

well-known trading firms and factories, workshops and markets. The town bustles with life and the trunk roads which converge on it are seldom free from heavy traffic.

Table XXI-A of this volume gives particulars of the various articles of export and import from the various ports in 1921-22 to 1925-26 and 1928-29 to 1932-33 and their value. Coffee is exported largely to England but a certain proportion goes to France, Persia and Arabia. A large quantity is also exported to other parts of India, especially Malabar, to be cured there for foreign markets. Rice comes second to coffee in point of value but it far exceeds the latter in point of quantity. More than half of the exports of rice goes to Malabar, and the rest to Persia, Arabia or Zanzibar. Arecanut is exported chiefly to Kathiawár and Cutch, Bombay taking the remainder. Bricks and tiles are carried to Bombay and so is sandalwood grown in Mysore and Coorg. Coir, a good quantity of which comes from the Laccadive islands, is exported to Bombay and Calcutta. The direct imports from foreign countries are coal, piecegoods and machinery from England, kerosene from New York, dates from Persia and salted-fish from Arabia and the Persian Gulf. Cotton piecegoods form the largest item of import, the other items in the order of importance being salt, copper and copperware, arecanut, tobacco, kerosene oil, twist and yarn and copra and agricultural implements. Mangalore is responsible for three-fourths of the sea-borne trade of the district. While the foreign import trade is almost stationary, coasting export and import trades have considerably increased.

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

*Page 159, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The total area of Government land in the district is 2,573,509 acres and there are no minor or whole inams or zamindaries in the district.

*Paragraph 2.—Add as new paragraph:—*The above paragraph deals with the conditions in 1892-93. The position in 1934-35 has shown a considerable advance. Of the total area of Government land 51.05 per cent or 1,329,291 acres are not available for cultivation being forest land, fallows and other waste land and lands occupied by roads, streams, village sites and the like. Of the area that remains, only 572,283 acres were actually under cultivation, the rest, that is 671,995 acres being still available for extension of cultivation. There has been a steady increase in the occupied area, and

though there was 0·9 acre of cultivable land per head of the population, only 0·42 of an acre was actually cultivated excluding from the computation the area under second and third crops. There is thus still much room for expansion of cultivation. Admittedly these lands are of inferior quality and it would require more expense than a poor unaided ryot could afford, to prepare bits of it for cultivation.

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*Last paragraph ending in tabular statement at page 160.—Substitute:—*Naturally enough the pressure of the population in each taluk varies. It is greatest in the coastal taluks and least in the inland taluks of Kárkál and Puttúr, depending as it does on the fertility of the soil and the extent which could be usefully utilized for cultivation. A study of Table IX at pages 23 and 110 of this volume will show how far this pressure has increased between faslis 1335 and 1342 in the taluks in question. There has been a steady increase in the occupied areas in all classes of land, dry, wet and garden, the total increase in fasli 1342 amounting to as much as 240,789 acres over the settlement figures of 1902-03.

Pressure on
taluks.

*Page 161, paragraph 3.—Add:—*It is no longer possible to give the rent roll of the district arranging the pattas under various amounts of land revenue payable on them, but there can be no doubt that more than half of the landholders pay kists of Rs. 10 and below and that half of them kists between Rs. 10 and 20. The extent of lands cultivated by the former must be very small indeed. More than three-fourths of the pattadars pay kists of Rs. 30 and below. The garden lands in the district were included in the wet area during faslis 1314 to 1323 and in the dry since fasli 1324. The increase of dry area has been rather great for this reason and also because extensive areas of assessed waste were brought under cultivation and large extents of kumaris in the Kásaragód taluk were brought under dry assessment.

The siza
farms.

*Page 161, last paragraph and pages 162 to 165.—Substitute:—*Table IX of this volume gives the acreage under each kind of crop for faslis 1335 and 1342. Rice is the largest crop, 640,440 acres out of 769,168 acres (including lands cropped more than once) or 76·5 per cent. The other crops in order of importance are coconuts (48,389 acres), garden produce including arecanuts (22,413 acres), cereals and pulses including cholam, cumbu and ragi (52,504 acres) and condiments and spices including chillies and pepper (16,825 acres). Plantations of coconuts and areca-palm have been greatly extended.

Crops.

*Page 166, paragraphs 1 and 2.—Substitute:—*The total land revenue demand before the recent re-settlement was Rs. 25·77 lakhs, excluding cesses, an increase of 2·30 lakhs

Land
revenue.

over the figure at the re-settlement of 1902-03. The whole demand is from ryotwari lands. The largest increase was under dry crops and the smallest under wet, due to extensive assignment of poramboke land and the transfer of kumari land to dry. The total demand after the last re-settlement (1934-1935) was Rs. 28,53,257.

Collection of
revenue.

*Paragraph 3 and paragraph 1 of page 167.—Substitute :—*A statement of land revenue demand, collection and balance in fasli 1342 is found in Table XV at page 116 of this volume. The total demand which was Rs. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1892-93, rose to Rs. 27.93 lakhs including cesses in 1932-33 of which 26.95 lakhs were collected during the year. This revenue was realized without much pressure on the ryots, only 74 acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 143 being sold for arrears of revenue, which is indeed trifling compared with the total beriz of the district.

Remissions.

*Page 167, paragraphs 2 and 3 ending in page 168.—Substitute :—*Table XVI at page 117 of this book gives the actual amounts remitted from faslis 1336 to 1342. These remissions were mostly fixed remissions such as cowles and beriz deductions on account of religious institutions. Remissions on account of failure of season was not needed as a rule and even in the floods of fasli 1333 (1923-24) Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 11,000 were granted for submersions and inundations in faslis 1333 and 1334. The total land revenue demand for each taluk for faslis 1336 to 1342 is given in the same Table XVI at page 117 of this book.

Agricultural
stock.

*Last paragraph of page 168 and pages 169-171.—*The following table gives the agricultural stock for fasli 1344 :—

Agricultural stock in 1934-35.

<i>Working cattle—</i>				
Bullocks ...	...	...	...	201,255
He-buffaloes ...	...	...	...	154,993
<i>Breeding stock—</i>				
Cows ...	...	...	...	190,957
Bulls and heifers under 4 years	...	...	...	167,486
She-buffaloes ...	...	...	...	37,244
Young buffaloes	...	...	...	21,089
Sheep and goats	...	...	...	27,895
<i>Dead stock—</i>				
Carts ...	...	...	...	7,526
Ploughs ...	...	...	...	264,258
Boats ...	...	...	...	6,711
Oil-mills ...	...	...	...	1,810
Sugar-mills	...	...	...	802