

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE RE-SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

A summary of the revenue history of Kanara will be found on page 115, volume I, of the District Manual¹, and an account of the circumstances under which the settlement of the district was finally ordered is contained in pages 100—114 inclusive. It will, therefore, be sufficient to state here that, prior to this settlement, the revenue demand was not based on any survey or measurement of the occupied land. Even at its origin the shist was incorrect,² and based on no measurements. In the numerous changes of government which had taken place since the Vijayanagar settlement all traces of the shist has been lost. The demand as it existed at the commencement of the Company's rule was in part composed of different imposts having no relation to the extent or produce of the land. Its distribution among the ryots had been, up to that time, left to the discretion of the karniks and shanbhogues and was therefore very unequal.

The history of the district for the first 40 years of the nineteenth century consists of a series of attempts to equalize this demand on the different holdings. In the absence of any survey these were foredoomed to failure. From the first, Munro had expressed an opinion that such modifications were unnecessary, as assessments unequal in their origin tended to become equal by the course of time. There is evidence to show that these attempts to equalize the assessment, so far from achieving their object, increased the existing inequalities of the assessment and enabled the rich and influential to still further divest themselves of their share of the assessment at the expense of the poor.

The revenue survey began work in 1889 and completed the last taluk in 1896. A mistake which led to much delay was made in the attempt to take the "warg" as the unit for the survey field. The warg had long ceased in most cases to be the unit of ownership, and only remained the revenue unit in theory. The demarcation of wargs, therefore, did not separate the lands owned by different persons. It incidentally had the effect of including wet, dry and bagayat as well as different descriptions of wet in the same survey field. Many of the fields became of an unmanageable size, and the number of subdivisions, limited by the survey rules to ten in each field, sometimes exceeded a hundred.

Settlement operations began in October 1894, and at once brought to light the fact that the existing survey could not be made the basis of any scheme of settlement as it stood. Accordingly supplementary surveys were undertaken to sub-divide the different descriptions of land. The classification of the soils, and counting of trees in bagayats, together with these revision surveys went on up to 1903. The Commissioners of Revenue Settlement visited the district on several occasions during these operations; the scheme report for

¹ Manual of the South Kanara district compiled by J. Sturrock, I.C.S. (Madras Government Press, 1894).

² Munro's letter, dated 31st May 1800.

Kasaragod and Mangalore was submitted in 1898; that for the Udipi and Coondapoor taluks in the following year. Final orders were passed on these proposals in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902.

The general principles finally adopted for the settlement of the district were as follows:—

Wet lands.

Wet land was defined as land levelled and bunded and adapted to the cultivation of paddy, i.e., of wet paddy; dry paddy is seldom grown in this district except in the kumaris. All wet land was divided into three classes: first, second and third. First-class wet lands are lands giving two wet crops, the irrigation of which is ordinarily by direct flow. Second-class wet lands are lands giving two wet crops, the second mainly by baling, also lands giving one wet and one dry crop, patla and mogaru lands, and other low-lying wet lands, which, owing to their favourable position, have an unfailing supply of water for the first crop. Third-class wet lands are all less favourably situated wet lands.

Gardens.

Coconut.	Number equivalent to one coconut tree.	under seven sorts, the rates of assessment varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 an acre. A garden containing less than ten bearing coconut trees to the acre was treated as dry. The marginally-noted trees have been considered as "garden" trees for the purpose of this definition.
Arecanut	... 12	
Jack	} ... ½	
Mango		
Tamarind		
Pepper	} ... 4	
Palmyra		

During the original classification the jack, coconut and areca were the only trees counted, except in the area classed as "garden-bettu" which was all reinspected before settlement on receipt of the Government orders defining "bagayats". No reclassification of gardens was made, and, therefore, except in the cases where a garden was reinspected in the course of settlement, the mango, palmyra, tamarind, and pepper-vine have not been taken into account. Had they been counted, a considerable addition would have resulted both to the bagayat area and to the rates on lands already classed as bagayat. The cashew-nut, which yields a large income, has not been taken into account owing to the practical difficulty of working out any scheme of assessment to deal with it. All these facts should be considered at the next revision of the settlement. The bagayats have been generally assessed at disproportionately low rates in comparison with wet and dry lands, and the areca gardens in particular at much lower rates than in the adjoining districts of North Kanara and Mysore.

Second crop.

The second crop charge on lands registered at settlement as regularly growing two crops has been consolidated at one-fourth of the single crop charge. No charge is made for occasional second crop, and when a second wet crop is raised on land classed as single crop no extra charge will be made during the currency of the present settlement.

Grouping.

As there are no Government irrigation works in this district, the grouping of wet lands was based on their proximity to the sea-coast. Villages near the sea-coast have the advantage of a healthy

climate, abundant labour, proximity to markets, and higher prices for all their produce. In the four coast taluks three groups were at first formed on this basis. A special coast group, practically confined to the villages actually on the sea-coast, was afterwards formed to remedy a defect of the Deputy Commissioner's first proposals, viz., the disproportionately low rates, resulting in many cases in a considerable decrease on the old revenue, in the coast villages. The lands in these villages are the most valuable in the district. The decrease was largely due to the lower money values assigned to the VIII, XII and XIII series of soils, which predominate in these villages. To some extent this defect has been remedied by the formation of the coast group. These villages, however, still remain the most lightly assessed under the new rates.

The Uppinangadi taluk has no sea-board. The interior is densely covered with forest, and the climate is in consequence malarious in parts. A fourth group was therefore constituted to meet the special circumstances of this taluk.

The settlement was introduced into the taluks in the following order:—

					Fasli.
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	1312
Kasaragod	}	...	...	...	1313
Udipi					
Coondapoor					
Uppinangadi	...	...	...	...	1314

Introduction
of settlement.

The area of the district is 2,571,923 acres of which only 737,142 acres are occupied. Deducting the kumari area, which is occupied only for fugitive cultivation, the actual occupied area is 596,265 acres, only 23 per cent of the total area of the district. Reserved forests account for an area of 562,895 acres out of the remainder. Where this has been shown as reserved forests in the classification register, it has been entered as poramboke. The balance of reserved forests is included in the unoccupied dry area. Dry cultivation is seldom attempted on dry lands in this district. The dry crops that are grown are usually sown in the wet lands after the rice crops have been cut. Excluding "dry" land, the really "unoccupied" arable land is therefore extremely small, 1,102 acres of the wet and 438 of garden. Part of this is waste lying in or near the reserved forests. Some of it is land occupied without authority, and is under enquiry. It is probable that after settlement some more waste wet lands in the middle of or adjacent to the forests will be resigned. Up to this time it was not possible to resign such lands without also resigning the whole warg to which they were attached. The large unoccupied dry area of 1,155,217 acres is mostly uncultivable. Here and there paddy fields could be made by expensive levelling and terracing. This process is always going on, and will receive some impetus from the fact that the average settlement dry rates are lower than the old minimum darkhast rate, As. 9-7 as against Re. 1 an acre. Most of the area will always remain waste, available for grazing, for cutting thatching grass, green leaves for manure, and other purposes subsidiary to agriculture.

Area by
settlement:
Occupied.

Unoccupied.

Financial results of the settlement.

Taluk.	Incidence of assessment per occupied acre.		Percentage of increase by settlement.
	Before settlement.	After settlement.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	PER CENT.
Coondapoor ...	3 0 8	3 11 4	22
Udipi ...	2 6 4	3 11 11	56
Mangalore	2 10 5	4 4 1	61
Uppinangadi.	1 15 5	3 10 2	85
Kasaragod ...	1 12 1	4 0 11	131
Total ...	2 5 11	3 14 4	64

Prior to settlement the land revenue demand was Rupees 14,19,586. The settlement assessment is Rs. 23,41,260. The marginal table shows the incidence of the old and new assessment on the whole occupied area, and the rate of increase in each taluk.

This table brings out the fact that the rate of increase rises in proportion to the distance of the taluks from Nagar, the capital of the Bednore dynasty. Munro states that the poligars of the Mangalore Hobli, which appears to have included the greater portion of the three southern taluks, were enabled by the distance which lay between them and Nagar to resist the imposition of some of the extra assessments which were exacted from the northern taluks. In fifteen villages in the south of the Kasaragod taluk the revenue assessment was less than one rupee an acre. The old revenue was the assessment paid to the sovereign, not that which was collected from the people by their local chiefs, the amount of which is not known.

The figures show that the settlement assessment is evenly distributed and the differences in the percentage of increase are due to the inequalities in the incidence of the old assessment.

Of the settlement demand, 80 per cent is paid by the wet lands, and 51 per cent of the wet assessment is paid by first-class wet lands (lands growing two or more wet crops by direct flow, without resort to artificial irrigation).

Wet—	RS. A. P.
1st class ...	6 14 1
2nd „ ...	4 10 1
3rd „ ...	2 5 5
Bagayat ...	4 13 7
Dry ...	0 14 3
Kumari ...	0 2 1

Rates of assessment.

The marginal table shows the average rates of settlement assessment on the different classes of lands.

The average wet rate for the whole district is Rs. 4-7-11.

Special tenures.

(1) *Mūlgēni leases.*—The existence of permanent (*mūlgēni*) leases, under the terms of which the landlord is debarred from raising the rent, was at one time held to be a formidable obstacle to any revision of the revenue. The course adopted has been to issue separate pattas to the pattadar for that portion of his land which is let on *mūlgēni*. A separate patta has been issued for each tenant. In the event of the pattadar refusing to pay, the land itself is proceeded against in the first instance. The tenant then pays the assessment to avoid the loss of his tenure which would be entailed if the land were brought to sale for arrears of revenue. The area under *mūlgēni* has turned out to be less than 10 per cent of the whole occupied area. It is not known in how many cases the settle-

ment assessment is more than the mūlgēni rent. In recent years, and certainly during the 20 years which have elapsed since the intention of Government to revise the assessment was communicated to the public, the tenant has been bound by a special clause to pay any enhancement made at settlement. In many cases the rent was raised when it was given on mūlgēni (instead of a lump sum being exacted) and is now higher than the chālgēni (temporary) leases on similar lands. The cases in which the assessment is really less than the rent are usually leases of old date. The increase in assessment is most probably due, in such cases, to the extension of cultivation on the part of the tenant, who is, therefore, the proper person to pay the enhanced assessment¹.

(2) *House-sites*.—Formerly land applied for for building purposes was assessed at the special rate of Rs. 6 even outside towns. In future, the special rates for house-sites will be confined to the towns shown in the margin. At settlement the special rates were imposed only on lands previously assessed at special rates (the lands known as nel-terige, ghar-terige, sirdhar ghar-terige, etc.).

Town.	Rate.
Mangalore	12
Bantval	} 6
Mulki	
Kāsaragōd	
Kārkala	
Udipi	

In addition to the area assessed as house-site at settlement there are 78 acres of freehold and 83 acres of grant land in the town of Mangalore for which permanent pattas have been issued by the Collector. Outside towns, house-sites have been assessed at dry rates, when the number of garden trees in the subdivision was not sufficient to constitute the area a bagayat. House-sites in bagayat have not been subdivided. Not only would it often be a difficult matter to subdivide them, but allowance has been made in fixing the bagayat rates for the inclusion of such small unprofitable areas. When situated in wet land, which is not often the case, house-sites have been subdivided when the area was more than 10 per cent of the area of the subdivision.

(3) *Kumari*.—The warg kumaris of the Kāsaragōd taluk have been treated as occupied warg lands, and assessed at wet rates, after allowing 50 per cent for unprofitable areas, of one, two, and three annas an acre, according to the group in which the village lies. Three groups were formed, with reference to proximity of the kumaris to markets, and the state of their kumaris.

When the land is brought under permanent cultivation of any kind, the settlement assessment fixed for the soil and group will be imposed. The total area of warg kumari is 140,877 acres, and the average rate per acre is As. 2-1. The old assessment on this area was only seven pies an acre.

(4) *Mūlpattas*.—In G.O. No. 369, Revenue, dated 16th April 1904, it was ordered that the survey of mūlpatta lands left out of demarcation at the time of survey should be carried out under Act IV of 1897 by the Settlement department. Mūlpatta wastes, in the sense of lands never brought under cultivation, were ordered to be assessed at the rate of four annas an acre, in view of the large

¹ Paragraph 19 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902.

areas of some of the old mūlpatta lands. In a few cases it was found that wet lands belonging to mūlpatta had been omitted at survey. These, and other improved lands, were assessed at the settlement rates. The number of mūlpattas admitted and the area surveyed as mūlpatta in the various taluks is shown in the following table:—

Statement showing the result of the mūlpatta survey.

Taluk.	Number of mūlpatta wargs according to Talsildar's list.	Total number of kundutale-dars in wargs shown in column 2 and on whom mūlpatta notices have been served.	Number of mūlpatta claims received.	Number of petitions rejected as having no mūlpatta or having no unsurveyed unre-claimed waste or forest land in them.	Number of mūlpatta claims admitted.	Area admitted.	
						Wet.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Extent.	Assessment.
Mangalore ...	597	1,004	444	364	80	ACS. 7	RS. 27
Kasaragod ...	167	337	147	119	28	3.5	9
Udipi ...	155	506	173	131	42	2	3
Coondapoor ...	186	549	175	138	37	1	3
Uppinangadi ...	152	210	89	72	17	1	2
Total ...	1,257	2,606	1,028	824	204	14.5	44

Taluk.	Area admitted—cont.							
	Garden.		Dry (re-claimed).		Mūlpatta dry (unreclaimed waste, etc.).		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Mangalore ...	ACS. 1	RS. 5	ACS. 23	RS. 19	ACS. 966	RS. 241	ACS. 997	RS. 292
Kasaragod ...	5	1	1	2	204	51	209	63
Udipi ...	...	...	2	2	2,784	696	2,788	701
Coondapoor ...	...	...	43	22	5,742	1,436	5,786	1,461
Uppinangadi ...	2	7	3	3	148	37	154	49
Total ...	3.5	13	72	48	9,844	2,461	9,934	2,566

At the time of writing a few cases are still under enquiry.

NOTE.—On page 8 of Board's Proceedings, No. 87, dated 9th March 1904, the total number of mūlpattas is given as 1,220. The total number according to the taluk lists is 1,257. The increase is due to the fact that the taluk lists contained many darkhast pattas, and these have been rejected.

(5) (*Kumakis, kans, bānēs.*)—In G.O. No. 1190, Revenue, dated 30th December 1902, it was decided that the question of assessing kumaki lands should not form part of the settlement.

The question of kans and bānēs was dealt with in G.O. No. 413, Revenue, dated 19th April 1904. It has been decided to acquire the pepper right in kans when required for forest reservation under the Forest Act. Bānēs, when required for reservation, will be reallocated by the Revenue Department in suitable localities in the proportion of two acres¹ to each acre of cultivated land. A special form of patta for kans which are admitted, and which are not required for forest reservation, has been prescribed in G.O. No. 213, Revenue, dated 8th March 1905.

The manner in which increment remissions were granted is described as follows in paragraph 18 of the settlement notification: — Increment remission.

“Where the settlement assessment in any individual patta is higher than the present revenue demand, the excess will be collected by annual increments as follows:—If the increase exceeds 25 per cent an amount equal to the old assessment *plus* 25 per cent thereof will be levied at once, and the remainder by instalments equal to 12½ per cent of the old assessment. Where, however, such instalments will not admit of the full revised assessment being reached by the twelfth year, the remainder (i.e., the increase over 25 per cent) will be levied in eleven equal instalments. It is, however, to be clearly understood that, if the whole or a portion of the lands held by a pattadar at settlement is transferred or relinquished subsequent to settlement, the full settlement assessment will be charged for the lands remaining in his patta and for those which have passed to other hands. This rule, however, will not apply to cases in which the change in the holding may be due to causes beyond the ryot's control; for example, where a portion of his land is washed away by a river or where a piece of land is taken up for public purposes. In such cases the excess assessment upon what remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of instalments as fixed for the entire holding. Similarly when one of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein, either to the co-pattadar or to a stranger, increment remission will not be forfeited by such transfer. Increases of Rs. 3 and under will be charged at once whatever the percentage may be.”

The total amount of increment remission granted for the whole district amounts to Rs. 33,84,537. It is noticeable that though the rate of increase for the whole district is only 65 per cent, the increment remissions extend to the full twelve years in all the taluks. This is due to the extreme inequality of the old assessment. Even in the Coondapur taluk where the settlement increase is only 22 per cent which would be collected in one year had the old assessment been equitably distributed, the increment remissions extend to the twelfth year.

According to the return made by the Collector to the Board in fasli 1310, there were only 48,533 pattadars in the district, of which ten only were joint pattas. The settlement pattas are 89,654. Under Rent roll.

¹ G.O. No. 46, Revenue, dated 9th January 1902.

the old system the kudutales into which the old wargs had been in almost all cases split up, were not recognized as pattas. Although the warg had in most cases long ceased to be the unit of ownership, the warg was still the only unit recognized by the Revenue Department. The kudutale was merely a division of the warg to facilitate collection. In the last resort, arrears due on the land of one kudutaledár which could not be collected otherwise were realized by the sale of the whole warg. In practice this very seldom occurred. The old system was, however, in fact a joint patta system, disguised by the creation of separate kudutales. In many cases of joint family property there had never been any division of the property. All that had been divided was the income, and the separate registration into kudutales only showed the proportionate amount of the assessment which each member of the family had agreed to pay out of his share of the income. Even when the land itself had been divided, it was often not separately surveyed. In all these cases joint pattas had to be issued at settlement to all the registered kudutaledárs. As a rule, they applied for subdivision of the property and separate registration. When there was no dispute as to the share of each this request was always complied with. In many cases, too, families whose property had remained registered in the name of one member up till then, availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the settlement to divide their land into separate shares.

Thus although, had kudutales been shown as pattas in the revenue rent roll, the increase in the number of pattas by settlement would not appear so large, the preparation of the new pattas, and the measurement of the different shares involved a great deal of work. Registration was amended in the case of 127,018 sub-divisions at settlement. A large number of new subdivisions were also measured to subdivide different holdings.

Remarks.

In the settlement report it is shown that the price of first and second sort rice, the main staple of the district, has risen 171 per cent and 194 per cent respectively since Munro's settlement, or a rise of 182 per cent taking both together.

It is also shown in the same report that a comparison of the old areas with the survey areas of 21 mulpatta wargs reveals the fact that there has been an average increase of 90 per cent by survey. The conclusion is, that after allowing half the increase in price for the increased cost of cultivation and living, the old assessment should have been enhanced by 181 per cent if it had been desired to restore the Government demand to the same proportion that it was fixed at by Munro.

The chief objection which was always urged by those who were opposed to any revision of the assessment in this district was that any enhancement of the assessment would result in a "bouleversement" of land values.

An examination of the sale-deeds of 45 properties in the Mangalore taluk, which have changed hands recently before and after settlement, shows that this anticipation has been falsified by the result. In eight cases the price after settlement is lower, in 13 cases it is unchanged, and in 24 cases the price is higher than before.

The following extract from the administration report of the District Registrar for 1904 points to the same conclusion :—

Higher sales advanced 14 per cent in 1904 as compared with the preceding year. Higher mortgages rose 7 per cent. "The fact that the higher sales and mortgages have advanced in 1904 goes to show that land is still considered a safe investment, and that the period of suspense that accompanied the survey and settlement operations in the district has been followed by a period of security."

In paragraph 4 (4) of the letter of the Government of India No. 3371 of 1st November 1902, it is stated that besides the brief account of settlement operations, an account of the chief changes disclosed in the state of affairs described in the first volume of this Gazetteer should be included.

The remarks under this head will be confined to a discussion of the rent and sale-unit of land current among the people¹ (the *bijwari mura*), and the rates of rents paid by tenants to landlords up to the time of settlement.² Under both these heads the information given in the District Manual no longer represents the existing state of affairs. Before there had been any survey it was, in fact, hardly possible to get correct information on these points. In paragraph 28 of the scheme report for Mangalore and Kāsaragōd the Deputy Commissioner has followed the District Manual in taking one *mudi* as equal to one acre. This is incorrect as will be seen below.

The "*bijwari mudi*" (measure of land by seed capacity) generally means the Mangalore *mudi* of 42 seers. Where another *mudi* is meant, the fact is usually stated. The argile *mudi* of 50 seers prevails in a small tract within a radius of about 15 to 20 miles of Mangalore town. In the south of the Kāsaragōd taluk the unit is the '*pothipad*,' the equivalent of a Mangalore *mudi*. In the north of Kāsaragōd it is the '*Manjēshwar holike*' of 39 (nominal) seers. In the north of the Udipi taluk the *koilu*, i.e., the extent one man can reap in a day, one-twelfth of an acre, is the rent unit. In the Coondapoer taluk the "*stalu mudi*" is about 20 seers, one-third of an acre. In all other parts the *bijwari mudi* means the Mangalore *mudi* of 42 seers.

Before the survey of the district it was thought (District Manual, Vol. I, page 215) that the *bijwari "mudi"* was equivalent to one acre. It is not possible to ascertain the area by experiment, as each cultivator has his own ideas on sowing. The "*Mangalore mudi*" is nominally a piece of land requiring 42 seers of seed. Assuming that an acre requires 60 seers (though some land-owners put it at 70 seers), a Mangalore *mudi* is seven-tenths of an acre.

An "*argile*" *mudi* is nominally land requiring 56 seers of seed or fourteen-fifteenths of an acre.

A comparison of leases and sale-deeds with survey areas, and personal field enquiries made from tenants, landlords and Government officials in all parts of the district brings out the fact that the amount of seed required to sow a field is invariably exaggerated by

¹ District Manual, Volume I, page 215.

² *Ibid.*, page 194.

the land-owner, with a view to obtain a higher rent or price. The same custom prevails in the adjoining province of Coorg. There the produce of the land, and not the seed it requires, is the standard of measurement. A piece of land described by its owner as producing 100 batties in fact never produces more than 70 batties, often less. It is not to be supposed that the tenant or the purchaser is deceived by this, as it is a universal custom. It must, however, be allowed for in estimating the area in acres, of the "bijwari mudi" of the leases and sale-deeds current among the people. In bail lands an average deduction of not less than 25 per cent must be made from the nominal seed capacity of a field on this account. This figure has been arrived at by careful enquiries from all classes of people interested in land, and may be accepted as correct.

The Mangalore bijwari mudi in bail land is then $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre, and the argile mudi seven-tenths of an acre. It would be easy to cite cases in which the area was more and in which it was less than these figures. They represent a fair average. In bettus, more space is taken up by unprofitable areas, such as larger bunds and the terraces of cultivated land are smaller in proportion. It is, therefore, usually considered that a bettu field takes 48 seers for a Mangalore mudi of land, and 60 seers for an argile mudi. The Mangalore bettu bijwari mudi is therefore four-fifths of an acre, and the argile bettu mudi is one acre. The majal Mangalore bijwari mudi is about 40 seers capacity, or two-thirds of an acre; and the argile majal mudi is about 50 seers, or five-sixths of an acre.

Except in the case of permanent leases (mūlgēni), competition rents are in force throughout the whole district. In the Coondapoor taluk, and the northern part of the Udipi taluk, rents are usually calculated in terms of the kanchina mudi of 63 seers. Elsewhere, unless some other standard (such as the Kārkala holike or Manjēshwar holike) are specified, the rent mura is the Mangalore mura of 42 imperial seers.

Bail rents are nearly always in rice. Majal rents are generally in rice, sometimes partly in rice and partly in money. Bettu rents are paid in rice near the coast, and money or rice in the interior.

Though there are in each taluk exceptional villages where rents are abnormally high or low, on the whole there is not much difference in rents throughout the district, when the actual money value is worked out according to the local measures. On the whole, rents for rice lands are lower and bagayat rents are higher in the south of Kāsaragōd taluk than elsewhere. It will, therefore, be sufficient to give the rents in the different parts of the Mangalore Taluk.

Near Mangalore town exceptionally good bail lands are rented for as much as fifteen muras of rice per argile mudi. Rent is usually paid partly in first sort and partly in second sort, but to avoid any overestimation of rents it will be assumed here that all rents are paid in second-sort rice, and the low price of Rs. 3 per mudi will be taken when converting rents into money. Fifteen muras per argile mura are therefore equivalent to Rs. 64 per acre. The best majals, suited for growing sugarcane, in the same locality are rented at seven pagodas per argile mudi or Rs. 42 per acre.

Rents:
Before
settlement.

The best bettus are rented for five muras per argile mura or Rs. 15 per acre.

These rents are for exceptional lands. Ordinarily good bails in the special and first group are rented for twelve muras an argile mudi or Rs. 51 per acre. Majals of the same quality are rented at from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per acre, i.e., six muras per argile mura; and bettus of the same quality in the same tract, four muras or Rs. 12 per acre.

In the eastern part of the first group and the second group good bails are rented at from 8 to 6 muras per Mangalore mudi or Rs. 45 to Rs. 34 per acre. Majals are rented at four or five muras per Mangalore mudi or Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 per acre: bettus from two to three muras or Rs. 7 to Rs. 11 per acre.

In the worst villages of the third group, situated in the malarious vicinity of the ghats, bail rents are as low as three to five muras per Mangalore mura, i.e., Rs. 17 to Rs. 27 an acre; majals at two to three muras or Rs. 9 to Rs. 13 per acre; and bettus one to two muras or Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per acre.

The rents of bagayats are more difficult to ascertain. Ordinarily good cocoanut bagayats are rented at from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per acre. Exceptional cocoanut bagayats fetch as much as Rs. 90 per acre. Cocoanut trees planted on the bunds of paddy fields, when not planted by the tenant, fetch As. 4 to As. 8 per tree. There must be many cases where the rent of the trees standing on the bunds more than covers the wet assessment on the field.

Areca gardens are seldom given on lease. When they are so given, the rents are as high as Rs. 200 an acre (paragraph 70 of Board's Proceedings No. 41, R.S., L.R., and Agri., dated 15th March 1902).

The eastern villages of the fourth group of the Uppinangadi taluk are the worst in the district. Bails here do not fetch more than Rs. 12 per acre, majals Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 and bettus Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. In these villages most of the land is cultivated by the land-owners themselves.

The above rents are given as a record of the state of things prevailing prior to the introduction of settlement. The highest rents absorb almost the whole of the first crop. The tenant must make his living and pay the expenses of cultivation from the second crop and the third wet or the grain crop, if any. Tenants in such tracts are, in fact, mere coolies, and eke out their living by other occupations. In such cases enhancement of rent is impossible. In general, however, the land-owning classes have everywhere raised their rents in proportion to the assessment. In some cases they have actually made a profit out of the settlement by raising their rents by the full amount of the settlement assessment, themselves gaining the benefit of the increment remission.

In paragraph 21 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902, it is stated that the settlement assessment on first and second-class wet lands may be reckoned at one-quarter of the average rental. The figures given above show that, even before the rents were enhanced, this estimate was low, for first and second-class lands alone.

For the best bail and majals the maximum settlement assessment comes to about one-sixth of the rent, as fixed prior to settlement. Almost every patta, however, contains some dry land, or house-site for which no rent is paid. The proportion of the assessment to the rent is higher in the interior. Taking all these points into consideration, the settlement assessment may be said to range from one-fifth to one-quarter of the old rent in the special and first group villages and from one-quarter to one-third in the interior. In a few villages at the foot of the ghats it is more than one-third. Rents have, however, been enhanced wherever it was possible to do so, subsequent to settlement; and before the full settlement assessment has been reached the landlords will be in receipt of much the same net income as before.

**XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the
Last Settlement.**

(Part I.—Area under each money rate.)

Particulars.	Coondapoor Division.			Manga- lore Division.	Puttar Division.		District total.
	Coonda- poor.	Kar- kal.	Udipi.	Manga- lore.	Kasara- god.	Uppi- nangadi.	
Money rates.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Special town rate (occupied).</i>							
BS. A.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
12 0	...	...	...	297	...	...	297
6 0	...	...	93	68	15	...	176
Grand total ...	...	...	93	365	15	...	473
<i>Dry (unoccupied).</i>							
Ordinary dry.	19	...	13	8	...	...	40
1 8	376	...	61	504	132	3	1,076
1 4	2,356	...	2,017	3,353	6,939	426	15,091
1 0	33,009	...	43,685	46,452	87,375	23,049	233,570
0 12	50,414	...	63,854	108,326	64,733	92,891	385,218
0 8	76,628	...	72,440	60,915	18,999	156,108	385,088
0 6	30,089	...	53,093	36,031	11,681	138,128	269,028
0 4	4,241	...	5,697	...	1,224	142,239	153,401
0 2	...	...	...	...	...	20,396	20,396
Total ...	197,130	...	245,866	255,589	191,083	573,240	1,462,808
Kuma- ri.	...	...	...	...	10,337	...	10,337
0 3	...	...	...	...	17,389	...	17,389
0 2	...	...	...	...	4,328	...	4,328
0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	32,054	...	32,054
Grand total ...	197,130	...	245,866	255,589	223,137	573,240	1,494,962
<i>Dry (occupied).</i>							
Ordinary dry.	69	...	112	252	258	11	702
1 8	448	...	543	754	1,171	194	3,110
1 4	1,667	...	3,179	2,440	6,069	1,116	14,471
1 0	4,223	...	11,003	10,184	6,688	3,564	35,662
0 12	2,620	...	9,896	7,809	2,692	4,628	27,845
0 8	2,028	...	3,544	1,561	3,237	3,865	14,235
0 6	1,301	...	1,290	98	94	1,546	4,329
0 4	413	...	43	...	...	118	577
0 2	...	...	...	...	...	230	230
Total ...	12,769	...	29,613	23,098	20,409	15,272	101,661
Kuma- ri.	...	...	...	...	34,422	...	34,422
0 3	...	...	...	...	86,943	...	86,943
0 2	...	...	...	...	19,512	...	19,512
0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	140,877	...	140,877
Mulpatta 0 4	*† 3,978	...	*	*	*	+ 148	4,126
Grand total ...	16,747	...	29,613	23,098	161,286	15,420	246,164

* The demarcation of the unsurveyed and unreclaimed waste and forest lands included in the mulpattas in these taluks has not been completed.

† Area assessed at the mulpatta rate at settlement.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part I.—Area under each money rate—*cont.*)

Particulars.	Coondapoor Division.			Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.		District total.
	Coondapoor.	Karikal.	Udipi.	Mangalore.	Kasargod.	Uppinangadi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Garden (unoccupied).</i>							
Rs. A.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
8 0 ...	2	...	12	...	16	...	30
7 0 ...	...	...	4	...	24	2	30
6 0 ...	3	...	3	1	6	3	16
5 0 ...	2	...	1	9	16	12	40
4 0 ...	6	...	5	10	23	12	56
3 0 ...	9	...	8	17	35	24	93
2 0 ...	14	...	16	19	48	75	172
Grand total...	36	...	49	56	168	128	437
<i>Garden (occupied).</i>							
8 0 ...	1,599	...	2,447	1,128	2,606	2,604	10,384
7 0 ...	1,281	...	1,274	1,031	3,122	1,385	8,093
6 0 ...	1,132	...	1,650	1,810	4,911	870	10,373
5 0 ...	946	...	1,546	1,874	3,612	809	8,787
4 0 ...	845	...	1,504	1,856	3,100	919	8,224
3 0 ...	852	...	1,645	2,319	2,616	1,051	8,483
2 0 ...	1,725	...	3,004	3,628	2,766	3,301	14,424
Grand total...	8,380	...	13,070	13,646	22,733	10,939	68,768
<i>Wet (unoccupied).</i>							
8 0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 0 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 0 ...	1	...	4	2	5	3	15
5 0 ...	11	...	4	2	18	3	38
4 0 ...	22	...	17	5	11	8	63
3 0 ...	18	...	15	21	55	52	161
2 8 ...	...	...	4	...	6	...	10
2 0 ...	103	...	14	14	86	67	284
1 8 ...	28	...	31	38	31	112	240
1 0 ...	6	...	2	4	...	179	191
0 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	99	99
Grand total...	190	...	91	86	212	523	1,102

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part I.—Area under each money rate—*cont.*)

Particulars.	Coondapoor Division.			Mangalore Division.	Pattur Division.		District total.
	Coondapoor.	Karkal.	Udipi.	Mangalore.	Kasargod.	Uppinangadi.	
Money rates.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Wet (occupied).</i>							
RS. A.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
8 0 ...	322	...	915	1,071	1,035	...	3,343
7 0 ...	5,182	...	8,425	13,105	5,943	2,268	34,923
6 0 ...	13,429	...	19,992	23,161	8,760	10,106	75,448
5 0 ...	9,586	...	16,633	17,111	9,430	12,294	65,054
4 0 ...	9,297	...	12,485	11,058	8,776	12,962	54,578
3 0 ...	9,264	...	18,804	17,585	8,979	14,487	69,119
2 8 ...	213	...	211	284	178	...	886
2 0 ...	8,127	...	17,504	21,012	9,131	11,999	67,773
1 8 ...	5,986	...	12,107	5,884	2,367	9,849	36,193
1 0 ...	2,720	...	2,677	688	224	6,081	12,390
0 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,871	1,871
Grand total...	54,126	...	109,753	110,959	54,823	81,917	421,578

NOTE.—The Karkal taluk was newly formed with effect from 1st July 1912. The constitution of Mangalore and Udipi taluks was changed with effect from the same date. Figures for the revised areas are not available.

Administrative history

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—cont.

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

Dry.										Garden.			
Soil.	First group.			Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.					
Class.	Sort.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Sort.	Rate.	Remarks.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
			RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS.		
VI ...	1	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	1	8	} There is no grouping for garden lands.	
	2	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8				
	3	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6				
	4	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	2	7		
	5	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	9	0 2				
VII ...	1	1	2 0	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	3	6		
	2	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12				
	3	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8				
	4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	4	5		
	5	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4				
VIII ...	1	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	5	4		
	2	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8				
	3	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6				
	4	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	6	3		
	5	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	9	0 2	7	2		
XII ...	1	2	1 8										
	2	3	1 4										
	3	4	1 0										
XIII ...	1	3	1 4	} There are no arenaceous soils in the 2, 3 and 4 group villages.									
	2	4	1 0										
	3	5	0 12										
XIV ...	1	4	1 0										
	2	5	0 12										
	3	6	0 8										

NOTE.—In the special group villages for wet lands, the rate for single crop has been increased by one rupee each taram, ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 2.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*
 (Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate—*cont.*)

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Wet.

Soil.	First group.						Second group.						Third group.						Fourth group.						
	Bail.		Majal.		Paddy bettu.		Bail.		Majal.		Paddy bettu.		Bail.		Majal.		Paddy bettu.		Bail.		Majal.		Paddy bettu.		
Class.	Sort.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.		
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
VI	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
VII	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
VIII	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
XII	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	

There are no arenaceous soils in the 2, 3 and 4 group villages.

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and

Taluks.	Total holdings.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Coondapoor Division.						
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Coondapoor	41,662	65,597	64,245	2,77,239	105,907	3,42,836
Karkal	57,533	56,672	70,233	2,47,440	127,766	3,04,112
Udipi	58,356	96,409	72,870	3,64,357	131,026	4,60,766
MANGALORE DIVISION.						
Mangalore	78,817	1,13,521	78,631	4,19,355	157,448	5,32,876
PUTTUR DIVISION.						
Kasaragod	228,153	1,98,690	55,990	2,65,016	284,143	4,63,706
Uppinangadi	64,197	80,348	82,321	3,29,771	146,518	4,10,119
Total ..	528,718	6,11,237	424,090	19,03,178	952,808	25,14,415

Demand in fasli 1335 (1925-26).

Cultivation including waste charged.				Miscellaneous revenue.	Total ryotwar demand.	Cesses.	Total demand of land revenue ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses.
Dry.		Wet.					
Extent. (8)	Assess- ment in- cluding water-rate. (9)	Extent. (10)	Assess- ment in- cluding second crop charge. (11)				
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
41,662	65,597	64,245	2,77,239	3,529	3,18,904	37,649	3,56,553
57,533	56,672	70,233	2,47,440	3,691	2,97,530	33,573	3,31,103
58,356	96,409	72,670	3,64,357	5,943	4,28,212	50,711	4,78,923
78,817	1,13,521	78,831	4,19,355	16,372	5,29,621	56,911	5,86,532
228,153	1,98,690	55,990	2,65,016	11,465	4,66,272	51,489	5,17,761
64,197	80,348	82,321	3,29,771	13,175	4,08,396	45,538	4,53,934
528,718	6,11,237	424,090	19,03,178	54,175	24,48,935	2,75,871	27,24,806

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Taluks. (1)	Demand.										Collected or written off.				
	Fasli 1926. (2)	Fasli 1927. (3)	Fasli 1928. (4)	Fasli 1929. (5)	Fasli 1930. (6)	Fasli 1931. (7)	Fasli 1932. (8)	Fasli 1933. (9)	Fasli 1934. (10)	Fasli 1935. (11)	Fasli 1936. (12)	Fasli 1937. (13)	Fasli 1938. (14)	Fasli 1939. (15)	Fasli 1940. (16)
Coondapoor Division.															
Coondapoor	353	354	353	358	351	358	353	355	354	356	353	354	350	357	351
Karkal	320	321	322	321	320	327	326	327	330	331	320	321	321	320	320
Udipi	472	479	474	475	471	482	476	478	482	479	472	479	470	475	471
Mangalore Division.															
Mangalore	567	575	576	582	622	590	577	565	583	585	650	575	570	582	622
Puttur Division.															
Kasaragod	520	510	508	508	502	513	508	513	528	518	520	510	494	503	502
Uppinangadi	453	444	448	439	437	444	442	443	443	454	453	444	443	439	437
Huzur Collection	104	16	94	101	94	106	93	111	3	2	21	16	94	101	94
Total ...	27,89	26,99	27,70	27,79	27,97	28,20	27,75	27,92	27,23	27,25	27,89	26,99	27,42	27,77	27,97

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees)—cont.

Taluk.	Collected or written off—cont.										Balance.				
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.															
Coondapoor ...	858	353	355	354	356	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karkal ...	327	326	326	329	331	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Udipi ...	482	476	478	482	479	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANGALORE DIVISION.															
Mangalore ...	590	577	565	583	585	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUTTUR DIVISION.															
Kasaragod ...	513	507	507	520	515	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	6	8	8
Uppinangadi ...	444	442	443	448	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huzur Collection ...	106	93	111	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,20	27,74	27,85	27,14	27,22	...	...	28	2	...	...	1	7	9	8

XVI.—Remissions (in thousands of rupees).

Taluks. (1)	Waste remitted.											Other reasonable remissions (excluding fixed remissions).											
	Fasli 1326. (2)	Fasli 1327. (3)	Fasli 1328. (4)	Fasli 1329. (5)	Fasli 1330. (6)	Fasli 1331. (7)	Fasli 1332. (8)	Fasli 1333. (9)	Fasli 1334. (10)	Fasli 1335. (11)	Total. (12)	Fasli 1326. (13)	Fasli 1327. (14)	Fasli 1328. (15)	Fasli 1329. (16)	Fasli 1330. (17)	Fasli 1331. (18)	Fasli 1332. (19)	Fasli 1333. (20)	Fasli 1334. (21)	Fasli 1335. (22)	Total. (23)	
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.																							
Coondapoor	1
Karkal	1
Udipi
MANGALORE DIVISION.																							
Mangalore	10	8	2	20
PUTTUR DIVISION.																							
Kasaragod	2
Uppinangadi	2
Total	13	11	2	26

* Particulars as to dry and wet are not available.

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

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Taluks.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts in											Total recovered.
	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Total including outstanding balance at the beginning of Fasli 1326.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.												
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coondapoor	1,000	60	300	120	...	100	350	6,960	4,700	1,500	25,481	11,978
Karkal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300	2,000	...	8,300	1,170
Udipi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,850	81,550	3,810	83,210	21,557
MANGALORE DIVISION.												
Mangalore	1,500	...	...	...	...	400	...	1,68,775	41,150	29,750	2,41,575	37,959
PUTTUR DIVISION.												
Kasaragod ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,000	13,800	10,125	4,635	30,750	7,480
Uppinangadi ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,060	...	225	12,000	2,355	475	17,115	4,111
Total ...	2,500	60	300	120	2,060	1,700	1,575	2,55,685	91,880	40,160	4,06,381	84,205

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee.

Fasli.	Coondapoor Division.				Mangalore Division.		Puttur Division.				District average.
	Coonda-poor Taluk.	Karkal Taluk.		Udipi Taluk.	Mangalore Taluk.		Kasaragod Taluk.		Uppinangadi Taluk.		
	Coondapoor.	Karkal.	Mudabidri.	Udipi.	Bantwal.	Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Nileshwar (Hosdrug).	Beltangadi.	Uppinangadi (Puttur).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

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Rice (second sort).

1326	7.4	7.9	7.4	7.6	...	7.2	7.1	7.0	8.3	7.5	7.5
1327	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.5	...	7.3	7.3	6.8	8.1	7.6	7.4
1328	...	...	...	...	5.9	6.6	...	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.8	6.4
1329	...	...	...	...	4.8	5.0	...	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.6
1330	...	...	...	...	6.7	6.5	...	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.6	6.6	6.5	6.8
1331	...	...	...	...	6.7	6.3	...	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.7	6.6	6.4	6.2
1332	...	...	...	...	6.8	6.3	...	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	6.3	6.3	5.9
1333	...	...	...	...	6.47	6.31	...	6.24	5.44	5.57	5.87	5.72	6.75	6.08	6.05
1334	...	...	...	...	5.79	5.73	...	5.60	5.25	5.08	5.36	5.54	5.98	5.92	5.58
1335	...	...	...	...	6.04	5.46	...	5.53	5.16	5.08	5.04	5.21	5.60	5.59	5.41

Paddy (first sort).

1326	...	...	...	...	11.5	11.2	11.5	...	...	...	10.9	...	...	...	11.5
1327	...	...	...	...	11.2	9.0	...	...	...	10.6	10.6	9.8	...	...	10.2

1328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.5	9.9	8.9	9.1	10.2	11.5	...	10.0
1329	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.2(g)	7.7(e)	7.2	6.5	6.7	...	10.2(f)	...	7.8
1330	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.5	9.4	...	...	...	9.4
1331	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.4(i)	10.2	9.8	8.8	9.6	...	...	...	9.9
1332	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.1	9.8	9.0	7.9(k)	9.3	...	...	...	9.2
1333	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.03	9.64	9.17	7.89	8.07	...	...	...	8.06
1334	...	...	...	...	...	9.00	9.70	9.10	8.91	8.11	8.06	...	...	8.88(g)	8.82
1335	...	...	...	...	...	8.76	8.86	8.55	8.49	8.13	7.89	...	...	8.88	8.51

Paddy (second sort).

1323	...	...	...	...	...	12.8	12.8	13.7	...	12.3	12.3	11.8	16.6(a)	...	13.2
1327	...	...	...	...	13.0	9.6	...	11.6	...	11.6	11.6	11.0	13.2	...	11.6
1328	...	...	...	...	...	11.8(c)	...	11.6	10.7	9.7	9.9	9.4	11.8(d)	...	10.7
1329	...	...	...	...	...	8.7(h)	...	8.5	8.1	7.2	7.7	7.5	9.2(g)	...	8.1
1330	...	...	...	...	...	11.5	...	10.7	10.3	9.4	10.6	9.7	11.1	...	10.5
1331	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	...	11.4	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.4	11.4	...	10.7
1332	...	...	...	...	...	10.9	...	11.1	11.1	9.0	10.0	9.0	10.4	...	10.2
1333	...	...	...	...	...	10.46	...	11.13	10.68	8.88	9.02	9.59	11.22	...	10.14
1334	...	...	...	...	10.66	10.69	...	10.19	10.05	9.51	9.21	9.12	10.33	10.36(g)	10.01
1335	...	...	...	...	9.41	10.13	...	10.15	9.75	9.43	8.88	8.30	10.33	9.64	9.53

Horse gram.

1326	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	12.1	12.6	12.9	...	11.3	11.9	12.4	9.9	12.2	12.0
1327	...	...	...	...	...	10.4	10.6	11.5	9.5	...	9.9	9.9	10.3	9.7	10.6	10.2
1328	...	...	...	...	...	8.1(e)	6.9	5.2	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9	5.7	6.3	6.8	6.8
1329	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	5.5	...	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.4	4.1	5.0	5.4	5.2
1330	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	6.0	...	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.9
1331	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	6.1(f)	...	6.1	5.4	5.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.7
1332	...	...	...	...	...	7.6	7.6	...	7.4	7.7	6.7	5.8	6.3	6.2	7.2	7.0
1333	...	...	...	...	...	8.56	8.18	...	8.26	8.83	7.49	7.50	7.81	7.18	8.50	8.04
1334	...	...	...	...	...	7.85	6.82	...	7.36	7.08	6.01	6.47	6.94	6.25	6.71	6.83
1335	...	...	...	...	...	7.60	8.01	...	8.32	8.58	6.93	6.98	6.99	7.93	7.36	7.68

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee—cont.

Fasli.	Coondapoor Division.				Mangalore Division.		Puttur Division.				District average.	
	Coonda-poor Taluk.	Karkal Taluk.		Udipi Taluk.	Mangalore Taluk.		Kasaragod Taluk.		Uppinangadi Taluk.			
	Coondapoor.	Karkal.	Mudabidri.	Udipi.	Bantwal.	Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Niteshwar (Hosdurg).	Beltangadi.	Uppinangadi (Puttur).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
<i>Salt.</i>												
1326	...	13.9	15.0	15.7	14.7	..	15.4	16.6	17.8	13.5	14.1	15.2
1327	...	12.2	11.4	10.6	11.7	..	12.0	12.5	12.0	10.7	10.6	11.5
1328	...	11.6	12.2	..	13.1	13.4	12.7	13.1	12.9	11.1	11.4	12.4
1329	...	16.3	16.7	..	16.3	17.6	16.4	19.0	17.8	15.4	16.2	16.9
1330	...	15.7	14.3	..	15.0	16.0	15.7	17.1	17.3	14.0	14.6	15.5
1331	...	15.8	13.8	..	14.4	16.6	14.6	16.1	16.2	13.7	14.4	15.1
1332	...	12.2	11.4	..	12.3	13.2	12.9	13.8	13.5	11.4	12.6	12.6
1333	...	10.86	10.10	..	10.63	10.78	10.19	11.41	11.72	10.05	10.35	10.68
1334	...	14.25	13.57	..	12.91	15.29	14.91	15.51	16.15	13.20	13.73	14.39
1335	...	16.33	14.73	..	14.90	17.39	16.63	16.67	16.72	14.64	14.09	15.79

(a) Sold cheap generally.

(b) Sold dear for the greater portion of the year.

(c) Sold for one month.

(d) Sold for 2 months.

(e) Sold cheap throughout the year.

(f) Sold cheap for eight months.

(g) Sold for 3 months.

(h) Sold for 5 months.

(i) Sold cheap for 9 months.

(j) Sold cheap for 4 months.

(k) Sold dear throughout the year.

XIX.—Abkari and Opium.

(1)	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
COUNTRY SPIRITS.										
Number of retail shops licensed	413	396	357	353	357	345	351	350	352	352
Issues in Imperial proof gallons.	74,250	69,047	51,530	70,564	60,155	63,872	62,417	62,804	60,440	52,507
Number of persons per shop	2,884	3,008	3,336	3,374	3,336	3,603	3,542	3,552	3,532	3,532
Gross receipts from duty Rs.	3,26,486	3,45,592	3,59,081	4,79,954	5,11,381	5,50,979	5,26,844	5,29,894	5,19,793	4,55,170
Gross receipts from rentals Rs.	1,02,970	99,195	82,817	80,435	1,06,557	1,20,797	1,23,755	1,34,363	1,23,937	1,03,122
TOODY.										
Number of retail shops licensed	650	626	615	604	601	595	601	603	591	601
Number of persons per shop	1,832	1,903	1,936	1,971	1,982	2,089	2,068	2,061	2,104	2,068
Gross receipts from tree-tax Rs.	2,63,463	2,72,425	3,02,627	3,26,567	3,45,428	2,73,546	3,48,391	3,79,151	3,97,820	3,81,117
Gross receipts from rentals Rs.	2,80,460	3,02,516	3,06,819	3,37,563	4,04,165	3,18,080	3,59,634	4,95,985	4,69,441	4,44,713
GANJA BHANG.										
Number of retail shops licensed.	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17
Quantity sold in seers, Ganja	1,279	1,270	1,334	1,339	1,252	1,138	1,223	1,054	753	867
Bhang

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XIX.—Abkari and Opium—cont.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
GANJA BHANG—cont.										
Number of persons per shop	74,455	74,455	74,455	74,455	74,455	77,700	77,700	77,700	77,703	78,129
Gross receipts from duty Rs.	15,750	16,175	19,753	24,045	21,831	22,017	24,975	20,760	15,340	17,250
Gross receipts from rentals Rs.	16,882	15,911	16,194	17,718	24,200	24,240	23,400	26,094	21,996	15,600
OPIMUM.										
Number of retail shops licensed	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Quantity sold in seers ...	117	135	143	142	137	128	127	115	107	103
Number of persons per shop	198,545	198,545	198,545	198,545	198,545	207,200	207,200	207,200	207,200	207,200
Gross receipts from duty Rs.	3,644	4,041	4,593	5,295	4,995	5,145	5,082	4,580	4,260	7,690
Gross receipts from rentals Rs.	3,551	3,495	3,438	4,038	4,824	5,064	5,886	5,616	5,136	5,046

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

(1)	1916-17. (2)	1917-18. (3)	1918-19. (4)	1919-20. (5)	1920-21. (6)	1921-22. (7)	1922-23. (8)	1923-24. (9)	1924-25. (10)	1925-26. (11)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue and rates.	25,06,325	24,54,630	25,10,691	25,08,316	25,09,187	26,05,227	25,06,166	25,41,315	25,20,407	24,40,492
Stamps	3,95,946	4,07,574	4,37,419	5,06,371	4,77,758	4,98,623	5,88,306	6,53,215	6,89,246	7,32,223
Excise	10,34,132	10,87,246	11,09,407	12,93,092	14,43,683	13,37,071	14,18,886	16,21,073	15,68,524	14,49,863
Forests	1,24,663	1,57,012	1,39,041	1,74,810	1,80,138	1,56,993	2,29,283	2,35,292	2,66,524	1,99,377
Registration	73,164	73,979	75,776	87,650	81,325	93,277	1,06,823	1,08,003	1,16,541	1,19,645
Opium	1,339	1,436	1,873	1,853	1,835	2,490	2,996	3,360	3,195	†
Salt *	1,02,096	1,25,638	1,19,306	1,34,119	1,67,233	1,41,589	1,22,436	1,46,159	...	...
Customs	64,760	54,159	27,279	24,525	34,540	64,218	98,127	1,08,672	1,11,421	97,041

* The statistics relate to the Calicut subdivision which was known as Malabar subdivision prior to 1920-21. Statistics from 1924-25 have not been furnished by the Collector of Salt Revenue owing to territorial changes from that year.

† Not furnished by the Collector.

XXI.—Sea-borne Trade.

(Total trade in each port.)

Name of port. (1)	Imports.				
	1921-22. (2)	1922-23. (3)	1923-24. (4)	1924-25. (5)	1925-26. (6)
BAINBUR.					
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Merchandise	53,895	60,457	57,839	61,168	63,139
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	53,895	60,457	57,839	61,168	63,139
COONDAPOOR.					
Merchandise ...	15,23,812	12,52,084	12,93,329	13,44,389	11,88,302
Treasure ...	3,200	4,150	...	...	...
Total ...	15,27,012	12,56,234	12,93,329	13,44,389	11,88,302
HANGARKATTA.					
Merchandise ...	1,23,865	1,07,821	1,19,973	1,57,366	2,07,252
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,23,865	1,07,821	1,19,973	1,57,366	2,07,252
KAREAL.					
Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
KASARAGOD.					
Merchandise ...	2,97,635	1,72,060	2,25,531	1,88,559	1,83,895
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,97,635	1,72,060	2,25,531	1,88,559	1,83,895
MALPE.					
Merchandise ...	16,57,604	16,23,066	15,53,932	16,48,240	17,00,246
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16,57,604	16,23,066	15,53,932	16,48,240	17,00,246
MANGALORE.					
Merchandise ...	1,02,49,722	89,66,760	1,03,25,266	1,02,18,400	93,76,534
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,02,49,722	89,66,760	1,03,25,266	1,02,18,400	93,76,534
MULKI.					
Merchandise ...	1,14,353	93,042	87,702	61,131	48,920
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,14,353	93,042	87,702	61,131	48,920

XXI.—Sea-borne Trade—cont.

(Total trade in each port.)

Name of port.	Exports.				
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
BAINBUR.					
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Merchandise ...	1,08,471	83,570	70,712	66,813	98,633
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,08,471	83,570	70,712	66,813	98,633
COONDAPOOR.					
Merchandise ...	17,40,688	12,06,174	12,44,427	12,87,465	12,44,918
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17,40,688	12,06,174	12,44,427	12,87,465	12,44,918
HANGARKATTA.					
Merchandise ...	7,44,951	6,89,349	4,85,446	4,92,968	4,49,858
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,44,951	6,89,349	4,85,446	4,92,968	4,49,858
KARKAL.					
Merchandise ...	303	2,69,452	9,26,921	8,10,441	3,37,398
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	303	2,69,452	9,26,921	8,10,441	3,37,398
KASARAGOD.					
Merchandise ...	1,07,868	1,76,608	3,13,593	1,94,647	2,73,726
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,07,868	1,76,608	3,13,593	1,94,647	2,73,726
MALPE.					
Merchandise ...	9,78,889	8,32,180	11,03,523	7,38,766	10,86,587
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,78,889	8,32,180	11,03,523	7,38,766	10,86,587
MANGALORE.					
Merchandise ...	1,86,64,248	1,73,30,349	2,17,33,614	2,60,39,501	2,34,14,914
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,86,64,248	1,73,30,349	2,17,33,614	2,60,39,501	2,34,14,914
MURKI.					
Merchandise ...	2,52,769	1,94,837	1,79,621	1,18,186	96,010
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,52,769	1,94,837	1,79,621	1,18,186	96,010

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Baindur.	Building and engineering materials—		Rs.	Baindur.	Fish (excluding canned fish)—		Rs.
	Bricks and tiles No.	65,898	2,802		Fish, dry, salted cwt.	1,876	15,215
	Grain, pulse and flour—				Fruits and vegetables—		
	Grain tons.	29	4,009		Fresh fruits —		
	Pulse "	7	1,129		Cocoanuts No.	49,435	2,088
	Rice in the husk (paddy) "	17	1,559		Grain, pulse and flour—		
	Oils—				Paddy (rice in the husk) tons.	72	6,735
	Mineral—				Rice not in the husk "	70	11,157
	Kerosene galls.	9,569	9,877		Wood and timber—		
	Vegetable—				Firewood tons.	3,272	32,684
	Cocoanut "	1,453	3,727		Ornamental—		
	Salt tons.	377	23,492		Sandal val.	...	900
	Seeds—				Other articles "	...	16,863
Cotton tons.	34	4,288	Total ... ..	...	85,640		
Hemp—							
Raw cwt.	49	984					
Tobacco lb.	2,878	984					

Coondapoor.	Wood and timber val.	...	532	
	Other articles "	...	5,917	
	Total ... ..	...	59,300
	Building and engineering materials—			
	Bricks and tiles No.	395,430	16,997	
	Coffee cwt.	78	5,460	
	Cutlery "	...	9,323	
	Fish, dry, salted "	891	11,721	
	Fruits and vegetables—			
Vegetables of all kinds val.	...	12,832		
Glass and glassware "	...	22,844		
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Gram tons.	357	53,859		
Pulse "	258	48,475		
Rice not in the husk "	80	15,155		
Wheat flour "	54	13,743		
Hardware val.	...	42,511		
Mats and matting sq. yds.	267,055	10,283		
Oils—				
Mineral—				
Kerosene galls.	72,184	72,393		
Vegetable—				
Cocoanut galls.	28,495	75,334		
Salt tons.	1,570	76,886		

Coondapoor.	Coir—			
	Manufactured (excluding rope) tons.	193	36,207	
	Fish (excluding canned fish)—			
	Fish, dry, unsalted cwt.	591	5,201	
	Do. salted "	22,091	1,82,237	
	Fish, wet, salted (Nagpi) "	151	904	
	Fruits and vegetables—			
	Fresh vegetables of all kinds val.	...	24,567	
	Dried, salted or preserved, all sorts tons.	73	8,923	
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Paddy (rice in the husk) "	455	49,959	
	Rice not in the husk "	2,214	4,05,047	
	Manures—			
	Fish-guano "	13	729	
	Other kinds "	706	33,628	
	Oils, essential galls.	1,706	33,424	
	Salt tons.	26	1,821	
	Seeds, non-essential—			
	Copra or cocoanut kernel tons.	421	1,89,859	
	Soap cwt.	102	1,279	
	Spices—			
	Betelnuts cwt.	3,624	66,280	
	Chillies "	287	7,434	
	Ginger "	103	1,266	

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coondapoor—cont.	Seed—		RS.	Coondapoor—cont.	Sugar—		RS.
	Coriander tons.	51	15,625		Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and below tons.	417	88,564
	Copra "	381	1,64,260		Textiles—		
	Cotton "	115	14,016		Cotton—		
	Spices—				Manufactures—		
	Chillies cwt.	416	10,377		Piece-goods—		
	Sugar tons.	148	60,053		Coloured, printed or dyed yds.	11,872	8,449
	Textiles—				Tobacco—		
	Cotton—				Unmanufactured lb.	10,569	3,533
	Twist and yarn lb.	10,348	11,995		Wood and timber—		
	Piece-goods—				Other timber C. tons.	388	15,809
	Grey (unbleached) lb.	28,921	12,444		Firewood tons.	9,709	90,908
	White (bleached) "	51,943	29,405		Ornamental wood—		
	Coloured, printed or dyed "	155,609	1,06,897		Sandal val.	...	1,623
	Jute—				Other kinds "	...	797
	Gunny bags No.	43,684	15,070		Manufactures of wood other than furniture and cabinet ware "	...	1,165
	Tobacco—				Other articles "	...	1,11,591
Unmanufactured lb.	293,643	97,596					
Other articles "	...	3,04,408					
Total ...	...	13,29,762		Total ...	...	13,71,204	

Hangarakatta.	Building and engineering materials—			
	Bricks and tiles	No.	70,627	3,040
	Fruits and vegetables—			
	Vegetables of all kinds ...	val.	..	3,120
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Gram	tons.	87	18,204
	Pulse	"	47	7,839
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	"	85	7,799
	Oils—			
	Minerals—			
	Kerosene	galls.	14,359	14,508
	Vegetable—			
	Cocconut	galls.	8,375	18,320
	Salt	tons	999	46,774
Hemp—				
Raw ... ..	... ..	...	...
Jute—				
Gunny bags	No.	6,735	1,799	
Other articles	val.	...	24,345	
Total ... ..			...	1,48,256

Kasaragod.	Fish, dry, unsalted ... ..		...	235	1,841
	Do. salted		"	3,078	23,990
	Fruits and vegetables—				
	Dates	tons.	13	2,532	
	Grain and pulse and flour—				
	Gram	tons.	43	6,607	
	Pulse	"	48	8,108	
Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	"	160	17,267		
Rice not in the husk	"	186	37,121		

Hangarakatta.	Fish (excluding canned fish)—			
	Fish, dry, salted ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Paddy (rice in the husk) ...	tons.	254	27,569
	Rice not in the husk	"	2,389	3,97,789
	Spices—			
	Chillies ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Sugar—			
	Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and below ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Wood and timber—			
	Other timber ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Fire-wood ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Other articles ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Total ... ..			...	5,72,513

Kasaragod.	Building and engineering materials other than of iron, steel, or wood—			
	Bricks and tiles	No.	690,369	29,463
	Fruits and vegetables—			
Dried, salted or preserved, all sorts ... ..		... ..	... ..	... ..
Manures ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.				
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Kasaragod—cont.	Manures—		rs.	Kasaragod—cont.	Oils—		rs.	
	Other kinds tons.	171	12,908		Animal Galls.	68,454	40,067	
	Oil-cake—				Seeds, non-essential—			
	Cocoanut cake tons.	21	3,664		Copra or cocoanut kernel tons.	12	4,991	
	Salt "	344	23,499		Spices—			
	Seeds—				Betelnuts cwt.	213	4,602	
	Coriander tons.	8	1,841		Tobacco—			
	Spices—				Unmanufactured lb.	42,348	11,428	
	Betelnut cwt.	1,105	8,984		Wood and timber—			
	Chillies "	292	7,975		Teakwood tons.	133	11,183	
	Sugar tons.	30	12,538		Other timber "	112	9,539	
	Textiles—				Firewood "	811	8,334	
Cotton twist and yarn lb.	3,582	4,228	Manufactures of wood, other than furniture and cabinet-ware val.	...	1,999			
Wood and timber "	...	3,184	Other articles "	...	35,137			
Other articles "	...	37,254						
	Total ...	...	2,13,536		Total ...	...	2,13,716

Malpe.

Coffee	cwt.	140	9,816
Drugs and medicines	val.	...	5,699
Fish, dry, salted	cwt.	811	7,856
Fruits and vegetables—			
Vegetable, fresh of all kinds.	val.	...	24,970
Glass and glassware	"	...	43,366
Grain, pulse and flour—			
Gram	tons.	515	56,981
Pulse	"	227	43,143
Rice not in the husk	"	48	8,199
Wheat	"	82	18,972
Wheat flour	"	119	29,527
Other sorts	"	43	8,403
Hardware	val.	...	67,302
Mats and matting	sq. yds.	245,909	9,190
Metals and ores—			
Brass wrought	cwt.	45	6,863
Copper wrought	"	633	67,500
Oils—			
Mineral—			
Kerosene	galls.	108,958	1,07,874
Vegetable—			
Cocconut	galls.	16,199	35,057
Oil-cake—			
Cocconut cake	tons.	31	5,436
Other kinds	"	70	13,008
Salt	"	1,418	80,700

Malpe.

Building and engineering materials, other than of iron, steel or wood—			
Tiles	No.	5,700	323
Coir—			
Manufactured	tons.	28	10,702
Ordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute and cotton)	cwt.	820	23,657
Fish (excluding canned fish)—			
Fish, dry, unsalted	cwt.	4,566	28,118
Do salted	"	37,235	3,01,380
Fish, wet, salted	"	8,365	88,967
Fruits and vegetables—			
Fresh fruits—			
Cocconuts	No.	218,120	12,839
Fresh vegetables of all kinds.	val.	...	20,335
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, all sorts	tons.	15	783
Grain, pulse and flour—			
Pulse	tons.	33	6,016
Paddy (rice in the husk)	"	46	5,309
Rice not in the husk	"	368	65,330
Hardware and cutlery, including platedware	val.	...	24,398
Manures	tons.	2,513	1,25,983
Oils—			
Animals			
Essential	galls.	108,659	65,187
Essential	"	1,683	42,013
Salt	tons.	190	8,209

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XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Name of port. (1)	Imports.			Name of port. (5)	Exports.		
	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)		Articles. (6)	Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)
			RS.				RS.
Malpe—cont.	Seeds—			Malpe—cont.	Seeds, non-essential—		
	Coriander tons.	54	17,760		Copra or cocoanut kernel ... tons.	22	10,793
	Cummin "	8	7,074		Spices—		
	Copra "	17	7,545		Betelnuts cwt.	108	4,318
	Soap cwt.	355	5,870		Chillies "	344	8,644
	Spices—				Ginger "	301	4,538
	Chillies cwt.	365	10,369		Sugar—		
	Sugar tons.	190	90,980		Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above tons.	2	1,046
	Textiles—				Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and below "	14	3,178
	Cotton—				Textiles—		
	Twist and yarn lb.	53,163	59,348		Cotton manufactures—		
	Piece-goods—				Piece-goods—		
	Grey (unbleached) yds.	50,997	25,700		Coloured, printed or dyed yds.	29,799	23,867
	White "	11,182	4,981		Jute manufactures—		
	Coloured, printed or dyed "	344,750	2,04,515		Gunny bags No.	20,174	5,257
Jute—			Tobacco, unmanufactured lb.	135,512	46,695		
Gunny bags No.	69,055	20,228					
Tobacco, unmanufactured lb.	135,512	46,695					

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.					
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
			RS.				RS.		
Mangalore—cont.	Fruits and vegetables—			Mangalore—cont.	Fruits and vegetables—				
	Fresh fruits and vegetables.	val.	...		4	Fresh fruits and vegetables.	val.	...	181
	Fresh fruits—					Fresh fruits—			
	Cocoanuts	No.	1,206,143		34,885	Cocoanuts	No.	666,584	32,382
	Other sorts	val.	...		5	Other sorts	val.	...	773
	Vegetables, fresh of all kinds	"	...		72,218	Vegetables, fresh of all kinds.	"	...	8,637
	Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved	tons	761		1,34,204	Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved	tons	1,047	4,99,204
	Manures	"	...		...	Manures	"	4,523	3,87,127
	Grain, pulse and flour—					Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Gram	tons	1,509		1,83,312	Rice in the husk	tons	258	33,286
	Pulse	"	2,749		4,20,325	Rice not in the husk—			
	Paddy (rice in the husk)	"	884		88,597	Cleaned rice	tons	300	69,643
	Rice not in the husk—					Broken cleaned rice	"	...	2
	Cleaned rice	tons	469		85,116	Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice)	"	2,515	5,00,967
	Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice)	"	426		77,884	Other sorts	"	319	52,441
	Wheat	"	344		76,267	Liquors—			
Wheat flour	"	681	1,50,644	Spirit—					
Other sorts	"	381	55,448	Other sorts	galls.	10,956	23,663		
Glass and glassware	val.	...	95,360	Other sorts of liquors	"	1,651	3,719		

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.
(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.				
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (5)	Articles. (6)	Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)	
			Rs.				Rs.	
Mangalore—cont.	Seeds—			Mangalore—cont.	Textiles—			
	Essential—				Cotton—			
	Coriander tons	211	61,931		Raw tons	32	82,761	
	Cummin "	30	26,819		Manufactures—			
	Other sorts "	85	27,118		Piece-goods—			
	Non-essential—				Coloured, printed or dyed—			
	Copra or cocanut				Lungis and Saris ... yds.	312,482	2,42,279	
	kernel tons	377	1,55,862		Other sorts "	59,146	37,358	
	Rape "	61	18,054		Other Piece-goods ... "	8,817	4,591	
	Other sorts "	168	31,122		Other sorts of Manufacture ... val.		2,268	
	Soap—				Jute—			
	Household and laundry soap in bars and tablets .. cwt.	2,108	49,906		Manufactures—			
	Toilet soaps "	248	24,600		Gunny Bags {	1,55,463	50,677	
	Other sorts "	...	15		Other kinds val.	148	166	
	Spices—				Other sorts of textiles ... "		11,893	
Chillies "	6,170	1,54,476	Tobacco—					
Other sorts "	492	14,026	Umanufactured lb.	484,109	1,67,552			
Sugar—			Manufactured "	9,587	2,790			
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above tons	927	4,15,218						
Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and below "	42	7,264						

Mangalore—cont.				Mangalore—cont.			
Textiles—				Wood and Timber—			
Cotton—				Wood—			
Raw	...	...	tons	58	73,094		
Twist and yarn	...	...	lb.	120,073	2,11,788		
Mule and water Nos. 1 to 10	...	...		53,372	51,869		
Mule and water Nos. 11 to 20	...	...		222,341	2,85,161		
Mule and water Nos. 21 to 30	...	...	"	163,484	2,33,819		
Mule and water Nos. 31 to 40	...	...	"	16,735	30,455		
Mule and water above No. 40	...	...	"	1,140	3,880		
Orange, red and other colours	...	...	"	40,624	82,932		
Unspecified descriptions	...	...	"	830	1,525		
Manufactures—				Ornamental—			
Piece-goods—				Sandal val. ... 42,885			
Grey (unbleached)	...	...	yds.	431,220	2,48,482		352
White (bleached)	...	...	"	318,869	1,97,362		
Coloured, printed or dyed	...	...	"	1,735,026	9,68,539		
Other sorts of manufactures	...	...	val.	...	41,121		
Jute—				All other articles of merchandise—			
Manufactures—				Unmanufactured val. ... 2,08,147			
Gunny bags	...	...	No. tons	354,227 } 351 }	1,78,626		3,78,616
Other kinds	...	...	val.	...	9,786		
Other sorts of textiles	...	...	"	...	31,400		
				Total 21,436,527			

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Name of port. (1)	Imports.			Name of port. (5)	Exports.		
	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)		Articles. (6)	Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)
Mangalore— <i>cont.</i>			RS.				RS.
	Wood and Timber—						
	Wood—						
	Firewood	tons	18,136	1,28,731			
	Other kinds of wood and timber	val.	...	61,680			
	All other Articles of merchandise—						
	Unmanufactured	val.	...	2,07,836			
	Manufactured	"	...	8,00,270			
	Government stores—						
	Books printed and printed matter (not being stationery) including maps and charts)	val.	...	22			
Glass and glassware—							
Other glassware	val.	...	34				
Hardware and cutlery, including agricultural implements and plated-ware	"	...	69				

Mangalore—cont.									
Mangalore—cont.	Instruments, apparatus, appliances, and parts thereof—								
	Other kinds val.	...		72					
	All other articles of merchandise—								
	Manufactured "	...		16					
	Total ... ..	...		98,25,546					
Mulki (South Kanara).	Building and engineering materials val.	...		1,065					
	Fruits and vegetables—								
	Vegetables, fresh of all kinds.	"	...	596					
	Grain, pulse and flour—								
	Gram tons	31	4,994						
	Pulse "	5	815						
	Rice not in the husk "	2	232						
	Hardware val.	...	557						
	Oils—								
	Mineral—								
	Kerosene galls.	4,956	5,145						
	Vegetable—								
	Cocoanut "	5,831	14,684						
	Oil-cake—								
	Cocoanut tons	48	6,028						
Mulki (South Kanara).	Grain, pulse and flour—								
	Pulse tons	21	3,981						
	Rice in the husk (paddy) "	23	2,264						
	Rice not in the husk "	399	71,790						
	Manures—								
	Other kinds "	756	46,346						
	Oils—								
	Animal galls.	34,998	19,440						
	Salt tons	16	979						
	Seeds—								
	Sesamum (til or jinjili) "	20	5,218						
	Wood and timber—								
	Firewood tons	272	4,793						
	Other articles val.	...	13,494						
	Total ... ..	...	1,68,285						

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Malhi (South Kanara) — <i>cont.</i>	Seeds—		rs.	Karkal	Grain pulse and flour—		rs.
	Copra tons.	4	1,834		Rice not in the husk ... tons	2,246	4,68,305
	Spices—				Sandries "	...	601
	Chillies cwt.	21	566		Total ...	...	4,68,906
	Salt tons	502	25,345				
	Jute, gunny bags No.	8,592	2,391				
	Wood and timber val.	...	1,931				
	Other articles "	...	14,846				
Grand total ...	...	81,029					

Note.—The Collector of Customs reports that (coastal) trade at Karkal is not registered.