred to, particulars were given of seven, and not six villages, as mentioned by the Madras Times. He furnishes a statement

C

(No. 1)

7.9.98

No I) giving ~~particulars~~ details of the lands and the circumstances which led to their purchase on behalf of Government for the ~~work~~ value of one anna a field. The figures of the seven villages, the extent of the lands sold, and the assessment and estimated value are shown up in the statement on the next page.

C

Name of village.	No. of fields sold	Total extent of the fields		Estimated value		Total Assessment	
		pus	chs	Rs	as	Rs	as
Sorakkudippatti	11	13	52	50	0	16	14
Seikshasamiyam	11	10	49	4	0	1	8
Varagur.	18	172	62	325	0	90	11
Perambur 2nd Sethi ?	4	2	55	128	0	3	11
Palayappatti North Sethi	15	8	7	123	0	14	10
Sannipatti	3	6	31	11	2	8	1
Rayamundampatti	9	10	56	54	0	27	9
	51	708	32				

Note
If the dry land in Perambur 2nd Section, 2.55 acres was really worth R 128, it is convincing proof of the strength of the combination in a Kallar village. But Rs 60 for 1.31 ac (see detailed stat.) is a low price for such land. I doubt the valuation 7.7.5.2.8

4
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4. The lands brought to sale in the two delhade villages of Sei Ksha-Samudram and Varagur are dry. It would appear that the bit of land (nearly half an acre in extent) sold in the former village was uneven and unfit for cultivation, and that the eighteen fields in the other village were once held in patta but relinquished as unfit for cultivation in fasli 1299, 1300 and 1301. It is stated that a toddy drawer who took patta for these eighteen fields in fasli 1303 under the darkhast rules, cultivated all but two fields in that fasli, but that, finding the lands to be sterile and himself too poor to lay out money on improvements, left

para 4 of the current.

* i.e. without the expenditure of some capital to level the
8/4

para 5 of the current.

* This is probably
 the English which
 escaped Mr. Andrew
 Irvine. What is
 meant probably
 is that Kallars
 are not dependent
 on agriculture
 for a living. They are
 of course thieves
 & blackmailers
 11/11/58

7

left the greater number of the lands waste, without request, fasli. He failed to pay the assessment of any of the lands for fasli 1305, whereupon they were attached, and brought to sale and were, in the absence of competition - the other ryots not coming forward owing to the known character of the lands - purchased on the behalf of Government for an annual ^{price} ~~rent~~. 5. The remaining five villages are reported to be inhabited, although entirely by "Kallars", who, it is stated, ^{do} ~~are~~ not ^{care} ~~are~~ anxious to cultivate their lands properly. ^(Cf. Mr. Irvine para 5) It is ~~not~~ ^{seen} that the Kallars have cause for, or desire their more able property. To avoid distraint and ~~that~~ therefore in almost all cases of default

of the remaining 34 cases, in which the new rate of assessment exceeds the old, in 23 cases the percentage of increase is below that sanctioned for the whole Tanjore taluk as per Settlement, viz. 36 per cent. (vide the statement at p. 53 of Gov. No. 201 Rev. dated 18th. May 1898.

8. The Collector, in the course of his letter, refers to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Rev. Settlement No. 58 dated 3rd February 1898, in paragraph 10 of which the ~~subject~~ matter of the lands in the Tanjore taluk which has to be bought in by Government for want of bidders, is ~~now~~ dwelt upon. The Proceedings in question contains the report which was

E

F

was called for by Government (in Gov. 438d. 3-9-98) on the general question as to whether the land revenue in the Tanjore district is collected without pressure since the introduction of the new Settlement rates in fasli B.P. in question 1303 L 1893-4. The ~~Board's report~~ has been received in the office (Cus. 1235 of '98) and will be submitted separately for orders.

Secy

"Tmk" also mentions this case.

The Collection report may, it is submitted, be recorded in the papers printed & placed on the E.T.

Mle 5/3/98

Am. Yes 8/7/98

mm 21.3.98

This report will be disposed of in the name of my note.

JG

8/3/98

Dypt. L.

30.5.98.

Please see draft order put up on the docket in separate sheet below for approval

3/6/98

3.6.98

PR 21/2/98

Government (1898) of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

1898.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 330, 3rd June 1898.

JUNE.

Lands.

Requesting the Collector of Tanjore to report further, through the Board of Revenue, on the circumstances which led to the purchase on behalf of Government of certain — sold in the Tanjore taluk for arrears of revenue.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following :—

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM No. 130.

In inviting the attention of the Collector of Tanjore to an article headed "Land an anna a lot" in the 4th column of page 2 of the issue of the *Madras Times*, dated the 24th instant, the undersigned is directed to request that the names of the six villages therein referred to may be communicated to Government with a brief report explaining the circumstances of the case.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

30th June 1897.

To the Collector of Tanjore, with issue of the *Madras Times*.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract from the *Madras Times* dated 24th June 1897.

Land an anna a lot—More cheap Bids for Government.—Government bids fair to become a big landlord down in Tanjore without any visible effect upon the budget. Some more anna-lots of land have fallen into its net. We learn from the *Tanjore District Gazette* of the 17th June 1897, that, in six villages of the taluk of Tanjore, in the district of the same name, about 109 acres were sold by Government for recovering arrears of revenue; that these lands are assessed at Rs. 158 a year, but had to be bought by Government for Rs. 3-3-0, at the rate of one anna a lot. A tract of 83 acres was bought for Rs. 1-11-0, 13½ acres for one anna, and 8 acres and odd for 15 annas. Fancy 13½ acres of land for an anna! For a five-rupee note a man might become, at that rate, a monarch of all he surveyed, and a man with a vein of magnificence might talk about his "estates in India." The facts certainly require explanation. It would seem either that the assessment is so ruinously high as to put the land outside the margin of cultivation, or that Government has been working on a golden opportunity for a bid.

READ—the following letter from J. ANDREW, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 21st February 1898, Dis. No. 697-Rev. :—

Referring to the Government's official memorandum No. 130, dated 30th June 1897, drawing my attention to an article headed "Land an anna a lot" in the *Madras Times* of the 24th June 1897, and calling on me to give particulars of the lands concerned, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. In the Supplement to the District Gazette, dated 17th June 1897, to which reference is made in the *Madras Times*, particulars are given of seven villages and not six as stated in the *Times*, wherein lands were sold and purchased on behalf of Government for an anna a lot, and I enclose a statement (No. I) giving village-wise details of the lands and the circumstances which led to their purchase on behalf of Government for a nominal value.

3. Of the seven villages, of which the names are given in the margin, No. 29. Deikshasamudram, 44. Varagur and 59. Perambur Second Sethi are deltaic villages and the rest are in the upland portion of the Tanjore taluk. All these villages, with the exception of No. 29. Deikshasamudram and No. 44. Varagur, are villages inhabited by "Kallars."

- No. 13. Surakkudippatti.
" 29. Deikshasamudram.
" 44. Varagur.
" 59. Perambur Second Sethi.
" 205. Palayappatti North Sethi.
" 209. Sanurpatti.
" 212. Rayamundanpatti.

First copy

Returned

Despatch

READ AGO

4. The lands brought to sale in the two deltaic villages of Deikshasamudram and Varagur are "dry." In the former village the land sold was uneven and unfit for any cultivation, while those in Varagur consisting of 18 fields were once held on patta but relinquished as unfit for cultivation in faslis 1299, 1300 and 1301. A toddy-drawer took patta for them under the Darkhast rules in fasli 1303. He cultivated all but two fields in fasli 1303 and left a greater number of the fields waste in subsequent faslis, finding them to be sterile and, himself, too poor to lay out money on improvements. He failed to pay the assessment of any of the lands for fasli 1305, upon which they were attached and brought to sale, and were in the absence of competition—the other ryots not coming forward owing to the known character of the lands—purchased on behalf of Government for a nominal value.

5. The remaining five villages are inhabited almost entirely by "Kallars" who do not care to cultivate their lands properly and who take care to secret their moveable property to avoid distraint. In almost all cases, therefore, of default in the payment of Government assessment, their lands have to be attached in the first instance and brought to sale. At the time of sale the "Kalla" ryots combine and do not bid for the land, and if they do bid at all, the defaulters, or some relatives of theirs, take the land for a little over its assessment. Ryots of other villages dare not bid for the land, afraid of being molested by the "Kallars," with the result that the selling officer has no other alternative but to purchase the land on behalf of Government. The defaulters lose nothing, for they are sure that their lands would not go to any stranger while they are temporarily rid of having to pay Government assessment when the land is left waste. Whenever they have the means to cultivate, they do so, and take patta for them or purchase them at re-sales. In illustration of the above, I enclose a statement (No. II) showing some cases of re-sale of lands bought in by Government in the villages of Palayappatti, Varagur and Sanurpatti, wherein the purchasers were either the defaulters themselves, on whose account the lands were sold and purchased by Government or persons interested in them by relationship, &c. A reference to the entries in the last column but one of the statement will show that re-sales fetched not much above the assessment of the lands concerned. The difficulty in the collection of revenue from the "Kalla" pattadars has been explained to the Board by Messrs. Winterbotham and Thomson, and has been very recently brought to the notice of Government (*vide* paragraph 10 of Board's Proceedings, No. 50, dated 3rd February 1898, Settlement). The former in paragraph 17 of the Jamabandi report of fasli 1301 reported as follows :—

"These (Tanjore and Tirutturaippundi) are the two taluks in the district where there are still large extents of waste land upon which the margin of cultivation expands and contracts according to the season and the hopes of the cultivators, and where it is always difficult to collect the revenue without arrears." Mr. Thomson, in paragraph 20 of the Jamabandi report of fasli 1303, reported that the "Kalla defaulters in the Tanjore taluk always take care that no moveables shall be available for attachment."

6. Looking to the assessments of the lands sold, it will be seen that in 17 cases, or one-third of the total number of fields sold, the assessment as per settlement is less than that as per the Revenue accounts (prior to settlement), and that in the remaining 34 cases it exceeds the old assessment. I may add that, in 23 of the 34 cases, the percentage of increase is below that sanctioned for the whole taluk as per settlement, viz., 36 per cent. (*vide* page 83 of Board's Proceedings, No. 377, dated 23rd November 1895, Settlement). From this it cannot be assumed that the sale of the lands in question was due to over-assessment.

7. I regret the delay in submitting this report. The Deputy Collector, Tanjore division, who was called upon to report on the subject, submitted his final report only on 8th January 1898 after repeated reminders. Even this report contained mistakes which had to be rectified after calling for the original registers and records from the taluk office.

No. I.

No.	Name of village.	Description of lands sold—wet or dry.	Survey number and sub-division of lands sold.	Extent of lands sold.	Assessment of the lands sold.						Estimated value of lands sold.	Amount for which lands were purchased on behalf of Government.	Remarks as to circumstances which led to the lands being purchased on behalf of Government.
					As per settlement of fasli 1303.			Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Soil.			
					Rate per acre as per Revenue accounts of fasli 1302.	Taram.	Class and sort.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
13	Sorakudippatti	Dry.	337	ACS. 13-52	RS. A. P. 1 2 8	RS. A. P. 7 3 8	RS. A. P. 1 4 0	RS. A. P. 16 14 0	RS. A. P. 50 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	The land was attached for an arrear of Rs. 10-8-0, due for fasli 1305, which, with kist accruing subsequently, amounted to Rs. 19-2-0 on 21st January 1896. It was started with an upset price of Rs. 20. There was no bid. It was then purchased on behalf of Government for a nominal value of anna one. The land is dry; held on a joint patta by three different individuals who are Kallars and had not been cultivated during the last six years.	
29	Deikshaamudram	Do.	372 B	0-49	4 3 4	3 1 4	3 0 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	The land really attached and sold was 372 B; but in the Tahsildar's recommendation for confirmation of sale, survey No. 372 A was inadvertently entered and the mistake was repeated in the Gazette which classified as "dry" in settlement. The village officer's estimate who held the sale, it was Rs. 30. The auction was commenced with an upset price of Rs. 25. There having been no bid, it was reduced by steps to anna one; but as none offered to take the land, it was purchased on behalf of Government. The land is quite uneven, containing heaps of useless earth and unfit for cultivation. It was not cultivated during the last six years. It was held in a joint patta by eleven persons.	
44	Varagur	Do.	101 B 103 B 105 C 109 C 110 A 110 B 111 B 112 C 114 B 116 D 117 C 118 B 119 C 120 B 119 E 112 A 117 B 104 D 388 A 388 C	3-27 2-6 4-51 5-15 5-81 4-67 4-21 2-78 0-90 3-64 3-67 13-39 4-28 2-35 0-77 3-74 3-55 3-57 0-73 0-39	0 14 0 1 2 8 1 2 8 0 14 0 0 14 0 1 2 8 0 14 0 0 14 0 0 14 0 1 2 8 1 2 8 0 14 0 0 14 0 0 14 0 0 14 0 1 2 8 1 2 8 2 5 8 2 5 8	3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 8	1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0	2 9 0 5 10 0 6 13 0 7 4 0 5 13 0 5 4 0 3 8 0 1 2 0 4 9 0 4 9 0 16 12 0 5 6 0 2 15 0 0 15 0 4 11 0 4 7 0 4 7 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 30 0 0 30 0	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	11	The lands are almost all sterile and unproductive. They were once held on patta but were relinquished in fasli 1296, 1300 and 1301. Except survey Nos. 103 B and 104 D (which were cultivated in fasli 1302), these lands were not cultivated in fasli 1300, 1301 and 1302. In fasli 1303 all the lands were assigned under the dakhast rules to one Rengamadam, a toddy-drawer, who cultivated them in that fasli, with the exception of survey No. 116 D and 103 B. Being too poor to lay out money on improvements, he allowed the lands to lie waste and neglected to pay the Government assessment. The lands were attached and brought to sale. There were no bids, the other ryots of the village not caring to purchase them; hence the lands were bought on behalf of Government.	
59	Perambur Second Sethi..	Dry. Do.	858 A 363 C	0-73 0-39	2 5 8 2 5 8	4 4 8 4 4 8	1 4 0 1 4 0	0 8 0 0 8 0	30 0 30 0	0 1 0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0 1 0	This is a village inhabited entirely or almost entirely by Kallars. These two survey numbers were attached for an arrear of Rs. 1-9-6, due for fasli 1305 and sold on 29th July 1896. The pattadar, who is in the army, is an absentee ryot. The sale was commenced with an upset price of Rs. 5. There being no bid, the village being a Kalla one and the pattadar also a Kallar by caste, the other ryot evidently collusively kept back from bidding at the sale, and the Revenue Inspector, who held the sale, was driven by necessity to purchase the land on behalf of Government.	

* This in the Gazette notice is 3-57, but the correct extent sold is only 3-55.

No.	Name of village.	Description of lands sold—wet or dry.	Survey number and sub-division of lands sold.	Extent of lands sold.	Assessment of the lands sold.						Estimated value of lands sold.	Amount for which lands were purchased on behalf of Government.	Remarks as to circumstances which led to the lands being purchased on behalf of Government.
					Rate per acre as per Revenue accounts of fasli 1302.			As per settlement of fasli 1303.					
					Class and sort.	Taram.	Soil.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
				ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
		Dry.	430 A	1-31	1 12 0	4 4 8	1 4 0	1 10 0	60 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	This was held on a joint patta by six individuals and had not been cultivated since fasli 1300. The joint holders would not cultivate the lands or arrange to pay the assessment due thereon. No moveable property being available for sale, the land was attached and sold and was in the absence of bids, purchased on behalf of Government.	
	Perambur, Second Sethi.	Wet.	420 J	0-12	1 12 0	4 4 8	5 0 0	0 10 0	8 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	The pattadar is "Pallar" by caste. He is very poor and neglected to pay the assessment due on this and other lands in his patta; hence this piece of land was attached and brought to sale. The village being a Kalla one, there was no bid. The land was "dry" as per Revenue accounts but classified as wet in settlement, as the land was cultivated with wet crops.	
		Do.	10 M	0-29	3 11 9	7 3 6	3 8 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Land waste during the past six years except fasli 1300.	
		Dry.	90 B	0-29	3 8 0	8 4 11	0 8 0	0 2 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Waste during past six years. Garden land as per Revenue account but classified as dry in settlement.	
		Do.	245 D	2-25	0 14 0	8 2 9	1 0 0	2 4 0	10 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Waste during the past six years except in faslis 1302 and 1303.	
		Do.	60 J	0-12	1 2 8	7 3 9	1 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Waste during the past six years except in fasli 1302.	
205	Palappatti North.	Wet.	54 L	0-25	3 1 0	7 2 5	4 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Waste during the past six years except in faslis 1302 and 1303.	
		Do.	26 N	0-12	3 12 0	7 3 6	3 8 0	0 7 0	4 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Waste during the past six years except in fasli 1302.	
		Do.	29 I	0-40	2 12 0	7 4 7	3 0 0	1 3 0	5 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Do.	
		Do.	163 J	0-30	3 12 6	7 2 4	4 8 0	1 6 0	10 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Waste during the past six years except in faslis 1303 and 1304.	
		Do.	143 P	0-15	3 12 6	7 3 5	4 0 0	0 10 0	15 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Waste during the past six years except in faslis 1303, 1304 and 1305.	
		Do.	* 139 E	0-16	3 11 0	8 4 7	3 0 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Waste during the past six years except in faslis 1303 and 1304.	
		Dry.	† 280 B	1-32	0 14 0	7 4 10	0 12 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Waste during the past six years except in faslis 1300 and 1302.	
		Wet.	81 G	0-83	3 12 0	7 2 4	4 8 0	3 12 0	25 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Waste in faslis 1301 and 1305.	
		Dry.	267 A	† 0-74	0 14 0	7 3 9	1 0 0	0 13 0	10 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Do.	
												The whole village is a Kalla one. The absence of bids is due to combination among the Kallars in the hope that they might get the lands whenever required, either at e-sale or by darkbust. Outsiders have not the courage to bid for the lands for fear of being molested by the Kallars.	

* The land sold is really 139-E, but the number shown in the Gazette notice is 139 (E) and that in the sale list is 139 (E).

† This is 0 (0) as per Gazette notice but is really 280 B as per sale list.

‡ The extent in the Gazette notification, viz., 94 cents, is a mistake for 74 cents.

Survey Nos. 90 B and 81 G were held in a joint patta by two individuals and survey No. 267 A in a joint patta by four individuals. The other fields were held by single pattadars. All the pattadars were "Kallars" by caste.

The whole village is a Kalla one. The absence of bids is due to combination among the Kallars in the hope that they might get the lands whenever required, either at sale or by darkbait. Outsiders have not the courage to bid for the lands for fear of being molested by the Kallars.

No. II,
Statement showing sale of lands bought in by Government in some villages of the Tanjore taluk.

Number and name of the village.	Name of the defaulter.	Survey number and letter.	Dry or wet.	Extent.	Assessment.	Date of sale.	Date of resale.	By whom purchased.	Amount realized by sale.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
205. Palayappatti ..	Rengan	145 C	Wet.	0-30	Rs. A. P. 1 3 0	15th Mar. 1895.	27th Feb. 1897.	Perumalu Mooppan ..	Rs. A. P. 1 4 0	Defaulter's master.
	Vélan	173 M	Do.	0-27	1 3 0	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 4 0	
	Mandanyagum Pillai ..	56 L	Do.	0-28	1 2 0	19th June 1895.	Do.	Aiya Kodumbaran ..	1 8 0	Purchased on behalf of the defaulter.
	Aiyakkannu Nallavarán ..	59 A	Do.	0-69	2 7 0	Do.	Do.	Kattaya Nallavarán ..	2 10 0	Brother.
44. Varagúr ..	126. Ponnusami Chetty ..	333 B	Dry.	0-31	0 6 0	25th Aug. 1894.	15th June 1895.	126. Ponnusami Chetty ..	3 2 0	Defaulter.
	78. Máthakrishna Sástri ..	34 C	Wet.	0-83	2 5 0	Do.	Do.	78. Máthakrishna Sástri ..	10 6 0	Do.
	1. Maruthamuthu Kattai-vetti.	40 A	Dry.	1-40	1 6 0	4th Mar. 1895.	19th Dec. 1896.	Banglii Sholagan	1 10 0	Uncle.
		76 I	Wet.	0-90	3 2 0	4th Sept. 1895.	16th Dec. 1896.	Sappani Sholagan	12 8 0	Do.
	37. Palla Sevathian ..	186 B	Do.	0-42	1 8 0	8th Feb. 1895.	Do.	Appavu Métkondán ..	1 9 0	Defaulter's master.
	92. Sáminátha Métkondán.	74 B	Do.	0-23	9 13 0	25th Oct. 1895.	Do.	Periyasami Mádurán ..	1 2 0	
		86 B	Do.	0-24	0 13 0	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 2 0	Sister's son.
		123 K	Do.	0-86	3 0 0	14th May 1895.	Do.	Do.	3 6 0	
209. Sándurpatti ..	97. Veerumérkondán and others.	99 C	Do.	0-27	0 13 0	26th Oct. 1895.	Do.	923. Kamaru Métkondán ..	1 1 0	One of the joint defaulters.
		103 G	Do.	0-17	0 8 0	Do.	Do.	Do.	0 13 0	
	237. Palla Sáman	111 Q	Do.	0-10	0 6 0	14th May 1895.	Do.	Palla Máriyáee	0 10 0	Mother.
	251. Sellam and others ..	183 L	Dry.	1-17	1 7 0	Do.	Do.	Dairasagayam Pillai ..	2 4 0	One of the joint defaulters.
	383. Raman Kattaiyetti and others.	76 F	Wet.	0-91	3 3 0	23rd Nov. 1894.	Do.	112. Sannási Kattaiyetti ..	3 4 0	Uncle.
	92. Sáminátha Métkondán.	62 G	Do.	0-35	1 4 0	25th Oct. 1895.	Do.	Periyasami Mádurán ..	1 10 0	Sister's sons.

ORDER—No. 330, Revenue, dated 3rd June 1898.

Miscellaneous.

The report of the Collector shows that over-assessment cannot be ascribed as a cause of the sale or buying in of the lands, except possibly in the Varagur village. In this village, however, the occupant of the lands was not an agriculturist but a toddy drawer, and it is possible that the lands might be rendered fit for remunerative cultivation by a small outlay of capital. The Collector should report further on this point through the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Exd. Shaik Karim.

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ned for signature.

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AGAIN G.O., No.
189

at No.

ENCLOSURE TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DUTY

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print Abstract only.
C = Print heading only.

Order complete.
Letter only.
Order complete with letter.