

Memorandum on Land-Tenures and Cultivation in Mysore.

It does not appear that a Revenue Survey of the lands in Mysore was ever made prior to the capture of Seringapatam, but one of the first steps adopted after that event by the Devan Poorniah was a General Py-maish or measurement of fields. The execution of this work however was incomplete and irregular, and the records of the measurement are not now forthcoming in many of the Talooks.

Under the present administration no attempt at a General Survey has yet been made, and consequently the extent of the various descriptions of lands cannot be correctly stated. If however we assume Colonel Mackenzie's estimate of a superficial area of twenty-seven thousand square miles to be correct, the number of Kondagahs, or Kandies, would be 13,06,800 of these 9,37,254 are calculated to be covered by Mountains, Rivers, Nullahs, Tanks, Roads and Wastes, leaving 369,546 of cultivable land, of which about 284,276 Kandies are under the plough.

The lands in every village in Mysore are classed as Kooshky or Dry, Turree or Wet, and Bagayut or Garden, The first class is cultivated with dry grains requiring no more water for their production than is furnished by the rains as they fall: the second with Rice and other wet produce; and the third with cocoanut and areca trees, chillies and other garden productions. The two last

require artificial irrigation from Tanks, Canals and Wells.

The village lands are divided into Kundagahs (or Kandies), Kolagahs (or Koodows), Bullahs, Seers and Poilees, these being the names for the measures or weights of seed required to sow a given space. But, as these measures varied in each different locality, they were set aside by Poorniah and a uniform measure called the Kistnaraj Kandy established in their room.

This Kandy which was fixed at 160 seers is the standard now followed by the European Superintendents in their revenue settlements.

The following table exhibits the land measures now in use and their equivalents in the neighbouring Company's districts.

MYSORE LAND MEASURES.		Square yards.	Acres consisting of 40 goontahs each goontah being 121 Square Yards.			Cawnies consisting of 100 Koles each Kola being 64 Square Yards.		
			Acres.	Goontahs.	Square yards.	Cawnies.	Koles.	Square yards.
Dry Land.	For one Polee	200	0	1	79	0	3	8
	For 2 Do. 1 Seer	400	0	3	37	0	6	16
	For 2 Seers, 1 Bullah ..	800	0	6	74	0	12	32
	For 4 Bullahs, 1 Coodow ..	3200	0	26	54	0	50	0
	For 20 Coodows, 1 Khundagah or Candy ..	64000	13	8	112	10	0	0
Wet and heavy Land.	For 1 Polee	31½	0	0	31½	0	0	31½
	For 2 Do. 1 Seer	62½	0	0	62½	0	0	62½
	For 2 Seers, 1 Bullah ..	125	0	1	4	0	1	61
	For 4 Bullahs, 1 Coodow ..	500	0	4	16	0	7	52
	For 20 Coodows, 1 Candy ..	10000	2	2	78	1	56	16

Each Village has its *Beriz*, its *Chedsal Jummabundy* and the *Stul Sist* or *Rewaz*. The *Beriz* is the amount of revenue fixed in ancient times to be drawn from the village. The *Chedsal Jummabundy* is the maximum amount derivable at some former period from the village and the *Rewaz* is the ancient rate of assessment on each particular field. The number and extent of each field

and each particular of its assessment are registered in the accounts of the Shanbogues, but these books have been greatly tampered with at various periods, and must be looked upon with great suspicion where they do not stand the test of actual measurement. Every field has its own particular name, and its boundaries are carefully defined.

Each village in Mysore, as in other parts of India, has its own Agricultural Corporation. This establishment which is called Barabalowtee in Marattah, and Iyengady in the language of the country, is composed of the following office holders and handicraftsmen.

1. *Gowdah*, Head man of the Village.
2. *Shanbogue*, Accountant.
3. *Koolwady* alias *Toty*, the Watchman of the Village.
4. *Talary*, or Policeman.
5. *Neergunty*, Regulator and distributor of water to the fields.
6. *Madegar*, Currier and Shoe-maker.
7. *Ugseh* or *Dhoby*, Washerman.
8. *Nayunda* or *Hajjam*, Barber.
9. *Koombar*, Pot-maker.
10. *Kubbenadavah* or *Lohar*, Iron-smith.
11. *Badagee* or *Badayee*, Carpenter.
12. *Ugsala* or *Sonar*, Goldsmith who assays the Coins of the Village.

The Potal or Gowdah is the Head man of the Village, and his office is hereditary. He has Police authority to a certain limited extent; he settles Caste disputes among the Ryots, sometimes with, but generally without, the aid of a Punchayet, and he is the usual channel of communication between the Government and the Village community. In some villages

there are Government lands assigned to the Potails for their support and in others there are none. So also in particular districts there are Potails of great consideration and influence, while in others they can hardly be said to rise above the mass of cultivators. The former is generally observable in places remote from the seat of Government, or difficult of access from other causes.

The *Shanbogue* is the Register or Accountant, and in some cases of more villages than one. With hardly an exception they are of the Brahmin caste, and the office is hereditary. In some places they are in the possession of lands rent free : in others they enjoy them on a *Jodee* or light assessment ; and in some few places they have a fixed money allowance. In all instances there are certain fixed fees payable to them in money or in kind by the Ryots.

The *Toties* are the responsible Watchmen of the Village and its crops. They are likewise required to act as guides to Government Officers, and travellers of any importance, and in the absence of the Talary have to perform the duties of that official in addition to their own. They are remunerated by lands held free of rent or on a light assessment. In all disputes about boundaries of villages or fields the evidence of the Toty is looked to as most essential.

The *Talary* is the Scout of the Village. He traces robbers and thieves, watches the movements of suspicious strangers, and is in fact the Police Peon to the Magistrate Potail. He is remunerated by rent free or *Jodee* lands. In certain villages there are no Talaries and in these cases his duties are performed by the Toty.

The *Neerguntty* regulates the supply of irrigating water to the wet lands of the village, whether belonging to the Ryots or to the Circar. He has to economiz

the supply of water in every possible way, and in the season of rains may be said to hold the safety valves of the Tanks and other reservoirs in his hands. Many a days supply of water is sometimes lost by the timidity or apathy of an inefficient Neergunty, and on the other hand many a valuable dam is carried away by the rashness or ignorance of a presumptuous one.

The remainder of the Barabalowtee, with a few rare exceptions, are dependent for their support on the fees paid to them by the Ryots for the exercise of their crafts, and on what they may earn from travellers.

There are many villages in which the full complement of the Barabalowtee is not to be found, the duties and functions of one member being doubled up with those of another. In some others again the number of the complement is much extended, and we find included among them in the accounts the Schoolmaster who teaches the children, most likely in the exact same manner and on the self same spot in which his ancestor taught their ancestors twenty centuries ago; the Calendar Brahmin who calculates their innumerable festivals and anniversaries; and the Poojari who propitiates and worships the village Idol. It is very seldom that these individuals derive any support from Government, but the Ryots of course are glad to assist them in the same way as they do the handicrafts-men.

Should any of these Village servants who enjoy Government Lands, or are in the receipt of a money allowance, misconduct themselves and be dismissed from their appointments, they are invariably succeeded, unless the crime be flagrant, by some member of their own family. In cases where there are two or more claimants for the same office, as for instance in an undivided Hindu family, they are allowed to select from

among themselves the individual whom they consider fittest for the post, and it is his name alone that appears in the Circar accounts. In some instances they prefer to exercise the duties in rotation, and where this is found to work harmoniously the authorities never interfere.

The Civil Courts can take no cognizance of disputes for the right of succession to these offices, or for shares in the lands and immunities attached to them. All such are decided summarily by the Amildar, Superintendent, and commissioner, in their Revenue capacities. The alienation, mortgage, or transfer in any way of these lands is strictly prohibited.

In 1850—1, it was calculated that there were 50,709 persons borne on the accounts as Barabalowtee who, among them enjoyed land to the annual value of Canteroy Pagodas 40,178-1-14 (Rupees 1,16,882-0-1) and received a money allowance of Canteroy Pagodas 10,531 (Rupees 30,635-10-3) being together Canteroy Pagodas 50,709-1-14 (Rs.1,47,517-14-5)

Mysore is favored with two monsoons called by the Natives Moongaree and Hingaree. The former, called by us the South West, commences usually in April, with violent thunder storms. The latter or North East general finishes about the end of November. The rains which fall during the year are, perhaps more fancifully than scientifically, classified by the natives under twenty-seven heads, named after the twenty seven chambers in each of which the moon is set down in the Hindu Calendar as entering and remaining for thirteen days and twenty Gharrees in the course of the annual changes. For each of these periods the duties of the husbandman are set down with as much minuteness as in an English Gardener's Calendar.

The natives divide the soils of Mysore into four

classes, which are here set down in the order of their merits.

1st Ragud or Black Soil.

2nd Mufsul, a mixture of Red and Black.

3d Red Soil

4th Red Soil mixed with Gravels.

According to the favorite mode of calculating by the divisions of the Rupees, the natives consider that the cultivable land is divided among these soils in the proportion of three, four, five and four sixteenths respectively.

Of these the Black alone is regarded as sufficiently rich to do without manure. For the others every available source of enrichment is resorted to with the exception of night soil and the dung of swine. Not the least popular of these resources is found in the leaves of certain trees which in the western parts are often seen heaped at the entrances of villages to be trodden into manure in the rains by the feet of every passer by. It can never be enough regretted that the universal practice of using cow-dung for fuel should rob the soil of the one material which from the great number of cattle kept, would exceed all the other fertilizing agents put together.

They are not acquainted with the value of mineral manures, although they have not failed to observe that land in some instances is benefited by the washings from mountains. They have great faith in the efficacy of sacrifices in promoting the growth of their crops, and they speak of the fertilizing effect of thunderstorms occurring at particular periods. These last they mention without reference to the rain which generally accompanies them, and it is just possible that in this, as in so many other instances, the observation of ages has discovered a cause and effect which have escaped the researches of science.

The cultivation of dry grain is not only the most extensive, but the most certain crop in the climate of Mysore. It is sown, according to the different kinds of grain, from the beginning of June till the middle of November, and the successive crops are all got in by the end of January. From May till September inclusive, the Southwest Monsoon, and the thunder storms which precede and follow it, furnish a spontaneous supply of water for the crops; after a short interval, seldom without occasional showers, the North East Monsoon contributes its influence until December, when heavy dews complete the growth and maturity of the remaining crops.

Although eight months of the year are occupied by the labors of the dry Crop, it is not necessary to a moderate degree of success that the weather of the whole of that period should be entirely seasonable. If disappointed in the season for the early grains, the Ryots have recourse to those which it is proper to sow at a later period, and on the whole the success is more certain than in those wet lands which depend on artificial reservoirs. Gentle and intermitting rain may have furnished sufficient moisture for the dry crop, but the filling of the reservoirs requires a heavy and continued fall which the surface of the earth is not capable of absorbing.

It is owing to these circumstances and to the fact of a dry grain Rágy (the *Cynosurus Corocanus* of Botanists) being the favorite food of nine tenths of the people, that wet cultivation, except of garden produce, is looked upon with disfavor and followed with aversion.

These remarks do not apply to the wet cultivation which depends on the anicuts of the Caverry and some on the other rivers, which will gradually be considerably extended. It is considered the most certain of all crops

The course of cultivation generally pursued is as follows. On the fall of the first shower of rain the tillage of the dry fields commences, and as other showers occur the land has to undergo a course of six ploughings. It is then considered fit to receive the manure which is incorporated with the soil by a seventh ploughing, or by harrowing with a rude machine drawn by oxen.

When the soil is completely pulverized a drill plough of simple contrivance performs the operation of sowing twelve rows at once by means of twelve hollow bamboos at its lower end, which are fixed in a transverse piece of wood at equal intervals, and united at the top in a wooden bowl capable of holding a large handful of the various kinds of small grain, which it is intended should grow up along with the main crop. On the opposite side of the piece of wood, and opposite to the twelve bamboos, is fixed a similar number of pegs, which, being drawn along in front of the orifices of the bamboos, form the furrows to receive the seed. The large kind of grain designed to form the main crop is at the same time sown broad cast, or by a clumsy contrivance of a tube attached to the same machine.

A weeding plough of very simple construction, by two operations at proper intervals of time, loosens the earth about the roots and destroys the rank weeds; and afterwards during the growth of the crop it is carefully weeded at least three times by the manual labor of women and children.

The Agricultural implements in the Mysore country are much the same as those used in the neighbouring districts of the Carnatic, and though simple and rude are better adapted to their means, and their agricultural knowledge, and perhaps the requirements of the soil and climate than more expensive and penetrating machines.

Colonel Wilks, who was a keen observer and had travelled much, was of opinion that the farmers of Mysore guarded against the exhaustion of the soil, preserved and managed their manure, and conducted most of the operations of husbandry, in a better manner than he had had on opportunity of observing in any other part of India.

The principal land Tenures in Mysore are as follows.

1. Candayem Lands.
2. Buttayee Lands.
3. Kayemgoota Villages.
4. Jodee Villages and Lands.
5. Shrayem Villages and Lands.

1st The Candayem lands either dry, wet or garden, are those held by the Ryots from the Circar for money rents according to the Rewaz or local standard rates.

2nd The Buttayee lands are such wet, and Garden lands situated under artificial Reservoirs and Canals, as are cultivated by the Ryots on the condition of the produce being equally divided between them and the Circar. *Warum* is another word for this widely spread and not unpopular tenure. In some places there was formerly a contract by which the cultivators of land under Tanks bound themselves to give a stipulated quantity of grain to the Circar, but this has gradually ceased to exist.

3d The term Kayemgootah is applied to certain villages which having declined in their Revenues, or become depopulated and waste, were given by the late Government to applicants on a fixed money rent for ever. The amount determined upon was generally the ancient Beriz. Such of these as have fallen into the hands of improving capitalists have become very valuable property.

4th Jodee Villages and lands are those which were granted by former governments to Brahmans, Jungums, and other holy persons and establishments, upon a lighter assessment than the Beriz or Jumwabundy amount. There can be no doubt that the rights of the Circar have thus been sacrificed to a very great extent, and in many instances on the most worthless objects.

5th The term Shrayem is applied to waste lands granted to individuals undertaking to reclaim them from jungle, and bring them under permanent cultivation, upon progressively increasing leases. The first year is generally rent free, the second merely nominal, and it is not till a term varying from the third to the sixth year that the maximum of rent is attained.

Besides these generally prevailing tenures there are others which may be mentioned. In former times Tanks were frequently constructed by private individuals, to whom one fourth in some places, and in others one fifth of the land under them was granted rent-free, but with the condition that they should contribute in that proportion to the repair of the works of irrigation. These tanks are called Kodighee Kerray, and the persons holding the land on this tenure Kodighee Enamdars. There are also many large tanks which do not belong to any particular village, but which the Ryots of the neighbouring villages as a body are under an hereditary obligation to cultivate. In return for this they receive half of the grain produce, and the whole of the straw.

Candayem lands, whether wet, or dry, are not saleable publicly, but there are various ways and means by which the cultivators contrive to alienate their hereditary right of occupancy. Although these transfers are not officially recognized by the Circar, it is considered

better not to interfere with them. The ordinary means for effecting a transfer is as follows. The Ryot wishing to part with his land presents to the Talook Authority a written Razeenama requesting that he may be permitted to resign his land into the hands of the Circar, and that it may be conferred on the person (generally a relative) who wishes to procure it. This latter simultaneously submits to the same authority a Durkhast or tender for the particular land for which he offers to pay the same rent as the person desirous to resign it. The Durkhast is usually accepted without any objection, and a fresh Puttah is issued in the name of the Durkhastdar, from whom proper security is in the first instance taken for the punctual payment of the Candayem.

Buttaye Lands likewise are not saleable, and, although in some places the right of hereditary cultivation no doubt exists, there has never occurred an instance in which such a right has been transferred publicly or privately to another.

Kayem Goota, Jodee, Survamanyum and Shrayem villages and lands are publicly mortgaged and sold with the consent of the Circar, as are likewise Coffee plantations and Areca and Cocoa nut gardens. The rate at which they are disposed of is roughly estimated at from eight to twelve years purchase.

It now only remains to speak of the duties of the several Revenue Officers, and of the principles observed in the Revenue Settlement.

Duties of the
Shanbogue.

It has already been said that the Moongary or first rains commence about the middle of April, and continue at intervals till the middle or end of June, by which time the fields are ready to be sown. At this period the tanks should contain two months, or even more, of the supply of water requisite for the cultivation of the Rice lands.

Sometime before the beginning of the Official year which is the 1st of July, the Shanbogue of the Village assembles the Ryots and inquires into the circumstances and plans of each individual. After which he concludes the arrangement with them for the Cundayem and But-tayee lands they are to cultivate, and for the revenue payable by each during the ensuing year.

It will thus be seen that the Shanbogue is the primary agent in every arrangement between the Ryot and the Circar. It is through him that the Revenue administration of his village is conducted, and it is to him, and to his books that the Ryot and the Government must alike look for the record of their respective rights.

He keeps a register of all the cultivators in the Village, and takes an account of the lands of such persons as have died, deserted or become insolvent, and uses his best endeavours to induce others to cultivate in their room. He has also to prepare a General Annual account of all the Cundayum lands, setting forth both the cultivated and uncultivated portions, and the reasons why the latter have not been tilled.

In the Chittledroog and Astagram Divisions the collections commence in November; in Bangalore in December, and in Nuggur in January. Between these times and June when the official year closes, the Ryot has been required to pay to the Shanbogue the five instalments into which his kist has been divided. As each of these instalments is collected from the village the Shanbogue proceeds with it to the Talook Cutcherry and pays over the money to the Amildar.

The Shanbogue is also required to keep a detailed account of Demand, Collection and Balance, of every individual in the village; and, when the Crops of the

lands cultivated under the Buttayee tenure are reaped and piled into heaps, he has to make arrangements for their security, and, on receiving the orders of the Amildars to see that they are thrashed and the grain properly stored 'till the time arrives for its division.

Duties of the
Shaikdar.

At the season of cultivation the Shaikdar makes a tour of the villages in his circle, and advises and directs the Shanbagues in their arrangements. In the case of lands under Tanks he ascertains the portions which are to be under Sugar cane and under Rice, and should the supply of water be insufficient to bring the whole of the Circar lands under full wet cultivation, he arranges for the production of the most remunerative dry Crop on the portion which will remain wholly or partially un-irrigated.

When the Amildar visits the Hobly, the Shaikdar is his main Assistant in settling the Jumma-bundy. He has to rely upon him for the information which will enable him to form a true judgment of the state and resources of the Hobly, to bring concealed cultivation to light; and to expose collusive arrangements with the Ryots and other frauds of the Shanbagues.

When the crops under Amany or Circar management are matured, the Shaikdar has to see that the Shanbagues take the proper steps for reaping and thrashing and storing them, and is held responsible for keeping the Shanbagues and other village authorities of his Hobly up to the proper mark of vigilance and honesty in all these respects.

Whenever there is a public market within the limits of the Hobly the Shaikdar is required to prepare regular prices current of the rates fetched on each day and forward them to the Amildar. He has also to secure all unclaimed property found in the villages, and send it up with full particulars to the same authority.

What the Shaikdar is to the Shanbagues of his Hobly, the Amildar in his revenue capacity is to the Shaikdars of his Talook. Every dispute is referred to him, and whenever they relate to Candayum lands he has the power of deciding them summarily, subject of course to an appeal to the Superintendent and the Commissioner, whom also he addresses direct if any extraordinary occurrence takes place in his Talook.

The Amildar makes a tour of the Hoblys in the month of September to ascertain the condition of the inhabitants, and the prospects of the season, and to see that the Shanbagues and Shaikdars are exerting themselves to bring the lands into cultivation.

After having satisfied himself on these points by personal observation, and looked narrowly into all the other arrangements entered into by his subordinates, he settles the Koolwar Jummabunandy village by village, and furnishes regular ten day reports of the progress he has made. The whole of his settlements are finished in November.

The Circar Buttayee lands of the Vysakha Fusul or May crop are brought fully under cultivation in October and November, and by February or March the Amildar is able to forward to the Superintendent an estimate of its probable out turn. The crops are thrashed and heaped in May or June, and the Amildar has then to see to the disposal of the Circar Share. Sometimes they are put up to public auction as they stand upon the fields uncut, but generally after they are reaped and thrashed. Should the sums bid be considered inadequate the grain is stored in the Government granaries till prices become more favourable. Exactly the same course is pursued with the Karteekh or November crop, which is planted in the Moongary or first rains and reaped in October or November.

One important duty of the Amildar is to inspect the bunds of the tanks and the embankment of the water courses in his Talook, and keep the Superintendent constantly informed of their condition. Should they require repairs he forwards the necessary estimates to the Superintendent when they are of such a nature as not to call for professional skill.

The Amildar has the disposal of the Tuccavee, or money advance made to assist Ryots in entering upon their cultivation. Owing however to the generally improved state of the country this advance is now hardly ever asked for.

The Talook remittances are made monthly to the Head Quarters of the Division, and generally on the 25th of each month.

Revenue Duties
of the Superin-
tendent.

The duties of the Superintendent, who is at once Collector, Magistrate and Judge, are laborious in the extreme, and can only be carried on by a man of a very clear head, active habits, and great powers of mental and bodily endurance.

The Superintendent generally proceeds on his Jummabundy circuit as soon after the month of November as is practicable; that is, as soon as the Amildars have concluded their settlement of the Talooks.

The Puttahs, which had been previously prepared, of each cultivator's holding, according to the Amildars settlements, are then distributed to the Ryots. The Puttah contains a description of the land held by the Ryot, and the amount of assessment to be paid by him on each different plot of land; as well as any other tax which he may have to pay;—this is read over to each man as he is called up to receive his Puttah, and he is asked if it is correct. Thus any discrepancy or false entry is instantly brought to notice, and the matter is

inquired into, the error is rectified, or the doubts of the Ryot are satisfied on the spot, and in the presence of all the other Ryots of the village.

Thus each cultivator not only has an account direct with the Circar, but he is brought face to face with the European Superintendent for the purpose of assuring the latter that his account is correct. In this Puttah are entered the Kists or instalments of the Ryot as they are paid by him.

Ordinarily after the Puttahs have been thus distributed by the Superintendent in person in one year, the Amildars of those Talooks are instructed to distribute them for one or two intervening years, and only such Ryots as have objections to make in regard to the assessment claims against them, or who are applicants for remissions, are invited to assemble at the Superintendent's Circuit camp.

This system of distributing the Puttahs is a very salutary one ; it brings every tax payer however trifling his amount may be, in personal contact with the Superintendent ; and as all are obliged to be present to receive their Puttahs, an opportunity is thus offered to every one to seek redress for any grievance, which he might not otherwise have had inclination or courage to bring forward. This circumstance in itself must be a check to oppression and constitutes perhaps the chief advantage of the Ryotwarre System which strictly prevails in Mysore.

It is on these occasions of distributing the Puttahs that the subject of remissions is taken up and inquired into ; the Superintendent keeps this entirely in his own hands. There is no strict principle laid down upon which remissions are made ; each individual case is taken up and decided on its own merits, the condition

and means of the applicant being the ruling causes. But generally speaking the assessment is not levied on land which has not been turned up by the plough, or purposely kept fallow for pasture, whenever it can be shewn that the Ryot had not the means of cultivating it that year. The truth or otherwise of such representations is readily ascertained, for all the Cultivators of the village are present to refer to; and the applicants, for such remissions are generally of the poorer classes. The Superintendent decides upon the question at once, and every body sees that it is an act of his own, and not of any bribe-expecting mediator.

The consequences of such summary decision of remissions are, first, a check upon unreasonable or false applications for remissions, because no corrupt trade is made in them: and 2ndly, that there are no outstanding balances (or very small ones), in the collections at the end of the year, because those who could not possibly pay up the full demand have been relieved of that difficulty.

On these Jumwabundy Circuits, the Superintendent causes an examination to be made of the village accounts as kept by the Shanbogues; which again are compared with those, (and the abstracts made from them,) which are kept in the Talook Cutcherries. The extent of Buttayee lands cultivated is compared with that of former years, relatively also to the current season and quantity of rain which had fallen. The amount value of the produce of those lands is also compared with that of former years relatively to the concurrent rates of prices. The changes in the holdings of Cundayem lands are closely scrutinized; and concealed cultivation sought out and brought to account; as the latter can never occur without the connivance of the

village Shanbogue the persons to whose advantage the concealment tends are usually fined in double the proper assessment, and the Shanbagues are fined in the same amount. It depends upon the frequency or extent of such frauds whether the Shanbogue is retained in office or not.

The Superintendent confirms or modifies tenders made to the Amildars for leases varying from one to five years; as well as the terms upon which new land is taken up on Cundayem. Leases for five years are usually granted upon a fair advance, on the average of the previous five years produce being tendered. As a general rule such leases of villages are only given to respectable land-holders of that same village. New lands are granted upon the average rewaz or rate of the village, at a progressive rate generally of three years; $\frac{1}{3}$ for the first year, $\frac{2}{3}$ for the second, and the full rate for the third; if much expense and labour are to be incurred in clearing, the progressive rate is extended to four or even more years, nothing being charged for the first year.

On these Circuits it is expected that all disputes of whatever description referable to the Superintendent will be finally decided: and ten days before the Superintendent arrives at a Talook a proclamation is published in that Talook informing the people that the Superintendent's Cutcherry will arrive there on such a day, and remain so many days; and inviting all persons having any complaints or representations to make, to present themselves before him within that period; and declaring that should they omit to do so their complaints will not be attended to afterwards, unless good reason can be shown for their default.

The Superintendent observes upon the increase or

decrease of the Cultivation of the several Talooks, he encourages the former and seeks out the causes of the latter.

A very important part of his duty is to inspect the works of irrigation in his Division; to see if the new works have been efficiently constructed, and the repairs properly executed, and to devise remedies for defective works. He has also to look after the roads in his Division; in short he is expected to see with his own eyes as much of every thing as possible.

The Superintendent has authority to sanction the outlay of a sum not exceeding 50 Canteroy Pagodas, for the repair of Tanks and other purposes; but where the expenditure exceeds that amount the approval of the Commissioner is necessary.

All questions of difficulty, and all proposed measures involving general principles are referred by the Superintendent to the Commissioner, as are likewise all changes in the appointments of Division Officers above the rank of Shaikdar.

In his Revenue capacity therefore the Commissioner may be said to perform much the same functions for Mysore, as the Revenue Boards at Madras and elsewhere for their respective Presidencies.

Statement shewing the Names of the Talooks of the Bangalore Division; the Population and the Collections of Revenue in each Talook, for the Year Pramadeecha 1853—54.

O.	NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	POPULA- TION.	AMOUNT OF COLLECTIONS.								
			ORDINARY REVENUE.			EXTRA REVENUE.			TOTAL.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Kusbah Bangalore. ..	2,67,717	5,47,218	3	11	3,864	2	4	5,51,082	6	3
2	Hooskotah	38,194	92,557	5	10	697	10	0	93,254	15	10
3	Maloor	38,845	83,274	10	0	598	2	0	83,872	12	0
4	Colar.	47,264	81,547	11	4	807	5	0	82,355	0	4
5	Baithmangul. ...	45,460	80,815	13	6	484	13	0	81,300	10	6
6	Moolbaugul. ...	44,686	89,777	11	9	624	11	4	90,402	7	1
7	Sreenevasspoor. ...	34,253	92,338	3	4	629	14	7	92,968	1	11
8	Umbageedroog. ...	55,077	78,827	0	4	783	0	11	79,610	1	3
9	Shedlagbutt. ...	47,839	1,11,237	8	2	1,133	11	6	11,2371	3	8
10	Goomnacken Pollem. ...	30,224	65,699	1	9	501	6	3	66,200	8	0
11	Goodebundah. ...	31,302	78,499	3	4	841	0	2	79,340	3	6
12	Chicka Ballapoor. ...	60,942	95,373	9	10	398	8	0	95,772	1	10
13	Davendabully. ...	45,117	94,936	12	8	1,511	1	5	96,449	13	11
14	Bada Ballapoor. ...	46,732	89,644	15	10	465	1	0	90,110	0	10
15	Goribednoor. ...	26,087	55,684	14	2	480	5	3	56,165	3	5
16	Nelvangul.	32,468	81,335	6	1	939	12	1	82,275	2	2
17	Magudy.	51,011	1,03,465	11	10	935	11	3	1,04,401	7	1
18	Hooleyoordroog. ...	35,467	70,437	9	5	634	12	4	71,072	5	9
19	Chennapatam. ...	31,000	67,541	6	2	1,230	14	2	68,772	4	4
20	Closetpett.	35,535	61,301	12	10	1,093	15	2	62,395	12	0
21	Kaukbanhully. ...	47,136	1,01,675	11	1	789	13	5	1,02,665	8	6
22	Anackul.	23,596	44,578	15	1	385	3	3	44,964	2	4
		11,15,984	22,67,971	6	3	19,830	14	5	22,87,802	4	6
	Division Treasury..					35,521	12	9	35,521	12	9
	GRAND TOTAL..	11,15,984	22,67,971	6	3	55,352	11	0	23,23,324	1	3

8 BANGALORE,

24th October, 1855.



statement shewing the Names of the Talooks of the Ashtagram Division; the Population and the Collections of Revenue in each Talook, for the Year Pramadeecha 1853—54.

NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	POPULA- TION.	AMOUNT OF COLLECTIONS.								
		ORDINARY REVENUE.			EXTRA REVENUE.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Puttun Ashtagram. ..	38,509	1,16,401	8	4	621	11	7	1,17,023	3	11
Mysore Ashtagram. ..	27,997	82,968	8	10	185	14	2	83,154	7	0
Mysore.	89,537	2,21,690	3	3	3,743	4	5	2,25,433	7	8
Sosala Tulcod.	39,560	94,658	5	5	475	10	7	95,134	0	0
Nunjengode.	36,995	75,548	6	3	492	10	7	76,041	0	10
Heggud Daven Cotah ..	31,995	43,582	7	4	379	13	1	43,962	4	5
Goondul	33,657	66,081	3	11	460	13	5	66,542	1	4
Chamraj Nuggur.	70,750	1,40,931	6	11	434	0	3	1,41,365	7	2
Parreapatam.	74,730	1,19,075	7	10	638	2	5	1,19,713	10	3
Yadatorah.	37,978	91,782	14	8	328	0	2	92,110	14	10
Kickairy.	28,314	50,205	4	11	361	2	3	50,566	7	2
Chenroyapatam.	34,356	68,572	3	2	267	10	5	68,839	13	7
Nagamungul.	52,528	84,714	1	6	309	5	1	85,023	6	7
Utticooppah.	53,511	94,090	0	9	870	10	4	94,960	11	1
Mundium	40,492	66,031	0	5	305	5	7	66,336	6	0
Muddoor.	30,330	50,752	2	5	221	2	2	50,973	4	7
Mulvully.	49,510	66,996	7	8	418	1	11	67,414	9	7
Munjerabad.	40,398	81,783	6	4	285	2	4	82,068	8	8
Maharajdroog.	45,793	92,608	13	1	181	11	11	92,790	9	0
Urkulode.	57,017	96,937	12	3	429	13	5	97,367	9	8
Nursipoor	30,294	56,612	15	11	184	1	6	56,797	1	5
Hasan.	43,460	1,00,475	12	3	806	5	5	1,01,282	1	8
Harnbully.	29,753	77,905	9	3	232	1	11	78,137	11	2
Banawar.	21,920	54,270	7	3	372	0	4	54,642	7	7
Bailoor.	53,830	1,17,186	13	2	962	10	6	1,18,149	7	8
TOTAL.	10,93,414	22,11,863	7	1	13,967	5	9	22,25,830	12	10
Division Treasury..		66	5	3	1,02,895	11	1	1,02,962	0	4
GRAND TOTAL.	10,93,414	22,11,929	12	4	1,16,863	0	10	23,28,792	13	2

BANGALORE,

24th October, 1855.

Compd.

C.

Statement shewing the Names of the Talooks of the Chittledroog Division; the Population and the Collections of Revenue in each Talook, for the Year Pramadeecha 1853—54.

NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	POPULA- TION.	AMOUNT OF COLLECTIONS.							
		ORDINARY REVENUE.		EXTRA REVENUE.		TOTAL.			
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Cusbah Chittledroog. . .	34,720	84,741	7 7	509	14 3	85,251	5 10		
Herroor	30,785	71,832	11 5	236	12 8	72,069	8 1		
Hosadroog.	33,493	75,203	6 6	375	11 5	75,579	1 11		
Davengerray.	33,846	76,457	2 8	601	3 10	770,58	6 6		
Kuncoppah.	26,710	44,305	5 5	130	3 11	44,435	9 4		
Molcaulmooroo. . . .	22,133	50,759	6 3	257	10 2	51,017	0 5		
Doddairy.	22,144	79,345	7 7	200	15 2	79,546	6 9		
Mudgerry.	48,027	1,03,806	10 10	331	3 3	1,04,137	14 1		
Koratagerah.	44,018	83,156	8 6	328	10 9	83,485	3 3		
Toomcoor.	59,908	1,11,130	10 8	1,347	1 10	1,12,477	12 6		
Koongul.	42,921	78,620	6 11	497	1 3	79,117	8 2		
Kadub.	33,367	65,651	12 10	383	12 9	66,035	9 7		
Toorivicarrah.	37,561	73,069	1 10	354	11 7	73,423	13 5		
Chicknaekenhully. . .	30,187	1,00,742	3 0	457	10 5	1,01,199	13 5		
Honnaully.	22,301	77,297	11 1	388	7 3	77,686	2 4		
Boodiaul.	21,609	75,851	12 6	245	2 6	76,096	15 0		
Seerah.	42,663	1,13,909	1 11	325	7 2	1,14,234	9 1		
Pauvager.	37,078	73,019	11 8	293	1 10	73,212	13 6		
	6,23,471	14,3,8900	11 2	7,264	14 0	14,46,165	9 2		
Division Treasury...				2,496	10 9	2,496	10 6		
GRAND TOTAL..	6,23,471	14,38,900	11 2	9,761	8 9	14,48,662	3 11		

BANGALORE,
24th October, 1855.

Compd.



*Statement shewing the Names of the Talooks of the Nuggur Division ;
the Population and the Collections of Revenue in each Talook for the
Year Pramadeecha 1853—54.*

NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	POPULA- TION.	AMOUNT OF COLLECTIONS.								
		ORDINARY REVENUE.			EXTRA REVENUE.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nuggur Anuntapoor. . .	55,587	2,47,228	9	1	1,149	7	5	2,48,378	0	6
Ickary Saugur. . . .	60,206	3,00,165	2	10	2,257	9	8	3,02,422	12	6
Sorub Aunvutty . . .	60,072	1,48,565	4	1	865	4	1	1,49,430	8	2
Oodgunny Shikarpoor.	58,484	1,38,323	4	2	836	8	6	1,39,159	12	8
Honnnavully Hollahon- noor.	49,925	76,403	4	0	776	3	9	77,179	7	9
Hurryhur.	26,977	57,530	11	6	557	12	9	58,088	5	3
Luckwully	19,734	62,022	9	6	600	5	8	62,622	15	2
Coppah.	22,755	2,48,826	13	7	1,385	4	8	2,50,212	2	3
Chickamoogloor. . .	51,581	1,02,557	11	5	708	0	8	1,03,265	12	1
Cuddoor Yegaty. . .	25,908	53,736	12	11	466	12	3	54,203	9	2
Chennagerry Buswapa- tam	43,948	77,026	11	8	693	13	4	77,720	9	0
Sheemoga Koomsee. .	64,878	99,610	5	10	1,533	9	3	1,01,143	15	1
Cowlaydroog Munda- gudday	34,079	2,08,115	11	2	721	3	1	2,08,836	14	3
Turrykary Adjumpoor.	56,647	85,821	9	3	547	4	7	86,368	13	10
Wustarah.	37,633	1,17,133	4	11	2,332	12	8	1,19,466	1	7
	6,68,414	20,23,067	13	11	15,432	0	4	20,38,499	14	3
Division Treasury...					29,064	13	4	29,064	13	4
GRAND TOTAL. .	6,68,414	20,23,067	13	11	44,314	96	8	20,67,564	11	7

BANGALORE,
24th October, 1855.

Compd.



Statement shewing the amount of Revenue derived from Sandalwood in the Four Divisions, of the Mysore Country from the Year Khara 1831—32 to Pramadeecha 1853—54.

No.	YEARS.	BANGALORE.			CHITTLE-DROOG.			ASHTAGRAM.			NUGGUR.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Khara .. or 1831—32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Nundana .. or 1832—33	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	771	0	10	971	0	10
3	Vijoiya .. or 1833—34	7,037	6	8	0	0	0	2,155	4	4	2,219	10	9	30,847	3	9
4	Joiya .. or 1834—35	1,523	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,319	3	8	18,842	13	3
5	Munmat'a. .. or 1835—36	16,839	4	7	12	9	0	2,15,979	9	5	82,596	1	1	3,15,427	8	1
6	Durmukhy .. or 1836—37	5,581	1	7	15,251	3	7	1,18,969	3	0	59,012	8	6	1,98,814	0	8
7	Hayvilamby. .. or 1837—38	1,259	9	5	8,902	6	6	43,901	3	0	54,906	12	6	1,08,969	15	5
8	Virlamby .. or 1838—39	1,852	4	6	1,471	15	0	2,836	15	10	26,134	9	0	32,295	12	4
9	Vikary. .. or 1839—40	36,353	3	2	11,801	8	2	24,605	8	3	95,329	0	0	1,68,159	8	7
10	Sharwary .. or 1840—41	14,729	1	10	261	6	1	98,150	11	1	18,032	6	3	2,31,173	9	3
11	Plava. .. or 1841—42	12,531	12	8	5,322	1	9	79,963	9	2	99,048	12	9	1,96,866	4	4
12	Shubhakrutu ; .. or 1842—43	17,106	13	6	42	5	3	1,54,048	5	9	35,870	6	0	2,07,067	14	6
13	Shobakrutu .. or 1843—44	9,095	9	1	341	2	8	68,642	15	4	84,950	0	11	1,63,029	12	0
14	Krodhy. .. or 1844—45	23,450	5	10	132	4	3	1,58,539	6	0	58,050	1	9	2,40,172	1	10
15	Vishwavasu .. or 1845—46	2,649	8	8	50	8	3	53,676	6	6	43,189	2	8	99,564	10	1
16	Parabbawa. .. or 1846—47	734	12	3	51	13	5	1,26,063	13	5	37,146	12	6	1,63,997	3	7
17	Plavanga .. or 1847—48	16,400	0	0	2,416	2	7	76,891	0	0	1,35,994	4	9	2,31,701	7	4
18	Keelaka .. or 1848—49	241	4	0	53	7	8	60,466	14	7	68,648	15	7	1,29,410	9	10
19	Soumya .. or 1849—50	22,829	10	7	5,269	15	7	98,772	14	9	1,38,769	12	4	2,65,642	5	3
20	Sadharana .. or 1850—51	230	15	10	5,484	12	7	57,741	14	9	40,700	12	6	1,04,158	7	8
21	Virodhykrutu .. or 1851—52	14,962	3	11	111	1	7	5,197	5	6	46,403	15	5	66,674	10	5
22	Paridhavy. .. or 1852—53	861	1	4	82	6	7	1,14,036	7	6	40,678	10	0	1,55,658	8	10
23	Pramadeecha .. or 1853—54	23,924	2	2	247	14	2	91,831	7	6	22,786	6	1	1,38,789	13	11



Collections from Coffee in Mysore.

No.	YEARS.		ASHTA-GRAM.			NUGGUR.			TOTAL.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Khara	.. or 1831—32	0	0	0	4,270	0	0	4,270	0	0
2	Nundana	.. or 1832—33	0	0	0	7,472	0	0	7,472	0	0
3	Vijoiya	.. or 1833—34	0	0	0	7,472	0	0	7,472	0	0
4	Joiya.	.. or 1834—35	0	0	0	7,476	0	0	7,476	0	0
5	Munmat'a.	.. or 1835—36	0	0	0	7,476	0	0	7,476	0	0
6	Durmukhy	.. or 1836—37	0	0	0	7,476	0	0	7,476	0	0
7	Hayvilamby.	.. or 1837—38	618	10	1	5,643	9	4	6,262	3	5
8	Vilamby	.. or 1838—39	1,740	14	6	19,270	10	9	21,011	9	3
9	Vikary.	.. or 1839—40	1,417	4	7	13,394	9	3	14,811	13	10
10	Sharwary	.. or 1840—41	1,457	0	2	20,486	13	2	21,943	13	4
11	Plava.	.. or 1841—42	1,239	9	6	13,965	12	4	15,205	5	10
12	Shubhakrutu	.. or 1842—43	1,756	3	2	19,964	11	9	21,720	14	11
13	Shobakrutu	.. or 1843—44	1,285	6	6	18,494	9	2	19,779	15	8
14	Krodhy	.. or 1844—45	2,052	7	0	21,203	11	11	23,256	2	11
15	Vishwavasau	.. or 1845—46	1,887	7	10	21,119	2	1	23,006	9	11
16	Parabhawa	.. or 1846—47	3,065	15	2	24,254	2	8	27,320	1	10
17	Plavanga	.. or 1847—48	4,372	14	7	25,686	13	7	30,059	12	2
18	Keelaka	.. or 1848—49	4,982	10	5	28,366	6	8	33,349	1	1
19	Soumya	.. or 1849—50	1,839	5	8	25,670	7	4	27,509	13	0
20	Sadharana	.. or 1850—51	2,586	6	11	29,713	12	0	32,300	2	11
21	Virodhykrutu	.. or 1851—52	3,793	7	11	22,159	7	7	25,952	15	6
22	Paridhavy	.. or 1852—53	3,390	6	3	27,937	8	4	31,327	14	7
23	Pramadeecha	.. or 1853—54	6,717	2	0	43,487	8	2	50,204	10	2

Note.—No Coffee is produced in the Bangalore and Chittledroog Divisions. A Madras firm, Messrs. Gurry & Co., had the monopoly of Coffee produced in Mysore under the Rajah's Government. This was abolished in 1837, and on Excise duty of Rs. 1 per Maund was fixed upon the berry. This was first reduced to 8 annas, and then to 4 annas, at which it now remains.

BANGALORE,
25th October, 1855.

Compd.

Statement shewing the Amount of Sayer Collections on Sooparee, or Areca Nuts, in the four Divisions of the Mysore Country, from the Year Khara 1831—32 to Pramadeecha, 1853—54.

No.	YEARS.	BANGALORE.			CHITTLE-DROOG.			ASHTAGRAM.			NUGGUR.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Khara .. or 1831—32															
2	Nundana .. or 1832—33															
3	Vijoiya .. or 1833—34															
4	Joiya ... or 1834—35															
5	Munmat'a. .. or 1835—36	18,232	14	0	17,578	1	6	6,571	6	8	1,70,925	7	8	2,13,317	12	10
6	Durmukhy .. or 1836—37	17,753	6	5	17,032	10	6	7,078	8	9	2,82,994	2	0	3,24,858	11	8
7	Hayvilamby. .. or 1837—38	18,230	6	5	13,037	7	3	7,479	14	4	2,84,379	3	0	3,23,127	0	0
8	Virlamby .. or 1838—39	18,232	14	1	15,090	14	10	6,571	5	7	2,81,972	0	10	3,21,867	3	4
9	Vikary. .. or 1839—40	17,753	6	5	13,802	14	10	6,571	6	5	3,02,048	14	0	3,40,176	9	8
10	Sharwary .. or 1840—41	18,230	8	10	14,894	7	10	8,849	11	4	3,31,233	14	9	3,72,708	10	9
11	Plava. .. or 1841—42	21,962	13	5	17,927	5	4	8,507	13	3	3,38,061	4	5	3,86,459	4	5
12	Shubhakrutu .. or 1842—43	21,538	14	6	16,016	0	2	7,478	8	10	3,26,214	11	9	3,70,848	3	3
13	Shobakrutu .. or 1843—44	21,713	10	2	16,877	8	2	7,479	15	8	3,19,456	6	5	3,65,527	8	5
14	Krodhy. .. or 1844—45	19,298	5	2	16,901	15	7	7,441	8	6	3,09,257	14	10	3,52,899	12	1
15	Vishwavasu .. or 1845—46	17,606	0	10	19,728	14	0	7,441	8	6	3,51,172	13	3	3,95,949	4	7
16	Parabhawa. .. or 1846—47	20,390	13	1	24,646	0	0	10,164	15	8	3,51,505	10	10	4,06,797	7	7
17	Plavanga .. or 1847—48	11,751	18	6	17,919	2	4	8,564	12	4	3,30,586	13	11	3,68,822	10	1
18	Keelaka .. or 1848—49	5,269	10	8	14,128	6	5	6,883	10	4	4,07,731	4	4	4,34,012	14	7
19	Soumya .. or 1849—50	5,641	2	7	15,765	1	4	8,242	14	0	4,17,148	11	10	4,46,797	13	9
20	Sadharana .. or 1850—51	5,501	8	4	15,940	15	8	8,480	15	1	3,85,379	12	2	4,15,303	3	3
21	Virodhkrutu .. or 1851—52	5,581	1	8	16,774	0	1	9,282	4	5	4,46,553	13	7	4,78,191	3	9
22	Paridhavy. .. or 1852—53	5,749	10	4	18,416	13	3	8,651	12	0	4,08,695	12	5	4,41,514	0	0
23	Pramadeecha .. or 1853—54	6,150	13	8	21,507	9	7	10,300	7	1	4,60,111	6	1	4,98,070	4	5

BANGALORE,

22d Oct. 1855

Note—The Amount Collected on this Nut previous to 1831—32 cannot now be ascertained, as, in the accounts, it is mixed up with the other Sayer Collections.

Statement shewing the Amount of Sayer Collections on Tobacco in the four Taluooks of the Mysore Country, from the Year Khara 1831—32 to Pramadeecha 1853—54.

No.	YEARS.	BANGALORE.			CHITTLE-DROOG.			ASHTAGRAM.			NUGGUR.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Khara .. or 1831—32	26,122	13	1	108	1	2	46,497	4	11	8,626	7	10	81,354	11	0
2	Nundana .. or 1832—33	29,203	14	10	345	4	3	21,077	9	0	9,881	5	9	60,508	1	10
3	Vijoiya .. or 1833—34	32,692	0	0	207	9	0	21,106	7	7	10,522	8	9	64,528	9	4
4	Joiya .. or 1834—35	33,614	4	2	438	12	9	23,402	3	3	10,544	10	9	67,999	14	11
5	Munmat'a .. or 1835—36	37,894	4	7	3,304	13	0	22,727	6	3	14,724	12	2	78,651	4	1
6	Durmukhy .. or 1836—37	46,831	15	6	4,830	2	0	24,470	5	10	16,867	13	2	93,060	4	6
7	Hayvarlamby .. or 1837—38	48,833	8	7	4,036	4	7	29,083	7	6	20,262	12	7	1,02,216	1	3
8	Virlamby .. or 1838—39	47,393	9	0	4,695	5	5	35,408	10	8	22,632	8	9	1,05,130	1	10
9	Vikary .. or 1839—40	38,975	1	4	4,791	8	8	32,148	15	2	23,165	8	10	99,081	2	0
10	Sharwary .. or 1840—41	44,831	6	8	3,934	5	5	30,955	9	5	24,730	13	8	1,04,452	3	2
11	Plavah .. or 1841—42	44,447	8	10	3,727	3	5	35,455	10	1	21,069	6	4	1,04,700	12	8
12	Shubhakrutu .. or 1842—43	49,650	12	5	3,316	3	1	34,512	2	2	22,905	14	1	1,10,384	15	9
13	Shobakrutu .. or 1843—44	40,500	15	0	4,707	6	3	46,146	1	10	24,189	0	11	1,15,542	8	0
14	Krodhy .. or 1844—45	41,752	10	3	5,207	7	2	55,183	7	3	27,601	3	5	1,29,744	12	1
15	Vishwavasu .. or 1845—46	43,659	13	4	4,635	3	4	52,321	6	5	27,612	2	9	1,28,228	9	10
16	Parabhawa .. or 1846—47	44,122	11	10	7,188	12	3	41,684	4	6	28,039	5	6	1,31,235	2	1
17	Plavanga .. or 1847—48	50,548	11	7	6,465	3	2	53,287	9	11	23,818	12	1	1,34,120	4	9
18	Keelaka .. or 1848—49	53,610	14	7	7,382	6	0	82,886	11	4	23,307	14	1	1,67,187	14	0
19	Soumya .. or 1849—50	46,653	10	2	9,940	10	10	67,361	6	8	23,935	15	4	1,37,891	11	0
20	Sadharana .. or 1850—51	47,603	5	0	10,232	5	2	35,752	7	2	25,435	3	2	1,19,043	4	6
21	Virodhykrutu .. or 1851—52	47,688	14	7	8,846	14	10	61,247	6	9	29,663	8	8	1,47,646	12	10
22	Paridhavy .. or 1852—53	45,253	11	8	10,127	12	10	33,305	11	6	20,668	14	2	1,09,356	2	3
23	Pramadeecha .. or 1853—54	41,561	9	1	10,894	7	5	41,448	14	3	14,759	2	7	1,12,664	4	4

NOTE.—The old rates of sayer duty upon Tobacco were various in the different Taluoks, heavy in some and light in others. In 1819, a modified system was established throughout the Country, by which 34 fanams, or 1 Rupee per Maund of Tobacco was directed to be levied; except in the Town of Mysore, and in the Talook of Bangalore (including its Vulgure, or subdivisions), where 12 fanams, or Rupees 34 were to be levied upon each Maund.

When the abolition of the Canara and Malabar Monopoly from 1853, was announced by the Madras Government, it was deemed necessary to make some alterations in the system in this Country, and it was ordered that the Sayer duty upon Tobacco exported from this Country to the Company's Districts should be levied at two different rates, viz. 8 annas per Maund without Stalks, and 4 annas per Maund with Stalks; the Town duty of One Rupee per Maund for the Tobacco consumed in this country being retained, together with the higher rate of 12 fanams or Rs. 3 - 8 - 0 upon the Tobacco entering into the Talook of Bangalore and the Town of Mysore.



An Approximate Estimate of the Population of Mysore in 1851—52.

DIVISIONS.	ABOVE 12 YEARS OF AGE.			UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE.			TOTAL.		
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Bangalore.	366,953	338,880	705,833	194,690	167,036	361,726	561,643	505,916	1,067,559
Chitteldroog	226,293	196,640	422,933	103,208	88,078	191,286	329,510	284,718	614,219
Ashtagram.	374,684	351,631	716,315	221,326	190,319	411,645	596,010	531,950	1,127,960
Nuggar.	204,378	190,377	394,755	141,124	115,079	256,203	345,502	305,456	650,958
<i>Total.</i>	1,172,308	1,067,528	2,239,836	660,348	560,512	1,220,860	1,832,656	1,628,040	3,460,696

Population of Bangalore, Mysore and Seringapatam.

	HOUSES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.	TOTAL.
Bangalore					
Cantonment.	13,712	27,875	26,320	39,143	93,339
Pettah	6,092	13,770	15,186	12,333	41,289
<i>Total</i>	19,804	41,645	41,506	51,476	134,628
Mysore	11,013	22,914	20,962	10,853	54,729
Seringapatam	5,022	2,777	3,443	6,524	12,744

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Abstract Statement of Taxes abolished or reduced in the Mysore Territory from the assumption of the Country, viz. 18th October, 1831 to the end of June, 1854.

Total number of Taxes.	NAMES OF THE HEADS.	BANGALORE DIVISION.			CHITTLEDROOG DIVISION.			ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.			NUGGUR DIVISION.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
42	Land Revenue	70,861	4	1	18,730	7	10	42,593	3	0	25,573	0	11	1,57,757	15	10
482	Sayer or Customs	279,879	9	7	1,49,579	6	4	2,27,993	9	11	1,67,172	13	2	8,24,625	7	0
39	Abkarry	0	0	0	454	6	4	6,159	11	11	674	15	6	7,289	1	9
187	Chiller Baub	22,467	8	2	13,093	9	4	32,922	2	9	11,504	12	7	79,988	0	10
18	Mohturpha	0	0	0	4,049	2	9	116	13	7	0	0	0	4,166	0	4
1	Umrayee	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	11	4	0	0	0	77	11	4
769	TOTAL.....	3,73,208	5	10	1,85,907	0	7	3,09,863	4	6	2,04,925	10	2	10,73,904	5	1

BANGALORE,

24th October, 1855.

Comd.