

**1908-09**

**GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS  
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE**

REVENUE (LAND SURVEY)

**P R O C E E D I N G S**

*Dated 22nd May 1909*

No. — R. 9737-46  
L. S. 42-08-2

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Reviewing the annual progress report  
of the Revenue Survey Department for the  
year which ended on the 31st October  
1908.

*Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,  
Revenue (Land Survey), dated 22nd May 1909.*

READ—

Letter No. 75, dated 5th February 1909, from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey and Settlement, submitting the annual progress report of the Revenue Survey Department for the year which ended on the 31st October 1908.

No. R. 9737-46—L. S. 32-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND MAY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—During the survey year which ended on 31st October 1908, as in previous years, the bulk of the work done by the Survey Department consisted of partial re-survey, on which three measuring and one classing establishments were employed. The measuring operations, particulars of which show a material increase in the out-turn of work during the year, were carried on in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Hassan Districts and the area dealt with consisted of 798 villages containing 64,810 fields measuring 5,99,754 acres, against 763 villages with 56,780 fields measuring 5,68,107 acres in the previous year. The work of re-classification of water-supply shows a slight decrease owing to the late commencement of work and the absence of co-operation from villagers. It was carried out in the Shimoga and Honnali Taluks, as they stood at the original settlement and extended over 436 villages comprising 16,838 fields and 93,247 acres. In gauging the progress of the work of the Survey Department, Government are, of course, aware of the danger of any purely numerical comparisons and are quite willing to make allowance for the various disturbing factors such as the nature of the country dealt with, the unhealthiness of the climate and so forth referred to in para 5 of the report. They note with satisfaction the assurance of the Superintendent that both the officers and the establishments have, on the whole, worked zealously and endeavoured to turn out the maximum amount of work compatible with efficiency, though there is an appreciable unexplained deficiency in the testing work done personally by the officer in charge of the A. Establishment (para 9 of the report).

2. The total cost of the Department for the year under report was Rs. 1,56,901-7-4 or Rs. 16,664-1-6 less than that for the previous year, the cost per acre being Re. 0-3-6 against Re. 0-3-9 in the previous year.

3. The Superintendent of Survey is requested to report why the system of examining the effects on wet and garden cultivation, during re-classification, of altered conditions of water-supply, said to have been introduced into the semi-mahad taluks, should not be extended to the mahad parts of the State, as, in the light of the experience now acquired in the revision settlement of the mahad taluks already dealt with, there does not seem to be much ground for the supposition that this factor remains constant in the case of such lands in the mahad.

4. Two causes are stated to have greatly impeded the progress of the work, viz., the apathy of the villagers and the condition of the boundary marks. Both these causes constitute a standing reproach on the officers of the Revenue Department concerned, and it is high time that individual Amildars and Assistant Commissioners were brought to book for neglect of their duties in regard to boundary marks. The proposals foreshadowed at para 8 of the Survey Superintendent's report are awaited. Government note that Mr. Venkatramaiya, Amildar of Shimoga, took special interest in overcoming the indifference of the raiyats in his taluk and that the bandhs in the Gubbi and Nelamangala Taluks were found to be in a much better condition than in the other tracts hitherto surveyed.

5. The Revenue Commissioner's attention is invited to the remarks of the Survey Superintendent at para 21 of his report regarding measurers lent to the Revenue Department who have to be sent back.

6. The Department has been maintained at the usual standard of efficiency.

K.S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,  
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Superintendent of Mysore Revenue Survey.  
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.  
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—c. v.

No. 75.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
MYSORE REVENUE SURVEY,  
*Dated Camp Shimoga, 5th February 1909.*

FROM

D. SHAMA RAO, Esq.,  
*Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey and Settlement.*

TO

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR, Esq., B.A., B.L.,  
*Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja  
of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Progress Report of the Revenue Survey Department for the year ending 31st October 1908.

#### CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT.

2. There were no changes amongst the Officers of the Department. Mr. K. G. Shamanna, B.A., was promoted from the 5th to the 4th class of Assistant Commissioners, Schedule B., with effect from 12th September 1907.

Amongst subordinates, the loss was much less than that of the previous year, the number of officials, whose services were lost to the Department being 10 against 27 during the last year.

#### ORIGINAL MEASUREMENT.

3. Work under this head consisted chiefly of the detailed survey of Inam villages, and comprised 2,042 survey fields, measuring 10,745 acres in 12 Inam villages. In addition to re-survey, miscellaneous work was also carried out in 71 villages, consisting of the subdivision of survey numbers, in the Sringeri Jahgir, ordered during the introduction of Survey Settlement into the Jahgir. A comparison of work done under this head with that of the previous year is not of much use by itself, as the quantity of work depends upon, and largely varies with, the number and extent of Inam villages to be surveyed during the year. The comparison, however, will serve to show how far this work affects the outturn of re-survey work. One point to be noticed in connection with the survey of Inam villages during the year is that a certain amount of apathy is reported to have been shown by the Inamdars in rendering timely co-operation especially in the erection of boundary marks, which hindered the progress of work to a considerable extent.

#### PARTIAL RE-SURVEY.

4. As in last year this work was carried on by three Measuring Establishments. 798 villages, containing 64,810 fields, measuring 5,99,754 acres were re-surveyed during the year, against 763 villages with 56,780 fields, measuring 5,68,107 acres during the previous year. Details of work are given in Appendix I. It is satisfactory to note that there has been an appreciable increase in the outturn of re-survey work. The following circumstances chiefly contributed to the increase :—

- (a) The whole field season was completely devoted to field work by all the establishments, and there was no curtailment of it as in last year, when

two establishments had to close their field work a fortnight earlier than the usual date on account of climatic conditions in the tract where they were employed.

- (b) The decrease in the original survey work of Inam villages and the miscellaneous work referred to in para 4 above, allowed a larger number of working days being utilized for re-survey work than in the previous year.
- (c) There was not much of malnad and unhealthy tract dealt with during the year under report, the C. Establishment alone having been employed in the malnad portion of the Belur Taluk only for three months in the season. The major portion of the locale of operations was healthy being maidan.

5. With reference to the observation made by Government in para 5 of their Order No. R. 7716-25—L. S. 36-07-2, dated the 25th May 1908, on the short outturn of re-survey work during the year ending 31st of October 1907, I beg to submit that the gross area dealt with is not the only criterion of the sufficiency or otherwise of re-survey work, as the area covered depends largely upon the nature of the country and of the holdings. Tracts with large extents of waste, kharab and forest lands, and large holdings of dry lands can be re-surveyed more rapidly than tracts which contain less of dry and more of wet and garden lands, and where holdings are numerous, small and valuable. In dealing with the latter class of lands, work increases under every item of re-survey operations, such as measurement of fields and computation of areas; but it must at the same time be remembered that it is this class of lands which is more important from the revenue and settlement points of view. The outturn of work depends also upon various other causes, which have been briefly referred to in my report for the last year, such as the health of the establishments, the co-operation of the villagers and the local authorities, the duration of the field season and the distribution of working days. All these causes operate differently in different years, the net and natural result of which is fluctuation, sometimes great and sometimes small, in the total area dealt with, for which a sufficiently broad margin ought to be allowed. I would not have dwelt upon this point had it not been for the fact that having worked under unfavourable conditions of climate and country and showed the highest possible outturn, the establishments will feel discouraged if they are told that their work has not been satisfactory and that they could have done more than what they have done. I have, however, taken particular care to see that no laxity of any kind prevails anywhere either in work or in supervision and that the maximum amount of work is extracted consistent with efficiency.

#### DETAIL BY ESTABLISHMENTS.

6. The A. Establishment under Mr. C. Rajagopala Charlu completed the re-survey of the Magadi Taluk and the B. Establishment under Mr. K. G. Shammanna that of the Nelamangala Taluk; while the C. Establishment under Mr. D. Srinivasa Rao was employed in parts of Belur and the late Banavar Taluks. The A. and B. Establishments worked also in the late Chiknayakanhalli Taluk in portions now forming part of the Gubbi Taluk; the former in the Nittur magani and the latter in the Dandinsivara magani. The C. Establishment was also employed in the subdivision of lands in the Sringeri, Jahgir referred to in para 3 above.

Viewed territorially, the work comprised the whole of the taluks of Magadi and Nelamangala as they stood at the original settlement, 90 villages of the Belur Taluk 121 villages of the late Banavar Taluk and 49 villages which formerly belonged to the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk but now form part of the Gubbi Taluk.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING DAYS.

7. During the year under report, there was an increase in the percentage of the days devoted to field work, the figures under "field work" and "no field work" being 81.31 and 18.69 per cent, against 78.52 and 21.48 in the previous year respectively. The economy was rendered possible by less time lost under "travelling" and "sickness," as the survey parties were mostly employed in the maidan country. On account of the non-co-operation of the villagers 4.73 per cent of the working days was lost against 3.63 in the year previous.



While for the whole department the figures were as shown above, individual establishments were responsible as follows :—

		Working days.	Non-working days.
A. Establishment	....	85.19 per cent	14.81 per cent.
B. Establishment	....	82.85 per cent	17.15 per cent.
C. Establishment	....	75.83 per cent	24.17 per cent.

The decrease in working days in the C. Establishment, was mainly due to non-co-operation on the part of villagers due to outbreak of plague or delay in the timely erection of Boundary Marks; so much as 9.13 per cent of working days in that establishment was lost under the head villagers not co-operating.

#### BOUNDARY MARKS.

8. Progress of re-survey was retarded, as in preceding years, by the large number of missing boundary marks. During the year under report, no less than 20,720 bandhs and 59,282 stones were found missing against 16,859 bandhs and 70,789 stones the year previous. The number of bandhs found to require repairs was 20,190 against 29,099 in the preceding year. The percentage of the working days devoted to this work remained almost the same as in the year previous, the figures for the two years being 48.94 per cent and 48.14 per cent respectively. Although, generally speaking, the condition of boundary marks is far from satisfactory and has not received sufficient attention on the part of the local authorities, the repeated orders of Government issued on this subject appear to have had some effect inasmuch as the bandhs in the Nelamangala Taluk and the stones in the Gubbi Taluk are reported by Mr. K. G. Shananna, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the B. Measuring Establishment, to have been found in better condition than in other tracts dealt with by him. But even this falls far short of what is expected to be done in the matter, and I am of opinion that the mere repetition of orders, however stringent they may be, will not be of much avail. I am considering as to whether better results could not be attained by introducing rules similar to those lately issued in Bombay on the subject, a copy of which was sent for my information with your letter No. R. 4948-9—L. S. 25-08-2, dated 18th January 1909, and I shall address Government separately on this subject.

A talukwar statement showing the number of Bandhs and Stones missing and Bandhs out of repair is subjoined :—

Taluks	Number of marks entirely missing but replaced during re-survey		Number of bandhs out of repair for which lists were prepared and sent to Revenue Authorities	Remarks
	Bandhs	Stones		
Magadi as it stood at the original settlement	10,572	23,740	6,884	Dealt with by A. and B. Establishments.
Gubbi	1,062	4,988	958	Do
Bangalore	285	1,234	790	Do by B. Establishment.
Nelamangala	3,310	16,844	5,892	Do by B. Establishment.
Arsikere	1,664	3,510	1,425	Do by C. Establishment.
Belur	1,724	2,779	765	Do do
Mudgero	1,160	2,387	588	Do do
Kadur	302	1,354	455	Do do
Shimoga	641	2,446	2,432	Do by M. Establishment.
Total	20,720	59,282	20,190	
Figures for 1906-07	16,859	70,789	29,099	

#### MEASURING TEST.

9. The total number of fields subjected to test were 2,554 or 12.59 per cent of the work against 2,273 or 12.68 per cent the year previous. The number tested

individually by the A., B. and C. Establishments were respectively 767 or 13.12 per cent, 996 or 11.26 per cent and 791 or 15.22 per cent. Of these, 1,539 fields or 7.59 per cent were tested by the officers and 1,015 or 5.00 per cent were tested by Surveyors. The officers in charge of the B. and C. Establishments replotted about 20 per cent of the test taken by the Surveyors; but the amount of re-plotting work done by the officer in charge of the A. Establishment has been only 11.33 per cent whereas he ought to have tested 20 per cent as per circular orders. But the test taken on the whole is higher than the prescribed percentage, and ample and satisfactory. The mean average difference between test and measurement was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an acre per cent. A test of 9,702 fields or 15.13 per cent of the total number of fields re-surveyed was applied to boundary marks as against 8,606 or 13.52 per cent the year previous.

#### MEASURING MONSOON WORK.

10. The monsoon work of all the villages re-surveyed during the year under report and of all the Inam villages surveyed in detail including miscellaneous subdivision work as well as the Boundary mark accounts were completed, and the latter forwarded to the Comptroller.

#### CLASSIFICATION.

11. The M. Classing Establishment under Mr. D. K. Darashah was employed on the re-classification of water-supply to wet and garden lands in the taluks of Honnali and Shinoga as they stood at the original settlement. It also carried out original classification work in 19 Inam villages scattered over so many as 15 different taluks. Details of this work are shown in Appendix II. The work extended over 436 villages and comprised 16,838 fields and 93,247 acres, the corresponding figures for the year previous being 6,37,20,053 and 86,804. There was a decrease of 3,215 in the aggregate number of fields re-classed, notwithstanding a substantial increase in the daily average outturn of field work of each individual classer from 7.25 to 9.75. The decrease is, however, accounted for (1) by the fall in the average number of classers at work, which again was due to two of the classers having been transferred to the Revenue Department as District Surveyors, and a few others deputed for re-survey work; (2) by the late commencement of the field season owing to the heavy Barsathi work of the previous year; (3) by an increase in the loss of time under "villagers not co-operating" and "Travelling" and (4) lastly, by a loss of 5.54 per cent of the working days of the classing establishment under "Testing doubtful measurements," the classers having had to measure different "Babs" or descriptions of land, in a great number of "misreet" or mixed survey numbers which the measurers had omitted to do or done imperfectly. The officers in charge of Measuring Establishments will be warned to be more careful in future in measuring the "misreet" numbers.

12. In the matter of non-co-operation, I cannot do better than to quote below for the information of Government an extract from Assistant Commissioner Mr. Darashah's report:-

"I am afraid the apparent results of the work of the establishment will not look adequate until the difficulties we have surmounted are realized. Shinoga Taluk has among its raiyats the most unamenable I have ever met with. Even the Revenue officers with all the power they naturally wield have often proved totally incapable of making the slightest impression on them by way of getting them to co-operate with the Survey, and I am inclined to doubt if with a less painstaking and persevering Amildar than Mr. Venkatramiah we could at all have completed our work in the taluk this year. Measurers and classers had to be scattered all over the tract, a fact that rendered a due control on them a matter of much difficulty particularly when I had to camp in out of the way places for the purpose of test. The villages to be measured were for the great part uninhabited places lying among the hills surrounding the taluk. I can quote instances in which measurers and classers had not been able to see either the village officers or the village accounts in spite of every endeavour, scores of instances in which every one in the village refused to take an urgent message to my camp, an instance in which a classer

had to carry his chain and crossstaff on his shoulders from village to village, an instance in which my surveyor paid handsomely from his pocket for a guide to show the way to a village which he was told to test. I cannot go into further details, but these few types of incidents in our life in Shimoga if duly considered will serve to dispel any doubt as to the Establishment having put forth all its strength in combating obstacles."

13. Considering the fact that the work of re-classification of wet and garden lands is naturally scattered over different villages, only a few of which give several days consecutive work to classers and the shortness of the field season on account of the heavy monsoon work, combined with non-co-operation of the raivats, the outturn of the establishment is highly satisfactory.

14. In the light of the experience gained in introducing Revision settlement into the Taluks of Sagar and Sorab, it was considered necessary that altered conditions as to water-supply in the Semi-Malnad Taluks should be ascertained with their relative effect on wet and garden cultivation. A set of few simple rules were issued to measuring and classing Establishments for inspection of water-supply, crops, etc., of every wet and garden number in Semi-Malnad and Malnad villages. A great deal of valuable information will thus be collected and will be of real help in fixing revised assessment for wet and garden lands. Messrs. C. Rajagopala Charlu and K. G. Shamanna, Assistant Commissioners, were given preliminary training in Classification work during the last monsoon season.

15. *Classification Test.*—During the year under report, 3,097 fields or 18 per cent of the fields classed were subjected to test as against 3,609 or 18 per cent the year previous. Out of these, 1,463 fields were tested by Surveyors. The difference between classification and test was only one pie in soil in the few cases where soils were classed and two pies in water. The test taken was more than sufficient being nearly double the prescribed percentage and the results are extremely satisfactory.

16. *Classification Monsoon Work.*—As explained in the reports of previous years the classification monsoon work is heavier than the work in the field. Although during the year under report, only 16,838 fields were classed in the field, yet, Field Registers of more than double that number (34,158 fields) in the Honnali and Shimoga Taluks, as they stood at the original settlement, had to be prepared. This work being too much to be done by the permanent classing Establishment, a few temporary hands were entertained throughout the monsoon. In spite of this addition to the permanent strength of the Establishment, the monsoon season had to be extended by about six weeks in order to have the work completed. The Classing Officer Mr. Darashah got through this abnormal quantity of work with much zeal and application.

17. *Inam Villages.*—Nineteen Inam villages with an area of 14,813 acres were classed during the year.

18. *Preparation of the Village Maps.*—With the exception of the villages of the Sringeri Jahgir, the maps of all the villages, the original settlement of which is complete, have been printed and issued to the Revenue Officers. Of the villages in resettled taluks, maps as noted below have been printed during the year and issued:—

Hosdurga	...	...	...	...	...	5
Holalkere	...	...	...	...	...	9
Challakere	...	...	...	...	...	72
Molakalmuru	...	...	...	...	...	6
Channagiri	...	...	...	...	...	195
Honnali	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sorab	...	...	...	...	...	152
Sagar	...	...	...	...	...	128
Chiknayakanhalli	...	...	...	...	...	40
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	167
Magadi	...	...	...	...	...	4
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	...	14
Hoskote	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total						810



#### ALLOCATION OF INAMS.

19. Duplicate copies for 321 villages in the Bowringpet Taluk, comprising 1,973 cases, were prepared and furnished to the Revenue and Inam Departments. Sixty-two supplemental cases in 34 villages situated in 12 different taluks were also dealt with.

#### FINAL REMUNERATION OF PATELS AND SHANBHOGS.

20. This was revised in two whole taluks of Kolar and Chamrajnagar. Remuneration payable to the village officers in the Yelandur Jahgir and in 29 Inam villages situated in 10 different taluks were fixed for the first time. The question of revising the remuneration payable to village officers in resettled taluks has been referred to Government in my letter No. 24, dated 18th August 1908, and until orders are passed thereon, the revision cannot be effected.

#### MEASURERS LENT TO THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

21. The work done by these men, who, on the average, numbered 19 against 21·5 the year previous, is shown in Appendix I A. It includes also the work done by the District Surveyors borne on the Revenue Establishment. 31·4 per cent of the whole number of working days as against 28·76 per cent the year previous, was devoted to work directly or indirectly connected with Survey operations and 28·93 per cent as against 27·17 per cent was spent in the offices of the Deputy Commissioners and Amildars. The cost of these men (excluding the District Surveyors) was Rs. 3,995-13-11 or Rupees 176-6-10 less than that in the year previous. Although Government have in their Order No. R. 3564-73—L.S. 21-07-4 of the 9th December 1907, directed the withdrawal of the measurers lent to the Revenue Department, they have not been sent back yet to this Department. The Revenue Commissioner has been addressed on the subject.

#### COST OF OPERATIONS.

22. The total cost of the Department for the year under report, including the pay of the measurers lent to the Revenue Department, was Rs. 1,56,901-7-4 or Rs. 16,614-1-6 less than that for the previous year. Excluding recoverable advances or items of expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 3,148-4-1, the cost per acre comes to Re. 0-3-6 against Re. 0-3-9 of the year previous. As stated in the last year's report, this cost includes the cost of settlement operations, the maintenance and correction of Survey records and other miscellaneous work unconnected with re-survey. The total cost of the Department since its commencement has been Rs. 84,13,264-5-0.

#### GENERAL.

23. *Original Settlement.*—As stated in my report for last year, the original operations have been completed in the whole State.

24. *Re-survey.*—The tracts re-surveyed from the commencement of operations up to the end of the year under report are as follows:—

- (1) The whole of the Chitaldrug District including the late Budihal Taluk.
- (2) The taluks of Shimoga, Sorab, Sagar, Shikarpur, Channagiri, Honnali, and the late Anantapur of the Shimoga District.
- (3) Tumkur, Sira, Pavagada, Maddagiri and the late Koratagere Taluks of the Tumkur District.
- (4) The late Gudibanda of the Kofar District, the late Kengeri Taluk, and the Bangalore Taluk including the Civil and Military Station, and the Magadi and Nelamangala Taluks of the Bangalore District and the Belur Taluk of the Hassan District as they stood at the original settlement. Operations were in progress in the late Banavar and the Gubbi Taluks.

25. *Water reclassification*—is complete in all the taluks of which the re-survey is shown above as completed except Maddagiri, the late Koratagere, the late Gudibanda, Belur, Magadi and Nelamangala as they stood at the time of original settlement.

#### REVISION SETTLEMENT.

26. The tract brought under revision settlement up to the close of the year under report comprises the whole of the Chitaldrug District including the late



Budihal Taluk; the Channagiri, Sorab and Sagar Taluks of the Shimoga District, and the Bangalore Taluk including the Civil and Military Station of the Bangalore District; of these, the taluks of Sorab and Sagar had their re-settlement introduced during the year under report. Proposals for the revision settlement of the taluks of Shikarpur and Sira were submitted to Government with my letters Nos. 70 and 32, dated the 3rd August 1907, and the 22nd September 1908 respectively. The proposals for the revision settlement of Shikarpur having been approved of by Government in their Proceedings No. R. 7235-9—L. S. 10-07-14 of the 8th May 1908, the settlement will be introduced into that taluk during the current year. In fact the revised rates have just been announced there. The sanction of Government is being awaited for the introduction of the re-settlement into the Sira Taluk. The papers connected with the re-settlement of the Pavagada Taluk are ready for submission to Government. The opinions of the Revenue and Deputy Commissioners thereon have been called for and are awaited.

27. The following is a brief summary of the settlements effected during the year under report.

*Sorab.*—This is the first malnad taluk taken up for revision settlement. The taluk occupies an important position in the western slopes of the upper Tungabhadra valley. The whole country is generally level with the exception of the Chandragutti magani, and where uncultivated, is covered with forest of varied density. The numerous and celebrated kans (ever green forests) constitute the main feature of the tract. Rice is the staple product of this tract, and supari is also grown to a considerable extent. The most prominent feature in the revenue history of this taluk is the remission of garden assessment to the extent of Rs. 10,000 with effect from the year 1896-97 up to the introduction of revision settlement. The remission was the result of the action taken by Government to afford relief to the garden owners, on whom the land tax combined with Halat was pressing heavily and who were unable to meet the demand owing to the decline in the supari industry due to a steady deterioration of the gardens, brought about by various causes, chief of which were the existence of the *Koleroga*, the difficulty and cost of labour, irregularity and insufficiency of rainfall, and the diminution of capital. Although the remission granted went to a certain extent in relieving the overburdened gardeners, they were still labouring much under the disadvantages of the obnoxious *Halat* duty and in submitting his proposals for the revision settlement of the taluk, Colonel J. P. Grant, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, strongly recommended the abolition of the *Halat* which he characterised as illegitimate and unjust revenue. After much consideration, Government determined to sacrifice the *Halat* revenue for the benefit of the garden owners and accordingly ordered its abolition from the 1st July 1907, and sanctioned the proposals submitted for the re-settlement of the Sorab Taluk. The average dry rate was raised from Re. 0-5-3 to Re. 0-6-6 and the average wet from Rs. 3-3-3 to Rs. 3-8-7. The average garden rate, which according to the original settlement was Rs. 14-7-0 and Rs. 7-9-10 after the remission of 1896, was reduced to Rs. 7-7-3. These rates resulted in increasing the total revenue on occupied lands by Rs. 28,717 or about 14 per cent on the past year's collections. The rates were exceedingly moderate, and as such, were well received by the raiyats. No complaints of a general nature were made at or after the introduction of the re-settlement.

*Sagar.*—This tract, with an area of 550 square miles, is the most westerly projection of the State, and presents all the physical characteristics of the malnad. The Ikkeri range of hills, which crosses the tract from the south-east to the north-west, divides the country into two portions, differing in their features, the western portion being more difficult and inaccessible. The Sharavati enters the country on the south as a small stream, but gathering volume rapidly, flows in a slightly north-western direction till it reaches the North Canara frontier, whence it takes an abrupt turn to the west, forms the common boundary between Sagar and North Canara for a few miles and literally leaps the ghats in the far-famed falls of Gersoppa. The Varada is the only river in the north taking its rise near Ikkeri. The forests consist of virgin evergreen tracts, and although not of much commercial value, are of vital importance for the preservation of mountain streams and the retention and regulation of moisture required for both garden and rice lands. Rice is the staple product of the tract, but its prosperity greatly depends on garden cultivation and on the Supari industry. Owing to the decline of this industry and

the deterioration of gardens, remissions to the extent of Rs. 27,000 annually were sanctioned as in the case of Sorab since 1896. Proposals for the revision settlement of Sagar were formulated after the abolition of the Halat and even then, under the instructions of Government, the garden rates were fixed so as not to exceed the rates in force since 1896. There was a slight increase in the average dry rate from Re. 0-4-1 to Re. 0-5-6, whereas the average wet was reduced from Rs. 3-1-6 to Rs. 2-13-11. The average garden rate was fixed at Rs. 10-11-7 against the corresponding average of Rs. 11-7-9 after the remission in 1896, and of Rs. 18-4-10 of the original settlement. The effect of the revision was a decrease of 5 per cent in the total assessment of the occupied area or Rs. 6,165. The rates proposed were very moderate; and it has been observed by Government that the combined effect of reduction of rates and abolition of Halat was to reduce the garden rates by nearly 80 per cent on the rates adopted at the original settlement. Government having sanctioned the rates, they were announced during the year under report, and it is hardly necessary for me to add that these exceptionally liberal rates were well received by the raiyats, who had nothing to complain of.

Taking the taluks of Sorab and Sagar together, the result of the revision settlements effected during the year has been an annual increase of Rs. 22,552 in the revenue on occupied lands.

28. *Land Records*.—The Survey Records have been carefully kept up to date, and prompt attention paid to the corrections and alterations that had to be made therein.

29. No State land has been alienated during the year, except, of course, the alienations of agricultural land usually made for purposes other than agriculture. Nor was there any settlement of Boundary dispute made.

30. Measures for the proper training of the junior measurers of the department in Theodolite survey work and for the selection of candidates as probationary measurers were taken as in last year, the results of which were as follows:—

(a) In the Theodolite class, 35 measurers received training, their course extending over a period of two months.

(b) A competitive examination for selecting measurers from among the probationers paid and unpaid was held by a committee with Mr. D. K. Darashah as President and Messrs. C. Rajagopalachar and K. G. Shamanna as members. Those that were found fully qualified were appointed as measurers.

31. The Revenue authorities generally co-operated in the progress of the Re-survey work. The Assistants in charge of the Field Establishments report favourably of the services rendered by the marginally noted officers.

1. Mr. A. Hayes, Amildar of Bangalore.
2. Mr. C. Krishna Rao „ of Nelamangala.
3. Mr. Venkataramaiya „ of Shimoga.

32. The onerous duties of the Deputy Superintendent have been efficiently discharged by Mr. K. Ramaswami Iyengar and my Assistants have all worked well and zealously.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. SHAMA RAO,

*Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement  
in Mysore*

# APPENDIX I.

## No. I—Measurement Progress Statement for the year ending 31st October 1908 for the Mysore Revenue Survey Department under the superintendence of Mr. D. Shama Rao.

8

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Distinguishing letter of establishment	Percentage of the whole year for which each establishment was employed			Percentage distribution of the working days of the season, viz., the time entered in column 3 exclusive of Sunday											Average number of measurers employed during the working season	Names of officers superintended the establishments	Names of taluka or other divisions in which the establishments were employed	Original measurement executed by each establishment							
	In the districts	At Head-quarters	Total	Field work			No field work owing to—							Villages				Fields	Trapezia and triangles waslas	Arable acres	Undivided and unarable acres	Total acres	Villages		
				Measurement	Classification	Inspecting field boundary marks	Measurement of boundary disputes, testing etc	Sickness	Villagers not co operating	Rain	Moving from one village to another	In door work to complete accounts maps etc	Idle days leave and holidays											Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
A	80 51	39 49	100	28 84		55 91	0 44	2 19	1 63	0 06	2 66	0 60	7 67	100	33 12	Mr C Rajagopala charlu	(Late Magadi ) Magadi Channa patna Gubbi (late Chiknavakan halli) Kunigal								224
																		3	350	3 437	1 571	505	2 076	38	
	59 13	40 87	100	25 70	1 41	55 78	0 10	3 58	2 16	0 19	3 78	0 65	6 65	100	38 89			3	350	3 437	1 571	505	2 076	263	
																		8	1065	14 900	3 059	2 074	5 133	311	
B	61 00	39 00	100	46 31		45 13	1 41	3 87	3 44	0 03	2 46	0 09	7 26	100	35 07	Mr K G Shama Rao	(Late N. (a mangala ) Magadi Nelaman gala Gubbi, (late Chiknavakan halli) Sira Hiravur Nanjangud	(Bangalore							14
																								1	
																								221	
																		2	342	3 023	1 220	1 546	2 766	11	
																		1	116	2 086	1 071	731	1 802		
																		1	109	1 063	298	158	456		
	55 53	44 47	100	22 46		55 45	0 03	10 03	1 17	0 05	2 40	0 09	8 32	100	36 82			4	897	6 172	2 589	2 435	5 024	247	
																		5	510	9 079	1 619	994	2 613	235	





# APPENDIX I.

No. I—Measurement Progress Statement for the year ending 31st October 1908, for the Mysore Revenue Survey Department, etc.—*contd.*

Distinguishing letter of establishment	Number of villages, fields and acres submitted to test										Villages and Fields the boundary marks of which were tested							Percentage of fields tested
	Higher Officers				By Testors			Total			Percentage of fields tested	By Officers		By Surveyors		Total		
	Villages	Fields	Acres	Average difference between original measurement and test per cent	Fields	Acres	Average difference between original measurement and test per cent	Fields	Acres	Average difference between original measurement and test per cent		Villages	Fields	Villages	Fields	Villages	Fields	
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	
A	206	418	1 276	0 22 12	206	675	0 24 7	621	1 951	0 23 5		134	1 755	86	955	220	2 710	
	1	8	8	0 17 15				8	8	0 17 15		1	21			1	21	
	37	75	281	0 20 5	17	83	0 27 10	92	364	0 22 2		27	332	11	115	38	447	
	3	15	19	0 17 12	31	165	0 22 11	46	184	0 22 3		1	21	2	39	3	60	
	247	511	1 884	0 22 4	256	923	0 24 7	767	2 507	0 23 1	13 12	163	2 129	99	1 109	262	3 238	13 80
	265	535	1 562	0 22 12	203	756	0 25 11	738	2 318	0 23 11	13 61	166	2 207	149	1 141	315	3 348	13 08
B	14	64	199	0 13 0				64	199	0 33 0		14	213			14	213	
	1				2	7	0 11 10	2	7	0 11 10				1	8	1	8	
	216	585	1 972	0 29 13	275	1 072	0 28 6	813	3 044	0 29 5		144	1 921	77	831	221	2 752	
	10				35	67	0 38 5	25	67	0 38 5				11	96	11	96	
	2				35	115	0 35 6	35	115	0 35 6				2	54	2	54	
	1				46	114	0 39 8	46	114	0 39 8				1	67	1	67	
	1	11	24	1 4 0				11	24	1 4 0		1	12			1	12	
	245	613	2 195	0 30 5	383	1 375	0 30 5	996	3 570	0 30 5	11 26	159	2 146	92	1 066	251	3 202	13 75
225	366	990	0 15 15	180	427	0 33 0	546	1 417	0 32 8	12 73	145	1 696	95	976	240	2 672	12 57	

# APPENDIX I.

No. I—Measurement Progress Statement for the year ending 31st October 1908, for the Mysore Revenue Survey Department, etc.—*contd.*

Distinguishing letter of establishment	Percentage of the whole year for which each establishment was employed			Percentage distribution of the working days of the season: the time entered in column 3 exclusive of Sunday											Average number of measures employed during the working season	Names of officers superintended the establishments	Name of taluk or other divisions in which the establishment was employed	Original measurement executed by each establishment							
	In the districts	At Head-quarters	Total	Field work				No field work owing to—					Total	Villages				Fields	Trapezia and triangles wadas	Arable acres	Undivided and unarable acres	Total acres	Villages		
				Measurement	Classification	Inspecting held boundary marks	Measurement of boundary disputes, testing, etc.	Sickness	Villagers not co-operating	Rain	Moving from one village to another	In door work to complete accounts, maps, etc.												Idle days, leave and holidays	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
C	61-99	88-1	100	29-47		45-80	0-56	4-01	9-13	0-24	3-18	0-78	6-81	100	32-04	Mr. D. Shivavasa Rao	(Late Belur) Banavur	Arsikere							101
																			3	486	6,738	1,266	626	1,892	20-64
																			1	124	1,232	359	192	551	26
																				72	371	441	441	441	...
																									...
																		Total	4	682	8,341	2,066	518	2,884	211
																		Miscellaneous work in Sringeri Jagir.	71	182	1,904	146		146	...
	63-14	36-86	100	41-03	...	33-18	0-42	3-77	7-55	0-63	4-44	1-40	7-58	100	35-82		Total	75	864	10,245	2,212	818	3,090	211	
																		12	1,975	20,168	8,193	2,508	10,701	217	
	61-17	38-83	100	31-54	...	48-94	0-83	3-35	4-73	0-11	2-76	0-49	7-25	100	33-41	Total of A. B. C. Establishments		82	2,111	19,854	6,372	3,758	10,130	721	
M	32-95	67-5	100	24-33	...	51-86	...	4-64	6-91		3-30	1-13	7-83	100	9-40	Mr. D. K. Darashah	Shumoga	...	1	113	1,508	315	446	761	77
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	50-27	40-73	100	29-73	0-47	48-14	0-18	5-79	3-63	0-29	3-54	0-71	7-52	100	37-18	Grand Total	...	83	2,224	21,762	6,687	4,204	10,891	798	
																		25	3,550	44,147	12,871	5,576	18,447	763	

# APPENDIX I.

## No. I—Measurement Progress Statement for the year ending 31st October 1908 for the Mysore Revenue Survey Department, etc.—*contd.*

Sur. 08

Distinguishing letter of establishment	Re survey executed by each establishment														
	Fields	Arable acres	Unarable acres	Total acres	Out of the total area shown in Column 29 measurement executed for making new survey numbers, Bab Phodi in misreet numbers and other correction work as per provisions of the Re-survey Rules										
					Measured for new additional survey numbers				Measured for Bab Phodi in misreet number and other correction works, etc			Total			
					Villages	Fields	Wastals	Acres	Fields	Wastals	Acres	Fields	Wastals	Acres	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
C	7,129	41,243	26,210	67,753	37	1,689	13,145	9,660	824	5,410	1,460	2,513	18,555	10,120	
	1,852	7,840	3,338	11,178	20	286	1,861	1,435	161	987	291	447	2,848	1,786	
	4,611	14,711	19,641	34,352	51	512	5,871	1,311	272	2,889	235	784	8,760	1,546	
	3,422	8,886	14,636	23,521	29	488	6,136	847	101	697	56	589	6,883	903	
	16,514	72,679	64,125	1,36,804	194	2,975	27,013	12,313	1,358	9,983	2,042	4,333	36,996	14,355	
	16,514 12,628	72,679 43,675	64,125 41,743	1,36,804 85,418	194 217	2,975 4,538	27,013 30,319	12,313 21,459	1,358 1,625	9,983 10,683	2,042 2,271	4,333 6,163	36,996 41,002	54,355 23,730	
62,022	2,87,283	1,96,615	4,83,898	687	11,119	96,796	46,409	6,654	43,321	8,901	17,773	1,40,117	14,710		
M	2,788	14,142	1,01,714	1,15,856	77 19	36	162	117	256 20	2,035	2,071 3,368	292 20	2,197	2,188 3,368	
	64,810 58,780	3,01,425 2,45,048	2,98,329 3,23,059	5,99,754 5,68,107	764 665	11,155 7,846	96,968 69,902	46,526 36,916	6,910 6,534	45,856 44,139	10,972 14,999	18,065 14,380	1,42,314 1,14,041	56,898 51,915	

# APPENDIX I.

No. I—Measurement Progress Statement for the year ending 31st October 1908 for the Mysore Revenue Survey Department, etc —*conold*

Distinguishing letter of establishment	Number of villages, fields and acres submitted to test										Villages and Fields the boundary marks of which were tested								
	Higher Officers			By Testors			Total			Percentage of fields tested	By Officers			By Surveyors			Total		
	Villages	Fields	Acres	Average difference bet ween original measure- ment and test per cent	Fields	Acres	Average difference bet ween original measure- ment and test per cent	Fields	Acres		Average difference bet ween original measure- ment and test per cent	Villages	Fields	Villages	Fields	Villages	Fields	Percentage of fields tested	
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57		
C	100	229	652	0 20 2	200	702	0 20 12	129	1 304	0 20 7		51	760	19	892	100	1 052		
	18	36	109	0 19 9	41	133	0 16 3	69	242	0 17 10		7	81	12	175	19	256		
	54	104	149	0 26 0	85	192	0 19 14	189	341	0 22 9		31	394	32	471	63	560		
	26	54	38	0 29 4	37	49	0 25 12	91	87	0 28 7		13	231	13	230	26	461		
	1	...			13	21	0 20 0	13	21	0 20 0				1	28	1	28		
	199	415	948	0 21 6	376	1 097	0 20 4	791	2 045	0 20 12	15 77	102	1 466	107	1 796	209	1 292	18 97	
M	199	415	948	0 21 6	376	1 097	0 20 4	791	2 045	0 20 12	15 22	102	1 466	107	1 796	209	3 962	18 77	
	222	400	908	0 22 10	589	1 947	0 23 1	989	2 855	0 22 15	12 15	114	1 182	136	1 404	250	2 586	14 50	
	691	1,539	4,727	0 25 13	1,015	3,395	0 25 7	2,554	8 122	0 25 10	12 84	424	1,741	298	3 961	722	9,702	15 13	
	...	...										25	112	26	182	53	294	10 13	
	691	1,539	4,627	0 25 13	1,015	3,395	0 25 7	2,554	8,122	0 25 10	12 59	449	5,853	326	4,143	775	9,996	14 91	
	712	1,391	3,460	0 25 6	972	3,130	0 25 2	2,273	6,590	0 25 4	12 68	425	5,085	380	3,521	805	8,606	13 52	

D. SHAMA RAO;  
Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.



# APPENDIX I A.

No. I A—Statement of work done by Surveyors and Measurers employed in the several districts for the year ending 31st October 1908.

No	District	Number of men employed including eight District Surveyors	Office clerical work, etc					Work under Land Revenue Rules				Boundary mark inspection				Harkat			Holidays	
			Total number of working days	Employed in Deputy Commissioner's office	Employed in Amildar's office	To obtain references from Head quarter offices regarding work to be done	Accompanying Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Amildars or Deputy Amildars	Measuring	Ruzwat and (tunakar, etc., of numbers broken up	Preparation of D Forms	To obtain mukhalikas regarding Phod work when the applicants declined to have their numbers broken up	Kacha Boundary Mark inspection	Testing measurement of Phod work and Bandh Pabani	To order villagers to repair boundary marks	Inspection of boundary and fixing the situation of bandhs and stones by re-measurement where the old marks have completely disappeared	Inspection of disputed lands and preparing sketches of such lands	Non-co-operation by the villagers	On account of rain	Allowed in the Survey Department	Not allowed in the Survey Department
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Bangalore	36	942	146	25	7	25	196	14		2	154	3	2	20	26			64	...
2	Tumkur	12	314	223		1		1					11		4	8			21	...
3	Kolar	33	863	125	43	1	48	212	9			165	6		42	7	18		63	...
4	Mysore	24	602	183	21	4	19	88	1			110	3		13	5	16	2	45	...
5	Haasan	36	942	140	53	18	16	129			7	97	1		32	37	4	9	69	...
6	Kadur	49	1257	159	21	17	40	249	16		9	62	7	13	25	27	14	41	87	...
7	Shimoga	21	512	149	39	28	15	127	7			10			15	4			32	...
8	Chitaldrug	17	444	97	8	1	28	105			10	42		1	1	1	5		15	...
Total		228	5,876	1,222	210	77	191	1,109	47		28	640	33	17	152	115	57	52	306	...
		258	6,719	1,247	351	70	158	663	43		32	631	39	8	183	534	1	38	505	25
Percentage		19	100	20.80	3.57	1.31	3.25	18.87	0.80		0.48	10.89	0.56	0.29	2.59	1.96	0.97	0.89	6.71	
		21.50	100	18.56	5.22	1.04	2.35	9.87	0.64		0.48	9.39	0.58	0.12	2.72	7.95	0.02	0.57	7.52	0.37

# APPENDIX I

No. I A—Statement of work done by Surveyors and Measurers employed in the several districts, etc.—*concl'd*

No	District	Travelling days	Sickness	Leave	Copying and examining maps	Demarcating and reserving the required spaces below tank bounds	Measurement in village sites, etc.	Measuring and fixing the railway and other roads	Attending Court as witnesses	Examination and demarcation of taluk groves	Preparation of list and charge houses	Supervising the repairs of tank bounds	Inspection of village accounts, crops, etc. and collecting the arrears of revenue	Drawing plans, etc. for reference in Criminal cases	To collect tax on bulls brought to sale in fair	Days under suspension	To train shanbhogs in measurement work	On plague duty	Detention in segregation camps, etc.	Classification
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	Baigalora	180	6	18	52															
2	Tumkur	33		10	1															
3	Kolar	98	4	11	9															
4	Mysore	57		23	12															
5	Hassan	223	12	48	33				2				12							
6	Kadur	237	35	65	129		1		3											
7	Shimoga	79		1	4				1				1							
8	Chitaldrug	81		38	10						1									
Total		988	57	214	250		1		6		1		13							
		1 281	133	392	218	2	50	23	10		7		75							
Percentage		16.81	0.97	3.64	4.25		0.02		0.10		0.02		0.22							
		19.07	1.98	5.83	3.24	0.03	0.74	0.34	0.15		0.10		1.12							

D. SHAMA RAO,  
Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.

# APPENDIX II.

Classification Progress Statement for the year ending 31st October 1908 for the Mysore Revenue Survey Department under the superintendence of Mr. D. Shama Rao.

Sur. 08

Distinguishing letter of establishment	Percentage of the whole year for which each establishment was employed			Percentage distribution of the working days of the season namely the time entered in column 3, exclusive of Sunday												Average number of classifiers employed during the working season	Names of officers who superintended the establishment	Names of taluks under classification in season under report	Original classification effected by each establishment				
	In the districts	At Head-quarters	Total	Field work				No field work owing to—						Villages	Fields				Arable acres	Unarable acres	Total acres		
				Classification	Measurement	Inspection of field boundary marks	Testing doubtful measurements and accompanying Assistant Superintendent to test	Sickness	Villagers not co operating	Rain	Moving from one village to another	In door work to complete accounts and prepare statistical returns of population, cattle, etc	Idle days, leave holidays, etc									Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
M	50.68	49.32	100	67.32		0.35	5.54	2.11	3.91	0.23	9.15	2.30	9.6	100	16.16	Mr D K Darashah Assistant Commissioner	Honnali Do Shimoga Do Bangalore C & M Station Anekal Channarayana Dodballapur Challakere Belur Mysore Nanjangud Heggaddevan kote Yedatore Malval Shikaripur Sidlaghatta Tiptur	8 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	999 219 25 308 76 162 235 214 128 133	9,099 520 100 768 290 1,600 939 980 380 540	2,026 112 70 1,438 96 187 664 708 33 254	5,125 641 170 2,906 386 1,787 1,603 1,688 413 794	
	59.29	40.71	100	77.70	0.69	0.22	1.00	3.49	1.91	0.03	6.43	0.41	8.12	100	19.51		Total	19	2,399	9,225	5,588	14,813	
																		8	1,143	4,588	2,618	7,206	

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# APPENDIX II

Classification Progress Statement for the year ending 31st October 1908 for the Mysore Revenue Survey Department, etc.—*concl'd.*

Names of taluks under classification in season under report	Number of villages, fields and acres submitted to test										Remarks												
	By higher officers					By Testors						Total											
	Fields		Average difference of rate per field between original and test classification		Acres	Fields		Average difference of rate per field between original and test classification		Acres													
	Classification of soil	Classification of water	Classification of soil	Classification of water		Classification of soil	Classification of water																
Villages	Fields	Acres	Villages	Classification of soil	Classification of water	Acres	Soil	Water	Classification of soil	Classification of water	Acres	Soil	Water	Average difference of rate per field between original and test classification	Fields	Classification of soil	Classification of water	Acres	Soil	Water	Percentage of fields tested	Test of last seasons work.  Test work in these taluks has been reserved for next field season.  Being the test of last seasons work details as to percentage and difference, etc., are not given.	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45		18
109	1,321	10,174	46	84	247	1,619	Rs. a. p. 0 0 2	Rs. a. p. 0 0 2	3	18	273	Rs. a. p. 0 0 3	Rs. a. p. 0 0 3	126	289	1,945	Rs. a. p. 0 0 2	Rs. a. p. 0 0 2	23	23			
...	...	...	1	11	5	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
308	12,646	68,960	279	Maidan	665	6,104	0 0 1	0 0 3	71	441	6,345	0 0 3	0 0 3	274	1,106	12,449	0 0 1	0 0 3	19		11		
...	...	...	...	Maidan	400	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	...	...	1,064	...	...	...	...			11	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	61	0 0 2	0 0 3	23	2	61	0 0 2	0 0 3	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	3	180	0 0 1	0 0 4	33	3	180	...	...	...		...		
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	6	88	0 0 1	...	19	6	88	...	...	...			...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	41	0 0 1	...	8	2	41	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	29	0 0 4	0 0 1	4	2	29	...	...	...				...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	50	0 0 1	...	15	5	50	...	...	...		...		
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	90	26	275	0 0 1	...	90	26	275	...	...	...			...	
Total	41	14,439	78,434	335	298	1,317	7,776	0 0 1	0 0 5	294	1,169	7,342	0 0 11	0 1 2	592	2,505	15,118	0 0 1	0 0 2	18			
.....	629	18,910	79,598	451	979	1,478	9,416	...	0 0 3	570	582	4,090	...	0 0 1	1,549	2,060	13,506	...	0 0 2	...			18

CAMP SHIMOGA,

D. SHAMA RAO,

Dated 5th February 1909

Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.