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MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

VOLUME II

PRICE, 4 rupees 4 annas]



MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

STATISTICAL APPENDIX AND SUPPLEMENT TO
THE REVISED DISTRICT MANUAL (1898)
FOR COIMBATORE DISTRICT

BY

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EDITED BY A. R. COX, I.C.S.

MADRAS

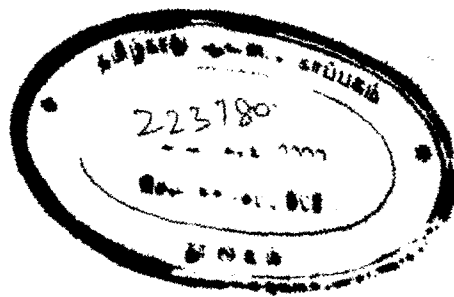
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1933

P R E F A C E .

The original Manual of the Coimbatore District was compiled by Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), and published in 1887. He had resided for five years in the district and been its Collector in 1881, 1882 and 1883. His pages, especially the chapters dealing with the Land Revenue, History, Agriculture, Economic Condition and Taluk Gazetteers, are a classic and disclose an amount of patient research into official records and an intimate knowledge of the district and its people that is surprising in an overworked Civil Servant of those days. Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., I.C.S., an equally able Civil Servant, revised this Manual in 1898 introducing therein as many current statistics as possible, but he practically left the chapter on Economic Condition and the Taluk Gazetteers as Sir Frederick wrote them.

2. In 1903 the Government of India issued general instructions for the rewriting of the District Manuals and for compiling Gazetteers for all the districts in the Presidency except Madras. The District Manuals had become largely obsolete within a few years of their publication, containing, as they did, not only matter of a more or less permanent character, such as physical characteristics, history, religion, and ethnography, but also statistical matters which soon became out of date. They therefore decided that the District Gazetteers of the future should each consist of two volumes A and B, the A volume containing only descriptive matter and such general figures as might be necessary to explain the text, the arrangement of its subjects following the order prescribed for the provincial articles in the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," all detailed statistics finding place in the B volume. They also decided that the B volumes should be re-compiled periodically, especially after each decennial census, that they should be expanded by the inclusion of any matters that might be necessary to correct or supplement the A volumes, and that



this procedure should continue until the time came for revising the A volume when all or most of the supplementary text matter should be incorporated in the A volume.

3. Gazetteers of the type contemplated in these orders were issued between 1905-1907 for the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Tanjore, East Gōdāvari, Madura, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris. These were edited by Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S., with whom was associated the late Mr. F. R. Hemingway, I.C.S. Other District Gazetteers followed, namely that of Malabar edited by Mr. F. B. Evans, I.C.S., of Salem (in two parts) edited by Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., of Tinnevely edited by Mr. H. R. Pate, I.C.S., and of Cuddapah edited by Mr. C. F. Brackenbury, I.C.S. B volumes for all the districts were issued in 1906 and 1915.

4. The late Mr. J. J. Cotton, I.C.S., was placed on special duty in 1926 to write A volumes of Gazetteers for Nellore, Chingleput, Kurnool, Ganjam, North Arcot, Kistna, Guntūr, West Gōdāvari, Chittoor and Ramnad, of which the first six had Manuals compiled several years before, and B volumes for all the districts in the Presidency except Madras. The question of writing A volumes for the districts of Coimbatore and South Kanara, which had Manuals which had been revised later, was then under consideration. The scheme was dropped on Mr. Cotton's death about a year later and the Government decided to publish B volumes for all the districts and to complete the A volume for Nellore which had been started by him.

5. There is thus for Coimbatore no A volume of the type contemplated by the Government of India in 1903. Government decided that for Coimbatore, South Kanara and the districts for which A volumes have been published, supplements should be prepared containing additions and alterations to the revised Manual or Gazetteer, and included as a sort of appendix to their B volumes.

6. This explains why the present volume includes a supplement to Sir Harold Stuart's Revised District Manual of

Coimbatore. The alterations and additions made to the various chapters in that volume have been arranged in such a manner as to be useful to any future compiler of a District Gazetteer for Coimbatore on the standard plan. No regular chapter on the Political History of the district has been attempted in either of the District Manuals. The original Manual contains a brief chapter on Archaeology and History and the second volume a chapter on Tombs. Recent researches in the field of Indian History, Archaeology, and Epigraphy have revealed a mass of valuable material for reconstructing the political history of South India, and the chapter dealing with the district history in this volume has fully utilized those materials and follows the lines on which similar chapters have been written for the A volumes of other District Gazetteers.

7. In the compilation of this supplement much valuable help has been received from various district officers and non-official gentlemen. Though it may appear invidious to mention names, the Editor cannot but make special mention of the great assistance he has received from M.R.Ry. K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A., F.R.H.S., lately Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras Circle, and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. M. Ramachandram Chettiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Coimbatore, for their help in writing the chapter on Political History. The notes on important places in the Taluk Gazetteers have been enlarged by references to their ancient history as revealed by the discoveries made in or near them by the Epigraphical Department. The Editor has been much handicapped in the arrangement of the matter in the form of a supplement to the existing Manual, but there can be no doubt that the materials will be found useful when Government orders the compilation of a Gazetteer for the district at some future date.

2nd October 1932.

A. R. COX.

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I.—Area, population, etc., in 1921.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population, 1921.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1921.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1911.	1901.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
COIMBATORE DIVISION.												
Avanashi	488	1	70	38,248	186,993	92,742	94,251	187,872	153,354	9.5	11.4	385
Coimbatore	520	2	87	52,348	271,379	136,550	134,829	261,494	243,020	7.6	3.8	522
ERODE DIVISION.												
Dharapuram	853	1	85	61,456	284,841	142,296	142,545	281,731	271,127	3.9	1.1	334
Erode	598	1	207	69,868	312,629	156,225	156,404	289,689	275,460	5.2	7.9	523
GObICHETTI PALAYAM DIVISION.												
Bhavani	715	1	66	39,217	181,212	90,398	90,814	162,388	145,982	11.2	11.6	253
Gobichettipalayam	1,124	1	143	53,790	244,556	121,392	123,164	228,567	196,018	8.3	7.0	218
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.												
Kollegal	1,076	1	84	17,048	95,356	47,695	47,661	98,439	114,312	—	3.1	89
POLLACHI DIVISION.												
Palladam	593	2	102	55,438	267,444	132,360	135,084	268,520	240,715	7.4	3.5	451
Pollachi	692	2	164	47,032	224,122	112,006	112,116	208,080	188,996	10.1	7.7	324
Udamalpet	566	1	88	32,427	151,316	74,507	76,809	159,801	150,480	6.2	5.3	267
District Total ..	7,226	13	1,096	466,870	2,219,848	1,106,171	1,113,677	2,116,584	1,979,464	6.9	4.9	307

*—The territorial limits of the district underwent change in 1910 on account of the transfer of Karur Taluk to Trichinopoly District.

II.—Variation in population since 1891.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1921	1911	1901	1891-1901	1901-1911	1911-1921
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district.	2,219,848	2,116,664	1,979,464	10.5	6.9	4.8
Bhavani Taluk—						
Bhavani ..	5,536	8,716	8,637	17.7	0.9	36.6
Coimbatore Taluk—						
Coimbatore ..	65,788	60,196	67,972	14.8	-11.4	9.2
Dharapuram Taluk—						
Dharapuram ..	16,124	17,926	17,178	123.7	4.4	-10.0
Erode Taluk—						
Erode ..	22,911	16,701	15,529	25.9	7.5	37.1
Kurichi ..	9,703	8,004	6,563	14.3	21.8	21.2
Mettupalayam ..	11,118	9,551	9,366	6.0	1.1	18.4
Gopichettipalayam Taluk—						
Gopichettipalayam.	14,102	10,163	10,227	27.8	-0.6	38.7
Kollegal Taluk—						
Kollegal ..	13,266	12,566	13,729	38.0	-8.5	5.6
Palladam Taluk—						
Palladam ..	6,506	6,895	6,373	3.0	8.1	-5.6
Tiruppur ..	10,851	9,429	6,056	15.6	55.6	15.0
Pollachi Taluk—						
Kottur ..	7,108	18,801	17,974	21.5	4.6	-62.2
Pollachi ..	11,875	10,909	8,958	54.3	21.8	8.8
Udamalpet Taluk—						
Udamalpet ..	10,236	10,445	10,503	5.4	-0.5	-2.0

III.—Roads.

Year.	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1911-12 ..	1,532	1,532	..
1925-26.			
Trunk roads handed over to Public Works Department.	..	..	..
Maintained by the District Board.	215½	215½	..
Maintained by Taluk Boards	1,016½	1,016½	..
	236	236	..
Total ..	1,466½	1,466½	..
Maintained by Coimbatore Municipality.	9½	9½	..
Do. Dharapuram Municipality.	44½	31½	..
Do. Erode ..	21½	21½	13½
Do. Pollachi ..	17½	5	..
Do. Tiruppur ..	16½	15½	12½
Do. Udamalpet ..	17½	12½	1
	7	7	5½

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	COIMBATORE DIVISION.			
	Avanashi Taluk.			
1	Anner ..	L.F.D.	Mettupalaiyam, 13 miles.	Bungalow. Accommodation for two travellers; well equipped with furniture; two kitchens and stable and two bath tubs.
2	Do. ..	Do.	Coimbatore, 21 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for two travellers; provided with required furniture.
3	Avanashi ..	Do.	Mettupalaiyam, 13 miles.	
			Coimbatore, 21 miles.	
4	Gopanari ..	F.D.	Vanjipalaiyam, 5½ miles.	Bungalow. Accommodation for two travellers; kitchen, caste kitchen and stable; well equipped with furniture and two bath tubs.
5	Karamadai ..	L.F.D.	Karamadai, 22 miles.	Forest rest-house, tiled. One room and one bath room; two bath tubs; furnished; no motor garage.
6	Kunjanpuri ..	F.D.	Karamadai, 2 furlongs.	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller.
7	Mettupalaiyam ..	L.F.D.	Mettupalaiyam, 11 miles.	A tiled forest rest-house. Two rooms, two bath rooms with tubs; furnished; two motor sheds.
8	Do ..	P.W.D.	Mettupalaiyam, 1 furlong.	Chattram. Can accommodate one traveller; one bath tub.
9	Sirumugai ..	F.D.	Mettupalaiyam, 7 miles.	Two sets of rooms; two bath tubs; two sets of furniture; two motor garages. Tiled building; two rooms and a bath room; furnished; no motor garage.

Charges per diem.—Nos. 83 and 85 are free.

Nos. 62, 71 and 84—Four annas for a single person.

Nos. 4 to 6, 9, 12 to 17, 19, 21, 27, 28, 31 to 34, 37 to 39, 41, 43 to 49, 51 to 57, 59 to 61, 63 to 70, 72 to 82, 86, 96, 98, 99, 101, 104, 108, 110, 111, 113 to 117 and 119—Eight annas for a single person and twelve annas for a married couple.

Nos. 102, 106 and 107—Three annas for a single person and twelve annas for a married couple.

Nos. 7, 18, 35, 87 to 92, 95, 97, 100 and 118—Four annas for a single person and six annas for a married couple.

Nos. 2, 3, 8, 10, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 30, 36, 40, 42, 50 and 58—Four annas per diem.

No. 23—Four annas for a single person and twelve annas for a married couple.

Nos. 1, 11, 26, 93, 94, 103, 105, 109 and 112—One rupee for a single person and one rupee and eight annas for a married couple.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number. (1)	Taluk and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
COIMBATORE DIVISION—cont.				
Avanashi Taluk—cont.				
10	Sirumugai ..	L.F.D.	Mettupalaiyam, 7 miles.	Bungalow. Accommodation for one traveller; provided with required furniture and one bath tub.
Coimbatore Taluk.				
11	Coimbatore ..	Municipality.	Coimbatore, 3 furlongs.	These are three sets of rooms: (1) A living room and a bath room; (2) two living rooms and two bath rooms; (3) a living room and a bath room. Each set of rooms is furnished. There are three common central halls. A well with brackish water in the compound. A stable and motor garage. A bullock cart. The kitchen and butlers' quarters form a separate block. Rates of rent are to be revised shortly.
12	Chitrachavadi ..	P.W.D.	Coimbatore, 11 miles.	Two sets of rooms and furniture; two bath tubs; no motor shed; one stable of two stalls.
13	Iruttupallam ..	F.D.	Coimbatore, 15 miles.	Three rooms and bath rooms and a small store-room; verandas in front and rear; three rooms at the back, one of which serves as kitchen; well equipped with furniture; a bath tub and no motor shed (one of the rooms at the back may be used as motor shed).
14	Mangarai ..	Do.	Coimbatore, 10 miles.	Two rooms and two bath rooms; veranda in front and rear; an outhouse with a kitchen; well equipped with furniture; no motor shed.
15	Perianaickenpalaiyam.	L.F.D.	Perianaickenpalaiyam Railway Station.	Chattram. Can accommodate two travellers: equipped with required furniture; one bath tub available.
16	Walayar ..	F.D.	Walayar, 1½ miles.	Rest-house. Three rooms and two bath rooms; one matey's room and kitchen; stables and godowns.
ERODE DIVISION.				
Erode Taluk.				
17	Anainasuvampalaiyam.	P.W.D.	Erode, 9 miles.	Two sets of rooms; equipped with furniture; two bath-rooms (but they are not distinct and apart—one is only a side-veranda room); two bath tubs; one motor shed and one stable.

Nos. 13, 14 and 16 are now reported to be included in Malabar District.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number. (1)	Taluk and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
ERODE DIVISION—cont.				
Erode Taluk—cont.				
18	Chengappalli ..	L.F.D.	Uthukuli, 3 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for two travellers; no furniture.
19	Do ..	P.W.D.	Do.	Two sets of rooms equipped with furniture and two bath rooms; two bath tubs; one motor shed and one stable.
20	Chithodu ..	L.F.D.	Erode, 6 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for two travellers.
21	Erode ..	Do.	Do.	Bungalow, tiled. Accommodation for two travellers: one hall; two side rooms and two bath rooms.
		P.W.D.	Erode, 2 miles.	Two sets of rooms with two bath rooms; two bath tubs; one motor shed and one stable (accommodation for two travellers); equipped with furniture.
22	Malayampalaiyam.	L.F.D.	Kolanalli, 1½ miles.	Bungalow. Accommodation for one traveller; equipped with furniture.
23	Perundurai ..	Do.	Perundurai, 3½ miles.	Bungalow. Accommodation for two travellers; fully equipped with furniture; one motor shed for two motor-cars.
		Do.	Do.	Chattram. Accommodation for two travellers; two compartments each with a big hall, office room; bed room; store room; kitchen and a bath room.
24	Uthukuli ..	Do.	Uthukuli (adjacent to railway station).	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller; no furniture.
25	Vijayamangalam ..	Do.	Vijayamangalam, 3½ miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller; well equipped with furniture; one bath tub.
				Chattram bungalow. Accommodation for one traveller consisting of one hall, one bed room, a bath room and a kitchen; furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
ERODE DIVISION—<i>cont.</i>				
<i>Dharapuram Taluk.</i>				
26	Dharapuram ..	Municipality.	Tiruppur, 32 miles.	Accommodation for two; two bath tubs; one motor shed and two stables.
27	Do. ..	P.W.D.	Do.	Two sets of rooms; two bath rooms; two bath tubs; one garage and one stable; equipped with furniture.
28	Kangayam ..	L.F.D.	Uthukuli, 14 miles.	Bungalow. Accommodation for two travellers; one kitchen and a stable; well equipped with furniture; two bath tubs and one motor shed.
29	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Chattram. Accommodation for three travellers; no furniture.
30	Koduvai ..	Do.	Tiruppur, 14 miles.	Rest-house. Two rooms; equipped with required furniture.
31	Kundadam ..	Do.	Tiruppur, 22 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller; equipped with required furniture.
32	Mulanur ..	Do.	Karur, 30 miles.	Do. do.
33	Udiyur ..	Do.	Uthukuli, 22 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller; well equipped with furniture.
34	Vellakoil ..	Do.	Uthukuli, 26 miles.	Bungalow. Accommodation for one traveller; one kitchen and a stable; one bath tub; well equipped with furniture.
GOBICHETTIPALAIYAM DIVISION.				
<i>Bhavani Taluk.</i>				
35	Andiyur ..	L.F.D.	Erode, 21 miles.	Chattram. Can accommodate two travellers; equipped with required furniture.
36	Attani ..	Do.	Erode, 23 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller; has one table and two chairs.
37	Do. ..	F.D.	Erode, 28 miles.	Forest rest-house, tiled; fully furnished; two rooms; one bath tub; no motor garage, but the stables can be used for the purpose.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
GOBICHETTIPALAIYAM DIVISION—<i>cont.</i>				
<i>Bhavani Taluk—<i>cont.</i></i>				
38	Bhavani ..	L.F.D.	Erode, 9 miles.	Bungalow. Accommodation for three travellers; well equipped with furniture; one bath tub and one motor shed.
		Do.	Do.	Chattram, tiled. Nine rooms; five halls and three long veranda rooms.
39	Chellampalaiyam ..	F.D.	Erode, 26 miles.	A tiled forest rest-house; one main room and two bath rooms in the sides with veranda on three sides; one outhouse with a kitchen and a stable; fully furnished; no garage; stables used as motor shed.
40	Kavandapadi ..	L.F.D.	Erode, 14 miles.	Chattram bungalow. Accommodation for two travellers; has required furniture.
41	Koilkatham ..	F.D.	Erode, 40 miles.	A tiled forest rest-house; two main rooms and two bath rooms; one veranda in front and a small veranda in the back; one outhouse with a kitchen; three stables with servants' quarters; stables used as motor shed; no furniture.
42	Nerinjipet ..	L.F.D.	Erode, 25 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for two travellers; has necessary furniture.
43	Tamarakalai ..	F.D.	Erode, 38 miles.	A tiled forest rest-house; two rooms and two verandas; one kitchen; servants' quarters and two stables; fully furnished; stables used as motor shed.
Gobichettipalaiyam Taluk.				
44	Bennari ..	L.F.D.	Mettupalaiyam, 30 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller; equipped with required furniture.
		Do.	Do.	Bungalow. One room and a bath room.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluk and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	GORICHETTIPALAIYAM DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Gobichettipalaiyam Taluk—cont.</i>			
45	Chiekalli	F.D.	62 miles from Mettupalaiyam, 81 miles from Erode, and 20 miles from Chamrajnagar.	A tiled forest rest-house; two main rooms; one front veranda with portico; two bath rooms; one back veranda; one outhouse with three kitchens; two stables; one room for syce; fully furnished; no motor garage.
46	Dhimbam	L.F.D.	Chamrajnagar, 28 miles; Mettupalaiyam, 45 miles.	Bungalow. Accommodation for two travellers; stables for three horses; well equipped with furniture; one bath tub and one motor shed (all at present in bad repair). Chattram. Accommodation for four travellers; with a room and a kitchen for each.
47	Ekkattur	F.D.	Mettupalaiyam, 47 miles. Erode, 61 miles.	A tiled forest rest-house; one dining room, two bath rooms with an outhouse; fully furnished; stables may be used as motor garage.
48	Geddassal	Do.	Mettupalaiyam, 54 miles. Erode, 67 miles.	A tiled forest rest-house; office and dining rooms; one bath room; a store-room; two outhouses; fully furnished; two stables; no motor garage; stables cannot be used as motor shed.
49	Gopichettipalaiyam.	L.F.D.	Uthukuli, 22 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for two travellers; well equipped with furniture; two bath tubs; one motor shed and one stable. Bungalow. Accommodation for two travellers; two office rooms; two bath rooms, a kitchen, a stable and a draw well.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluk and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	GORICHETTIPALAIYAM DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Gobichettipalaiyam Taluk—cont.</i>			
50	Gopichettipalaiyam.	P.W.D.	Erode, 23 miles.	One main hall, equipped with furniture; two bath rooms, kitchen and godowns; two bath tubs; three stables (one of them can be used as a motor shed).
51	Hassanur	F.D.	Mettupalaiyam, 47 miles.	A tiled rest-house; two rooms, two bath rooms and a veranda and an outhouse; fully furnished; stables can be used as motor garage.
		L.F.D.	Do.	Chattram. Accommodation for two travellers; no furniture.
52	Jéerhalli	F.D.	Erode, 79 miles. Chamrajnagar, 25 miles.	Tiled forest rest-house; two main rooms, one front veranda with portico; two bath rooms; one back veranda; an outhouse consisting of three kitchens and three stables; fully furnished; no motor garage.
53	Kadambur	Do.	Mettupalaiyam, 42 miles. Erode, 55 miles.	A tiled forest rest-house; one office room; one dining room; one bath room and a store room; an outhouse; has furniture; no motor garage; stables cannot be used as motor garage.
54	Kodiveri	P.W.D.	Erode, 33 miles. Uttukuli, 32 miles. Mettupalaiyam, 27 miles.	Two main halls; equipped with furniture; two bath rooms; kitchen and godowns; two bath tubs; one stable and one motor shed.
55	Kongarpalaiyam ..	F.D.	Mettupalaiyam, 35 miles.	A tiled forest rest-house; two rooms; and a bath room; an outhouse; two stables; has furniture; no motor garage; stables cannot be used as motor garage.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluk and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
Gobichettipalaiyam Division— <i>cont.</i> <i>Gobichettipalaiyam Taluk—cont.</i>				
56	Kottamangalam ..	L.F.D.	Mettupalaiyam, 19 miles.	One bed room; one kitchen and stable for one horse.
57	Makkampalaiyam ..	F.D.	Mettupalaiyam, 52 miles.	A tiled forest rest-house; two rooms; two bath rooms; an outhouse; two stables can be used as motor garages; has furniture.
58	Nambiyur ..	L.F.D.	Vanjipalaiyam, 21 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller; has required furniture.
59	Onnithittu ..	F.D.	Mettupalaiyam, 46 miles. Chamrajanagar, 35 miles.	A tiled forest rest-house; two rooms; two bath rooms; one front veranda; one outhouse with two kitchens; one stable; it cannot be used as motor garage; has furniture.
60	Kottadai ..	F.D.	Mettupalaiyam, 50 miles.	A tiled forest rest-house; two rooms; two bath rooms; an outhouse; one bath tub; has furniture; no motor garage.
61	Punjaipuliampatti ..	L.F.D.	Vanjipalaiyam, 16 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller; well equipped with furniture.
62	Satyamangalam ..	Do.	Mettupalaiyam, 27½ miles.	Bungalow. For one traveller; one hall and two rooms; well furnished.
63	Talamalai ..	F.D.	Erode, 71 miles. Chamrajanagar, 27 miles. Mettupalaiyam, 29 miles.	Bungalow. Accommodation for two travellers; two rooms; two bath rooms; stables for three horses; well equipped with furniture; two bath tubs and one motor shed.
				Chattram. For two travellers; one hall; two rooms.
				A tiled forest rest-house; two main rooms; two bath rooms, an out-house with two kitchens and two stables; no garage; fully furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluk and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
Gobichettipalaiyam Division— <i>cont.</i> <i>Gobichettipalaiyam Taluk—cont.</i>				
64	Talavadi ..	L.F.D.	Nanjangode, 33 miles.	Chattram-bungalow. One hall; one bath room; one latrine and one stable.
65	Velamundi ..	Do.	Mettupalaiyam, 20 miles.	Chattram-bungalow. One hall; two bed rooms; two bath rooms; stable for two horses.
KOLLEGAL DIVISION. <i>Kollegal Taluk.*</i>				
66	Arapalaiyam ..	F.D.	Chamrajanagar, 28 miles. Maddur, 46 miles.	Two rooms with a bath room attached to each; stables for two horses; a room for syce and outhouse for servants; one bath tub; no motor shed; furnished; no crockery; a draw-well close by; water scarce in dry weather.
67	Bailur ..	Do.	Chamrajanagar, 52 miles. Maddur, 70 miles.	Two rooms with bath rooms; stables for two horses (they may be used as motor sheds); outhouses for servants; one bath tub; furnished; no crockery; water to be transported from two furlongs distance on pack bulls.
68	Bandally ..	Do.	Chamrajanagar, 41 miles. Maddur, 61 miles.	Two rooms and bath rooms; stables for two horses and outhouses for each; one bath tub; no motor shed; furnished; no crockery; water can be had from two furlongs.
69	Bellaji ..	Do.	Chamrajanagar via Attikan, 6 miles. Maddur, 73 miles.	A rest-house on a hill: one room with two bath rooms; outhouses; stable for two horses; one bath tub; no motor shed; furnished; no crockery; well close by.

* *Note.*—All the forest rest-houses in the Kollegal Forest division are tiled buildings except No. 70, Chengadi, which is thatched.

The rates of charges per diem for bungalows in this division are—a single person 8 annas and a married couple 12 annas.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
KOLLEGAL DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Kollegal Taluk— <i>cont.</i>				
70	Chengady	F.D. ..	Maddur, 79 miles.	A thatched building. One room with stables; one bath tub; no separate motor shed or garage.
71	Chilukkavadi ..	L.F.D.	Chamraja-nagar, 17 miles. Maddur, 47½ miles.	Rest-house. Accommodation for one traveller; one hall; one bed room; one bath room; one kitchen and stable and has required furniture.
72	Cowdally	F.D.	Maddur, 67 miles.	Two rooms with two bath rooms and two bath tubs; two stables and a kitchen; no separate motor shed; water to be got from a distance; furnished.
73	Girgakandi	Do.	Erode, 54 miles.	Two rooms; two bath rooms; front veranda; one kitchen; two servants' rooms; two stables; one bath tub; no separate motor shed; furnished; water can be had from a well.
74	Gobinatham	Do.	Maddur, 98 miles.	Two rooms for two officers; two bath rooms; an outhouse with two rooms and two stables; one bath tub; no motor shed; furnished; no crockery; water can be had from some distance.
75	Gundal	Do.	Chamraja-nagar, 32 miles. Maddur, 50 miles.	A rest-house on a hill; two rooms with bath rooms; stable for two horses; a room for syce and outhouse for servants; one bath tub; no motor shed; furnished; no crockery; water scarcity.
76	Hanur	Do.	Maddur, 55 miles.	Two rooms; two bath rooms; two bath tubs; stables; no separate motor shed; furnished; no crockery; water available.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
KOLLEGAL DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Kollegal Taluk— <i>cont.</i>				
77	Kollegal	L.F.D.	Chamraja-nagar, 46 miles. Maddur, 40 miles.	Bungalow. Accommodation for two travellers; two bed rooms; two bath rooms; kitchen, caste kitchen; fully equipped with furniture; two bath tubs; one motor shed and a stable.
78	Lingamanakerai ..	F.D.	Chamraja-nagar, 33 miles. Maddur, 51 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for four travellers; two rooms and bath rooms; stables for two horses; a room for syce and outhouse for servants; the stable may be used as a motor shed; one bath tub; water is scarce in dry weather; furnished.
79	Lokkanhalli	Do.	Maddur, 55 miles. Chamraja-nagar, 37 miles.	Two rooms with bath rooms; stables for three horses (may be used as motor shed); outhouses for servants; one zinc tub; furnished; no crockery; water available from a well in the compound.
80	Ponnachi	Do.	Maddur, 89 miles.	Two rooms with bath rooms; an outhouse with four rooms; stables; no separate motor shed; water can be had from some distance.
81	Ramapuram	Do.	Maddur, 61 miles.	One room with a small bath room; the outhouse has a kitchen and a damaged stable; one bath tub; no separate motor shed; water available.
82	Do.	L.F.D.	Chamraja-nagar, 46 miles. Maddur, 64 miles.	Bungalow. Accommodation for two travellers; one hall; two office rooms; two bed rooms; one bath room; one kitchen; one bath tub; well equipped with furniture.
83	Sattegal	Maintained by Jaghir-dar.	Maddur, 32½ miles.	One hall, two rooms, a bath room and a kitchen.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluk and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
KOLLEGAL DIVISION—<i>cont.</i> Kollegal Taluk—<i>cont.</i>				
84	Singanallur ..	L.F.D.	Chamrajanagar, 30 miles.	Accommodation for one traveller; one hall; one office room; one bed room; has a kitchen and stable; has required furniture.
85	Sivasamudram ..	Main-tained by Jaghirdar.	Maddur, 48 miles.	One hall with three bed rooms and bath rooms and kitchen.
86	Thattakerai ..	F.D.	Maddur, 30 miles.	
			Erode, 41 miles.	Two rooms and two bath rooms; an outhouse with two stables and a room; one zinc bath tub; no separate motor shed; furnished; no crockery; water can be had from a well in the compound.
POLLACHI DIVISION Palladam Taluk.				
87	Avanashipalaiyam ..	L.F.D.	Tiruppur, 12½ miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller; one hall; one kitchen; has required furniture.
88	Kallipalaiyam ..	Do.	Tiruppur, 17 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller; one hall; one kitchen; has required furniture.
89	Karumathampatti ..	Do.	Somanur, 2 miles.	Bungalow. Can accommodate two travellers; equipped with required furniture; one bath tub.
90	Kotangipalaiyam or Galtonpet.	Do.	Somanur, 5 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for two travellers.
91	Mandripalaiyam ..	Do.	Tiruppur, 17 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller.
92	Nallur ..	Do.	Tiruppur, 4 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller; has required furniture.
			Gulipalaiyam 3¼ miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller; has required furniture.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluk and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
POLLACHI DIVISION—<i>cont.</i> Palladam Taluk—<i>cont.</i>				
93	Palladam ..	L.F.D.	Tiruppur, 10 miles.	Bungalow. Can accommodate two travellers; two rooms, two bath rooms, four kitchens, two stables; well equipped with furniture; two bath tubs.
94	Tiruppur ..	Municipality.	Tiruppur, 4 furlongs.	Bungalow. Two bath tubs and a motor shed; two rooms.
95	Do. ..	Do.	Tiruppur, about 100 yards.	Rest-house. One bath tub; two rooms for upper classes and two rooms for middle classes.
Pollachi Taluk.				
96	Attakatti ..	P.W.D.	Pollachi, 21 miles.	Two rooms; one bath tub; one motor shed; two stables; crockery and furniture; fully furnished.
97	Ambarampalayam.	L.F.D.	Pollachi, 4 miles.	Chattram. Can accommodate one traveller; equipped with required furniture.
98	Anamalai ..	F.D.	Pollachi, 7 miles.	Bungalow. Two rooms and a bath room. A tiled forest rest-house; a central hall with one bed room and two bath rooms; an outhouse with a kitchen and store room; a motor shed; fully furnished; a well close by.
99	Kattampatti ..	L.F.D.	Pollachi, 15 miles.	Bungalow. Can accommodate one traveller; one hall, two bath rooms, one kitchen; one stable; equipped with required furniture; two bath tubs.
100	Kinathukadavu ..	Do.	Kinathukadavu, half a mile.	Chattram-bungalow. Accommodation for three travellers; well equipped with furniture; one bath tub.
101	Kottur ..	P.W.D.	Pollachi, 11 miles.	Two rooms; two bath tubs; one motor shed; three stables; furniture available; two dining halls; two bed rooms; two servants' rooms and one kitchen.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	POLLACHI Division— <i>cont.</i> Pollachi Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
102	Mount Stuart ..	F.D.	Pollachi, 29 miles by the new Mount Stuart Ghaut Road Pollachi, 6 furlongs.	Two bed rooms; two bath rooms; one dining room, one bath tub; one kitchen no furniture; has a spring and stream close by.
103	Pollachi ..	Municipality.	Pollachi, 6 furlongs.	Bungalow. Two bed rooms; one dining room; two bath tubs; motor shed.
104	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Chattram. Six rooms and one hall.
105	Do. ..	P.W.D.	Pollachi, 1 mile.	Two rooms; two bath tubs; one motor shed and one stable; furnished.
106	Sethumadai ..	F.D.	Pollachi, 15 miles.	A tiled forest rest-house; three rooms; two bath-rooms and stables and godowns; has furniture; there is a well near by.
107	Tekkadi ..	Do.	Pollachi, 35 miles.	Two bed rooms, two bath rooms and one dining room; one kitchen; no furniture; water can be had from a river a furlong off.
108	Topslip Rest-house	Do.	Pollachi, 23 miles.	A tiled rest-house; two bed rooms, two bath rooms, and one dining room; motor garage for two cars; one kitchen; fully furnished; there is a spring close by.
109	Valparai ..	P.W.D.	Pollachi, 39 miles.	Two rooms; two bath tubs; one motor shed; two stables; crockery and furniture; fully furnished.
	Udamalpet Taluk.			
110	Easalmanthorai ..	F.D.	Pollachi, 27 miles. Udumalpet 9 miles.	A tiled forest rest-house; two rooms with bath room attached and a central hall; three bath tubs; one motor shed; has furniture; has a well which dries up during the hot weather.
111	Gomangalam ..	L.F.D.	Pollachi, 10 miles.	Chattram. Accommodation for one traveller and equipped with required furniture.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	POLLACHI Division— <i>cont.</i> Udamalpet Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
112	Kallapuram ..	F.D.	Pollachi, 30 miles. Udumalpet, 17 miles.	This is an inspection shed
113	Karatholuvu ..	P.W.D.	Pollachi, 30 miles.	Two rooms; two bath tubs; three stables (one or two of the stables may be used as garage since they are 12 feet long); two bath rooms; there is an outhouse consisting of a kitchen in the centre and two rooms on either side; furnished.
114	Kombu ..	F.D.	Pollachi, 32 miles. Udumalpet, 14 miles.	Two sets of rooms with bath rooms and a porch in front; two bath tubs; two stables for motor-cars; has furniture; the Amravati is close by.
115	Madathukulam ..	P.W.D.	Pollachi, 27 miles. 3 furlongs.	Two rooms; two bath tubs; one motor shed; one stable; furniture available; two bath rooms and a kitchen.
116	Manupatti ..	Do.	Pollachi, 26 miles. 6 furlongs.	Two rooms; two bath tubs; one stable (being 12 feet long may be used as a garage); two bath rooms; an outhouse consisting of a kitchen with two rooms on either side; furnished.
117	Manthorai ..	F.D.	Pollachi, 35 miles. Udumalpet, 22 miles.	Two sets of rooms with bath rooms and a kitchen; the Amravati is near by.
118	Periapatti ..	L.F.D.	Tiruppur, 28 miles.	Bungalow. Accommodation for one traveller; one hall, two side rooms equipped with required furniture; one bath tub; motor shed.
		Municipality.	Pollachi, 18 miles.	Two bath tubs; one motor shed; accommodation for two travellers.
119	Udamalpet ..	P.W.D.	Do.	Two bath tubs; one motor shed; accommodation for two travellers; two rooms; two bath rooms; kitchen; stable.

V.—Religions in 1921.

Taluk.	Hindus.			Muslimans.			Christians.			Others.		
	(1) Total.	(2) Males.	(3) Females.	(4) Total.	(5) Males.	(6) Females.	(7) Total.	(8) Males.	(9) Females.	(10) Total.	(11) Males.	(12) Females.
COIMBATORE DIVISION.												
Aranashi	182,461	90,373	92,088	3,778	1,989	1,789	750	377	373	4	3	1
Coimbatore	257,543	129,213	128,330	5,878	3,223	2,655	7,898	4,064	3,834	60	60	10
ERODE DIVISION.												
Dharampuram	277,123	138,462	138,661	6,065	2,962	3,103	1,653	872	781	.. 1	.. 1	..
Erode	304,059	151,759	152,300	5,368	2,827	2,541	3,201	1,638	1,563	..	..	..
GOMCHETIPALAIYAM DIVISION.												
Bhavani	175,914	87,657	88,257	1,547	847	700	3,751	1,894	1,857	.. 9	.. 6	.. 3
Gobichettipalaiyam	236,850	117,406	119,384	4,536	2,370	2,165	3,162	1,550	1,612	..	..	..
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.												
Kollegal	90,767	45,303	45,464	3,743	1,999	1,744	846	393	453	..	..	..
POLLACHI DIVISION.												
Palladam	259,708	128,451	131,257	4,195	2,120	2,075	3,631	1,780	1,751	10	9	1
Pollachi	215,902	106,986	108,916	5,310	2,927	2,383	2,896	2,081	815	14	12	2
Udamalpet	145,070	71,394	73,676	5,615	2,790	2,825	620	319	301	11	4	7
District Total ..	2,145,397	1,067,064	1,078,333	46,034	24,054	21,980	28,308	14,968	13,340	109	85	24

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Taluk and Town circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of																				
	Births.										Deaths.										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
(1)																					
COIMBATORE DIVISION.																					
Aranashi Taluk	31	32	28	27	30	31	30	38	35	..	18	21	38	20	18	17	17	23	26	..	
Coimbatore Taluk	23	19	17	18	13	19	20	24	23	17	19	19	29	15	13	15	19	21	17	11	
ERODE DIVISION.																					
Dharmapuram Taluk	29	30	26	24	26	26	28	31	31	26	16	20	26	19	15	16	19	18	19	23	
Erode Taluk	28	27	26	24	28	30	30	33	35	32	18	19	27	17	16	18	19	19	23	23	
GOMCHETIPALAIYAM DIVISION.																					
Bhavani Taluk	29	..	25	26	28	31	29	34	36	34	16	..	39	20	19	16	17	16	19	20	
Gobichettipalaiyam Taluk	28	30	27	26	29	28	29	34	34	33	17	22	38	18	17	16	18	20	23	26	
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.																					
Kollegal Taluk	13	15	14	10	15	18	25	26	21	27	15	19	30	12	14	13	16	26	31	19	
POLLACHI DIVISION.																					
Palladam Taluk	37	35	32	31	34	29	30	34	35	33	26	26	44	23	20	20	20	20	23	25	
Pollachi Taluk	32	33	30	27	30	31	32	33	34	35	23	26	48	22	20	26	22	25	30	26	
Udamalpet Taluk	33	35	29	29	30	29	30	31	36	35	23	34	54	23	25	21	21	24	24	28	

VI.—Vital Statistics—cont.

Taluku and Town Circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of																				
	Births										Deaths.										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Coimbatore Municipality	30	24	30	24	25	23	30	28	34	34	37	37	35	53	32	39	29	53	31	33	29
Dharapuram Municipality	24	27	24	31	22	23	30	33	24	30	31	28	29	49	40	26	21	33	22	38	34
Erode Municipality	24	20	20	22	22	21	26	21	23	22	24	25	30	39	24	21	22	22	17	14	20
Gobichettipalayam Union Town	10	7	14	11	11	13	15	12	18	14	14	4	7	12	9	9	7	9	9	10	10
Kollegal Union Town	24	14	14	14	9	9	15	15	21	21	22	22	21	26	16	11	13	16	29	23	18
Mettupalayam Union Town	24	19	26	23	20	19	22	25	25	23	27	20	27	56	40	31	38	27	22	30	19
Palladam Union Town	33	29	27	29	28	16	16	16	23	31	28	20	21	40	24	16	20	14	13	21	22
Pollachi Municipality	..	..	..	..	19	21	23	33	37	35	40	..	..	..	20	41	26	25	37	46	44
Tirupur Municipality	..	..	..	..	21	19	22	15	23	30	36	33	..	37	20	24	33	20	25	26	18
Udamalpet Municipality	..	..	..	..	21	25	30	37	40	39	40	..	..	52	34	55	31	48	38	39	29
Total for the District	26	25	24	24	22	24	25	26	30	30	30	20	24	39	22	23	21	23	23	26	23

VII.—Causes of death.

Average of the statistics for the five years ending with 1925.

Taluku and Town Circles.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All other causes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
COIMBATORE DIVISION.							
Avanashi	2	1	1	4	3	11	22
Coimbatore	1	1	2	2	3	8	17
ERODE DIVISION.							
Dharapuram	1	..	..	2	3	13	19
Erode	..	..	..	2	2	15	19
GOBICHETTIPALAYAM DIVISION.							
Bhavani	1	..	..	7	1	10	19
Gobichettipalayam	1	..	..	5	2	12	20
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.							
Kollegal	..	..	2	7	1	11	21
POLLACHI DIVISION.							
Palladam	1	..	2	2	4	14	23
Pollachi	2	..	2	6	3	14	27
Udamalpet	1	..	1	2	4	15	23
TOWN CIRCLES.							
Coimbatore Municipality	1	1	4	3	5	20	34
Dharapuram do.	5	..	3	3	5	14	30
Erode do.	2	..	1	3	2	11	19
Gobichettipalayam Union Town	1	..	..	2	1	5	9
Kollegal Union Town	1	..	2	2	..	14	19
Mettupalayam Union Town	5	1	1	4	4	12	27
Palladam Union Town	..	..	2	3	4	10	19
Pollachi Municipality	3	1	8	4	4	16	36
Tirupur do.	1	1	5	3	4	11	25
Udamalpet do.	1	2	6	3	4	21	37
Total for the District	3	..	2	3	3	12	23

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
<i>(a) Tamil.</i>			
Agamudaiyan	13,139	13,269	26,408
Ambalakaran	1,917	1,809	3,726
Andi	14,866	15,619	30,485
Brahman	16,467	17,240	33,707
Chetti	13,621	9,995	23,616
Idaiyan	16,257	15,496	31,753
Irula	6,735	8,076	14,811
Kaikolan	3,385	1,903	5,288
Kammalan	41,813	41,187	83,000
Kuravan	16,853	16,492	33,345
Kusavan	4,712	5,133	9,845
Malasar	12,598	13,027	25,625
Maravan	2,338	2,590	4,928
Nadan	1,064	1,084	2,148
Pallan	35,308	37,615	72,923
Palli	14,002	14,908	28,910
Pandaram	35,468	35,325	70,793
Paraiyan	2,605	2,032	4,637
Sembadavan	36,796	36,567	73,363
Tottiyar	1,856	2,634	4,490
Uppiliyan	13,221	15,284	28,505
Valaiyan	..	..	..
Valluvan	6,284	7,691	13,975
Vaniyan	2,070	2,117	4,187
Vannan	5,304	5,583	10,887
Vellala	12,949	13,757	26,706
Vettuvan	350,870	344,036	694,906
	15,253	19,246	34,499
<i>(b) Telugu.</i>			
Baliya	15,138	13,206	28,344
Bestha	2,691	2,297	4,988
Boya	2,740	3,001	5,741
Brahman	3,482	3,458	6,940
Chakkiliyan	102,082	104,080	206,162
Chetti	4,586	5,296	9,882
Devanga	25,880	27,225	53,105
Golla	5,244	5,122	10,366
Janappan	3,047	3,806	6,853
Jangam	26,836	26,733	53,569
Kamma	8,807	8,659	17,466
Kammalan	4,169	4,360	8,529
Kapu	2,908	3,446	6,354
Komati	1,636	1,219	2,855
Madiga	35,280	37,537	72,817
Dddi	980	1,610	2,590
Sathani	2,431	3,129	5,560
Telaga	1,838	1,649	3,487
Uppara	1,498	2,625	4,023
Vadugan	3,281	3,169	6,450
Vaisya	..	..	..

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921—cont.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES—cont.			
<i>(c) Malayalam.</i>			
Malayalee	1,677	1,038	2,715
Nayar	1,644	664	2,308
<i>(d) Kanarese.</i>			
Brahman	4,376	4,457	8,833
Holey	5,699	7,049	12,748
Kammalan	1,266	2,760	4,026
Kaniyan	315	345	660
Kongan	197	216	413
Kurumban	15,625	16,671	32,296
Lingayat	11,912	11,400	23,312
Sologa	1,300	1,476	2,776
Vakkaliga	23,102	25,126	48,228
<i>(e) Oriya.</i>			
		Nil.	
<i>(f) Other Madras Languages.</i>			
Chetti	2,338	2,267	4,605
Kshatriya	1,681	1,404	3,085
II. MUSSALMAN.			
Jabbai	9,115	9,507	18,622
Pathan	3,802	3,208	7,010
Saiyid	2,655	1,908	4,563
Sheikh	6,847	5,715	12,562
III. CHRISTIAN.			
Indian Christian	14,339	12,644	26,983
IV. OTHERS.			
	45,976	44,580	90,556
Total ..	1,106,171	1,113,677	2,219,848

IX.—Classification of area and principal crops in Fasi 1355.

Items.	Coimbatore Division.		Erode Division.		Gobichettipalaiyam Division.		Kollegal Division.	Pollachi Division.			District Total.
	Avanashi.	Coimbatore.	Dharmapuran.	Erode.	Bharani.	Gobichettipalaiyam.	Kollegal.	Palladam.	Pollachi.	Udumalpet.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Government ryotwari land, -including minor inam.	312,239	84,713	546,464	382,810	457,907	719,040	682,528	379,763	389,068	336,040	4,290,572
Whole inam.	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,105	..	53,837	5,289	30,394
Zamindari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,252	75,089
Total area by survey ..	312,239	84,713	546,464	382,810	457,907	719,040	707,633	379,763	442,905	362,581	4,396,055
Forests	71,668	84,066	3,439	3,959	227,880	385,203	467,069	..	141,323	127,378	1,511,985
Not available for cultivation ..	21,756	37,361	40,241	33,060	13,940	63,147	51,367	31,449	28,963	30,883	352,167
Cultivable waste other than fallows ..	9,378	3,211	1,565	4,466	40,271	9,953	47,128	1,643	2,464	1,451	121,530
Current fallows ..	52,322	38,657	247,311	102,438	30,504	44,958	28,247	99,805	51,106	53,453	748,801
Net area cropped ..	163,200	173,864	253,908	239,332	145,312	215,540	94,308	247,741	207,161	152,689	1,873,645
Area shown in village accounts ..	318,324	337,149	546,464	383,855	457,907	718,801	688,119	380,638	431,017	365,854	4,628,128
Irrigated by Government canals	2,672	4,808	12,753	11,874	42	19,547	1,706	1,927	6,828	8,383	70,490
Do. by private canals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	316	..	437
Do. by tanks ..	..	993	..	902	1,151	623	4,574	1,085	847	3,420	21,201
Do. by wells ..	31,277	7,283	62,388	40,053	28,376	29,141	578	72,676	16,073	38,209	339,876
Do. by other sources ..	245	2,036	2,779	484	750	465	128	..	4,248	..	11,135
Total area irrigated ..	35,187	35,232	78,229	53,313	30,281	49,776	7,107	75,688	28,312	50,012	443,145

Area under cereals and pulses—

Rice ..	2,327	10,300	10,136	17,401	1,362	20,642	7,165	969	16,112	14,032	100,446
Cholam ..	43,429	67,604	82,200	51,201	17,057	24,371	3,781	96,758	46,991	40,145	473,487
Cumbu ..	41,836	3,758	75,373	133,565	56,215	107,016	1,868	19,132	7,554	2,664	448,971
Ragi ..	9,732	11,248	11,774	7,435	13,636	26,403	51,697	12,174	13,194	8,530	165,823
Others ..	13,085	16,355	1,701	1,653	18,802	1,764	3,412	6,473	28,375	12,806	109,886
Total ..	110,409	109,265	181,244	211,255	107,072	185,596	67,863	135,506	112,226	78,177	1,298,613
Oil seeds—											
Til or gingelly ..	2,606	293	14,991	2,962	2,161	3,483	926	4,528	1,583	503	34,036
Groundnut ..	14,174	8,267	685	3,079	25,434	12,490	296	788	64,408	9,058	138,679
Castors ..	1,725	754	1,432	340	442	1,219	937	562	2,220	249	9,880
Others ..	192	2,557	238	212	50	156	989	214	3,604	320	8,532
Total ..	18,697	11,871	17,346	6,593	28,087	17,348	3,148	6,092	71,815	10,130	191,127
Condiments and spices ..	472	1,011	531	2,984	3,372	2,721	435	1,407	2,191	2,419	17,543
Sugarcane, etc. ..	1,083	2,592	1,171	751	106	313	281	868	368	2,538	10,071
Cotton ..	27,869	37,021	27,872	27,363	10,071	13,836	181	73,018	36,138	48,570	301,969
Other fibres, indigo, etc. ..	26	111	78	2	56	56	2	120	3	49	503
Drugs and narcotics—											
Tobacco ..	2,231	2,558	7,126	633	1,833	3,706	574	8,193	1,222	3,645	31,621
Others ..	1,005	671	85	..	81	55	237	670	276	255	3,306
Total ..	2,236	3,229	7,211	633	1,914	3,761	811	8,863	1,498	3,870	34,926
Fodder crops—											
Orchards and garden produce ..	336	1,938	474	996	387	630	374	2,823	1,444	1,058	10,460
Miscellaneous non-food crops ..	17	6	191	6	1	3	13,476	26	8	15	13,749
Total area cropped ..	179,763	198,371	281,913	266,443	164,086	239,831	98,121	287,557	262,844	176,670	2,155,599
Deduct area cropped more than once ..	16,563	24,517	28,005	26,511	18,774	24,291	3,813	39,816	55,683	23,981	261,964
Net area cropped ..	163,200	173,854	253,908	239,932	145,312	215,540	94,308	247,741	207,161	152,689	1,893,635*

* This figure excludes 24,466 acres cultivated in reserved forests under the following crops :—

Drugs and narcotics.		Drugs and narcotics.	
Coffee	ACS.	Cinchona	ACS.
..	..	..	618
Tea	..	Condiments and spices—Cardamoms	2,674
..	17,593	..	..
..	..	..	24,466

X.—Reserved forests and area proposed for reservation
(in square miles) on 30th June 1926.

Taluks.	Reserved forest.	Area proposed for reservation.	Total columns of (2) and (3).	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column (4) to cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NORTH COIMBATORE DIVISION.					
	SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	
Gobichettipalayam	601.88	Nil	601.88	1,123.13	178.7
Bhavani	141.39	Nil	141.39	715.48	156.8
Avanashi	111.98	Nil	111.98	497.38	43.9
Coimbatore	18.83	Nil	18.83	526.79	
PALGHAT DIVISION.					
Coimbatore	(a)	Nil			48.4
Erode	112.52	Nil	112.52	526.79	
Palladam	(b) 6.18	Nil	6.18	599.77	1.6
Pollachi	Nil	Nil	Nil	594.75	
	Nil	Nil	Nil	673.46	
SOUTH COIMBATORE DIVISION.					
Pollachi	220.82	Nil	220.82	673.46	68.2
Udamalpet	199.03	Nil	199.03	571.65	51.4
Dharwadpuram	(c) 5.37	Nil	5.37	853.85	1.3
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.					
Kollegal	729.79	Nil	729.79	1,075.19	495.3
Bhavani	211.67	Nil	211.67	715.48	*
Total ..	2,362.46	Nil	2,362.46	7,231.45	73.6

* Portion of this taluk is included in North Coimbatore Division.

NOTE.—(1) (a) An area of 3.81 square miles has been handed over to Revenue Panchayat management.

(b) The whole area has been handed over to Forest Panchayat Officer.

(c) The whole area has been handed over to Panchayat management.

(2) No area has been handed over to Panchayat management in Kollegal and North Coimbatore Divisions.

X.—Reserved forest and area proposed for reservation
(in square miles) on 30th June 1926—cont.

Forest division.	Net revenue realized under forest during				
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
North Coimbatore ..	43,298	1,93,989	3,05,796	3,04,828	3,37,284
South Coimbatore ..	2,32,069	2,87,020	2,56,217	1,97,341	1,99,699
Kollegal	80,443	18,509	77,602	56,745	36,206
Palghat	43,156	93,861	30,364	80,953	41,635
Net revenue realized under forests during					
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
North Coimbatore ..	2,04,276	2,52,594	3,33,622	3,39,147	2,31,992
South Coimbatore ..	3,53,151	3,63,834	3,17,032	2,14,801	2,81,087
Kollegal	21,231	48,395	1,10,778	85,084	40,993
Palghat	27,644	39,001	29,255	28,904	30,868

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE RESETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

The resettlement of Coimbatore district, together with the taluk of Karūr (now transferred to the Trichinopoly district), involved the following five items of work:—

- (1) Adangal revision.
- (2) Resurvey.
- (3) (a) Supplemental survey.
(b) Initial survey.
- (4) Resettlement.
- (5) Initial settlement.

1. *Adangal revision.*—As a preliminary to the resurvey and resettlement, M.R.Ry. Sambasiva Ayyar Avargal, Special Deputy Collector, started the adangal revision operations in January 1907 and continued to be in charge till January 1908 when Mr. Lancashire, who was appointed Special Settlement Officer for the resettlement of Coimbatore, relieved him. Thenceforward the work was under the supervision of the Special Settlement Officer or his assistants.

2. *Resurvey.*—Coimbatore, Avanashi, Palladam and a portion of Pollachi taluk (90,273 acres) were alone resurveyed. M.R.Ry. (now Diwan Bahadur) P. R. Narayana Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Director of Survey, was in charge of the resurvey operations. The resurvey work was started in April 1908 and closed in September 1912. The resurvey resulted in a slight decrease in area.

3. (a) *Supplementary survey.*—Neither resurvey nor revision survey was found necessary in the remaining taluks of Coimbatore district or in Karur taluk. A supplemental survey of subdivisions consequent on the revision of adangals by the Special Revenue staff was carried out by a special staff of Deputy Tahsildars, Land Records Inspectors, Remeasurement Inspectors and Surveyors under the immediate supervision of the Special Assistant Settlement Officer. This staff started work in March 1909 and finished in September 1912.

(b) *Initial survey.*—In Kollegal large blocks of waste land were split up into small fields of convenient size to facilitate assignment by the Revenue Department. Original traverse work was also done in connexion with the above and also in surveying the lands that lay between the village boundaries (as surveyed in 1903) and the reserved forest.

4. *Resettlement.*—Two separate scheme reports were submitted—one for Coimbatore, Avanashi (formed from Coimbatore and Palladam), Bhavani, Satyamangalam (present Gobichettipalaiyam plus the Talavadi villages transferred to Kollegal and since retransferred), Dharapuram and Palladam and Karur taluk in the beginning of 1909 and the other for Pollachi, Udamalpet and Kollegal in August 1911. The orders of the Board and Government are contained in Board's Proceedings No. 153, dated 24th April 1909, and Government Order No. 102, Revenue, dated 10th January 1910, for the first batch of taluks and Board's Proceedings No. 28, dated 11th January 1912, and Government Order No. 1972, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1912, for the second batch of taluks. The resettlement rates were introduced in Bhavani taluk in fasli 1319, in Coimbatore, Avanashi, Gobichettipalaiyam, Dharapuram, Palladam and Karur (Trichinopoly district) in fasli 1320, in Erode in fasli 1321, and in Pollachi, Udamalpet and Kollegal in fasli 1322, with the exception of the villages of Talavadi firka then attached to Kollegal taluk, the settlement of which was completed in fasli 1321.

FEATURES OF RESETTLEMENT.

I. *Wet lands.*—(a) *Classification of irrigation sources.*—No change was made in the classification of irrigation sources adopted at the original settlement except in the following cases:—

(1) The Odanthurai tank in Bhavani taluk was transferred to III class.

(2) The Kaniyampalaiyam anicut in Gobichettipalaiyam taluk was removed from the list of irrigation sources, its registered ayacut being classified as dry.

(3) The Chadivayelpallam channel irrigating the wet lands in the villages of Madhvarayapuram in the Coimbatore taluk was registered as a II class source.

(4) The Aliyar river and its channels in the Pollachi taluk and the Komaralingam channel, Udamalpet taluk, were registered as first-class sources of irrigation in respect of such of the wet lands irrigated by them as may fairly be expected to receive a steady supply of water for second crop in all normal years.

(5) Natural rivers or streams in Pollachi and Coimbatore taluks were for the first time classified and placed in the III class in accordance with the orders contained in Government Order No. 1971, dated 3rd July 1912, and the lands under them which were regularly growing wet crops were transferred to wet.

(6) For purposes of baling, the Aliyar and the Amaravati were declared to be first-class sources.

(b) *Classification of soils.*—The classification of soils at the original settlement in two main series, viz., regar and red ferruginous and the subdivision of each of these series into three classes, viz., clay, loam and sand, were retained. The gradation of each of these subdivisions into five sorts and the existing block system were also retained. Reclassification was resorted to only in exceptional cases, such as transfer of lands from dry to wet made by the Revenue Department where the soil classification adopted did not properly represent the productive capacity of the land.

II. *Dry lands.*—No change was made in the grouping of dry lands adopted at the original settlement. An additional group III was introduced and applied to the enclosures in reserved forests.

(a) *Classification.*—No change was made in the classification of soils except in the following cases:—

(1) Lands left unclassified or registered as poramboke at the original settlement and since granted on patta and assessed by the Revenue Department.

(2) Lands transferred from wet to dry by the Revenue Department.

III. *Composition of second crop charge.*—No change was made in the rules for composition of second-crop charge except in the following cases:—

(a) The lands under the Cauvery korambu channels in Karur taluk were classed as permanent double crop lands and composition discontinued.

(b) The wet lands of five villages irrigated by the Amaravati in Udumalpet taluk were registered as permanent double crop and charged one and a half times the first crop assessment. With regard to the wet lands in respect of which the channels under the Aliyar river in Pollachi taluk and the Komaralingam channel from the Amaravati in Udumalpet taluk were (as noted above) treated as first-class sources, a special concessional rate of composition for second crop was adopted, limiting the enhancement on double crop land at this resettlement to 35 per cent. Of the 2,900 acres affected by this change, less than 100 acres were paying a compounded assessment of higher than Rs. 7-8-0 before the resettlement. The usual rate of composition at one-third was applied in the case of all second-class wet lands under the Amaravati and Aliyar in lieu of the favourable rate of one-fourth of the first-crop charge hitherto allowed.

(c) The rates of composition of second-crop charge adopted at the original settlement deviated in some cases from the standard scale, and were followed during resettlement.

IV. *Differential water-rate system.*—This system was introduced in the first batch of taluks in fasli 1320 and the second batch in fasli 1322.

The following are the rules observed in charging water-rate:—

Rule I—(a) For a single wet crop.—The difference between the dry and wet rates at which the land is assessed.

(b) *For a second or third wet crop.*—One-half of the charge shown against item (a) plus half the dry assessment.

(c) *For first, second or third dry crop.*—One-third of the charge shown against item (a).

(d) *For sugarcane, betel, plantains and other wet crops which ordinarily remain on the ground for more than six months.*—The sum of the charges specified against items (a) and (b).

(e) *For dry crops which ordinarily remain on the ground for more than six months.*—One and a half times the charges shown against item (c).

Rule II.—When water used for irrigation cannot be obtained without raising it by baling or by some other mechanical contrivance, the water-rate charge should be three-fourths of the rate specified in rule I.

V. *Revision of ground rents.*—There are 19 towns in the Coimbatore district as now constituted and ground rents were revised in all of them under the orders of the Collector.

VI. *Forests.*—Forest section 16 notifications were checked and the correct registry was made in the settlement registers.

VII. *Introduction report.*—Mr. Lancashire submitted the report on the introduction of resettlement rates in the taluks of Coimbatore, Bhavani, Avanashi, Gobichettipalayam, Dharapuram and Palladam in the Coimbatore district and the Karur taluk (Trichinopoly district) on the 1st March 1912 (Board's Proceedings No. 429, dated 24th August 1912) and M.R.Ry. J. Sundarayya Pantulu Garu that for Erode taluk on 23rd July 1913 (Board's Proceedings No. 4147, Mis., dated 12th December 1913), and for Pollachi, Udumalpet and Kollegal on 20th October 1913 (Board's Proceedings No. 67, dated 10th March 1914).

VIII. *Financial results and incidence of resettlement.*—Neither a general reclassification of soils nor of irrigation sources was made and the resettlement, generally speaking, took the form of an all-round percentage enhancement, the percentages being 15 for wet

and 12½ for dry. The existing and enhanced rates of assessment are shown below :—

Wet.			Dry.		
Taram.	Existing rate.	Enhanced rate.	Taram.	Existing rate.	Enhanced rate.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	12 0 0	13 12 0	1	2 0 0	2 4 0
2	10 0 0	11 8 0	2	1 8 0	1 11 0
3	8 0 0	9 4 0	3	1 4 0	1 6 0
4	6 0 0	6 14 0	4	1 0 0	1 2 0
5	5 0 0	5 12 0	5	0 12 0	0 13 0
6	4 0 0	4 10 0	6	0 8 0	0 9 0
7	3 8 0	4 0 0	7	0 6 0	0 7 0
8	3 0 0	3 8 0	8	0 4 0	0 5 0
9	2 8 0	2 14 0	9	..	0 4 0

The subjoined table shows the financial results of the application of the new rates of assessment to all the ryotwari lands as compared with the Revenue assessment for the fasli immediately preceding the resettlement :—

According to Revenue account baling remission.		According to resettlement excluding baling remission.		
Items.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
COIMBATORE DISTRICT.				
Wet	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Dry	76,921	560,173	78,707	6,51,640
	2,155,787	20,30,190	2,152,527	22,50,373
TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.				
Karur Taluk.				
Wet	14,337	95,034	14,491	1,14,600
Dry	255,113	1,84,423	254,526	2,04,526

Difference.		Percentage.		Average incidence per acre.	
Items.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
COIMBATORE DISTRICT.					
Wet	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Dry	+ 1,786	+ 91,467	+ 2.3	+ 16	7 4 6 8 4 6
	- 3,260	+ 2,20,183	- 15	+ 11	0 15 8 1 0 9
TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.					
Karur Taluk.					
Wet	+ 154	+ 19,556	+ 1	+ 21	6 10 7 7 14 6
Dry	- 587	+ 20,103	- 23	+ 11	0 11 2 0 12 10

The average resettlement rates for each taluk and irrigation system are shown below :—

Serial number.	Taluks.	Wet lands.				Dry lands
		Source of irrigation.	Average rate of assessment.			
			Single crop.	Double crop.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	Coimbatore.	{ Noyel channels and tanks. Other tanks, jungle streams, etc.	RS. A. P. 7 9 10 5 0 0	RS. A. P. 10 9 2 7 3 0	RS. A. P. 1 2 2 ..	
2	Avanashi ..	{ Kallar and Coonoor river channels. Minor tanks	4 12 4 5 14 0	6 12 11 7 0 0	1 0 10 ..	
3	Gobicheti-palaiyam.	{ Tadapalli and Arakankottai channels. Minor tanks.. ..	9 15 5 4 6 4	17 4 0 * 7 2 7	1 3 0 ..	
4	Bhavani ..	Tanks	5 10 8	6 2 8	0 15 4	
5	Dhara-puram.	{ Amaravathi channels .. Tanks	8 7 4 5 11 5	12 7 2 6 13 1	0 12 11 ..	
6	Erode ..	{ Kalingarayan channel .. Noyel tanks.. .. Other tanks	6 4 0 * 7 9 0	14 9 0 5 12 0 7 8 0	1 3 0	
7	Palladam ..	{ Noyel channel and tanks. Other sources	6 13 11 5 11 11	9 9 0 8 5 10	1 1 8 ..	
8	Pollachi ..	{ Aliyar channels, I class .. Aliyar channels, II class .. Other sources	6 8 0 5 1 0 4 14 0	9 0 0 6 8 0 5 15 0	1 2 0	
9	Udamalpet.	{ Amaravathi channels, I class. Amaravathi channels, II class. Budinatham tanks, etc. ..	6 14 0 6 0 0 3 14 0	11 6 0 5 13 0 5 5 0	1 1 0	
10	Kollegal ..	{ Gundal channels and tanks, II class. Gundal channels and tanks, III class, etc.	4 8 0 4 7 0		0 15 0 ..	
11	Karur (Trichinopoly district).	{ Canvery Korambu channels. Amaravathi channels .. Tanks, etc.	5 11 0 * 4 4 0 4 1 0	11 0 0 7 3 0 5 3 0	0 12 10	

* Area negligible.

5. Initial settlement.—The initial settlement of 50 newly surveyed villages of Kollegal taluk, the unsettled ayan portion of Sathegal village of Kollegal taluk and of 93 villages or

portions of villages in Coimbatore, Avanashi, Bhavani, and Gobichettipalaiyam taluks was made in accordance with the rules in force for the conduct of original settlement except that the block system of soil classification was not used. The general principles underlying the resettlement of the district were however invariably adopted. Before settlement, the rates in some of the remote villages of Kollegal showed both high and low extremes, some villages having an average Re. 1, and others having lands assessed at $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas per acre.

The talukwar average rates for newly settled villages lie between As. 10-6 and As. 13-6 per acre. The increases by settlement in Kollegal and the Talavadi firka were 10 and 4 per cent, respectively.

Increment remissions were granted to pattadars on whom the land revenue demand was increased by more than 25 per cent and reached a total of Rs. 26,862, of which Rs. 22,773 were on account of newly settled villages in Coimbatore, Avanashi, Gobichettipalaiyam, Bhavani and Kollegal and Rs. 4,089 on account of abolition of composition under the Cauvery channels in Karur and Amaravathi channels in Udamalpet and reclassification of irrigation sources under the Aliyar in Pollachi and the Komarapalaiyam channel in Udamalpet.

6. *Cost of resettlement and survey operations.*—The cost of these operations amounted to Rs. 9,50,106 as against a net increase in revenue of Rs. 3,51,319.

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement.
(Part 1. Area under each money rate.)

Particulars.		Dry.										
Coimbatore Division.			Erode Division.		Gobichettipalayam Division.		Kollegal Division.	Pollachi Division.			District Total.	
Avanashi.	Coimbatore.		Dharampuram.	Erode.	Bhavani.	Gobichettipalayam.	Kollegal.	Palladam.	Pollachi.	Udamalpet.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
2 4	52-86	6,002-30	4-64	79-50	24-26	13-38	5-54	18-65	5,680-77	4,220-95	16,100-85	
1 11	14,180-23	27,291-98	7,012-74	45,493-70	3,115-12	17,923-83	1,254-35	63,501-57	20,689-54	24,979-02	225,442-08	
1 6	45,890-57	39,470-67	23,610-40	79,386-74	31,074-50	71,986-78	17,686-73	43,734-08	33,471-16	19,055-54	405,397-17	
1 2	58,149-64	28,512-41	61,232-68	109,232-81	40,259-51	61,781-22	38,187-26	59,975-47	60,309-40	26,985-10	544,626-00	
0 13	46,050-91	50,323-18	158,697-86	53,478-56	34,834-03	30,756-67	46,130-85	92,814-70	57,341-35	41,350-99	611,779-10	
0 9	2,897-26	..	155,761-84	10,086-47	31,444-80	12,275-81	73,949-33	46,771-55	11,561-10	38,713-86	383,372-02	
0 8	22,612-05	25,753-03	..	1,145-83	19,656-34	4,797-35	66,211-35	104-16	56-59	4,069-21	48,365-08	
0 7	197-72	..	4,725-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109,874-12	
0 6	11,025-39	1,075-60	..	..	2,892-68	431-59	10,165-07	..	..	..	12,100-99	
0 5	632-48	..	..	..	5,175-30	4-25	99-46	..	..	..	14,121-82	
0 4	17-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,297-22	
Total ..	201,616-32	178,429-17	411,075-73	298,903-61	168,477-54	199,880-88	253,689-94	306,918-18	189,110-41	159,374-67	2,367,476-45	

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*
(Part 1. Area under each money rate—*cont.*)

[illegible]

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*
(Part 1. Area under each money rate—*cont.*)

Registered double crop and compounded lands.																							
Particulars.		Coimbatore Division.				Erode Division.		Gobichettipalaiyam Division.				Kollegal Division.		Pollachi Division.				District Total.					
Money rates.		Avanashi.		Coimbatore.		Dharampuram.		Erode.		Bhavani.		Gobichettipalaiyam.		Kollegal.		Palladam.		Pollachi.		Udamalpet.		(12)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Compounded at one-fourth single crop.																							
RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
17 3	..	..	..	..	934.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	934.24
14 6	..	..	..	..	764.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,089.81
11 9	1.25	1,713.11	654.56	67.14	16.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,550.53
8 9	590.65	1,139.95	768.90	302.83	39.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,158.31
8 5	..	..	..	..	25.73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.7
7 3	662.64	409.76	355.44	191.43	219.39	65.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,767.45
5 12	199.06	5.64	137.87	191.62	60.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,787.34
5 0	483.07	5.40	..	..	9.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,555.64
4 6	..	..	..	70.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	822.66
3 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252.91
Compounded at one-third single crop.																							
7 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.91
6 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188.07

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5 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.04
4 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.63
3 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.19
3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.14
<i>Special concessional compounding.</i>																							
13 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.86
10 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118.96
8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316.25
6 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134.56
6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187.96
5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.48
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.07
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.79
<i>Special rate.</i>																							
3 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119.20
2 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213.71
2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,394.29
2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.44
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.73
Total ..	1,984.31	3,599.76	3,625.13	8,781.17	495.33	68.93	..	..	2,653.26	4,403.84	9,282.82	34,894.55											

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XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*
(Part 2. Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

Class and sort.					First group.		Second group.		Third group.	
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
<i>Dry.</i>										
1	1	..	..	..	1	2 4	2	1 11	3	1 6
2	2	..	1	..	2	1 11	3	1 6	4	1 2
3	3	1	2	1	3	1 6	4	1 2	5	0 13
4	4	2	3	2	4	1 2	5	0 13	6	0 9
5	5	3	4	3	5	0 13	6	0 9	7	0 7
..	..	4	5	4	6	0 9	7	0 7	8	0 6
..	..	5	..	5	7	0 7	8	0 6	9	0 4
<i>Wet.</i>										
..	1	..	..	..	1	13 12	2	11 8	3	9 4
1	2	..	1	..	2	11 8	3	9 4	4	6 14
2	3	1	2	1	3	9 4	4	6 14	5	5 12
3	4	2	3	2	4	6 14	5	5 12	6	4 10
4	5	3	4	3	5	5 12	6	4 10	7	4 0
5	..	4	5	4	6	4 10	7	4 0	8	3 8
..	..	5	..	5	7	4 0	8	3 8	9	2 14

NOTE.—In the Coimbatore taluk, the dry rates for sixth and seventh tarams are As. 8 and As. 6 respectively.

Name of taluk	Settlement current.	
	From	To
Bhavani	1909-10	1938-39
Avanashi	1910-11	1939-40
Coimbatore	1911-12	1940-41
Dharapuram	1912-13	1941-42
Gobichettipalayam		
Palladam		
Erode		
Kollegal		
Pollachi		
Udamalpet		

XII.—Rainfall.

Name of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall (1870-1925) in inches, in													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
AVANASHI TALUK.														
Anur.	0.73	0.21	0.61	0.80	1.34	3.39	1.46	1.23	3.34	2.53	5.72	4.76	1.26	25.63
Avanashi	0.61	0.34	0.61	0.48	1.47	3.52	1.39	1.29	2.50	3.94	6.15	3.74	1.20	20.48
BHAVANI TALUK.														
Bhavani	0.31	0.29	0.16	0.34	1.78	3.51	1.77	2.01	3.46	4.48	6.21	3.86	1.20	30.05
Tiruppur	0.32	0.16	0.47	0.75	1.13	3.21	1.04	1.19	1.63	2.72	5.21	4.94	1.19	21.79
COIMBATORE TALUK.														
Coimbatore	0.60	0.35	0.47	0.53	1.29	2.28	1.73	1.69	1.12	1.49	5.83	3.77	1.20	21.88
Perambur	1.22	0.47	0.75	0.75	1.99	3.70	1.17	1.31	1.62	3.12	6.95	5.70	2.28	30.38
DHARAPURAM TALUK.														
Dharapuram	0.45	0.28	0.24	0.47	1.64	3.05	0.79	0.53	0.75	1.77	5.73	4.23	1.83	21.52
Kangayam	0.57	0.24	0.24	0.56	1.67	3.48	1.04	0.72	1.46	2.89	5.55	3.80	1.51	25.58
ERODE TALUK.														
Erode	0.28	0.15	0.19	0.61	1.72	3.37	1.60	1.78	3.47	4.44	6.21	3.80	1.19	28.32
Kodumudi	0.67	0.19	0.34	0.34	1.52	3.61	0.87	1.21	2.24	3.75	5.00	3.56	1.08	22.72
Perundurai	0.44	0.30	0.30	0.52	1.36	3.50	1.43	1.40	2.74	4.23	5.70	3.62	1.65	26.39
GORICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK.														
Gobichettipalayam	0.62	0.29	0.38	0.73	1.74	3.08	1.62	1.53	2.85	4.63	7.16	4.06	0.76	29.07
Satyanselam	0.50	0.38	0.67	0.67	1.67	3.44	1.39	1.29	2.85	3.73	7.00	4.69	0.83	27.93
Talavadi	0.30	0.12	0.12	0.58	1.58	3.53	1.84	2.00	2.34	5.19	6.20	3.35	0.85	30.78

XII.—Rainfall—cont.

Name of rain-gauge stations (1)	Average rainfall (1870-1925) in inches in												
	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Whole Year. (14)
KOLLEGAL TALUK.													
Kollegal ...	0.13	0.16	0.64	2.19	3.16	2.74	2.46	4.29	5.83	6.85	2.69	0.37	33.61
PALLADAM TALUK.													
Palladam ...	0.39	0.28	0.44	1.38	2.57	0.52	0.49	0.90	2.08	5.79	3.97	1.32	20.13
Sulur ††	0.65	0.28	0.49	1.31	2.52	0.52	0.59	0.95	0.71	6.48	3.76	1.32	20.41
POLLACHI TALUK.													
Metupalaivam †	1.22	0.38	1.47	2.54	3.96	1.23	1.25	1.63	2.79	8.64	6.04	2.91	32.29
Pollachi ...	0.32	0.31	0.96	2.44	3.10	4.01	5.36	2.36	1.50	5.94	4.61	1.31	32.95
UDAMALPET TALUK.													
Udamalpet ...	0.49	0.25	0.61	1.95	2.57	1.11	0.90	0.58	1.19	6.07	5.51	1.48	22.72
District average ...	0.57	0.23	0.62	1.73	3.42	1.47	1.55	2.09	3.15	6.28	4.31	1.31	26.78

• 1907-1925.

† 1883-1925.

†† 1890-1925.

‡ 1900-1925.

‡† 1902-1925.

‡†† 1953-1959 and 1890-1925.

§ 1973-1925.

¶ 1870-73 and 1883-1925.

‡†† 1905-1925.

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in Fasl 1335.

Taluk.	Total holdings.										Cultivation including waste charged.					Total demand of Land Revenue, Ryotwar, and Miscellaneous Cesses.	
	Dry.			Wet.			Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total ryotwar demand.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Cesses (Land and Rail-way cesses).		RS.
	Extent.	Assess-ment.	RS.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	RS.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	RS.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	RS.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
COTWATORE DIVISION.																	
Arumashi	198,878	2,06,090	3,501	21,552	202,379	2,37,618	199,076	2,06,305	3,503	31,561	18,907	2,45,111	27,073	2,72,184			
Cotwatore	174,819	1,97,110	12,335	99,354	187,154	2,96,464	174,920	1,97,108	12,309	99,188	48,726	3,46,800	35,965	3,82,856			
ERODE DIVISION.																	
Dharmapuram	413,129	3,33,766	7,324	75,746	420,444	4,09,512	413,384	3,33,946	7,324	75,747	39,655	4,55,898	38,344	4,94,242			
Erode	304,162	3,64,640	9,133	1,24,332	313,345	4,38,972	304,199	3,64,186	9,181	1,24,330	40,562	5,33,776	43,897	5,77,673			
GOICHETIPALAYAM DIVISION.																	
Blavani	150,746	1,42,800	1,449	8,866	152,194	1,51,666	150,209	1,42,385	1,356	8,338	16,398	1,54,116	16,373	1,70,489			
Goichetipalayam	229,415	2,56,233	17,945	1,78,055	247,360	4,34,288	229,712	2,56,435	17,946	1,78,062	39,491	4,73,596	45,043	5,18,639			
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.																	
Kollegal	100,465	91,875	6,124	27,282	106,589	1,19,157	100,786	92,126	6,124	27,282	4,399	1,19,878	11,878	1,31,756			
POLLACHI DIVISION.																	
Palladam	306,581	3,36,537	2,916	27,205	309,497	3,63,742	306,636	3,36,583	2,927	27,283	22,436	3,84,671	42,046	4,26,767			
Pollachi	189,153	2,14,945	9,617	58,978	198,770	2,73,938	189,203	2,14,968	9,626	59,083	35,002	3,24,132	33,907	3,58,039			
Udamalpet	159,902	1,65,808	10,071	71,281	169,973	2,37,179	159,968	1,65,965	10,073	71,296	26,695	2,69,758	29,019	2,99,776			
Total ..	2,227,340	23,99,900	80,465	6,92,651	2,397,705	30,02,551	2,238,093	23,19,642	80,369	6,92,170	2,85,122	33,91,826	3,23,594	36,38,420			

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently-Settled Estates in
Fasli 1335.

Serial number. (1)	Taluk and Estates. (2)	Peshkash. (3)	Land-cess. (4)	Miscellaneous revenue (Dis- trict Board Cess, Taluk Board Educa- tion Cess). (5)	Total (6)
	POLLACHI DIVISION.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	<i>Pollachi Taluk.</i>				
1	Poravipalaiyam zamin.	3,032 4 9	1,149 1 8	861 13 6	5,043 3 11
2	Samattur.	1,819 14 0	1,011 14 8	781 7 0	3,613 3 8
3	Kottampatti	2,012 0 4	547 9 0	410 10 9	2,970 4 1
4	Ramapattanam	1,550 4 10	1,740 0 9	1,305 0 9	4,595 6 4
5	Avalippampatti	4,680 0 0	514 3 3	385 10 6	5,579 13 9
6	Uttukkuli	4,749 4 5	702 6 7	526 13 0	5,978 8 0
7	Periya Negamam and	2,682 2 6	463 12 5	347 13 3	3,493 12 2
8	Chinna Negamam				
	Total ..	20,525 14 10	6,159 0 4	4,619 4 9	31,304 3 11
	<i>Udumalpet Taluk.</i>				
9	Metratti ..	2,134 2 6	697 10 0	523 3 6	3,355 0 0
10	Maivadi ..	630 14 9	399 4 8	299 7 6	1,329 10 11
11	Tungavi ..	913 9 5	263 1 6	197 5 0	1,373 15 11
12	Jottumpatti ..	162 8 1	100 13 2	75 9 9	338 15 0
13	Vedappatti ..	170 6 0	64 13 7	48 10 3	283 13 10
	Total ..	4,011 8 9	1,525 10 11	1,144 4 0	6,681 7 8
	District Total ..	24,537 7 7	7,684 11 3	5,763 8 9	37,985 11 7

XV. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF
CURRENT LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of
(In thousands)

Taluk.	Demand.					
(1)	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
COIMBATORE DIVISION.						
Avanashi	254	259	265	260	263	267
Coimbatore	351	356	356	364	375	367
ERODE DIVISION.						
Dharapuram	477	477	482	485	481	486
Erode	556	560	565	572	574	575
GORICHETTIPALAIYAM DIVISION.						
Bhavani	170	174	173	162	163	167
Govichettipalaiyam	503	510	504	509	507	514
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.						
Kollegal	134	136	137	133	136	135
POLLACHI DIVISION.						
Palladam	410	411	412	416	423	423
Pollachi	350	352	364	375	391	373
Udamalpet	276	276	282	286	289	288
Total for the district ..	3,481	3,511	3,510	3,562	3, 99	3,595

Current Land Revenue and Cesses.
of rupees).

Collected or Written off.						Balance.					
Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
254	259	265	260	263	266	..	..	..	..	..	1
349	354	353	358	375	364	2	2	3	6	..	3
477	477	482	485	481	486	..	..	..	..	..	..
556	560	565	572	573	575	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	174	173	162	163	166	..	..	..	..	..	1
503	510	496	507	501	512	..	..	8	2	4	2
134	136	137	133	136	134	..	..	..	..	..	1
410	411	412	416	423	423	..	..	..	..	..	..
349	351	364	375	391	371	1	1	..	..	..	2
275	276	282	286	289	288	1	..	..	..	..	..
3,477	3,508	3,529	3,554	3,595	3,585	4	3	11	8	4	10

XVI — Remissions.
(In thousands of rupees).

Taluk.	Waste remitted.												Other seasonal remissions (excluding fixed remissions).																				
	Wet.												Dry.																				
	(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)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)		
COMBATORE DIVISION.																																	
Avanashi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
ERODE DIVISION.																																	
Dharapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Erode ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
GOBICHETIPALAIYAM DIVISION.																																	
Bhavani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gobichetipalaiyam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.																																	
Kollegal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
POLLACHI DIVISION.																																	
Palladam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pollachi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Udamalpet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Taluk.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in													Total including outstanding balance at the beginning of Fash 1326.	Total recoveries.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
COIMBATORE DIVISION.															
Avanashi	RS. 1,100	RS. 6,200	RS. 3,050	RS. 2,350	RS. 5,650	RS. 12,150	RS. 12,275	RS. 61,050	RS. 94,100	RS. 52,605	RS. 3,00,695	RS. 69,717	RS. 69,717		
Coimbatore	.. 9,818	.. 8,225	.. 4,900	.. 5,100	.. 22,150	.. 24,100	.. 7,500	.. 6,350	.. 8,375	.. 9,675	.. 2,39,809	.. 1,12,525	.. 1,12,525		
ERODE DIVISION.															
Dharapuram	.. 2,450	.. 900	.. 1,150	.. 2,700	.. 6,650	.. 8,550	.. 12,800	.. 1,08,050	.. 1,91,820	.. 1,55,675	.. 5,75,191	.. 1,16,680	.. 1,16,680		
Erode	.. 4,400	.. 5,575	.. 1,900	.. 3,650	.. 4,675	.. 9,650	.. 18,525	.. 1,69,080	.. 1,70,600	.. 3,63,675	.. 8,88,494	.. 1,25,448	.. 1,25,448		
GOBICHETIPALAIYAM DIVISION.															
Bhavani	.. 2,350	.. 500	.. 2,650	.. 950	.. 1,650	.. 1,350	.. 250	.. 1,000	.. 20,250	.. 22,180	.. 1,08,621	.. 48,663	.. 48,663		
Gobichettipalaiyam ..	.. 6,100	.. 3,960	.. 4,350	.. 9,185	.. 11,415	.. 12,000	.. 16,025	.. 22,275	.. 19,325	.. 14,400	.. 1,89,519	.. 82,703	.. 82,703		
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.															
Kollegal	.. 8,625	.. 5,710	.. 5,785	.. 5,900	.. 6,525	.. 2,900	.. 5,725	.. 9,260	.. 13,390	.. 3,050	.. 84,025	.. 41,118	.. 41,118		
POLLACHI DIVISION.															
Palladam	.. 16,225	.. 12,200	.. 9,200	.. 12,776	.. 16,300	.. 17,450	.. 7,900	.. 10,750	.. 8,980	.. 25,000	.. 2,43,032	.. 1,08,060	.. 1,08,060		
Pollachi	.. 1,100	.. 2,850		.. 12,650	.. 300	.. 3,550	.. 1,000	.. 5,000	.. 4,550	.. 12,500	.. 56,027	.. 20,157	.. 20,157		
Udamalpet	.. 5,100	.. 5,150	.. 4,000	.. 3,875	.. 11,650	.. 10,750	.. 27,700	.. 28,130	.. 39,030	.. 28,420	.. 2,50,181	.. 96,121	.. 96,121		
Total	57,268	50,770	36,985	59,136	89,965	1,02,450	1,09,700	4,20,955	5,70,420	6,87,180	29,35,594	8,21,202	8,21,202		

XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee.

(1)	Fasil.	Coimbatore Division.		Erode Division.		Gobichettipalaiyam Division.		Kollegal Division.	Pollachi Division.			(16)
(2)	Avanashi.	Avanashi Taluk.	Dharapuram Taluk.	Erode Taluk.	Bhavani Taluk.	Gobichettipalaiyam Taluk.	Kollegal Taluk.	Palladam Taluk.	Pollachi Taluk.	Udamalpet Taluk.	(15)	
(3)	Coimbatore.										(14)	
(4)	Dharapuram.										(13)	
(5)	Kangayam.										(12)	
(6)											(11)	
(7)	Perundurai.										(10)	
(8)	Bhavani.										(9)	
(9)	Erode.										(8)	
(10)											(7)	
(11)											(6)	
(12)											(5)	
(13)											(4)	
(14)											(3)	
(15)											(2)	
(16)											District average.	

Rice, second sort.

1326 ..	5.8(a)	7.1	7.6	6.6	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	8.3	6.7	5.8(c)	7.1	7.6	7.0
1327 ..	6.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.3	5.8(c)	6.5	7.2	6.7
1328 ..	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.9
1329 ..	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.3	3.4	3.3(c)	4.2	4.1	4.1
1330 ..	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.5	5.2	4.1	4.1	5.4	5.4	4.8
1331 ..	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.5(e)	5.5	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.1
1332 ..	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.6	5.1	4.8	5.9	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.2
1333 ..	5.45	5.53	5.47	5.34	5.46	5.03	5.56	5.53	4.82	5.81	4.30	5.36	5.13	6.11	5.31
1334 ..	4.53	4.99	4.60	4.49	4.76	4.38	4.52	4.58	4.02	5.07	3.75	4.63	4.43	5.16	4.57
1335 ..	4.91	4.95	5.37	5.01	5.23	5.01	4.94	4.98	3.90	5.48	3.74	4.95	5.02	5.52	4.93

Paddy, first sort.

1326 ..	9.2	10.6	10.7	10.1	11.4	10.2(c)	9.8	9.2	9.5	7.4	11.6	11.0	10.3
1327 ..	9.2	9.3	10.5	9.9	10.7	10.2	9.8	8.6	9.9	7.3(e)	10.1	10.1	9.9
1328 ..	6.5	7.1	7.0	8.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.2	7.3	7.0	7.0
1329 ..	5.7	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.8	7.3(i)	7.3(i)	4.9	4.5	5.3	6.1	5.8
1330 ..	6.9	6.7	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.7	6.4	5.4	4.9	3.8(e)	7.6	7.9	6.6
1331 ..	7.2	7.4	7.5	8.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.0(e)	6.0	8.1	7.8	7.2
1332 ..	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.6	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.1	4.9(e)	6.9	8.0	7.6	7.3
1333 ..	6.80	7.38	8.31	7.48	7.50	6.75	7.70	7.70	4.74	6.74	7.62	8.45	7.32
1334 ..	6.05	7.38	9.04	6.44	6.17	6.17	5.82	6.20	4.61	5.98	6.18	6.44	6.53
1335 ..	6.14	6.25	7.47	6.81	6.48	7.38	6.10	6.96	4.73	6.19	6.88	7.56	6.77

Paddy, second sort.

1326 ..	11.0	11.8	12.9	10.7	11.9	10.7(d)	11.7	11.4	9.9	8.6	12.1	11.6	11.5
1327 ..	10.3	10.7	11.4	10.6	11.7	10.9	12.0	10.6	10.4	8.5(e)	10.6	10.7	10.8
1328 ..	7.2	7.1	7.5	8.0	7.0	7.1	7.9	7.4	7.2	6.8	7.7	7.4	7.5
1329 ..	6.4	6.8	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.2(e)	4.9(e)	5.9	7.3	6.3
1330 ..	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.4	8.0	7.3	7.2	7.1	5.3	4.3(e)	8.3	9.1	7.3
1331 ..	7.8	8.6	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.3	8.1	7.8	5.5(e)	6.3	8.7	8.7	7.9
1332 ..	7.8	8.5	8.5	7.6	7.9	7.1	8.3	8.1	5.5(e)	7.1	8.6	8.0	7.9
1333 ..	7.99	9.07	9.07	8.09	8.73	7.53	8.25	8.37	5.36	7.32	8.24	9.12	8.12
1334 ..	6.80	8.61	9.74	7.15	7.57	6.79	7.34	7.00	5.23	6.56	7.59	7.36	7.35
1335 ..	7.43	6.92	8.33	7.81	8.02	7.96	7.80	7.54	5.36	6.81	7.62	8.46	7.55

Horsegram.

1326 ..	13.7	16.6	16.9	14.8	16.1	14.8	15.3	15.6	14.3	11.6	17.1	14.7	15.5
1327 ..	11.4	11.8	13.8	14.5	12.2	12.3	13.7	13.1	10.9	10.8	12.4	13.4	12.5
1328 ..	8.2	7.9	8.4	7.5	6.9	6.0	9.3	7.7	7.4	7.6	8.5	7.4	8.0
1329 ..	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.2	5.8	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	6.7	6.6	6.4
1330 ..	6.1	6.1	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.8	5.4	6.0	6.4	5.5	7.7	7.2	7.2
1331 ..	6.1	6.1	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.8	5.0	5.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4
1332 ..	8.1	7.4	9.5	9.1	7.2	5.1(q)	5.5	8.4	11.0(q)	7.9	9.2	9.0	8.1
1333 ..	8.24	8.15	9.88	9.36	8.67	6.68	7.96	9.07	8.22	8.57	9.16	10.67	8.75
1334 ..	7.24	7.94	7.93	7.00	6.85	6.26	6.70	7.19	9.58	6.80	7.55	7.95	7.88
1335 ..	9.51	8.57	10.23	9.60	8.78	8.08	9.16	9.27	7.45	7.88	8.14	9.36	9.09

Note.—See footnotes at page 53.

XIX.—Abkari and Opium.

	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)
<i>Country spirits.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed.	412	410	406	373	361	357	366	366	357	348
Number of Imperial Proof gallons.	71,189	90,129	111,984	113,683	92,768	85,055	83,236	88,498	74,542	61,095
Number of persons per shop ..	5,138	5,162	5,214	5,675	6,149	6,218	6,065	6,065	6,213	6,378
Gross receipts from duty. Rs.	4,91,870	6,19,756	9,31,624	9,19,143	7,94,651	7,28,245	7,09,559	7,55,818	6,35,056	5,15,572
Do. rentals. "	1,74,066	2,17,920	3,20,597	5,38,681	6,79,658	4,40,567	3,99,373	5,01,424	4,24,035	3,56,204
<i>Teddy.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed.	712	660	661	616	582	604	608	608	581	583
Number of persons per shop ..	2,973	3,207	3,202	3,436	3,814	3,675	3,651	3,651	3,820	3,807
Gross receipts from tree-tax. Rs.	4,75,768	5,48,648	7,79,556	9,62,861	8,42,506	6,85,788	8,24,204	7,79,434	7,34,734	6,16,224
Do. rentals. "	6,51,523	7,98,010	11,21,482	14,07,140	13,89,041	9,45,631	10,45,233	13,63,045	12,20,936	10,99,688
<i>Ganja, Bhang.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed.	19	19	18	18	18	18	20	20	20	20
Quantity sold in seers, Ganga.	1,910	1,983	1,972	1,931	1,571	1,612	1,817	1,740	1,837	1,668
Do. Bhang.	..	..	..	260	76	377	198	333	370	175
Number of persons per shop ..	1,11,398	111,398	117,587	117,587	123,297	123,297	111,000	111,000	111,000	111,000
Gross receipts from duty. Rs.	25,550	27,244	32,204	37,891	27,931	32,209	36,940	35,746	37,216	33,854
Do. rentals. "	25,306	29,314	35,627	46,455	58,174	60,835	53,707	58,253	52,561	48,267
<i>Opium.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed.	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Quantity sold in seers	467	500	534	588	578	575	584	589	528	540
Number of persons per shop ..	132,285	132,285	132,285	132,285	138,709	138,709	138,709	138,709	138,709	138,709
Gross receipts from duty. Rs.	14,106	15,250	16,789	21,451	21,885	22,998	23,384	23,909	21,100	40,500
Do. rentals. "	13,234	18,155	17,925	23,022	23,470	23,674	21,955	23,602	25,445	23,532

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

(1)	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ..	34,60,470	34,75,652	34,61,159	34,83,868	35,26,427	35,47,778	37,34,095	36,64,113	36,12,850	36,28,420
Stamps ..	7,96,125	9,31,803	9,62,655	10,57,600	11,01,567	12,50,499	15,66,103	17,00,623	16,32,171	18,10,224
Excise ..	18,86,113	22,84,726	32,87,700	40,07,405	39,00,997	29,76,460	31,58,079	35,74,806	31,98,419	27,52,780
Forests ..	4,68,162	4,94,108	6,51,734	7,16,983	7,17,528	7,88,825	8,39,053	9,50,011	8,09,009	7,28,046
Registration ..	1,58,603	1,77,222	2,02,755	2,15,263	2,00,071	2,26,659	2,69,351	2,83,968	2,76,946	2,94,228
Opium ..	24,417	31,450	34,810	44,549	45,452	46,740	45,355	47,575	46,604	64,093
Salt (a) ..	3,870	4,178	4,09,472	6,694	2,459	..	..	..	..	..

(a) The figures relate to Trichinopoly subdivision. Trichinopoly subdivision ceased to exist from 1921-22.

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1925-26.

Items.	Coimbatore District Board.	Taluk Boards.					All Union Boards.	Total of all Boards.
		Coimbatore.	Erode.	Pollachi.	Palladam.	Chobichetti-palayam.	Kollegal.	
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Receipts—Ordinary.</i>								
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue.	2,73,655	29,040	33,253	37,804	19,134	21,934	22,767	4,95,282
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	2,24,718	2,579	552	13,469	3,511	1,886	277	2,46,992
(3) Endowments and contributions.	629	8,004	7,500	7,500	500	2,218	..	18,851
(4) Remunerative enterprises ..	19,859	36,981	22,685	22,685	6,345	40,145	1,752	1,81,770
(5) Other receipts ..	3,23,806	5,055	7,798	3,855	4,605	11,624	1,022	3,61,089
Total ..	8,42,667	63,833	86,588	85,313	30,045	77,808	25,818	13,03,984
(6) Deduct—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—								
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	8,300	6,970	21,659	12,680	5,940	7,985	11,500	78,034
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Endowment Account ..	6,914	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,914
(7) Receipts — Ordinary — General Account.	8,27,453	56,863	61,929	72,633	24,105	69,823	14,318	12,19,036
(8) Total ordinary expenditure ..	7,31,539	42,653	68,105	51,154	30,046	66,325	26,358	10,98,504

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(9) Surplus or deficit ..	+ 95,914	+ 14,210	— 6,176	+ 21,479	— 5,941	+ 3,498	— 12,040	+ 9,588	+ 1,20,532
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(11) Net surplus or deficit ..	+ 95,914	+ 14,210	— 6,176	+ 21,479	— 5,941	+ 3,498	— 12,040	+ 9,588	+ 1,20,532
B.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.									
<i>Capital.</i>									
(12) Government grants ..	..	..	3,788	..	..	..	8,324	..	12,112
(13) Endowments and contributions.	2,254	5,535	..	960	..	..	8,281	..	17,030
(14) Loans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(15) Other receipts ..	108	2,500	..	..	..	2,103	..	165	4,876
(16) Total receipts ..	2,362	8,035	3,788	960	..	2,103	16,605	165	34,018
(17) Total expenditure ..	1,01,978	12,446	36,052	80	..	2,027	9,358	2,591	1,63,532
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)] ..	99,616	+ 4,411	31,264	\$ 880	..	\$ 76	\$ 7,247	2,426	1,29,514
(19) Add—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Lighting Account—Capital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	..	6,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,200
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues.	99,616	6,200	31,264	..	..	..	..	2,426	1,39,506
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)] ..	— 3,702	+ 8,010	— 37,440	+ 21,479	— 5,941	+ 3,498	— 12,040	+ 7,162	— 18,974
(22) Opening balance ..	1,61,809	31,128	71,665	12,812	11,485	22,507	4,530	24,037	3,39,973
(23) Closing balance ..	1,58,107	39,138	34,225	34,291	5,544	26,005	— 7,510	31,199	3,20,999
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)] ..	— 3,702	8,010	— 37,440	21,479	— 5,941	3,498	— 12,040	+ 7,162	— 18,974

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* Includes Rs. 81,922 contributed by railway funds.
+ Net from capital balance.
+ Includes District Board grant of Rs. 15,000.
§ Taken as capital balance.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1925-26.

Items.	Coimbatore.	Dharapuram.	Erode.	Pollachi.	Tiruppur.	Udamalpet.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. General Account—						
Receipts—Ordinary—						
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue.	1,27,495	18,505	33,510	20,323	31,598	10,304
(2) Government grants, excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	9,740	...	— 373	2,365	11,875	2,167
(3) Endowments and contributions ...	7,236	2,293	4,477	...	2,505	6,966
(4) Remunerative enterprises ...	45,062	14,021	20,752	14,451	19,242	4,560
(5) Other receipts ...	85,244	33,776	42,620	83,461	66,752	33,150
Total ...	2,75,377	68,505	1,00,986	1,29,600	1,30,472	57,953
(6) Deduct—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—						
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	13,592	6,021	9,499	3,053	3,592	3,652
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	1,612	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account.	2,61,785	62,489	89,885	1,17,547	1,26,880	53,401
(8) Total ordinary expenditure ...	2,26,214	52,332	80,104	85,629	1,30,725	58,810
(9) Surplus or deficit ...	35,571	+ 10,098	+ 9,721	+ 31,918	— 3,845	— 5,408
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit ...	35,571	+ 10,098	+ 9,721	+ 31,918	— 3,845	— 5,409
B. General Account—Capital—						
(12) Government grants ...	...	...	...	...	1,798	...
(13) Endowments and contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(14) Loans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(15) Other receipts ...	...	...	...	21,900	...	...
(16) Total receipts ...	15,256	16	13,555	...	400	...
(17) Total expenditure ...	15,256	16	13,555	21,900	2,198	* 690
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)].	27,906	10,288	61,449	8,573	14,776	534
(19) Add—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—						
(i) Lighting Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	5,400	3,300	1,041	...	1,400	307
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...	...	11,978	...	...	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues.	18,050	13,572	† 20,152	...	13,978	831
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)].	17,521	— 3,474	— 10,431	+ 31,918	— 17,823	— 6,240
(22) Opening balance ...	27,912	21,011	57,429	59,271	46,866	7,020
(23) Closing balance ...	45,433	17,537	37,997	91,189	29,043	780
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)].	+ 17,521	— 3,474	— 10,431	+ 31,918	— 17,823	— 6,240

NOTE.—Arrears (both tax and non-tax items)
Unpaid bills ...

* Treated as capital balance.
† Rs. 31,731 met from capital balance.

XXIV.—Education in 1921.

Taluk.	Number of Literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
COIMBATORE DIVISION.						
Avanashi	9,111	800	98	8	730	106
Coimbatore	28,793	5,963	210	44	5,611	1,142
ERODE DIVISION.						
Dharapuram	19,718	1,546	138	10	949	25
Erode	19,661	2,391	125	14	2,162	173
GOICHETTIPALAYAM DIVISION.						
Bhavani	7,810	835	86	9	404	14
Gobichettipalayam ..	11,284	1,029	92	8	1,221	24
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.						
Kollegal	4,797	644	99	13	415	49
POLLACHI DIVISION.						
Palladam	17,726	1,650	133	12	1,034	147
Pollachi	16,871	1,616	150	14	962	91
Udamalpet	14,809	2,071	198	27	905	36
District total ..	150,570	18,575	133	16	14,393	1,807
Religious Distribution.						
Hindus	136,310	15,107	127	14	11,649	530
Mussalmans	8,416	587	349	26	632	77
Christians	5,777	2,870	386	215	2,071	1,194
Others	67	11	788	458	38	6
Total ..	150,570	18,575	412	178	14,393	1,807

XXV.—Schools and scholars on the 31st March 1926.

Class of institution.	Number of institution.							Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Native States.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PUBLIC.										
Arts Colleges—Men ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	147	..	147
Do. Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—Men.	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	103	..	103
Professional Colleges—Women.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Secondary Schools for boys.	1	4	7	..	9	..	21	6,807	66	6,873
(a) Secondary Schools for girls.	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	48	690	738
(b) Elementary Schools for boys.	3	61	536	..	777	190	1,570	59,345	6,825	66,170
(b) Elementary Schools for girls.	1	19	66	..	31	..	117	226	7,683	7,909
Training School for Masters.	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	244	..	244
Training School for Mistresses.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	49	49
Other special schools.	1	..	..	..	3	5	9	338	49	387
Total ..	13	87	609	..	823	195	1,727	67,258	15,362	82,620
PRIVATE.										
Advanced ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	6
Elementary ..	..	..	1	..	..	47	48	879	89	968
Total ..	..	..	1	..	..	48	49	885	89	974
Grand total ..	13	88	609	..	823	213	1,776	68,143	15,451	83,594

(a) Includes European High and Middle schools.
 (b) Includes European Primary schools.

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1925-26.

Nature of management	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and Industrial schools.	
	Total expenditure. (2)	Net expenditure. (3)	Total expenditure. (4)	Net expenditure. (5)	Total expenditure. (6)	Net expenditure. (7)	Total expenditure. (8)	Net expenditure. (9)	Total expenditure. (10)	Net expenditure. (11)	Total expenditure. (12)	Net expenditure. (13)
(1)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ..	4,38,666	4,00,974	2,52,167	2,38,902	85,018	65,417	4,557	4,320	62,258	57,724	34,666	34,611
Local Boards ..	3,53,509	66,981	..	..	75,017	20,238	2,73,615	46,743	..	..	4,877	..
Municipal Boards ..	1,47,181	61,112	..	..	17,852	17,852	82,125	42,675	..	..	788	485
Aided ..	4,61,550	1,69,184	..	..	64,268	35,870	2,15,556	58,902	2,327	1,235	79,157	73,117
Unaided ..	18,061	4,614	..	..	1,64,510	..	16,798	4,557	..	..	1,253	257
Private ..	7,867	1,260	..	..	2,102	..	5,765	1,260	..	..	..	..
District Total ..	14,26,824	7,04,325	2,52,167	2,38,902	3,90,915	1,39,477	5,98,416	1,58,517	64,585	58,959	1,20,741	1,08,470
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial funds ..	4,29,225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,092	..	10,445
Local funds ..	3,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,630	..	..
Municipal funds ..	472	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	472	..	..
Fees ..	2,73,829	..	..	12,446	..	..	..	..	..	206	..	1,258
Endowments ..	8,720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subscriptions ..	5,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sources ..	1,531	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	513
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Name of dispensary.	(1)	(2) Of what class.	In-patients.					Out-patients.					(14) Total expenditure during the year.		
			Number of beds available.			Daily average number.		Average daily attendance.			(15) Total.	(16) Total number of patients treated, both indoor and outdoor.			
			(3) Men.	(4) Women.	(5) Mean.	Children.		(11) Women.	(12) Males.	(13) Females.					
						(6) Male.	(7) Female.							(8) Total.	
A															
Coimbatore	1850	I	58	29	38.59	20.11	2.31	1.72	62.73	103.18	50.74	19.06	20.40	103.35	25,604
Andiyor	1906	III	1	1	1.55	0.15	...	...	1.50	20.33	11.90	10.69	7.93	58.55	9,400
Avanashi	1907	III	1	1	1.55	0.15	...	...	1.50	20.33	11.90	10.69	7.93	58.55	9,400
Blavaz	1876	III	4	2	1.74	0.43	...	...	2.34	36.12	20.41	16.84	12.91	86.25	7,020
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121.13	67.46	41.51	36.11	206.23	19,773
Coimbatore (Municipal Part-time Dispensaries at Ramanaidiam and D. V. Rangam, attached to the Police Hospi.	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.04	24.90	19.47	16.29	111.30	32,483
Coimbatore (Municipal Disp.)	1923	III	...												

(a) is a bi-weekly dispensary attended to by the medical officer of Hanur Dispensary.

CLASSES I AND II.—These include all institutions maintained by Provincial Funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments and receives contributions from Local Funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State," so long as the Provincial and Imperial Funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. Class I—"Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public. Class II are State dispensaries which serve only a special section of the public as indicated in the sub-classification attached.

CLASS III.—Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in Local Boards or Municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or Municipal Funds. The fact that such an institution is aided by private subscriptions, or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local Funds.

CLASS IV.—Comprises institutions supported by private subscriptions or guaranteed, but receiving aid from Government or Local Funds.

CLASS V.—Comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies superior inspection or registers should not be regarded as a reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary.

CLASS VI.—Comprises all Railway dispensaries whether maintained by State Railways or others.

XXVIII.—Vaccination

Taluks and Municipalities.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of population in			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during three years ending 1925-26.
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
COIMBATORE DIVISION.							
Avanashi ..	6,267	6,794	6,144	35.2	34.4	36.8	2,398
Coimbatore ..	6,393	7,389	6,981	28.8	30.7	27.9	3,013
ERODE DIVISION.							
Dharapuram ..	7,780	9,278	9,187	29.2	34.2	30.1	3,079
Erode ..	8,866	11,177	8,717	28.9	34.3	29.7	3,783
GOBICHETTI-PALAIYAM DIVISION.							
Bhavani ..	5,070	5,541	6,634	31.6	34.7	34.1	2,431
Gobichetti-palaiyam.	6,981	6,615	7,243	28.8	33.9	33.5	3,184
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.							
Kollegal ..	3,903	2,777	3,031	25.0	30.9	28.5	1,583
POLLACHI DIVISION.							
Palladam ..	1,885	11,492	8,748	30.6	35.2	32.1	3,256
Pollachi ..	7,166	7,623	7,166	31.2	33.5	34.7	3,285
Udamalpet ..	4,768	5,481	4,161	32.7	39.2	36.9	1,176
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Coimbatore ..	3,199	2,955	3,290	35.08	34.03	37.86	1,910
Dharapuram ..	520	450	595	37.45	27.16	32.74	75
Erode ..	646	717	618	23.48	23.08	24.22	438
Pollachi ..	404	304	609	38.76	38.86	44.66	319
Tirupur ..	530	739	539	28.5	36.9	33.1	293
Udamalpet ..	344	397	410	39.0	40.0	38.6	194
Total ..	71,722	79,729	74,073	30.1	33.8	32.3	30,417

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1916-25.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Village Courts ..	2,153	RS. *	..	..	..	..	..
2. Village Bench Courts.	(a) 41	*	..	..	..	..	..
3. Village Panchayat Courts.	(b) 10,354	38	..	..	..	..	..
4. Revenue Courts ..	29	48	4	1	2	1	50
5. District Munsifs' Courts.	8,438	431	6,742	305	282	181	64
6. Subordinate Judges' Courts.	191	9,338	142	13	12	7	58
7. District Judges' Courts.	4	2,584	..	..	..	..	..

* Reported by the Collector to be not ascertainable.

(a) Average for six years from 1916 to 1921.

(b) Average for four years from 1922 to 1925.

The District Munsifs have also disposed of on an average 9,648 Small Cause suits annually, during the ten years.

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the ten years 1916-25.)

Offence.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Murder	39	33	32	35	45	50	28	42	60	39
Culpable homicide	7	11	6	19	23	21	10	6	12	13
Hurts and assaults	302	486	556	469	521	744	466	523	592	476
Other offences against the person	54	33	54	52	54	100	35	74	47	55
Dacoity	41	3	23	26	4	43	16	5	19	20
Robbery	18	39	22	35	17	32	29	29	47	28
House-breaking	3	39	9	19	9	11	29	20	66	33
Cattle theft	201	206	267	256	181	216	189	165	250	395
Other charges against property	445	453	284	481	489	417	344	343	468	429
Other charges against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII)	220	231	220	177	196	191	173	201	235	210
Offences against the Penal Code	135	182	190	178	233	157	188	139	192	138
Other offences against the Penal Code	842	930	1,101	827	520	782	561	611	542	743
Total	2,307	2,626	2,764	2,574	2,286	2,764	2,068	2,158	2,530	2,579
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour	72	103	111	45	50	38	136	46	95	19
Offences under the Madras Salt Act (IV of 1889)	760	655	327	484	429	438	477	320	419	666
Offences under the Madras Abkari Act (I of 1886)	1,371	832	545	818	1,101	929	731	710	739	1,193
Offences under the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882)	243	249	397	301	365	365	326	209	406	301
Offences under the District Municipalities Act	4,991	6,132	1,518	7,050	5,837	6,854	5,459	5,568	5,561	5,448
Other offences against Special and Local Laws	9,714	10,597	5,725	11,272	10,068	11,388	9,197	9,011	9,750	10,205
Grand Total	23,074	26,266	27,644	25,744	22,866	27,644	20,688	21,588	25,305	25,799

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1916-25.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Village Magistrates	144	..
Bench do.	3,041	..
Special do.	264	..
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates	7,249	..
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates	408	290
District Magistrate	2	22
Court of Sessions	139	90

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1926

Taluk.	Number of Police.		Police Force.						Known Number of depredaters.	Number of Sub-Jails.	Total accommodation in them.
	Station.	Outpost.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Police Talaiyaris.	Revenue Talaiyaris.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
COIMBATORE DIVISION.											
Avanashi (a)	6	2	1	6	14	102	..	137	42	2	60
Coimbatore (b)	3	3	1	4	22	120	..	139	36	..	..
ERODE DIVISION.											
Dharapuram	5	1(c)	1	6	11	90	..	159	15	2	28
Erode	5	3	1	5	16	116	..	231	44	2	58
GOBICHETTIPALAIYAM DIVISION.											
Bhavani	3	2	1	3	7	50	..	110	15	1	21
Gobichettipalaiyam ..	4	1	1	4	8	71	..	172	24	2	36
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.											
Kollegal	3	2	1	3	6	46	4	73	13	1	24
POLLACHI DIVISION.											
Palladam	4	2	1	4	11	83	..	214	33	2	79
Pollachi	5	3	1	5	14	79	..	133	38	1	68
Udamalpet	4	1	1	4	8	61	..	84	34	1	44
District Total ..	42	20	10	44	117	818	4	1,452	294	14	418

(a) This is included in the present "Coimbatore Taluk Circle."

(b) This is called as "Coimbatore Town Circle."

(c) There is a temporary outpost at Dasanaickenpatty at present.

NOTE.—1. This statement excludes 1 Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 1 Jamadar, 12 Head Constables and 128 Constables sanctioned for the armed reserve.

2. Two Sub-Inspectors for the Central Recruits' School, 1 Head Constable and 1 Constable for the District School, 1 Inspector, and 4 Sub-Inspectors of the Prosecuting staff and 2 Sub-Inspectors sanctioned for 14 per cent Reserve of Sub-Inspectors.

3. Coimbatore Taluk Circle comprises of a portion of Coimbatore taluk and Avanashi taluk.

NOTE.—There is a Central Jail at Coimbatore with an accommodation for 1,409 prisoners.

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years	Number of assesseees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.	
			Per head of assesseees.	Per head of population.
		rs.	rs.	A. P.
1922-23	1,567	8,72,161	557	6 3
1923-24	1,603	7,97,755	497	5 8
1924-25	2,078	7,44,091	358	5 4
1925-26	2,112	7,34,767	348	5 3
1926-27	2,007	6,92,985	345	5 0

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS.

I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1931.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population, 1931.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population 1931.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1911—1921.	1921—1931.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
COIMBATORE DIVISION.												
Avanashi ...	495*	1	76	39,315	207,654	103,141	104,513	190,696*	167,872	+11.4	+8.9	420
Coimbatore ...	519	2	73	64,239	320,321	166,198	164,123	271,379	261,494	+3.8	+21.7	636
ERODE DIVISION.												
Dharapuram ...	853	1	85	62,083	288,149	143,178	144,971	284,841	281,731	+1.1	+1.2	338
Erode ...	598	1	208	69,673	327,383	163,526	163,857	312,629	289,689	+7.9	+4.7	54
GOBICHETTIPALAIYAM DIVISION.												
Bhavani ...	578*	1	57	36,256	171,692	85,422	86,270	157,447	162,388	+12.6	+9.0	297
Gobichettipalaiyam ...	1,124	1	142	58,698	272,900	135,181	137,719	244,556	228,567	+7.0	+11.6	243
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.												
Kollegal ...	1,076	1	84	18,039	105,257	52,633	52,624	95,356	98,439	-3.1	+10.4	9
POLLACHI DIVISION.												
Palladam ...	585*	2	100	54,170	281,933	139,007	142,926	263,741*	258,520	+3.3	+6.9	482
Pollachi ...	692	2	188	54,056	289,433	146,304	143,129	224,122	208,080	+7.7	+29.1	418
Udamalpet ...	566	1	90	86,076	170,342	83,634	86,708	151,316	159,804	-5.3	+12.6	301
District total	7,086*	13	1,103	493,105	2,445,064	1,218,224	1,226,840	2,196,083*	2,116,584	+4.9	+11.3	345

* The variations in these figures from those appearing in the table at page 1 of this volume are due to changes in the area of the locality during the inter-censal period 1921 to 1931.

II.—Variation in Population since 1901.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901—1911.	1911—1921.	1921—1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district ...	2,445,064	2,196,083	2,116,584	+6.9	+4.9	+11.3
<i>Avanashi Taluk.</i>						
Mettupalaiyam alias Chikkadasampalaiyam.	11,475	11,118	9,551	+1.1	+16.4	+3.2
<i>Bhavani Taluk.</i>						
Bhavani ...	6,896	5,536	8,716	+0.9	-36.5	+24.5
<i>Coimbatore Taluk.</i>						
Coimbatore *	95,198	65,788	60,195	-11.4	+9.2	+44.7
Kurichi ...	12,826	9,703	8,004	+21.8	+21.2	+32.1
<i>Dharapuram Taluk.</i>						
Dharapuram *	18,218	16,124	17,926	+4.4	-10.0	+12.4
<i>Erode Taluk.</i>						
Erode *	33,672	22,911	16,701	+7.5	+37.1	+46.9
<i>Gobichettipalaiyam Taluk.</i>						
Gobichettipalaiyam...	16,304	14,102	10,163	-0.6	+38.7	+15.6
<i>Kollegal Taluk.</i>						
Kollegal ...	13,849	13,266	12,566	-8.5	+5.5	+4.4
<i>Palladam Taluk.</i>						
Palladam ...	6,987	6,506	6,895	+6.1	-5.8	+7.5
Tirappur *	18,059	10,851	9,429	+55.0	+15.0	+66.4
<i>Pollachi Taluk.</i>						
Kottur ...	9,555	7,108	18,801	+4.6	-62.2	+34.4
Pollachi *	22,112	11,375	10,909	+21.8	+8.8	+86.2
<i>Udamalpet Taluk.</i>						
Udamalpet *	12,184	10,236	10,445	-0.5	-2.0	+19.0

* Represents Municipal Town.

III.—Roads.

Year.	(1)	Mileage of roads maintained.		
		Total.	Metalled.	Un-metalled.
		(2)	(3)	(4)
		MILES.	MILES.	MILES.
1930-31.				
Trunk roads handed over to Public Works Department.				
Maintained by the District Board	...	1,761	1,458	303
Do. Taluk Boards	...	760	208	552
Total	...	2,521	1,666	855
Maintained by Coimbatore Municipality—				
Trunk roads	...	9½	9½	...
Other roads	...	61½	55	6½
Maintained by Dharapuram Municipality				
Do. Erode	do.	21½	13	8½
Do. Pollachi	do.	19½	7	12½
Do. Tiruppur	do.	19½	7½	12½
Do. Udumalpet	do.	18	15½	2½
		7½	5½	1½

IV.—Additions and alterations to the List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Page 3—

Avanashi Taluk.				
2	Annur	...	For 'Mettupalaiyam, 13 miles, read 'Mettupalaiyam, 30 miles.'	For 'two travellers' read 'four.'
5	Karamadai	...	For 'two furlongs' read 'half a furlong.'	...
7	Mettupalaiyam	...	...	For 'one traveller' read 'two travellers.'

Add the following to the list under this taluk :—

Page 4—

10a	Koravankandi	...	F.D.	...	Mettupalaiyam, 25 miles.	Forest Inspection shed. Not open to the public.
10b	Neerali	...	Do.	...	Mettupalaiyam, 16 miles.	Do.
10c	Avanashi	...	L.F.D.	...	Vanjipalaiyam, 5 miles.	Accommodation for four travellers.

Additions and alterations to the List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11	Coimbatore Taluk.	...	...	...
15	Coimbatore Municipal Bungalow.	...	...	Delete the notes and insert the following details:— "First and second class rooms well equipped with electric lights and furniture with a motor garage and 3 kitchens. Food and stores supplied by servants if needed."
16	Periyasakkenpalaiyam.	...	Periyasakkenpalaiyam railway station, 1 mile.	...

Add the following to the list under this taluk :—

16a	Chettipalaiyam (choultry).	L.F.D.	...	Chettipalaiyam.	A room and a small hall.
16b	Alanthurai (rest house).	Do.	...	Coimbatore railway station.	...

Page 5—

Erode Taluk.					
20	Chithodu	...	...	For 'Erode, 8 miles' read '7 miles.'	For 'two travellers' read 'five travellers.'

Add the following to the list under under this taluk :—

21a	Lord Napier Street, Municipal choultry.	Municipality.	Near the railway station in Lord Napier St.	Has two portions, the back portion being set apart for the use of Muhammadan travellers. There is a big well and large open space all round. No rent.
21b	Agraharam Municipal choultry.	Do.	Erode railway station, 3 furlongs.	Has two blocks each with three rooms, kitchen and bath room. Travellers can stay there for three days on payment of rent at the rate of 8 annas per day with family or at 8 annas for a single individual.
21c	Kodumudi	L.F.D.	...	Kodumudi, ½ a mile. Four sets of rooms. Furnished.

Page 6—

Dharapuram Taluk.					
30	Koduvai	...	..	...	...
					Take this to the list of bungalows under Palladam taluk at page 15.

Additions and alterations to the List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Page 6—</i>				
<i>Bhavani Taluk.</i>				
37	Attani	...	For '28 miles' read '25 miles.'	
<i>Page 7—</i>				
40	Kavandapadi	...	...	Add the following: 'Chatram portion can accommodate 25 travellers at a time.'
41	Koilnatham	...	For '40 miles' read '45 miles.'	
42	Nerinjipet	...	Add "Met-tur, 12 miles."	
<i>Page 8—</i>				
<i>Gobichettipalaiyam Taluk.</i>				
45	Chickalli	...	Delete '81 miles from Erode' and add in the end, 'Erode or Coimbatore, 79 miles—83 miles.'	
<i>Page 9—</i>				
51	Hassanur chattram.	L.F.D. ...	Add 'Chamarajanagar, 26 miles.'	
55	Kongarpalaiyam ...	...	Substitute 'Erode, 34 miles.'	
<i>Page 10—</i>				
62	Satyamangalam chattram.	...	...	For 'two travellers' read 'accommodates a party of 25 to 30 men.'
<i>Page 11—</i>				
Add the following to the list under this taluk:—				
65A	Kottadi	F.D. ...	Erode or Coimbatore, 63—67 miles.	Accommodation for two persons.
65B	Siruvalur	L.F.D. ...	Perundurai, 15 miles.	Can accommodate five persons at a time.

Additions and alterations to the List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Page 12—				
Kollegal Taluk.				
73	Girgakandi ...	...	...	Take this to the list under Bhavani taluk at page 7.
74	Gobinatham ...	...	Add 'Met-tur, 22 miles.' (No road.)	
Page 13—				
77	Kollegal ...	...	For 'Ohamarajanagar, 48 miles' read 'Ohamarajanagar, 23 miles.'	
Add to the list under this taluk:—				
77A	Kollegal (on the road from Kollegal to Sivasamudram).	L.F.D. ...	Chamarajanagar, 23 miles.	Two sets of rooms
Page 14—				
86	Thattakerai ...	...	...	Take this to the list of bungalows under Bhavani taluk at page 7.
Palladam Taluk.				
87	Avanashipalaiyam.	...	...	Take this item to page 6 under Dharapuram taluk.
Page 16—				
Pollachi Taluk.				
102	Mount Stuart ...	...	For 'Pollachi' 25 miles' substitute the following 'Anamalai road railway station, 24 miles.'	
107	Tekkadi ...	...	Substitute '25' for '35 miles.'	
Add the following to the list under this taluk:—				
109A	Angalakurichi ...	L.F.D. ...	...	
109B	Gomangalampudur.	Do. ...	Gomangalam, 1½ miles.	Accommodation for a party consisting of 25 to 30 people.

Additions and alterations to the List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number. (1)	Taluk and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
<i>Page 16—</i>				
<i>Udamalpet Taluk.</i>				
110	Easalmanthorai	...	For 'Pollachi, 27 miles' read 'Udamalpet, 9 miles.'	
111	Gomangalam	...	...	Delete this item as it relates to Pollachi taluk.
<i>Page 17—</i>				
114	Kombu	...	Delete 'Pollachi, 32 miles.'	
115	Madathukulam	...	For 'Pollachi, 27 miles 3 furlongs' insert 'Madathukulam railway station, 2½ miles.'	
116	Manupatti	...	For 'Pollachi, 26 miles 6 furlongs' insert 'Udamalpet railway station, 7½ miles.'	
117	Manthorai	...	For 'Pollachi, 35 miles,' insert 'Udamalpet, 1½ miles'	
118	Periapatti	...	Add 'Udamalpet 12½ miles.'	
119	Udamalpet	...	Insert 'Udamalpet railway station, a mile.'	Substitute 'rooms' for 'tubs.'
<i>Add to the list:—</i>				
119A	Karatholuvu	P.W.D.	Madathukulam railway station, 7 miles.	A second class bungalow. Two sets of rooms.
119B	Kurichikottai	L.F.D.	Udamalpet, 6 miles.	There are 6 rooms and a hall. Occupation for three days free.
119C	Pudupalaiyam	Do.	Gomangalam, 8 miles.	Four rooms and one hall.

V.—Religious in 1931.

Taluka.	(1)	Hindus.			Musalmans.			Christians.			Others.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
COIMBATORE DIVISION.													
Avanashi	202,112	100,254	101,858	4,582	2,374	2,208	477	513	477	94	76	18	...
Coimbatore	310,335	155,612	154,723	9,053	5,018	4,035	5,347	5,492	5,492	18	8	10	...
ERODE DIVISION.													
Dharapuram	272,978	135,735	137,143	6,655	3,181	3,484	4,844	4,262	4,844	1	1	...	...
Erode	316,219	157,707	158,512	6,416	3,443	2,973	2,362	2,368	2,362	1	...	...	...
GOBICHETTPALAIYAM DIVISION.													
Bhavani	162,203	83,619	84,584	1,618	833	785	901	970	1,880	...	...	...	...
Gobichettipalaiyam	264,337	130,811	133,546	4,830	2,537	2,293	1,892	1,832	1,892	...	...	...	...
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.													
Kollegal	92,532	49,714	49,818	4,322	2,247	2,075	731	672	731	...	...	...	...
POLLACHI DIVISION.													
Palladam	271,084	133,632	137,452	4,715	2,298	2,417	3,030	3,038	3,030	66	39	27	...
Pollachi	274,204	137,616	136,588	7,539	4,145	3,394	3,145	4,532	3,145	13	11	2	...
Udamalpet	162,743	78,869	82,874	6,624	3,259	3,365	469	505	469	1	1	...	...
District total	2,341,667	1,164,569	1,177,098	56,364	29,335	27,029	22,656	24,184	22,656	193	136	57	...

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Taluks.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of									
	Births.					Deaths.				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
COIMBATORE DIVISION.										
Avanashi ...	36	34	33	39	44	20	18	17	19	24
Coimbatore ...	34	36	39	39	42	18	19	20	19	21
ERODE DIVISION.										
Dharapuram ...	23	35	31	30	32	19	20	19	21	22
Erode ...	30	32	31	31	34	20	20	20	20	22
GOBICHETTIPALAIYAM DIVISION.										
Bhavani ...	40	38	36	37	41	26	24	20	21	23
Gobichettipalaiyam ...	35	34	38	39	38	21	22	20	21	24
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.										
Kollegal ...	40	29	33	44	39	24	20	19	20	20
POLLACHI DIVISION.										
Palladam ...	35	37	34	35	41	24	21	20	18	22
Pollachi ...	35	36	35	39	40	21	21	20	22	25
Udamalpet ...	37	39	41	41	41	27	25	24	27	28
MUNICIPALITIES.										
Coimbatore ...	41	45	46	43	47	28	28	29	30	32
Dharapuram ...	32	36	39	40	39	25	24	28	34	33
Erode ...	23	21	17	14	27	16	21	14	15	26
Pollachi ...	43	46	50	45	45	32	29	33	39	37
Tiruppur ...	37	35	30	34	42	24	24	26	24	22
Udamalpet ...	35	40	43	40	37	24	26	28	23	20
TOWN CIRCLES.										
Gobichettipalaiyam ...	38	38	42	42	40	19	29	29	25	25
Kollegal ...	25	31	31	32	33	17	22	22	19	21
Mettupalaiyam ...	24	38	33	40	39	23	40	36	36	38
Palladam ...	29	39	31	33	32	23	22	16	18	21
Total average for the district.	34	36	36	37	39	22	24	23	23	25

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of statistics for the five years ending 1930.)

Taluks.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						Total.
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
COIMBATORE DIVISION.							
Avanashi ...	0.4	0.1	...	4.6	2.6	11.8	20
Coimbatore ...	0.4	0.1	...	4.0	2.5	12.2	19
ERODE DIVISION.							
Dharapuram ...	0.4	0.1	...	2.7	4.1	13.1	20
Erode ...	0.5	0.1	...	3.0	3.6	13.3	20
GOBICHETTIPALAIYAM DIVISION.							
Bhavani ...	0.9	0.2	...	7.1	2.6	11.7	23
Gobichettipalaiyam ...	1.1	0.2	...	5.7	2.2	12.4	22
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.							
Kollegal ...	0.3	0.2	0.8	4.4	2.4	12.5	21
POLLACHI DIVISION.							
Palladam ...	0.3	0.1	...	2.9	4.1	13.7	21
Pollachi ...	0.3	0.1	0.2	5.2	2.8	13.1	22
Udamalpet ...	0.8	0.1	...	2.6	4.3	18.3	26
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Coimbatore ...	0.66	0.54	...	2.3	4.5	21.5	29.7
Dharapuram ...	2.2	1.4	...	2.6	5.5	17.6	29.3
Erode ...	0.8	0.2	...	3.7	1.6	12.3	18.6
Pollachi ...	0.8	1.3	...	4.3	5.3	22.3	34.0
Tiruppur ...	1.2	0.2	...	2.0	2.8	14.4	20.6
Udamalpet ...	0.3	0.14	...	4.56	3.2	15.6	23.8
TOWN CIRCLES.							
Gobichettipalaiyam ...	1.0	0.1	...	8.6	2.9	12.8	25
Kollegal ...	0.5	...	0.2	2.0	1.1	16.6	20
Mettupalaiyam ...	2.3	0.1	...	7.6	6.9	17.4	35
Palladam ...	...	...	...	4.4	3.2	12.4	20
Total average for the district.	0.8	0.3	...	4.2	3.4	14.3	23.5

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1931.

(As classified during the census of 1931.)

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. HINDUS AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
(a) <i>Brahman.</i>			
Kanarese	4,145	4,218	8,363
Malayalam	379	235	614
Tamil	12,297	11,681	23,978
Telugu	2,773	2,702	5,475
Others	662	663	1,325
Total	20,256	19,499	39,755
(b) <i>Depressed Classes.</i>			
Adi-Dravida	21,516	22,855	44,371
Arunthathiyar	607	620	1,227
Adi-Karnataka	52	52	104
Chockli	118,078	117,288	235,366
Devandrakulathan	62	58	120
Pallan	14,781	14,925	29,706
Parayan	15,080	15,196	30,276
Valluvar	2,102	1,879	3,981
Others	2,731	2,083	4,814
Total	175,009	174,956	349,965
(c) <i>Other Hindus.</i>			
Arya Vaisya	5,992	5,489	11,481
Boya	33,870	35,835	69,705
Golla	1,570	1,587	3,157
Navithan	7,512	7,591	15,103
Vanniar	1,739	1,880	3,619
Vannan	15,025	14,956	29,981
Vanniyar	31,875	31,980	63,855
Kaikolan	33,264	33,180	66,444
Nayar	2,811	1,433	4,244
Nai	4,383	4,388	8,771
Visva Brahman, Tamil	17,715	16,891	34,606
Visva Brahman, Telugu	7,709	8,108	15,817
Yadhava	6,951	6,914	13,865
Other castes not specified	798,918	812,411	1,611,329
Total	969,304	982,643	1,951,947
II. MUSLIMS.			
Labbaïs	11,911	11,966	23,877
Other sects not specified	17,424	15,063	32,487
Total	29,335	27,029	56,364
III. CHRISTIANS			
... ..	24,184	22,656	46,840
IV. OTHERS			
... ..	136	57	193
Grand total	1,218,224	1,226,840	2,445,064

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasli 1340.

Items.	Coimbatore division.		Erode division.		Gobichettipalayam division.		Kollegal division.	Pollachi division.			District total.										
	Ava- sashi taluk.	(2)	Coim- batore taluk.	(3)	Dhara- puram taluk.	(4)	Erode taluk.	(5)	Bhavani taluk.	(6)		Gobichetti- palayam taluk.	(7)	Kollegal taluk.	(8)	Palladam taluk.	(9)	Pollachi taluk.	(10)	Udamal- pet taluk.	(11)
Government (ryotwari land) including minor inams.	323,606	323,606	236,883	ACS.	546,464	ACS.	382,810	ACS.	369,946	ACS.	747,180	ACS.	690,372	ACS.	374,470	ACS.	442,905	ACS.	335,404	ACS.	4,450,040
	...	...	11,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,289	21,252	16,761
Whole inams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,252
Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,488,053
Total area by survey	323,606	323,606	248,355	546,464	546,464	382,810	382,810	369,946	747,180	747,180	690,372	374,470	442,905	335,404	374,470	442,905	335,404	335,404	335,404	335,404	4,450,040
Forests	71,636	71,636	34,066	8,470	8,470	3,746	3,746	207,217	385,203	385,203	467,069	...	102,440	127,353	...	...	102,440	127,353	127,353	127,353	1,452,200
Not available for cultivation.	21,213	21,213	36,887	40,125	40,125	34,509	34,509	11,329	62,564	62,564	29,584	30,485	53,300	19,352	30,485	53,300	53,300	19,352	19,352	19,352	339,348
Cultivable waste other than fallows.	21,230	21,230	2,100	1,331	1,331	12,354	12,354	9,775	35,102	35,102	86,696	1,618	143	5,275	1,618	143	143	5,275	5,275	5,275	175,624
Current fallows	41,677	41,677	40,534	252,130	252,130	87,789	87,789	25,143	52,470	52,470	29,814	77,695	46,805	48,679	77,695	46,805	46,805	48,679	48,679	48,679	702,836
Net area cropped	167,850	167,850	174,553	249,308	249,308	245,455	245,455	116,452	214,097	214,097	94,370	265,513	240,217	161,286	265,513	240,217	240,217	161,286	161,286	161,286	1,929,158
Area shown in the village accounts.	323,606	323,606	338,137	546,464	546,464	382,810	382,810	369,946	749,436	749,436	707,533	375,341	442,905	361,945	375,341	442,905	442,905	361,945	361,945	361,945	4,599,166

IX -Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasl 1340—cont.

Items.	Coimbatore division.		Erode division.		Gobichettipalayam division.		Kollegal division.	Pollachi division.			District total.
	Ava-nasini taluk.	Coin-batore taluk.	Dhara-puram taluk.	Erode taluk.	Bhavani taluk.	Gobichetti-palayam taluk.	Kollegal taluk.	Palladam taluk.	Pollachi taluk.	Udamal-pet taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Irrigated by private canals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigated by Government canals (a).	2,754	6,031	14,354	23,428	42	20,453	606	1,929	6,600	7,731	83,923
Irrigated by Government tanks (b).	1,200	7,097	400	1,355	889	1,658	4,161	1,121	899	1,100	19,280
Irrigated by (1) wells sole irrigation (c).	32,759	21,575	76,311	55,115	23,865	33,048	746	63,545	13,805	88,568	362,332
Irrigated by (2) wells supplementing other irrigation sources.	...	1,994	156	853	435	575	...	...	...	2,377	5,590
Irrigated by other sources (d).	112	1,529	2,481	706	878	491	331	...	6,186	...	12,714
Total area irrigated (a) + (b) + (c) + (d).	36,825	88,226	93,702	81,457	26,109	55,625	5,844	69,595	27,910	49,852	484,345
Area under—											
Cereals—											
Rice ...	5,007	10,459	13,930	20,891	4,194	22,596	5,989	2,779	12,096	12,936	117,877
Wheat ...	14	299	1	3	1	9	8	52	2	46	435
Cholam ...	47,727	66,449	72,989	28,192	13,627	31,841	7,633	104,702	49,882	44,513	467,755
Cumbu... ..	34,789	2,180	57,206	120,679	52,726	92,392	4,288	14,011	4,186	2,981	385,418
Bagi	12,219	9,185	22,182	18,488	11,391	27,001	41,604	12,470	8,321	6,184	169,045
Total	113,393	106,925	169,398	190,324	91,396	181,313	63,101	142,167	113,023	83,045	1,254,085
Pulses—											
Bengal gram ...	120	906	60	9	2	499	1,564	374	710	1,304	5,548
Horse gram ...	19,362	19,278	34,541	14,923	6,163	13,657	12,563	55,818	28,377	21,453	226,035
Red gram ...	795	2,218	4,734	553	643	654	484	1,671	2,498	1,703	15,953
Green gram ...	393	386	610	401	37	529	27	2,493	1,731	1,031	7,688
Black gram ...	148	1,624	351	9	19	937	441	109	974	3,503	8,185
Others...	2,939	2,085	18,276	3,063	1,449	4,215	2,434	20,041	1,661	5,722	61,885
Total	23,807	26,497	58,572	18,958	8,313	20,491	17,513	80,506	35,851	34,716	325,224
Oil-seeds—											
Gingelly ...	8,636	237	10,939	5,110	1,590	6,278	948	8,377	1,399	1,029	44,543
Mustard ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	11
Groundnut ...	12,607	20,201	2,312	4,669	15,831	12,676	462	2,809	98,982	14,188	184,747
Castor	1,111	592	1,698	342	1,102	949	1,471	624	2,683	450	11,022
Coconut	264	3,204	246	591	75	178	713	228	4,079	374	9,952
Others	...	2	...	...	...	155	299	...	...	...	456
Total	22,618	24,236	15,195	10,712	18,598	20,239	3,893	12,038	107,153	16,049	250,731
Condiments and spices—											
Chillies	442	749	591	1,487	2,909	2,265	356	1,121	1,411	615	11,948
Garlic	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	385	129	978	1,590
Coriander ...	...	...	60	...	...	95	...	348	394	1,473	2,778
Turneric	...	...	4	1,545	...	573	...	1	1	4	2,515
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	477	785	827	3,033	3,296	2,933	752	1,871	4,889	3,272	21,935

IX. —Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasil 1340—cont.

Items.	Coimbatore division.		Erode division.		Gobichettipalayam division.		Kollegal division.	Pollachi division.			District total.
	Ava-nashi taluk.	Coimbatore taluk.	Dharmapuram taluk.	Erode taluk.	Bhavani taluk.	Gobichettipalayam taluk.	Kollegal taluk.	Palladam taluk.	Pollachi taluk.	Udumalpet taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Sugar—											
Sugarcane	787	2,250	732	675	119	538	257	547	214	2,321	8,418
Palmyrahs	37	109	101	61	49	17	30	8	145	24	581
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	804	2,359	833	736	168	553	287	555	359	2,345	8,999
Fibres—											
Cotton	26,846	34,081	23,678	45,248	7,221	11,396	119	65,058	25,765	49,036	289,086
Jute	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	59
Bombay hemp	32	55	314	1	3	5	1	63	2	...	476
Sunn hemp	...	8	...	...	135	64	29	4	...	...	235
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	26,881	34,149	23,922	45,249	7,359	11,465	149	65,723	25,767	49,122	289,856
Drugs and narcotics—											
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	510	...	2,144	...	2,654
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,573	...	24,573
Tobacco	3,030	2,168	10,118	1,932	1,008	5,844	847	9,872	1,723	4,722	41,264
Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	...	348
Betel vines	11	811	89	1	41	17	12	738	436	169	2,328
Arecanuts	992	486	...	...	...	38	...	...	5	...	1,521
Total	4,033	3,465	10,207	1,983	1,049	5,899	1,369	10,608	29,229	4,891	72,883
Fodder crops	...	1	5	20	2	...	...	...	...	19	47

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Fruits and vegetables—																					
Plantains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous food crops...																					
Miscellaneous non-food crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banul trees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flowers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area sown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct area sown more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net area sown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Excludes 266 acres in cultivation in reserved forests.

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X.—Reserved Forest and Area proposed for Reservation
(in square miles) on the 30th June 1931.

Taluks.	Reserved forest.	Area proposed for reservation.	Total of columns (2) and (3).	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column (4) to cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NORTH COIMBATORE DIVISION.					
	SQ. MLS.			SQ. MLS.	
Gobichettipalayam ...	601.88	0.48	602.36	1,124	180
Bhavani ...	106.962	...	106.962	578	59
Avanashi ...	111.932	...	111.932	496	43
Coimbatore ...	18.834	...	18.834	519	...
PALGHAT DIVISION.					
Coimbatore ...	112.52	...	112.52	519	7
Erode ...	5.85	...	5.85	598	2
Palladam ...	...	...	...	585	...
Pollachi ...	...	...	...	692	...
SOUTH COIMBATORE DIVISION.					
Pollachi ...	160.00	...	160.00	692	23
Udamalpet ...	199.00	...	199.00	566	85
Dharapuram ...	5.42	...	5.42	853	1
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.					
Kollegal ...	729.81	...	729.81	1,076	494
Bhavani ...	216.81	...	216.81	578	119
Total ...	2,269.018	0.48	2,269.498	7,086	...

TABLE XI—PARTS 1 AND 2.—CLASSIFICATION OF
AREA AND PRINCIPAL CROPS ACCORDING TO
THE LAST SETTLEMENT.

(Please see pages 35 to 40 of the volume.)

Forest division.	Net revenue realized under forests during				
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
North Coimbatore ...	1,53,281	2,52,450	2,61,302	2,19,419	98,587
South do. ...	2,84,506	3,49,850	3,18,138	2,79,610	4,16,761
Kollegal ...	1,54,528	1,26,787	2,04,160	2,38,642	2,20,762
Palghat ...	31,069	18,182	27,907	28,259	28,836

XII.—Rainfall.

Name of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall (1870-1930) in inches in													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
AYANASHI TALUK.														
Ayanashi †	0.58	0.42	0.72	1.68	3.51	1.26	1.31	2.38	3.71	6.29	3.80	1.20	26.86	
Metupalaiyam †	1.23	0.78	1.46	2.66	3.14	1.22	1.24	1.56	2.72	8.67	6.02	2.06	32.96	
Annur *	0.63	0.35	0.77	1.72	3.54	1.44	1.31	2.27	2.60	6.17	4.55	1.18	26.53	
BHAVANI TALUK.														
Bhavani	0.32	0.38	0.93	1.91	3.57	1.74	1.94	3.41	4.50	6.70	4.05	1.20	30.65	
COIMBATORE TALUK.														
Coimbatore ‡	0.58	0.32	0.53	1.45	2.37	1.63	1.61	1.09	1.51	6.04	4.05	1.37	22.55	
Periyanaikampalaiyam	1.17	0.59	0.78	2.14	3.69	1.18	1.30	1.58	3.06	7.20	5.62	2.29	30.60	
DHARAPURAM TALUK.														
Dharapuram	0.47	0.27	0.47	1.67	3.09	0.78	0.54	0.71	1.77	6.00	4.28	1.83	21.86	
Kanayam †	0.55	0.25	0.58	1.68	3.51	0.96	0.69	1.38	2.83	6.13	5.49	1.53	25.58	
Mannur *	0.30	1.54	0.37	2.46	3.35	0.51	0.44	0.41	1.53	8.90	5.14	1.55	26.50	

ERODE TALUK.														
Erode ‡	0.33	0.19	0.64	1.76	3.59	1.61	1.81	3.33	4.35	6.53	3.92	1.24	29.34	
Perundurai ¶	0.46	0.33	0.64	1.63	3.53	1.38	1.39	2.62	4.18	5.88	3.77	1.62	27.47	
Kodumudi	0.62	0.19	0.37	1.53	3.56	0.90	1.21	2.18	3.67	5.13	3.56	1.07	23.99	
GOMCHETTIPALAIYAM TALUK.														
Talavadi ††	0.32	0.20	0.65	2.73	5.39	1.83	1.93	2.21	4.96	6.25	3.38	0.81	30.66	
Saayanangalam	0.52	0.62	0.67	1.75	3.39	1.42	1.26	2.28	3.71	7.12	4.70	0.82	28.19	
Gobichettipalaiyam **	0.79	0.54	0.85	1.84	3.73	1.63	1.48	2.77	4.49	7.23	4.22	0.78	30.35	
KOLLEGAL TALUK.														
Kollegal	0.16	0.18	0.65	2.29	5.13	2.61	2.42	4.14	5.68	6.71	2.71	0.55	33.23	
PALIADAM TALUK.														
Salur ††	0.59	0.30	0.48	1.53	2.75	0.82	0.81	0.83	0.97	6.41	3.65	1.47	20.32	
Paliadam	0.39	0.30	0.45	1.50	2.70	0.52	0.49	0.85	1.99	5.94	4.02	1.37	20.52	
Thrippur †	0.78	0.24	0.52	1.60	3.36	0.97	1.14	1.40	2.46	6.58	4.87	1.18	25.10	
POLLACHI TALUK.														
Pollachi	0.30	0.33	0.54	2.48	3.10	4.07	5.86	2.71	1.63	5.60	4.56	1.27	32.45	
Anamalai Hills *	1.48	1.91	2.11	5.69	8.46	32.15	40.45	28.99	14.14	11.28	6.18	1.26	16.10	
UDAMALPET TALUK.														
Udamalpet	0.49	0.34	0.58	2.04	2.61	1.12	0.88	0.58	1.11	6.41	5.47	1.52	23.15	
District average	0.59	0.48	0.72	2.08	3.68	2.81	3.25	3.17	3.52	6.79	4.45	1.33	32.87	

* 1907-1930. † 1883-1930. ‡ 1902-1930. ¶ 1873-1930. ¶ 1870-73 and 1883-1930.
 ** 1899-1930. †† 1888-1899 and 1899-1930. ‡‡ 1901-1930.

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in Fasl 1340.

Taluk.	Total holdings.					Cultivation including waste charged.					Total ryotwari demand.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total demand of land revenue cesses, ryotwari and miscellaneous.		
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	Dry.		Wet.							
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.			
					(2)						(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
COIMBATORE DIVISION.															
Avanashi	204,645	2,13,209	3,553	21,809	208,108	2,05,018	204,645	2,16,889	3,553	21,957	15,286	2,40,362	25,086	2,77,421	25,086
Coimbatore	175,510	1,97,672	12,432	19,801	1,87,912	2,07,473	175,510	2,04,235	12,432	1,04,147	37,881	3,38,812	36,236	3,75,048	36,236
ERODE DIVISION.															
Dharapuram	413,915	3,34,426	7,323	75,759	421,238	4,10,185	413,915	3,37,897	7,323	79,081	34,292	4,50,826	45,989	4,96,825	45,989
Erode	303,663	3,65,968	9,143	1,24,345	312,786	4,88,313	303,663	3,85,054	9,142	1,25,082	42,874	5,30,229	52,762	5,88,991	52,762
GOVINDHYPALLEY DIVISION.															
Bhavani	122,552	1,23,325	1,450	8,863	124,802	1,32,191	122,552	1,27,050	1,443	10,339	1,768	1,40,543	14,431	1,55,024	14,431
Gobichettipalayam (unsurveyed).	252,761	2,55,364	17,847	1,75,083	250,708	4,36,447	252,761	2,71,256	17,947	1,86,903	38,587	4,88,003	45,683	5,33,686	45,683
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.															
Kollegal	104,709	94,658	6,112	27,251	110,821	1,21,909	104,709	95,615	6,112	27,368	7,246	1,27,213	14,458	1,41,671	14,458
POLLACHI DIVISION.															
Palladam	30,676	3,30,826	2,932	27,377	305,608	3,58,203	302,676	3,32,143	2,932	27,443	21,281	3,78,116	43,485	4,21,601	43,485
Pollachi	185,787	2,14,513	9,097	59,746	198,454	2,74,264	188,787	2,34,670	9,097	62,757	2,20,471	3,26,628	45,463	3,72,091	45,463
Udamalpet	160,682	1,66,574	10,064	71,221	170,746	2,37,735	160,682	1,68,481	10,064	71,447	12,730	2,52,391	25,978	2,78,369	25,978
Total	2,210,140	22,97,540	80,693	6,94,268	2,260,533	26,91,798	2,210,140	23,73,320	80,693	7,16,475	4,52,356	34,88,323	355,613	38,43,936	355,613

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently-settled Estates in Fasl 1340 (1930-31).

Serial number.	Taluk and estates	Peshkash.	Land-cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	POLLACHI DIVISION.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Pollachi Taluk.				
1	Poravipalaiyam...	3,033 0 0	3,888 6 4	2,916 4 9	9,837 11 1
2	Samattur	1,820 0 0	1,103 7 1	827 9 3	3,751 0 4
3	Kottampatti	2,012 0 0	610 7 0	457 13 3	3,080 4 3
4	Ramapatnam	1,550 0 0	2,315 8 1	1,736 10 0	5,602 2 1
5	Avalappanpatti	4,680 0 0	660 14 1	495 10 6	5,836 8 7
6	Uttukuli	4,723 0 0	874 1 10	655 9 6	6,252 11 4
7	Periya Negamam	2,682 0 0	555 9 3	416 11 0	3,654 4 3
8	Chinna Negamam				
	Total	20,500 0 0	10,008 5 8	7,506 4 3	38,014 9 11
	Udamalpet Taluk.				
9	Metrathi	2,134 0 0	696 6 7	522 5 0	3,352 11 7
10	Maivadi	630 0 0	407 4 3	305 7 0	1,342 11 3
11	Tungavi	914 0 0	284 4 1	213 3 0	1,411 7 1
12	Jotampatti	162 8 1	92 1 10	69 1 6	323 11 5
13	Vedapatti	170 6 0	71 6 1	53 8 6	295 4 7
	Total	4,010 14 1	1,551 6 10	1,163 9 0	6,725 13 11
	District total	24,510 14 1	11,559 12 6	8,669 13 3	44,739 7 10

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

Taluka.	Demand.					Collected or written off.					Balance.				
	Fasli.					Fasli.					Fasli.				
	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
COIMBATORE DIVISION.															
Avanashi ...	265	268	272	274	274	265	266	272	274	274	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 2
Coimbatore ...	376	366	354	370	367	375	365	353	369	365	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 2
ERODE DIVISION.															
Dharapuram ...	492	495	495	510	494	492	495	495	510	494	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 2
Erode ...	587	587	588	590	586	588	588	588	590	584	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 2
GOBICHETTIPALAIYAM DIVISION.															
Bhavani ...	168	143	144	149	153	168	143	144	149	153	.. 2	.. 2	.. 2	.. 2	.. 2
Gobichettipalaiyam ...	515	521	522	523	523	513	519	522	523	523	.. 2	.. 2	.. 2	.. 2	.. 2
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.															
Kollegal ...	130	136	142	143	145	129	136	141	142	143	1	.. 1	1	1	2
POLLACHI DIVISION.															
Palladam ...	426	427	418	422	417	426	427	418	422	417	.. 1	.. 10	.. 1	.. 1	.. 6
Pollachi ...	371	437	441	760	490	373	427	441	760	484	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 6
Udumalpet ...	284	288	287	291	287	284	288	287	291	287	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 6
Excluded items ...	56	90	48	..	159	56	90	48	..	159	..	..	..	..	..
Total for the district	3,670	3,756	3,711	4,032	3,895	3,664	3,741	3,709	4,030	3,883	6	15	2	2	13

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XVI.—Remissions (in thousands of rupees).

Taluka.	Waste remitted.													Other seasonal remissions (including fixed remissions).				
	Wet.						Dry.							Fasli.				
	Fasli.						Fasli.											
	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	Total.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	Total.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
COIMBATORE DIVISION.																		
Avanashi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	6
ERODE DIVISION.																		
Dharapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erode ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
GOBICHETTIPALAIYAM DIVISION.																		
Bhavani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	..	11
Gobichettipalaiyam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.																		
Kollegal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
POLLACHI DIVISION.																		
Palladam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pollachi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udumalpet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for the district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	5	..	21

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XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Taluka.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act in Fasil						Total including outstanding balance at the beginning of Fasil 1336.	Total recovered.
	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
COIMBATORE DIVISION.								
Avanashi	...	...	...	...	...	...	RS.	
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,668	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,130	
ERODE DIVISION.								
Dharapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erode	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,71,370	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,35,767	
GOBICHETTIPALAIYAM DIVISION.								
Bhavani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gobichettipalaiyam	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,733	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,187	
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.								
Kollegal	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,943	
POLLACHI DIVISION.								
Palladam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pollachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,019	
Udamalpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,648	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,707	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,37,160	

TABLE.—RICES IN PEERS PER RUPEE.

Fasli.	Coimbatore division.		Erode division.		Gobichettipalayam division.		Kollegal division.		Pollachi division.				District average.		
	Ava-nashi taluk.	Coimba-tore taluk.	Dharapuram taluk.	Erode taluk.	Bha-vani taluk.	Gobichetti-palayam taluk.	Kollegal taluk.	Palladam taluk.		Pollachi taluk.	Udamal-pet taluk.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Avanashi.	Coimbatore.	Dharapuram.	Kangayam.	Krode.	Perundurai.	Bhavani.	Gobichetti-palayam.	Satyamanga-lam.	Kollegal.	Tiruppur.	Mettpalayam.	Pollachi	Udamalpet.	

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1336	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.4	4.8	3.9	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.9
1337	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3	4.5	3.9	5.3	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.0
1338	5.7	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.5	4.8	4.3	6.0	4.5	5.0	5.9	5.2
1339	6.5	5.0	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.5	5.1	6.5	4.5	5.0	7.1	5.7
1340	8.7	7.1	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	6.0	8.5	6.9	6.0	7.9	7.3

Rice (second sort).

1336	...	6.7	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.8	6.1	8.2	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.9
1337	6.3	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.1	9.0	6.5	6.2	7.5	7.0
1338	7.0	7.4	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.3	6.1	9.7	6.5	6.2	8.0	7.3
1339	7.4	7.4	9.0	8.5	8.9	7.5	6.1	10.4	6.4	6.4	9.3	7.9
1340	9.8	8.3	11.4	10.0	10.0	10.3	8.3	15.1	9.8	7.9	10.4	10.2

Paddy (first sort).

1336	7.7	7.5	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.5	6.4	8.5	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.6
1337	7.6	8.0	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.6	6.4	9.5	6.8	6.8	8.1	7.6
1338	8.4	7.7	8.4	7.9	8.2	7.8	6.7	10.7	6.8	6.8	8.9	8.0
1339	9.9	7.7	9.6	9.1	9.5	8.4	7.3	11.4	6.5	7.1	10.5	8.8
1340	12.1	10.2	12.7	10.8	10.9	9.4	9.9	16.4	10.8	8.2	11.1	11.3

Paddy (second sort).

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1336	8.8	8.4	9.1	8.8	7.8	8.7	8.2	10.1	8.3	9.1	9.2	7.7	8.7
1337	6.8	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.3	5.7	6.2	7.4	6.5	6.7
1338	9.1	8.5	9.3	8.6	7.9	8.5	6.8	10.5	7.4	6.8	9.4	9.3	8.4
1339	11.5	8.8	11.3	11.7	10.3	11.3	6.8	14.5	8.9	8.9	12.2	12.7	10.5
1340	12.5	12.6	15.1	15.0	11.5	13.8	11.1	19.9	13.7	13.6	16.0	13.3	13.7

Horsegram.

1336	8.4	7.4	8.1	7.6	6.9	7.0	7.6	...	7.4	7.6	8.3	7.2	7.5
1337	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.7	...	7.3	7.4	8.0	8.1	7.6
1338	8.7	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.7	(a) 8.0	7.3	6.3	8.3	8.7	7.8
1339	11.0	7.9	9.0	8.0	7.7	8.9	7.0	...	7.2	8.4	8.9	10.6	8.6
1340	12.1	11.2	13.5	11.7	8.9	13.4	10.4	16.5	12.5	12.0	13.3	12.8	12.4

Cholam.

1336	9.9	7.0	9.2	9.7	7.7	6.9	6.9	...	8.5	8.2	...	7.5	8.3
1337	9.2	7.8	9.1	(c) 10.3	8.2	8.2	7.8	...	8.8	8.1	...	7.2	8.4
1338	10.1	6.9	8.9	9.4	8.0	7.1	7.6	...	7.8	8.2	...	9.6	8.3
1339	11.5	6.9	10.1	(b) 10.9	9.5	7.9	8.9	...	6.8	8.6	...	11.0	9.1
1340	14.2	8.9	14.4	14.5	11.0	10.9	12.4	11.2	12.5	14.8	...	12.8	12.5

Ombu.

1336	8.9	8.1	9.5	9.2	7.8	7.9	8.8	8.9	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5
1337	9.0	8.6	9.1	8.7	7.8	8.1	8.1	10.2	7.4	8.0	9.6	9.2	8.6
1338	10.0	8.8	9.2	9.1	7.5	8.3	8.4	9.5	7.1	7.4	10.1	10.1	8.6
1339	10.7	8.9	10.4	9.7	8.1	9.4	8.9	11.7	7.5	8.2	10.2	11.4	9.5
1340	14.9	12.3	15.6	14.6	11.7	13.2	12.3	20.8	13.2	12.9	14.3	14.9	13.9

Ragi.

1336	15.8	16.4	14.0	15.8	15.1	13.8	15.7	11.6	12.8	13.2	15.1	12.9	14.3
1337	15.7	16.4	14.0	16.0	15.1	13.8	15.5	11.2	12.8	13.2	14.1	12.8	14.2
1338	14.9	16.4	14.0	16.0	15.1	13.5	15.5	12.4	13.7	13.2	14.6	14.2	14.4
1339	15.5	16.5	14.1	16.0	15.8	14.4	15.9	12.0	14.5	13.2	16.5	16.2	14.9
1340	15.8	16.4	14.8	16.0	15.8	14.4	15.8	11.9	14.8	13.2	19.2	19.0	15.4

Salt.

(a) Sold for one month.

(b) Sold for three months.

(c) Sold for five months.

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1930-31.

Items.	District Board.	Taluk Boards.						Panchayat (pre-union boards).	Total of all boards.		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.											
Receipts—Ordinary.											
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue	5,18,130	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	7,69,598
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	2,23,662	4,547	44,755	41,731	5,665	11,894	22,238	24,192	25,003	61,034	2,53,769
(3) Contributions	300	983	...	1,904	1,904	7,434	7,434	16,150	200	...	28,971
(4) Remunerative enterprises	18,453	23,126	40,983	14,188	9,878	36,288	36,288	38,254	2,065	...	1,46,956
(5) Other receipts	4,77,715	6,388	12,680	1,110	375	18,794	18,794	10,272	2,751	...	5,30,095
Total	12,38,260	67,469	1,03,337	64,598	51,819	1,01,243	31,013	1,09,560	...	...	17,67,299
(6) Deduct—Contribution from General Account											
—Ordinary—to—											
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account	12,38,260	48,654	86,125	48,134	46,179	89,443	19,013	1,09,560	...	...	16,85,393
(8) Total ordinary expenditure	11,59,849	51,909	67,715	41,894	47,254	1,23,224	18,758	1,05,051	...	...	16,15,654
(9) Surplus or deficit	+78,411	-3,255	+18,410	+6,240	-1,075	-33,781	+255	+4,509	...	...	+69,714
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit	+78,411	-3,255	+18,410	+6,240	-1,075	-33,781	+255	+4,509	...	...	+69,714

(b) Added to capital balance.

(a) Shown as capital balance.

(a) Rs. 16,564 met from capital balance.

(b) ~~net from capital balance.~~

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XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1930-31—*cont.*

Items.	Coimbatore.	Dharapuram.	Erode.	Pollachi.	Tiruppur.	Udamalpet.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. General Account—Capital— <i>cont.</i>						
(19) <i>Add</i> —Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to— <i>cont.</i>						
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	16,323	...	...	1,800	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	80,220	...	...	24,000	5,750	...
(20) Total, Capital expenditure from general revenues.	1,99,778	11,918	1,970	28,596	(a) 19,929	...
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting Capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)].	-1,00,029	-2,138	+21,468	+6,840	30,916	+3,362
(22) Opening balance ...	1,48,027	11,755	-1,799	24,975	30,224	446
(23) Closing balance ...	47,998	9,617	+19,669	31,815	61,140	3,808
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)].	-1,00,029	-2,138	+21,468	+6,840	30,916	+3,362
NOTE.—Arrears (tax and non-tax items).	4,410	37,410	24,320	15,573	17,840	24,034
Unpaid bills ...	Nil.	...	...	...	299	...

(a) Rs. 19,862 added to capital balance.

XXIV.—Education in 1931.

Taluka.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
COIMBATORE DIVISION.						
Avanashi ...	11,086	974	107	9	741	43
Coimbatore ...	41,165	8,870	247	54	10,017	1,767
ERODE DIVISION.						
Dharapuram ...	21,874	2,728	152	18	1,515	98
Erode ...	18,145	3,492	110	21	2,332	299
GOBICHETTIPALAIYAM DIVISION.						
Bhavani ...	8,716	908	102	11	789	99
Gobichettipalaiyam ...	14,609	3,071	108	22	1,602	111
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.						
Kollegal ...	6,250	960	118	18	750	86
POLLACHI DIVISION.						
Palladam ...	19,493	2,211	140	15	1,759	84
Pollachi ...	26,537	3,249	181	22	2,177	214
Udamalpet ...	14,482	2,238	178	26	1,451	91
District total ...	182,357	28,701	149	23	23,133	2,892
Hindus ...	163,402	24,154	140	21	18,148	1,331
Mussalmans ...	10,203	721	348	27	1,065	36
Christians ...	8,870	3,805	359	168	2,892	1,521
Others ...	82	21	368	603	28	4

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1931

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.					Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local fund.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
PUBLIC.								
Arts colleges ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	131	1
Professional colleges ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	179	...
(a) Secondary schools for boys.	1	5	10	8	...	24	8,704	208
Secondary schools for girls.	1	...	...	2	...	3	39	964
(b) Elementary schools for boys.	38	67	738	946	80	1,869	76,145	8,819
Elementary schools for girls.	3	25	185	33	...	246	324	13,536
Training schools for masters.	2	...	...	2	...	4	467	...
Training schools for mistresses.	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	155
Other special schools ...	1	...	...	7	5	13	432	121
Total ...	51	97	933	999	85	2,165	86,421	23,804
PRIVATE.								
Advanced... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	39	...
Elementary	...	...	...	...	27	27	678	159
Total	...	...	...	...	29	29	717	159
Grand total ...	51	97	933	999	114	2,194	87,138	23,963

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1930-31.

Nature of schools.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		College.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and industrial schools.	
	Total.	Net.	Total expend-iture.	Net expend-iture.	Total expend-iture.	Net expend-iture.	Total expend-iture.	Net expend-iture.	Total expend-iture.	Net expend-iture.	Total expend-iture.	Net expend-iture.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Government	3,61,711	2,63,452	1,76,305	1,11,352	87,837	66,838	18,294	18,071	79,275	73,191	...	...
Local Board	6,12,563	2,22,890	...	...	1,07,838	45,043	5,04,725	1,77,342	...	...	...	...
Municipal	2,57,315	1,44,662	...	...	1,08,298	32,335	1,49,017	1,12,327	...	...	...	...
Aided	8,83,486	4,73,055	...	...	1,84,837	31,063	3,17,523	1,12,368	27,570	8,016	3,53,666	3,27,608
Unaided	13,335	5,737	...	...	...	...	11,430	5,461	...	...	1,905	276
Private	4,984	2,331	...	...	1,887	...	3,097	2,331	...	...	...	...
District total	21,33,404	11,23,627	1,76,305	1,11,352	4,90,697	1,75,284	10,04,066	4,27,900	1,06,845	81,207	3,55,471	3,27,884
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—	6,38,026	...	...	...	77,111	...	5,15,514	...	19,373	...	28,028	...
Provincial funds	6,171	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	4,871	...	...	...
Local funds	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	...	...	...
Municipal funds	3,43,469	...	63,629	...	2,23,431	...	572	...	181	...	1,559	...
School fees	6,552	...	...	...	1,786	...	4,766	...	...	...	...	...
Subscriptions	8,366	...	...	...	7,861	...	515	...	...	...	...	...
Endowments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sources	6,078	...	1,324	...	3,934	...	150	...	670	...	...	...

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Kottur (Part-time Dispensary at Sellappampalaiyam).	III	..	..	6	5-34	1-58	0.13	0-03	7-38	7-25	3-68	3-16	1-96	18-06	2,920	682
Mettupālaiyam .. 1875	III	..	3	..	..	..	0.13	0-03	7-38	58-37	28-92	25-93	16-38	129-80	18,839	7,557
Palladam .. 1879	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35-96	12-53	10-87	7-19	54-53	9,326	4,292
Perundurai .. 1892	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35-70	17-80	15-68	9-58	78-96	12,881	4,742
Pollachi .. 1859	I	..	20	14	17-11	4-38	0-59	0-38	22-46	59-67	15-46	15-42	9-57	100-12	15,886	16,589
Satyanangalam. .. 1864	III	..	2	2	1-92	0-94	0-04	0-01	2-91	59-43	24-34	27-18	17-62	128-59	13,831	4,568
Pedapampatti .. 1922	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11-60	5-67	2-99	3-23	23-49	3,841	3,334
Pedapampatti (Part-time Dispensary at Ramaswamy at Ramachandrapuram). ..	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11-00	4-02	4-77	2-96	22-75	3,425	426
Sulur .. 1922	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22-77	8-58	7-28	5-26	43-89	8,275	3,492
Talavadi .. 1894	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22-71	10-32	7-46	6-15	46-94	7,700	2,627
Thondanattur .. 1922	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23-74	12-09	8-58	5-73	50-14	7,304	4,383
Tiruppur .. 1889	I	..	6	8	8-55	1-42	0-32	0-39	10-08	90-46	23-76	22-78	12-22	145-22	21,392	9,984
Udamalpet .. 1875	III	..	7	3	12-10	2-04	0-30	0-29	14-73	71-81	22-23	16-86	11-65	122-55	18,360	11,950
Odayapalaiyam. 1929	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10-47	4-81	2-29	2-02	19-59	2,461	2,039
Vettayarannapur. 1888	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28-53	10-97	9-28	5-30	54-08	12,514	2,997
Vettagarannapur (Part-time Dispensary at Subbagoundanpadu). ..	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5-83	2-86	2-93	2-05	13-67	2,453	653
B																
Dharapuram and Women Children Dispensary. 1928	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26-19	20-07	15-31	61-57	9,318	2,679
Pollachi Women and Children Dispensary. 1894	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28-43	17-40	17-19	63-02	8,732	3,218
Tiruppur Women and Children Dispensary. 1923	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61-29	37-94	33-40	132-63	18,862	2,587
Udamalpet Women and Children Dispensary. 1920	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54-33	22-82	20-19	97-34	9,629	5,345

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1930—cont.

Name of dispensary.	(1)	(2)	In-patients.				Out-patients.				(15)	(16)			
			Number of beds available.		Daily average number.		Average daily attendance.								
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.						
							Male	Female.							
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
Alanthurai	1926	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.32	6.97	5.95	5.44	32.68	6,092	Rs.
Ammapet	1928	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.00	4.00	5.50	4.50	28.00	3,838	..
Alangayam	..	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	3.00	7.00	2.00	22.00	1,137	..
Chittode	..	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.80	3.10	1.90	1.40	13.20	2,808	..
Kaniyar	1927	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.24	5.78	2.66	2.47	19.15	2,297	..
Kundadam	..	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.55	5.12	4.84	3.31	22.82	2,561	..
Kinathukadavu	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.50	1.90	1.30	1.00	8.70	3,024	..
Kodumudi	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.05	6.40	4.40	3.68	29.53	4,115	..
Kunabur	1928	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.53	4.49	4.64	3.14	21.80	3,707	..
Mulanur	..	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	16.60	2,920	..
Mandirpalaiyam.	..	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	6.00	3.00	2.00	23.00	3,044	..
Nambiyur	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.37	4.19	2.44	2.13	16.13	1,337	..
Nathakadayar	..	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.51	3.86	1.99	1.19	12.55	495	..
Negamam	1926	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.90	1.40	1.00	0.75	7.05	1,572	..
Pallipalaiyam	..	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.17	6.38	9.00	8.63	38.18	3,345	..
Periyarayakkon- palaiyam.	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	18.00	2,276	..
Perumanallur	1926	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.00	8.00	4.00	3.00	31.00	4,954	..
Pongalur	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.30	3.70	3.00	1.60	21.60	3,501	..
Pulavadi	..	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.50	3.80	2.60	2.10	18.00	2,690	..
Ramanathapuram.	..	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.40	8.30	14.90	11.60	55.20	8,896	..
Senjery	..	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	1,376	..
Somannur	1928	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.22	9.08	6.78	4.57	32.65	4,623	..

Sivagiri	.. IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.50	3.30	2.20	2.20	19.20	711	..
Thingalore	.. IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.90	2.10	.84	1.20	12.04	462	..
Uthukuli	.. IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.29	3.33	6.24	2.52	21.38	1,223	..
Vellakol	1927 IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.00	8.00	5.00	4.00	30.00	5,073	..
Sarkasamakulam.	.. IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.42	2.45	3.15	1.98	13.01	1,530	..
District total, Class A (General Dispensaries)	..	141	100	168.60	74.45	8.12	6.91	258.08	1,527.19	733.38	561.11	408.98	3,230.36	454,583	2,32,220
District total, Class B (Female Dispensaries).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170.24	98.23	86.09	354.56	40,536	13,829
District total, Class C (Subsidized Dispen- saries).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276.47	124.36	110.43	81.41	592.57	79,377	..
Combined total.	District	141	100	168.60	74.45	8.12	6.91	258.08	1,803.66	1,027.98	769.07	576.18	4,177.49	580,896	2,46,049

CLASSES I AND II.—These include all institutions maintained by Provincial Funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments or receives contributions from Local Funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State" so long as Provincial and Imperial Funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. Class I.—"Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public. Class II.—Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in Local Boards or Municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or Municipal Funds. The fact that such an institution is aided by private subscriptions, or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local Funds.

Class IV.—Comprises institutions supported by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or Local Funds. This includes also the subsidized dispensaries in rural areas.

Class V.—Comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies superior inspections or registers should not be regarded as a reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary.

Class VI.—Comprises all railway dispensaries whether maintained by State railways or others.

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluka and municipalities.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of the population.			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during the three years ending 1930-31.
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	
COIMBATORE DIVISION.							
Avanashi ..	5,086	6,681	6,235	38.2	43.5	43.3	2,845
Coimbatore ..	6,059	7,484	5,704	38.2	42.09	40.7	3,076
ERODE DIVISION.							
Dharapuram ...	5,344	6,053	4,660	29.5	31.8	34.7	2,485
Erode ...	9,486	10,001	11,349	31.7	33.7	33.7	5,946
GOBICHETTI-PALAIYAM DIVISION.							
Bhavani ...	6,081	6,107	5,630	41.4	40.7	37.0	3,452
Gobichetti-palaiyam.	10,906	10,056	8,725	39.1	37.7	40.2	5,607
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.							
Kollegal ...	3,326	3,586	3,373	42.3	37.8	42.3	2,469
POLLACHI DIVISION.							
Palladam ...	9,622	10,304	10,984	34.4	40.6	39.1	4,142
Pollachi ...	7,163	8,050	7,424	43.0	43.4	44.7	5,139
Udamalpet ..	5,561	4,841	5,174	41.1	41.0	43.2	1,959
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Coimbatore ...	3,053	3,514	2,908	46.22	44.31	48.89	1,954
Dharapuram...	669	683	612	38.8	39.75	39.32	365
Erode ...	525	584	1,146	16.8	14.15	26.97	202
Pollachi ...	835	867	847	48.9	44.62	45.05	384
Tiruppur ...	613	662	659	28.0	28.8	36.3	246
Udamalpet ...	406	464	453	42.2	40.7	35.0	229
Total ...	74,609	79,207	76,882	37.5	37.8	39.4	40,304

XXIX.—Civil Justice

(Average of the statistics for the years 1928-30.)

Class of Courts.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Village Courts ...	1,652	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Bench Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Panchayat Courts.	10,133	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts ...	56	48	...	...	...	...	...
District Munsifs' Courts.	10,179	470	8,287	340	351	222	63
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	296	7,966	129	18	20	13	65
District Judge's Court.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the five years 1926-30.)

Offence. (1)	1926. (2)	1927. (3)	1928. (4)	1929. (5)	1930. (6)
Murder	62	14	20	16	22
Culpable homicide	24	13	30	21	13
Hurts and assaults	516	571	544	531	655
Other offences against the person.	98	129	150	148	175*
Dacoity	62	18	53	9	4
Robbery	37	18	14	18	19
House-breaking	41	26	37	45	11
Cattle theft	248	248	216	193	134
Other theft	530	528	616	442	314†
Other charges against property.	216	282	203	181	115
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	127	164	209	190	307
Other offences against the Penal Code.	792	1,037	1,034	1,154	1,023
Total ...	2,753	3,046	3,026	2,948	2,792
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	65	22	28	93	28
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	2	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886.	646	563	464	352	407
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882.	1,010	649	495	430	294
Offences under the District Municipalities Act.	172	310	375	475	582
Other offences against Special and Local Laws.	6,122	7,285	7,456	9,022	7,515
Grand total ...	10,770	11,875	11,844	13,320	11,618

* This figure includes hurts and assaults also.
† This figure includes cattle theft.

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1930.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
Village Magistrates	538	...
Village Panchayat Courts	2,274	...
Bench Magistrates, 1st class	6,277	...
Do. 2nd class	2,626	...
Do. 3rd class	354	...
Special Magistrates	133	...
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates.	13,836	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates.	2,388	405
District Magistrate	132	75
Courts of Sessions	170	136

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1930.

Taluku.	Number of police		Police Force.					Revenue talaiyaris.	Number of known depredators.	Number of sub-jails.	Total accommodation in them.
	Stations.	Out posts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Police talaiyaris.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
COIMBATORE DIVISION.											
Coimbatore	6	4	2	7	27	152	...	146	44	...	...
Avanashi	3	1	...	3	9	64	...	144	45	2	56
POLLACHI DIVISION.											
Pollachi	5	3	1	5	14	82	...	138	19	1	70
Palladam	4	3	1	4	11	83	...	219	29	2	79
Udamalpet	4	2	1	4	8	63	...	87	19	1	44
ERODE DIVISION.											
Erode	5	3	1	5	16	107	...	244	38	2	57
Dharapuram	5	2	1	5	11	88	...	153	22	2	46
GOBICHETTIPALAIYAM DIVISION.											
Gobichettipalaiyam	5	3	1	5	10	80	...	178	27	2	36
Bhavani	3	1	1	3	6	46	...	105	15	1	21
KOLLEGAL DIVISION.											
Kollegal	2	1	1	2	4	35	4	72	20	1	24
Total ...	42	23	10	43	116	800	4	1,486	278	14	433

Note.—There is a Central Jail at Coimbatore with an accommodation for 1,416 prisoners.

The statement excludes—

(1) Sergeant-Major, 2 Sergeants, 1 Havildar-Major, 10 Head Constables and 112 Constables sanctioned for the armed Reserve.

(2) One Head Constable and 1 Constable for the District School, 1 Inspector and 4 Sub-Inspectors of the Prosecuting staff and 9 Sub-Inspectors sanctioned or 14 per cent Reserve of Sub-Inspectors.

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years,	Number of assessees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.					
			Per head of assessees.			Per head of population (in 1931).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)		
		Rs.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1927-28	2,077	7,30,167	351	9	0	0	4	9
1928-29	2,177	8,04,289	369	7	0	0	5	8
1929-30	2,276	7,31,868	321	9	0	0	4	9
1930-31	2,314	7,45,834	324	14	0	0	5	0

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MANUAL OF THE
COIMBATORE DISTRICT, REVISED BY SIR
HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., I.C.S. (1898).

CHAPTER I.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Page 12.—Add at the end of chapter the following :—

Details as to the areas of the various taluks, the number of towns, occupied villages and houses in them, their total population and the distribution of sexes in 1921 and 1931, the total population in the two previous censuses of 1901 and 1911 and the percentages of variation and density have been given in Table I of this volume. Figures for the distribution of the population among the three great religions prevalent in the district are given in Table V at pages 18 and 77 of this book.

Karūr taluk which formed part of this district was transferred to the Trichinopoly district in 1910 and a new taluk called Avanāshi was carved out of the Palladam and Coimbatore taluks in the same year and placed in charge of a tahsildar with a deputy tahsildar at Mēttupālaiyam.

Between the years 1891 and 1921 the population in the district increased by 23·9 per cent as against the presidency increase of 18·7 per cent; the increase between 1921 and 1931 was 8·89 per cent, the rise in the presidency being 10·3 per cent. Coimbatore town increased in population between 1921 and 1931 by 44·7 per cent or about five times the district increase. Such little emigration from the district as there was was chiefly to the neighbouring district of the Nilgiris. The immigrants generally came from Madura and Trichinopoly into the tea and coffee plantations on the Anamalais. As is usual in the case of movements among labourers, there was a preponderance of male immigrants. The district contains thirteen towns. The variations in population in them during the years 1891 to 1931 are found in Table II. Only 9·3 per cent of the people lived in towns, and the district continued to be more rural than most districts in the presidency.

CHAPTER II.—RELIGION, CASTE AND LANGUAGE.

Page 27.—Add at the end of the chapter the following paragraphs :—

Table VIII of this volume gives the strength of the various castes and races arranged according to the languages spoken by them. Table V gives the population of the different taluks

according to the three chief religions prevailing in the district, Hindu, Muslim and Christian. There was a remarkable increase in the Christian population of the district between the years 1891 and 1921. While the increase in the presidency as a whole was 57 per cent that in the district was 95·2, the largest increase being in the inter-censal period 1911-1921, 44·8 per cent; no district south of Madras except Chittoor showed so large an increase. The increase between 1921 and 1931 in the people following the three chief religions was 9·14 among Hindus, 22·44 among Muhammadans, and 64·9 among Christians. The Christian converts came mostly from the depressed classes. There was a slight increase in Hindus and Muhammadans during this period; among the Christians there was a marked increase. Out of 10,000 people in the district there were in 1891, 9,725 Hindus, 192 Mussalmans, and 81 Christians, while the position forty years later was 9,577 Hindus, 230 Mussalmans and 193 Christians.

Roman
Catholics.

An account of the Roman Catholic mission appears in Chapter XV of the original District Manual. The following additional information regarding the history and progress of the mission has been supplied by the Rev. A. Panet, Procurator of the mission. Saveriāpālaiyam (near Coimbatore town) lays claim to five centuries of Catholicism alleging that a colony of St. Francis Xavier's converts from the Malabar coast settled in this village in the 16th century. There is nothing to warrant this claim which is also opposed to history. There was a chapel at Dhārāpuram in 1608, that is earlier than the date of the Charter of the East India Company. The first missionaries were the Jesuits of the Madura mission who had stations in the north and in the centre of the district. Father Robert de Nobili first started evangelisation at Satyamangalam among a colony of weavers, having proceeded there from Mōramangalam in the Salem district where he had converted Rāmachandra Nāyaka, the exiled poligar of Sēdamangalam and his family. A few missionaries preceded de Nobili, and many followed him and carried on his work. The Nāyaka or Poligar of Satyamangalam who was the agent of the Madura Nāyakar supported the mission till 1647, but on his death persecution followed for several years. Hostilities between Madura and Mysore, and the war and tumult, and persecution by Brahmins and Poligars drove the Christians and their priests to the pestilent jungles where they suffered many privations. Peace was restored in 1658, but Father Emmanuel Martinez, then aged 63, died in the same year. He had laboured for 31 years, had been imprisoned and tortured, and forced to fly into the jungles four times. By 1652 there were fifteen churches attached to Satyamangalam station within a moderate area; four years later the mission report shows that there were in this area 130 Christian villages or hamlets grouped round 23 central churches under the protection of the Rājā of

Mysore. Karumathampatti, ten miles from Coimbatore, and Āndiyūr subsequently became headquarter stations, the former being managed directly by the Superior of the Madura mission. The priest at Āndiyūr claimed to have converted a tribe of salt-traders or Lambādis. The large colony of Roman Catholics at Koduvēri must have had its origin about this time. Mahrāṭṭa invasions into the Madura country passed through this district and were marked by plunder and devastation of the country traversed by its armies, but nothing is known of the condition of the Christians during this period. In 1739 a bull of Pope Clement XII prohibited certain Hindu customs, which led to dissensions and the apostacy of many caste converts. Portugal withdrew its support and the Madura and Mysore dynasties broke up. The Coimbatore mission still survived under the Jesuits, and as there were not enough missionaries, priests from Cochin came to help, the district being then partly under the Archbishop of Crānganōre and partly under the Bishop of Cochin.

The Society of Jesus was suppressed by the Pope in 1773 and in 1775-6 the Mission Etrangères (the Society of Foreign Missions) of Paris were asked to replace the Jesuits. The following remarks of Monsieur Perrin of this mission who came out to India about this time are worth quoting:—

"I hereby defy the most audacious calumniator to prove that the Society of Jesus had ever to blush for the conduct of any of its Malabar missionaries either at Pondicherry or in the interior. All were formed and fashioned by virtue's hand and they breathed virtue back in their conduct and sermons" (*Voyage dans l'Indostan*, 2261).

Into this well-cultivated field the new missionaries entered. That these in no way yielded to their predecessors in apostolic courage and enterprise is amply proved by the story of that intrepid pioneer Abbé Dubois, whose field of activity extended into Coimbatore over the long period 1790-1823. The inroads of local chiefs, the unsteady protection and whimsical persecution of the Nāyaks or their officials, the wars of Haidar and Tippu, the changes of rulers and the deaths of missionaries all, however, contributed to the slowness of the spread of the faith.

No help came from Europe till 1845. In 1846 the district was separated from Pondicherry and became a distinct Vicarate Apostolic under Mon. Marion de Bresillac and four missionary companions. Karumathampatti was then the Vicar's headquarters and Koduvēri, Satyamangalam and Dhārāpuram were the sub-stations. The headquarters was subsequently moved to Coimbatore. During 1846-61 twenty-four missionaries arrived from France and two Indian priests were for the first time ordained, and the number of Christians increased to 16,000 with fifty churches or chapels and seven schools. In 1887 Coimbatore was raised to the status of a See with Mon. Bardon as the first

bishop, and included the whole district (less the Kollēgal taluk) besides the Nilgiris, the Palghāt taluk, the Karūr taluk and portions of Cochin State.

The following account of the settlements at Gundri, Geddēsal and Tālavādi has been supplied by the mission. Gundri on the North Coimbatore hills was first visited in 1910. Though the place was not easy to reach, the visits were continued and the conversion of Uralis, a hill tribe over head and ears in debt to usurious money-lenders, was taken in hand. They were the relics of the vilest form of serfdom, whole families toiling year in and year out for heartless masters who would not pay them enough to feed and clothe themselves. Each generation sank deeper in debt than its predecessor.

The mission as a first step ransomed a few families. Land was bought from disafforested areas and the Uralis were taught the value of self-help and settled on the land. They now form a colony of 500 Christians or *neophytes* and are cultivators, cattle-breeders or poultry-farmers. The village has now a fine chapel and a school and there is a priest to look after their spiritual and material interests. A similar experiment was tried ten years later at Tālavādi in the extreme west of the North Coimbatore hills. Reclamation of members of certain criminal tribes around Tiruppūr has been taken up with success during the last ten years. It was originally proposed to remove them to an agricultural colony in the forests on the south bank of the Bhavāni river but, no land being available there, a settlement for them has been opened at Geddēsal, forty miles north-west of Satyamangalam where they are not exposed to temptations or to the persecutions of their former associates and accomplices. The colony is managed by three Franciscan Brothers of Mount Poinsūr. The pioneer work was rendered difficult by the prevalence of malaria on the low hills, but the Brothers' determination saw the work through. The mission owns wet lands under the Koduvēri anicut which afford a living to a good number of Christians and Hindus and is an example of improved methods in agriculture to neighbouring ryots.

The Roman Catholic bishop is helped by 38 European missionaries and an equal number of Indian priests. Two orders of Brothers are working in the district. The Brothers of St. Francis of Mount Poinsūr work at Geddēsal and Tiruppūr and those of the Sacred Heart help in the industrial school and orphanage at Coimbatore, and at Koduvēri. The industrial school at Coimbatore was started in 1900 and is now a first-class institution teaching rattan work, carpentry, blacksmithy and fitting. European nuns of the Franciscan order of Mary have two convents at Coimbatore, and Indian nuns of the Presentation have a mother house at Coimbatore, and seven convents in the diocese. The mission's educational efforts include a high school for boys, a middle school for girls and a European girls' school

at Coimbatore besides several elementary schools for boys and girls. St. Michael's Orphanage for boys at Coimbatore has 150 inmates and its boys are given a sound elementary education and are then sent to the high school or the industrial school. There are two orphanages for girls at Coimbatore, maintained by the nuns, one by the European nuns for the Anglo-Indian and European destitutes and orphans and the other by Indian nuns for Indian girls. The European nuns are running a free dispensary at Coimbatore to which are attached a few wards for the poorest patients who are admitted. On an average 18,000 patients are treated in a year—which shows its popularity.

Kollēgal taluk is under the diocese of Mysore and has besides Kollēgal two other Christian villages in it (Porasagoundanpālayam and Matahalli), these being the oldest Christian centres in this part of the country. It has fourteen elementary schools managed by the Franciscan Brothers.

The London mission started work in Coimbatore in 1830 on the suggestion, three years earlier, of the then Collector, Mr. J. Sullivan, to a travelling deputation from the parent society in London. The Rev. W. B. Addis came from Travancore that year to start work in this district and continued at Coimbatore till his retirement in 1866, during which time, and after his retirement, there have been other missionaries appointed to continue the work. Immediately on his arrival Mr. Addis began establishing schools, and by 1850 he had fourteen schools with 971 boys. Some of these at a later stage developed into high schools which have since been taken over by local bodies. The mission high school in Erode has now come under the District Board; while that in Coimbatore has developed into a flourishing institution with an average of 600 boys in attendance. There are three elementary boys' schools in the town and two schools at Podanūr and Mēttupālayam. London mission.

As the work developed very rapidly around Erōde, especially among the Ādi-Drāvidas, it was made a separate headquarters station and has now 85 boys' and 5 girls' schools. In order to strengthen the rapidly extending work in the Erōde taluk, evangelistic and educational work carried on in the Pollāchi and Ūdamalpet taluks has been handed over to other missions. There is a boarding home for boys in Erōde and another for girls in Coimbatore. The boys' home in Erōde has developed into a "Community" school, where boys are taught handicrafts, both as an aid to education and as a help for the establishment of cottage industries in the villages to which it is hoped they will return. Lace work has been taught to girls in the Coimbatore Girls' home and basket making and mat weaving in the Erōde Boys' home. In Coimbatore there are 550 girls attending the day schools. Girls' education has taken such rapid strides in recent years that the following

extract from Mr. Addis' report for 1831 is interesting:—
 "Attempts were made to commence a girls' school, but the prospect of succeeding was discouraging, for none but those degraded ones destined for the service of the temples were taught to read, and it was thought by the moral inhabitants disgraceful for their daughters to learn."

At the outset there was but one family that had become Christian; these and the catechists who came with Mr. Addis from Travancore were the original nucleus of the present church. Since then the church has grown in numbers and strength. The number had by 1930 risen in Coimbatore and its surroundings to 1,590, while the number on the Erōde side has risen to 9,000 through the "mass movement" of the Ādi-Drāvidas towards Christianity to obtain the benefit of the religious and social uplift that it brings. Many of these Christians have to go to the plantations on the hills for work, but they return occasionally to their homes.

On the advice of the mission its followers have joined the South India United Church which unites Christians belonging to the Congregational, Presbyterian and Reformed Lutheran missions in South India, and thus, while continuing to receive necessary spiritual guidance and financial help from the missions as a temporary stage, are more and more directed to look to the United Church to which through its Church Councils in the different areas the missions have handed over their ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

The Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran mission which started work in the district in 1856 and had an independent station here from 1863 onwards ceased to exist during the European War of 1914-19, the Church of Sweden mission taking over its work. A formal transfer was effected in 1921. By agreement this mission gave over its centres at Erōde, Bhavāni, Satyamangalam and Coimbatore taluks to the London mission (except a few old established congregations) and the latter mission withdrew from the other taluks in favour of the Swedish mission. Palladam, Pollāchi and Udamalpet taluks are now under the latter. There are 53 Christian villages in this area with 32 churches or chapels and 38 schools, for about 3,000 Christians belonging to the mission.

The American Madura mission which had a small congregation in Komaralingam (Udamalpet taluk) several years ago has now definitely withdrawn from this district.

CHAPTER III.—AGE, SEX AND MARRIAGE.

Page 40.—Add at the end of the chapter the following:—
 For information regarding the age classification of the population of the district and their sex and civil condition reference may be made to Table VII of the Imperial Census Tables of 1931,

of the Census of India, Madras, Part II. In 1931 the preponderance of females was not so marked as in 1891 as there were only 1,007 females for every 1,000 males. Curiously enough the excess of females was only found among the Hindus, the figures for Muhammadans and Christians being 921 and 937. This excess was noticeable at all age-periods except 5 to 20 and 30 to 50. No satisfactory reason can be advanced for the low proportion of women among the latter two communities. The same table gives the figures for the civil condition of the population of the district arranged according to age-periods, the figures for Coimbatore town being found in Part II of the table. Of the female population 43 per cent were single, 42 per cent married and 15 per cent widows. About 3 per cent of the married women were under 15 years of age, widowhood under that age being the lot of only 2 per cent of the number of widows. There were, as in 1891, about two widows for every five wives and four widows for every widower. There were 1,016 wives to every 1,000 husbands, the figure for the Presidency being 1,005 and the excess of wives being due rather to the absence of husbands outside the district than to polygamy. Of the girls below 15 years, 3 per cent were married and about 7 per cent were widowed as against the Presidency percentage of 10 and 3 respectively. The number of girl-widows was the largest among the Hindus, 16 per cent, and 3 per cent of these girls under 15 were married, which shows that the social reformer has had no influence among the Hindus of this district.

CHAPTER IV.—RAINFALL, SEASONS AND PRICES.

Page 61.—Add after the section dealing with rainfall statistics the following paragraphs:—

The rainfall of the district is scanty. Indeed, with the exception of Bellary, Coimbatore, excluding the Ānamalai hills, has the lowest annual average rainfall of any meteorological station in the Madras Presidency, viz., 27 inches. At Dhārāpuram, Palladam and Sūlūr, the amount is even less and averages only 22 inches. Kollēgal has the heaviest amount, i.e., 33.2 inches, Mēttupālaiyam and Pollāchi coming next with about 33 inches. The general lie of the district and the orographic features in and around it exercise a marked influence on the incidence and seasonal distribution of the rainfall. Excepting the portions bordering on the Pālghāt gap, most of the district is shut off in the west by the ghāts and consequently derives very little benefit from the south-west monsoon rains. About half the rainfall of the year is received during the north-east monsoon months, but even then the amount is less than in the neighbouring districts of Salem and Trichinopoly which are situated nearer the east coast.

The Leipzig mission.

American Madura mission.

Table XII of the statistics printed in this book gives the average annual rainfall in inches based on the records collected at the different gauging stations in the district during the sixty years ending 1930. The district average during the months of January to March was 1.79 inches, during the *kar* or hot weather (April and May) 5.76 inches, the south-west monsoon 12.75 inches and the north-east monsoon 12.57 inches. The increase that is noticeable in these figures over those recorded at the head of the chapter as the average for the years 1870-1889, is due to the inclusion of the statistics of rainfall on the Anamalais (annual average 154.1 inches) in the computation.

The Palghat gap exercises a considerable influence on the rainfall over a great portion of the district. Portions of the Pollachi and Coimbatore taluks into which the gap directly opens benefit largely by the south-west monsoon, Pollachi getting an average of 14.27 inches between June and September. The effect of this monsoon on the Dhārāpuram and portions of the Palladam taluk that lie directly east of the gap is merely to reduce the heat, while the winds of June and July are notorious for their great violence. These two taluks and the bulk of Coimbatore and Udamalpet have the poorest rainfall, getting no benefits from either monsoon. The western portion of Udamalpet taluk, however, is more fortunate as its proximity to the Western ghāts attracts some of the moisture of the south-west monsoon. Kollēgal taluk on the Mysore table-land is benefited by both monsoons and receives an average of 14.85 and 9.97 inches. The taluks in the Bhavāni and Cauvēry valleys (Avanāshi, Gōbichettipālaiyam, Bhavāni and Erōde) are more fortunate than the central taluks in the matter of their rainfall. All share in the rains of the north-east monsoon, about 12 inches on an average, though of the other monsoon the taluks under the Mysore plateau (Gōbichettipālaiyam and Bhavāni) get a larger share (11 inches) than the other two (9 inches). The rains in January to March are of no use to the agriculturists, while the summer rains benefit but slightly the crops under wells, tanks and channels. The large area under dry crops depends solely on the south-west monsoon. There is much uncertainty every year as to the probable amount and distribution of rainfall, and the district is liable to long periods of drought and to frequent cycles of deficient rainfall. The maximum district average since 1890 was 35.84 inches in 1902 and the minimum 19.04 inches in 1904. The highest falls for fifty years from 1870 were at Talavādi in 1903 (57.12 inches), Kollēgal in the same year (54.33 inches), Mēttupālaiyam in 1907 (52.29 inches) and Pollachi in 1871 (44.83 inches) while the lowest records were at Udamalpet in 1892 (10.37 inches) and Dhārāpuram in 1876 (10.47 inches).

Page 62 and paragraphs 1 to 3 of page 63.—*Substitute* :— Meteorology. The capital of the district is one of the meteorological stations of Southern India, but owing to its proximity to the Palghat gap the statistics of temperature, humidity and wind direction are not typical of the whole district.

The Meteorological Observatory is located at the Government Headquarter Hospital. The latitude of the station is 11° 1' N., longitude 77° 0' E. and its elevation above mean sea level about 1,340 feet.

The mean annual temperature, based on the records of 25 years ending 1929, is 79°·6 F. The hottest months are March to May with mean temperatures of 83°·1, 85°·5 and 84°·2, respectively, but even in April which has the highest mean temperature the thermometer seldom rises above 100°. The highest reading recorded during the period 1905-1929 was 104°·4 in April 1906. January and December are the coolest months with a mean temperature of about 75°. The lowest temperature recorded was 53°·3 in January 1912. The average temperature of each month is shown in the following table :—

Months.	Mean temp.
January	75°·6
February	78°·6
March	82°·7
April	85°·2
May	84°·2
June	80°·4
July	78°·9
August	79°·1
September	79°·8
October	79°·1
November	77°·2
December	74°·8

The prevailing winds are from the north, north-east and east in January and February. These continue into March, when southerly winds begin and become still more frequent in April. In May the direction becomes more westerly, and south and south-west are the prevailing quarters until September when the wind begins to back round to the south, and later on to the south-east. By November the north-east monsoon has thoroughly set in and continues throughout December. The greatest mean velocity, about 6½ miles an hour, is found in June and July; indeed throughout the whole period of the south-west monsoon the force of the wind is strong owing to the Palghat gap. The north-east monsoon winds are much lighter, the mean velocity in the last three months of the year being about a mile and a half an hour.

The humidity of the air at Coimbatore is generally high. Climate. The average percentage at 8 a.m. (saturation being taken as

100) is 80 or more in all months except March and April when it is slightly lower.

The mean amount of cloud is also fairly high and during the two monsoons, the percentage of cloudy sky is well over 50.

Kollēgal taluk and the northern portion of Gōbichettipālaiyam and Bhavāni taluks above the hills form part of the Mysore plateau and their climate is sub-tropical. They and the country immediately below the hills are notorious for their feverishness, the water all over being generally bad. During the south-west monsoon this plateau gets a good supply of rain. The climate of the rest of the district except along the river valleys is generally good. It is cool and pleasant in the Coimbatore, Pollāchi and Udamalpet taluks except between mid-March and mid-May, hot in the Erōde, Gōbichettipālaiyam and Bhavāni taluks, and hot but not oppressive in Dhārāpuram, Avanāshi and Palladam taluks. Perundurāi and Uthukuli in Erōde taluk and Sengapalli in Avanāshi taluk are on a high level and the country around being elevated possesses an excellent and healthy climate. The south-west monsoon winds blow with great volume and persistency over the Pollāchi, Coimbatore, Palladam and Dhārāpuram taluks especially in June and July.

Page 71.—Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following:—

Floods.

We have no authentic records of the destructive floods in the district rivers before the British occupation. The letters of the Jesuits of the Madura mission of the 17th century to their headquarters at Rome refer, however, to extraordinary floods in the Cauvery in 1676 which swept away entire villages and brought on dire pestilence in the next two years, to which numberless people, including two European missionaries who tended the sick untiringly, fell victims. Once or twice in a generation high floods must have swept down the rivers as a result of excessive rains in one or other monsoon or of some cyclone or cloud-burst sweeping over some unfortunate locality. But no records of them exist.

Coming to British times there has been no serious flood in the Cauvery and its tributaries till 1924. Two years earlier, during the south-west monsoon, high floods in the Cauvery ran through a few villages on its banks in the Kollēgal taluk and submerged about a thousand acres of cultivated land, causing great loss to the ryots, the poorer among them having to be fed by local charity for some days. One of the two quaint old stone bridges across the river at Sivasamudram called the Ranga-Sētu, the first to be reached from Maddūr, was damaged and 25 feet of its length was washed away. The river also breached its embankment in two villages below Erōde and washed away a few hundred huts of the poor.

The floods of 1924 were the highest on record. Heavy rains in the Nilgiris in July caused such a volume of water in

the Bhavāni between the 15th and 18th that it ran 23 feet high at Satyamangalam, topped the bridge, breached the abutment, flooded the streets and destroyed several houses. At the Koduvēri anicut it overflowed the head sluices of the channels at either end and breached the Thadapalli channel in several places. As many as 25 villages on the banks of the river were affected, chiefly in the Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk, resulting in 2,000 damaged houses and huts. The Cauvery which began to rise on the 16th flooded again the villages on its banks near Kollēgal, where the people had to be rescued with great difficulty, damaged the road between Kollēgal and Sivasamudram and completely submerged the two stone bridges which connect the island with the mainland. The floods rose to 36 feet on 18th July and to 38 feet the next day, the highest previous record being only 35 feet. The two ancient bridges were wrecked, their pillars and railings being swept clean away in several places. Bhavāni town situated at the junction of the Bhavāni and the Cauvery was attacked by heavy floods from both rivers. On the 18th the Bhavāni overflowed into the town breaching its banks, tearing up roads and bringing down many houses, but the inrush of the Cauvery flood waters a week later (on the 27th) was so serious that not a single house was left standing on its bank for a depth of fifty yards. The Madras trunk road was breached at the abutment of the Cauvery bridge whose first span was cracked. In the Erōde taluk the big railway bridge spanning the river was in danger for a few days and numerous villages on its banks suffered serious damage. Eighty-one villages of the district were affected more or less seriously, and, though no loss of life was reported, the extent of damage to roads, bridges, houses and cultivated lands was considerable. The Collector of the district toured through all the affected villages and arranged for prompt relief to the poor in rebuilding their huts, and in acquiring lands wherever necessary above the flood-line for house-sites. Bamboos and other building materials were procured from the forests and distributed free to the poorest to enable them to rebuild their huts. Damage to the value of a lakh of rupees was caused to irrigation works, while the loss to private property and crops was far greater. Much help was rendered to the sufferers by the Ramakrishna mission soon after the disaster.

Abnormal rainfall on the ghāts to the west of Udamalpet in December 1925 brought about heavy floods in the Amarāvati and damaged a number of important river channels in the Udamalpet taluk. A heavy downpour about Satyamangalam a month before breached an abandoned tank above it, flooded the streets and damaged several houses in it. The road to Coimbatore was washed away near Nallūr and the road to Puliampatti was badly torn up for 2½ miles.

Several acres of land were silted up in Puliampatti and neighbouring villages by the overflow of the Kāvilipālaiyam tank.

These villages were again affected by heavy floods in the Bhavāni in October-November 1930 when the Ramakrishna mission again took up relief work among the poor. The bridge across the Bhavāni at Satyamangalam was badly damaged.

Page 81.—Add between the fourth and fifth paragraphs the following :—

Famines,
1892-93 to
1906.

The scarcity of 1892-93 caused by the failure of the north-east monsoon affected some parts of the district especially the Bhavāni taluk, and a considerable amount of wet remission was granted. 1894-95 was another equally unfavourable year. Failure of the same monsoon and a serious deficiency of rainfall occurred in 1904-05 and 1905-06. Palladam, Udamalpet and Dhārāpuram taluks were chiefly affected; the distress lasted for four months, June to September. The average number per mensem of persons relieved during the period was 42,322 of whom 37,706 were fed at relief kitchens opened by private charity and the rest by special local fund works. The maximum number relieved in any one month was 75,395 in July 1906 or 3·8 per cent of the population in 1901.

The following statement gives details of the relief granted in this period :—

Months, 1906.	Average number of people relieved each month.		
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.
June ...	4,509	8,618	13,127
July ...	8,043	67,352	75,395
August ...	5,914	66,391	72,305
September ...	...	8,462	8,462

The gratuitous relief was given only in Udamalpet taluk where local rich inhabitants opened relief kitchens on the initiative of the Collector.

1924.

Scarcity accompanied by serious shortage of fodder occurred in the summer of 1924 in Palladam and Dhārāpuram taluks and Government had to arrange for the import of fodder from the Tanjore district at specially reduced rates of freight. In the same region and in the dry uplands of the Erōde taluk absence of the usual rain in the three previous monsoons rendered the condition of the poor so grave that the Servants of India Society largely assisted by local charity opened free kitchens and relief works, such as repairs to *itteries*, clearance of prickly-pear in village-sites and repairing wells, at Kāngayam, Vellakōvil, Chennimalai and other villages. Government also started test works in this area under the Famine Code and distributed money under the Loans Acts. Many irrigation and drinking-water wells had become dry, and owing to restricted

cultivation there was unemployment among the Ādi-Drāvidas and other poor classes. Fortunately heavy rain in the last week of October eased the situation considerably. It is difficult to estimate the number of people actually in receipt of relief during this period as several thousands of men and women were given work and free food by private bodies and individuals for a few months and Government relief works actually functioned only a fortnight. The famine work done by the above society was most commendable.

Page 88.—Add at the end of the chapter :—A table of prices of important staple food-grains during the faslis 1326-1340 at the various taluk centres is given in Table XVIII of this volume. It will be seen from it that the prices have risen far above even the scarcity rates mentioned in the tables for the twenty years 1874-1894. While these high prices must add considerably to the wealth of the large farmer their effect on the labouring classes, notwithstanding the increase in wages in recent years, and on the lower middle classes have been disastrous.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Pages 89-116.—Substitute for this chapter the following :—

Generally speaking Coimbatore district, compared with General others, has a very good record of public health.

For public health purposes the district may be divided into two regions, the hilly or mountainous region in the north and along the western boundary with an outlier in the south-west, and the region of the plains. The hills are the continuation of the southern part of the Mysore plateau, the termination of the Eastern Ghāts and the foot-hills of the Nilgiris and the Anaimalais in the south. The region of the plains is divided into two almost equal sections by the railway from Madras to the west coast. Owing to its distance from the east coast and the protection of the Western Ghāts, the district is generally dry, but the heat of the plains is very much moderated by the cool air-currents from the west coast through the Palghāt gap. The dryness also is to a certain extent modified during the time of the south-west monsoon, when moisture-laden air rushes over the plains, increasing the humidity.

As it has been found that the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases is much influenced by streams of traffic it may be useful to mention here the chief lines of communication in the district. Besides the railways there are four main roads which traverse the district from the east and south-east to the west. They have important branches going northwards to the Nilgiris and into Mysore. The hilly regions in the northern part of the district have very poor communications with the rest of the district and are more directly connected with Mysore. In the

south-east part of the district there is more frequent communication with Palni taluk than with the rest of the district. The recent connection by railway of Pōdanur with Pollāchi and its extension eastward is already having the effect of diverting to the west traffic that used to go east or north. Other communications of importance are the feeder roads from the cotton and groundnut-growing districts in the south and the tea estates in the Ānamalais to the nearest points on the railway.

Administration.

For public health administrative purposes the district is divided into thirteen ranges, including the municipalities which have their own health or sanitary officers. There is for each range a health inspector with a number of vaccinators under him. Over the health inspector is the district health officer. Occurrence of epidemics is promptly reported and vital statistics are recorded and communicated to the district health officer. This officer and the health inspectors visit the fairs and festivals in the district and whenever the importance of the occasion demands it they look after the sanitation of places which are generally sources of infection in order to prevent outbreaks of epidemics and the spreading of infection into surrounding villages.

Vital statistics.

Considering the large population of the district, its birth and death-rates are moderate, being 39 and 25 per mille in 1930, and call for no special remark. There are more deaths in the colder months, i.e., roughly in the north-east monsoon season, and there is a gradual rise in mortality shortly after the onset of the south-west monsoon, after the rains on the hills flow down to the plains, when cholera generally breaks out. The registration of vital statistics is done in municipal towns by the municipal authorities and elsewhere by the village accountants or vaccinators and health inspectors. These statistics are now fairly accurate.

Cholera.

That cholera is dependent on monsoon conditions and that its extent varies with the intensity of the monsoon has been amply proved by statistics in the district. The greatest mortality from it is during the north-east monsoon, and any variation in the death-rate from this cause has been found to be due to the fluctuations in the monsoon. Other factors affecting the incidence of this disease are the numerous pilgrim centres, fairs and festivals. The car festivals at Kāramadai and Avanāshi are often responsible for severe outbreaks in the surrounding villages, which until recently were looked upon as inevitable. The Jatra on the Mādhēswaran hills in the Kollēgal taluk is another occasion for the outbreak of cholera, but it is merely local and does not extend to the plains below the ghāts. Dhārāpuram, Erōde and Bhavāni taluks suffer sometimes heavily, the first from infection from Palni, the great pilgrim centre in the Madura district, and the others from the Cauvery and the Bhavāni channels which carry down

the infection from villages higher up. In the groundnut areas there are outbreaks due to scarcity of water and to the excessive consumption of groundnut by the labourers engaged in picking them; outbreaks in the Pollāchi taluk (the great centre of groundnut cultivation) generally spread to the rest of the district.

Smallpox is more or less prevalent throughout the district and depends on the state of vaccination or re-vaccination of the population rather than on climatic conditions. The wet weather, however, has some influence on the incidence of this disease. Owing to the difficulties of vaccination in the hilly tracts, mortality from smallpox is greater there than on the plains.

Since the establishment of the Public Health department and systematic vaccination in the rural areas mortality from this disease has considerably decreased in this district. Its prevalence, however, is not made known unless a death occurs; and the fear of repressive measures and the fact that the disease is still attributed to the personal presence of the goddess "Mariamman," who would be offended if medical aid were applied for, go a great way towards contributing to the number of deaths from this disease.

Plague is a disease from which the district has suffered much in the past, though not to the same extent as some of the neighbouring districts. The first outbreak was in 1903, and the largest number of deaths occurred in the years 1904, 1909, 1916, 1917, 1920, 1921 and 1923, the deaths aggregating 3,045, 2,973, 5,582, 3,284, 3,869, 4,123 and 3,888 respectively in these years. They fell to 392 in 1925, 109 in 1927, 0 in 1928, 19 in 1929 and 29 in 1930. The disease now occurs chiefly in the Kollēgal and Gōbichettipalaiyam taluks, the infection being introduced from the Mysore State. There are small areas in Avanāshi, Coimbatore and Pollāchi taluks in which the disease still makes its appearance occasionally. In its first years, plague spread to several villages and towns in the district and was most common and fatal in the hill tracts. It was most common in the second half of the year, when the temperature was low and the degree of humidity favourable to the development of plague bacilli, to the multiplication of rats after harvest, and to the overcrowding of labourers in particular places for the harvests. Plague has died down very largely in India now, and is of rare occurrence in the district except in the parts mentioned above.

Fevers are very largely represented in the district and consist chiefly of malaria and relapsing fever. Here again the hill tracts suffer most as the temperature, the moisture and the ground and surface water are favourable to its growth. In the valleys where the sub surface saturation is high and the relative humidity and temperature is great fevers are common. The

The Mettur
works.

plains do not suffer much from indigenous fever and only occasionally from imported outbreaks of relapsing fever, as the conditions as a rule are too dry.

The assembling of a great labour force at Mēttūr on the Cauvery in the midst of a fever zone would in the ordinary course have endangered the health of the Bhavāni and Erōde taluks. But the wise precaution taken before the town was planned to adopt the latest sanitary improvements in its lay-out and the provision of a pure water supply, greatly minimized the risk, and the health reports of Mēttur and these two taluks since the starting of the works show what can be achieved by timely precautions and up-to-date sanitary arrangements.

Medical
institutions.
Hospitals.

Hospitals in Coimbatore are the creation of the Hon'ble East India Company in the second half of the nineteenth century. The first hospital in the district was established at Coimbatore town in 1850, and was followed eight years later by another at Pollāchi and fifteen years later by a third at Satyamangalam. The number increased steadily after the starting of the Local Fund Board in 1870. The original hospital at Coimbatore was in the Indian quarter of the town nearly opposite the temple to Kōniamman and occupied a triangular plot of ground formed by two converging roads with residential quarters at its base, rendering any expansion impossible. In 1908 the hospital was removed to the new block of buildings specially built for it on the Trichinopoly road as it skirts the long tank or Vālānkulam. In 1918 Government took over its management from the municipality. It has accommodation for 58 men and 35 women patients. Other Government hospitals in the district are the Police hospital with 30 beds at the Police Recruits School, the taluk headquarter hospitals at Kollēgal (opened in 1876), Gōbichettipālaiyam (opened in 1889), Dhārāpuram (opened in 1872), Pollāchi (opened in 1859), Erōde (opened in 1872) and Tiruppur (opened in 1889). These hospitals were taken under Government management from May 1928. The dispensary at the Agricultural College was opened by Government in 1918 and is intended for the benefit of the students and staff of that and the Forest College. There are 25 other hospitals or dispensaries in the district maintained by the local boards and municipalities. Of these the salaries of the assistant surgeons in charge of the municipal hospital, Udamalpet, and the local fund hospitals at Bhavāni and Mēttupālaiyam are paid from provincial funds from April 1924. These hospitals were opened in 1875, 1878 and 1875 respectively.

Dispensaries.

Of the rest, one is a hospital with six beds at Satyamangalam opened in 1864 and five are dispensaries opened by municipalities, two at Coimbatore (opened in 1919 and 1922) and one each at Pollāchi (opened in 1894), Udamalpet (opened in 1920) and Dhārāpuram (opened in 1928) which are chiefly for the use of women and children. The others are local fund

dispensaries and were opened in the years noted in brackets after their names, and are located at the following villages:— Palladam (1879), Vettaikāranpudūr (1888), Kāngayam (1891), Tālavādi and Hānūr (1894), Perundurai (1902), Āndiyūr (1906), Avanāshi (1907), Kōttūr (1921), Thondamuttūr, Sūlūr, Bangalāpudūr (1922), Cowdally and Odayāpālaiyam (1929).

Of dispensaries specially for women and children there are several in the district. There is a lady doctor at the Government hospital, Coimbatore, and at Tiruppur Government has been maintaining a dispensary for them since 1923. The municipal dispensary in Coimbatore town has also a lady assistant surgeon to attend to the sick women and children (a male sub-assistant surgeon attending to the rest); the municipalities of Dhārāpuram, Pollāchi and Udamalpet have also separate Government dispensaries for women and children. The London mission at Erōde have opened an up-to-date hospital for women and children, and employ therein European lady doctors and nurses, which has made the institution decidedly popular among women and attracts patients even from the neighbouring districts. The hospital was built out of funds bequeathed by the late Mr. Robert Arthington and was formally opened in 1917. The mission also opened a hospital with 16 beds at Chennimalai in 1932.*

Of the private hospitals the one at Vālpārai on the Ānamalais maintained by the planters is the largest; among the rest are the London mission hospital for women and children at Erōde, the Wesleyan mission hospital at Dhārāpuram and the dispensary maintained by the Roman Catholic mission at Coimbatore, all of which are popular institutions.

Private
institutions.

The late Rao Bahadur Ārōgyaswami Pillai offered his ancestral house in Coimbatore town to the Church of Sweden mission for opening an Eye hospital in the name of his father, Moses Gnanabharanam Pillai, on the model of Dr. F. Kugelberg's at Tirupattūr, Ramnad district. The offer was accepted and the hospital opened in 1928. Daily attendance exceeded 40,000 in 1930, and about 1,200 operations were performed in that year. The poor are treated free and the annual expenditure comes to about Rs. 8,500 of which about half is covered by donations from the mission and from local bodies and the other half from fees.

More attention is being paid to the development of indigenous medicine since the opening of the Government School of Indian medicine at Madras. Taluk boards and municipalities have opened Unani, Ayurvedic and Sidha Vaidya dispensaries in several places, e.g., Coimbatore, Erōde, Chennimalai, Dhārāpuram and Madukkarai, which are being largely resorted to.

Indigenous
medicine.

* This hospital is a gift of Rev. A. W. Brough, a well-known missionary in this district, in memory of his son Henry who died in the Great War.

Rural dispensaries.

There are, besides, eighteen rural dispensaries in the district in charge of qualified doctors who are subsidized by the boards on condition that they treat the poor free.

The medical school at Calicut was in 1924 transferred to Coimbatore where extensive buildings had been constructed for its reception and accommodation, and the first and second year students of the L.M.P. course were trained here. The school has now been abolished and the buildings have been made over to the Government College.

CHAPTER VI.—EDUCATION.

Page 121, paragraph 2 to end of page 130.—*Substitute:—*

Literacy.

Education has shown considerable progress in the forty years ending 1931. Whereas 59 per mille of the population were literate in 1891, the number had risen to 76 in 1921, and to 86 in 1931. The increase was greatest in the headquarter taluk but was poor in Bhavāni, Avanāshi, Erōde, Gōbichettipālaiyam and Kollēgal taluks. The last decade has witnessed a great expansion of elementary education, and a great number of the secondary schools in the district were also the creation of the last few years. The number of children in the secondary stage of instruction rose from 7,611 in 1926 to 9,915 in 1931 and the pupils in the elementary stage of instruction were 74,079 and 98,824 in these years.

Only 13·3 per cent of the men could read and write in 1921 and 1·6 per cent of the women, and though these percentages increased to 14·9 and 2·3 in 1931, much yet remains to be done to bring education in the district to the level of that of the neighbouring district of Malabar, which ranks high educationally among the districts of the presidency.

There were in Coimbatore more literates in English than in Salem or South Arcot, and the increase of literacy among males which rose from 6·2 in 1901 to 13 per mille in 1921 was not as marked as among females which rose from 5 per mille, to 1·6 or a little over 150 per cent in 1921. In 1931 literacy in English among males rose to 21 and among females 2·3 per mille.

As usual elsewhere, among males Christians were the most literate and Hindus the least, the percentages in 1931 being 35·9 for Christians, 34·8 for Muhammadans and 14 for Hindus; in point of literacy among females the Christians with 16·8 per cent were far ahead of the other two communities, which could boast only of 2·7 per cent of women literates among Muhammadans and 2·1 per cent among Hindus. The percentage of literacy would have been far higher among Hindus were it not for the aversion of the agricultural classes, chiefly the Vellālas and the Ādi-Drāvidas, to schools. After Vellālas, the Chucklers and the Parayars form the bulk of the population, and the spread of literacy among them has been very slow. Kaikōlas, Nādāns, Kurumbars and Bōyans are other

large communities who prefer to give their young children an early training in their ancestral work to sending them to any school to learn to read and write and cast figures; and literacy in the different parts of the district varies in inverse ratio with the population of the above castes in them.

The Government College at Coimbatore is the only institution in the district which teaches up to the Intermediate in Arts. The early history of this college is found at pages 119 and 125 of the Revised Manual. At the request of the committee of management Government took over this institution in 1919 and has since been maintaining it. Since then there has been a great increase in the strength, about 150 students in both classes studying in groups A and B of the course. The St. Michael's College maintained by the Roman Catholic mission had its F.A. classes closed in 1907 and has continued as a high school since.

Educational institutions.

In Coimbatore town alone there are eight secondary schools, with about 3,000 pupils in all the classes in them. These include the high school classes attached to the Government College, the London mission and St. Michael's high schools belonging respectively to the Protestant and Roman Catholic missions, the municipal high school, an aided high school at Peelamedu, the Stanes European school for boys and two secondary schools for girls. In the taluks there are four aided secondary schools at Erōde, Kodumudi, Gōbichettipalaiyam and Kaniyūr, four municipal high schools at Pollāchi, Tiruppūr, Erōde and Udamalpet, three District Board high schools at Bhavāni, Dhārāpuram and Kollēgal and seven District Board incomplete secondary schools at Satyamangalam,* Andiyūr, Perundurai, Chennimalai, Idigarai, Sūlūr and Kāngayam. The secondary education board looks after the interests of these schools and advises them in matters of general administration.

Secondary education.

The municipal high schools at Coimbatore, Tiruppūr, Erōde and Pollāchi were started in 1920–21 as a result of the Government's invitation in 1920 to municipalities where facilities for secondary education were inadequate to open a secondary school; and elementary or middle schools in some of these towns were promptly raised to the secondary standard or new high schools were opened. The Udamalpet school, however, has been a high school since 1881 and was at first a Government institution. The management changed hands between the District Board and the Taluk Board between 1884 and 1918 in which latter year the town was constituted a municipality, which then took over the school in 1921. At Erōde the municipality bought the London mission high school in the same year, but it has handed it over to the District Board in 1931.

Municipal high schools.

* Since raised to a high school.

Mission high schools.

The London mission's high school at Coimbatore is the oldest missionary educational effort in the district, the Rev. W. B. Addis having started the first school for Indian children in the town in 1831. The fine buildings of this high school were constructed in 1898 by the Rev. A. W. Brough and large additions have since been made to it. The Roman Catholic mission opened their school thirty years later. Both institutions are very popular, if the strength of their classes is an index of their popularity.

Other high schools.

Of the other aided institutions, the Mahājana high school at Eróde deserves special mention. It was originally the town high school and was started in 1884 and managed by a local committee. It was reduced to a middle school in 1893, and handed over to a local pleader Mr. Dasappa Ayyar who managed to raise it to a high school. The London mission starting another high school in this town, this school was taken over by a committee in 1899 and called Mahājana high school. The school has since developed marvellously and had 700 pupils in 1930. The London mission high school has since been sold to the municipality (and by it to the District Board), the mission having resolved to concentrate its efforts at Salem. The Kaniyūr Amarāvati school is managed by the descendants of the late Mr. Kaniyūr Krishna Ayyar. Messrs. P.S.G. & Sons of Peelamedu, the directors of the flourishing Spinning and Weaving Mills there, started the Sarvajana high school and its management has been transferred to a committee, special endowments and a percentage of the profits of the business of the firm going to meet the expenditure on the school. A hostel has been provided for the students, and quarters for the staff. The high school at Gobichettipālaiyam was started in 1898 and was named the Diamond Jubilee high school in honour of the jubilee of Queen Victoria, Empress of India, which was celebrated in that year, out of funds collected at the time, and it is managed by a board. It has a reserve fund of Rs. 17,000, a few acres of wet land and a hostel for Vellāla boys.

The Kollégal high school.

Of the local fund high schools the one at Kollégal was taken over from a mission by the local fund in 1915 and was raised to a high school in 1918. The taluk is a backward area, and the vernacular is Kanarese.

The total expenditure on secondary education in the district was about Rs. 5 lakhs in 1930-31 of which about 50 per cent was realized from fees, 25 per cent was met from Government general revenues and the rest by local boards and municipalities.

Elementary schools.

There were in 1931, 1,869 elementary schools for boys with 84,964 pupils. The taluk boards maintained the largest number (738) and of the aided schools there were 243 kept by missions and 703 by other private bodies. The municipalities

had 67 schools. Only eighty elementary boys' schools were not in receipt of any aid from Government. The grants to these schools rose from Rs. 60,000 in 1920 to Rs. 1,30,000 in 1931. Of the numerous boys that joined the schools in the first class only about a fourth stayed on till the 4th standard and 4 per cent till the 8th standard. This would indicate that a large majority of these children will lapse into illiteracy within a short time of their leaving school. The total expenditure on elementary education for boys in the district was 8.19 lakhs of which taluk boards spent Rs. 4.15 lakhs and the municipalities Rs. 1.1 lakhs.

About 90 per cent of the boys of school-going age were at school in all municipalities except at Coimbatore where the percentage was 66; and among taluk boards the percentages were Kollégal (48.5), Pollāchi (37.5), Palladam (25.1), Coimbatore (24.5), Gobichettipālaiyam (21.1) and Eróde (20). The last two taluks contain the largest proportion of Vellālas which accounts for the low percentage.

Adequacy of education.

The only high school for European and Anglo-Indian boys is at Coimbatore. Mr. (now Sir Robert) Stanes opened a small school for them in 1862 in a little house near the market. It was later moved to better quarters near the railway station where it continued for about 50 years. The strength of the school increased and in about 1895 boarding establishments for boys and girls coming from outside the town had to be opened as the school came to be well known throughout the presidency. In 1927 the school had to be shifted again. A plot of 25 acres adjoining the Coronation Park was purchased and massive structures have been raised providing for work and residence, and extensive grounds for sport have also been laid out. All these have cost three lakhs. Admission is now limited to boys above the 4th standard and they are coached for the Government high and middle school examinations. The school has achieved remarkable success in sports and won 186 trophies and individual championships during the last 20 years, in cricket, football, hockey and athletic sports. Sir Robert Stanes now (1932) in his ninety-second year has left an endowment which with the Government grant is expected to make the institution self-supporting, and he continues to take as much interest in the school as he did sixty years ago.

European schools.

The St. Francis Convent European high school at Coimbatore is a recognised boarding and day school for girls and is run by the Franciscan missionaries of Mary and prepares girls for the above examinations and for the music examinations of the Trinity College.

There are two Government training schools of the secondary grade in Coimbatore, one for masters and one for mistresses. Both schools are situated in the centre and crowded part of the town. The school for masters trains teachers for the upper

Training schools.

and lower secondary and elementary grades of teachers, and was opened in 1879. The model school attached to it forms the training ground for the elementary grade teachers and the lower forms of the College high school for the secondary grade teachers. There is a hostel for the teachers undergoing training and a weaving class. The school for mistresses is now housed in substantial buildings which cost Government Rs. 1.25 lakhs and including the students under training the strength was 565 in 1931. There is a hostel in what was in olden days the palace of Haidar and Tippu and later the taluk office, providing accommodation for fifty boarders. The school is, besides, the only secondary school for Indian girls in the district. There are Government elementary grade training schools for masters and mistresses at Erōde. The London mission has a higher elementary training school for masters at Erōde, and the Wesleyan mission a similar school for mistresses at Dhārāpuram.

Education of girls.

Both the secondary schools for Indian girls are in Coimbatore town, one of them being maintained by Government (and included in the training school). The other school is run by the nuns of the Presentation Convent and only teaches up to the third form. There were 792 pupils in both schools in 1931.

In elementary schools for girls there were in 1931, 246, the local boards being responsible for 185 and municipalities for 25. The total strength was 13,536 and the expenditure Rs. 1.68 lakhs.

Industrial schools.

There are five industrial schools in the district of which the St. Joseph's industrial school at Coimbatore is the most important, in which there are more than 150 pupils under training in carpentry, rattan work, weaving and foundry work. The industrial school at Peelamōdu is under the management of Messrs. P.S.G. & Sons, the mill-owners, and trains people in foundry, smithy, carpentry, rattan work and in workshop practice. At Erōde the London mission has two industrial and boarding schools, one for boys and another for girls where weaving and sewing is taught to the girls and weavings carpentry and rattan work to the boys. There are four schools teaching commercial subjects like book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting, two in Coimbatore and one each at Erōde and Gōbichettipalaiyām.

Libraries.

There were in 1930 sixty-four reading rooms and literary societies managed by public bodies. Of these five are registered under the Literary Societies Act. These societies take advantage of 50 per cent Government grant for enlarging their libraries. There are, besides, 96 teachers' associations, of which several maintain small libraries in rural areas. The largest free public library is in the Students' Literary Association at Coimbatore which was started in 1890 and is now housed in its own buildings which once formed part of old Tippu's palace.

CHAPTER VII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Page 131, Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.—*Substitute* :—In 1858 was first collected a road cess of 2 per cent upon the assessment of land in ryotwari taluks, which was expended in making the tracks then in existence good fair weather roads, and, finally, passable in wet weather without much trouble. This cess was subsequently raised to 6 pies, then to 9 pies and finally to one anna in the rupee on all occupied lands, whether ryotwari, zamindari or inam. It was levied under the Local Boards' Act, and all except municipal roads were placed under the control of the District or taluk boards. Under the Act now in force (Madras Local Boards' Act of 1920 as amended in 1930), the rate of the cess was increased by half an anna in the rupee, and the special railway cess of 3 pies which was raised under the Act prior to 1930 has been abolished.

Progress in road making.

The total length of roads in the district on 31st March 1931 was 2,678 miles, an excess of 672 miles over that on 31st March 1894; of this 1,779 miles have been metalled or tarred an increase of 842 miles of metalled road during the last 27 years.

Present roads.

The principal roads are the trunk roads, i.e., that connecting Madras and Calicut, of which 77.3 miles lie within this district, the Trichinopoly-Coimbatore road with 55 miles within this district, and the roads from Coimbatore to Ootacamund and to the Mysore frontier of which 26 miles of the former and 65 miles of the latter lie within this district. These trunk roads with a total length of 223 miles are maintained by the District Board, Government contributing large sums to meet the cost of maintenance. The board spent in 1929-30 Rs. 1.60 lakhs on them which was about half a lakh more than the Government grant.

About 200 miles of district roads are being maintained by the Forest and Public Works departments for which the board makes an annual payment to the departments concerned. Village and feeder roads to the length of 760 miles are in charge of taluk boards, and the rest of the roads are in direct charge of the District Board.

Coimbatore contains next to Tanjore the largest mileage of roads of any district in the Presidency, and maintains after Anantapur the greatest length of trunk roads. Being a dry district, with plenty of road metal like granite, kunkur, black-metal and quartz available in the neighbourhood of these roads from patta land or from quarries owned or leased by the boards, road maintenance here is not so costly as in Tanjore or South Arcot where road metal has to be obtained from long distances. Few important rivers remain to be bridged, almost all streams, large and small have been culverted; the stone causeways constructed during the last few years render the passage of wheeled traffic along the sandy beds of *pallams* or *varis* which

Bridges.

carry off storm water for a few days in the year comparatively easy. The roads are generally well kept. Between six and seven lakhs of rupees are spent every year on them and steam rollers and motor water-trucks are now being used in road repairing with very good effect. Heavy rain tries all but the best metalled roads, but the hardness of the soil and the scanty rainfall permit of easy draught almost throughout the year along most of the roads whether metalled or gravelled.

The only bridge across the Cauvery is on the Madras-Calicut road as it enters the district at Bhavāni. It was badly shaken during the floods of July 1924 and the abutment on the Bhavāni side was washed away, its first pier having to be repaired before vehicular traffic could be resumed. Two road bridges, one at Madattukulam and another at Dhārāpuram, were constructed a few years ago across the Amarāvati. Bridges at Mēttupālaiyam, Satyamangalam and Bhavāni town span the Bhavāni river; they are old bridges. While the floods of 1924 did not affect any of them except washing away the approaches to the one at Satyamangalam, the floods of November 1930 are reported to have topped the latter and broken one of its piers. Between Satyamangalam and Bhavāni two more bridges were opened in 1931, at Nanjai Puliampatti and Savandupūr costing about a lakh and a half each. The Nōyal has bridges at Coimbatore, Tiruppūr and Ondiputtūr and on the road to Iruttupallam, and a new bridge was constructed near Pālayakōttai (to replace the causeway that exists here), as it is on a busy road and cannot afford suspensions of traffic by high floods in the river even for three or four days at a time. Minor rivers like the Uppār, the Aliyār, and the Pālār have also been bridged at important road crossings.

A list of trunk and branch roads is given in the appendix to this chapter.

Avenues.

Page 132 and paragraphs 1 to 3 of page 133.—*Substitute* :—The district roads are not noted for their avenues, and what trees have been planted are not in good condition except in certain localities specially favoured by nature. Till 1882 all avenues were in charge of the Revenue Department and then they were transferred to the road establishment. They are now in charge of the district and taluk boards. The old trees were only Ichi (*Ficus Virens*) and are now dying away. It is obviously expensive to rear avenues in the hard soils of this district with its scanty rainfall. Along roads traversing wet land as in the Erōde taluk and in places where water is otherwise available coconut avenues have been formed and these pay well. On the other roads the planting of new avenues is looked after by the District Board engineering establishment, though in some places it is found advantageous to leave the work in the hands of contractors. Tamarind is the favourite, its shade value which is almost nothing during the hot weather

being amply compensated for by increased revenue to the boards who own them.

In 1881 the Collector (Mr. Wilson) proposed to the Local Fund Board that the ryots whose lands abutted on the roads should be induced to plant avenue trees on condition of their enjoying the usufruct thereof. It was thought that this would stimulate avenue plantation as it did in America. But experience in other districts showed that the separate ownership of roadside trees led to endless trouble, and the suggestion was not followed. There are now 1,218 miles of road with avenues and the income from sale of their produce in 1929-30 was Rs. 16,354 and cost of maintenance Rs. 7,050.

The Madras-Mangalore section of the South Indian Railway (broad gauge) enters the district about 2 miles east of Erōde, crossing the Cauvery by means of a fine girder bridge, and leaves the district beyond Madukkarai at the entrance of the Palghāt Gap. The Nilgiri branch of this railway takes off at the Pōdanūr Junction and runs in a northerly direction, with stations at Coimbatore, Tudiyalūr, Periyānayakanpālaiyam, Karamadai and Mēttupālaiyam. A serious accident occurred on this line on 9th November 1893 in which over 40 persons lost their lives and many were injured, some of them very seriously. A rapid and unprecedented rising of the Periapallam stream (also called Erumaippallam) had washed the ballast from beneath the rails between Karamadai and Periyānayakanpālaiyam and a portion of the passenger train running at night was thrown into the *pallam*. These two sections of the railway were originally worked by the old Madras Railway Company until its amalgamation with the South Indian and Southern Mahratta railway systems in 1908. The Nilgiri Mountain Railway opened in 1899 starts from Mēttupālaiyam and crosses the Bhavāni by a high iron bridge. Its first railway station, Kallar, where the central rack rail commences is within the district limits.

Railways.
Madras-
Mangalore
and Nilgiris
Railway.

The Erōde-Trichinopoly section of the South Indian Railway system runs for 23 miles in the district with stations at Chavadipālaiyam, Pasūr, Kolanalli, Unjalur and Kodumudi. It was originally built on the broad gauge like the rest of the line between Trichinopoly and Negapatam which was the first railway line constructed in South India. Within a few years in November 1879 the line was converted into the metre gauge to correspond with the rest of the old South Indian Railway system. Just fifty years later, in November 1929, the section was reconverted to the broad gauge owing to the installation of a common broad and metre gauge locomotive workshop at Golden Rock junction near Trichinopoly and the practical abandonment of the workshops at Pōdanūr. The reconversion

Erōde-
Trichinopoly
section.

was brought about with the minimum of inconvenience and without the least hitch or delay. On the date of conversion the last metre gauge train left Erōde at 6.20 in the morning and the first broad gauge train left two hours afterwards. It was a triumph of organization and accurate workmanship that the latter reached Trichinopoly, 87 miles away, only five hours after the arrival of the former.

The Pōdanūr-Dindigul Railway.

The Pōdanūr-Pollāchi section of this railway was constructed in 1915 and is owned by the District Board. It is on the metre gauge and its total cost up to 1930 was Rs. 17.58 lakhs for a length of 25 miles. The line is worked by the South Indian Railway under an agreement which was revised in 1926. The stations on this line are Pōdanūr, Chettipālaiyam, Kinattukadavu, Nallattipālaiyam, Kōvilpālaiyam and Pollāchi. The railway was extended beyond Pollāchi to Palni and Dindigul in November 1928, and the stations within the district are Tippampatti, Gōmangalam, Pūlankinar, Udamalpet and Maduttukulam. The principal bridges are those across the Amarāvati (cost about a lakh) and the Tippampatti-pallam (cost Rs. 38,000). The cost of the whole line was Rs. 89 lakhs. The country from the Amarāvati is undulating but rises steadily to Udamalpet which is situated on a plateau 1,270 feet above the sea level. This elevation extends up to Pūlankinar after which the great drop to the West Coast begins, and there is a steady descent to Pollāchi which is only 886 feet above sea level. The country is chiefly under dry cultivation, but the fertile valley of the Amarāvati grows splendid crops of sugarcane and paddy, and the line serves a fairly populous area in which there are some important trading and pilgrim centres, and will open up and develop a prosperous tract of country long in need of railway communication. This line shortens the railway journey from Dindigul and the south to the west coast and the Nilgiris by a hundred miles.

The Pollāchi-Pālgāt section.

This section was under construction in 1930-31 and was opened for traffic in April 1932. Its distance within the district is 13.5 miles, and stations are Ānamalai road and Meenakshipuram. The whole line costs 55 lakhs, the only important bridge being that over the Aliyār. From Pollāchi the line runs through undulating country till it reaches Pālgāt which is 620 feet lower than Pollāchi. This section forms a continuation or extension of the Dindigul-Pollāchi Railway to the west coast and shortens the railway journey from Pollāchi to the west coast by 20 miles.

Projected lines.

In addition to the above various other lines have been projected. It has long been in contemplation to construct a line from Erōde to Nanjangūd via Satyamangalam, with branches from Satyamangalam to Mēttupālaiyam and Gōbichettipālaiyam to Dhārāpuram via Tiruppūr. These will form

links between Mysore and the South Indian Railway systems. Both the Mysore Dārbar and the Coimbatore District Board are keen on the construction of the Erōde-Nanjangūd line. The Mysore Dārbar has agreed to construct the portion of the line lying within their territory from the British frontier up to Chāmrājnagar, the present terminus of the Mysore-Nanjangūd section. The revision of the project estimate and the traffic survey report are under scrutiny and will shortly be submitted to the Home and Railway Boards.

The Gōbichettipālaiyam-Palni Railway via Tiruppūr and Dhārāpuram will be about 100 miles long. Traffic and engineering surveys were carried out in 1926-27. Two alternative routes have been suggested between Tiruppūr and Dhārāpuram, of which the one via Kāngayam is likely to show a better return on capital. The line will traverse a rich and fertile cotton-growing area and will provide a direct north and south connexion through the district and a link between the Mysore and South Indian Railway systems. Engineering estimates are being submitted for both routes to the Railway Board and the line may be taken up when the financial situation improves.

The third project under contemplation is the Satyamangalam-Mēttupālaiyam line, distance 29 miles. The question of gauge has not yet been settled, but estimates for both have been prepared for submission to the Home and Railway Boards. The line is not expected to be remunerative and its prospects depend largely on the construction of the Satyamangalam-Nanjangūd line.

The last project is the Pollāchi-Vannānthorai Railway (15 miles) on the metre gauge to serve the Ānamalai planting district. Vannānthorai is the terminus of the Ānamalai Ropeway and the proposed line will connect it with Pollāchi. The construction of this line has been recommended when funds are available.

The Ānamalai Ropeway Company was projected in 1926 by several planting companies working on the Ānamalais for the easy transport of plantation products and other articles from the estates to the railway station at Pollāchi. The capital for this business was contributed by James Finlay & Co., the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, the Tea Estate, India, Ltd., the Karamalai Tea Company and a few other private estates. The erection work was commenced under the charge of Mr. J. H. Peterson. Besides the erection of the ropeway itself, many subsidiary works were involved, such as dams across two rivers, a hydro-electric power station, bungalows, staff quarters, etc. The work was completed in June 1928. Early in July the ropeway commenced transport and has been a great success carrying about 20,000 tons of goods every year.

The Ānamalai ropeway.

The Bottom station of the ropeway is near the Vannānthorai bridge at the foot of Anamalai ghāt road and the top terminal station is on Iyerpady Estate. The total length of the ropeway is approximately $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The system adopted is the monocable system, materials being supplied by the British Ropeway Engineering Company, Ltd. All three sections run at rope speed 5 miles per hour and each is driven by a 50 h.p. motor through suitable reduction gearing. Loads are spaced at $2\frac{3}{4}$ minute intervals and each load is a maximum of about 700 lb. nett.

The Ropeway Company is responsible for all transport from the rail-head at Pollāchi right to the estates, and similarly all tea and other produce is collected from the estates and transported to Pollāchi where the Ropeway Company undertakes the handling and railing. Between the top terminal station and the various estates, transport is managed by a fleet of eighteen $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton motor lorries. From Vannānthorai to Pollāchi transport is by bullock carts.

The post office.

Page 133, paragraphs 4 and 5.—Retain the first two sentences of paragraph 4 and for the rest of that paragraph and paragraph 5, substitute :—There are post offices in all towns and important villages in the district. There are telegraph offices in all taluk headquarter stations.

Pages 134 to 150.—Substitute :—

Travellers' bungalows.

A list of travellers' bungalows with particulars about their ownership, their distance from the nearest railway station, etc., is found in Table IV of this volume. The District Board acquired in 1929 the premises of Messrs. Wilson & Co. at Kodumudi for a rest-house at a cost of Rs. 20,000 and now owns fourteen rest-houses in the district.

Chatrams.

Several old chatrams, chiefly those endowed by private charity, have fallen down or otherwise gone out of use; the extension of railways and the introduction of motor bus services between important places in the district have restricted their use to the poorer class of travellers and to those going to places far removed from bus routes and railway lines. Chatrams in places of pilgrimage or in towns and big villages are, however, used to some extent. The District Board in 1929 owned thirty endowed and eight unendowed choultries and spent Rs. 7,000 on their repair and maintenance. The taluk boards own four choultries and eighteen water-sheds mostly endowed by private charity which supply drinking-water to travellers during the hot weather. They are highly useful on market days when crowds pass along the roads during the hottest part of the day.

APPENDIX.*

TRUNK ROADS.

1. Coimbatore-Ootacamund road, 56 m.—The road is metalled and bridged and motgrable at all seasons. Coimbatore† (r.s., municipal bungalow, H. 1, R. 3, B. 4, F., Re. 1); Gūdalūr 10·7 m.; Mēttupālaiyam (r.s., D.P.W. bungalow, R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 22·6 m. Enters the Nilgiri district at Kallār; 26 m.

2 Madras-Calicut road.—Enters Coimbatore district at Bhavāni (H. 1, R. 3, B. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) 266·2 m.; Sittōdu (H. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4) 273 m.; Perundurāi (r.s., 3 miles away, R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 280 m.; Chengapalle (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 292·5 m., cross 2 nullas fordable; Avanāshi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 303·4 m.; Karumattampatti (R. 2, As. 4) 312 m.; Coimbatore† (r.s., H. 1, R. 3, Municipal bungalow, B. 4, F., Re. 1) 326·6 m.; cross 2 streams unbridged; Madukarai (r.s.) 336·2 m., cross 2 streams unbridged; Vālayār (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 343·5 m. District limit 313·4 m. Length within the district 77·3 m. There is a proposal to divert the trunk road within the Salem district, so as to let it run via Mēttūr, and take the new D.P.W. road from that place to Erode.

3. Coimbatore-Mysore road, 134 m.—Coimbatore (r.s., H. 1, R. 3, Municipal bungalow, B. 4, F., Re. 1); Ganapati, 2 m.; Sravanampatti, 6·5 m.; Annūr (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 19·7 m.; Punjai Puliyampatti (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 29·4 m.; cross the Bhavāni river by a bridge at 41·6 m.; Satyamangalam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 42 m.; Bennāri (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 12) 51 m.; Dimbam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 12) 60 m.; Hassanūr (R. 2, B. 2, S., F., As. 12) 64 m. Mysore frontier 68 m.

4. Coimbatore-Trichinopoly road, 126 m.—Coimbatore (r.s., H. 1, R. 3, municipal bungalow, B. 4, F., Re. 1), Sūlūr 11 m.; Palladam (H. 1, R., F., As. 8) 23 m.; Avanāshipālaiyam (R. 1, H. 1, F., As. 6) 33·3 m. Kāngayam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 43 m. Vellakōvil (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 54 m. District frontier 58·3 m.

BRANCH ROADS.

1. Ānamalai†-Pollāchi road. Ānamalai-Pollāchi (r.s., R. 5, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 8 m. Road bridged and metalled and practicable at all seasons.

2. Bhavāni (H. 1, R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) Girigagandi road, 45·5 m. Road fair up to Āndiyūr and passable in fair weather up to Chellampālaiyam, thence to Girigagandi. It is a forest road being very narrow and not motorable. Anniyūr (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 12 m.; Chellampālaiyam (H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) Forest bungalow 16 m. Tāmarakkarai (H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8; Forest bungalow)

* The abbreviations used in this section are : r.s. : Railway station; R. 1 : One room; R. 2 : two rooms; B. 1 : one bath room; B. 2 : two bath rooms; H. 1 : One hall; F. : Furnished; S. 1 : One stable; 4·5 m. : 4 miles 5 furlongs.
† Petrol depot.

27.4 m. Bargūr, 32 m.; Tatāraṅkarai (H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8, Forest bungalow) 35 m.; Girigagandi (H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8, Forest bungalow) 45.5 m.

3. Bhavāni to Sāmballi, 29.1 m. The road is metalled and good for motor traffic up to Mēttūr, all streams being bridged for 27 m. Sāmballi is now in the submergible area of the Mēttūr Project. Bhavāni (H. 1, R. 3, B. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8). Ammāpet 13.6 m.; Nerinjipēttai (R. 1, As. 4) 16.2 m.; Mēttūr* (P.W.D. rest-house) 27 m., cross several streams; Sāmballi 29.1 m.; Chōlappadi (Salem district) 34.1 m.

4. Bhavāni-Satyamangalam road, 33.5 m. Road good and passable at all seasons of the year but has 2 big unbridged gaps at miles 13.6 and 15.2 which become impassable for short periods during floods in the Bhavāni river. Bhavāni (H. 1, R. 3, B. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8); Attāni (H. 1, B. 2, F., As. 6) 14.6 m.; Kallipatti 19 m.; Bangalāpudur 22 m., As. 8; Periakoduvēri 31 m.; Satyamangalam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 33.5 m.

5. Bailūr-Ajjiṇpuram road, 23 m. Cross Ōdanthorai and several smaller streams, unbridged. The road is neither metalled nor bridged and is not maintained. Bailūr (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) Forest bungalow; Porasegoundepālaiyam 8.2 m.; Ajjiṇpuram, 23 m.

6. Cheyūr-Gōbichettipālaiyam road 23.1 m. Road is a metalled one and is good at all seasons of the year. Nambiyūr, 10.6 m.; Kurumandūr, 15.4 m.; Gōbichettipālaiyam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 6) 23.1 m.

7. Coimbatore-Bōluvāmpatti road 13.5 m.; Coimbatore (r.s., H. 1, R. 3, B. 4, F., Re. 1) cross the Noyal river, unbridged, but fordable; road metalled up to Iruttupallam but has a number of unbridged gaps.

8. Coimbatore-Puliyampatti road, 29.4 m. Road metalled and partially bridged; Coimbatore* (r.s., H. 1, R. 3, B. 4, F., Re. 1); Sravanampatti, 6.5 m.; Annūr (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 19.7 m.; Puliyampatti, 29.4 m.

9. Coimbatore to Sundapatti 32.2 m. Crosses the Bhavāni river, unbridged, at Sundapatti. A good fair weather road from Coimbatore as far as Tadāzam; then a bridle-path for the next 8 miles then 6 miles very difficult to Gopanāri, beyond which the path is only practicable for foot passengers; Coimbatore* (r.s., municipal bungalow H. 1, R. 3, B. 4, F., Re. 1); Tadāzam 12.2 m.; Gopanāri 26.3 m.; Sundapatti 32 m.

10. Danāyakkankōttai Bennāri Chatram road, 10 m.; Bennāri (R. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8). A fair weather track only. Crosses the Bhavāni river unbridged, seldom fordable and not maintained.

11. Danāyakkankōttai-Satyamangalam road 12.6 m. Crosses the Bhavāni river unbridged. Partly maintained as a gravel road from Kōttamangalam. The river Bhavāni near Kōttamangalam is seldom fordable; Kōttamangalam (R. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 4.6 m.; Satyamangalam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 12.6 m.

* Petrol depot.

12. Dali-Palladam road 37.1 m. Metalled road, good and practicable at all seasons of the year; Udamalpet* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 7.1 m.; Periyapatti (H. 1, R. 2, F., As. 4) 19.7 m.; Manthiripalaiyam (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 29.7 m.; Palladam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 37.1 m. Unbridged crossing at mile 32.1 m. named Puthiappampōliampallam, traffic held up for about 1 hour during floods.

13. Dhārāpuram-Palladam road 27 m. The road is metalled and bridged almost throughout and practicable at all seasons. Dhārāpuram (H. 3, R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) cross the Uppār river, bridged; Palladam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 27 m.

14. Dhārāpuram-Perundurai road 41 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors, Dhārāpuram (H. 3, R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Ūdiyūr (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 6) 12 m.; Kāngayam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 20 m.; Chennimalai 32.7 m.; Perundurai (r.s., R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 41 m.

15. Dhārāpuram-Satyamangalam road 68.1 m. The road is metalled and bridged and fit for motors. Dhārāpuram (H. 3, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8), Maniāgaram 7.3 m.; Kōyilpalaiyam 20.5; Tiruppūr (r.s., B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 4) 31.5 m. cross the Noyal river, bridged; Avanāshi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 32.4 m.; Puliyampatti (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 55.1 m., cross the Bhavāni river by a bridge; Satyamangalam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 68.1 m.

16. Ērōde-Bhavāni road 8.6 m. Ērōde* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Bhavāni (H. 1, R. 3, B. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) 8.6 m.; metalled and Bhavāni river bridged, practicable at all seasons.

17. Kāngayam-Kodumudi road 23 m. Road is metalled and passable; Kāngayam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Muttūr 12.2 m., cross the Noyal river 16.5 m., unbridged, Kodumudi 23 m.

18. Kāngayam-Mēttupalaiyam road 50.7 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors but most of the streams are unbridged. Kāngayam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8), cross 2 nalas, unbridged; Nāchipālaiyam 10.3 m., cross one stream fordable; Tiruppūr (r.s., R. 2, S. 3, F., As. 4) 18 m., cross Noyal river, bridged Avanāshi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 25.7 m.; cross 2 nalas unbridged and 3 bridged; Annūr (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 37.7 m., cross 12 nalas, unbridged Mēttupalaiyam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 50.7 m.

19. Kavundapādi-Bhavāni road 9 m. metalled with unfordable streams during the rains not bridged at miles 0.2, 0.6, 6.4, from Kavundappādi; Kavundappādi (H. 1, B. 1, F., As. 6); Bhavāni (H. 1, R. 3, B. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) 9 m., on to Edappādi (Salem District) 25 m.

20. Kāvēripuram-Kollēgal road 57.6 m. Forest road up to Ajjiṇpuram; thence to Kollēgal. Unfit for motors in fair weather. Kāvēripuram* (R. 1, As. 4), Jatalapatti or Pottaiyēnpālaiyam 8.4 m., cross 6 nalas, unbridged; Nadukkāval 15.6 m., cross the Pālār river and 3 nalas unbridged. Gerikkakandi 24.2 m., cross many nalas, unbridged, Rāmāpuram (R. 3, B. 2, S. 1, As. 8) 33.6 m., cross 3 streams unbridged, fordable; Ajjiṇpuram 37.6 m.,

* Petrol depot.

Hanūr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 42·6 m.; cross one stream, unbridged, fordable; Singanallūr (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, As. 4) 49·7 m., cross a river, bridged; Kollēgal (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 57·6 m.

21. Madattukulam-Pollāchi road 27 m. and on to Malabar frontier 41 m. The road is metalled throughout and fit for motors and bridged. Madattukulam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S., As. 8); Udampet* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S., As. 8) 9·4 m.; Gōmangalam (r.s., R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 4) 16·4 m.; Pollāchi * (r.s., R. 2, H. 1, S., F., Re. 1) 27 m.; cross the Coreyār river; Kolinjampara (Malabar District) 41 m.

22. Malayampālaiyam-Satyamangalam road 52·7 m. The road is a good one, metalled, fit for motors and partially bridged. Malayampālaiyam (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8); Erōde * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 14 m., 3 *nalas* with causeways, fordable; Kavundapādi (H. 1, B. 1, As. 6) 27·7 m.; Gobichettipālaiyam* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 6) 36·7 m., cross a *nala*, unbridged, Kasipālaiyam 43·7 m., cross the Bhavāni river bridged and two streams, unbridged; Satyamangalam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 52·7 m.

23. Mēttupālaiyam-Satyamangalam road 28 m. metalled; the Bhavāni and other large streams are bridged; road is practicable at all seasons; Mēttupālaiyam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8), Sirumugai (H. 1, R. 2, F., As. 8) 6·6 m.; Ayyampālaiyam (H. 1, R. 1, B. 1, F.) 12 m.; Satyamangalam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 28 m.

24. Mūlanūr-Vellakkōvil road, 15·2 m. Mūlanūr (H. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8), Tūrambādi, 7 m., cross the Amarāvati river, unbridged. Vellakkōvil (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 15·2 m. Road good and passable at all times of the year.

25. Padiyūr-Kunnattūr road 15·2 m. Road metalled and partially bridged, practicable at all seasons; Padiyūr, cross the Noyal river, unbridged, 3·4 m.; Uttukuli (r.s.) 6·6; Chengappalli 10·2 m.; Kunnattūr 15·2 m.

26. Perundurai-Erōde road 11·4 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Perundurai (r.s., 3 miles away, R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8), cross 1 stream, unbridged; Erōde* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 11·4 m.

27. Perundurai-Kunnattūr road 12 m. Perundurai (r.s., R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8), Kunnattūr 12 m. Road metalled, practicable at all seasons.

28. Perundurai-Satyamangalam road 31·6 m. Road fairly good passable by carts at all seasons of the year. Perundurai (r.s.) R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4; Siruvalūr, Re. 1-4, 11·7 m. Kurumandūr, 20·6 m, Satyamangalam* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 31·6 m.

29. Podanūr*-Coimbatore road. 4·1 m. Metalled and bridged throughout; practicable at all seasons. Noyal river is crossed by a bridge.

30. Pollachi-Chikka Gasenur 87·4 m. As far as Gudalur the road is metalled and bridged and fit for motors; from thence to the foot of the hill there is merely a fair-weather cart-track. Pollāchi*, (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1); Kinnattukadavu Chattram (r.s.) R. 1, F., As. 4) 11·4 m.; Coimbatore* (r.s., R. 1, B. 3, B. 4, F., Re. 1,

* Petrol depot.

25·4 m.; Gūdalūr 36·4 m. cross two *nalas*, unbridged, fordable; Sirumugai (H. 1, R. 2, F., As. 8) 50 m., cross the Bhavāni river and some *nalas*, unbridged; Danāyakkankōttai 59 m., cross the Māyār river and some *nalas*, unbridged; Gazelhatti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 69 m., cross one stream, fordable; Talamalai (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 75 m.; Chikka Gasenūr 87·4 m.

31. Pollāchi-Mingara road 13·6 m. Road metalled and bridged and fit for motors. Pollachi * (r.s., R. 5, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1); Ambarāmpālayam (R. 1, F., As. 6), 4·2 m. Mingara 13·4 m.; Kollengōde * (Malabar district) 21·4 m.)

32. Pollāchi-Perundurai road 65·2 m. Road metalled throughout and passable. Pollachi * (r.s., R. 5, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1); Negamam 9·6 m. Kāttampatti (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 4) 14·6 m. Palladam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 31 m.; Tiruppūr* (r.s., R. 2, S. 3, F., As. 4) 39·6 m.; Kunnattūr 53·2 m.; Perundurai (r.s., R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 65·2 m.

33. Pōnachi saddle-Pollāchi road 20·7 m. Road metalled; Pōnachi saddle; cross the Aliyār river, bridged, and several smaller streams, unbridged; Pollāchi * (r.s., R. 5, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 20·7 m.

34. Paliyampatti-Nambiyūr road 11·5 m. Paliyampatti (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8). Nambiyūr 11·5 m. Road rough in places but passable by carts all the year round.

35. Kāvēripuram-Samballi road 7·1 m. Kāvēripuram lies in Mēttūr taluk submergible area (R. 1, As. 4) 7·1 m. Earthen road not maintained.

36. Sūlūr-Karumathampatti road 5·3 m. Karumathampatti (R. 2, As. 4) 5·3 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

37. Udampet-Chinna Dhārāpuram road, 43·7 m. The road is metalled and fit for motor traffic in all seasons. Udampet* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S., F., As. 8); Kārattoluvu (R. 2, B. 2, S., F., As. 8); 11·6 m. Dhārāpuram (H. 3, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 24 m., cross the Amarāvati river now bridged, Nilambūr 29·7 m.; Mūlanūr (H. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 37·6 m., cross the Amarāvati river, bridged; Chinna Dhārāpuram 43·7 m., Cross the Amaravathi river, bridged; Tumbivādi, Trichinopoly district) 58·7 m.

38. Vellakkōvil-Erōde road 30·1 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors but unbridged; Vellakkōvil (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8); Mēttūr 7·6 m cross the Noyal, unbridged; Erōde* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2., F., As. 8) 30·1 m., cross the Cauvēry river, bridged; Sankaridrug (Salem district) 43·2 m.

CHAPTER VIII.—OCCUPATIONS AND TRADE.

Pages 151 to 169.—*Substitute for this chapter the following:—Agriculture continues to be the occupation of the bulk of the population, though the percentage of people employed in it* Agriculture.

* Petrol depot.

in this district in 1921 was only 68·8 per cent (including actual workers and dependants) as against 71 for the presidency as a whole. Two lakhs four thousand five hundred and seventy persons returned as general labourers at the census of 1921 were however engaged in some agricultural work or other for part of the year. Nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-nine were returned as breeders and keepers of cattle, sheep and other animals, but the figure represents but a small fraction of actual breeders who must have returned their main occupation as agriculture. The district is the home of three distinct breeds of cattle, the Kāngayam, Bargūr and Ālambādi, but the breeders are for the most part small farmers whose stock is naturally limited. Of large breeders there are only few in the district the most prominent being the Pattagār of Palayakōttai in the Dhārāpuram taluk. There were no large estates in the district and practically 681,720 or 46 per cent of the people who were dependant on agriculture were engaged in actual cultivation and farmed their own small holdings on ryotwari tenure. Sixteen per cent were tenant-cultivators and 6·2 and 5·6 per cent were respectively non-cultivating owners of land and rent-receivers or payers, that is lessees who sublet to others for profit. Of the persons dependant on agriculture in 1901 53 per cent were owner-cultivators, 12·5 per cent were tenants, while 10 per cent and 0·14 per cent were non-cultivating owners and tenants respectively. This analysis would show that the cultivating land-owner is losing ground in favour of the cultivating tenant and the non-cultivating rent receiver or payer, which must imply that the small farmer is being forced to relinquish his holding to the town money-lender for whom he works on the land as tenant, or that an appreciable section of them must have turned townwards to join the army of factory labourers or odd-jobbers.

During the census of 1931 a different method of classification was adopted for the preparation of statistics dealing with occupations or means of livelihood. For each occupation was given separately under each sex the number of actual workers, of working dependants and of workers following that occupation as subsidiary to some other occupation, so that non-working dependants on workers were excluded from the table altogether. This procedure has made comparison with the results obtained at the previous censuses a matter of difficulty. It was, however, calculated that 49·4 per cent of the district population were non-working dependants as against a percentage of 44·5 for the presidency.

Eighteen per cent of those living by agriculture in 1921 were actual labourers, 5 per cent being farm servants employed throughout the year and 13 per cent field labourers engaged for special work such as ploughing and transplanting or harvesting.

The percentage twenty years earlier was 20 per cent. This again would show that the labourer is slowly becoming a small pattadar himself cultivating his own few acres, so that between the cultivating tenant and the labourer the small pattadar, especially if he is non-cultivating, prefers, if possible, to give way and seek some other occupation.

Under agriculture the actual workers in 1931 including dependants and subsidiary workers came to 24·8 per cent (the percentage for the presidency being 26·8). Of these 48·9 per cent were agricultural labourers, 41 per cent owner-cultivators, 7·4 per cent tenant cultivators, 2·4 per cent non-cultivating owners and 3 per cent non-cultivating tenants. 5·6 per cent of the population were returned as general labourers who must have been engaged in some agricultural work or other, and 8 per cent were cattle-breeders or graziers.

In 1921, 18 per cent of the population or about 4 lakhs of people were engaged in some industry or other or in the language of the census reports "in the preparation and supply of material substances". Workers in cotton-pressing, spinning, weaving, dyeing, and in silk formed about 15 per cent of this group. Industries relating to dress and the toilet, which include washermen, barbers and shoe-makers afford employment to 13 per cent; traders in foodstuffs, petty Shop-keepers, fishermen, sweetmeat and butter and ghee-makers and sellers, and builders absorbed 10 per cent each; and food industries like rice-pounding, bakery, jaggery-making and toddy-tapping, 8 per cent. Wood-workers, workers in skin, potters and brick-makers formed 4, 2, 3·5 and 3 per cent of the people employed in industrial pursuits. In 1931 the industrial population formed (excluding non-working dependants) 17·5 per cent of the actual workers; and of these two-thirds were textile workers, 2·5 per cent were engaged in industries relating to the toilet, 5·3 per cent petty shop-keepers, fishermen and sweetmeat-sellers and one per cent workers in wood.

The leather industry is as elsewhere chiefly in the hands of Chucklers and Mādigas of whom there were 102,082 and 1,636 in the district in 1921. The number of persons supported by this industry was, however, only 14,312 or 13·8 per cent, and this shows that large numbers of these castes are following other occupations, chiefly relating to agriculture as farm servants or field labourers. Owners of lands irrigated from wells (of which there were about 100,000 in the district) require in all cases a chuckler to make or mend their water bags and he is generally employed as a farm servant on the land. Certain Muhammadan merchants in Coimbatore, Mēttupālaiyam and Erōde deal in skins, and tanning in the crude way is common throughout the district among Chucklers. There are

Industrial
pursuits.

Leather
workers.

a few tanneries in Coimbatore and Mēttupālaiyam. Leather sandals in thousands are made by Chucklers and are used by all classes of the people. In 1931, 11,612 workers were engaged in the leather industry or nearly one per cent of the total workers in the district.

Bone industry.

Messrs. T. Stanes & Co. owns the only bone-crushing factory in the district. It is located at Tudiyaḷūr five miles north of Coimbatore on the Mēttupālaiyam road. The output varies yearly with the demand for steamed or raw bone-meal. The bone-meal is all for local use as manure for coffee, tea and country crops and there has been no export out of India since 1926.

Food and drink.

Eighteen per cent of the population were engaged in industries relating to the preparation and sale of foodstuffs. The ubiquitous petty shop-keeper is found in every village, and in towns and big villages the milk, butter-milk, curd and ghee-sellers exist in sufficient numbers to supply these necessary and important items in the food of the people, while the smaller villagers make their own butter-milk and ghee at home. There are more women than men workers among the latter, and even among petty shop-keepers. Women if they do not run their own shops at least take charge of them when their men owners go out to buy their stock at the weekly fairs or in towns. Toddy-drawers are fairly numerous, nearly 9,000 men (or 12 per cent of the Nāḍār population in the district) being actually employed in tapping. This is evenly distributed in all the taluks. The Shānārs also make palmyra jaggery in Gōbichettipālaiyam, Avanāshi and Erōde taluks in their old crude way. The agents of Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras, collect this jaggery from village shandies for use in their distilleries. Coconut jaggery continues to be made in Coimbatore and is better in quality than that made from the palmyra. Cane-sugar is largely the product of Coimbatore, Erōde and Udamalpet taluks, and is exported from the last two taluks to the neighbouring districts and to the Bombay Presidency. Industries relating to food and drink claimed 20,235 workers in 1931 (or 1.6 per cent) of whom 13,940 were toddy-drawers.

Coffee curing.

Coffee from the Nilgiris is taken to Mēttupālaiyam or Coimbatore for curing, while that from the Anamalais, the Palnis, the Shevaroyes and the Nelliampathies is cured in the factories at Coimbatore owned by Messrs. T. Stanes & Co. and the Anupura Coffee Works. Most of the coffee cured in the district is disposed of in India, and only a small quantity is shipped to Europe chiefly from Calicut.

Oil pressing.

The chief oils made in the district are castor and gingelly. Groundnut, largely grown in the Pollāchi and Udamalpet taluks, is exported, though oil-mongers manage to produce a

mixture of gingelly and groundnut oil and pass it off as gingelly oil. Several mills for manufacturing margosa oil are found in and around Kāngayam where there is a large growth of neem trees. The seeds are collected in May and June by women and children of the poorer classes and are dried and sold to merchants at Rs. 2 or 3 per bag of 75 Madras measures. The outer shell of the seeds is removed by beating the dry seeds and the pulp is put into wooden mills and worked for oil. The oil is in demand in the Madura and Rāmnad districts where it is used for bathing and hair-dressing among the poor classes; the cakes are sold as manure for coffee and tea plantations.

There was a tile factory at Coimbatore owned and managed by Indians. Owing to unsuitability of the clay available in the neighbourhood the tiles were poor in quality, so that large quantities of "Mangalore" tiles are being imported into the district from Palghat and Feroke. Table bricks are made in small quantities by the South Indian Railway Company at Podanur.

Bricks and tiles.

For the making of agricultural implements, oil mills and doors and windows local carpenters are employed, but these are not capable of work in which any great skill is required, as in cabinet-making and the like. Large numbers of carpenters from Malabar are now employed in fashioning the wood-work of buildings, and in coach and cabinet-making in Coimbatore and other important places in the district; the supply of carpenters from across the ghats for doing any good and accurate wood-work seems inexhaustible.

Carpenters.

The St. Joseph's Industrial School at Coimbatore trains a large number of men in carpentry and executes numerous orders for chairs, tables, almirahs and all kinds of office, school, household and drawing-room furniture, so that the reproach that nothing by way of cabinet work is done in the town has long been wiped away.

Dhārāpuram maintains its reputation for its fine country carts and continues to supply large numbers of them to surrounding districts. There are about 30 good wheelwrights engaged in this business in Dhārāpuram town; they obtain their wood from Malabar and iron from Madras. A double bullock-cart with springs now costs from Rs. 150 to 200 and a heavy wheeled cart for loads about Rs. 125. About 100 spring-carts and 150 heavy carts are made every year, those "to order" being specially well made. The large increase in the number of motor cars, buses and lorries is not likely to affect this industry adversely, as for short-distance traffic and for work in the villages and towns the Dhārāpuram carts possess a great reputation for strength and durability.

Carts.

Metal works.

At Anupparpālaiyam, 3 miles from Tiruppūr, three hundred families of Kannārs or metal-smiths are engaged in making brass, bronze and bell-metal vessels for domestic use. Brass is the metal most largely used and the workers are either master-workmen who engage coolies to help them or labourers who work for wages (which are fixed for each article) under capitalists who supply the metal. The industry is 60 years old and the vessels made are sent to all parts of the presidency. Brass sheets worth about Rs. 30,000 are used here every month and converted into articles worth Rs. 40,000. Some of the workers specialise in particular kinds of goods. Bronze and bell-metal vessels are made in small quantities for local consumption only.

Lapidaries.

A few Jangams at Settippālaiyam near Tiruppūr make crystal and glass-beads, *swamis* and spectacles. They get their crystals locally or from Vallam in the Tanjore district. The tools are ancient, but the finish of the articles is excellent. They also work in precious stones and make imitation rubies from coloured stones for Trichinopoly merchants. The workmen are also farmers and being industrious by nature, are able to make a decent income out of this subsidiary occupation.

Cotton.

Cotton now occupies about 20 per cent of the total area cropped in the district and its large production has led to the starting of several industries connected with it. The district has long been noted for its numerous colonies of spinners and weavers, who were mostly either the Kaikolas (or Sengunda Mudaliars) or Telugu or Kanarese-speaking Dēvāngas. The cotton is grown on the dry or garden lands enclosed by the three river valleys (Amarāvati, Bhavāni, Cauvēry) and it is in this vast plain that the Vellālas and the Kammavārs vie with one another in raising some of the best cotton grown in South India. It is not surprising that there have sprung up in the district a large number of cotton ginning and pressing factories and spinning and weaving-mills affording employment to thousands of men, women and children.

Cotton ginning and pressing.

Of cotton ginning and pressing factories there were 93 in 1930. All the cotton whether ginned or unginned, goes to factories at Tiruppūr for being exported to various parts of India and to foreign countries. There are in this town alone 27 factories. The six spinning and weaving-mills in Coimbatore town and its neighbourhood consume but a fraction of the produce and the rest goes chiefly to Bombay for consumption in the mills of that presidency or for export. Japan has become a large buyer and competes with Messrs. Volkart and Messrs. Ralli Bros. in buying local cotton for export trade.

The Spinning and Weaving Mills.

Messrs. T. Stanes & Co. are the managers of the oldest spinning mill in the district (the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving-Mills) with which has now been incorporated the Mall

Mills Weaving Company. It has 65,000 spindles and 1,700 looms and employs 4,000 hands. The capital of the business is Rs. 15 lakhs with a total turnover in 1930 of Rs. 58 lakhs. The late Rao Bahadur Sōmasundaram Chettiyār started the Kālēs-warar Mills, with entirely Indian capital and it is now a flourishing concern, with a capital of Rs. 6.50 lakhs, and 25,000 spindles. At Peelamēdu on the Avanāshi road two new spinning mills were started about ten years ago owing their initiative to members of the Kammavār community, the largest cotton growers of the district. They are the Kanga Vilās and Rādhakrishna Mills (which were originally only ginning factories) and their capital is about Rs. 20 lakhs and spindles 50,000. There are about 3,000 workers in the last three mills. Two other mills were opened near Coimbatore town in 1930. Some weaving is done in them and Coimbatore yarn is in great demand among the district weavers and is also largely exported to neighbouring districts.

This is the oldest cottage industry in the district and has been practised on a large scale from the earliest known times. Palladam, Avanāshi and Dhārāpuram are the chief taluks in which it forms the chief subsidiary occupation of the ryot population, Karunganni cotton being grown in abundance in them and forming the most suitable variety for the purpose. Tiruppūr in Avanāshi taluk is the chief entre for khaddar cloths and gets its yarn most from the above taluks spun on the wooden wheel by about twelve thousand workers, and woven on hand-loom by a thousand weavers. Since 1920 khaddar cloth worth several lakhs has been made and sold locally or exported. Kāngayam and Puliampatti (Gōbichettippālayam taluk) are other centres where khaddar cloth are made for export.

Besides the six mills in Coimbatore where weaving is carried on by machinery there are in the district large numbers of the population engaged in weaving on handlooms in their own houses. Sengunthārs, Dēvāngas and a few Roman Catholic Christians in Avanāshi taluk have followed this as their hereditary profession and have had the good sense to increase the rate of production by employing fly-shuttles. Three-fourths of the yarn used is of counts between 20 and 30, and coarse cloths for male and female wear and *dhotis* and bedsheets or *dupattis* are woven out of them. This yarn is mostly from the Coimbatore, Madura or Kallai Mills. In Coimbatore and Satyamangalam *rumals* and *angavasthrams* are woven from finer counts of imported foreign yarn, 80 to 150, and they are mostly for export to the Bombay Presidency. For coloured cloths the weavers get dyed yarn from Madura. Mill warping is the usual practice in all places except at Kollegal and sizing is done in streets with the usual rice-gruel. Among the important

Hand spinning.

Handloom weaving.

weaving centres must be mentioned Chennimalai (10,000 looms) Coimbatore (2,500), Kollēgal (1,000), Kundadam, Bhavāni and Sivagiri about 500 looms each. Dyed yarn is supplied from Madura, especially red, but there are several small houses in the district where dyeing with German colours is carried on; and where finer counts require dyeing they are sent to Madura. As usual in other districts most of the weavers are under the clutches of the *sowcar* who supplies them with yarn and takes the cloth charging more for the former and paying less for the latter. *Rumals* or turbans are chiefly woven by Dēvāngas in Coimbatore town, and in Satyamangalam and Malayāndipatanam. Fine counts of yarn are used and silk and lace for the borders. The lace used is either French lace supplied by Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co. or the Surat lace supplied by some Bombay Saits. In 1930 there was a great fall in the demand for *rumals* from Bombay which threw the weavers out of work, but the situation is expected to improve with the waning of the Civil Disobedience movement. Coloured *vasthras* (upper cloths) are largely made at Puliampatti, near Satyamangalam, on about 2,000 looms and about Rs. 40,000 worth of them are said to be exported monthly to Mysore State. Grey cloths of a coarse kind for men are made in several villages, but those with finer counts are made at Coimbatore, Satyamangalam and Erōde; and Avayāpālayam in Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk is noted for its grey towels.

Artificial
silk *sadies*.

While silk *sadies* for women were woven in Coimbatore, Dhārāpuram and Kollēgal on a large scale, the weavers in the first two places have also recently taken to making mixed silk *sadies* with artificial silk in weft. On an average silk and cotton goods worth about a lakh of rupees are made in a year in Coimbatore town. Still cheaper *sadies* of art-silk in the weft and mercerised yarn in the warp are also made in several places and sold locally. At Sāvērīpālaiyam about forty workmen make art-silk cloths for shirts, coats and gowns part of which is sent to Madras for sale and certain Roman Catholic weavers of Sōmmanūr and Marianallūr have been weaving coating and shirting cloths in cotton and art-silk suitable for European tastes and, with mercerised yarn and a t-silk for warp and weft, excellent stuff for gowns for Anglo-Indian and Indian Christian ladies. The weavers themselves are conscious that the great craze now on for art-silk goods is only temporary and that they will soon have to adapt their looms for weaving a more durable, though less brilliant, stuff.

Cloth print-
ing.

The khaddar cloth depots at Tiruppūr get their goods block-printed in columns at the borders. The blocks are made by local carpenters and the printing is done in two columns by people who call themselves *Kshatriyas*. At Chennimalai large

quantities of grey goods are bleached and their borders printed for the Burmese market.

The carpet industry at Bhavāni is not very flourishing now. ^{Cotton} It was a thriving business some years ago and Bhavāni ^{carpets.} carpets were in great demand in all parts of India and in some foreign countries. Now there are about 400 looms in that place worked by Jangams. The industry is controlled by four or five master workmen, and about 4,000 carpets costing Rs. 10,000 are made every month. Carpets with excellent designs can be made to order. Some Pandarams in Chennimalai also make good carpets for export to Burma.

Kollēgal taluk is famous for its silk production. ^{Sericulture.} Its situation (about 2,000 to 2,500 feet above sea level) seems to be well suited for growing mulberry and for rearing silk worms. Mulberry is grown as an unirrigated crop and almost every village in the taluk (excepting those in hilly tracts) has taken to sericulture, owing chiefly to their proximity to the Mysore State where the industry has been greatly developed. About a tenth of the cropped area in the taluk is under mulberry and every farmer has got an acre or two under it. Rearing of silk worms has been an old industry in this area, and the chief subsidiary occupation of the ryots. Much of the work connected with it is done by the women and children. Seed cocoons are obtained from the Mysore State, there being a prejudice against the use of local cocoons for more than two rearings. The Department of Industries is largely helping the rearers by having the seed cocoons tested by experts; it employs a superintendent with headquarters at Kāmakerai in the centre of a large breeding area who helps the rearers with advice whenever necessary. For reeling they have special men with machines of a primitive kind, which does not give sufficient twist or uniformity to the silk thread, and Government is now demonstrating in the taluk an Italian reeling machine. Its cost is heavy but Government may offer loans to such of the rearers as desire to buy one. The raw silk is sold to merchants in Kollēgal for local consumption or for export to various places. The price of a maund varies from Rs. 180 to 200 according to the stock of Chinese silk. The appearance of artificial silk has also tended to reduce the price of real silk and resulted in the decline of the industry. Kollēgal's silk exports ranged from Rs. 50 to 60 lakhs a year, but it is now reduced by 50 per cent. In Kollēgal alone there are 100 looms engaged in weaving silk cloths worth about Rs. 60,000, and the speciality about them is that the silk thread is properly twisted before the weaving begins and the cloths wear better. Silk saris with lace elaborately worked in the border and edges costing up to Rs. 500 can be made to order in this place.

Fibre
industry.

Under industries connected with fibre come the making of gunny bags from sunnhemp in villages on the banks of the Bhavāni by certain Telugu Chetties, chiefly at Aryāmpālaiyam, Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk. The sunnhemp is grown for green manure on wet lands and the stalks are purchased by the Chettis who extract the fibre and make gunnies out of them. These gunnies being stronger than those made of jute though somewhat more costly are in great demand among petty traders and farmers.

Fibre from the sheaths of the palmyra is extracted by the Shanars in the Dhārāpuram and Erōde taluks. It is collected and sorted by the local agents of a certain European firm at Calicut and sent thence for export to Hamburg in Germany where they are said to be used in the manufacture of brushes.

In certain villages along the river margins where there are coconut topes coir is extracted from the husks of the coconuts. The husks are buried in pits near the water line of the rivers for six to eight months and then taken out and beaten into fibre. The fibre is then twisted and made into ropes which are in great demand among farmers. Pallās, Pariahs and Koravars are the chief workers.

Basket
making.

Bamboo basket making is the hereditary occupation of a class of people called Mēdars. There are large settlements of them at Mēttupālaiyam, Satyamangalam and Pollāchi and they carry on a brisk industry at these places. They get their bamboos from the lower slopes of the Nilgiris, the Talamalai and the Ānamalai hills. Besides making baskets, winnows, *thatties* and sieves for domestic use and sieves for groundnut factories with iron-wire-bottoms, they make thousands of baskets for nurseries in coffee and tea plantations on the hills and for packing fruit and vegetables. At Mēttupālaiyam these nursery baskets are made by Kavarais who have formed a sort of trade union among themselves to steady prices; and baskets can be purchased only through their headman to whom the workers hand over their goods at fixed prices. About two million nursery baskets worth Rs. 10,000 are made and sold every year.

Blanket
weaving.

Weaving of woollen cumblies is carried on chiefly in Kalangal in Palladam taluk and in Bastipuram in Kollēgal taluk. Kanarese-speaking Kurumbas own large flocks of sheep which they pen in various fields for manuring for a fee. At Kollēgal where the men are not required to pen their flocks for long for manuring they shear the wool twice a year and weave *cumblies* themselves, the carding and the sizing being done by their women. At Kalangal the weaving is left entirely to the women. Here the wool is shorn only once a year. The *cumblies*, 5 cubits by 3, generally cost Rs. 7 each and are strong and stout and there is a good demand for them.

The manufacture of saltpetre by lixiviation of alkaline soils is the work of a few licensed Uppiliyars in a few villages, the product being used for manure or for the manufacture of gunpowder for fireworks. Messrs. T. Stanes & Co. no longer manufacture this material.

If toll collections are an index of the extent of trade in the district, a revenue of Rs. 4·67 lakhs from tolls which the District Board earned in 1929-30 (the highest figure on record which is Rs. 1·50 lakhs in excess of the income in 1925-26), must indicate large movements of goods within the district. A good part of it is cotton passing into Tiruppūr and salt, cereals, plantains, oil-seeds, metal vessels and kerosene and other oils. Timber from the Ānamalais and from Malabār is another important article of trade which passes in and out of the district. There was once a large trade in ghee with Mysore, but it has gone down considerably now, the milk in most places being used in the numerous coffee hotels and in most houses for coffee and tea before being allowed to curdle for making butter-milk and ghee.

CHAPTER IX.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Page 170, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—The total area of the district (fasli 1335) was 4,396,055 acres and this was distributed as follows:—

	ACS.
Government lands including minor inam	4,290,572
Whole inam	30,394
Zamindari	75,089
Total	4,396,055

The difference between this and the figures for 1892-93 is due to the transfer of Karūr taluk to the Trichinopoly district in 1910.

Paragraph 3.—*Delete*.

Paragraph 4.—*Substitute*:—Table IX of this volume gives the area of the district as per village accounts and the extent of forest lands; of lands not available for cultivation either by reason of their unfitness or by being occupied by roads, rivers, village *nattams*, and the like; of cultivable waste other than fallows and of fallows. Much land is still available for cultivation

and in recent years several blocks of reserved forests have been disafforested and assigned for cultivation.

Page 172, last paragraph.—Add:—The following statement of ryotwari holdings in the district is given for comparison with the conditions in 1892-93:—

Year.	HOLDINGS.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1925-26 ...	2,227,240	84,465	2,311,705
1928-29 ...	2,202,588	80,528	2,283,116
1929-30 ...	2,203,297	80,628	2,283,925

The apparent decrease in the figures since 1892-93 is due to the transfer of the Karūr taluk.

Page 175.—Add to the tabular statement the following:—

Cultivation of Ryotwari Land in 1929-30.

Dry ...	...	...	Occupied ...	...	ACS.
			Cultivated	...	1,624,193
			Waste charged.	...	582,161
Wet ...	...	...	Occupied	...	80,628
			Cultivated	...	78,252
			Waste charged.	...	2,346

Page 175, last paragraph and pages 176 to 178.—Substitute:—
A statement showing the area and principal crops in the district in 1925-26 is given at pages 24-25 of this Volume (Table IX). The area of principal crops in 1929-30 (falsi 1339) is given below, in acres.

	Paddy.	Cholam.	Out- turn.	Ragi.	Ground- nut.	Gingelly.	Castor.	Sugar- cane.	Cotton.	Total.
Coimbatore division—										
Avanashi ...	2,960	44,598	35,445	11,200	12,127	4,202	1,281	698	39,135	151,644
Coimbatore ...	9,358	66,302	2,355	8,838	19,544	202	688	1,976	41,367	151,228
Erode division—										
Dhārāpuram ...	11,333	90,145	70,554	10,466	1,709	19,937	1,475	460	33,173	239,252
Erode ...	17,653	40,089	122,030	7,961	5,618	8,439	239	365	51,734	254,078
Gobichettipālaiyam division—										
Bhavāni ...	1,336	13,673	56,929	10,273	20,518	2,046	1,043	76	10,374	116,268
Gobichettipālaiyam ...	21,855	29,597	101,462	76,758	14,398	5,551	940	400	18,017	268,508
Kollegal division—										
Kollegal ...	6,859	8,384	6,020	37,938	875	1,563	1,294	243	266	63,942
Pollachi division—										
Palladam ...	930	106,185	13,256	12,502	2,140	8,440	529	419	81,750	228,151
Pollachi ...	16,307	52,622	3,568	9,238	87,002	1,218	2,606	188	84,365	267,114
Udamalpet ...	12,181	46,058	2,920	7,123	10,965	933	522	2,006	53,794	136,502
Total ...	100,270	498,701	414,539	192,327	174,896	52,531	10,617	6,831	363,975	1,814,687

Page 179.—*Substitute for paragraph 1*:—Cholam, as is clear from the above table, still occupies nearly a third of the cultivated area, and is much the largest crop being grown in every part of the district. It occupies in Palladam, Pollāchi and Udamalpet taluks 47, 25 and 33 per cent of the cultivated area. Next to cholam comes cumbu, another staple food crop; and ragi and paddy cover about 40 and 20 per cent of the area under cholam. Cumbu occupies the largest area in Erōde, Gōbichettipālaiyam, Dhārāpuram and Bhavāni taluks. Ragi is chiefly raised in the dry lands of the Gōbichettipālaiyam and Kollēgal taluks. Paddy being an irrigated crop is grown under the Amarāvathi channels of Udamalpet and Dhārāpuram taluks, the Bhavāni channels of Erode and Gōbichettipālaiyam taluks and under the Noyil in Coimbatore taluk and the Aliyār in Pollāchi taluk.

Of the industrial crops cotton and groundnut covered 363,975 and 174,896 acres in 1929-30 as against 301,969 and 138,679 acres in 1925-26. The large increase in acreage under both crops is due to the favourable prices obtained for them after the war. Since 1892 the acreage under cotton had increased by over 80 per cent. Ryots had not taken to the cultivation of groundnut with any zest in 1892-93, but the area under this crop increased rapidly since the great demand for it had grown in the European markets. Pollāchi grew nearly 50 per cent of the crop raised in the district, its acreage in 1929-30 being 87,000 as against the actual district total of 175,000 acres. In 1930-31 owing to worldwide economic depression, the demand for groundnut fell greatly and the ryots who raised this crop have been hard hit, the prices having gone down by 75 per cent. Indigo is practically non-existent and the tobacco that is raised in Coimbatore, Palladam, Avanāshi and Dhārāpuram taluks is chiefly intended for export to Malabar.

Coffee and
tea.

Coffee and tea are largely grown in the estates on the Ānamalai hills and in two estates on the hills of the North Coimbatore forests. It was in 1865 that Europeans were first permitted to acquire lands on the Ānamalais for scientific plantation. The first estate to start work was the Waterfall estate and the next one Waverly, both being near Attakatti, 10 miles from the foot of the hills. More estates were gradually taken up and in 1930 there were 40 estates on the Ānamalais with a total acreage of 23,304 under tea, 2,248 under coffee, 2,751 under cardamom, 546 under rubber and 710 under cinchona. In the two estates on the North Coimbatore hills about 500 acres are under coffee. There are still about 12,500 acres of uncultivated land in the estates of which a good proportion can be cleared for cultivation. Two hundred and fifty tons of coffee were grown in the Ānamalai estates in 1929 and 435 tons in 1930; and in the North Coimbatore estates 59 and

66 tons respectively in these two years. Of tea 10,387,286 lb. (or 4,637 tons) were grown in the district, the whole quantity being exported to London. Coffee is largely consumed in India itself, only a small fraction being sent to England.

The following statement gives the area under the different varieties of cotton and the quantity picked during the three years ending 1929-30, and shows that Cambodia cotton occupies the largest area and that the cultivation of Uppam, and Nādam and Bourbon varieties is slowly expanding:—

Statement showing by Varieties the Area and Yield of Cotton in the Coimbatore District during the three years ending 1929-30.

Variety.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Area.	Yield.	Area.	Yield.	Area.	Yield.
	ACRES.	BALES OF 400 LB. LINT.	ACRES.	BALES.	ACRES.	BALES.
Cambodia	132,103	62,800	163,875	71,840	175,478	71,400
Karunganni	121,015	28,000	146,125	33,310	136,551	29,200
Uppam	19,788	3,300	25,577	4,300	22,297	3,450
Nādam and Bourbon.	21,299	900	24,204	1,030	29,619	1,350

The provisions of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919, as amended in 1925, are in force in this district. The object of the Act is to ensure that all Cambodia cotton, young and old, should be uprooted simultaneously by a fixed date in order to allow a close season before the fresh crop is sown and to destroy, in the meanwhile, infected plants and insects harboured in them. The Act was first introduced in this district in 1919. At that time the crop was removed by the 1st of August. The cotton insect-pests, especially the pink bollworm and the stem-weevil, diminished considerably, the cotton showed less stains and dirt, and the fibre increased in strength. In later years the date for the removal of the crop has been fixed later and notices to individual cotton growers are insisted on, with the result that the good effects referred to above were becoming less marked.

In 1919, the cultivators removed the crop by the 1st of August more from fear of the consequences of contravening the provisions of the Act than owing to the appreciation of the advantages that would accrue to them. In the succeeding two years the rule regarding the issue of notices to individual cultivators to remove the crop worked imperfectly. Hence the ryots took advantage of the defects in the working of the Act and allowed the crop to stand till November or even December in order to get the benefit of further picking.

The Pest
Act.

An agitation was also started by cultivators, traders and others for delaying the removal of the crop beyond the 1st August. This agitation continued year after year and resulted in the date for the removal of the crop being ordered to be postponed by a month.

In consequence of continued agitation and of the protests by officers of the Agricultural department the Government in February 1924 held a conference of leading cultivators, traders and officers of the Revenue and Agricultural departments and ordered the following changes in the procedure for working the Act. The date for eradicating the crop was fixed as 31st August. The service of individual notices to remove the crop was dispensed with. Instead, a general proclamation in the local areas notifying the date for the removal of the crop, was declared sufficient to render the defaulter punishable under the Act. The right of appeal against the general proclamation was withdrawn.

The amended Act has now been in force for some years. Agricultural demonstrators conduct the usual propaganda to uproot the Cambodia cotton plants by the 1st September and report to the revenue authorities the names of ryots who persist in retaining the crop beyond that date.

The present notification under the Act does not appear to provide for a sufficient interval between the date of removal of the crop and the new cultivation. Hence cultivators are free to sow Cambodia cotton again on the same field or in the same locality straightaway without allowing a sufficient interval to ensure the death of insect-pests.

Page 179, paragraph 2.—Add to the tabular statement of land revenue demand the following:—

Fasli year.	Land revenue.
1335	36,28,420
1338	36,51,946
1339	39,79,584

Page 180, paragraph 2.—Add to the tabular statement of collection the following figures for faslis 1330, 1335, 1338 and 1339:—

Fasli.	Demand.	Collected within the year.	Balance uncollected.	Arrears of previous years collected.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1330	34,81,000	34,77,000	4,000	..
1335	35,95,000	35,85,000	10,000	..
1338	36,51,946	36,46,072	1,196	254
1339	39,79,584	39,77,901	1,677	107

Paragraph 4.—Add:—Occasional remissions granted in faslis 1337, 1338 and 1339 are given below for comparison with the figures of faslis 1293 to 1302:—

Fasli.	Remission.		Total.
	For waste.	For failure of crop.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1337	667	10,902	11,569
1338	175	10,252	10,427
1339	170	5,227	5,397

The average amount remitted comes to Rs. 9,131 out of a total demand of about Rs. 40 lakhs per annum. Of the other remissions the chief item relates to payments for religious institutions and came to Rs. 51,783 in fasli 1339.

Page 181, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—The following table gives the total ryotwari demand of land revenue of each taluk in fasli 1339 including quit-rents of inams and excluding the peshkash of permanently settled estates:—

Taluk.	Total ryotwar demand.	Land cess.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Avanāshi	2,44,464	27,707	2,72,171
Bhavāni	1,32,227	14,145	1,46,372
Coimbatore	3,22,852	35,938	3,58,790
Dhārāpuram	4,57,686	46,072	5,03,758
Erōde	6,34,125	52,653	5,86,783
Erōde	4,72,861	45,606	5,18,467
Gobichetti-ālaiyam	1,24,864	14,195	1,39,059
Kollāgal	3,73,489	43,361	4,16,850
Palladam	3,97,286	44,195	4,41,481
Pollāchi	2,50,593	28,866	2,79,259
Udamalpet	..	..	..
Total	33,10,247	3,52,743	36,62,990

Page 181, paragraph 3, to page 184.—Substitute:—The following is a statement of agricultural stock in Government, whole inam and zamindari villages in 1930:—

	Government villages.	Whole inam villages.	Zamindaris.
Bulls and bullocks	409,463	2,743	16,181
Cows	354,073	3,243	10,410
Male buffaloes	9,282	115	309
Cow buffaloes	116,929	624	3,411
Cow calves	197,081	1,190	4,957
Buffalo calves	65,643	253	2,290
Sheep	983,102	2,445	2,735
Goats	516,326	20,310	13,249
Horses and ponies	3,397	80	50
Mules and donkeys	16,062	53	672
Ploughs—Iron	3,184	7	222
Ploughs—Wooden	232,070	1,366	6,784
Carts	81,968	590	2,744

Compared with the figures of 1892-93 the reduction in the number of cows and cow and buffalo calves and in horses and ponies is remarkable, while the increase in the number of ploughs generally and in the use of iron ploughs is as much an indication of an extension of cultivation as of a desire to adopt improved agricultural implements. The number of carts has increased by 160 per cent in 28 years.

Pony
breeding.

Pages 184-A and B.—*Substitute* the following:—

Since the introduction of motor cars into this country pony breeding has naturally decreased. For a long time there were no good stallions, but the Coimbatore District Agricultural Association took up the matter again in 1927-28 and purchased a good Arab stallion "China", which is sent round the district for stud purposes. The Government were approached for a grant to the Association towards the upkeep of this stallion and have granted a yearly premium of Rs. 500 towards the cost of its maintenance. The stallion has proved a success and the Association is on the look out for another. The chief breeder of ponies is the Pattagar of Palayakōttai who has some good brood mares. He generally carries off the prizes at the Tiruppūr Pony and Cattle Fair. It is to be hoped that a good standard of pony will be maintained in the district which is the only one in the Madras Presidency where pony breeding is carried on with any success.

"Kāngayam"
cattle.

The famous Kāngayam cattle are bred and reared in the country round Dhārāpuram and Kāngayam. The best and largest breeder is the Pattagar of Palayakōttai who owns about 2,000 head of stock. He sells annually about 300 breeding bulls and bullocks to ryots in Coimbatore and the southern districts as far as Tinnevely.

The Kāngayam bull is generally grey in colour with darker grey (merging into black) on the head, neck, rump and hump. He is a well-shaped, short, compact animal with well-sprung barrel and fine bone. The head is short with a broad level forehead, while the horns are fairly long and pointed and curve slightly backwards and inwards. The dewlap is not so pendulous as in the Ongole variety and extends just between the fore legs, while the sheath is tucked well up to the body. The tail is long, fine and tapering with a good switch of hair. He is of a fiery nature and makes an excellent work animal. The feet are small and hard, enabling bullocks of this breed to stand road work.

The cow is generally white in colour with black markings on and below the knee of the fore-legs. The average yield of milk for a lactation is about 1,500 lb. with a daily average of 5-6 lb. The highest individual daily yield on the Hosūr Cattle Farm amounted to 22 lb. and the highest maximum daily yield known is 27 lb. Although cows are known which yield up to 4,000 lb. during lactation with an average daily yield of 15 lb.

the breed as a whole, cannot be classed as a milch breed. These cattle thrive well on scanty rations.

Cattle improvement in the district is faced with several difficulties, the chief of which is the inability of the small ryot to buy and maintain a suitably well-bred bull for their cows. This is gradually being overcome by co-operative effort, Government grants, and the active assistance of the District Board. Some years ago Government introduced a scheme of maintenance grants payable annually towards the cost of maintenance of approved bulls. Co-operative societies buy bulls out of their funds and with the Government grant and the service fees are able, at small cost to themselves, to keep first-class bulls at stud. The District Board have taken up this question and have purchased sixteen bulls for stud. These are stationed at Coimbatore, Tiruppūr, Gōbichettipālaiyam, Pollāchi, Kollegal, Erusinampatti, Mēttupālaiyam and Kunnattūr. The placing of stud bulls at other centres is under consideration.

Between 1920 and 1930 the district suffered for want of good rains and fodder was imported from Tanjore and Trichinopoly in some years. In this breeding tract the fields are divided by hedges and a good grass is grown, the local name being "Kolukkattai" grass and the botanical name "*Pennisetum cenchroides*." The cattle are generally run in the fields to graze and kept there at nights in small yards made of hurdles.

Kāngayam cows are sometimes used for work; they make useful work-cattle and so they are well looked after. The price of a pair of good Kāngayam bullocks ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700.

In the northern taluk of the district, i.e., Kollēgal, Ālambādi or Mysore cattle are bred and reared. They are reared mainly in the forests and come to maturity from three to four years when the bullocks are brought down to the plains for sale. A pair of these animals will realize anything from Rs. 275 to Rs. 500. They are good active animals, but it is said that they do not stand up to hard work on the plains as well as the Kāngayam. The District Board have stationed two Ālambādi bulls at stud in Kollēgal village.

"Ālambādi"
cattle.

Except for the Pattagār and a few large ryots in the district, no interest has been taken in cattle-breeding, with the result that in most villages along the Bhavāni river in the north of the district the cattle, although they get plenty of grazing in the neighbouring forests, are small and puny and not much larger than a good dhobi's donkey. During the last year or two after a little propaganda work some ryots and co-operative societies have purchased good Kāngayam bulls and it is to be hoped that an improvement will be seen in the progeny of these bulls in this part of the district. Much better

Cattle-
breeding.

Poultry-
breeding.

and bigger cattle are found in the south of the district where the ryot takes more interest in this work.

The live-stock section of the Agricultural Department has a small poultry farm at the Agricultural College where imported breeds of white Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds and Light Sussex are maintained. Eggs for hatching and breeding stock are sold to the public. The demand for eggs and good birds is increasing rapidly and it is to be hoped that the ryot will take up this as a side line, in order to augment his income. With a flock of ten hens and a cockerel he should be able to make a profit of Rs. 5 per month out of these, if the birds are properly managed.

Page 184-B.—Add at the end of the chapter the following account of the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore :—

Agricultural
education.

Agricultural education of the University standard in Madras is at present confined to the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. The present college is the successor of a much older school started at Saidapet in 1876 and attached to an experimental farm there. In 1878 the name of the school was changed into "The Agricultural College." The course of instruction and the control underwent frequent changes until 1902, when a committee was appointed, on the recommendation of which and to meet the growing needs arising out of the progress of agriculture and allied sciences the college at Saidapet was closed and steps were taken to found an institution at Coimbatore which should be worthy of the prominent place Madras had always taken in agricultural education. A site was selected about two miles from the town of Coimbatore and work commenced early in 1906. The foundation stone was laid in 1907 and the college was opened on the 14th July 1909 by the then Governor of Madras, His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley.

The course of instruction in the beginning was according to the syllabus enjoined by the Board of Agriculture in 1906, and the three experts, the chemist, the botanist and the scientific agriculturist, with the help of assistants in entomology, veterinary science and agricultural engineering, were in charge both of research and teaching.

Modifications were soon found desirable and appointments of experts in other subjects were also made in course of time. The teaching of applied sciences was arranged to terminate with the second year when examinations in those subjects were held. The third and last year was occupied in studying the business of farming combined with practical work and tours. Examinations in agricultural engineering and veterinary science completed the course.

This course not being found satisfactory a re-organization scheme was worked out and approved by the Board of Agriculture in 1913. This scheme arranged for a two years' course (the certificate course) largely practical in character, without laboratory work and unlimited in capacity, and only forty students were taken in each year. When the two years' period was over, out of this lot of 40, the best students were selected and were allowed to continue for a further 18 months (the diploma course) in acquiring a knowledge of the sciences connected with agriculture. The first batch of students under this scheme was admitted in 1914. By this date the Government mycologist and the entomologist had been appointed and joined the staff and were also in charge of teaching in their respective subjects.

A further modification was made. The certificate course was retained as a separate course, until 1924 when it was abolished. The old diploma course was replaced by an entirely new degree course (B.Sc. Ag.) open to students who have passed the intermediate examination in arts and sciences of the Madras University to which the college was affiliated in 1922.

The university course is a three years' course. At the end of the second year, students sit for an examination in agriculture (including animal hygiene), botany, chemistry, agricultural zoology and agricultural engineering. A second examination is held at the end of the third year and comprises agriculture, botany and chemistry only.

Towards the end of the year 1926 the Government created the post of a whole-time principal with complete control of teaching in all subjects of instruction and increased administrative powers; and teaching was entirely separated from research.

The college is situated in its own grounds of about 500 acres and now consists of two spacious and handsome buildings; the older contains chiefly research laboratories; the newer building, known as the Freeman Building, was constructed to meet the growing needs of teaching and was opened by His Excellency Viscount Goschen in July 1926. Round these buildings are arranged the college maidan and playground, the hostel for students, and quarters for the teaching and research staff. The College.

Tuition and lodging are provided free to students and boarding is arranged under the control of the hostel warden. There is provision for 120 students. The practical work of the students is done in the large area of the farm which comprises red and black soils as well as wet, dry and garden lands.

Adjoining the college are situated at not more than a distance of a mile the paddy, cotton and millets breeding stations and the imperial cane breeding station. Students

are kept in touch with the work on these stations and by special arrangement the experts also deliver special lectures to the final year class.

Besides these, the students have opportunities of studying the habits and life-histories of insect-pests in the insectary and getting practical instructions in horticulture in the botanical gardens, both of which are situated within the limits of the colony. The central farm and college dairy, with a large number of cows, afford facilities to students for practical training in crops, animal husbandry and dairying. In the workshops instruction is given in smithery, carpentry and oil-engines.

A large library which contains several thousand books and publications is much resorted to. A number of scholarships and medals are awarded to the successful students in examinations and winners in sports.

Agricultural
research.

There are at present experts dealing with paddy, cotton, millets, agricultural chemistry, bacteriology, animal nutrition, agricultural implements and machinery, and in charge of the herbarium.

Paddy.

The paddy specialist controls the paddy-breeding station which was opened in 1915. Pure line strains are isolated from popular varieties with such objects as increased yield, better standing power, early ripening, immunity to disease, etc. A number of strains that have been evolved here are already popular, G.E.B. 24 having found favour in many parts of the presidency. Types showing desirable characteristics are used for hybridization experiments in the attempt to combine these advantages in one plant. A study of inheritance of characters of different varieties is also made. A collection of representative types of the presidency is also maintained for study of type and form, and material for hybridization is drawn from here or from samples that may be collected outside. In the laboratory fundamental questions are examined such as the internal anatomy of the plant, milling and boiling test, etc.

Cotton.

The cotton specialist is in charge of the cotton breeding station. Here work is being carried on with the object of producing strains of irrigated and rain-fed cottons which will be superior in yield and quality to the cottons already under cultivation, and of determining the best methods of cultivating and manuring a cotton crop.

The station was opened in 1922. Two strains of Cambodia cotton, *Gossypium hirsutum* Co. No. 1 and Co. No. 2, have been issued from this station of which the latter is the more profitable cropper. Several strains of Uppam, *Gossypium herbaceum* and hybrid strains produced from crosses between Nandyal 14 (*Gossypium indicum*) and *Gossypium Roseum* and Nandyal 14 and *Gossypium cerenum* are under test.

The plant breeding work in Uppam is financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

The improvement by breeding of the poor man's food-crops engages the attention of the millets specialist, who acquired the necessary land and laid out plots for experimental work in 1923. Many varieties of cholam, cumbu, ragi, tenai, samai and varagu, are sown and studied with a view to evolve good strains of these, both by selection and cross-breeding, under dry land conditions. Ragi and summer cholam are also studied in garden land.

Millets.

Soil surveys have been made by the chemist for well-known tracts. Maps for Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Tanjore and Malabar are now ready. Others will be taken up as time permits. Studies in animal nutrition, soil bacteriology, and soil physics have recently been started. The intensive study of the manurial problems with organic and mineral manures in progress during the past twenty years has led to useful results, particularly in showing the beneficial effect of the application of organic manure like cattle manure on better growth and vitality of the resulting seed. The question of utilizing all farm organic waste for manufacturing a manure equal in quality to cattle manure is engaging the attention of the agricultural chemist.

Agricultural
chemistry.

At the insectary which is in charge of the Government entomologist, habits and life-histories of pests on crops are studied, with a view to suggesting preventive and remedial measures.

The insectary.

The herbarium known as the Madras Herbarium which was formed at Madras about the year 1870 was after some years shifted to Ootacamund and finally located at Coimbatore. It is now under the control of the systematic botanist. There are about 90 sheets of plant specimens collected from the presidency and a few thousands belonging to other parts of India and Ceylon. These collections represent 175 families, 1,250 general and 4,500 species of plants. Its activities have hitherto been confined to the identification of specimens, study of fodder grasses and grazing areas, supply of seeds and specimens and study of weeds of cultivated lands. Exchange of specimens with similar institutions has formed an important feature of this herbarium.

The
herbarium.

This section has developed from small beginnings and since 1910 when a mycologist was appointed, has increased its activities in several directions. It deals with diseases of plants caused by fungi.

The Myco-
logical
section.

The work may be classified under two heads:—

Research work.—This comprises investigations in the laboratory and in the field into the occurrence, cause, nature, effects and control of diseases on South Indian plants.

Systematic work.—Systematic study of fungi is made. Specimens of diseased plants are collected, classified and preserved for study and exchange.

General.

The Research Engineer appointed in 1928 is tackling problems connected with agricultural machinery and waterlifts. Paddy, millets and cotton specialists and the entomologist investigate in sub-stations in different tracts of the presidency problems which are purely of a local nature. The mycologist makes periodical visits to places which demand his attention.

Research officers of the college have been much relieved of their administrative work, to enable them to devote their whole time to research problems and all experimental stations in the districts have been placed in charge of the respective circle officers.

CHAPTER X.—IRRIGATION.

Area irrigated.

Page 185, paragraphs 1 and 2.—*Substitute*:—The following statement shows the nature and extent of the different irrigation sources in each taluk of Coimbatore:—

Area of Ryotwari and Minor Inam Lands irrigated in 1929-30.

Taluks.	Govern ment canals.	Tanks.	Wells.		Other sources.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	NO.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Coimbatore	5,738	7,598	5,061	24,910	109	38,355
Avanāshi	2,658	945	8,500	33,879	218	37,700
Pollāchi	6,488	783	5,151	12,728	3,808	28,808
Udamalpet	7,516	3,227	5,315	37,098	62	47,916
Tiruppār	2,120	1,081	12,907	69,239	...	72,440
Dhārāpuram	14,642	298	17,480	67,050	2,738	84,728
Erōde	23,501	1,003	15,928	55,000	586	79,590
Bhavāni	1	543	7,125	21,970	800	23,354
Gōbichettipūlaiyam ..	19,857	716	8,955	31,081	565	52,219
Kollegal	1,958	3,564	305	674	74	6,270
Total	83,980	19,798	86,207	353,629	8,960	466,380

An extent of 466,380 acres of ryotwari and minor inam lands was under irrigation in 1929-30. Of this extent, 83,980 acres or 18 per cent was irrigated by Government canals, 19,798 acres or about 4·2 per cent from tanks, and 353,629 acres or 75·8 per cent from wells.

Irrigation works.

Page 186, paragraph 2.—*Delete* from the list of channels and tanks given in this paragraph the following, as they are in the Karūr taluk since transferred to the Trichinopoly district:—Pugalūr, Vāngal and Nerūr channels (which takes from the Cauvery) and Chinnadhārāpuram, Pallipālaiyam and

Panchamādēvi channels (which take off from the Amarāvati river) and *add* to the paragraph the following:—The list of minor irrigation works in charge of the Public Works Department in this district now includes 106 channels and tanks and is printed as an annexure to G.O. No. 283-I, dated 24th October 1923.

Page 189.—*Insert* between paragraphs 3 and 4 the following:—The *kudimarāmat* system, though reorganized in all the taluks, has now practically fallen into disuse. The usual practice is to collect the contribution in cash proportionate to the amount of work to be done which is estimated every year by the minor irrigation overseer of the division; and the work is then carried out by Government through the agency of the village officers as contractors.

Kudimarāmat.

Paragraph 4, line 3.—*Substitute* for the clause “the Cauvēry wet lands all lie in Karūr” the following:—“the Cauvēry wet lands all lie outside the district.”

Irrigation sources—Rivers.

For the second sentence *substitute*:—Between Ērōde and the confluence of the Noyil with the Cauvēry, the latter river requires embanking, which has been done.

Paragraph 5, line 2.—*Insert* the word “and” between the words “Udamalpet” and “Dhārāpuram” and *delete* the words “and Karūr” that follow.

Page 192, paragraph 1.—*Add* the following statement for Wells. comparison with the conditions in 1892-93 which the table in this paragraph represents:—

Statement showing by taluks the Percentage of Area of Land irrigated by Wells to Occupied Area.

Taluks.	Occupied dry area.	Area actually irrigated by wells.	Percentage ratio, column (3) to column (2).	Area irrigated from each well.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Coimbatore ...	169,374	25,941	15·00	6·00
Avanāshi ...	204,091	33,879	16·50	3·90
Pollāchi ...	286,926	12,728	4·44	2·47
Udamalpet ...	178,898	37,098	21·00	7·00
Tiruppār ...	339,459	69,239	20·40	5·60
Dhārāpuram ...	492,768	87,050	13·60	4·00
Erōde ...	303,308	55,000	18·00	3·45
Bhavāni ...	135,125	21,970	16·20	3·08
Gōbichettipālaiyam ...	232,056	31,081	13·39	3·47
Kollegal ...	101,309	674	0·66	2·21
Total ...	2,439,105	354,660	14·5	4·1

Page 194, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—The number of irrigation wells in 1930 was 86,207 as against 65,461 in 1897. The

following table shows how far the grant of State loans has helped to increase the number of new wells and the repair of old ones during the last twenty years :—

Statement of Wells newly sunk or repaired during 1909-1929 with State Loans.

Taluk.	Number of applications for new wells.		Number of applications for repairs.	
	Number of wells.	Amount.	Number of wells.	Amount.
		RS.		RS.
Coimbatore	182	1,69,350	...	...
Avanāshi	88	51,035	408	1,49,547
Pollāchi	86	58,120	...	...
Udamalpet	193	1,38,609	...	...
Tiruppur	220	1,50,641	131	63,110
Dhārāpuram	257	1,32,183	...	...
Erōde	111	52,345	...	...
Bhavāni	66	30,470	...	...
Gōbichettipālaiyam	114	62,570	227	96,825
Kollegal	61	24,275	50	11,620
Total	1,378	8,69,518	816	3,21,102

The Government Department of Industries has been helping in the extension of well irrigation by conducting boring operations in existing wells with a view to increase their water-supply, and on the ground to find the sub-soil strata with a view to ascertain whether water can be tapped within a reasonable depth; maintaining pumping installations and industrial machinery at work; supplying pumping sets for irrigation and well-sinking; erecting pumping and industrial machinery and lending sugarcane mills. The number of borings put down in the district during the ten years ending 1929-30 is shown below :—

Year.	Borings in existing well for greater supply.	Other borings for new wells or to locate sites for new wells.
1920-21	3	...
1921-22	58	1
1922-23	58	...
1923-24	52	...
1924-25	40	...
1925-26	35	5
1926-27	57	4
1927-28	70	12
1928-29	132	...
1929-30	135	9

Borings have proved successful mostly in the taluks of Coimbatore, Pollāchi and Udamalpet and to a less extent in Gōbichettipālaiyam and Avanāshi. The localities where borings furnished abundant supply of water or where wells are now yielding a sufficient supply of water for irrigation purposes are given below :—

Taluk.	Places.
Coimbatore	Villages to the west of Perūr, Agricultural College, Singanallūr and surrounding villages, Vellakkinar, Kurudampālaiyam, Sengalipālaiyam and Veerapāndi.
Pollāchi	Kinathukidavu, Pollāchi, Muthūr, Nellāmpalli, Kolārpatti and Vadugapālaiyam.
Udamalpet	Jellipatti, Naickanūr and Bōdipatti.
Gōbichettipālaiyam	Nanjakavandanpālaiyam.
Avanāshi	Mēttupālaiyam.

Paragraph 2.—Add :—There are at present no fewer than 300 power pumping plants in the district irrigating on an average about 100 acres each. The number of oil and steam-engines working in this district for lifting water for irrigation in the various taluks is given below :—

Taluk.	Number of oil and steam engines.	Taluk.	Number of oil and steam engines.
Coimbatore	94	Kollēgal	3
Tiruppur	13	Dhārāpuram	4
Avanāshi	6	Bhavāni	1

Attempts are being made by influential ryots to instal oil-engines on the banks of the Aliyār river in Pollāchi taluk; and it may be said that the well-to-do among the ryots of the district are becoming alive to the importance of machine power for irrigation.

Page 195, paragraph 2.—Add :—The principal projects that have been suggested are the Bhavāni projects (upper and lower). Development of irrigation.

(a) Upper Bhavani (dry project).—Estimates Rs. 490 lakhs.

The proposal was to construct a double reservoir in the upper reaches of the Bhavāni to irrigate 160,000 acres first crop and 260,000 acres second crop in the Coimbatore district. It was abandoned in 1928 in favour of the Lower Bhavāni Project as it involved the expense of two reservoirs and a specially long canal passing through very difficult country in rocky or gravelly soil, which must inevitably involve much

wastage of water before it could be utilized for the irrigation of dry crops.

(b) *The Lower Bhavāni (dry) project*.—Estimates Rs. 207 lakhs. The proposal is to construct a reservoir lower down the river to irrigate 90,000 acres in the first crop season and 117,000 acres in the second crop season. The scheme only awaits provision of funds by Government for being put into execution.

The Muttikulam or Siruvāni project.—This project was sanctioned for the supply of water to Coimbatore town and is under execution.

From the gauge readings of the past ten years taken to determine the quantity of surplus water available for irrigation, it was found that the construction of a dam for an increased storage across Siruvāni itself would be too costly, and the question of making the best use of the surplus water below the tunnel in the Nōyil basin is now under investigation.

— *Kalingarōyan, Thadapālli and Arakkankōtta channels*.—The investigation of these channels has been completed and proposals for their remodelling have been estimated for. The execution of the work is deferred pending the results of the experiments in one or two sluices in each of the channels for ascertaining the duty figures to be adopted with reference to the nature of the soil in the fields to be irrigated.

Page 196, paragraph 1.—*Add*.—The scheme to convert the Bolāmpatti valley into a reservoir referred to above is the same as the Muthikulam or Siruvāni project already mentioned. There has, however, been some extension of irrigation at Sem-mēdu in Ikkarai Boluvāmpatti village with the aid of Ukkolam tank water which is a Government source.

Paragraph 4.—*Add*.—The Danayakankōttai or Kanniyampālaiyam anicut was restored and a channel was excavated therefrom at a cost of Rs. 1.29 lakhs for the irrigation of 400 acres of land. It is thought that more water could not be taken off from the river without prejudice to existing irrigation under the Arakkankōtta, Thadappalli and Kalingarōyan channels.

Paragraph 5.—*Add*.—The extension of irrigation in the Coimbatore district from the Mēttūr reservoir has been abandoned after a careful consideration of the several aspects of the proposals. The chief reasons for abandonment are the high water rates required to be levied to make the scheme productive and poor soil which would need much preliminary work before the land is rendered fit for cultivation by way of terracing, etc.

Page 197, paragraph 3.—*Add*.—No permanent arrangement for raising the crest of the Koduvēri anicut which feeds the Thadapalli and Arakkankōtta channels has been made, but

whenever it is considered necessary sand bags are put over the crest and the level of the water is raised.

Page 199, paragraph 3.—*Add*.—Some of the old tanks in Kollegal and North Bhavāni taluks have since been restored by the T.R.S. Party. These tanks are all getting gradually silted up. Owing to this as also to the scarcity of rainfall in these parts irrigation under these tanks is precarious and in order to remedy matters many schemes for increasing the supply for irrigation have been under investigation, but the majority of them are not promising financially. Some have already been abandoned and a few others are still under investigation. Repairs to the ruined Kandipatti tank in the north of Bhavāni taluk in Illipali village were taken up and completed by the Public Works Department. The other ruined tanks of this taluk are now included in the Mēttūr taluk of the Salem district.

Page 204, paragraph 3.—*Add*.—To carry this out, estimates for remodelling many of the channels have been prepared but are held up pending a decision on the question of the duty to be adopted for irrigation on remodelling them.

CHAPTER XI.—FORESTS.

Page 207, paragraphs 2 and 3.—*Substitute*.—The district is divided into four forest charges, each under a District Forest Officer, called respectively North Coimbatore, South Coimbatore, Kollēgal and Pālghāt. The last includes only a small area in the Coimbatore taluk (called the Bolāmpatti range taken over from the old Central Coimbatore division), the bulk of the Pālghāt division lying in Malabar. The Northern division consists of the whole of Gōbichettipālaiyam and Avanāshi taluks and parts of the Coimbatore and Bhavāni taluks of the Coimbatore district, parts of the Mēttūr taluk of the Salem district and of the Coonoor taluk of the Nilgiris, and contains 872 square miles of reserved forest. The south division extends over the forest areas of Pollāchi, Udamalpet and Dhārāpuram taluks, the area under the last taluk being only scrub jungle under the management of forest panchayats; the rest of the division covers an area of 332 square miles. The Kollēgal division covers the forests in the Kollēgal taluk and in the north of the Bhavāni taluk with an area of 947 square miles.

North Coimbatore forests.—For purposes of forest administration North Coimbatore is divided into four ranges, viz. Talamalai, Satyamangalam, Bhavāni and Mēttupālaiyam. The afforested parts of Gōbichettipālaiyam and Bhavāni taluks are chiefly hill tracts covering an extent of more than three-fourths of the total area of those taluks. They may be said to be a continuation, albeit very irregular and broken, of the Mysore

Forest divisions.

Description of the forests.

plateau. In order to reach the western portion of the Satyamangalam forests the Gazzalhatti ghāt has to be ascended, a steep stony pass leading up to Talamalai from the valley of the Mōyar. Going eastwards, the next ghāt road is that leading by an ascent $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from a point 10 miles west from Satyamangalam town, the head of the ghāt being called Dhimbam. This ghāt road is practicable for carts and motor vehicles but is rather narrow with 27 hair-pin bends and often the surface is in a bad condition. After passing Dhimbam the road descends to Hāssanūr where it bifurcates, one branch going through the Pulinjūr valley; from Pulinjūr village the road goes through Mysore territory till it strikes the Kollēgal taluk a few miles from Kollēgal town. This road is the main road to Kollēgal. The other bifurcation from Hāssanūr goes through a long tract of forest, through Geddēsal, Bailūr and Lokkanahalli to Kollēgal. This road is not much frequented and though neglected for two or three years is now being repaired and made fit for motor traffic. Eastwards from Dhimbam ghāt road the next ascent from the plains is a stony track west of Kumbatarine hills; the next is another track up the valley above Sellipālaiyam. This track is being improved and in the course of a few years will form a motor road from Kempanaikānpālaiyam through Yekkattūr joining the Hāssanūr-Bailūr road near Gairmālam; thence comes another up the valley above Kongārapālaiyam.

Going eastwards again, there are various small tracks to the hills in the Bhavāni taluk and then comes the Bargūr ghāt road. This road was traced some years ago at a great expense but has got into bad condition. Metalling is being gradually done and in a few years, it is hoped that this will be a good road.

It traverses the Bargūr hills and at Mardalli it joins a road leading to Kollegāl. To the east of the Bargūr ghāt road there are only a few stony tracks leading up to the hills.

Page 208, paragraph 4.—*Add*:—This growth is interspersed with dense bamboo jungle, and it is of interest to note that bamboos both large and small flowered and died gregariously over the plateau in 1927 and 1928.

Page 209, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—These areas of sandal are unfortunately "spiked".

Paragraph 4.—*Add*—Lemon grass and stunted date palm cover the soil over large areas.

Paragraph 5.—*Substitute*:—About Geddēsal for some distance is found a tract of really fine forest, good specimens of blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) and cedar (*Cedrela toona*) growing among the other trees mentioned. Along the margin of the streams mango trees grow to a large size, showing a certain amount of moisture in the sub-soil. After leaving Geddēsal the

general character of the forest over the hills is open and trees are for the most part small and stunted.

Paragraph 7.—*Substitute*:—Sandalwood is found more or less in the neighbourhood of all the hill villages particularly about that part of the Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk of which Ekkattūr is the centre and in Bhavāni on the Bargūr hills and the Pālamalais.

Page 209, last paragraph and page 210.—*Substitute*:—The chief hill ranges are—

(1) In the east of the Bhavāni taluk lies the Pālamalai reserve forest in Bhavāni range parallel with the Cauvēry river.

(2) In the Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk the chief ranges are Talamalai and Satyamangalam and the eastern slopes of the Nilgiris.

The chief rivers connected with the forest tracts are—

(1) *The Cauvēry*.—This river forms the eastern boundary of the afforested taluks from the point where the Pālār river falls into the Cauvēry till it meets the Bhavāni river, but the feeders derived from the forests are insignificant as might be expected from the open character of the growth.

(2) *The Bhavāni*.—This river rises in the Silent Valley forests of Malabār but bends along the foot of the hill slopes which form the reserved forests of this division.

Page 211, paragraph 5.—*Substitute*:—The principal sources of revenue are sandalwood and grazing.

The total area of reserved forest in the division is 872 square miles. Out of this area 40 square miles have been classed as ryots' forests and placed under the management of panchayats. Five hundred and twenty-nine square miles of forest are under sanctioned working plans and temporary schemes. The areas under the various sylvicultural systems are as under: simple coppice (1·5 square miles), sandal fellings (35·1 square miles) and bamboo fellings (521 square miles). A small area of 100 acres has been proposed for reservation.

In this division there are now in force four sanctioned working plans described below. These have been framed for improving the fuel areas and working them in a regular manner for supply of fuel and small timber to the public. The coupes are leased to contractors on annual leases. Working plans.

The Gōbichettipālaiyam working plan covers an area of 8,960 acres in Guthialattūr reserve of Satyamangalam range. It consists of three fuel working circles, viz., Senkaradu, Kanakempālaiyam and Kanavoicombai, which are divided into coupes each of which measures 266 acres. The average annual outturn of fuel from these working circles is 175,873 c.ft. and the primary market for the fuel is Gōbichettipālaiyam.

The *Talamalai working plan* covers an area of 8,090 acres, lies in parts of Talamalai reserved forest and its extension and consists of two fuel working circles of Bennāri and Kothamangalam. Each coupe measures about 202 acres and the annual outturn of fuel from these two circles is 98,362 c.ft. and the market for the fuel is Satyamangalam and Gobichettipālaiyam, excluding what the local villagers, especially the turmeric boilers, take up.

The *Mattupālaiyam plan* covers an area of 60,775 acres of forests in that range and consists of three fuel working circles Jakkanāri, Kandiūr and Sundapatti. The average outturn of fuel per year is 111,704 cubic feet and the chief markets for their sale are the adjoining villages and Coimbatore town.

The *Thadāgam working plan* covers an area of 3,037 acres of Thadāgam reserve and consists of only one fuel working circle, viz., Thōlampālaiyam. The average outturn of fuel is 29,494 cubic feet from 101 acres of area exploited per annum. The chief markets for its sale are Thōlampālaiyam, Kāramadai and Coimbatore town.

South
Coimbatore.

Paragraph 6.—Substitute:—South Coimbatore division.—This division extends over the forest areas of Pollāchi, Udamalpet and Dhārāpuram taluks and is subdivided, for purposes of forest administration, into four ranges, viz., Tūnacadavu, Pollāchi, Pūnachi and Udamalpet. The limits of these four ranges lie within the revenue taluks of Pollāchi and Udamalpet. Dhārāpuram taluk, though included in this division, contains only scrub jungle under the management of forest panchayats.

Paragraph 7 and paragraphs 1 and 2 of page 212.—Delete as they relate to the Pālgāt or North Coimbatore division. For an account of the forests in the rest of the division and in the Ānamalais see the rest of pages 212 and page 213–215 and paragraphs 1 to 3 of page 216.

Page 216.—Insert between paragraphs 3 and 4 the following additional paragraphs:—

The ranges—
Tūnacadavu.

The Pollāchi and Udamalpet ranges consist mostly of fuel and bamboo coupes and afford grazing for local cattle. Tūnacadavu and Pūnachi ranges contain valuable forests and the former is 65 square miles in extent and consists of (1) Tūnacadavu Reserve, (2) a portion of Ānamalai reserve adjoining Cochin State and Malabār District and (3) Tēkkadi forests held under a lease from its owner the Rājā of Kollengōde since 1867 on an annual rent of Rs. 5,000. These forests were abnormally treated in the past and with a view to the attainment of a normal forest and for the removal of mature and over-mature timber, a working plan was prepared in 1918, the principal provisions of which are the concentrated regeneration of teak, for which these forests are eminently suited, and other valuable species. This working plan is under revision.

On account of the notorious unhealthiness of Mount Stuart and of the scarcity of water there in the hot weather, the headquarters of this range were removed to Topslip in 1927. A good rest-house as well as quarters for the staff have been built there. A reservoir has been constructed in Karianshōla, about 1½ miles above Topslip, to supply water to the subordinates and staff. The general health of the establishment has greatly improved.

A metalled ghāt road has been laid from the foot of the ghāt near Sēthumadai as far as Ānaipādi (total length 14 miles 1 furlong) at a cost of Rs. 3,27,987 for the transport of timber, and the whole of the road from Amrampālaiyam to Ānaipādi (25 miles) is maintained by the Forest Department. Motor buses ply between Pollāchi and Ānamalai and run as far as Topslip when required. Feeder roads to the felling coupes from the main road are constructed wherever necessary and the old tram line has been abolished with a consequent reduction in the cost of transport of timber.

A saw mill was erected at Topslip in March 1928 to cut up medium and low grade logs into the sizes most in demand and to prevent the cartage of waste timber and maintain a large output without flooding the market with unsalable logs. It was not a success and was closed in December 1929.

The railway line between Pōdanūr and Dindigul has increased the demand for timber from Mount Stuart forests to a great extent and opened out new markets, and the linking up of Pollāchi with Pālgāt *via* Kollengōde is likely to still further widen the market for Ānamalai timbers. There is a proposal to construct a rutway line between Pollāchi (Sircarpatti-Mount Stuart) and Ānamalai.

Elephant-capturing operations by the pit system are being conducted in the Tēkkadi leased forests and in the adjoining Mount Stuart forests. The operations have been undertaken both to protect the young teak and rosewood plantations from damage and to ensure a supply of working elephants for the department.

A telephone line has been opened from Pollāchi to Topslip and further to Ānaipādi.

The depot at Pollāchi for the sale of timber from Mount Stuart and Pūnachi forests is under the charge of the Forest Utilization Officer.

The Pūnachi range (120 square miles) includes the whole of the Pūnachi and a portion of Ānamalai reserves. The working plan for the range consists in the selection fellings of mature timber and establishment of teak and rosewood by concentrated regeneration. These forests are inferior to those of Mount Stuart. In the Ānamalai Reserve there are extensive tea and coffee plantations. The area already under plantation products is 38,883 acres and there is demand for more land for

Pūnachi
Range.

cultivation of plantation products. An area of about 23,000 acres has been reserved for Government cinchona plantations.

The range contains three large perennial streams and a number of small ones. There are extensive shola forests from which sleepers are being extracted and supplied to the railways.

The Ānamalai Ropeway Company works a ropeway between Iyerpadi and Vennānthorai (at the foot of the ghāt) and takes most of the traffic previously carried by country carts.

The Forest Department does not now utilize the ropeway for transport of sleepers or of any other forest products.

Attakatti (7 miles from the foot of the ghāt) having been found to be malarial and short of water in the hot weather, the headquarters of this range was removed to Waterfall about 1,000 feet higher where quarters for the staff have been provided.

There is a game sanctuary in this range which includes the whole of Pūnachi and a portion of Ānamalai Reserve. The sanctuary was created expressly for the protection of ibex, but shelters all kinds of game except sambur and vermin.

Pollāchi and Udamalpet ranges.

Pollāchi and Udamalpet ranges (52 and 160 square miles) consist mostly of fuel and bamboo coupes and afford grazing for the local cattle.

Page 216, paragraphs 4 and 5, and page 217, paragraphs 1 to 4.—Delete "as the Ānamalai tramway was dismantled in May 1927 in favour of roads as the latter were found to give cheaper transport."

Page 217, last paragraph, and paragraphs 1 and 2 of page 218.—Substitute:—

The Kollēgal Division forests.

The Kollēgal Division.—The division was constituted in 1909 and consisted of two ranges (Kollēgal and Rāmāpuram) in the revenue taluk of Kollēgal. In 1921 a third range (Bargūr) situated in the north of the Bhavāni taluk was transferred to it from the north division. The areas of these ranges on 1st April 1928 were 256, 434 and 217 square miles respectively.

Character of the forests.

The entire area is classified under class I forests, i.e., reserves to be preserved mainly for climatic purposes and for the protection of water sources. Their tree-growth is generally poor; true timber areas are very rare and sholas rarer still and a description of them is found at pages 208 and 209 dealing with the old North Coimbatore forests.

The soil is rocky and most infertile supporting in most places only dry deciduous forests, and the whole area more or less forms one huge block interspersed with hill villages and cultivation in a few places. Sandalwood is found in the neighbourhood of these hill villages, in almost all reserves between elevations of 2,000 and 3,000 feet, in that part of Kollēgal taluk of which Porasakavundanpālaiyam is the centre, in Arapālaiyam

(6 miles from Kollēgal), on the Pūnachimalai and Mādēswaranmalai and in Bhavāni on the Bargūr and Katimalai hills. Teak is also found, but is of poor and stunted growth. The division is essentially a grazing one, the annual revenue from grazing being between Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 50,000. It comes next to sandalwood which yields about Rs. 1,10,000 a year. About Rs. 32,000 a year comes from other sources. The above figures are the averages of three years 1927–28 to 1929–30. Sandalwood is extracted, rough-chipped and sent to Satyamangalam where it is clean chipped and sold by public auction. No good timber worth mentioning is extracted, nor is there in this division any industry requiring a large quantity of timber or poles, but the chief wants of agricultural population are easily supplied from the forests. The chief minor produce are *āvāram* and galnuts and these are leased out annually.

The chief hill ranges in the division are described in the last paragraph of page 209 and items 2 to 6 on the top of page 210. The chief rivers connected with the forests of this division are noticed in the last four paragraphs of page 210 and in the first paragraph of page 211. On the whole the water-supply from the forests of this division is inconsiderable owing to the fact that the proportion of ever green forest is very small.

Originally large areas were devoted to a form of shifting cultivation, the principal feature of which is the felling and burning of the forest for the sake of a temporary crop on the otherwise uncultivable hill-slopes; and people were encouraged in all possible ways to increase such cultivation at the expense of the forests and the boundaries of the cultivation were gradually pushed back towards the hills. This process of gradual destruction of the forests went on to such an extent that timber and fuel famines were threatened, but soon after the Forest Department was constituted, conservation and as far as possible improvement of the forests on the hill slopes were taken up. Forests which had been left in a very degraded condition by indiscriminate fellings came to be restored. Effective steps were also taken to stop the annual forest fires and to open out the forests generally for the benefit of the people by maintaining the existing roads and tracks in a good state and by trying to reach the more inaccessible areas by new roads or cart-tracks. The forests have been opened to grazing for all cattle (except goats) on payment of fixed fees, and licensed cattle are also allowed to be penned at convenient centres, free of cost.

Santallum album (sandal) forms the most valuable species of timber grown in the division and steps are being taken to introduce it in favourable localities. The sandalwood plantation at Bailūr has been a success and the experiments have been repeated in several places twice. Rosewood is found in some places. Further experiments in growing sandal with field crops are in progress. Satinwood and *acha* which are chiefly

The Bōlam-
patti forests.

used for agricultural implements are also found. Both varieties of bamboo are found on the higher slopes and in the moist villages. For silvicultural work a working scheme is in force and a new working plan is also under preparation.

The Pālghāt Division.—The Bōlampatti range which comprises the forests in the Coimbatore taluk (which were originally included in the old Central Coimbatore division along with certain forest areas in the Malabar and the Nilgiri districts) was included in the Pālghāt division from 1921. The forests of the Erōde taluk, about 4,000 acres, have been transferred to panchayats and are now under the Revenue department. Even in the Coimbatore taluk out of a forest area of 72,000 acres, 2,400 acres are under panchayats and the rest are reserves in charge of the department. They include the hill range south of the Nilgiris known as Kuridimalai or the Lambton's Peak range and the forests about the hills which border the Bōlampatti valley west of Coimbatore town. Though not productive of first-class timber, the forests at the head of the Bōlampatti valley contain very fine blackwood, vēngai and a few other good timber trees, and there is fair forest on the southern slopes of the hills facing the Walayār railway station.

The Noyil river flows through the Bōlampatti valley and the preservation of the headwaters of this river has excited much local interest. This valley was originally forest and when Ward and Connor wrote (about 1820) was still in that condition. Year after year, however, cultivation has extended in this direction and now all that can be done is to preserve the forests on the slopes of the hills and a small portion left at the head of the valley. The hills are unfortunately very steep towards Coimbatore, so that the catchment area is small. The Bōlampatti valley forests in this range are very valuable and a new working plan for a systematic working of the forests in this charge was recently sanctioned. A portion of the Attapādi valley (block VI) is included in this range and contains evergreen forests which are not exploited at present. The chief items of revenue are the sale of fuel and bamboo coupes and grazing fees. As there are many villages in the Bōlampatti valley the forests have to be protected carefully, timber smuggling being very common.

Working
plans.

There are at present three different working plans for the forests in the Coimbatore taluk, viz., (i) the Bōlampatti valley working plan for Bōlampatti Block II Reserved Forest, (ii) The Walayār working plan for the southern slopes of Bōlampatti Block I Reserved Forests, and (iii) the Thadāgam working plan for Bōlampatti Block III, Thadāgam and Anai-katti North and South reserves. With the aid of these working plans practically the whole portion of the forests which can be profitably worked during a period of ten years has been brought under systematic working.

Certain inferior forest areas classed as "Ryots' forests" situated in Dhārāpuram, Erōde, Gōbichettipālaiyam and Avanashi taluks, about 52 square miles in all, have been transferred to forest panchayats for management. There are twenty such panchayats exercising control over reserves and four over certain unreserves paying a total rent of about Rs. 4,000 to Government. The reserves so managed were chiefly hilly areas, except Vēlamudi (Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk), Mōdūr and Pettikōttai (Avanāshi taluk), Ganapathi and Semmakalpālaiyam (Dhārāpuram taluk). The reserve at Uthiyūr is rocky, and contains granite quarries. The receipts of the panchayats include grazing fees at fixed rates for various kinds of cattle and the amounts realized by the sale of fuel coupes and minor products. Tree growth is generally poor, though in the areas north-west of the Avanāshi and Gōbichettipālaiyam taluks bordering on the Nilgiris the panchayats are trying to raise sandalwood.

The scheme of transferring poorer forests to panchayats for management was first tried in 1918. These were at first supervised by special forest panchayat deputy tahsildars exercising jurisdiction over more than one district. As the work increased and more areas came to be so dealt with their control was transferred to the Revenue department. The panchayats try to improve the forest under them by improving old wells or digging new ones, by planting tamarind and other trees, and by removing prickly-pear, so as to afford greater facilities for grazing. A few of them like that at Chennimalai have been empowered to compound forest offences and are reported to exercise that power judiciously.

Page 218, paragraph 3.—Add:—Figures of the average annual receipts from the forests during the last five years are given in the

Receipts.		Rs.
(1925-30).		
Timber	...	2,15,839
Firewood	...	58,740
Bamboos	...	37,303
Sandalwood	...	3,27,443
Grazing fees	...	1,02,982
Minor forest pro- duce	...	57,736

margin. A good part of the income is spent on establishment, in the extraction of forest produce, in the making of roads, in guarding the forests from devastating fires and in the construction and maintenance of buildings for use of the staff and for storing forest products.

Last paragraph.—Add:—Considerable difficulty is still experienced in the efficient protection of the forests, both reserves and unreserves. In the case of minor forests which have been handed over to panchayats for management breaches of the Forest Act are not generally brought to the notice of the authorities, but there has on the whole been a decrease in the number of offences reported in the case of departmental forests due apparently to better protection. The offences may be classed under three main heads, viz., injury to forests by fire, unauthorized felling and unauthorized grazing. Under each of these heads there has been a decrease in crime in reserved

forests. Excluding the Pālghat forest division, the other three forest divisions in Coimbatore returned in 1928-29, 58 cases of forest fires, of which all but three were undetected, 832 cases of unauthorized felling of trees, 650 of them being compounded by the offenders paying compensation to the department for the loss incurred, and 248 cases of illicit grazing, of which 180 cases were compounded by the parties and withdrawn. In un-reserves the breaches have been fewer and were generally compounded.

Madras
Forest
College.

An institution for the training of deputy rangers and foresters for service under Government was working in Coimbatore for some years prior to 1907. Then the question of opening a college for training a superior class of officers (rangers) to take charge of the extensive Government and private forests in South India was raised, as it was found that the Dēhra Dun College (started in 1874) could not take in enough men from Madras for training. Besides, the training there was largely in pine forests of the temperate and sub-tropical zones and under climatic conditions foreign to Madras; and, even apart from these defects, the demand for forest rangers was so great in all the provinces that only a few Madrasis could obtain admission in that institution. The proposal had the support of the Inspector-General of Forests and the Board of Revenue. Two years later in 1909 the Madras Government sanctioned the scheme of a college for training rangers for service in South India, including Indian States, and decided that the college should be located at Coimbatore. The college was not, however, opened till July 1912. It was temporarily located in the old municipal hospital buildings, and the training of the first batch of rangers began that year. The construction of the new buildings at a short distance from the Agricultural College was begun in April 1913 and His Excellency Lord Pentland opened them on 14th October 1915.

The college is under the control of the Chief Conservator assisted by a board of visitors consisting of the six conservators. Admission is restricted to persons in subordinate service under the Forest Department of Government and to those deputed by South Indian States and, if accommodation is available, to private students. The course lasts two years and the number of admissions each year is fixed by the Principal after consultation with the Chief Conservator, the Agent of the States and the heads of the Forest Department of neighbouring Indian provinces. The students are allowed a stipend of Rs. 65 a month and travelling allowances when on tour. Private students are generally trained in forest work for six months before being admitted to the college. The course includes instruction in sylviculture, utilization, forest management, botany, engineering and allied subjects, and in first aid. In the first year they are taken to the Bolampatti and Anamalai forests

and to Kārgudi, Coonoor and Wālayar, and in the second year to Wālayar and Nedungāyam in Malabar, to Dhōni and to Aramby Shola on the Nilgiris for four to six weeks each, for training in practical forestry. An area of forest 18 miles out of Coimbatore is in charge of the college for the students to burn, line and stake, plant, weed and in due course to tend an area of approximately five acres each treated as high teak forest. This will bring 400 acres under pure teak. The board of visitors examines the record of work of each student, conducts oral and written examinations in the various subjects and issues certificates; appointments as rangers are offered to them in the order of merit.

Mr. Gass, a former Conservator of Forests in this circle, conceived the idea of starting a museum of forest products at Coimbatore, the headquarters of a circle of interesting forest charges, the collection of a forest officer, Mr. A. B. Jackson, forming the nucleus. The Board of Revenue accepted the idea and sanctioned the opening of the museum, which was subsequently named after the founder in a part of the Conservator's office; specimens were called for and began to arrive from February 1902. Before the close of the year the building was surrounded by a fine ornamental garden and had outgrown its accommodation. Among the contents were specimens of timber and other minor economic forest products, ornaments and weapons, tools, traps and snares of jungle tribes, models of rest houses and huts of hill tribes and forest operations, photographs of forest scenery and fine trees, and valuable trophies. A curator was appointed to arrange the exhibits and to catalogue them. Among the exhibits are sections of teak and rosewood presented by the Cochin State from trees respectively 455 and 410 years old with the growth of successive years marked on them and the dates of the reigns of British sovereigns and the principal Indian events at corresponding ages. Skeletons and heads of the forest fauna of South India, collections of moths and butterflies and birds' eggs, form, with the herbarium and other collections, a museum of the greatest value to scientific and economic forestry. The museum has been removed from its old site to the Madras Forest College of which it now forms a part and is housed in a spacious building constructed in 1914. Several valuable additions to the museum have been made since its removal, by presentations by officers of the department. The exhibits have been labelled, catalogued, and arranged into sections, and the institution attracts many thousands of visitors every year.

The Gass
Forest
Museum.

CHAPTER XII.—SALT AND ABKĀRI REVENUE.

Page 219.—For paragraphs 1 to 3, *substitute* the following:—

As the district is not maritime there is no sea salt manufacture. The district draws its supply of salt from the factories

Salt.

on the east coast, principally those in the Tanjore and Tinnevely districts, and from Bombay *via* Calicut. Madras salt now holds the field in the Coimbatore district in spite of the competition of Bombay salt, the relative quantities imported being in the proportion of nearly 4 : 1.

Salt earth. "Salt earth" has been declared contraband in the district. The saline areas are not sufficiently rich to prove dangerous to the salt revenue. A special preventive party is, however, employed to patrol the saline soils in the district for six months in every year.

Saltpetre. The district was once the chief centre of the saltpetre industry. Originally separate licences for the manufacture of crude and refined saltpetre were issued, but under the new rules introduced from 1st January 1927 a single licence is issued for the manufacture of both varieties and the licence fee is regulated with reference to the dimensions of the plant used in the refinery. The refiner obtains his requirements of the raw product from the crude saltpetre works situated in the adjoining villages and is left free to dispose of the salt educed in the refinery. The refined saltpetre is used chiefly for the manufacture of fireworks and gunpowder.

Pages 223-225.—Substitute for these pages the following :—

Abkāri. The excise revenue in the district is chiefly derived from country liquor, toddy, foreign liquor, hemp drugs and opium. It is realized in two different forms, viz., duty and revenue fees. Excluding certain foreign liquor licences which are issued on the fixed fee system all kinds of shops for retail sale are sold by public auction every year. This system used to work satisfactorily. In recent years, however, some shops have had to be disposed of by tenders owing to abnormal circumstances, which brought about a falling off of competitors. The rentals realized as above form part of the revenue. Duty is also levied on arrack, ganja, opium, bhang, foreign liquor (including beer) and on trees marked for fermented toddy. The land revenue officers are responsible for the issue of licences and the collection of revenue, while the excise officials deal with prevention and detection of crime and generally assist the former in matters connected with the excise administration.

Country spirits. The contract supply system was introduced in the district in 1901; prior to that the private distillery system had been in force. Messrs. A. T. Tiruvēngadaswami Mudaliār and Sons are the present contract suppliers for jaggery arrack. They have established a distillery at Coimbatore and several wholesale depots throughout the district for the supply of arrack to retail shops. The issue strength of liquor has been 35° u.p. since 1918 and the rate of still-head duty Rs. 8-7-0 per proof gallon from 20th April (i.e., Rs. 5-7-9 per bulk gallon) exclusive of cost price (Rs. 1-5-6) at the distillery. The limit

of private possession which was 8 drams for several years was reduced to 6 drams from April 1925 and to 4 drams from April 1929. The average number of arrack shops during the past five years is 359 and the average area and population supplied for each shop during that period 20 square miles and 6,184 persons, and the average annual consumption per head of the population 1·6 proof gallon.

The "tree tax" system has been in force throughout the district from 1897. Under this system tapping for fermented toddy is allowed for licensed shops after the trees are marked for tapping on payment of the prescribed tree-tax by the renter. Licences and permits are issued for tapping and transport respectively. The rate of tree-tax is fixed from time to time and is usually greater for the coconut than for the palmyra or the date tree. Coconuts and palmyras are most commonly tapped in the district, though date trees are also marked in Gobichettipalayam and Kollegal taluks. Supply of fermented toddy is generally adequate. The renters of toddy shops arrange to lease trees from the owners for annual payments ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6-8-0 for a coconut tree and Re. 1 to Rs. 2 for a palmyra tree. Toddy is generally transported from the topes to the shops in head loads in the case of petty shops, and in the case of big shops in carts or even in motor trucks. Sweet juice industry is carried on on a fairly large scale and the juice is chiefly converted into jaggery. Trees for fermented toddy are also marked in Mysore State for British shops. The average number of toddy shops sold during the past five years is 597 and the average area and population served by each shop is 12 square miles and 3,718 persons. The limit of private possession was previously one gallon throughout the district; it has now been reduced to half a gallon.

Besides the licences for sale of foreign liquor granted to Messrs. Spencer & Co. there are fourteen foreign liquor shops and five shops for sale of beer in the district. Excise duty is levied only on locally made foreign liquor, the import duty on European liquors being charged to "Customs".

The monopoly for the retail sale of opium and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drugs prepared from it is sold by auction, the vendors importing the drugs from Government storehouses or from taluk treasuries.

The duty on ganja was raised to Rs. 22-8-0 per seer in 1927 and that on bhang stands at Rs. 6 from 1st April 1925, and the limit of private possession of these drugs is 4 tolas and 10 tolas, respectively. There are twenty ganja shops in the district which obtain their supplies from the storehouses at Vētapālem or Santavāsāl. *Leghiums* manufactured from preparations of ganja and bhang are very popular, but they are not under excise control at present.

Opium is issued by Government from taluk cutcheries at Rs. 75 per seer which represents duty and cost price. There are sixteen shops in the district and the limit of private possession is 1 tola.

Crime.

The commonest Abkari offences are illicit distillation, illicit tapping, and unlicensed sales of toddy and arrack. Illicit distillation is in some parts a profession among the poor, as the consumer always prefers stronger and cheaper arrack, though illicit.

Administration

The district is at present divided into four preventive circles, with headquarters at Eröde, Göbichettipälaiyam, Udamalpet and Coimbatore. Coimbatore and Avanashi taluks are included in the Coimbatore Circle, which comprises the Nilgiris also and is under the Assistant Commissioner, West Coast. The other three circles are attached to the Arcot division. Besides the four Inspectors there are 33 Sub-Inspectors in the excise preventive staff of the district.

Revenue.

Revenue from excise varies from year to year and depends upon the economic condition of the district. The total excise revenue per head of the population on the average of past five years works out to Rs. 1-7-5, and in respect of arrack and toddy to As. 8-2 and As. 13-6 respectively per annum.

CHAPTER XIII.—INCOME-TAX AND STAMP REVENUE.

*Page 228.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:—*Under the Income-tax Act of 1886 all incomes of Rs. 500 a year and upwards were liable to taxation. The taxable minimum was raised to Rs. 1,000 in 1903 and to Rs. 2,000 in 1919. The maximum rate of tax was five pies in the rupee till 1916 when it was raised to twelve pies. In 1921 the maximum was raised to sixteen pies in the rupee. In 1917 the Super-tax Act was passed by which an additional tax varying from one anna in the rupee to three annas was levied on incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000. In 1921 the maximum rate of super-tax was raised to four annas. The Income-tax Act was amended in 1918 and the Super-tax Act in 1920. The law relating to income-tax and super-tax was further revised and consolidated by the Income-tax Act of 1922, which with minor alterations is now in force. The maximum rate of income-tax was raised in 1931 to 26 pies in the rupee and the maximum rate of super-tax to 6½ annas in the rupee. These rates are not now laid down in the Act but are prescribed from year to year by the Finance Act. The taxable minimum was reduced to Rs. 1,000 in 1931-33 as a temporary measure.

The income-tax revenue was till 1922 administered by the Madras Board of Revenue subject to the control of the local

Government. It is now administered directly by the Government of India through the Central Board of Revenue at Delhi and a Commissioner for the province. The tabular statement XXXIII of this volume shows the number of assessees in the district for the five years ending 31st March 1927 and 1931, the amount of tax due from them and the incidence of the tax per head of assessee and population. It had increased by 132 per cent in 27 years since 1892-93, that is from Rs. 48,619 in that year to Rs. 6,39,347 in 1929-30. The district is divided into two circles for the purpose of income-tax administration with headquarters at Coimbatore and Eröde, respectively.

*Add at end of chapter:—*The number of stamp-vendors in the district during 1929-30 was 122 as against 170 during 1892-93. Though the number of stamp-vendors has decreased, the value of stamps sold has shown a great increase. There has consequently been an increase in the receipts under stamp revenue. A statement showing the receipts under both judicial and non-judicial stamps for the years 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30 for the district is noted in the margin. The average annual income during the last triennial period is Rs. 4,54,613 as against Rs. 2,89,703 of 1890-91 to 1892-93.

Of this sum, Rs. 3,10,719 is derived from the sale of judicial and Rs. 1,43,894 from the sale of non-judicial stamps.

The incidence of stamp revenue per head of the population is As. 9-10 a year.

CHAPTER XIV.—SPECIAL FUNDS AND ENDOWMENTS.

Page 229.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:—

Since the above chapter was written the Village Service and Cattle Pound Funds have been merged in the general revenues, and no longer constitute separate funds, though as a matter of convenience and for the purpose of the rules in the Special Fund Code these two items are termed special funds and are classified accordingly. The Irrigation Cess Fund constituted for the district was also abolished with effect from fasli 1339 in B.P. Mis. C. No. 3599, dated 25th November 1929.

Page 232.—Add at the end of the page the following:—

The number of Government and non-Government villages in the district is 1,033 and 55, respectively, and the number of cattle pounds is 393. The receipts and charges under cattle pound is noted in the margin, but these figures do not include the charges incurred in Eröde and Bhavani taluks.

Period.	Revenue. RS.	Charges. RS.
1927-28	7,660	3,662
1928-29	6,963	7,331
1929-30	6,990	14,120

The charges include, also the amount spent towards repairs to the pounds.

The village establishment of the district is paid from the receipts under cattle pounds and cess and the receipts under the latter for the three years (1927-30) is as noted in the margin. The subjoined statement shows the village establishment of the district in 1929-30 with their rates of pay (the monthly expenditure in Government villages excluding water-headmen being

Period.	Receipts. Rs.
1927-28	2,14,102
1928-29	2,23,719
1929-30	2,53,874

Rs. 46,099-8-0).

Name of officer.	Number.	Monthly pay. Rs.
Headmen	868	13
Karnams	744	14
	14	15
Assistant karnams	16	14
	1	12
Talaiyaris	1,485	7½
	1	6
Vettis	1,578	7½
Nirgantis	129	7½

Besides these there are seven water-headmen in Udamalpet taluk, seven in Coimbatore, two in Pollāchi and five in Dhārāpuram taluks who are paid Rs. 5 per mensem; the total monthly expenditure under this head per mensem is Rs. 105. The Chitrachāvadi channel in the Coimbatore taluk is under the supervision of a channel superintendent who is paid Rs. 30 per mensem. He has eight lascars whose monthly pay is Rs. 8 each. A temporary nirganti is also employed from September to April for the Ukkaram tank in Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk.

The village establishment in non-Government villages in 1929-30 is shown in the subjoined statement.

Taluk.	Headmen.	Monthly pay.	Karnams.	Monthly pay.	Talaiyaris.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Coimbatore	1	8	1	9	8	6
	4	7½	4	8	...	...
Pollāchi	2	8	2	9	37	6
	14	7½	13	8	...	...
	...	...	6	7	...	...
Udamalpet	4	8	4	9	13	6
	...	...	2	7	...	...
Kollēgal	1	8	1	9	5	6
	2	7	1	8	...	...
	...	...	1	7	...	...

The monthly expenditure for the non-Government villages is Rs. 868. In addition to the pay a jamabandi allowance at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 for a menial is being given every year to the talaiyaris and vettis.

The appointment and removal of village officers are governed by Act II of 1894 in proprietary estate villages and by Act III of 1895 in ryotwari villages.

Page 234, paragraph 1.—Add:—Thirty-eight choultries with monthly allowances of Rs. 84 or Rs. 108 each and aggregating on the whole Rs. 3,376, are now under the control of the Coimbatore District Board, which also maintains seven unendowed choultries in various parts of the district. The taluk boards maintain four choultries and fifteen water-sheds. The advent of motor cars and buses is no doubt responsible for these institutions being little resorted to by the well-to-do classes, but the poorer classes, being generally pedestrians, halt at these choultries and quench their thirst in the water-sheds in large numbers. The choultries in Karūr taluk have been now added to the Trichinopoly district. The choultries at Nadukāval, Talamalai and Kottamangalam with the money endowments attached to them have been surrendered by the taluk board. The Gazalhatti chatram with its annual endowment of Rs. 108 was surrendered by the Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk board in 1926.

Page 235, paragraph 2.—Add:—The management of the Coimbatore Langharkhāna was entrusted to the Civic and Social Workers' Association of Coimbatore in November 1926 in accordance with a resolution of the municipal council. But the council cancelled that resolution in 1928 and took back the management. It is now under the municipal health officer.

CHAPTER XV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Pages 238-239.—Substitute:—At present the ordinary civil courts in the district are of four grades, (1) Village and Panchayat Courts, (2) District Munsifs' Courts, (3) Subordinate Judges' Courts and (4) District Court.

The first are petty courts presided over by village headmen called munsifs or by a committee of elected villagers constituting what is called a panchayat. Village munsifs are appointed by the revenue divisional officers and from very early times had been empowered to hear, try and determine (vide Regulation IV of 1816) such suits of a petty nature as might be brought before them for recovery of sums of money and other kinds of personal property, the amount or value of which did not exceed Rs. 10. By Act IV of 1883 this limit was raised to Rs. 20 and the procedure to be adopted in the hearing was also regulated; by another Act (I of 1889) these village munsifs were empowered to try suits up to Rs. 50 and with the

Village
pancha
courts.

consent of parties up to Rs. 200 in value and in some cases to sit as a bench consisting of two other villagers one nominated by each party for the trial of cases. No fees were charged. All the village munsifs in the district do not exercise these judicial powers, for various reasons, the chief of which is their suspected partisanship to one or other of the parties. In this district and the Nilgiris there were in 1928 only 250 village courts in which 3,225 suits were filed or 15 suits per court on an average, a very poor index of the confidence reposed in the village munsifs by the rural population.

By Madras Act XV of 1920 panchayats were constituted in important villages or groups of villages or for parts of villages. They were empowered among other duties to try civil cases of the same class as those ordinarily tried by village munsifs, but the civil jurisdiction of the latter were ousted in places where panchayat courts existed. These courts have been increasing in popularity, as the number of suits instituted in them each year would show, 12,279 suits being filed before them in 1927 in this district in its 95 panchayat courts or about 130 cases per panchayat. Their great advantage apart from the cheapness of the litigation in them is that parties and their witnesses are not obliged to absent themselves from cultivation or other work in their villages and proceed to some distant village for giving evidence. The district munsifs have also been precluded, except for special reasons, from entertaining in their courts such petty claims in localities where panchayat courts are actually functioning.

District
munisifs'
courts.

The district munsifs' courts were first constituted under Regulation IV of 1816, the munsif being appointed by the Zillah Judge, subject to confirmation by the Provincial Court. Appointments of munsifs are now made by the High Court.

There are at present six regular district munsifs in this district with headquarters at Coimbatore, Tiruppūr, Ērōde, Dhārāpuram, Udamalpet and Gōbichettipālaiyam. The deputy collector at Kollēgal is also the district munsif of that taluk and of the adjoining Kanarese-speaking hill villages of the Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk. Two and sometimes three munsifs are appointed to the court at Coimbatore to cope with the heavy litigation in that court or to afford training to young civilians who have been selected by Government for service in the judicial department. An additional munsif was also appointed for short periods to the Udamalpet and Tiruppūr courts owing to heavy work in them.

The subjoined statement shows the territorial jurisdiction of each district munsif's court, and these limits are not expected to undergo any alteration until a munsif's court is established at Pollāchi, whose residents have been asking that one of the two munsifs at Coimbatore may be appointed to a regular court at their station which is the headquarters of a civilian

revenue divisional officer and is a great centre of trade and an important railway junction.

Court.			Jurisdiction.
Coimbatore	...	...	Coimbatore taluk and 33 villages of Pollāchi and 39 villages of Avanāshi taluk.
Tiruppūr	...	...	Palladam taluk and the rest of Avanāshi taluk.
Udamalpet	...	...	Udamalpet taluk and the rest of Pollāchi taluk.
Ērōde	...	...	Ērōde taluk and 22 villages of Bhavāni taluk.
Gōbichettipālaiyam	...	...	The rest of Bhavāni taluk and Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk excluding 20 hill villages.
Kollēgal	...	...	The above 20 villages of Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk and the Kollēgal taluk.
Dhārāpuram	...	...	Dhārāpuram taluk.

The pecuniary jurisdiction of district munsifs has been raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000, and senior officers have been also invested with powers of a judge of a court of small causes up to Rs. 300. This power being personal the small cause jurisdiction of a district munsif's court is either Rs. 100, the minimum, or Rs. 300 according to the standing of the officer. His judgments in small cause suits are not appealable; in ordinary suits appeals lie to the District Judge. The High Court with the previous sanction of Government may direct that appeals against the judgments of district munsifs may be filed in a subordinate judge's court, but no such direction has yet been issued in this district.

No subordinate judge's court was established permanently in this district till 1911; accumulations of civil suits and appeals in the district court were dealt with by the appointment of subordinate judges for short periods. A steady increase in superior civil litigation in the district and the inability of the District Judge to devote much time thereto owing to heavy work as Sessions Judge compelled Government to establish a permanent subordinate judge's court in 1911. Its jurisdiction like that of the district court extends, subject to certain rules, to all civil suits and proceedings in regard to claims exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value. Two and sometimes three subordinate judges have been appointed to this court at the same time, owing to the increase in litigation, and there has for some time past been a persistent demand for removing one of the subordinate judges to Ērōde or Tiruppūr. The principal sub-judge is also empowered to try sessions cases of a less serious nature and thus afford relief to the District Judge. The subordinate

Subordinate
judge's
court.

judges have no direct appellate jurisdiction, but appeals are made over to them by the District Judge; nor do they exercise the usual small cause jurisdiction in regard to suits wherein the claim is for Rs. 1,000 and below as in other districts. Cases of disputed elections to municipal councils, local boards and panchayats and cases under the Provincial Insolvency Act go now before subordinate judges.

The District Court.

The District Judge's court is the principal civil court of the district. There is only one District Judge for the whole area.* Appeals from the decisions of district munsifs and of subordinate judges (the latter subject to certain limits), and from the decisions of revenue courts under the Madras Estates Land Act, lie to him. Ordinarily no civil suits are filed in this court since the permanent establishment of the subordinate judge's court, but it has powers to withdraw suits from subordinate courts to its own file or to transfer them to other subordinate judges in the same district.

Revenue courts.

Page 240, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—Revenue divisional officers are also empowered to try suits arising out of disputes between landlords and tenants under the Madras Estates Land Act of 1909.

Litigation.

Page 240, paragraphs 2 to 4.—*Substitute*.—A comparison of the institutions in the three years ending 1927 in the courts of the district munsifs and subordinate judges in this district with those for the rest of the presidency shows that quantitatively the district is one of the most litigious districts in the presidency, with one suit for every 63 of the population, coming next to Malabar, South Kanara, Tanjore and Tinnevely which returned one suit for every 39, 44, 60 and 61, respectively, of the population. In the munsif's courts alone there have been every year between 11 and 12 thousand ordinary suits and 9 and 10 thousand small cause suits, which were the highest figures for any district excluding Malabar. In the subordinate judge's court also institutions were the highest for any individual sub-court. About 75 per cent of these suits related to the recovery of money or other movable property, and in them in about 70 per cent there was no contest. Simple money suits of value between Rs. 300 and 1,000 which elsewhere would be tried as small causes by sub-judges are tried in this district as ordinary suits by district munsifs. The people are generally poor and accustomed to borrow small sums of money in some cases beyond their means of repayment, from their neighbours, but it is only in towns like Coimbatore, Tiruppūr or Erōde that they borrow from professional money lenders at a high rate of interest, which they are unable to pay. Notwithstanding the enormous number of ordinary suits filed, the number of appeals to the

* The Nilgiri district is also included in the jurisdiction of the District Judge of Coimbatore.

district court has remained almost the same, the average institution of 267 appeals in 1892 being only exceeded by about 10 per cent in 1929, that is, 37 years later.

Page 243, last paragraph, pages 244, 245 and paragraph's 1-3 of page 246.—*Substitute*:—The criminal courts in the district include those of village magistrates, village panchayats, subordinate magistrates of the first, second or third class, benches of magistrates of first or second class constituted in towns or select areas, special magistrates who are generally sub-registrars, subdivisional magistrates, the District Magistrate and the Sessions Judge. Criminal justice. Courts.

Village magistrates are empowered to take cognizance of complaints of petty theft where the value of the property stolen does not exceed one rupee, assault and abusive language. They have power to lodge a culprit in the village *chavadi* for twelve hours. Only a few of these village officers (24 in 1927) actually exercised the power of trying petty criminal cases. Under Act XV of 1920 panchayats have been constituted for a village or part of a village or for groups of villages. The members are elected by the villagers and in 1927, 75 such panchayats were engaged among other duties in trying about 750 criminal cases; their powers of punishment are very limited and are similar to those of village magistrates. Village magistrates and panchayats.

Subordinate magistrates of the second and third classes do the bulk of the original criminal work of the district. There is at least one second or third-class magistrate in each taluk besides the tahsildar, who is always a second-class magistrate but does not exercise his powers when there is a separate stationary magistrate of the same class attached to his taluk. Deputy tahsildars are also second or third-class magistrates. There are stationary sub-magistrates at all taluk headquarters except at Avanāshi and Kollēgal, where the tahsildars function as magistrates. There are deputy tahsildars at Mēttūpalayam, Kāngayam, Satyamangalam and Perundurai; and the taluk head accountants at Avanāshi, Kollēgal and Tiruppūr are also invested with magisterial powers to relieve the tahsildars of the bulk of their criminal work. Sub-magistrates, second and third classes.

The magistrates of the first class are the District Magistrate, the five subdivisional magistrates and such of the tahsildars as are specially empowered as first-class magistrates. The jurisdiction of the District Magistrate extends throughout the district and over all the magistrates in it; that of a subdivisional magistrate throughout the revenue division and over its second and third-class magistrates. Appeals from the judgments of second and third-class magistrates lie to the district or divisional magistrates, if the latter are empowered to hear appeals, and from all first-class magistrates to the Sessions Judge. First-class magistrates.

Benches of magistrates of the second class have been constituted in most taluk headquarters and in Mēttūpalaiyam; Benches of magistrates.

in a few places like Coimbatore, Ērōde and Pollāchi there are also first-class benches. These benches have been of immense help in the adjudication of numerous criminal cases and in 1927 disposed of 7,500 cases. Special magistrates who are generally sub-registrars, have been appointed for Kodumudi and Sūlūr and try petty cases arising in those villages under the Towns Nuisance Act.

Sessions
Judge.

The Court of Session at Coimbatore * tries cases of serious offences committed to it by the magistracy. To it lie appeals from sentences passed by magistrates of the first class; from its sentences appeals lie to the High Court. Of all courts of Session in the presidency the Coimbatore court has the largest number of cases committed to it for trial; an Additional Sessions Judge has therefore been appointed who is solely engaged in trying criminal cases and in hearing criminal appeals. Less serious cases are also made over to the Assistant Sessions Judge for trial and this judge is usually the principal subordinate judge of Coimbatore.

Police.
The present
force.

Page 248, last fourteen lines and page 249 excluding last two lines.—*Substitute* :—The Nilgiris is no longer under Coimbatore, a separate district superintendent of police having been appointed to that district in 1910. Besides the district superintendent the other police officers in the district are three deputy or assistant superintendents with headquarters at Coimbatore, Ērōde and Dhārāpuram, an inspector of police for each taluk circle besides one for Coimbatore town and one in charge of the reserve police force. There are also 2 sergeants, 60 sub-inspectors, 127 head-constables and 925 constables. There is a police training school at Coimbatore for the constabulary, through which pass about 500 recruits a year drawn from the surrounding districts. The principal is either an assistant or deputy superintendent of police and among the staff are a few inspectors and sub-inspectors.

Recent
statistics.

Page 250, paragraphs 2 to 4.—*Substitute* :—Murder so far from showing any tendency to diminish has been on the increase year after year. A return of true cases reported to the police during the three years ending with 1929 showed an annual average of 145 cases of murder, 13 cases of dacoity, 23 cases of robbery, 244 cases of house-breaking, 484 cases of theft and

Murder	...	...	53	384 cases of cattle theft. Com-
Dacoity	...	...	43	paring this with the marginally-
House-breaking	...	...	262	noted figures for 1892 it will be
Robbery	...	...	34	noticed that, while there has been a
Cattle theft	...	...	533	fall in crimes relating to property,
Other theft	...	...	514	the murderous tendencies of certain

classes have not been sufficiently checked, even granting that as a result of greater public confidence in the police more cases are reported to them now than was the case thirty years ago. The fall in cases of robbery and dacoity may be largely due to

* The Court of Session has jurisdiction over the Nilgiri district also.

the bejewelled lady and the merchant with his money bag preferring to travel by day in motor buses and cars than by night in bullock carts, but it must also in great measure be attributed to the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to the Koravars and Valayars of the district and to the few Thottia Nāyaks and Jōdhpur Mahrāttas found among its wandering gangs.

The Criminal
Tribes Act.

This Act enables the magistracy and police to control the movements of members of the criminal tribes registered under it, but the control and supervision is never exercised in too rigorous a manner. The Act is worked with great consideration. Individual members who have been reporting for a long time and have behaved well are allowed greater freedom of movement until it is found that they have abused the confidence placed in them. There has been a marked movement amongst these tribes towards reformation and several members of them have now settled down to honest labour. The crime statistics in the district relating to offences against property during the last few years during which the Act has been in force prove unmistakably that the district now enjoys greater security than before the passing of the Act.

Page 251.—*Delete* paragraph 2 and add to paragraph 1 the following :—Murders are attempted or committed on the slightest provocation and sometimes for no conceivable object, and many people seem to hold life very cheap. Sexual causes are responsible for a good number, but factions and disputes about land result in numerous deaths by violence every year. To spite his enemy a man will kill his child, or hack his father mercilessly; or a ryot will kill his chuckler servant for failing to salute him at their first meeting for the day. Land disputes lead to serious riots ending in the murder, in some cases, of three or four men at a time, and, as was remarked by one of the senior judges with no small experience of the district, murder has become almost a national pastime among its people. Of sensational crimes there have been many in recent years; special mention may be made of the alleged abduction and murder of an Indian Christian photographer of Coimbatore in 1920 by a fatuous young man of Sūlūr and his associates, which ended in their eventual acquittal in the High Court; five years later this same young man was murdered at night in his garden by some of his old companions who were tired of him and his ways; but the persons charged were also acquitted by the High Court.

Page 251, last paragraph till page 259.—*Substitute* :—The Jails. jails in the district are of two classes, the central jail at Coimbatore and the subsidiary jails, of which there is one at the headquarters of every subordinate magistrate, except at Coimbatore. In these sub-jails are confined prisoners undergoing trial before magistrates and convicts whose sentences do not exceed one month; all others are confined in the central jail which in-

its arrangement and administration resembles the large convict prisons in England. The sub-jails are in charge of magistrates.

The central jail was commenced in 1862, was partially occupied in 1865 and was completed in 1868. The establishment was entertained in 1866 during which year the superintendent and all subordinate officers were appointed.

The jail is situated on the north-east boundary of the town. The land attached to the jail, about 160 acres in extent, is only partially cultivated owing to the poorness of the soil and the great want of water. The jail covers about 44 acres; it is not built on the standard plan, but contains twelve compartments or yards radiating from a central tower, the hospital wards being in a separate enclosure on the north-west side.

The close prison and factory are contained in separate enclosures to the south-west side, whilst the quarantine ward, female prison and civil prison are outside the main wall. The close prison consists of three blocks of cells accommodating 196 prisoners and six radiating blocks of cells each capable of accommodating sixteen prisoners; the latter are built entirely of *pise*, and are being demolished and replaced by eight double storeyed blocks of cells each block to accommodate forty prisoners.

The total capacity of the jail at present is 1,399 male and 10 female prisoners; when the reconstruction is finished, there will be accommodation for 1,216 prisoners in separate cells and for 377 in association wards.

Long-term prisoners are chiefly employed in the manufacture of textiles and the industries connected with this manufacture namely, dyeing, tailoring and tent-making. There are also carpentry and blacksmiths shops which are chiefly maintained for carrying out repairs to machinery but also undertake Government work. The weaving department consists of 130 power-driven looms with all the necessary warping and sizing plant. The dyeing department is fitted to dye yarns and piece-goods and includes an up-to-date installation for dyeing khaki. The tailoring department is fitted with 73 machines of different kinds, twelve of which are being driven electrically at present. It is proposed to drive all electrically as more current becomes available. The tent-making industry is carried on entirely with manual labour. A spinning mill of 3,600 spindles provides all the yarn necessary for the looms, thus making the factory self-contained.

This factory supplies practically all the textile requirements of Government, which include police uniforms, hospital bedding and clothing, convict bedding and clothing, and many smaller items.

Convicts are given a thorough training in whichever industry they may be allotted to, and on release are able to obtain employment as skilled workmen.

There is a school within the jail to which all prisoners under thirty years of age and sentenced to one year or over are sent. Here they are taught to read and write and to do elementary arithmetic. Examinations are held quarterly. Instruction is imparted by a trained teacher aided by one paid assistant teacher and six well-educated convict officers.

The convicts' moral welfare is in the hands of a teacher who delivers suitable lectures, and of several private gentlemen who visit the jail on Sundays and talk to and advise the prisoners on moral and religious topics.

Their physical welfare is in the hands of the district medical officer who visits the jail daily, assisted by two resident sub-assistant surgeons. All prisoners are weighed fortnightly and the cause of any loss in weight immediately enquired into and remedied where possible.

A board of visitors consisting of leading officials, six non-official gentlemen and two ladies visits the jail quarterly; and at least one member of the board is expected to visit the jail each week.

CHAPTER XVI.—REGISTRATION.

Substitute the following for the existing chapter :—

The law relating to the registration of deeds was originally passed as Act XVI of 1864; this was modified by subsequent enactments, and finally a new Act (XVI of 1908) repealed all former statutes. This Act which has undergone slight modifications since, defines the classes of documents which require to be compulsorily registered and those whose registration is optional, and along with the rules passed under it, prescribes the procedure to be followed in the registration of documents and in the preparation and supply of copies of documents and certificates of encumbrances on immovable properties.

The old registration district of Coimbatore which was contemporaneous with the revenue districts of Coimbatore and the Nilgiris was split up into two districts,* Coimbatore and Erode, with effect from 1st December 1920. The former district which includes the revenue district of the Nilgiris comprises the taluks of Avanashi, Coimbatore, Dhárápura, Palladam, Pollachi and Udumalpet and the latter the rest of the taluks. The headquarters of the district registrars are Coimbatore and Erode. These registrars are assisted in their own offices, the former by three and the latter by one joint sub-registrars who exercise concurrent jurisdiction with them in their sub-district. There are fifteen sub-registrars in the Coimbatore district, of whom five are stationed at the taluk centres, and of the rest two are at

* The registration district of Erode was abolished in 1932 and the area was replaced under the jurisdiction of the district registrar of Coimbatore.

Annūr and Mēttupālaiyam in Avanāshi taluk, one at Periyānāyakanpālaiyam in Coimbatore taluk, two at Kāngayam and Mūlanūr in Dhārāpuram taluk, two at Sūlūr and Pallādam in Pallādam taluk and three at Anamalai, Gōmangalam and Kinathukadavu in Pollachi taluk. Ērōde district has fifteen sub-registrars of whom three are at taluk headquarters and of the rest five are at Kodumudi, Kunnattūr, Perundurai, Sennimalai and Ūthukudi in Ērōde taluk, two at Andiyūr and Kavandāpādi in Bhavāni taluk, four at Kurumandūr, Punjaipuliyampatti, Satyamangalam and Talavadi in Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk, and one at Hanūr in Kollēgal taluk.

Registration has shown considerable progress in both districts, the aggregate value of immovable property registered having risen during the last fifty years from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 510 lakhs.

CHAPTER XVII.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local
boards.

Substitute the following for the existing chapter :—Outside the six municipal towns of Coimbatore, Pollāchi, Ērōde, Tiruppūr, Dhārāpuram and Udamalpet, local affairs were managed under the Local Boards' Act 1920, by the district board, six taluk boards and seventeen union boards. The district board had jurisdiction over the whole revenue district and the control of the taluk boards extended over one or more revenue taluks. In 1932 the provisions of the Local Boards Amending Act XI of 1930 were brought into force and a taluk board was constituted for each revenue taluk except in the case of the Pollāchi taluk in which the planting area on the hills was made into a separate taluk board area called Valparai. There was no distinction between union boards and village panchayats. The latter were all brought under local boards and the former of which there were seventeen came to be known as panchayats. There were on the whole 158 panchayats in the district.

Their origin.

The germ of the present Local Boards Act was the Road Cess of 1859. The district was then divided into circles for local fund purposes until the passing of the Act of 1884, when these circles were reorganized into the district board and five taluk boards of Coimbatore, Ērōde, Pollāchi, Satyamangalam and Kollēgal. The Collector was the president of the district, and the revenue divisional officers, of the taluk boards. The Ērōde taluk board under the Sub-Collector comprised four taluks, Ērōde, Bhavāni, Dhārāpuram and Karūr which last is now included in Trichinopoly; and the Pollāchi taluk board under the Head Assistant Collector consisted of Pallādam and Udamalpet taluks besides Pollāchi. The limits of the other taluk boards of Coimbatore, Satyamangalam and Kollēgal corresponded to the taluks of the same names. The Local Boards Act of 1920 as amended in 1930, gives each class of local boards an

independence, distinguishes their funds and functions, and gives them powers of control over taluk boards and panchayats respectively. Government can dissolve or abolish any of these boards or order their duties to be taken over by some controlling board or by a special officer. The presidents and vice-presidents of all the boards are elected and their members are also elected on the basis of a limited suffrage with a very low property qualification. The strength of the district board was fixed at 52 and of each taluk board at 20 or 24 according to the area and population of the taluk except for Valparai whose strength has been fixed at 16. Special representation has been provided for women, Europeans, Ādi-Drāvidas and Muhammadans.

Subject to certain statutory limitations concerning the nature and rates of the taxes to be levied, the district board has independent powers of taxation, but the taluk boards and panchayats have no such powers. The district board decides, in some cases with the consent of the taluk boards what taxes are to be levied and the rate at which they are to be levied in the area comprised in the jurisdiction of the taluk board or panchayat. The main source of income of the boards is the land cess leviable at 18 pies in the rupee of the annual land revenue or rental value of occupied lands in the district. Land cess is levied under Act XI of 1930 at the rate of 18 pies in the rupee. District and taluk boards get six pies each and the village development fund 3 pies. The remaining 3 pies goes to panchayats in areas where these have been constituted. In non-panchayat areas these 3 pies are appropriated by the taluk boards. Other items of receipt are fees on licences, income from endowments and trusts, fines in cases prosecuted by the boards, income from railways constructed by them or dividends from investments in railways, and contributions from Government. The railway-cess of three pies which was being levied under the old Act has been abolished under the law now in force. The taluk boards also get the proceeds of profession and companies' taxes, of the pilgrims' tax, the income from schools and hospitals and ferries. The main source of income of the panchayats is the house tax, and the less important items include profession and companies' taxes and fines levied under the Town Nuisances Act. The taluk boards of Ērōde, Gōbichettipālaiyam and Kollēgal do not levy the profession and the companies' taxes in their areas. Several panchayats have also refrained from levying the above two taxes, though an extra tax on houses for providing a protected water supply is being levied by the Kollēgal and Mēttupālayam panchayats. The incidence of income (including Government grants) in 1929 was 11 as. 8 ps. per head for the district board, 7 as. 6 ps. for taluk and 15 as. 6 ps. for union boards and the total for the district was Re. 1-3-9 as against Re. 1-5-3 for the whole presidency. The average annual income during the three years 1927 to

Receipts of
the boards

1930 from ordinary sources was ten lakhs, from endowments Rs. 61,000, and from Government grants Rs. 3·84 lakhs of which Rs. 1·84 lakhs were spent on capital works. Toll gates have been abolished from 1st April 1931 and the Government collect a provincial tax on motor vehicles which they distribute among the several local bodies. As the amount realized from this tax was below expectation and the subsidies promised cannot be paid in full, the question of re-introducing tolls was under consideration in 1932.

Expenditure.

Schools, sanitation, medical institutions, and vaccination are some of the subjects upon which the local boards spend their money, but the greater part of their income is devoted to communications. The district board constructs and maintains trunk and the other roads, and constructs bridges and maintains rest-houses for travellers, Government paying a uniform rate of Rs. 500 a mile for the trunk roads in charge of the board. Rs. 1·60 lakhs were spent on the trunk roads in 1929-30 as against a Government grant of Rs. 1·06 lakhs, and on all the roads both capital and ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 14·23 lakhs (Government contributing Rs. 2·78 lakhs and income from tolls and licence fees coming up to Rs. 4·90 lakhs). Bridges, culverts and causeways under construction in that year alone were estimated to cost Rs. 6·73 lakhs. The district board maintains a public health department and a reserve staff of medical officers, vaccinators, and midwives. Its medical institutions include 3 hospitals, 15 ordinary dispensaries as well as 23 rural, three peripatetic and five ayurvedic dispensaries. Avanāshi is the only taluk station which has no hospital. The district health officer and a staff of health inspectors and vaccinators (of whom the two former are paid by Government) look after the sanitation and general health of the district, arrange for health exhibitions, the suppression of outbreaks of epidemic diseases like cholera, plague and small-pox and the special sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals. Nearly two lakhs of rupees are spent on an average every year on medical relief, but by far the heaviest expenditure (barring communications) is on education, about Rs. 6 lakhs every year. Elementary education is in charge of taluk boards and secondary education of the district board. Eleven out of the 24 secondary schools in the district belong to the district board, four of these are the complete high schools at Dhārāpuram, Ērōde, Bhavāni and Kollēgāl. There were 904 elementary schools (of which 166 were for girls only) under the various taluk boards, Bhavāni taluk board possessing the largest number of boys (188) and Ērōde of girls (47) schools. In an essentially dry district like this the question of rural water-supply is naturally very important. About Rs. 50,000 are spent annually by the district board in digging new and in repairing old wells, and proposals for protected water-supply schemes for such importan

villages as Mēttupālayam, Kāngayam, Kāramadai, Gōbichetti-pālaiyam and Chennimalai are engaging attention. Among remunerative enterprises may be mentioned the Pōdanūr-Pollāchi Railway constructed from district board funds in 1915. Its capital outlay was Rs. 17·58 lakhs and the return 10·5 per cent, in 1930. As a result of the continuation of the line to Dindigul and the short circuiting of traffic between the east and west coasts along this line, a revision of the working condition is being discussed now. Proposals for the opening of more railway lines within the district on the board's guaranteeing a minimum return are under investigation. The average expenditure per year during the three years ending March 1930 under ordinary heads was Rs. 13·25 lakhs and on capital works Rs. 3·23 lakhs, for the latter of which Government contributed Rs. 1·02 lakhs and of the balance Rs. 1·84 lakhs were met from general funds of the board.

There are six municipal towns in the district, namely, Coimbatore, Pollāchi, Ērōde, Tiruppūr, Dhārāpuram and Udamalpet. The provisions of the Town Improvements Act X of 1865 were applied to Coimbatore at the request of its inhabitants, and a Municipal Commission was constituted as early as 1866 with eleven non-official members with the Collector as president and the engineer as an ex-officio member. In 1884 the strength of the Commission was increased to twenty of whom fifteen and the Chairman were ordered to be chosen by election. The Act of 1920, as amended in 1930, is now in force and governs the constitution of municipal councils. Of the other municipalities Ērōde was constituted in 1874 and Dhārāpuram, Pollāchi, Udamalpet and Tiruppūr in more recent times (between 1916 and 1920).

The Municipalities.

The Coimbatore municipality has for many years been noted for the efficiency of its administration. Its area has increased from 4·20 square miles in 1866 to 7·5 square miles in 1930 and its income risen from Rs. 22,400 in 1866 to a little over 6 lakhs of rupees in 1929, the incidence of taxation being Rs. 3-14-5 in the latter year. The council maintains a high school, and 26 elementary schools for boys (including a weaving school), four schools for girls and eight schools for depressed class children. No school fees are levied in any of its elementary schools. Four Allopathic, one Sidda Vaidya and two Āyurvēdic dispensaries have been opened by the council, one of the first containing a separate section for women and children in the charge of a lady apothecary. The council also helps in the dissemination of correct ideas on health by celebrating health weeks every year, and in 1928 it won the All-Empire Challenge Shield for the best organized week of that year. Part of the town is now lit by electricity, power being supplied by a private firm pending the completion of the Pykāra hydro-electric schemes

Coimbatore municipality.

Its extensions.

for lighting the whole town with electricity.* Detailed plans and estimates are in preparation for an underground drainage scheme for the town at a probable cost of Rs. 16 lakhs.

The most notable achievements of the municipality are, however, its town extension and water-supply schemes. The town was originally laid out on the usual rectangular pattern so common in this country, but its later growths have been irregular and uncontrolled, and even in regard to the old town the numerous side streets and lanes became so highly congested with the growth of the population that at the end of 1903 when plague first broke out in it the worst sufferers were those living in the congested blocks. The levelling down of these areas was then resolved upon and carried out with substantial Government help in the course of the next few years. Provision had, however, been made for granting new house-sites for those who were evicted and then began the large programmes for town extension which are now at work. On the south and west lie wet fields and tanks and so expansion could only be on the north and east. Each community has been allotted a separate area for expansion, and the Kempattis, Devangas, Othechekkars, Mēthar, Chucklers, Paraiyars and Brāhmans have had their own separate sites on which to colonize anew. The biggest called the Thadāgam extension consists of 350 acres and lies between the town and the Forest and Agricultural colleges and is now being built upon. Of the communal sites the extension for Brāhmans (called Park Town) on the Satyamangalam road opposite to the Central Jail is perhaps the most striking and contains more than a hundred garden houses, each house standing on its own quarter-acre plot with an open space all round. It was the first large extension scheme for Coimbatore and so far the best built and is being added to on the north and west. Cox Street and Gray Town are private extensions and the plans of all buildings in extensions are approved by the council before their construction is begun.

Water-supply scheme.

The old town suffered badly from its poor drinking-water supply. The few wells containing drinkable water were at the north end of the Rājā Street where Hydar's palace once stood, and streams of women could be seen throughout the day carrying potfulls of water chiefly from the Anantaiyan well at the north end of the town to houses situated far away from it. Several schemes for a protected and pure water-supply have been considered from time to time. The Siruvāni scheme which is now being carried out was brought to the notice of Government in 1889, but nothing could be done till after the outbreak of plague in 1903, when the distribution of the

people over large areas far away from the old town rendered the problem of water-supply more acute than ever, and between that year and 1912 several schemes were considered and abandoned. The present scheme was then taken up again and after careful investigations definite proposals were formulated, and in 1920 the scheme was sanctioned, the estimated cost being Rs. 38·68 lakhs.

Briefly the scheme consists of the construction of a dam across the Siruvāni river in the Muthikulam valley in order to divert the flow of water through a tunnel cut in the watershed ridge, into the Ānayār river where it will again be diverted by a masonry dam to a settling tank. From here an 18" gravitation main 20 miles long will take the water to a service reservoir at Coimbatore for distribution to the town. Provision has been made for a population of 100,000 at 20 gallons per head per day and for 540,000 gallons for industrial purposes. The distribution system involving a length of 30 miles was completed in 1928, but at the headworks a landslip in June 1927 obliterated the exit tunnel so far made and stopped all tunnelling work for a time. The work was resumed in November, proceeded for 390 feet in spite of minor breakdowns every now and then until it had to be stopped in the end of January 1929 when the power plant broke down completely. The work was then entrusted to a firm of contractors having previous experience in tunnelling work and is progressing fairly. The completion of the entire scheme has thus been delayed. When a water famine threatened in the summer of 1929, the municipal chairman, Mr. C. S. Ratnasabhāpati Mudaliyar, to whose energetic support the launching of the present scheme is chiefly due, hit upon the idea of utilizing the pipes which had already been laid to take water to the town from another source below the tunnel exit, and at his instance Government were pleased to sanction a tentative supply from the Ānaiyār. A temporary dam across this river provides the gravitation main with a steady supply which with water from the Periyār pumped into the same main supplies the service reservoir at Coimbatore and enables water to be drawn at all the street taps. Sir Thomas Moir turned on the first supply of water in April 1929. Government bears half the cost of the water-supply scheme and lends the other half to the municipality which levies a water tax of 8 per cent on rental values to meet interest charges and working expenses. The scheme when completed will be a credit to local self-government in the district.

Ērōde was constituted a municipality in 1874, since when it has had the privilege of electing its chairman. The town has grown in trade and importance. It has a protected water-supply from the Cauvēry, but its drainage arrangements are not yet satisfactory. It supports a number of elementary schools for boys, girls and depressed classes, and education

Ērōde municip

* His Excellency the Governor of Madras switched on the electric lights in October 1932, the scheme of electric lighting from the Pykāra having been completed by then.

is free. The hospital which it was managing was handed over to Government in 1928 and it now runs an Āyurvēdic dispensary and an allopathic dispensary for women and children. Arrangements are in progress to light the town with electricity by some private agency, till power can be obtained from the Pykāra hydro-electric works. The fine park below the water-supply reservoir was laid out in 1927, and the town is extending on all sides under town planning schemes approved by Government. The existence of a railway junction, which has been remodelled at a heavy cost, and its situation in the centre of a vast cultivated area is largely responsible for its rapid expansion.

Dhārāpuram
municipality.

The old town of Dhārāpuram, once the headquarters of the District Court, and place of considerable inland trade was made a municipality in 1916, and includes in its jurisdiction four other revenue villages, one of which, Kolinjivādi, on the other side of the Amarāvati river, is connected with it by a bridge. Portions of the town are congested and require opening up. The council has wisely transferred its high school to the district board and confined its attention to free elementary education. There are fourteen schools including one for depressed classes and two for Muhammadan girls. The hospital has passed under Government control, but the council continues to maintain a dispensary for women and children and also an Āyurvēdic dispensary. The town is often subject to epidemics of cholera, smallpox and plague, owing to defective sanitation in the Muhammadan and poor class Hindu quarters and to the use by the people of the contaminated water of the irrigation channel that flows through the town. A protected water-supply, aided by the opening out of the congested blocks, and a satisfactory drainage scheme will make for the better health of the town, but up till now lack of funds has deterred the council from launching on any water-supply scheme.

Udamalpet
municipality.

Udamalpet was constituted a municipality in 1918 and has now an elected chairman at its head. Considerable progress has been made during the last fourteen years during which its income has risen from forty thousand rupees to a lakh. But for the council's disinclination to hand over the high school to the district board and for its insistence on free elementary education, funds might well have been saved by now for a satisfactory scheme of water-supply. Wells are the only sources, but the water in them except in a particular part of the town is brackish. The Amarāvati river is eight miles distant and if the council could only find its share of the expense, a scheme for taking its waters to the town would be the most suitable arrangement. The council has now completed its town extension scheme and this forms the best part of the town. It maintains nine elementary schools in which education is free and spends about Rs. 7,000 from its general funds

on this and Rs. 10,000 on secondary education. There is a hospital in which Government pays the salary of the medical officer, and a dispensary for women and children. The town, nicknamed "poor man's Ootacamund", enjoys a fine climate, and only needs a good water-supply and a drainage scheme to justify its pretensions to be compared, however inadequately, to that queen of hill stations in South India.

The Pollāchi municipality constituted in 1920 has the advantage of owning the biggest weekly market in the district fetching an annual income of over Rs. 20,000. The market is known as the Harding market in memory of a former popular Sub-Collector of this division, Mr. H. O. D. Harding, I.C.S., who was assassinated at Trichinopoly by a fanatic in 1916. A scheme for a water-supply from the Aliyār costing five lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned and is expected to be completed by the end of 1932, and the council proposes to take power from the Pykāra hydro-electric works when it is available for lighting purposes. The hospital was taken over by Government in 1928, but the council continues to maintain a women and children's and an Āyurvēdic dispensary. Ten elementary schools and a high school constitute its educational efforts, education in the former being free.

Pollāchi
municipal

CHAPTER XVIII.—ECONOMIC CONDITION.

Page 296.—Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following:—The district contained in 1930 about 130 *nidhis* or joint stock credit banks, that is more than half the number of such institutions in the whole presidency. About fifty of these are in Coimbatore town; the headquarters of each taluk boasts of a few *nidhis* each, and many important villages have come to own one or two where people can borrow money on the pledge of jewels or crops or on the personal security of other villagers. Ordinarily the rate of interest on loans taken on the pledge of jewels or goods is between 9 and 12 per cent, but the banks charge a higher rate for loans taken on personal security called suretyship loans. It is not, however, the high initial rate of interest that is the objectionable feature of these banks, but rather the fact that on the failure of the borrower to pay interest on the due date, or to repay the loan before the expiry of the term fixed in the bond, he is charged a penalty that often works out to more than cent per cent interest. The banks are thus able to earn huge profits out of which they distribute sometimes as much as 24 per cent as dividend among their shareholders, besides accumulating a reserve fund from which to draw upon for bad debts. Several of these banks have only a small fraction of their authorized capital subscribed, and depend upon deposits for their business, and when these fail to come in and the shareholders have generally borrowed a large part of the share capital invested by them, the bank

The nidhi

goes into liquidation. There were 118 liquidations of *nidhis* in the presidency during 1919-1929.

Considerable credit business is, however, done by these banks, though since the coming in of the co-operative societies their operations have been somewhat curtailed. Needy people still prefer to go to these banks or to the Nattukōttai Chetti who lends at 36 per cent interest, for they can easily get loans from them if only they can induce other villagers to stand surety for them. Several instances are seen in the records of civil courts where the sureties have been obliged to pay the debts, while the principal debtors allow the suits to proceed undefended. The multiplication of this class of *nidhis* can certainly not be in the interest of the ryots or the wage-earners whom they only help to sink deeper into debt than ever. Many of the *nidhis*, however, work on the lines of ordinary banks and are excellently conducted.

Co-operation.

Page 248, paragraph 1.—Insert between this and paragraph 2 the following :—The success of small village banks in Germany and Italy attracted considerable attention in India towards the end of the last century and the local Government which was deeply interested in the solution of the problem of rural poverty, deputed a former Collector of the district and the compiler of the original District Manual, Mr. F. A. (now Sir Frederick) Nicholson, I.C.S., to study the system; his monumental report dated 1895-97 is the germ out of which the co-operative credit movement has grown in this country. The Famine Commission of 1901 also strongly advocated the introduction of mutual credit associations; and the Co-operative Credit Societies Act was passed three years later. The Act was more the outcome of Government anxiety to ameliorate the condition of the people than the result of any popular demand. It was at first confined wisely to credit only, while the later Act of 1912 permitted the extension of its provisions to non-credit activities also.

The first societies.

The first co-operative society in the district was started in 1906-07 (the Coimbatore Urban Bank and Stores) with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,005, a membership of 245 and deposits of Rs. 6,473. From the date of its inception till 1914 the movement was chiefly guided by the late Mr. C. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar, M.A., to whose abundant enthusiasm and great power of organization the starting of the District Urban Bank in 1910-11 and the first building society in the district in 1912 were entirely due. By 1910 there were eleven credit societies in the district, and the District Bank was opened that year to finance these societies and those that might be constituted later. Sixteen more societies were started that year and the number rose to forty in 1911-12 excluding two urban societies, one at Erōde and the other at Udamalpet and the first supervising union was started in 1912-13 at Kambiliāmpatti.

The progress of the movement since has been phenomenal. In 1929-30 there were in the district 1 central bank, 24 supervising unions, 554 agricultural credit (including 542 credit and 11 purchase and sale) societies and 77 non-agricultural (41 credit, 13 purchase and sale and 23 other) societies. Membership stood at 34,074 in both classes of societies (25,648 of them belonging to the agricultural societies only) the bulk of the members being non-Brāhman-Hindus (29,387), and Ādi-Drāvidas (2,232). The working capital of the central bank which finances most of the societies was Rs. 33.25 lakhs, profits earned Rs. 92,000, share capital Rs. 2.39 lakhs, reserve fund Rs. 1.20 lakhs and loans advanced Rs. 27 lakhs. The agricultural societies had a total membership of 34,000 (25,000 of whom were agriculturists), a share capital of about Rs. 4 lakhs, a reserve fund of about Rs. 3 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 31.50 lakhs earning an aggregate profit of Rs. 90,000. They had lent out about 13 lakhs of rupees to individual members for short or long terms.

Development.

Of special societies mention may be made of the fourteen building societies of which thirteen were limited liability concerns. These had 819 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 78,621 and had all, except one, borrowed from Government about Rs. 1.60 lakhs and made a divisible profit of Rs. 10,000. The building societies were of great assistance in the construction of houses in the various extensions especially in Coimbatore town.

Special societies.

There were 21 supervising unions in the district in 1928-29 which had on an average 28 societies affiliated to each. Each affiliated society is represented in the union, the executive management of which vests in a board holding office for one year or until its successor is appointed, and its functions are generally the development and supervision of the societies affiliated to it. They recommend loans applied for by these societies to the central bank and appoint a paid supervisor to check the accounts of the primary societies, and meet the expenditure from the supervision fund to which all societies and the central financing bank contribute. There is a federation of the unions in the district whose duties include the co-ordination of the work of the various unions, supervision, training, education and general propaganda; and it derives its funds from contributions by unions, societies and the central bank and from Government subsidies, and among the duties delegated to the federation is the passing of the budgets of unions. An institute for the training of co-operators was started at Coimbatore in 1929 and has sent out batches of students trained under it, from whom the staffs of the co-operative department and of the various central and provincial banks, societies and unions are recruited.

Supervision.

Conclusion.

The provision of a large amount of capital at a moderate rate of interest and the organization of rural credit has considerably relieved the ryot from the burden of usury, and rural credit societies have in fact become the corner stone of the co-operative movement and the means by which rural indebtedness has been considerably relieved.

Work among depressed classes.

The activities of the Labour Department were extended to this district in 1929 and measures were at once taken, for ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes in Coimbatore and Avanashi taluks and latterly in the Palladam taluk. As a result of investigations in the first two taluks into the condition of the outcastes and the facilities they enjoyed for housing accommodation, education, water-supply and sanitation, private lands were acquired or *poramboke* lands were *darkhasted* for, for providing house-sites for these classes; large areas were assigned to them for cultivation and a dozen schools were started for giving free elementary education to their children. To encourage thrift among them co-operative credit societies are being started and as an experiment 600 house-saves have been distributed among them in which small sums saved by the members can be placed. In the Perundurai deputy tahsildar's division eight colonies for the depressed classes have been started. Six of them have been in existence for some years and are now in charge of the District Labour Officer. The settlers have been granted lands for cultivation and for house-sites free and their houses have been built in regular streets. In one of the colonies called Graynagar experiments in well-irrigation are being made, and in another colony Ellispeta a drinking-water well was bored with a power drill by the Industries Department so successfully that it is said to contain 40 feet of water at present. Education in these colonies has been left in the hands of Christian missions. Cattle-breeding and poultry farming have been started in the colonies and a breeding bull lent by the Agricultural Department is kept at Graynagar. About Rs. 5,000 has been spent by Government in digging or repairing wells for the use of these colonies and for the cheris of the depressed classes.

CHAPTER XIX.—GAZETTEER.

Page 335.—Insert at the head of the chapter the following note on the—

Avanashi Taluk.

General description.

This taluk was formed in 1910 and includes villages in the north of the old Palladam and Coimbatore taluks. Its total area is 460.49 square miles. The taluk is bounded on the north by Gobichettipalaiyam taluk, on the east by Palladam taluk, on the west by the Malabar and Nilgiri districts, and on

the south by Coimbatore and Palladam taluks. Its greatest length from north to south is fifteen miles and from east to west forty miles. There is a deputy tahsildar in charge of a portion of this taluk with headquarters at Mēttupālaiyam whose revenue jurisdiction covers two firkas, viz., Mēttupālaiyam and Sirumugai. The tahsildar with headquarters at Avanāshi has 3 firkas under him, viz., Avanāshi, Annūr and Chēyūr.

The taluk is a large open plateau with the Nilgiris and their spurs forming notable features in the landscape to the north and west. Isolated hillocks are found here and there towards the east, among which are the Kuruntamalai and the Thōgamalai in Mēttupālaiyam firka and Othimalai-karadu in Sinna-kallipatti village, each having a temple on its top.

The principal river is the Bhavāni which descends from the Kundahs by way of Mēttupālaiyam and passes through the taluk as far as Danāyakankōttai. The Coonoor river meets it above Mēttupālaiyam. A stream called Elerumaipallam joins the river from the south near Sirumugai and another called Ghandaipallam joins it from the north a little further down. Vannāthankaraipallam which runs past Pachapālaiyam falls into the Noyil river just south of the Vanjipālaiyam railway station. These drain the taluk, but their beds are mostly dry except during rainy weather.

The soil in the whole taluk generally is good red loam with black loam in Avanāshi, Chēyūr and Annūr firkas.

Portions of the Jakkanāri, Nellimalai and Ōdanthorai reserves (about 1,500 acres) are under forest panchayats. The regular forests of the taluk chiefly lie on the Nilgiri slopes and their extent is 71,636.32 acres.

Big game is plentiful at the foot of the hills and the usual kinds of hill fæ also exist. In the plains one rarely sees anything except some antelopes along the river margins.

The Bhavāni and Mōyār rivers contain good fish and the right to fish in them is leased out by Government.

The climate is hot and malarial under the hills near Mēttupālaiyam and other places, but is not so bad in the west where the air is cooled by air currents rushing through the Pālghāt gap during the south-west monsoon. In the plains the climate is fairly healthy.

The southern portion of the taluk is served by the Madras-Calicut railway line and the station at Vanjipālaiyam lies within the taluk. Vanjipālaiyam, better known as Mangalam, is an important trading centre and chiefly exports chillies and cotton. Paddy is largely imported. The western portion of the taluk is served by the Pōdanūr-Mēttupālaiyam railway and Kāramadai and Mēttupālaiyam stations lie within the taluk.

The following are the important roads :—

- (1) Tiruppūr to Mēttupālaiyam *via* Avanāshi and Annūr—length within the taluk is 29 miles
- (2) The Coimbatore-Satyamangalam road *via* Annūr—distance within the taluk, 13 miles.

(3) Avanāshi-Punjaipuliyampatti road *via* Chēyūr—distance within the taluk, 10 miles.

(4) Mēttupālaiyam-Satyamangalam road *via* Sirumugai—distance within the taluk, 14 miles.

(5) Mēttupālaiyam to Kāramadai, 5 miles; Mēttupālaiyam to Burliār, 9 miles.

(6) Mēttupālaiyam to Thōlampalaiyam, 5 miles.

(7) Mēttupālaiyam to Alancōmbu, 5 miles.

Administration.

The taluk is under the Coimbatore deputy collector. The tahsildar's headquarters is Avanāshi and he is also a magistrate. There are also a sarishtadar-magistrate at Avanāshi and a deputy tahsildar and sub-magistrate at Mēttupālaiyam. The western part of the taluk is under the jurisdiction of the district munsif of Coimbatore, and the eastern portion under the district munsif of Tiruppūr. There is only one sub-inspector of police at Avanāshi. The police stations at Avanāshi, Annūr and Mēttupālaiyam are under the charge of the Inspector, Rural Circle, Coimbatore. Kōvilpālaiyam police station is attached to the Coimbatore taluk.

Land.

The area of ryotwari land in the taluk is 195,432 acres, and that of minor inams 12,211 acres. Cholan is the principal crop and was grown on 44,500 acres in 1930. Cotton came next with about 40,000 acres and cumbu and groundnut occupied 35,000 and 12,000 acres, respectively. The cotton grown in this taluk is all taken to Tiruppūr for being ginned, pressed and exported.

Irrigation.

The principal sources of irrigation in the Mēttupālaiyam *firka* are the Kallār and Coonoor rivers. The extents irrigated by these rivers in the villages of Nellithorai and Ōdanthorai are 700 and 170 acres, respectively. The sources in the other *firkas* of this taluk are 26 minor irrigation tanks, all rain-fed, with a total ayacut of 1,348 acres. The number of irrigation wells in this taluk is 8,500.

Agricultural stock.

The agricultural stock in all villages is shown below:—

Bulls and bullocks	...	...	...	...	43,959
Cows	...	...	...	...	17,973
Male buffaloes	...	...	...	...	752
Cow buffaloes	...	...	...	...	8,228
Young stock	...	...	...	...	19,506
Sheep	...	...	...	...	103,490
Goats	...	...	...	...	57,395
Ploughs	...	...	...	...	23,423
Carts	...	...	...	...	8,014

The industries are agriculture and weaving. The chief exports are cotton, groundnut and gingelly, and imports paddy, salt and piece-goods.

Notes on a few important villages in the taluk are given below:—

Avanāshi, the headquarters of the taluk, population 4,838 in 1931, is the fifth largest village in the taluk. For an account

of it see pages 405 and 406 of the Revised Manual. Add to it the following:—

The slabs of the subterranean vault once discovered near this village are not traceable now and the pit has been levelled up. No traces of the ancient city in the neighbourhood of Avanāshi can now be seen, though many graves of pre-historic people locally known as *Pāndava kulis* are still found in Kaniyampūndi village, five miles to the south. The old taluk office that once existed here was abandoned when the headquarters was shifted to Pallādam. The office has now been restored and has a new building of its own with a sub-jail attached. The taluk is the principal supplier of vegetables and grains to the Nilgiris and these are transported in double bullock carts or motor lorries to the Tuesday fairs at Coonoor and Ootacamund along the cross-country road from Tiruppūr to Mēttupālaiyam. There is a tank attached to the temple where an annual floating festival is held. A shrine to the Tamil saint Sundaramūrti Nāyanār exists within the temple, and a second shrine to him stands on the bund of the Tāmarakulam tank; these commemorate the miracle performed by him and referred to in the Manual; every year in March an influential Chettiyār of Tiruppūr celebrates at his own cost the upanayanam of two or three Brāhman boys in honour of the event. The walls of the temple contain inscriptions of Veera Pāndya and Sandra Pāndya of the Kongu Pāndya dynasty. On the district passing into the hands of the Mysore Rājās at the close of the 17th century, the latter devoted much attention to the temple in this village. Krishna Rāya Udayār completely renovated it in 1756 A.D. and the towers, walls, mantapams and the tank used for the floating festival were all repaired. Sankarayya, the agent of the Mysore Dalavōy Dēvarājayya, superintended the repairs and had a lingam called Sankarēswara installed within the temple to mark his connexion with the renovation.

Inscriptions on the walls of the Amman temple refer to Vikrama Chōlan Teruveedi or the street of Vikrama Chōlan. No street goes by this name now but it probably refers to the principal street of the village which passes in front of the temple. Several inscriptions relate to the Kongu Chōlas especially to Vira Rajēndra (1207-1252 A.D.) and a village Pāpparapūndi, renamed Vira-rājēndra Nallūr was granted rent-free to the temple; on the occasion of the king's coronation another rent-free village called Vanavāsi or Virasōlenallūr was given to the goddess. The former village is now called Kānampūndi and the latter Sembiyanallūr. During the time of the Hoysalas, Mādappa Dandanāyaka, son of Perumāl, the founder of Danāyakankōttai, granted Tenpalli Nattam *alias* Sitakaragandanallūr to this temple (1282 A.D.). This village has not been identified.

Avanāshi is known as Dakshina-kāsi or "the Benares of the South" in the inscriptions of certain Ummattūr chiefs of the

15th century. Pilgrims to it still believe that a worship in this temple contributes as much religious merit as a pilgrimage to Benares. When Buchanan visited the village in 1800 he found extensive groves of palmyras in its neighbourhood. There are even now palmyra topes on either side of the road from Coimbatore as it approaches Avanāshi. The village had only about 50 houses of temple servants then, but it has grown considerably since the British occupation. The car festival in April-May is very largely attended.

The big tower over the entrance to the temple had its five upper floors pulled down about 1860 under the orders of the Collector of the district, as they were in a dangerous condition. Only the bottom floor now stands, and over its high doors can still be seen the stone work of the roof with large cracks caused by the heavy superstructure that was removed.

Annūr.

Annūr—Population 5,399 in 1931, lies on the road from Coimbatore to Satyamangalam. An account of the village appears at page 353 of the Manual. No trace of the old fort can be seen now. The ancient Siva temple is said to have been built by the Kongu Chōlas and the other pagoda with large earthenware horses is dedicated to Mannārswami, a Dravidian village deity. The figures on the stone effigies standing outside the pagoda are objects of worship. The temple buildings show signs of decay and one of the Amman shrines was partly rebuilt in about 1900, but the work was stopped owing to faction among the villagers. In digging for its foundation, the builders came upon bones of what must have been fine horses: the belief is that on that site an *Asvamedha* or horse sacrifice was performed, which Hindu kings alone had the right to do. Perhaps the shrine was that of a local deity to which horses were sacrificed and buried close to the shrine itself. The village was originally called Vanniyūr which became corrupted to Annūr, and was a large place until the Mysore Wars of the 17th and 18th centuries, when the passing of armies through it forced its residents to emigrate. A police station.

Kāramadai.

Kāramadai—Population 6,286 in 1931. For an account of this place see page 52 of the Revised Manual. The Mackenzie MSS. refer to a copper plate grant of 1557 A.D. in the possession of Rāmasastri and another, both residents of this village. This records the grant of a village called Bhusarapallam by the Mysore Dalavōy Dēvarājayya to an ancestor of these Brāhmans. It has not been possible to ascertain what this village is. The car festival in March is very largely attended, and Abbē Dubois in his "*Hindu Manners and Customs*" records the existence of great levity among the pilgrims during the festival, but that is not the case now, whatever the facts were during the times of the good old Abbē. The Vishnu temple to Ranganātha is believed to have been renovated under the orders of Tirumala Nāyaka of Madura, and the processional car of the deity which was in use until a few years ago was built by him.

Karavalūr—Population 2,799 in 1931, is noticed at page 406 of the Revised Manual. There are two ancient temples, one of Vishnu and the other of Siva in the village. The inscriptions on the walls of the former record a grant of land to it by a certain king—Kōnērimaikondān—who cannot be identified. It is believed that worship for eight continuous weeks in the Māriamman temple cures blindness caused by smallpox.

Cheyūr (or Sevūr)—The village was completely evacuated owing to plague at the census of 1921. The inscriptions in the two ancient temples in it show that the Vishnu temple to Venkatramanaswāmi was repaired by Sundra Pāndya (1216-35 A.D.), that it was given rent-free lands a hundred years later (1321 A.D.) by Veera Ballāla III, that during the reign of Veera Pāndya (1265-81) a village called Karugampādu was granted free to this temple and to certain Vaishnavite Brāhmans and that in his time Manavālamuni's birthday was regularly celebrated in this temple. The Saivite temple to Vāliswara or Kapālēsvara was patronized by the Kongu Chōlas and the Ummattūr chiefs. The village contains the tomb of a Muthukumara Dēvar to which Senguntha Mudaliyārs offer worship once in two years. This Dēvar is believed to have lived several centuries ago and cut up his limbs and offered them to the birds of the air before he died, and to have been buried at his desire in this tomb. It is said that when the tomb was opened some years ago for repairs the body was found still fresh, and this circumstance enhanced his reputation for sanctity. One of the three tanks in the village is called Sēmbiyankulam the water of which had once such a great reputation for curative virtues that it was often taken to the palace at Mysore on the backs of elephants. This is no longer the case now, but it is asserted that the entry of an unclean person into the Vishnu temple was marked by the appearance of a black cobra in it. Population in 1931 was 3,793.

Mēttupālaiyam—Population 11,475 in 1931. An account of the place is given at page 350 of the Revised Manual. At the railway station here passengers change for the Nilgiri mountain railway. The town has a brisk trade in coffee, potatoes and arecanuts, the first two being products of the Nilgiris which are brought here for export. Coffee is also cured here to some extent. The slopes of the Nilgiri hills and the banks of the Bhavāni and Kallār rivers abound in valuable topes of areca palms. The town was lighted with electricity from the Pykara in December 1932.

Pongalur—Population 2,256 in 1931, is famous for its Venkatramanaswāmi temple in one of its hamlets Mondipālaiyam. Large crowds frequent it during Saturdays in Purattāsi (September-October). Pilgrims who cannot go to Tirupati perform their vows at this temple.

Tirumurugampūdi, four and a half miles north-north-west of Tiruppūr railway station, contains a very old Saivite

Karavalūr.

Cheyūr.

Mēttupālaiyam.

Pongalur.

Tirumurugampūdi.

temple with numerous inscriptions, dated between 12th to 15th centuries. Kongu Chōlas Vira Rājendra, Kulōttunga III and Vikrama Chōla largely figure in them and there is also an inscription of Vira Nanjarāya Udayar, the Ummattūr chief. The temple is dedicated to Muruga or Subrahmanya, a son of Siva, and a bath for several days in succession in the temple tank Brāhma-Tīrtham followed by a worship of the idol, is said to cure lunacy; many mental defectives can be seen about the temple, having been brought there for bathing and worship by their guardians. On his way to Cranganore in Malabar the Tamil saint Sundaramūrti Nayanār visited this temple (one of the seven Kongu Sivālayams) after being robbed of his belongings while nearing the village. On his praying to the deity his things were restored to him. There are a few rest-houses for visitors, and the present writer saw in the temple in May 1931 eighteen lunatics of different types, three of them being women. One of the men, a sturdy middle-aged Gounden of Gobi, was very garrulous and violent and was heavily chained; he was protesting that he was not a murderer. The others were very quiet.

Bhavāni Taluk.

Page 335, paragraph 1, line 4.—For “Satyamangalam” read “Gōbichettipālaiyam.”

Hills.

Paragraph 2.—Add:—Most of the hilly portions of this taluk have now been surveyed. The village of Pālamalai is now included in Mēttūr taluk, Salem district. At the last re-settlement an extent of 2,375 acres of hill was surveyed and brought to the revenue accounts, an area of 37 acres of reserved forest in Pālamalai alone being left unsurveyed. On the Bargūr hills 12,169 acres in the north and south Bargūr reserved forests are unsurveyed, and these also are excluded from the revenue accounts.

Forests.

Page 336, paragraph 1.—Add:—No planters have settled on the Bargūr hills. Timber is not now floated down the Cāuvēry to Erōde; but fuel is taken in country boats along that river from the Pālamalai forests to Bhavāni village.

Fauna.

Paragraph 3.—Add:—The Ālambādi breed of cattle has now become a rarity in this taluk. They are found in Salem. The Bargūr variety is the common breed in the north of this taluk, but there are no regular stock-breeders. Only a handful of ryots own from 25 to 30 head of cattle each, and a few among them keep breeding bulls. The district board is now maintaining breeding bulls for stock purposes at important places.

Page 337, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—Bhavāni is now a telegraph station. There is no railway in this taluk. Erōde is the nearest railway station.

Administration.

Paragraph 3.—Add:—The taluk was placed under an independent deputy tahsildar with effect from 1st March 1932; and the taluk sarishtadar has no magisterial powers. The

south of the taluk is under the district munsif of Erōde and the north under the district munsif of Gōbichettipālaiyam.

Page 339, paragraph 2.—Add:—There has been no extension of the ayacut under the Entamangalam tank. The tanks at Ariyagoundanūr and Nāgalūr are kept in good repair, the ayacut of the former being 70 acres and that of the latter 46 acres. In fasli 1339 the taluk had an occupied area of 150,740 acres of which 34,793 acres were irrigated.

Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—The agricultural stock in 1930-31 was as follows:—

Bulls and bullocks	...	...	...	30,87
Cows	...	...	...	30,699
Male buffaloes	...	...	...	548
Cow buffaloes	...	...	...	6,878
Young stock	...	...	...	17,081
Sheep	...	...	...	78,806
Goats	...	...	...	25,972
Ploughs	...	...	...	18,189
Carts	...	...	...	5,320

Page 340.—Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following: The population of the village in 1931 was 6,896. The small elevated ground near the travellers' bungalow adjoining the temple is the only trace left of the old fort. During the floods of 1924 a small temple was exposed in the bed of the Cāuvēri just below the point where the Bhavāni meets it. Local tradition is that this temple was dedicated to Gāyatrilingēswara and had been buried underground for several centuries. It has been covered up again now. No other details of this temple can be obtained. During the same floods 500 houses were damaged, of which some have since been reconstructed. On the advice of the then Collector of the district a large plot of ground to the north of the taluk office was acquired for extension of the village and for providing house sites for those who had lost their houses in the flood. It has been divided into 240 house plots. Thirty houses have so far been constructed on it and some more are in course of construction; the plot has come to be known as Vernonpuram in memory of the Collector who arranged for its acquisition.

Several stories are told about Mr. Garrow, one of the earliest Collectors of the Northern Division. The bungalow at the gate of the temple was built by him. He is said to have presented several jewels, vāhanams, and vessels to the temple, of which a few are still shown to the visitors, the most valuable among them being an ivory cot. People believe that he was a devotee of the goddess, that one day the goddess appeared before him in a dream and directed him at once to leave the bungalow in which he was staying, which he did, and that soon after the whole building came down with a crash. The present bungalow was thereupon raised on its site. In the compound wall opposite the shrine to the goddess there are holes through

which it is said Mr. Garrow looked at the idol. When Buchanan visited the village in 1800 it looked a poor place, but the Collector Mr. Macleod had made it his headquarters and was planning to make it into a big and beautiful town, and Buchanan saw several new houses under construction. The inscriptions on the temple walls show that the temple was built by Getti Mudali and another. In the 18th century Krishna Rāya Udayār of Mysore added some *mantapams* round the main shrine.

Kāveri-
puram.

Page 341, paragraph 1.—Add:—Population in 1931 was 10,928, but it included several hamlets. The village is now in the Mēttūr taluk of the Salem District and will be submerged in the reservoir. An extent of 12,500 acres has been disafforested in the Perumbālay reserve forests for being granted to expropriated ryots of the Cauvōry-Mēttūr project.

Nadukkāval.

Paragraph 2.—Add:—Even this road has now disappeared. The footpath is being gradually overgrown with prickly-pear. The *chatram* has now fallen down and its materials have been sold by Government.

Āndiyār.

Paragraph 3.—Add:—The weekly market still attracts a large crowd of cattle sellers and buyers. Agriculture and weaving continue to be the important industries of the place. Betel grown in garden lands around this village is very popular in Bhavāni and Ērōde, but the area of its cultivation has much contracted lately owing to inadequate rainfall. The village was an important Roman Catholic station early in the last century.

Sāmbpalli.

Paragraph 6.—Add:—This is another village which will be submerged in the Mēttūr reservoir.

Kavunda-
pādi.

Page 342, paragraph 1.—Add:—There is now a sub-registrar's office here and its population increased to 9,027 in 1931. The weekly market is much frequented as it lies midway between Bhavāni and Gōbichettipālaiyam with both of which it is connected by regular motor bus services.

Coimbatore Taluk.

General
description.

Page 343, lines 1 to 6.—Substitute:—It is situated in the north-west of the district, a few miles south of the Nilgiris and their spurs. It is bounded on the north by the Avanāshī taluk, on the west by the district of Malabar, the Pālghāt gap being at its south-western extremity; Pollāchi taluk bounds it on the south and Palādam and Avanāshī taluks on the east. Its total area is 520 square miles.

Paragraph 2.—Delete the second sentence.

Riv:sas

Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—The Noyil rising on the Vellian-giri hills in the west is the only important river which traverses the taluk in the south, yielding its water by anicuts to the channels and tanks which enrich the neighbourhood of Coimbatore.

Page 344, paragraph 1.—Delete the penultimate sentence and add:—Semmēdu in the Bolampatti valley has been disafforested and cultivated. Forests.

Paragraph 3.—Delete. Fauna.

Paragraph 4.—For the first two sentences substitute:—The climate of this taluk is on the whole quite pleasant. Climate.

Paragraph 5.—Delete the words "Kāramadai and Mēttupālaiyam" in line 7 and substitute "3" for "five" in line 6 and "17" for "25" in line 7. Add at the end of the paragraph:—It has been proposed to construct a line from the main line at a place about 2 miles east of Pōdanūr and join it with the Mēttupālaiyam branch line at about two miles north of Pōdanūr. This proposal has been approved by Government and is awaiting sanction by the Railway Board. There are also proposals for the extension of the metre gauge line of the Dindigul-Pōdanūr railway up to Coimbatore and for re-modelling the station-yards at both Coimbatore and Pōdanūr. Communi-
cations.
Railways.

Paragraph 6.—Substitute:—The total length of the roads is 200 miles, the most important being the Coimbatore-Mēttupālaiyam road which runs northwards passing through Periyānāikanpālaiyam. A continuation of this road leads to Coonoor and Ootacamund, the Kallār river being crossed by means of a suspension bridge built in 1894 and since rebuilt. The road from Coimbatore to Satyamaugalam runs north-east through this taluk for a distance of about 12 miles passing through Ganapathi and Sravanampatti. The other important roads are the trunk roads to Trichinopoly and Madras.

Page 345, paragraph 2.—Delete the words "salary Rs. 200" in line 3 and the words "and the deputy tahsildar and sub-magistrate at Mēttupālaiyam" in lines 5 and 6. Administra-
tion.

Last sentence.—Substitute:—The number of villages including Coimbatore municipality is 90; all but eight are Government villages, these eight being shrotriyam or inam.

Page 346, paragraph 3.—Add:—No coffee is grown in this taluk now. The land.

Page 347, paragraph 3.—Delete.

Last paragraph, line 2.—Delete the words "and the Kallār."

Page 348, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—The agricultural stock of the taluk for 1930-31 is shown below:—

Bulls and bullocks	...	...	...	43,814
Cows	...	...	...	33,608
Male buffaloes	...	...	...	1,389
Cow buffaloes	...	...	...	33,436
Young stock	...	...	...	15,460
Goats	...	...	...	33,705
Sheep	...	...	...	46,454
Ploughs	...	...	...	21,038
Carts	...	...	...	10,413

Industries.

Page 348, paragraph 3.—*Substitute*:—Industries other than agriculture are numerous. Sugar boiling after the rough native fashion is still carried on in the west villages; jaggery, of course, is largely made. Demonstrations in an improved sugarcane mill has been undertaken at Singanallūr by the agricultural department. Tanning is very well represented, a few large yards in Coimbatore town turning out large quantities of leather for export. The skins as a rule are those of sheep or goats and not ox-hides. Carts and furniture of the common kind are made in Coimbatore. There are in it six institutions for cabinet-making, the most important of them being the Central Jail workshop and the St. Joseph's Industrial School. Weaving is the chief industry among the Dēvāngas and includes silk. The district distillery is at Coimbatore and makes a good quantity of arrack. The Shīrām sugar factory at Pōdanūr is not a successful concern. It worked for five years after the machinery was installed (about 1894) and then stopped for a number of years. The work was started again in 1924 and continued till 1929, when it stopped work again as a result of competition with Java sugar. There are large coffee-curing works at Coimbatore owned by Messrs. Stanes & Co. and Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co. The railway workshops at Pōdanūr having been transferred to Golden Rock at Trichinopoly, only a small machinery shop is now attached to the running shed at Pōdanūr for doing light repairs to the engines. There are a few oil-mills in Coimbatore worked by steam power. Metal works are not conspicuous, but there are a few goldsmiths capable of turning out excellent work. There are five spinning and weaving mills in Coimbatore of which the four noted in the margin have been at work for some years and 25 ginning and pressing factories. Weaving is carried on in the first two mills and the large quantity of yarn produced in all these mills (more than a million pounds per annum) is consumed in the country. The cotton ginning, spinning and weaving mills are situated near the railway station and on the Trichinopoly and Avanāshi roads.

Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kaleswarar Mills, Rādhākrishna Mills and Rangavilās Mills.

The chief exports are wheat, chillies, tobacco, jaggery and cotton; the first goes to the Nilgiris, the next three to the west coast and the last to the local presses partly for use in local mills but mainly for export.

Coimbatore.

Page 350.—*Add* between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following additional information about Coimbatore:—

There is only one second-grade college at Coimbatore now (whose management was taken over by Government in 1918) and eight high schools. Of the 128 *nidhis* or native banks in the district about 30 per cent are in Coimbatore town. They do a good deal of business and earn large profits mainly owing to the penal interest paid by borrowers. The town has one of the most equable climates in the presidency with a very mild

hot weather and is within a few hours run of the hill stations on the Nilgiris. Its position on the borders of a large cotton growing area is responsible for the establishment of several industrial concerns which has made the town one of the largest industrial centres in the presidency. The growth of the town has been persistent and during the last sixty years its population increased roughly from 35,000 to 95,000 and its houses from 5,000 to 15,000. In certain parts of the town much congestion still exists. The railway station is quite inadequate for a town of its importance, and the railway company has under consideration a scheme for re-building and re-modelling the station-yard and for making Coimbatore the terminus of the metre gauge line from Dindigul. With the water-supply scheme just introduced and with an ample supply of electric current from the Pykara hydro-electric works the future of Coimbatore as an industrial, commercial, educational and residential centre is very promising.

The principal thoroughfare of the town is called Mādarāja Mahāl street. Mādāyya is said to have been a local chief under the Mysore king Chikka Dēva Rāya and his palace was situated in that street. He should not be confounded with Mādanna, a general under Hyder, who held the town for him later on. Hyder and Tippu are said to have stayed in this palace during their southern and western campaigns, and the buildings now serve as a hostel for girl students and as a public library. Sir Thomas Munro is believed to have owned a garden with a fine tank in it at the western end of Mādarāja Mahāl street. He is said to have made it over to one of his Indian subordinates named Govinda Rao, who was later on given the jaghir of Myilēripalaiyam and a few other villages in this taluk for conspicuous work in the organization of the revenue department. The tank is the one behind a Hanumār temple (apparently built by this Govinda Rao) in that street and the garden is the tope on its banks. Govinda Rao's house stands alongside the temple and is called the jaghir house. The Forest and Agricultural Colleges with their imposing buildings, and the residential bungalows in the various town extensions are a great attraction. There was once a fort in the town but it was dismantled during the Mysore wars. Its site continues to be called Kōttamēdu and contains two old temples. The village deity is Koni-amman and her temple is close to a mosque which is believed to have been built in the time of Tippu. Motor buses run from Coimbatore to all important places in the district including even distant Kollēgāl. The place has considerable trade in plantains, tobacco, jaggery, arecanut and betel leaves. The Devangās who weave fine *urumals* with lace borders always had a prosperous business previously, but it received a set back during the political troubles of 1930.

Page 352.—*Insert* between paragraphs 4 and 5 the following:—

Nāttukōttai Chettiārs have thoroughly renovated the Perār. Pērūr temple and built a new Kalyāna-mantapam within it.

The country round about Pērūr was called Pērūr-nādu in ancient times and Coimbatore was originally a small village within it. The village was a flourishing one under Kongu Chōlas and Iāndyas whose inscriptions are found in its temple walls. The earliest inscription is dated the 10th century and refers to the Chōla king Parāntaka I. Buchanan found in 1800 that several stone pillars were lying about the temple; apparently the building of some mantapam of the temple was stopped owing to some political convulsion. He found the temple Brāhmans clamorous and it is believed they are so even now, because the allowances to the temple servants based on the prices which existed several years ago are hardly adequate as judged by present values. A temple to Vishnu was built in this village, in the 8th century by an early Pāndya king. No trace of it exists now as a Saivite chief who came later pulled it down, the materials being used by Madayya, son of Sankarayya of Terkanambi, for the construction in the 15th century of the beautiful stone-revetted tank in front of the temple; and the principal Vishnu idol now lies uncared for on its banks. The village was the residence of a great Tamilian saint by name Sānthalinga Swāmi, whose name is perpetuated by a *matam* in which now reside a monk and his disciples who celebrate with great pomp every year the anniversary of the Swāmi's death. A lotus pond said to have been dug for the use of the temple by Karikāla Chōla is now in ruins and one of the bathing ghāts on the Noyil at the place is called after this Chōla king. Numbers of people from the west coast carry the bones of their departed ancestors or relations to this place to be thrown into the river as it is believed that it will add to the religious merit of the deceased. In one of the temple festivals the idols are taken out in procession to the paddy fields outside the village and the depressed classes are allowed to mix freely with the crowd of worshippers. It is the "weeding" festival and the special day for untouchables. There are also similar days in the temples at Tiruvārūr, Kadiri and Bēlūr.

Page 352, paragraph 5, deals with Kāramadai which is now included in Avanāshi taluk.

Singanallur.

Last paragraph.—*Add*:—The grantor of the village to Brāhmans in inam is believed to be Singammal, the wife of a Kongu Chōla king. Several Brāhmans in this village who are Saivites follow the Vaishnavite custom of wearing *nāmams* on their foreheads owing, it would appear, to the fact that Rāmānuja, the Vaishnavite saint, visited this village in one of his travels and the villagers accepted his ideas of dress and worship. There are no traces of the old fort here.

Page 353, paragraph 1.—Annūr, described in this paragraph is now included in Avanāshi taluk.

Vellātre.

Paragraph 2.—*Add*:—The village is called Annadāna Sivapuri in the inscriptions of the 11th century discovered in the Siva

temple. Certain inscriptions in that temple are in ancient Tamil (Vatteluthu) and refer to two Chōra kings of the 9th century, Kōkandan Veeranārāyana and Kōkandan Ravi-Kōdai, which shows that this part of the country was under the Chōra kings. The Vishnu temple in the place contains an inscription of the Hoysala king Virā Ballāla III. In January 1931 several Roman coins dating from Augustus to Constantine were unearthed in this village, indicating that the place had been a centre of trade with the Roman empire.

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—Pōdanūr has suffered in population on account of the transfer of the railway workshops to Trichinopoly. The sugar mill is not working now.

Last paragraph.—Sirumugai is now in Avanāshi taluk.

Page 354, paragraph 2.—*Add*:—Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore, have now removed their manure works (bone-crushing factory) to this village.

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—The village is on the road leading to Pālghāt. The old rice mill stopped working about thirty years ago. There are, however, three new rice mills there now.

Paragraph 5.—*Add*:—The sub-registrar's office has now been removed to Coimbatore.

Paragraph 6.—*Add*:—The water from the spring on this hill is no longer taken to Coimbatore for making aerated waters. The temple on this hill is visible from Coimbatore town and is largely resorted to both for worship and as a place for picnic parties. The spring below the temple contains excellent water and is a great attraction during the hot weather.

Paragraph 8.—*Add*:—The jaghir was granted to one Govinda Rao who was head sarishtadar under Sir Thomas Munro and assisted him in the planning and reorganization of the land revenue administration of the southern division of Arcot, including the Coimbatore District. He was a Mahāratta Brāhman whose ancestors had emigrated to South India in the 14th century. Govinda Rao while a young man entered the service of the East India Company when it was taking over the administration of large tracts of country. Sir Thomas was struck with his ability and took great interest in him, eventually making him his head sarishtadar. On Govinda Rao's retirement from service Mr. J. Sullivan advised him to go to Tanjore for reforming the revenue administration in that district, which work he accepted and carried out successfully in spite of advanced age. Sir Thomas Munro made a gift of his Coimbatore garden to his protégé and the following letter of his is worth recording:—

"The garden which I have relinquished to you at Coimbatore is a very good one. I advise you particularly to take care of the trees of oranges and pumple-mosses and if you get some grape vines and attend to those that are there you will find them succeed very well. There are also two or three trees of Arabian

dates which produce fine fruit when they come to maturity and some plants of *Cadda Pannu*¹ which you might have seen in the Malayalam country used for *Chutturs*² when the leaf is full grown. I sincerely wish you the happiness of an easy old age free from trouble or sickness. I know that you have for a long time been a very useful servant of the Company,

Your friend,
T. Munro."

A jagir was granted to Govinda Rao by the East India Company in 1829 in appreciation of his loyal service and it included seven villages in the Coimbatore district chosen by the grantee; Mylāripālaiyam is the principal village. One of his grandsons, also Govinda Rao, was Sirkeel (Minister) of the Tanjore Palace and his sons are the present holders of the jagir.

Karadimadai.

Page 355, paragraph 1.—Add:—The spring referred to still exists, but its water is no longer hot. The water does not flow up to Karadimadai as it used to do, nor does it attract any crowd of bathers. The name of the village is derived from the fact that bears used to come down from the hills to the above spring for quenching their thirst during summer.

Boluvāmpatti.

Paragraph 2.—Add:—The temples in the village contain no traces of their Buddhist origin.

Peelamedu.

Peelamedu.—This village is a hamlet of Sowripalaiyam and has now become famous because of its two important spinning mills, the Rangavilās and Rādhākṛishnamills, both Indian-owned and Indian-managed. The managing agents of the former, Messrs. P.S.G. & Sons, have opened a high school and an industrial school in the village, for the upkeep of which they contribute a portion of their profits.

Dhārāpuram Taluk.

General description.

Page 355, paragraph 3, last sentence.—Substitute:—Its area is 854 square miles.

Forests.

Page 356, paragraph 2.—Add:—The extent of the forests in this taluk is now 5½ square miles, and they lie in six villages, Ganapati, Dalavōipatnam, Sinnakkampālaiyam, Ūdhiyūr, Attamalai and Periyamaimalai. The entire area has been handed over to panchayats for management.

Flora.

Paragraph 3.—Add:—There are now no Government nurseries supplying fruit seedlings to ryots. The tree referred to at the end of the paragraph is not alive now and pumple-moses are no longer a speciality at Kāngayam.

Fauna.

Page 357, first paragraph.—Add:—Government stallions have been withdrawn, but pony breeding on a small scale continues at Pālayakōttai.

¹ or *Koda Panai* (the umbrella palm).

² or *Chattries* meaning umbrellas.

Paragraph 4.—Add:—(6) Road from Dhārāpuram to Palladam via Pongalūr. Motor buses now ply on most of these roads.

Communications.
Administration.

Last paragraph.—Substitute:—The taluk is under a tahsildar and there is a deputy tahsildar at Kāngayam exercising revenue and magisterial powers over the eastern portion of the taluk. A stationary sub-magistrate at Dhārāpuram exercises magisterial functions over the rest of the taluk. There is a circle inspector of police at Dhārāpuram under whom are five police stations at Dhārāpuram, Kundadam, Vallakōil, Kāngayam and Mūlanūr. The revenue divisional officer at Erode has jurisdiction over this and the Erode taluk. The villages being generally large there are often several monigars and more than one karnam for some of them. There is a district munsif at Dhārāpuram who has jurisdiction over the entire taluk. There are 86 villages in the taluk, all inhabited.

Page 358, last paragraph.—Add:—The extent of ryotwari land in the taluk is 466,425 acres and that of minor inams 80,039 acres. Cholan continues to be the principal crop and cumbu, ragi and horsegram are also largely grown. The area under paddy was 11,343 acres in 1929–30 mostly under the Amarāvati channels. Tobacco is also very extensively grown (7,050 acres).

The land.

Page 360, paragraph 1.—Add:—The total area of the ryotwari holdings in fasli 1339 was 413,777 acres of dry and 7,323 acres of wet land. The land revenue of the taluk in that fasli was Rs. 4,57,686 and the cesses Rs. 46,072.

Paragraph 2.—Add:—Good field sluices not having been constructed in Government channels, irrigation by open cuts continues, the few old masonry sluices being in disrepair. The channel sluices require re-modelling and re-construction in nearly all the important Government channels except the Nanjaithalaiyūr and Sundakkampālaiyam channels. Clearance of prickly-pear in all channels is done by ryots under the *Kudimarām* system, but it is not done satisfactorily owing to lack of co-operation among the ryots.

Irrigation.

Last paragraph.—Add:—There are now 17,460 wells in this taluk used for irrigation, the area irrigated by them being 67,050 acres.

Page 361, paragraph 1.—Substitute:—The agricultural stock in the taluk in 1930–31 was as follows:—

Agricultural stock.

Bulls ...	...	...	...	...	...	46,639
Cows ...	...	...	...	...	...	50,526
Buffaloes ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,444
Sheep ...	...	...	...	...	...	227,759
Goats ...	...	...	...	...	...	104,440
Ploughs ...	...	...	...	...	...	31,865
Carts ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,723

Page 362.—Add after paragraph 1 the following:—The Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions have extended their

Dhārāpuram.

work in this taluk. The former has opened higher elementary schools for boys and girls and training schools for pupil teachers of both sexes in Dhārāpuram. They have also opened a dispensary for women and children and orphanages for boys and girls. New buildings for a hospital and church are under construction. The Roman Catholic mission has a church at Dhārāpuram and a girls' school. There is a district munsif's court at the station which is also the headquarters of a deputy superintendent of police, who has also under him the Udamalpet and Pallādam taluks. The old mud fort is in ruins. The building where the Zillah Judge held his court between 1800-28 A.D. is no longer traceable, but it is said to have stood on a site which has since been known as "Bungalow Thōttam"; nor can the site of the jail be now fixed, but a field known as Thūkumarathu Thōttam is believed to have contained the scaffold where murderers were hanged. The new district munsif's court has been built in *Bungalow Thōttam*. The temples in the old fort are reported to be in good condition. The town was constituted a municipality in 1916 and most of the roads in the town have been metalled and properly revetted and culverted. Motor buses ply to several important villages in and outside the district. The local fund hospital has been taken over by Government and the municipality has opened a free Ayurvedic dispensary and a women and children's dispensary. Population in 1931 was 18,218.

Tradition connects this place with King Virāta of the Mahābhārata in whose kingdom the Pāndavas spent their last year of exile *incognito*. An uncommon use of such names as Arjuna, Bhīma and Draupathī among the Hindu inhabitants and the existence of a fine breed of cattle all point to some connexion with Virāta's kingdom which was famous for its cattle and with the heroes of the Mahābhārata. Kīranūr, in Palni taluk, 10 miles from Dhārāpuram, is believed to be the place where Virāta's brother-in-law, Keechaka, was killed in a duel by Bhīma for insulting Draupathī. Kongu Chōlas appear to have had their capital here or at Kārūr, both on the Amarāvati river, with a vast expanse of paddy fields in the neighbourhood and on the high road *Karavazhi* from the Chōla to the Chēra country. The village is called Parāntakapuram in the inscriptions after it came under the Chōlas, the legendary name being Virātanagaram.

Buchanan found a large mud fort at Dhārāpuram and gives the popular account of its capture by Colonel Fullerton. "Mr. Hurdis, a most intelligent, active young gentleman" he says, "made the village the headquarters of this district, laid out the plan of the new town in which all the streets were to be straight and wide and a good many new houses had been built." The condition of the streets at present bears evidence of this early town-planning venture. Buchanan saw that Mr. Hurdis and Major Macleod managed the disputes of the natives (right and left hand castes) easily and that both these officers holding neighbouring districts lived in the greatest cordiality

the only struggle between them being "an honourable emulation in the performance of their duties."

*Last paragraph.—Add:—*The village gave the name to one of the twenty-four divisions into which the country was divided in ancient days, Kāngaya-nādu. In Sanskrit it is Gāngēya, the name given to Subrahmanya, the son of Siva, who is the deity on the Sivanmalai hill temple. The Vellālas of this nādu are noted as a hardy race of people, very industrious and honest, who would brook no insult to their community. They are owners of the fine breed of cattle that bears their nādu's name. Their women were said to be expert horse riders, horse-woman-ship being unknown in the rest of South India. Population in 1931 was 8,783. Kāngayam.

*Page 363, paragraph 1.—Add:—*Close to Sivanmalai village at the spot called Anakulimedu beryl stones were discovered recently while a well was being dug. Further work in the well was stopped but no attempts were subsequently made to find any more of these stones. Sivanmalai.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The Siva temple is dedicated to Parākrama Chōlēsvara. The inscriptions on its walls are indistinct. Vellaikōil.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*The inscriptions in the temple to Chōlēsvara show that it must be at least 800 years old. There was a local chief called Pāparāja who was ordered by the Kongu Chōla King to provide offerings for it out of the tax he had to pay to him. The temple treasury was rich enough to lend money to the villagers. It had grants of money and lands from all classes of the community. Regular worship is still kept up in the temple which is, however, badly in need of repairs. The travellers' bungalow and chatram have been abandoned. Mattar.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*Beryl stones are no longer found in this village. The old mines are marked by deep pits. Padiyūr.

*Paragraph 5.—Add:—*It has a large Brāhman agrahāram in which live several rich landholders. The village is now included in the Dhārāpuram municipality and the Amarāvati river which divides it from Dhārāpuram is spanned by a fine bridge. It contains an ancient temple dedicated to Chokkanātha, and patronized by Chōla, Pāndya and Vijayanagar kings. The temple has been repaired and worship is kept up. Koliujivādi.

*Page 364, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The residence of the Pattagār is known as Yejamānpuṭhūr. About a mile from it is a village called Nattakādiyūr with an ancient Siva temple. On its walls has been found an inscription of King Rāma of Vijayanagar dated 1622 A.D. which says that Nallathambi Gounder Viswanātha Chakkarai Mandrādiyār of Karaiyūr (evidently an ancestor of the present Pattagār of Palayakōttai) gave certain lands to the temple. Muthu Veerappa Nāyaka was the Madura Viceroy at the time. The Pattagār is the religious and social head of a section of the Kongu Vellālas. These claim to be immigrants from the Chōla country along with a princess who married a prince of Pazhaya-kōtai.

Kongu-mandalam. It is claimed that this settlement was in about 2000 B.C. which is evidently an exaggeration. At any rate a Pattagār was a general under Jatavarman Sundara Pāndya (in the 13th century A.D.) under whom the people of Kongu-nādu took refuge being oppressed by their own king, an Uttama Chōla. The Pāndya king invaded the Kongu country and defeated Uttama. Pattagār Sarkara, the Pāndyan general, distinguished himself in this battle and was given the title of Uttama-Kaminda Nalla Senāpathi and the religious and social headship of the Kongu Vellālas. Later a descendant of his became a favourite of the Mysore king who gave him rich presents. The family name is Ānūr Sarkarai, and the suffix Manrādiār signifies "one in the midst of cattle". The family has been noted for the breeding of cattle and ponies the latter for military purposes. In the country around grows a special kind of grass known as *Kuzhakuttai pillu*, which is a valuable cattle food. The Pattagār's cattle farm on the Muttūr road is the best in South India and has been visited by several gentlemen interested in cattle and pony-breeding. The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India wrote as follows about his cattle "The Poligār of Pālayakōttai has won for his breed more than local fame and his was almost the only herd which was brought to our notice as an outstanding example of careful cattle breeding." The full name and title of the present head of the family is Rai Bahadūr Nallathambi Sarkarai Uttama-kaminda Manrādiyār. In 1931-32 he was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council.

Sangarandāmpalaiyam.

Paragraph 2.—Add:—There lives another Pattagār who exerts some influence over another section of the Kongu Vellālas. An ancient temple to Siva exists at Maravapālaiyam, one of its hamlets. It is claimed that the original ancestor of this Pattagār called Vēnādan was a general under a Karikāla Chōla and defeated a Pāndyan king. Later on another Vēnādan who was at Sivāyam (Kulittalai taluk) was ordered by a Chōla king to capture Kaveripum-pattinam which he did and was given that town to rule. Then the chronicler goes on to say that at the request of a Chōla king whose daughter married a Chēra king, the Vellālas of Chōla Mandalam with a Vēnādan at their head were ordered to go and settle in Kongu Nādu which was then under the Chēra. The family of Vēnādan finally settled at Sangarandāmpalaiyam called Korraṇinagar where his successors live to-day and continue to be the social and religious heads of a section of the descendants of the original immigrants.

Kādayur.

Kādayur, also in this taluk, is the village of a third Pattagār with a similar history extending to a very remote past.

Add after paragraph 3 the following:—

Paranchervazhi.

Paranchervazhi, known as Parancherpalli, with a temple to Veera Nārāyana Perumāl which was patronized by the great Parantaka Chōla I, about 1120 A.D.

Velliyarachal called Rāja-Kēsaripuram with an ancient temple to Marudiswara with a few inscriptions in Vatteluttu (or archaic Tamil) about a thousand years old;

Nelali with its old temple containing Chōla and Chēra inscriptions, rebuilt in 1828 by a Chinna Goundan, a local resident;

Kundadam, with another old Chōla temple in which the Mōhini mantapam was built by oil-mongers in Veera Pāndya's time and the traders set apart a portion of their profits for temple worship;

Sadayapālaiyam, whose temple was defiled during the Muhammadan invasion of the 14th century and was repaired by Kempanna Udayār, the Vijayanagar general, who re-established worship in it;

Alangiyam (known as Uttama Chōlanallūr in ancient days) one of whose sons was Diwan to a Pāndyan king and built and endowed a *matam* in his native village;

Kongūr, with its Pasupathiswara temple rich in endowments and in the gift to it by Sundara Pāndya in the 13th century of a neighbouring village Vanaranallūr;

Peramiyam, rich in old inscriptions (in its ruined idol-less temple) one of which says that king Kalimūrka Vikrama Chōla (1004 A.D.) levied a sixth share of profits from land as tax, another that a Brāhman traitor had his lands forfeited by Vira Chōla, and a third that the Siva temple had received plenty of gold and silver and provided for the feeding of Brāhmanas; and

Kannāpuram and Kāttāngāni, with their ancient temples all show that this part of the Kongu Nādu, on the trunk road between the east and the west coast, was very probably near the capital amidst a fairly prosperous and populous tract in the time of the Kongu Chōlas and Pāndyas. No other single taluk in this district can boast of such a variety of temples and wealth of epigraphical materials relating to these two dynasties, Kongu Chōlas and Kongu Pāndyas.

Ponnāpuram, population in 1931, 4,074, was visited by Buchanan in 1800 while he was on his way from Dhārāpuram to Pollāchi. It then contained a small fort and its hereditary chief was a young boy who was introduced to him by his grandmother and other relations. The village is said to have suffered much owing to quarrels among the neighbouring poligars. The chief inhabitant of the village, Govindaswami Goundan, is probably the representative of the old poligar family, as his family is known as the Aramanaiyār or the people of the palace.

Ērōde Taluk.

Page 365, paragraph 4.—Add:—The entire forest area in this taluk (3,716 acres) lying in five villages, Arachalūr, Chennai-malai, Kongupālaiyam, Villikaradu and Voipādi, has been handed over to panchayats for management.

Communications

Page 366, paragraph 5, first sentence.—*Substitute*:—The South Indian Railway main line to the east coast and the branch line from Trichinopoly meet at Erode. The stations on the main line are Erode, Tōtiyapālaiyam, Perundurai, Ingur, Vijayamangalam, and Ūthukuli, and in the branch line Chāvadi-pālaiyam, Pāsūr, Kōlanalli, Ūñjalūr, and Kodumudi.

Page 367, line 2.—*For* “Perundurai” *substitute* “Avalpūndurai.”

Administration.

Paragraph 3, first sentence.—*Substitute*:—The taluk lies in a deputy collector's division.

Fourth sentence.—*Substitute*:—“The taluk forms a police circle with an inspector at Erode.”

The land.

Page 368, paragraph 2.—*Add*:—The extent of ryotwari land in the taluk is 312,491 acres, that of minor inam 28,381 acres and forest land 3,746 acres. In fasli 1339, 365 acres were cultivated with sugarcane and 1,076 acres with plantains.

Irrigation.

Page 371, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—Proposals for restoring irrigation under the Kālingarāyan channel into the Karūr taluk (Trichinopoly district) have been dropped. There are now 770 masonry pipe sluices in this channel of which none has been provided with shutters.

Page 372, paragraph 2.—*For* “Vadugapālaiyam” *read* “Anaipālaiyam.”

Paragraph 3.—In the tabular statement, *for* “Vadamugam Kāngayampālaiyam tank” *read* “Mandrakara tank.”

Last paragraph.—*Substitute*:—In addition to the above sources there are 15,928 wells used for irrigation in this taluk and the total area irrigated under them was 55,000 acres in fasli 1339.

Industries.

Page 373, paragraph 2.—*Add*:—There is no iron-smelting or saltpetre manufacture in this taluk now. Messrs. Fisher & Co.'s saltpetre factory at Erode was closed several years ago. Jaggery from sugarcane is made in large quantities at Kodumudi and Ūñjalūr. The jaggery that was manufactured in Perundurai division in 1894 was palmyra jaggery.

Trade.

Page 374, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—The cotton grown in this taluk is generally taken to the factories at Erode for ginning, and then exported to Tiruppūr. Turmeric, chillies, groundnut, oil and oil-cakes and pulses are the chief raw materials exported by train from Erode.

Erode.

Page 375, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—The municipality purchased the London Mission High School and after a few years sold it to the district board. The Mahājana High School is an aided institution and is popular and efficient. There are no traces of the old fort in the town now. Population in 1931 was 33,672. Messrs. Binny & Co. have abandoned their cotton press here.

Last paragraph.—*Add*:—The well at Pēchipārai is in the municipal park at Erode, but it is no longer used as a source for the supply of drinking water. The municipality has a

protected water-supply and has built a reservoir on the Pēchipārai rock. The extension of the town towards Karungalpālaiyam is an important achievement of the municipality. The old railway station yard having become heavily congested as the result of increased traffic and the conversion of the Trichinopoly Erode branch to broad gauge, the re-modelling of the Erode junction station has been executed at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs. The re-modelling provides among other things for a number of passenger platforms, separate goods yards, and for a large colony of railway employees. The new station lies to the west of the old one on somewhat higher ground, and with the colony occupies an area of 316 acres. The colony includes a school, a hospital, institutes for railway employees, reading rooms, tennis courts, market, post offices and churches. The old station is being used as the loco-yard. The whole scheme is expected to be completed by March 1933.

The Siva and Vishnu temples contain numerous inscriptions. The town was situated in Mēlkarai-nādu, and the earliest record is that of the Chōla king Madirakonda Parākēsarivarman (905-947 A.D.) and the Kongu Chōla king Vira Rājendra. Other inscriptions relate to Rājakēsari Varman Vira Pāndya (1255 to 1281 A.D.), a unique instance of a Pāndya king bearing a Chōla title, to Parvata Rāhutta, A.D. 1510, who is believed to have been a viceroy under Krishna Dēva Rāya of Vijayanagar in the territory newly acquired by the latter, to Kantirava Narasarāja (1638-59) and his Dalavōy Hampayya after Tirumal Nāyak of Madura had been ousted from here, and to the Hoysala king Vira Ballāla III in 1340 A.D. The adjoining Nādu was Pāndurai-nādu and its people also made gifts of lands and villages to these temples.

Page 376, paragraph 2.—*Add*:—Messrs. Wilson & Co. Kodumudi. started a sugar refinery in this place, but had to abandon it after a few years. The buildings have been purchased by the district board for use as a travellers' bungalow. Extensive repairs to the Siva temple were made by the Nattukōttai Chetties, the temple being one of the seven important Sivālayams in the Kongu Nādu. In 1923 an āndi with a heavy load of plaited hair on his head and dressed in a pink dhoti raised subscriptions from local people and built a temple to Subrahmanya opposite the Siva temple. He also built a *matam* with a cellar by it, in the latter of which he desired that his body should be deposited after his death. The man subsequently left the place leaving his temple and *matam* in charge of trustees. It is believed that this āndi was able to cure diseases by his touch. He was originally an illiterate coolie and came to Kodumudi in 1918.

Paragraph 4.—*Add*:—It is said that there was a fort to the south of the Māriyamman temple. There are only a few mounds of earth there now. There is a railway station close to the temple. Its festival is very largely attended.

Paragraph 6.—*Add*:—The temple to Subrahmanya on the hill Chennimalai. is an ancient one. There is extensive weaving in the village,

the chief weavers being Sengunda Mudaliyārs. When Buchanan visited the village in 1800 there were only 20 houses in it and he found the people "dull or in a beastly state of ignorance." It had 200 houses in Hyder's time and there were 125 in 1800 of which 17 belonged to Brāhmaṇs, 18 to dancing girls and musicians, the rest of the people being weavers. The population in 1931 was 3,594.

Kanji-Koil.

Page 377, paragraph 4.—*Add*:—There is only one Siva temple in the village now and not five.

Thingalur.

Paragraph 6.—*Add*:—Population was 2,278 in 1931. It contains ancient Hindu and Jain temples with inscriptions of the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries relating to Hoysala, Kongu Chōla and Kongu Pāndya kings. The Jain basthi is dedicated to Pushpanāda.

Vijaya-mangalam.

Paragraph 7.—*Add*:—**Vijayamangalam**, a railway station, is rich in epigraphical records and contains Vishnu and Siva temples and Jain basthis. An inscription in a basthi refers to the Nisidika of the sister of Chamundarāja who was minister to the king who built the Jaina colossus at Sravana Balagōla. There was a big tank in the village which was re-named Virapāndyan-eri in the 13th century, in memory of a Kongu Pāndya king who repaired it. The tank was used for irrigation of rent-free lands attached to the Nāgēswaraswāmi temple. There is only a small tank in the village now called Rāsankulam (King's tank) which is apparently the same tank as the one dug by the Kongu Pāndya king. This tank has been dry for ten years and the Nāgēswaraswāmi temple stands on its banks. Jainism appears to have been fairly prevalent in this part of the country as there are still several Jain families living in this and in a few neighbouring villages.

Sirkār Periyapālaiyam.

Page 378.—*Add* at the end of the taluk the following:—**Sirkār Periyapālaiyam**, half a mile from Kulipālaiyam railway station, population 1,236 in 1931, is another place of historical interest. It is called Suralūr and Sundara Pāndyanallūr in the several inscriptions in the walls of its Sugri-vēswara temple. There is a reference in them to an irrigation tank named Nanjarāyan tank called after the Ummathūr chief Nanjarāya, who had firmly established himself (sthirarājya) in this part of the country in the 15th century and had repaired the tank. Later on he became a vassal of Krishnadēva Rāya (1513 A.D.). Sundara Pāndya having granted the village to the temple, the village was called after him. The abovenamed tank existed in his time and an inscription of his reign records the rules made for the maintenance and supervision of this irrigation tank. The village was also called Mukundanūr in the inscriptions.

Karūr Taluk.

Page 378, last paragraph, to page 390.—*Delete* as the taluk has been transferred to Trichinopoly.

Kollēgāl Taluk.

Page 391, paragraph 5.—*Add*:—The forests in this taluk and in the north of Bhavāni are now under a District Forest Officer with headquarters at Kollēgāl. Forests.

Page 392, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—There are no large stock breeders of Alambādi or Bargūr varieties of cattle in this taluk. Fauna. Alambādi cattle chiefly come from the Salem side of the Cāuvēry river. The cattle that come to the Madēswaranmalai festival for sale belong to private owners and are mostly local cattle.

Paragraph 2.—*Add*:—There has been disafforestation of about a hundred acres. No European planters have taken to this part of the district in spite of its being considered a magnificent field for enterprise. None of the old irrigation works have been repaired. Climate.

Paragraph 4.—*Substitute*:—The deputy collector is also the district munsif of Kollēgāl taluk and the hilly portion of Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk. There are only two police stations outside Kollēgāl, at Rāmāpuram and Lokkanahalli, the last being only an outpost. Tālavādi police station in Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk is also included in the Kollēgāl circle for convenience of administration. There are 89 villages in the taluk of which seven are uninhabited and three are jaghir villages. Administration.

Page 393, paragraph 2.—*Add*:—The extent of ryotwari land is 678,093, that of minor inam 3,731 and of whole inam 25,444 acres. The area available for extension of cultivation now is 91,484 acres. Land.

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—In 1929–30 mulberry was grown on 9,700 acres in Government and whole inam villages.

Page 394, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—102,894 acres of ryotwari land were dry and 6,110 acres wet.

Paragraph 2.—*Add*:—The river Honnōlai does not irrigate any village in this taluk now. Irrigation.

Paragraph 4.—*Add*:—Well irrigation has extended to several villages besides Hānūr. The total area irrigated in 1929–30 under channels, tanks and wells were respectively 2,492, 3,729 and 724 acres, and the total area irrigated 7,027 acres.

Paragraph 5.—*Substitute*:—The stock in Government villages is as follows:— Agricultural stock.

Bulls and bullocks	...	...	...	...	15,283
Cows	...	...	...	...	54,808
Male buffaloes	...	...	...	...	658
Cow buffaloes	...	...	...	...	5,184
Young stock	...	...	...	...	17,450
Sheep	...	...	...	...	17,826
Goats	...	...	...	...	22,174
Ploughs	...	...	...	...	14,676
Carts	...	...	...	...	6,013

Industries.

Page 395, paragraph 1.—Add:—Silk worm rearing is carried on in 32 villages and reeling in 5. At Mudigundam silk is reeled in an up-to-date Italian filature. Machine reeling is also practised at Bastipuram. The silk is exported largely to Northern India. Silk weaving is carried on only in Kollēgāl town.

Kollēgāl.

Page 395, paragraph 2.—Add:—There are three Christian missions working in the taluk, Roman Catholic, Lutheran and Faith missions. The last maintains an orphanage for girls, a hospital for women with accommodation for in-patients, and runs six rural elementary schools. The Roman Catholic mission owns a dispensary and nine rural schools. There are no traces of the old fort. The ancient Siva and Vishnu temples are in receipt of *tasdik* allowances from Government. The existence of Tamil inscriptions in the Vishnu temples at Kollēgāl and Mudigundam shows that this portion of the district came under the Chōlas after the conquest of Thalakād by Rājendra Chōla and the overthrow of the Ganga dynasty. Mudigundam is a contraction of Mundikonda-Chōla-puram as Rājendra was known as Mudikonda-Chōla. There are several inscriptions of the Hoysāla kings in these two places. A slab of stone containing Jain inscriptions was discovered near the post office in 1910, and is said to have come from the Jain temple at Mudigundam called Nakhara-jinalaya. The place is referred to as Kollēgāra in the inscriptions and was also called Tribhuvana Mahādēvi-Chathur-vēdimangalam. Population of Kollēgāl town in 1931 was 13,849.

Alambādi.

Page 395, paragraph 1.—Add:—There is no revenue village of this name now. It is 70 miles distant from Kollēgāl (not 10 miles as stated in this paragraph) and close to the Hogēnakal falls of the Cauvery. The place seems to have been an important one in ancient times. It is said that its chief residents were Vēdārs, Bestārs or Fishermen, Sivāchārs, Vysias and Gollas. The first and last were called Nāyakans and were palanquin bearers. One of its poligars was Iruppāla Naicken, who was a brave man but had many enemies among the Sivāchārs. Iruppālan used to plunder the surrounding country and take refuge in a sheltered spot in the canon which the river Cāuvēry had cut for itself in the rock below the falls. The Sivāchārs, unable to bear his persecution, compassed his death. The Nāyakans thereupon plundered the houses of Sivāchārs who took refuge in the fort which was then attacked and demolished. The fort was called Vira Goundan's fort, Viran being the head of the Sivāchārs. On the demolition of the fort its inhabitants fled to Mysore. Iruppāla was a large cattle-breeder.

Sivasamudram.

Page 396, paragraph 4, and page 397, paragraph 1.—Substitute:—Rāma is said to have visited this island on his way to Ceylon and to have slain the Rākshasas (believed to be aborigines) who were oppressing the Āryan *rishis* who had

colonized the island. These *rishis* are believed to be still residing in its forests. Later on the island came into the possession of the Chōlas under Rājendra Chōla who conquered the Gangas of Talakād, a few miles from the island and earned the title of Gangakonda-Chōla in the eleventh century. He must have built the Sōmēswara temple. The Ranganātha temple was evidently built by the Hoysalas who succeeded the Chōlas (Kongu Chōlas) as rulers of this part of the country. The Hoysālas gave place to the Vizayanagar kings who in turn were supplanted by the Ummattūr chiefs.

Page 399.—Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following:—The bridge on the western branch of the Cāuvēry called Rangasēthu was washed away in 1924; only a few portions of it still remain. The other bridge called Rāmasēthu connecting Sivasamudram island with Kollēgāl on the eastern branch of the river still stands, though considerably damaged and shaken. The Jāghirdhār having declined to rebuild the Rangasēthu bridge Government have constructed a new bridge across the river a mile to the west of the island, above the point where the river bifurcates. Pir Wali's tomb is still largely visited by people on the 20th and 21st days of the Ramzān month. The hydro-electric works of the Mysore State are situated about 2 miles below Rangasēthu and the canal that carries water for them branches at the point where the old Rangasēthu bridge once stood. The falls on the western branch are 330 feet high and about half a mile below the falls are the Mysore hydro-electric works, perhaps one of the largest in the world. Heggura is the name of the little island that lies between two arms of western section of the river just above Gagana Chuki, and not of the main island. The eastern branch which is crossed by the Rāmasēthu bridge (the only serpentine stone bridge that is still left) has its falls called Bara Chuki (or twelve falls) about a mile and a half below the bridge. Rough roads passable for cars lead to both the falls from the island. The present holder of the jaghir Mr. Anandarāya Mudaliyār is the fourth in descent from the original grantee. The island being highly malarial, has few permanent residents.

Paragraph 3.—Add:—The fort walls built of stone have been slightly damaged. None of the residents claim to be descendants of Tipu's sepoys. The village is 21 miles from Kollēgāl (not 84 as stated in this paragraph). Soon after the rains during which water from the fort flows through the village gold coins are said to be picked up in the streets. The highest point in the fort is a G.T. station.

Paragraph 4.—Add:—Two copper plate grants found in the possession of certain villagers related to the time of Karikāla Chōla and Sadāsiva Rāya of Vijayanagar. The first appears to be a forgery, but neither grant can be traced now. The weekly market in this village is the biggest one in the taluk. Major Macleod, Collector of the Northern Division, tried to introduce palmyra into this taluk. Until ten years ago there were some

hundreds of palmyras in the neighbourhood, but they seem to have all been cut down for building purposes, and only a few old trees are now left.

Kowdalli.

*Paragraph 5.—Add:—*Some European merchants acquired lands in the neighbourhood with a view to prospect for gold and an attempt at mining was made but was soon abandoned. There is a local fund dispensary and a forest range office in the village. Even now merchandise is carried from the Salem district to Kowdalli on pack animals as was done in Buchanan's time; and of the people here Buchanan says that they pretended to be or really were the most stupid whom he had ever seen.

Bastipuram.

*Page 400, paragraph 2.—Add:—*Many of the stones used in the old bridges at Sivasamudram look like pillars of maudapams and it is believed that they came from the Jaina temples of this village. There are two Jain idols lying on the hill close to the village, where foundations of a temple still exist.

Sattēgālam.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*The fort walls can still be seen, though damaged in parts. Inside the fort are a Vishnu temple and some houses. The new bridge across the Cāuvēry lies in this village limits.

Mudigondam.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*The merchants here are some of the richest in the taluk. The place was known as Mudigonda-Chōlapuram and Dēsi Uyakoudāpatnam in temple inscriptions. The Vishnu temple in it was patronized by the merchants, and was dedicated to Dēsi-Perumāl. The Hoysala kings of Halebid, though Kanarese in origin, recorded their inscriptions in this village in Tamil in the 12th and 13th centuries, because the place was predominantly Tamil then, having been under the Chōlas for some centuries before. Trade is mostly in the hands of Saivite Lingāyats, and the Saivite temple, as old as the town itself, was repaired in Chōla times as the disjointed fragments of Chōla inscriptions in its walls now indicate. In the steps of the village tank is an inscription relating to Nakhara Jinalaya, dedicated to Chandra-nātha and dated early in the 12th century. Nagarathār and Dēsavāru are terms denoting merchants and there were several merchants in this village about a thousand years ago. Reference is also made in the inscriptions to Agaram whose *mahajans* endowed an arecanut tope to the Vishnu temple. The village is two miles to the south-west in the Mysore State. The Bangalore Filature Company has opened a large silk-reeling factory in this village which is bound to make it an important trading centre. The silk reeled here is being exported to Bombay, Benares and Bangalore. Four large stones bearing old Chōla inscriptions in Tamil have been planted on a stone platform in the middle of the village and worship is done to them as though they were village deities. Even the oldest resident cannot say where they came from. A beautiful drinking-water tank has been constructed just outside the village by a local Lingāyat magnate. The village is included in the Kollēgāl panchayat.

Page 401.—Add at the end of the taluk:—

Madalli, ten miles from Kollēgāl, is now practically uninhabited. In 1931 it was a small place with 36 houses and 183 inhabitants. It was a Jain village in Vijayanagar times and contained a temple to Mallikārjuna or Mallināthadēva. There were several Brāhman residents there and on 7th February 1535 King Achutha Rāya remitted certain taxes and restored large tracts of land to the temple and the Brāhmans. Not far from the village was an irrigation tank, now abandoned. Lying about the place are several idols and some stones with inscriptions, of which three were copied in 1913. Madalli.

Kuntur is another ancient village containing some temples and certain Lingayat matams patronised by the king of Vijayanagar and the chiefs of Ummathūr. Certain taxes were made over by the latter in 1512 for the feeding and clothing of fifty Lingāyats. The village is about a mile and a half to the east of Chilukuvādi and is now noted for its silk rearing. There is an irrigation tank here which is rain-fed. Kuntur.

Chilukkuvadi is the centre of a large silk-rearing area. On a hillock close by are at least two caves which are occasionally tenanted by some Lingayat monks and on the top of it is an old brick platform said to cover a pool of "nectar." A few adventurers from Mysore tried in vain to break up this platform. The village is the reputed birthplace of two Lingayat philosophers, Nijaguna and Shadākshara, whose works on pure monism are available in print. They lived about 500 years ago. The latter's poem Rājasēkhara is said to be widely read. Chilukuvādi.

Hanur (population 2,400 in 1931) is 15 miles from Kollēgāl by road. There are here a local fund dispensary, a sub-registrar's office, a forest bungalow and post office. It has extensive garden cultivation with 81 wells and is noted for its wheat and lime fruits. Just east of this village and adjoining it is the stream called Thattaballa. There is water in it practically throughout the year and there is a proposal to take a channel from it for irrigation. About this place Buchanan said that a great deal of good land was lying waste for want of cultivation, that the village had been plundered by Lambadis during the Mysore wars and that most of its inhabitants emigrated or died of hunger. Hānar.

Martahalli, population 693 in 1931, was totally deserted when Buchanan passed through it in 1800 except for a *pujari* of the Brahmēswara temple. A choultry had just then been built in the hope that the village would attract residents. The village is now occupied mostly by Christians who have settled here from Mēttūr. There is a ruined fort here and an old Siva temple. Martahalli.

Kamakerai is now a Government sericultural station and is noted for its silk-rearing. The Faith mission, Kollēgāl, has a branch here and a dispensary and four village schools in the neighbourhood. Kamakerai.

Pallādam Taluk.

General description.

Page 401, paragraph 6.—*Substitute*:—This taluk lies in the centre of the district and is bounded on the north by Ērōde and Gōbichettipālaiyam, on the east by Ērōde and Dhārāpuram, on the south by Udamalpet, Pollāchi and Dhārāpuram and on the west by Coimbatore taluk. The northern part of the old taluk was in 1910 transferred to the new Avanāshi taluk. The total area is now 585 square miles.

Rivers.

Paragraph 7.—*Substitute*:—The Noyil is the only river in the taluk, with the exception of the jungle stream called Nallār.

Soil.

Paragraph 8, line 3.—*Omit* the words “and northwards to Avanāshi and Chēyūr.”

Last sentence.—Substitute:—54 per cent of the dry area is of the classes assessed at one rupee and upwards.

Fauna.

Last paragraph.—Add:—Antelopes and panthers are not now found anywhere in the taluk, though a wolf occasionally is.

Communications.

Page 402, paragraph 3.—*Substitute*:—The main south-west line of the S.I. Railway broad gauge traverses the taluk from east to west and has stations at Kulipālaiyam, Tiruppūr, Sōmanūr and Sūlūr.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* at the end:—Of the above roads, road No. 4 from Avanāshi to Pallādam runs for the first 6 miles in Avanāshi taluk and No. 5 lies entirely in the latter taluk and should be deleted.

Administration.

Last paragraph.—Substitute:—The taluk lies in the sub-collector's division. The sub-magistrate at Avanāshi was made a tahsildar on the formation of the Avanāshi taluk. The taluk forms a police inspector's circle with headquarters at Tiruppūr and is divided into the four police station charges of Tiruppūr, Pallādam, Kāmanaickenpālaiyam and Sūlūr. There are also two out-posts. The district munsif of Tiruppūr exercises civil jurisdiction over the entire taluk. There are 101 villages, all ryotwari and inhabited.

The land.

Page 403, paragraph 2.—*Add*:—The area of ryotwari land is 337,937 acres and that of minor inams 37,420 acres. Of the ryotwari lands 30,594 acres are not suitable for cultivation. There is no forest in this taluk. All the minor inams are, of course occupied. Cholan continues to be the principal crop and was grown on 106,185 acres in 1929-30; the area under cotton was 81,750, under horsegram 50,955 and cumbu 13,256 acres, ragi coming next with 12,500 acres.

Page 404, first paragraph.—*Add*:—Of the ryotwari holdings in 1929-30, dry land comprised 302,357 acres and irrigated or wetland 2,929 acres.

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—There is at present no underground flow of water in the Noyil in this taluk.

Last paragraph.—Add:—The agricultural stock at the last Agricultural cattle census (fasli 1339) was as follows:—

Bulls and bullocks	...	...	...	49,192
Cows	...	...	...	22,936
Male buffaloes	...	...	...	801
Cow do.	...	...	...	13,863
Young stock	...	...	...	33,796
Sheep	...	...	...	138,686
Goats	...	...	...	59,911
Ploughs	...	...	...	24,695
Carts	...	...	...	12,586

Page 405, paragraph 1.—*Substitute*:—Blanket weaving is carried on chiefly at Kalangal and Kannampālaiyam, each village having an annual output of finished goods worth roughly about Rs. 2,000. These are sold chiefly in the Sūlūr weekly market. Peedampalli and Appanaickenpatti are other villages where blankets are woven to a smaller extent. There are six cotton pressing and ginning factories and 21 ginning factories in the taluk. Of these 24 are in Tiruppūr town, two in Pallādam and one near Sūlūr railway station. The following table gives a rough idea of the value and quantity of cotton exported from this taluk, the weight of each bale being taken as 400 lbs. and its value at 160 rupees:—

Exported to	Quantity. LB.	Value (in lakhs).
Madura (A. & F. Harvey)	... 15,000	24
Bombay and Ahmedabad...	... 15,000	24
Coimbatore Mills	... 10,000	16
Kharar (local consumption)	... 5,000	8
Madras (Binny & Co.)	... 10,000	16

There are five banian factories in Tiruppūr town, two of which are worked by machinery, and banians worth Rs. 800 are manufactured every month and exported. Brass and bell-metal vessels are made largely in Anuppapālaiyam about 3 miles from Tiruppūr. 1,500 workers are engaged in it and the raw materials are obtained from Madras. Vessels worth about half a lakh are sent out to all parts of the presidency, Mysore State taking in the largest quantity. At Chettipālaiyam, hamlet of Muthanampālaiyam, 4 miles from Tiruppūr, about 22 families are engaged in working crystals into Lingams and other images. Articles worth about Rs. 250 are made every month, but they do not find a ready sale.

Paragraph 2.—*Add*:—Population in 1931 was 6,987. The headquarters of the taluk has been shifted to Tiruppūr, ten miles away. The village continues, however, to have a stationary sub-magistrate, a police station, a post office, local fund dispensary, sub-registrar's office, travellers' bungalow and an agricultural demonstrator. The taluk office buildings were demolished and the sub-magistrate's office was built on its site. There are two cotton presses neither of which is working now. The chimneys

of a ginning factory owned by a Sait are visible for several miles around. He sold it to Messrs. Stanes & Co. It has now left their hands and is not working. No traces of the ruined fort are visible.

Avanāshi. *Last paragraph.*—The account of Avanāshi should go under that taluk.

Page 406.—The notes on the following villages given under this taluk should go into Avanāshi taluk:—Karavalūr, Mondipālaiyam, Chēyūr, and Tirumurguanpūndi.

Karuma-thampatti. *Paragraph 3.*—*Add.*—The police station here has been reduced to an outpost. The Sōmanūr railway station is two miles away. Good pomegranates can no longer be had here. The inscription in the Siva temple at Kaduvai is dated 1734 A.D. and that in the Vishnu temple 1489 A.D. The latter records an agreement among the villagers for the performance of temple service.

Tiruppūr. *Page 407, paragraph 1.*—*Add:*—The town is now a municipality and from its railway station large quantities of cotton are exported. There is a municipal Ayurvēdic dispensary in the place but the local fund hospital has been taken over by Government. The district munsif's court was established in 1908 and the municipal high school in 1920. The town has six cotton pressing and eighteen ginning factories at present. A cotton market called Holmes' cotton market was built to help cotton traders, but it had to be abandoned and the municipality is now using the building as a hostel for its high school students. A good deal of hand-spinning and hand-weaving goes on in the town and surrounding villages and there are roughly about 3,000 handlooms engaged in weaving handspun yarn. Population in 1931 was 18,059.

Solar. *Paragraph 2.*—*Add:*—A land mortgage bank has recently been started in this place. The railway station is two miles away. Population in 1931 was 7,221.

Pollachi Taluk.

Soil. *Page 410, first paragraph.*—*Add:*—The ryot is now more particular about his manure which is carefully collected and preserved.

Plantations. *Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following:*—The Anamalai hills are divided roughly into the upper and lower ranges. The latter consists of undulating country lying at an elevation of 3,000 to 4,500 feet above the sea level, while the former or upper range is noted for its pleasant scenery and the numerous rugged peaks which rise to a height of about 8,000 feet. The famous teak belt is at an altitude of from 1,500 to 3,000 feet and a remarkable quantity of excellent timber has been felled here. In 1895 for instance a tree was cut which was 104 feet high and 23 feet in girth and contained from 500 to 600 cubic feet of workable timber.

The soil is mainly sandy loam intermixed occasionally with gravel; and the land gradually slopes westward towards the Cochin State. About 1865 Government gave permission to planters to acquire estates on the eastern slopes and although a considerable quantity of land was taken up then, only two of the original estates are now in existence, namely, Waterfall estate belonging to the Anamalai Tea Estates Company and the other known as Waverley. The early planters had enormous difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the absence of any kind of road from the plains. The only means of transport of provisions from and of estate products to the plains was by the coolie carriers. In course of time the planters began to employ pack animals for the transport of their goods. The estates then began to develop and there was a demand for more land. In 1896 Government decided to throw open to planters the hills on the western side of the watershed comprising about 80 square miles. Applications were soon forthcoming for seventeen blocks aggregating 63,500 acres. Government at first refused to grant more than 1,000 acres to any individual applicant so that several large firms withdrew their requests. Twenty blocks comprising 20,242 acres were taken up subsequently, but of these 4,000 acres were relinquished before development began.

As already stated the difficulties of the pioneer planters were considerable. In February 1887 Mr. G. A. Marsh arrived on the hills to superintend the opening up of the Paralai estate on behalf of its purchaser. The obstacles which met him were formidable, as the only way by which the property could be reached was along the course of a game track from the Waterfall estate, and even this had to be enlarged before coolies could proceed with their loads.

Labour troubles soon commenced, as the coolies refused to work except at exorbitant rates; but the hill tribes, who had previously made themselves scarce, began to offer their services and eventually proved most useful in making rough shelters and in the demarcation of the land. About 60 acres of forest were cleared by him that year, and were planted with coffee obtained from the Nilgiris.

Mr. J. A. Cocker, representative of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. of Calcutta, and Mr. E. J. Martin were the next arrivals, and astonishing progress was made in general development, including the completion of the path to Paralai and the extension of it to Valpārai. In 1899 Government undertook the construction of a ghat-road and of a bridge across the Aliyār river at the foot of the hills. The making of the road was a difficult matter, as the upper section passed through dense jungle and the lower portion traversed precipitous and dangerous ground, but engineering skill succeeded in making the fine bridge and the excellent road which now reaches the very heart of the Anamalais.

As it was reported that the forests contained a large quantity of valuable timber Government hesitated at first to grant

more land to the planters and the work of development, which had been progressing satisfactorily upon the Paralai, Vālpārai, Monica, Stanmore, Korangumudi, Castlecroft, Puthutōtam, Iyerpādi, and other estates was impeded. In 1911 Government changed its policy and once more offered land to planters, when about 15,500 acres were taken up forthwith. 30,000 acres are now under crop, and about 12,000 are still available for cultivation. Practically all the estates were in the first instance devoted to the growing of coffee, but later on tea was started on the Monica property, and some cardamoms were planted elsewhere, and now there is ten times more acreage under tea than under coffee or cardamom and only about 500 acres under rubber.

There are at present forty estates on hills with a total area of 42,084 acres. Of this area 29,790 acres had been brought under cultivation by 1929-30, 23,504 acres were cultivated with tea, 2,248 acres with coffee and 2,396 acres with cardamoms. Coffee is cured at Coimbatore and largely sold in the country, only a small quantity being exported overseas, principally to London. The tea grown is mostly manufactured on the estates themselves and exported.

The Anamalai ropeway now connects Vannāuthorai near the bridge across the Aliyār in the plains with Ayyarpādi situated at mile 19½ of the Anamalai ghāt road. It was opened for traffic in July 1928. It carries about 16,000 tons of goods every year.

Communica-
tions.

Page 411, paragraph 2.—Add:—A metre gauge railway runs through the taluk connecting Coimbatore with Indigal. Another line of railway from Pollāchi to Pālghat was opened in 1932. The road from Pollāchi to Stanmore Estate on the hills is maintained by the Public Works Department. Its total length is 40 miles, of which 13½ miles are in the plains. The road from Amrāmpālaiyam to Anaipādi 25 miles long (of which thirteen miles are on the hills) is maintained by the forest department.

Administra-
tion.

Paragraph 4, first line.—For "Head Assistant Collector" substitute "Sub-Collector". The northern part of the taluk is under the jurisdiction of the district munsif of Coimbatore, the rest of the taluk continuing as before under the district munsif of Udumalpet.

Irrigation.

Page 414, paragraph 3.—Substitute:—The following table gives the statistics of the irrigation works:—

Name of the irrigation work.	Wet ayacut in acres.
Ariyāpuram channel	1,411
Alājeri anicut channel	35
Attūr do.	281
Pallivilangal anicut channel	652
Kārapatti do.	729
Periya-anai do.	1,912

Name of the irrigation work.	Wet ayacut in acres.
Vadakkalūr anicut channel	1,341
Pālār do.	148
Nāvamalai do.	127
Kolappattu do.	138
Jungle streams	217
Kolapattu tank	310
Elavākkarai tank	59
Dōvambādi tank	210
Kōdavāṭi tank	120

Paragraph 5.—Add:—The agricultural stock in the taluk in 1931 was as follows:—

Bulls and bullocks	58,364
Cows	38,419
Male buffaloes	1,177
Cow do.	13,119
Young stock	30,821
Goats	42,008
Sheep	50,914
Ploughs	25,927
Carts	10,20

Paragraph 6.—Add:—There was a saw mill at Mount Stuart Industries maintained by the forest department but as it was not a paying concern it was closed on 1st January 1930.

Page 416, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—The weekly market is held on Thursday and is the largest in the whole district. The market has been considerably improved. The municipality has been running a high school since 1920. There has been no finds of ancient coins in this taluk recently. The town had a population of 22,112 in 1931. There is a proposal to give the town a protected water-supply from the river Aliyār and electric current when the Pykāra scheme is completed. The hospital is now a Government institution.

Page 417, paragraph 1.—Add:—In 1800 Buchanan found that elephants in the forests near the village were increasing in numbers and that they were destructive and formidable and killed many poor people who ventured into the forest tracks. Elephants have now become scarce in the neighbourhood. The priest of the Siva temple in Anamalai has a copper plate grant from Mādāya, the Coimbatore agent of the Mysore Rājās. The Vishnu temple on Chakragiri Durgam is now in a good condition; but the temple to the south of the village has disappeared.

Paragraph 3.—Add:—The village is no longer malodorous. The descendants of Venkatāchala Mudaliyār still own the palanquin, but it is not kept in a good condition. The dagger has passed out of their hands.

Paragraph 4.—Add:—It is now a railway station. There are four mills in and around it where groundnut is decorticated before

export. The *chatram* and travellers' bungalow are in disrepair and the copper plate grants in the Subrahmanya temple are said to be missing.

*Paragraph 7.—Add:—*The site of the old fort and temple now forms a wet field.

*Page 418, paragraph 2.—Add:—*Muthuramaswami Kālingarāya Goundar died in 1931. His family traces its origin to Chōla times when Kalingan, one of its representatives, was appointed chief of Pūndurai-nādu in the Kongu country, soon after it came under the Chōlas. Vellōdu was the capital of Pūndurai-nādu. The opening of the great irrigation channel of the Ērōde taluk called Kālingarōyan channel is attributed to the first Kalingan, whose statue is said to be found close to the anicut across the Bhavāni from which the channel draws its water. Why this Kalingan who flourished early in the 12th century should have removed his family to Ūttukuli (about 80 miles west of Vellōdu) is not clear. One explanation is that having gifted the lands under the channel to temples and to Brahmans he felt that, by staying near them he might unconsciously use some portion of his gift which would involve him in a great sin; but the reason given by the late poligār was that he was driven westwards by the jealousy of the neighbouring chiefs. The country round Ūttukuli was called Kāvalikka-nādu, and the rights of the family to its chieftaincy was recognized by Dēva Rāya of Vijāyanāgar and the village of Ūttukuli is said to have been then re-built and the country round brought under cultivation, the chief receiving the title of Rāya. The date given for this event is 1207 A.D. which is, however, too early, for the Vijāyanāgar empire was founded only 200 years later. When Viswanātha Nāyak was viceroy at Madura, Kālingarāyar of Ūttukuli was made Poligar and given charge of one of the bastions of the fort. The 23rd Poligār (1688–1718 A.D.) is said to have subdued Coorg for the Udayār Rāja of Mysore who presented him with a golden palanquin. The Poligār then commanded an army of 5,000 foot and 5,000 horse and owned a number of war elephants. He regularly supplied several elephants to the Mysore Rāja's army and guarded the pass leading to Malabar. A later Poligar suffered defeat at the hands of the Zamorin of Calicut at Edapalli at the close of the 18th century, and one of his successors, the 29th Poligār Kumāraswāmi Kālingarāyar (1791–1821), was harassed by Tipu Sultan's armies on their marches to and from Pālghat. He, however, remained loyal to the British power and the East India Company was so pleased with the Poligar's loyalty that they recognized his rights to the *palaiyam* and conferred a permanent Sanad in 1805. The late Poligar was the 33rd in descent and was born in 1864. He succeeded to the *pāiyam* in 1881, and during the long period of management made considerable improvements in the estate and was honoured by Government with the title of Diwān Bahadūr. The old palace has been reconstructed, and lit with electricity.

Garudan-kottai.

Ūttukuli.

During his old age he left the management of the estate in the hands of his son Mr. Krishnaswami Kālingarāyar, who is now Poligār and is popular with his tenants. Population in 1931 was 4,352. The Poligar owns some villages in the Cochin State adjoining his ancestral estate.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*The estate has been assigned by the proprietor to the Srirangam temple of which the Poligār has constituted himself agent. The present agent is Rāmachandra Nayagar.

*Paragraph 5.—Add:—*On the death of the last holder the *palaiyam* was taken under management by the Court of Wards. It was handed over to the present holder Kumāra Gurupara Rāmanatha Malaiyāndi Yerrappa Goundar on 10th November 1930. Early in the last century Kumara Ammal was guardian of her minor son who was the heir to the *palayam*, and she is still remembered by the people for her benevolent administration of the estate. The Court of Wards managed the estate from 1919, and handed it over to the Poligār free from all encumbrances and with cash savings of Rs. 80,000. The annual income of the estate is about a lakh of rupees.

*Paragraph 6.—Add:—*The estate is now under the Court of Wards, Natarāja Gōpana Manrādiyar, the heir, being a minor.

*Paragraph 7.—Add:—*The *palaiyam* is now held by Venkata-subba Rāmaswāmi Vanavarāyar.

*Page 419, paragraph 1.—Add:—*Tirumalai Venkata Jōthayya Nāyagar sold the *palaiyam* to Messrs. K. Subrahmanya Chettiyār, T. A. Rāmalinga Chettiyār, T. S. Sivasubrahmanya Chettiyār and T. A. Sōmasundara Chettiyār in 1922, and the first three and the heirs of the fourth are the present holders.

Gobichettipālaiyam Taluk.

*Page 419, paragraph 2.—Add:—*The taluk is now named Gōbichettipālaiyam and not Satyamangalam. Its southern boundary is the new Avanāshi taluk and not Coimbatore.

*Paragraph 6.—Substitute:—*The forests are large and important. The principal reserves are those on the Talamalais and on the eastern slopes of the Nilgiris. Velamundi reserve was disafforested and sold in auction and is being cultivated. The total area of reserve forests is 385,203 acres and of panchayat forests 12,490 acres. Of the panchayat forests 940 acres are under the forest department which is working them for fuel. There is a forest depot at Satyamangalam where sandalwood extracted from Government forests are stocked and sold every year.

*Page 420, paragraph 2, first sentence.—Substitute:—*There is a proposal to connect Satyamangalam with Mēttupālaiyam by rail, and another proposal to run a railway line connecting the metre gauge system of the South Indian Railway Company,

Negamam.

Ramapatnam.

Poravipālaiyam.

Samattar.

Avalappampatti.

General description.

Forests.

Communications.

with the Mysore State Railway at Hardanahalli. There are telegraph offices at Satyamangalam and Gōbichettipālaiyam.

Add at the end of the paragraph.—Two new bridges have been built across the Bhavāni, one at Savandapūr and the other at Banglāpūthūr.

Administra-
tion.

Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—This taluk and Bhavāni are under a revenue divisional officer with headquarters at Gōbichettipālaiyam. The tahsildar's headquarters have been shifted from Satyamangalam to Gōbichettipālaiyam. There is, however, a deputy tahsildar at Satyamangalam with revenue and magisterial jurisdiction over the north-western part of the taluk, the stationary sub-magistrate at Gōbichettipālaiyam taking up the magisterial work of the rest of the taluk. There is a district munsif's court at Gōbichettipālaiyam with jurisdiction over this taluk (with the exception of Tālavadi firka) and part of Bhavāni taluk. There are 154 villages, of which eight are uninhabited.

The land.

Page 421, paragraph 2, first sentence.—Substitute:—The area of ryotwari land in the taluk is 719,069 acres and that of minor inam 13,232 acres.

Add to the paragraph:—There are only 10 acres under coffee in the whole taluk.

Page 422, paragraph 2, first sentence.—Substitute:—Of the total area of ryotwari holdings in fasli 1339, dry land comprised 2,332,056 acres, and wet or irrigated lands 17,948 acres.

Irrigation.

Paragraph 3.—Add:—Some of the channels mentioned in the above table show but a slight variation in their ayacuts. Eraganalli and Mudiyanūr tanks do not exist now.

Paragraph 5.—Add:—During the months of scarcity (August-September) when there is cultivation over the whole ayacut of 15,000 acres, sand bags are placed over the Koduvēri anicut so as to maintain F.S.L. of 7 feet in the channel. A scheme for re-modelling the channels had to be dropped on the objection of the ryots in the upper reaches.

Page 424, paragraph 4.—Substitute:—The agricultural stock of the taluk in 1931 is shown below:—

Bulls	...	...	...	...	62,138
Cows	...	...	...	...	54,918
Calves	...	...	...	...	25,252
Male buffaloes	...	...	...	...	1,446
Cow do.	...	...	...	...	12,733
Sheep	...	...	...	...	118,806
Goats	...	...	...	...	64,196
Ploughs (iron)	...	...	...	...	63
Do. (wooden)	...	...	...	...	33,998
Carts	...	...	...	...	11,437

Industries.

Paragraph 6.—Add:—There is much hand-spinning and weaving in Punjai-Puliyampatti and surrounding villages and large quantities of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth are exported from this place.

Page 425.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2:—This is no longer the headquarters of the taluk which has been shifted to Gōbichettipālaiyam. The office of the deputy collector of the old Northern Division is now used as the Talamalai forest range office. The mud fort at the entrance to the Gazelhatti pass no longer exists. The car in the Vishnu temple needs repairs and has not been dragged for some years now. The idols of the Siva and Vishnu temples of Danāyakan-kōttai were until recently kept in the temple here and regular worship was kept up for them. Part of the town was submerged in the high floods in the Bhavāni of July 1924 and several villages on either bank were similarly affected. The floods in November 1930 rose higher than those of 1924 with more or less the same result. Certain private individuals are in possession of copper plate grants issued by the Udayār kings of Mysore. The Minakshi-Sundarēswar temple contains inscriptions of Kulōthunga and Virarājendra, both Kongu Chōla kings and the epigraphs in the Siva temple refer to the time of the Mysore Rājās. Davalagiri hill at the confluence of the Bhavāni and the Chintāmani rivers has a temple on its top built by the Mysore king Chikkadēva Rāya (1672—1704). It was called Dūrvasakshētra, for what reason it is not clear: Dūrvāsa is the name of a Hindu rishi, notorious for his short temper. The temple on the top of the hill is dedicated to Kumāraswāmi and the village at the foot known as Bestrapalayām or Kumara-pālayam was granted rent-free to that temple by the same Mysore king. Population of Satyamangalam in 1931 was 4,434.

Paragraph 3.—Add:—Gōbichettipālaiyam is now the headquarters of a deputy collector, a district munsif and a taluk board. Its population rose to 14,100 in 1921 and to 16,304 in 1931. There is an aided school called the Diamond Jubilee High School with a hostel for non-Brāhmān students. There are four rice mills, a number of substantial ryots of the Vellāla caste and a few rich Brāhmān landlords. During the hot season there is much scarcity of water and proposals are afoot for supplying the town with water from the Thādēpalli channel. Buchanan observed in 1800 that Tipu's officers residing in this town (all Brāhmāns) were corrupt and spent their money on dancing girls and in charity and that the farmers were indolent and worked for the return of the Mussalman power, for though taxation was heavy they had greater facilities for cheating the Nawab's officers. These remarks appear strange now.

Paragraph 4.—Add:—The village proper had a population of 41 in 1931. The temples were choked with prickly-pear when the present writer visited them in 1921, but they are reported to have since been cleared. The village is three miles from the ruined fort at the junction of the Mōyar and the Bhavāni. The oldest inscription discovered in the Vishnu temple is dated 1323 in the reign of the Hoysāla king Vira Ballāla III. The Siva temple also contains inscriptions of the same king. The governor of the place was Singayya Danāyaka and the fort was

called Nilgiri-Sādarau-kōttai, that is the fort of the subduer of the Nilgiris. That the place was an important strategical point under the Hoysālas and the Nāyakas is clear from its inscriptions, and in the third Mysore war there was an engagement between Col. Floyd and Tipu between this village and the Davalagiri hill. When Buchanan stayed here in 1800 he found there were more than fifty houses in it and about 100 houses in a hamlet closeby. The people spoke Kanarese. Higher up the Bhavāni there was a dam from which a canal ran on the north side of the river and irrigated 500 *kandagas* of land. This dam had been built by a certain Lingaiya in 1700 but was washed away by the floods within a year. Major Macleod, the Collector, repaired it in 1,800 but it breached again. It has now been repaired by Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari and his brother who have brought a portion of the lands below it under cultivation. There is, however, much difficulty in inducing the tenants and workmen to settle in the village because it is malarial. The village was named after Perumāl Dandanāyaka, a general under Narasimha III, who re-conquered the Kongu country from the Pāndyas and an inscription at Pērūr near Coimbatore says that Virachikka Kētaya, son of Vira Mādhava Dandanāyaka, built the Mādhava Pērumal temple in this village and endowed it with the revenues of thirteen villages. The suggestion in the Manual that it was a Nāyaka under Madura who built the fort is thus opposed to the facts discovered from the inscriptions. The Nāyaka of Madura came into possession of the district in the time of Tirumāla, but the country passed over to the Mysore Udayārs later on and remained under Mysore till its final acquisition by the British in 1799. The village is also called Thuravalūr in the inscriptions.

Kuttialattūr.

*Paragraph 6.—Add:—*Population rose to 5,263 in 1931, of whom only eighteen were Mussalmans. It is a fairly big village in the neighbourhood of reserve forests growing valuable sandalwood trees. The country around contains excellent pasture and is well fitted for breeding cattle. There are big blocks of surveyed and un-surveyed areas in its neighbourhood overgrown with thick bush which could be brought under cultivation with some expense and trouble, but the inhabitants are generally indolent. Means of communication are also very difficult, which partly accounts for the undeveloped state of the village. The ruined fort is no longer visible as it is all overgrown by the ubiquitous prickly-pear. The Roman Catholic settlement of Gundri for hill tribes is closeby. Extensive areas have been assigned to the mission, of which about 220 acres are now under cultivation.

Talaimalai.

*Paragraph 7.—Add:—*There is no police station in the village now.

Rangaswāmi peak.

Last paragraph.—Delete as Rangaswāmi peak is now included in the Nilgiri district.

Kūgalūr.

*Page 427, paragraph 4.—Add:—*The inscriptions in the temples show that a Kongu Chōla king Kulōttunga (1118-1213

A.D.) gave endowments to the Siva temple. Sundara Pāndya is also believed to have done so. During the time of Vira Ballāla III, a Hoysāla king, a native of this village called Sokkan gave some valuable grants. The temple was rebuilt fifteen years ago at a cost of Rs. 50,000 and has been in receipt of Rs. 2,000 a year from endowed property. The stones bearing old inscriptions have all been displaced during the renovation. The village has several substantial ryots and grows annually tobacco worth about Rs. 50,000 which is bought up by merchants from Malabar, even while the crop is on the land. There is a G.T. station here.

*Paragraph 5.—Add:—*Travellers to Mysore pass along the road through this village. There are now motor bus services from Satyamangalam to Chāmarājanagar. Hassanūr.

*Add.—*At the end of the taluk the following:—

Pariyūr. There is an old Siva temple here, which was patronized by Kongu Chōlas and Hoysālas. One of the inscriptions describes the twenty nādus into which North Kongu was divided in ancient days. A tank called Arāyakulam is said to have been assigned to the villagers by a Kongu Chōla king on a permanent tenure, the tenants (*stanattars*) agreeing to pay a third of the profit to the temple for its chief festival. The tank bed has been converted into wet land and is now owned by certain Vellālas of Pudupālaiyam who conduct the temple festivals. There is a Pidari temple in this village in front of which a fire walking ceremony takes place every year in February-March. The village takes its name from a famous ancient chieftain of the name of Pāri and was perhaps his capital. On the downfall of that chief the people emigrated to Pudupālaiyam (or new settlement) and Gōbichettipālaiyam about two miles away, the old temples alone being left behind. The Pariyūr chiefs were famous for their acts of charity. Pāriyūr.

Vinnapalli, population 2,333 in 1931, was granted in inam to 64 Brāhmans by the Mysore king Dodda-Dēvarāja Udayār in 1671. The only descendants of the original grantees are the karnam and his cousins, each owning about 40 acres of inam land. There is a Roman Catholic church in Vallipālaiyam a hamlet about a mile distant and there were 600 Christians in the village in 1931. Vinnapalli.

Nambiyūr, population 6,644 in 1931, was called Nambipērūr originally. There is a trident-marked stone in the market place here which records that the profits of the market should go to the Tāndōnīswara temple in the village. This temple was specially favoured by Vira Pāndya. Nambiyūr.

Udamalpet Taluk.

*Page 427, last paragraph.—Add:—*No proper explanation has been offered as to why the taluk was formerly called Chakragiri. *Chakram* is God Vishnu's disc and *Chakragiri* may be a circular hill. It is believed that the hill close to the Amarāvatti General Description.

river near Āndigoundenūr contained the palace of an ancient king, and a Tamil poetical work dealing with Sankarāmanallūr refers to the gift of a Chakragiri fortress to a king named Kondramalai by Siva and Vishnu. This fortress was on the hill standing near the point where Kudirayār meets the Amarāvatti. Whether the hill of Āndigoundenūr had a fortress on its top or not it is impossible to say. But the hill to the west of Anamalai village in Pollāchi taluk with a fort on it is still called Chakragiridrug; and it is possible that the old Chakragiri taluk included Udamalpet and derived its name from this hill fortress.

Forests.

Page 429, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—No forest area is under panchayat management in this taluk. Firewood is expensive owing to the depletion of fuel forests, which are worked by the forest department and form good grazing areas.

Communications.

Paragraph 4.—*Substitute*:—There is now a railway running through this taluk connecting Dindigul and Palni with Pollāchi. It was opened for traffic in November 1928 and the stations in it are Madattukulam, Udamalpet and Pulankinār. The first railway station is close to Krishnāpuram, hamlet of Agrahara Kannādi puttūr village, Madattukulam village being two miles to the east, on the Amarāvatti.

Paragraph 5.—*Substitute*:—There are thirteen post offices in the taluk of which one (Udamalpet) is a combined post and telegraph office.

Paragraph 6.—*Substitute*:—The main lines of road have recently deteriorated owing to heavy motor traffic. The total length of the roads in the taluk is 146 miles and the chief ones are—

- (1) road from the Madura frontier via Udamalpet to Pollāchi; distance in the taluk 15 miles. It enters the taluk near Madathukulam and runs in an almost westerly direction passing through Myvādi Zamindari,
- (2) road from Udamalpet to Dhārāpuram via Kārattoluvu 13 miles,
- (3) road from Udamalpet to Pallādam via Sinnavīram-patti, Kōttamangalam, Gudimangalam and Periyapatti, 14 miles,
- (4) road from Udamalpet to Dali, 7 miles,
- (5) road from Dhārāpuram to Pollāchi via Sōmavārapatti and Kongalunagaram, 13½ miles,
- (6) road from Anamalai to Komaralingam, 20 miles,
- (7) road from Kārattoluvu to Komaralingam, 10 miles,
- (8) road from Dali to Esalanmandurai and on to the Tirumūrti hills, 5 miles,
- (9) road from Udamalpet to Dēvikulam in Travancore State. This branches from the Udamalpet-Dali road and is in charge of the P.W.D. as far as Chinnār on the Travancore frontier. It passes through Kurichikōttai and Mānupatti and covers a distance of 16½ miles from the turning on the Dali road,

(10) road from Udamalpet to Flayamuttūr via Bōdipatti and Āndigoundenūr villages, 10 miles,

(11) road from Udamalpet to Kolumam via Komaralingam, 10½ miles,

(12) branch road from Periyapatti-Negamam road to Ānikkadavu, 10 miles,

(13) road from Kōttūr in Pollāchi taluk to Udamalpet, 12 miles. Two other roads about 30 miles in length have been sanctioned and are awaiting execution.

Page 430, paragraph 2, line 1.—*For* “Head Assistant Collector” *read* “Sub-Collector.” *Delete* the words “salary Rs. 175.” Administra-
tion.

Last two sentences.—Substitute:—The number of villages in the taluk including Udamalpet is 93 and all but four are inhabited.

Page 431, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—The area of ryotwari lands in this taluk is 335,470 acres, of minor inams 14,117, of whole inams 5,289 and of zamindaris 21,252 acres. In fasli 1339 cholam was the principal crop and covered an area of 46,058 acres, next came paddy with 12,179 acres, and ragi 7,123 acres. Of the industrial crops cotton occupied about 54,000 and groundnut 11,000 acres. Sugarcane was largely cultivated under the tanks fed by the Pālār river and to some extent in the Amarāvatti valley and covered 2,000 acres. Tobacco occupied 3,693 acres. The land.

Last paragraph.—Add:—The total land revenue and cesses for fasli 1339 was Rs. 2,79,300 and cesses alone Rs. 28,866.

Page 432, paragraph 3.—*Add*:—The ayacut under Rāmakolam tank is 1,305 acres. Kallāpuram ryots and the descendants of Kaniyūr Krishna Ayyar are still at variance regarding water-supply to the latter's channel. Irrigation under the Komaralingam Rājāvāikāl in Komaralingam East and West is the best in the taluk since the channel was re-modelled and re-slued by the P.W.D. in 1910. Irrigation.

Page 433, paragraph 1.—*Substitute*:—The present scale showing the extent of irrigation under the various irrigation sources is given below:—

Source of irrigation.	Ayacut in acres.	Source of irrigation.	Ayacut in acres.
Kallāpuram channel ...	1,450	Ālampālayam tank known as	
Kallāpuram ancient channel		Pūsarīnāyakankulam ...	88
feeding Rāmakulam ...	1,305	Kannamanāyakkannur tank ...	25
Komaralingam channel ...	1,283	Kolumam tank ...	424
Sircar Kannādi puttūr chan-		Sangarāmanallūr tank ...	265
nel ...	603	Pappānkulam tank ...	90
Shōlamādēvi channel ...	536	Periyakulam tank ...	1,163
Kadathūr channel ...	1,110	Sengulam tank ...	282
Kaniyūr channel ...	371	Kandeduttamānikamkulam ..	418
Kāratholuvu channel ...	586	Chettiyākulam tank ...	250
Chinnār river ..	104	Thullanottukulam tank ...	147
Elumānilam channel ..	118	Karisalkulam tank ..	206
Krishnāpuram channel ...	22	Tenaikulam tank ...	215
Pālār ancient channel ..	3		
Valayapālaiyam tank ...	143	Total ...	11,208

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The Kallāpuram reservoir scheme which was intended to irrigate about 7,000 acres in this and in the Dhārāpuram and Palni taluks has been finally abandoned as financially unprofitable.

Kudimarāmat or compulsory labour has become a matter of great difficulty owing to absentee landlordism and the prevalence of faction which renders combination among ryots almost impossible; communal life in villages is no longer the same as it was in the early days of kudimarāmat.

Agricultural
stock.

*Page 434, paragraph 1.—*For the marginal table substitute the following compiled in 1930:—

Bulls and bullocks	...	...	...	31,569
Cows	...	...	...	14,447
Male buffaloes	...	...	...	1,016
Cow buffaloes	...	...	...	7,448
Young stock	...	...	...	13,443
Sheep	...	...	...	35,001
Goats	...	...	...	25,602
Ploughs	...	...	...	14,829
Carts	...	...	...	4,720

Industries.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*Jaggery made from sugarcane in this taluk is purchased by merchants from the Bombay Presidency and sent to North India. The value of the jaggery so exported was between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 lakhs in 1930, when the price was very low. The cotton grown in this taluk is generally ginned locally and sent to Coimbatore or Tiruppūr and not to Viruddhunar as previously. There are three ginning factories in Udamalpet town and one in Erisinampatti. The trade in groundnut is in the hands of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Louis, Dreyfus & Co. who shell the nuts locally and send them to Calicut for export.

Udamalpet.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*The town is now a municipality whose administration has been the subject of considerable adverse criticism of late. It has no drainage or water-supply scheme under investigation. Plague broke out here in 1920, but there has fortunately been no recurrence of it since. The Wesleyan, Lutheran and Catholic missions have various adherents here. Population in 1931 was 12,184.

Dali.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*The Tirumūrti hill is about five miles from Dali and is easily accessible by road. A bridge has now been constructed across the Pālār on the road to the hills. Pilgrims largely resort to this hill on Sundays in Āvani (July-August) and on Saturdays in Purattāsi (August-September). No direct descendant of the poligār now lives in this village. The temple to Subrahmanya is now in ruins; there is no worship in it nor any attempt at renovation.

Badinattam.

*Last paragraph.—Add:—*The wet lands in this village are not irrigated from the Amarāvatti but by tanks fed by the Pālār river.

*Page 435, paragraph 1.—Add:—*None of the country ballads to king Kumara has been printed. There is a large Muhammadan population in this village. They are generally ignorant of Hindustani, which indicates that they are perhaps the descendants of Tipu's converts.

The villages of Kaniyūr, Kadattūr, Sircār-Kannādipttūr, Kārattoluvu, Kolumam, Komaralingam and Sangarāmanallūr abound in inscriptions on their temple walls which date from Chōla times of Parāntaka I, the great ancestor of Rājārāja the Great. The *Kongudesa Rajakkal* says that Aditya I, a Chōla king who reigned from 871-907 A.D., conquered the Kongu country; and this is confirmed by inscriptions of Parāntaka I (Aditya's son and successor) one of whose generals was a native of Kongu Nādu.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*Kāśiviswanātha temple was largely patronized by Veera Rājendra Chōla (1207-1252 A.D.) who ruled the two Kongas. There is a reference in an inscription to Adhiradharāja Voikāl of Kolumam in Karavalinādu and to a *matam* in which three ascetics, followers of Sundaramūrti, the Tamil saint, lived.

Rāmasamudram included in this village is said to have been granted as an inam to a Brāhman by Chokkanātha Nāyaka of Madura. It is not known if any descendants of the grantee still live in the village. The channel referred to is apparently the Komaralingam Rājavoikāl.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*This village is mentioned in a copper plate grant of Chokkanātha Nāyaka of Madura (1560-80), during the reign of Sri Ranga Rāya of Vijayanagar.

Paragraph 5.—Delete the last sentence.

*Page 436, paragraph 3.—*The car festival referred to has not been celebrated for many years now, owing, it is said, to a superstition that the person who leads the celebration dies soon afterwards.

*Page 437, paragraph 1.—*The Siva temple in this place received gifts from various Kongu Chōla kings and from private individuals. It is recorded that the properties of one of its residents was made over to the temple for treason against the king and that there were *matams* to the east and west of the temple. There is now a large Muhammadan population in this village which is a mile and a half south of Kaniyūr. Population in 1931 was 2,192 of whom 1,462 were Muslims.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The Chōlāsvara temple here was founded during the reign of a certain Kōnerinmaikondān who is identified with Vira Chōla (1118-1143 A.D.). The temple architect was given some rent-free lands on the opening of the temple. It is said that this king built the temple because a solar eclipse occurred under the star of his nativity. The inscriptions record various gifts by successive rulers, and the

temple tower records a request to soldiers of invading armies to spare the temple from devastation. It would appear that several temples in that locality had been damaged by an army of invasion and that the general who was responsible for this marked his repentance by granting the village of Rettiyambādi for the expenses of their renovation.

Jōthampatti.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*The present poligār is Vira Kumārāndi Jōthama Nāyakar. The peshkash is Rs. 162 and the income Rs. 1,474.

Maivadi.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*The present poligār is Venkatasubbinakshisundara Kalingarāya Gounder. The peshkash is Rs. 629 and the income Rs. 6,500.

Vedapatti.

*Paragraph 5.—Add:—*Thangaswāmi Nāyakar *alias* Kumāravēlayudhagummalswāmi Nāyakar is the present proprietor. The peshkash is Rs. 170 and the income Rs. 1,142.

Thungāvi.

*Paragraph 6.—Add:—*The present poligar Periyaswāmi Sila Nāyakar has redeemed the mortgage. The peshkash is Rs. 914 and the income Rs. 5,000.

Metrāthi.

*Last paragraph.—*The estate has been under the management the Court of Wards since 1919, the poligār Ponnuswāmi Nāthama Nāyakar being a minor. The peshkash is Rs. 2,134 and the income about Rs. 12,000.

CHAPTER XX.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

*Page 439, paragraph 2, third sentence.—For the third sentence substitute the following:—*In Gōbichettipālaiyam, Coimbatore, Palladam, Udamalpet and Pollāchi also, 1,000 tolas.

Last paragraph, first sentence.—Omit, as Kārūr taluk is now included in Trichinopoly district.

*Page 440, paragraph 2, first and second sentences.—Substitute:—*The grain measure used as a standard by the Government stamping establishment is the Madras measure of 132 tolas. The *pakkapadi* containing 144 tolas weight of rice is also in use in all the taluks except Dhārāpuram, Udamalpet, Bhavāni and Kollēgal.

Third sentence.—For “130” read “132.”

*Add at the end:—*The Madras type measure of 132 tolas has also been in use in Erōde and Dhārāpuram taluks with effect from 1st April 1930.

Paragraph 4, first sentence.—Omit; and in second sentence for “Pallādam” read “Udamalpet.”

Third sentence.—Substitute:—“In Gōbichettipālaiyam, Bhavāni, Pollāchi and Palladam it is 64”.

Fourth sentence.—For “ $3\frac{1}{4}$ ” read “ $3\frac{1}{2}$ ” and for “130” read “132.”

*Paragraph 5, second sentence.—Substitute:—*In Dtārāpuram a brass or copper vessel equivalent to $13\frac{1}{2}$ measures of 80 tolas each is used for oil and is known as *kudam*.

Fourth sentence.—For “Satyamangalam” read “Gōbichettipālaiyam.”

*Paragraph 5.—After fifth sentence, insert the following:—*The *Kudam* used in Pollāchi taluk contains 13 pdis of 86 tolas each which gives 880 tolas for a *kudam*. The *kudam* used in Palladam and Udamalpet taluks contains 1,056 and 1,280 tolas, respectively.

Page 444 —For the tabular statement substitute:—

Statement of Weights and Measures.

(Contents are stated in tolas, weight of 2nd sort rice: weights are stated in tolas).

Names of weights and measures.	Name of taluk.							
	Bhavāni	Coimbatore	Dhārāpuram	Erōde	Gōbichettipālaiyam	Kollēgal	Palladam	Pollāchi
<i>Measures of capacity.</i>								
Podi ...	72	72	80	72	72	66	66	80
Pakkapadi ...	144	144	160	144	144	132	132	128
Balla or vallam ...	288	288	320	288	288	115½	264	320
Moda ...	4,808	...	5,120	4,818	4,808	...	4,224	5,120
Podi ...	27,648	...	30,720	27,648	27,648	...	25,344	30,720
Salagai ...	9,216	8,840	12,800	12,384	9,216	...	7,920	12,800
Kalam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandagam ...	...	...	...	...	6,400	9,240	...	...
Kulagam ...	...	432	...	...	320	462	...	...
<i>Weights.</i>								
Palam ...	8	8	8	8	8	3	8	8
Seer ...	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Viss ...	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Maund ...	960	1,000	960	960	960 & 1,000	960	960 & 1,000	960
Podi ...	...	10,000	9,600	9,600	...	...	10,000	...
Candy ...	19,200	20,000	...	19,200	20,000	19,200	20,000	19,200
Sattai ...	9,600	...	...	9,600	10,000	...	20,000	9,600
Tolam ...	...	800	800	800	800	...	800	800
Pound ...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40

CHAPTER XXI.—LIST OF COLLECTORS AND JUDGES.

Page 447.—Add the following to the List of Collectors on this page:—

Names of Collectors.	Permanent or acting or in charge.	Length of tenure of office	
		From	To
Mr. T. M. Swaminatha Ayyar.	Sub-Collector in charge.	8th Jan. 1894.	15th Jan. 1894.
" R. D. Broadfoot	Acting	16th Jan. 1894.	23rd Aug. 1894.
" H. Bradley	Permanent	24th Aug. 1894.	23rd July 1895.
" H. A. Sim	Acting	24th July 1895.	26th Oct. 1895.
" H. Bradley	Permanent	27th Oct. 1895.	14th Sep. 1897.
" A. Butterworth	Acting	15th Sep. 1897.	21st Feb. 1898.
" J. A. Cumming	Do.	22nd Feb. 1898.	20th Dec. 1898.
" C. H. Mounsey	Permanent	21st Dec. 1898.	6th Mar. 1901.
" E. L. R. Thornton	Acting	7th Mar. 1901.	25th Mar. 1901.
" W. B. Ayling	Do.	26th Mar. 1901.	20th May 1901.
" C. H. Mounsey	Permanent	21st May 1901.	10th May 1902.
" A. Edgington	Acting	11th May 1902.	31st July 1902.
" C. H. Mounsey	Permanent	1st Aug. 1902.	10th Mar. 1903.
" J. P. Bedford	Acting	11th Mar. 1903.	9th June 1903.
" J. Andrew	Permanent	10th June 1903.	3rd Oct. 1903.
" Md. Raza Khan	Acting	5th Oct. 1903.	16th Jan. 1904.
" D. G. Waller	Do.	17th Jan. 1904.	5th Feb. 1904.
" N. S. Brodie	Do.	6th Feb. 1904.	8th July 1904.
" M. J. Murphy	Do.	9th July 1904.	1st Nov. 1904.
" R. H. Shipley	Permanent	2nd Nov. 1904.	29th Apr. 1907.
" A. Edgington	Acting	30th Apr. 1907.	3rd Dec. 1907.
" R. H. Shipley	Permanent	4th Dec. 1907.	9th Mar. 1908.
" R. B. Chigg	Do.	10th Mar. 1908.	23rd Sep. 1908.
" F. R. Hemingway	Acting	24th Sep. 1908.	7th Nov. 1908.
" F. C. Parsons	Permanent	8th Nov. 1908.	12th Jan. 1909.
" A. L. Vibert	Acting	13th Jan. 1909.	22nd Sep. 1909.
" H. T. Reilly	Do.	23rd Sep. 1909.	10th Oct. 1909.
" H. F. W. Gillman	Permanent	11th Oct. 1909.	20th June 1911.
" F. R. Hemingway	Acting	21st June 1911.	27th June 1914.
" A. R. Cumming	Permanent	28th June 1914.	17th May 1916.
" C. A. Souter	Acting	18th May 1916.	8th June 1916.
" A. R. Cumming	Permanent	9th June 1916.	10th Nov. 1916.
" E. P. Walsh	Acting	11th Nov. 1916.	8th Dec. 1916.
" E. B. Elwin	Permanent	9th Dec. 1916.	10th Jan. 1917.
" G. R. F. Tottenham	Acting	11th Jan. 1917.	18th Mar. 1917.
" N. Macmichael	Permanent	19th Mar. 1917.	4th June 1918.
" J. K. Lancashire	Acting	5th June 1918.	25th June 1918.
" N. E. Marjoribanks	Permanent	26th June 1918.	28th Sep. 1918.
" J. Gray	In charge	29th Sep. 1918.	14th Oct. 1918.
" F. J. Richards	Permanent	15th Oct. 1918.	8th Feb. 1919.
" R. Narayana Ayyar	Acting	16th Feb. 1919.	21st Mar. 1919.
" P. Macqueen	Do.	22nd Mar. 1919.	22nd Dec. 1919.
" J. M. Turing	Permanent	22nd Dec. 1919.	10th May 1920.
" E. B. Evans	Do.	11th May 1920.	25th Aug. 1921.
" E. M. Gawne	Acting	26th Aug. 1921.	10th Dec. 1921.
" H. L. Braidwood	Permanent	11th Dec. 1921.	31st Jan. 1924.
" H. A. B. Vernon	Do.	1st Feb. 1924.	2nd Mar. 1925.
" J. A. Byers	Acting	3rd Mar. 1925.	15th Mar. 1925.
" A. B. Cox	Permanent	16th Mar. 1925.	22nd Dec. 1927.
" L. M. Fraser	Acting	23rd Dec. 1927.	10th May 1928.
" J. B. Brown	Do.	11th May 1928.	21st June 1928.
" E. F. Thomas	Permanent	22nd June 1928.	11th Apr. 1930.
" S. H. Slater	Do.	12th Apr. 1930.	29th Jan. 1932.
" G. W. Wells	Do.	30th Jan. 1932.	

Page 447.—Add the following to the List of District and Sessions Judges at Coimbatore:—

Names of Judges.	Length of tenure of office.	
	From	To
Mr. T. Weir	16th January 1894	April 1896.
" G. T. Mackenzie	21st June 1896	14th July 1896.
" F. H. Hamnett	15th July 1899	21st November 1900.
" V. A. Brodie	22nd November 1900.	26th April 1904.
" G. F. T. Power	27th April 1904	10th January 1906.
" F. D. P. Oldfield	11th January 1906	5th April 1906
" L. C. Miller	6th April 1906	7th August 1906.
" A. L. Vibert	8th August 1906	1st January 1907.
" R. D. Broadfoot	2nd January 1907	24th March 1910.
" H. O. D. Harding	26th May 1910	22nd December 1910.
" J. J. Cotton	23rd December 1910.	3rd July 1911.
" F. H. Hamnett	4th July 1911	3rd April 1912.
" K. Srinivasa Rao	4th June 1912	20th July 1912.
" T. V. Anantan Nayar	21st July 1912	15th October 1912
" H. Moberly	16th October 1912	30th March 1913.
" K. Srinivasa Rao	31st March 1913	16th April 1913.
" H. Moberly	17th April 1913	18th February 1914.
" H. R. Badswell	19th February 1914	1st April 1914.
" H. Moberly	2nd April 1914	18th September 1914.
" L. G. Moore	18th September 1914	18th March 1915.
" H. Moberly	19th March 1915	2nd July 1915.
" F. A. Coleridge	3rd July 1915	31st July 1915.
Sub-Judge in charge	1st August 1915	8th August 1915.
Mr. D. G. Waller	9th August 1915	23rd February 1920.
" J. J. Cotton	24th February 1920	2nd March 1923.
" C. G. Austin	3rd March 1923	8th June 1924.
" R. A. Jenkins	9th June 1924	4th July 1925.
" P. Subbayya Mudaliyar	5th July 1925	21st September 1925.
" C. Ranganayakulu Nayudu.	22nd September 1925.	7th October 1925.
" G. G. Mackay	28th October 1925	17th June 1927.
" G. Anantanarayana Ayyangar.	18th June 1927	22nd December 1927.
" C. G. Mackay	23rd December 1927.	17th June 1928
" S. Burn	18th June 1928	15th June 1930.
" A. V. Govinda Menon	16th June 1930	

CHAPTER XXII.—POLITICAL HISTORY.

Substitute for the existing chapter the following brief history of the Coimbatore district:—

The history of the Coimbatore district is mainly the history of the *Kongu-Mandalam* or *Kongu Nādu* of which it formed a part. This Kongu Mandalam covered also the country now included in the taluks of Ōmalūr, Salem, Tiruchengōde and Nāmakkal of Salem, Karūr, and a part of Kulittalai of Trichinopoly and portions of Dindigul and Palni of Madura districts. This portion of South India forms on the map a compact block surrounded on three sides by mountains, with an opening towards the south-east for its chief river, the Cauvery, which along with its tributaries on both sides drains the country and

General
features

sends its waters to fertilize what was once the great Chōla kingdom. This Kongu Nādu is bounded on the east by the Shevarōys, Kalrāyans, Kollimalais and Pachamalais; on the north by the Thalamalai and Bargūr ranges and the Tōppūr hills; on the west by the Nilgiris, Vellimalais and Anamalais; and on the south by the Anamalais and Palni hills. It has been long recognized as a separate Mandalam or Province inhabited by a people who developed a simple culture of their own. The description above given is corroborated by an old stanza in Tamil¹ and by the book "*Kongu Mandala Sathakam*."

This Kongu Mandalam has been traditionally divided into 24 nādus or subdivisions, which is corroborated by the inscriptions discovered within it; a careful study of these inscriptions shows that these various nādus which are described in the *Kongu Mandala Sathakam* existed from very early times.

The history of this tract of country has been greatly influenced, as is natural, by that of the kingdoms surrounding it. A more powerful neighbour often encroached upon it and converted it into a theatre for the manifestation of his military valour. Though geographically it was a separate entity and though its kings successfully asserted their independence on many occasions, yet Kongu nādu had often to go under the tutelage of one or other of its more powerful neighbours, of the Gangas of Thalakād, of the Chōlas of the east, of the Pāndyas of the south, of the Hoysālas of the north, of Vijayanagar of the further north, of the Nāyakas of the south and finally of Mysore. In spite of all these reverses Kongu kings held up their heads at least for three centuries, when a dynasty of its own called the "Kongu-Chōlas" ruled over this nādu and the country enjoyed the blessings of settled life and orderly administration. We shall now proceed to discuss in greater detail the various periods of its history.

The district abounds in pre-historic antiquities of various kinds. These consist of cairns² or *Pandarar-kulis*³ as they are locally called, kistvaens⁴, dolmens⁵ or cromlechs, stone-circles,

Pre historic
antiquities.

¹ வடக்குத்தலை மலையாம் வைகாஜர் தெற்கு
குடக்கு வெள்ளிப்பொருப்புக்குன்று—கிழக்கு
குழித்தண்டலை குழுங்காவிரி நன்னாடா
குழித்தண்டலையளவும் கொங்கு.

² In his *Lists of Antiquities* Vol. I, Mr. Sewell registers the existence of cairns at Nallāmpatti—6 miles N.N.E. of Perundurai, Kandiyankōil—18 miles east of Palladam, Kanjappalli near Annūr and Nāttukkalpālaiyam near Pollāchi.

³ *Pandarar-kulis* were found near Pērūr, Vellalūr and at Ellapālaiyam near Annūr.

⁴ Mr. Sewell notes that there are kistvaens at Muttukōnampatti and Pandi—14 miles South-west of Udamalpet.

⁵ Dolmens exist in large numbers throughout the district, Méttapālaiyam for example containing 100 dolmens. In the Dhārāpuraṁ taluk there are several places containing this kind of antiquity.

*Veerakals*¹ and *Mastikals*. They are found scattered all over the district and reflect on the cultural attainments of the people who inhabited it in the remote past. The sepulchral urns of pre-historic people are found to contain burnt and unburnt bones and implements of various descriptions, pottery of different shapes and sizes such as cups, jugs, vases, vessels with side-spouts, plates and saucers. The bronzes found in these urns disclose a very high degree of skill in workmanship and manipulation of the metal. This is also the case with the iron implements found in them. Among the metallic articles discovered are gold diadems (which had been buried deeper than others and were perhaps used for persons of rank), bronze ornamental bowl-stands with tigers for support, lids of the same metal with curved rods bearing blossoms, grotesque images of cocks forming the top of the lid, bronze bowls, jars and cups, sieve cups and strainers, bangles and necklaces, hollow bulbs, iron swords and daggers with wooden handles, javelins, arrows, lances, spears, spades and chisels. There can be no doubt that these urns enshrined the mortal remains of distinguished warriors and chiefs with such objects as they used during their lifetime. The prevailing opinion regarding these monuments is that this was the mode of sepulture peculiar to the indigenous people and that it was changed through some cataclysm, such as an invasion, which resulted in the adoption of the customs of the conquerors or in a general exodus of the original inhabitants to more remote parts. It appears that there are no traditions now current in the country which can throw light on this ancient practice². But the practice seems to have continued in historic times, and even extends to the present day as, for instance, in Central India where such rites are met with as are not inconsistent with what may have prevailed in megalithic times. The following references from the ancient Tamil works belonging to the Sangam period³ of literature have a bearing on the question at issue.

Manimōgalai, one of the Tamil classical poems, refers to five different modes of disposal of the remains of the dead⁴ that

¹ *Veerakals* and *Mastikals* are found near village-entrances, on the Coimbatore tank-bund there is a fine specimen. At Pērūr and at Kuthāmundi near Sirumugai here are some such relics.

² For a description of the urns and their contents as well as the opinions regarding them, reference may be made to the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. IV, p. 12, Vol. VII, p. 27; *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, New Series*, VII for 1875, pp. 19 and 20; G.O. No. 716 (Public), dated 26th June 1874, and *Archæological Survey Report* for 1902-03, pp. 111 ff. These books will be referred to as *J.R.A.S., New Series* and *Arch. S.I.* and *Ind. Ant.*

³ As regards the age of these works, opinion is divided. While some allot them to the 2nd century, others place them in the 5th and 6th centuries A.D. The former is more reliable.

⁴ Canto VI, 1 66 67.—சடுவோர் இடுவோர் தொடுகுழிப்படுவோர் தாழ்வையின் அடைப்போர் தாழியிறகவிப்போர்.

were in vogue in Southern India. They are cremation, burial, exposure in the open air, depositing in hollow places, and enshrining in earthen vessels. There is no doubt that the last is a clear reference to the urn-burials of the kind that are met with all over this country. There are numerous references¹ found in other ancient Tamil works from which it may be gathered that the dead bodies of Chōla kings were deposited in urns of large dimensions and buried in jungles adjoining villages or towns.

*Pāndavar-kulis*² are found near the ancient village of Pērūr and at Ellapāliyam (about sixteen miles north-east of Coimbatore). The name is suggested to be a corruption of *Mandavar-kulis* which mean pits of the dead, because people attributed everything old either to the *Kāmāyana* or to the *Mahā-bhārata* and Pāndavas were the heroes of the latter epic. *Veeru-kuls* and *masthikuls* that are found extensively in this district were planted in accordance with the ancient custom of perpetuating the heroic death of any individual who had died fighting for his country or for his community in a battle or against a ravaging wild beast, or of any woman dying on the funeral pyre thereby establishing her chastity. This system has been corroborated by numerous references in *Purananooru*³ and *Purapporul Venba mālai*⁴. From the folklore current in the land it is clear that this custom prevailed even so late as a century or two ago.

The Roman influence.

The next stage in the history of this district takes us to the days of the Roman Empire. Large hoards of Roman coins have been unearthed in several parts of the district, for example, at Vellālūr, 4½ miles east south-east of Coimbatore, where 522 Roman silver *dinarii*, chiefly of Tiberius and Augustus with a few of Caligula and Claudius, were found⁵, at Pollāchi where a potfull of coins of Augustus and Tiberius was dug up in 1800; at Kārūr, where some Roman coins of the Caesars were brought to light in 1806; at Kalayamuttūr very near Palni, also in the Kongu country, where a number of coins ranging from the

¹ See for example *Purananooru* (புறநானூறு). S. 238, 231, 258 and 264. One of these verses states that when a Chōla king died, a poet friend of his asked the potter whether, in consideration of the fact that the deceased was the greatest sovereign of the day, he would make the urns, having for his wheel the whole earth and the mountain for mud. Another verse relates how a bard, unable to suffer the pangs of separation from his deceased friend, requested the potter to make the urn big enough to contain him as well.

² See *Pērur Purānam*, II Edition, the historical account in the Appendix.

³ Stanzas 221, 223, 232, 260, 261, 263, 264 (engraving the name of the hero on the stone), 305, 314. These stones were even worshipped in ancient days as done now—see 329, 232 and 263.

⁴ Canto 8, s. 22 “கல்நின் றுன் எந்தை.”

⁵ 121 old Roman coins of which some were broken were again discovered here on 16th January 1831.

Drusi to Commodins were discovered in the year 1856. All these indicate that this district maintained a profitable trade with the civilized Western world from the time of the first Roman Emperor, that is, a little before the Christian Era¹. The discovery of a bronze jug at Avanāshi which is only 100 miles from the Malabar coast, between which and Egypt there was certainly frequent communication in ancient times, led Mr. Walhouse to infer that Greek and Phoenician sailors, who took home peacocks and perfumes, might have brought with them such an article as this bronze jug². There was a considerable demand in the western world for pepper, ginger, cinnamon and other aromatics, besides ornaments made of pearls, diamonds and other gems. The Romans set a very high value on beryl or *aqua marina*, a precious stone of sea-green colour exported largely from the beryl mines of Padiyūr, 6½ miles north-west of Kāngayam, which even as late as 1819–20 supplied 60 seers of the gem valued at £1,200³. Padiyūr thus formed a most powerful link between Coimbatore and the western world and there is not the least doubt that beryl and some of the aromatics was exported from the ports of the west coast in exchange for Roman gold. This accounts for the numerous finds of gold coins in various parts of the district. It is not unlikely that Coimbatore had a large share of the annual drain on the Roman treasury which Pliny computes at over eight lakhs of pounds sterling.

From the excellent preservation and large number of the coins found in various places and from the existence of commercial relations with Rome, it may be deduced that Roman coins passed for current coin in this country till the 10th century and that a Roman colony may have even existed in the Kongu nādu. The influence of the Romans on this country is corroborated by references in Tamil literary works to the articles exported and imported by the Yavanās⁴ (which term was used in Tamil literature to denote all western nations) and by the employment of Yavana soldiers by the kings for their personal protection as bodyguards and for employment in their wars.

The earliest lithic monuments discovered in the Kongu country take us to the 3rd century B.C. On the slopes of the Arunāttār hill near Pugalūr just outside the borders of this district there are some natural caverns containing stone-beds chiselled on the bottom rock with inscriptions referring to a goldsmith of Kārūr a few miles away. This gives us some idea of the importance of the place at that distant date. There

Early Christian Era.

¹ Mr. E. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar's *Sketches of Ancient Dekhan*, pp. 86–87 and *Lists of Antiquities*, Vol. I, pp. 214, 221, 222.

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 302.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 237.

⁴ *The Ten Idylls* (பத்தொன்பது ஈட்டி), Nedu 101, Peru 316 and Mullai 61.

are reasons for believing that the caverns on this hill once formed the residence of Buddhist monks, like other caverns found in the Pāndya country¹. There is a reference to an event of the same period in the *Brihalkathākōsa* of the Jain author Harishena. It states that a Jainā Sanga went to the south in the direction of the Punnata country. This province is in the south-west of the Mysore State and is mentioned by Ptolemy in the second century of the Christian era as containing beryl². According to inscriptions its capital was Kithipura, identified with Kittur on the Kabbini river³.

From the accounts furnished in ancient Tamil literature it is seen that Kongu and Chēra were two different principalities in South India ruled by their own kings sometimes at war with each other. These two countries were contiguous. While the Chēra or Kērala extended on the Malabar coast from Calicut southwards, the Kongu which comprised the modern district of Coimbatore and the Talaghāt portion of Salem extended towards Trichinopoly. The kings of this country were called Vēls or Vēlirs⁴. Each ruler had his headquarters at a fortified station and ruled the surrounding country. They were great patrons of literature and patronized eminent poets and poetesses who sang their praises. A line of kings called Adiyamāns or Adhigaimāns ruled over the country known in later times as North Kongu, with their capital at Tagadūr or the modern Dharmapuri. They held sway over that part of Kongu which is situated towards east and north of the river Cauvēry. Their capital Tagadūr was situated outside the strict limits of Kongu nādu according to the traditional notions; perhaps at an earlier period Tagadūr also formed part of Kongu nādu.

From *Purananuru* and *Padirrupattu*, two of the works of the *Sangam* age, we learn that the Chēra king Tagadūr-Erinda Perunchēral-Irumbōrai who was the son of Kadungōn by Padu-mandēvi, the daughter of Vēl-Avikkoman, defeated the Kongu king Adhigaimān Elini along with the Chōlas, and Pāndyas, at a place in Kollikurram and took possession of their war drums, parasols and weapons. Another Chēra King, Ilancheral Irumbōrai, of great military fame is styled the king of Kongu which shows that he held sway over the Kongu country. The most powerful king of Kongu celebrated in literature is Adigaimān Nedumān Anji. He was a great warrior, a munificent donor and the head of a Malava army. He is credited with having obtained a celestial embellica which conferred immunity from death. He is also said to have

¹ Report of the Third Oriental Conference, Madras, p. 275 ff.

² Mysore and Coorg Inscriptions, p. 146.

³ See Ind. Ant., XVIII, p. 366.

⁴ Purananuru and the Tamil essay Vēlir Varalaru.

brought the sugarcane from heaven, by which perhaps is meant that he was the first to introduce its cultivation in the country. This king was related to the Chēra. He is reported to have sent a messenger to the Tondaimān of Kānchi, i.e., the Pallava king, and to have defeated the Chēra, Chōla, Pāndya, Tidiyan, Erumaiyūran and Porunan and to have taken from them the insignia of their royalty. His favourite hill was Kudiraimalai and his son was Adigaimān Poguttelini about whom nothing is known. The Ay-King Andiran is said to have fought with the people of Kongu and defeated them. From the Tamil hagiology *Periyapurānam* we learn that another early member of the Kongu line fought against the Chōla king Pugal-Chōla.

Though the exact time when the above mentioned kings of Kongu flourished is not known, it is fairly certain that they must be attributed to the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. to which period contemporaneous Tamil works are ascribed by epigraphists. Not far removed in point of time from the above kings was another Athiyēndra or Adigaimān in whose time the rock-cut temple of Ranganātha with its beautiful sculptures was excavated at Nāmakkal in the Salem district¹. The temple bears the name Athiyēndra Vishnu Graha in the lithic records of about the 7th century. To the above said period is to be assigned the powerful chieftain Pāri², one of the seven Vēlirs whose chief place of residence seems to have been at Pāriyūr near Gōbichettipālaiyam in this district. This chief's name has become a by-word for charity in Tamil literature.

Another chief Āy seems to have ruled in Kongu country in its southern portion after whom the place Āykudi near Palni has been named. The famous Tamil poem "*Chilappadigaram*" mentions a king Ilamkōsar (young Kōsar) who is said to have ruled over the Kongu country during the days of the Chēra king Chen-Kūttuvan. In the early centuries of the Christian era, the Kongu country would thus appear to have been ruled by a number of local chiefs who held sway over their neighbouring tracts and who were at the same time highly talented, and powerful.

As time passed on the local chiefs referred to above seem to have disappeared while Adigaimāns of North-Kongu alone survived to continue their rule till perhaps the 7th century A.D. The rest of the territory west of the Cauvēry seems to have passed into the hands of Gangas of Thalakād. An account of their dynasty, the exploits of their kings and their administrative system is found in a manuscript called "*Kongu Desa Rajakkal*". Though as a historical document this work cannot

¹ Madras Annual Epigraphical Report for 1906, pp. 76 and 77 and inscriptions of the Madras Presidency, Vol. III, p. 1535.

² Sundara refers to him as a great benefactor.

"கொடுக்கிலா தானைப் பாரியே மென்று கூறினும்
கொடுப்பாரிலை"—சேவராமம்.

be relied on without outside corroboration of its several details as to the dates and events, we may safely infer that the Gangas did exist and did rule over the major portion of the Kongu-nādu to the west of the Cauvēry. According to that work a line of kings first ruled from a place called Skandapura (not yet identified) and was later on replaced by a second line of kings who shifted their capital to Davalanāpura or Thalakād on the banks of the Cauvery near Kollēgāl. Many of their kings were Jains by faith. They were a Kanarese-speaking race and extended their rule over the Tamil-speaking Kongu. Though a long line of kings extending from the 1st to the 9th century A.D. is chronicled in this book, we have no details as to which king ruled which portion of the Kongu-nādu and at which specific period. Its chronology requires therefore to be tested before we can definitely adopt the facts narrated in it into our history.

Pallava
influence.

By the 4th century A.D. the Pallavas had established themselves in the east coast of the peninsula and exerted considerable influence on the later history of South India. Nandivarman Pallavamalla who reigned for a long period of fifty years was the most prominent among them. During the reign of the Pallavas literature and religion flourished. Among these Pallava kings were (1) Mahēndra Varman I who was at first hostile to the Tamil saint Appar but became his disciple later on; (2) Narasimhavarman I who destroyed Vātāpi, the Chālukya capital, through his general Paranjōthiyār, later on saint Sirutthondar, and defeated the famous king, Pulikēsan II. The saints Appar and Sambandar¹ who flourished during their reigns carried the torch of the Saivite religion throughout the length and breadth of the Tamil country, including the Kongu nādu where they visited Bhavāni, Tiruchengōdu, Kodumudi and Karūr². Appar in one of his poems mentions the temple at Pērūr, though situated in a remote part of the country. These saints were responsible for the overthrow of Jainism in South India. These religious teachers exercised considerable influence over the Pallava kings, but there is no evidence in literature or epigraphy to show what political control, if any, these kings exercised over any part of the Kongu-nādu.

First
Pāndyan
ascendancy.

The Pāndya king Sadaiyan Ranadhira ruled in Madura about A.D. 680—710. Among the several titles borne by him *Kongarkōman* is one. The assumption of this title indicates that he fought with the Kōngu king of his day, gained a victory over him and made him acknowledge his overlordship³. His son Arikēsari Māravarman (about A.D. 710—740) appears to have continued the war against the Kongus as he is expressly stated in the Velvikudi plates to have crossed the river Cauvēry,

¹ *Pērūr Purānam*.

² *Tāndram*.

³ A.B. on *Epigraphy* for 1908, Part II, p. 18.

subdued Malakongan, worshipped the god Pasupathi at Pāndi-Kodumudi and presented large heaps of gold and jewels to it.¹ According to the Madras Museum plates, Nedunjādayan (A.D. 740—770), the son and successor of the last-named Pāndya sovereign, is reported to have put to flight Adiyān, i.e., the Kōngu king Adiyāmān, at Ayirūr, Pugaliyūr and Ayiravēli situated on the northern bank of the Cauvery. The plates further state that the vanquished monarch had for his allies the Pallava and the Kērala kings who along with him suffered defeat. On this occasion the successful Pāndya triumphantly marched to Kānchivay-Pērūr, i.e., Pērūr on the river Kānchi (which is the other name borne by the Noyil) near Coimbatore and erected a big temple for Vishnu². This big temple at Pērūr is not in existence at present. But its principal image is, according to traditional accounts, the one placed on the southern bank of the picturesque tank (teppakulam) built by Mādaiyya, son of Sankarayya of Thirukanambi, out of the remains of the abovesaid Vishnu temple³. That the temple did exist during the times of the Kōngu Chōlas and up to the reign of Vīra Vellāla Dēva is evidenced by a Pērūr inscription of the 13th century⁴. It would thus appear that the Kongu country was subjected to constant inroads from the Pāndyas who, however, did not acquire any permanent footing in it. While they were making such inroads in the south of the district, the major portion of the Kongu Nādu was under the sway of the Thalakād Gangas. On the cessation of Pāndyan hostilities the country enjoyed a period of peace. Rana-Vikrama was then ruling at Thalakād, Amōgavarsha, a Rāshtrakūṭa king, was reigning in the north and Varaguna, with the capital at Madura, in the south. All these monarchs were peace-loving, pious and powerful princes. Under them the country enjoyed a much-needed rest. It was at this time that the Tamil saint Sundarar was propagating Saivism throughout the length and breadth of the land. He visited the Kongu country thrice and was even accompanied by the Chēra king, Cheraman Perumāḷ⁵. He visited Pērūr and immortalized its name in his *Kōil-Thiruppathigam* eulogizing the dance of Natarāja at Pērūr. A study of the literature of this period shows the condition of the country at that time. There were two trade-routes (trunk-roads or *karavalis*) which ran east to west along the river courses of Noyil and Amarāvathi and connected the Chōla territory with Malabar. Temples were built in large numbers and towns and villages sprang up along the *karavalis* or river valleys. The country was in a flourishing condition and grew rich crops.

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, XXII, p. 57.

² *Madras Museum Plates of Jatilavarman—Ind. Ant. V.*, XXII, p. 73.

³ *Pērūr Purānam—Historical Appendix*.

⁴ *South Indian Inscriptions*, Vol. V, 242, hereafter referred to as S.I.I.

⁵ See "*Sundara and Kongu-Nādu*" by Mr. C. M. Ramachandra Chettiyār.

Chēra
influence

About the 8th and 9th centuries A.D. the Chēras seem to have encroached upon the Kongu country from the west. A Vellālūr inscription in old archaic characters gives the names of two Chēra rulers, Kōkandan Veeranārāyana and Kokandan Ravikōdai.¹ The two kings style themselves "sovereign jewels of Luni-Solar race" by which we have to understand that their mother was a princess of the Pāndya line, that is, of the race of the moon. From the Nāmakkal plates we know that the Chēras belong to the Solar-race.² The inscriptions say that Vellālūr was then called Annadāna-Sivapuri which denotes that the place was then a flourishing one. Another inscription gives the name of a king Varaguna Parānthaka bearing the Chēra-title "Chandradithyakulathilaka".³ He must have assumed the titles of Varaguna (862 A.D.) and Parānthaka (907 A.D.) combining both in himself. Moreover a number of stone inscriptions belonging to the Chēras have been found near Palni.⁴ They belong to the reigns of (1) Viranārāyana Virakērala, (2) Virakērala Viranārāyana, (3) Virakērala Amarabujangavarman, (4) Virakērala-Ahirājarāja Dēva and (5) Kērala Adhirājarāja Sri Rājarāja Dēva. These inscriptions may be assigned to the 10th century. Several names of towns and villages, temples and gods of the period go to show that Chēra influence was extensive. The inscriptions at Vellālūr would indicate that Coimbatore town and its neighbourhood (if not the whole of the Kongu nādu) were in the possession of the Chēras, and the Palni inscriptions naturally evidence possession by the Kērala kings of that portion of the district which bordered on Palni.

Adminis-
tration
under the
Gangas.

The "*Kongu Dēsa Rājakkāl*" mentioned above, which professes to deal with the history of the land for the first nine centuries of the Christian era, throws some light on the administration of the country and the civilization of its people. Succession among the Ganga kings was hereditary, the young son being preferred to an old uncle, and adoption was resorted to when the king had no sons. The king had special insignia of honour such as special swords, seals, banners and other appurtenances. His was not an absolute monarchy, as he had a host of councillors from whom to take advice, and he had a code of written laws to administer. Members of the royal family were appointed to high offices. The kings themselves were men of learning; some were poets and others wrote learned treatises on law; the translator of *Brahathkūtha* from the Pisācha language to Sanskrit was a Ganga king.

The country was divided into districts or nādus, each nādu being composed of a number of villages. Each village had a headman and an accountant, who were responsible to the king

for the collection of revenue. Members of the royal house were appointed to districts and were sole masters of the country under their sway; in some districts the chief continued to rule on payment of a tribute to the king.

The chief items of revenue were taxes on lands and tributes paid by subordinate chiefs. Persons who had rendered meritorious service were awarded tax-free lands. Taxes seem to have been paid in kind as there is no reference to money anywhere in the book.

There was no regular military service and no standing army. Soldiers were recruited during war and were paid by grants of land or similar rewards. Wars generally resulted in the annexation of the territory of the vanquished king.

Agriculture was the chief occupation, but the country was much advanced in arts and industry and trade flourished.

The district next came under the Chōlas. They had built up a mighty empire and extended Tamilian civilization not only to the north of India but also beyond the seas to the numerous islands of the Eastern Archipelago. It was in 894 A.D. that the Chōlas for the first time invaded Kongu and annexed it to their empire. We learn from the *Kongudēsa Rājakkāl* that it was Aditya I (871-907 A.D.) who led the invasion. Though the chronology of this work is not accepted as correct, it seems to preserve a historical fact in the present instance. The discovery of stone-inscriptions¹ of Aditya's successor, Parāntaka I, in the Kongu country which he does not claim to have conquered, goes to establish Aditya's achievements recorded in the Kongu chronicle. The people of the subdued country appear to have meekly borne the Chōla yoke. In this connection it may be pointed out that a general of Parāntaka I was a native of Kongu and there is also a reference in an inscription to a big road leading to that country perhaps from the Chōla dominions.

The Chōla
dominance.

Rājendra Chōla conquered Thalakkād and overthrew the Ganga dynasty.² He even established a town after his name Mudigunda-Chōlapuram, which is identified with Mudigundam in the Kollēgāl taluk. This event explains how Tamil inscriptions came to be recorded in that taluk and in other parts of what is now Kanarese territory. With the fall of the Ganga kings the older independent Kongu nādu became a provincial satrapy of the Chōla empire which later on gave rise to the semi-independent dynasty known among historians as Kongu-Chōlas.

It was a custom among the Chōlas to rename the conquered territories after themselves and the Kongu-nādu was no exception. During the reigns of Rājendra and Veera-Rājendra it was

¹ *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1910, pp. 147 and 148. ² *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1920, p. 110.
³ *Ibid.*, 1906, part II, p. 32. ⁴ *Ibid.*, 1906, part II, p. 88.

¹ *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1906, p. II, p. 21.

² *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1910, p. 101.

officially known as Ādirājarāja-Mandalam, under Vikrama as Veerachōlamandalam, and under Kulōttunga III as Chōla-Kērala¹ Mandalam. The newly given names seemed to have continued even under the Pāndya and Vijayanagar regimes.

The Kongu-
Chōlas.

A comparative study of the materials found in Kongu inscriptions with those of Chōlas shows us that the kings who ruled over the Kongu-nādu were different from those of the regular Chōla line, though they assumed Chōla names, that they formed a dynasty of their own and that they attained a certain amount of independence in status.² As is usual in the history of this country, when the central power began to decline its viceroys gradually set themselves up as independent kings in their provinces and started dynasties of their own. The Chōla viceroys of Kongu-Mandalam turned the decline of the power of the Chōla empire after the death of Kulōttunga I to good account and started an independent dynasty of their own in that province.

Inscriptions tell us that under Rājarāja the Great and his son Rājendra I, the imperial Chōlas, had adopted the practice of appointing members of their family as viceroys of the Pāndya, Kongu and other conquered territories. It may well be that one of the scions of the imperial family was the originator of the Kongu Chōla dynasty. From a study of the inscriptions in the Kongu-nādu it will be seen that this dynasty wielded considerable power and effected various reforms in the administration. The fact that they were requisitioned to help in the Pāndyan duel for succession in later year shows the importance of their position in South India.

Kongu
Chōla kings,
1004-1303
A.D.
Vikrama I:
1004-.045.

Of the Kongu Chōlas the earliest known king was Vikrama I who ruled from 1004 to 1045, a fairly long period. His inscriptions are found extensively from one corner of the district to the other. Up to now 68 inscriptions of his time have been discovered, of which Tirumuruganpundi near Tiruppūr (in the centre of the Kongu nādu) and Sōlamādēvi in Udamalpet taluk in the Amāravathi valley (at the southern end of it) contain a good number. This king had the title Kalimūrka, Kōkali-mūrka Konāttan and Tiruchitrāmbalamudaiyān. The king's daughter was Vikramachōla Deviyār, another relative was Alagia-Pāndya Dēvar, and the name of a lady of the palace was Alagia Nāchi Alivi.³ In an inscription he is described as wielding "a sceptre seated resplendent under his glowing white parasol appropriating to himself a sixth share of the produce of the land discarding the rest and was to the subjects like a mother to the new-born babe."⁴ An organization of a guild of merchants seems to have existed in his reign in this

¹ Salem District Gazetteer, Part I, p. 56.

² See the subject fully discussed in the article "A Chapter in Kongu History"—*Journal of the Mythic Society*, Vol. XXI, page 39.

³ *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1916, p. 126. ⁴ *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1920, p. 133.

country called "Ayyapolil."¹ This shows that trade was flourishing under his regime and was protected by the State. Some of the inscriptions of his period are in Vatteluttu which denote the antiquity of the period. Sale of women with their children to the temples seems to have been in vogue even during his reign.

Vikrama I was followed by four kings Abhimāna Chōla Rājādirāja (1092-1110), Rājādirāja Uttama (1110-1117), Rājādirāja Veera Chōla (1117-1135), and Uttama Chōla Veeranārāyana (1135-1149). These kings do not seem to have been very prominent, if we are to judge from the scarcity of inscriptions about them. An inscription² of the reign of Abhimāna is interesting as it gives an idea how privileges were conferred on individuals by the king for services rendered; such privileges included hoisting a flag, sounding drums in processions, riding on a horse, constructing storied buildings, putting up two entrances to a house and so on. Another inscription³ of the reign of Rājādirāja Veera Chōla says that the properties of a Brahman who was convicted of high treason were confiscated to the State and were purchased by a devotee for the purpose of endowment to a temple.

Some minor
kings.

Kulōttunga Chōla seems to have ruled over Kongu between 1149 and 1183 A.D. and there are nineteen inscriptions of his time which are distributed over the whole tract. He had the titles Rājakesari Varma, Tribhuvana Chakravarthigal and Konērinmaikondān. In his name villages were founded and temples consecrated, e.g., Kulōttunga Chōla Nallūr and Kulōttunga Chōlēsvarām Udaiyār. It may also be mentioned in this connection that the metrical *sthala purānam* of Tudiyaalūr (six miles north of Coimbatore) mentions a Kulōttunga ruling at the time when it was composed. He is probably this identical king as no other of that name ruled over Kongu nādu at any time.

Kulōttunga
Chōla,
1149-1183.

Veera Chōla who ruled from 1183 to 1206 A.D. is one of the most famous kings of this dynasty, being one of the two persons who are said to have ruled "the two Kongus" together, the two being North and South Kongu, that is, the entire Kongu country. There are twenty inscriptions in his name in the district along the river Amāravati. Either the seat of Government was somewhere there, or that portion of the country may have been conquered by him. He built a famous temple at Sangrama-Nallūr⁴ on the river Amāravati and named it after himself as Veera Chōlēsvarām Udaiyār. We are told that he built it on the advice of the Brahmans in order to avoid the evil effects of a solar eclipse which occurred under the star of

Veera-
Chōla,
1183-1206.

¹ *Mad. Ep. Rep.* 1916, p. 121.

² *Ibid.*, 1920, p. 109.

³ *Mad. Ep. Rep.* 1916, p. 120.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1919, p. 138.

his nativity. His daughter, Jayankonda Chōli or Ulagudai-mukkōkilanadi¹, was a pious lady and gave large endowments to the shrine of Nithānirāduvār in the temple built by her father. She lived to a good old age, having been alive at the forty-fifth year of the reign of the next king, Veerarājendra. The proper name of the princess is given as Andakkan² in an inscription. We learn that traitors to the king were deprived of their privileges even in temples. The³ management of temples and the rights of the trustees and of the public were clearly defined in his reign, including the limits up to which the king's officials could interfere in temple affairs. The trustees enjoyed certain special privileges with which even the king's officials could not interfere. Several taxes were made over to the temples to meet the expenses of their upkeep. Some of these taxes were called sitrayam, yelavai, ugavai, mannupādu, dandakutram, vendugōle, yeduthirai, sumaisungam and sarigai.⁴

Veera
Rājendra,
1207-1252.

His successor Veera Rājendra was the most prominent of all the Kongu Chōlas. One hundred and sixty-one inscriptions of his reign have been discovered so far and they are distributed throughout the Kongu nādu. He was also called the "Ruler of the two Kongus." He had the titles of Rājakesarivarman, Tribhuvana Chakravarthigal, Ulagudaiya Perumāl and Konērinmaikondān. He ruled for the longest period in this dynasty. He had a son by name Nachinārkiniyan or Kandiya Dēvan⁵ and a wife Ulagudaiya Pirātti. He renovated temples and started other public works. At Muttam or Ravivarman-Chaturvēdimangalam or Amarabhujanganallūr he reinstated the endowments made by the Chēra kings Adirājarāja and Rājārāja Dēva. During an invasion of his on Karaivali Nādu the country was devastated and considerable damage done to temples by the army.⁶ As an expiation for the unavoidable injury to the temples, he gave for their renovation the village of Irattayampādi in Vaigavi nādu. This invasion led him to the necessity of engraving an order on the Gōpuram of the temple at Sangramanallūr which exhorts soldiers to protect the temples and their premises from devastation. Some of the temples which were so devastated and later on renewed by this king were those of (1) Veerasholeeswaram Udaiyār, (2) Adirājarājeswaram Udaiyār, (3) Veera Rājendra Iswaram Udaiyār, (4) Rājārājeswaram Udaiyār, (5) Kadattūr Tirumarugu Udaiyār.⁷

A record⁸ of this reign mentions the existence of Kōvanputtūr, the modern Coimbatore. It gives us a clue to the origin of the name and mentions its second name as Veerakēralanallūr, which shows that it had once been

occupied by a Chēra king. This information has been corroborated by a few other inscriptions of the same period. The mention of the name Adiyasholēswarem Udaiyār in one of his inscriptions shows that he had acquired a sway over north Kongu inasmuch as the temple was named after Adiyān¹, the North Kongu chief. It is interesting to find that we are given an account of the coinage in use during his reign. The king also kept a standard of measurement called Rājākēsari-Kāl and Parākēsari-Kāl and also a standard to test the purity of precious metals. A few names of the battalions of his army are also mentioned.² During his reign certain privileges were granted to various castes, which looks like social legislation. Such privileges to castes and even to individuals were ordered to be engraved on copper plates and were published on temple walls. During the reign of a Konērinmaikondān (probably this king)³ the Kammālars or goldsmiths of the Kongu country were given the privileges of wearing sandals and having drums beaten during their processions, which had apparently been the exclusive privileges of certain high castes. Copies of this inscription are found in five temples in this area, so that the order might have effect over all the twenty-four subdivisions of Kongu-nādu.

As usual with South Indian dynasties the Kongu Chōlas seem to have suffered a sudden decline after the close of the brilliant reign of Vēera Rājendra. Two kings of the name of Vikrama with a nameless king intervening ruled over his kingdom, and the absence of inscriptions by them shows that the dynasty was collapsing. These kings were Vikrama II (1255 to 1263 A.D.) and Vikrama III (1273 to 1303 A.D.). This decline synchronized with the fall of the Imperial Chōlas, and was due to the rise of the Pandyas of Madura and of the Hoysālas of the north. Though there are 72 inscriptions in the general name of Vikarama it is very difficult to assign them to any particular one of the three Vikrama Chōlas who reigned over the Kongu-nādu. During the reign of these latter kings a person by the name of Tirunattan Agathēswarem Udaiyān *alias* Chitramēlibattan⁴ was the recipient of a number of gifts made to the temple at Idigarai. The same individual's name is mentioned in the inscriptions of Kongu Pandyas and Hoysāla Bellālas and he seems therefore to have been a prominent person at the time.

The last of
the Kongu
Chōlas.

A number of inscriptions have been discovered which merely mention the titles assumed by the kings. They are Karikāla and Kōnerinmaikondān. As these titles had been assumed by several kings in the line it is difficult to identify the individual

¹ *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1910, p. 156.

² *Ibid.*, 1910, p. 154.

³ *Ibid.*, for 1909.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1909, p. 129.

⁵ *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1916, p. 124.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 1916, p. 92.

⁷ and ⁸ *Ibid.*, 1909.

¹ *Mad. Ep. Rep.* for 1916, 148/B.

² *Ibid.*, 1923, 116.

³ *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1922, 590, 614 and 615.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1923, p. 115.

kings. There are at least 55 inscriptions standing in the name of Kōṇērinmaikondān alone and 9 in the name of Karikāla. It is interesting to note that the *Pērūr Purānam* has an anecdote about this Karikāla and the steps to the river Noyil at Pērūr are named after him.

Benefits of
Kongu Chōla
rule.

During the rule of the Kongu Chōlas the country enjoyed complete peace; it did not experience the horrors of war within its borders. No mention of any military engagement has been recorded in any of the numerous inscriptions so far discovered except that in the reign of Veerarājendra an expedition in Karavalinādu resulted in damage to a few temples. This may have been due to the power of the Imperial Chōlas who held every other neighbouring king under control; the Kongu Chōlas who began as their viceroys were protected by the suzerain power as long as that power continued supreme in South Indian politics. On the dynasty assuming some degree of independence they seem to have introduced a currency of their own. The coins which were in use were varāgan, achu and kalanju.¹ Their value may be worked out by comparing the amount required in each coin for burning a lamp², thus achu and kalanju seem to be equal in value, and each of them was equivalent to eight varāgans. The other coins which were in usage were amudan-achu, yanai-achu, undi-achu, sriyakki and palanchalagai. Anai-achu seems to be another name for sriyakki. The names indicate that figures of an elephant and a yakshi were impressed on the coins. Anai-achu and undi-achu were said to have been current in the 13th century in Malabar. One interesting inscription gives the rate of interest prevalent during those days. It states that an achu when lent produced an interest of one kunri per month or two thooni and one pathakku of kambu (grain). The kings also maintained standards for weights and measures and for checking the fineness of metals.

The Kongu Chōla kings maintained armies and the names of certain regiments have been recorded in their inscriptions. The country had been divided into 24 subdivisions, each of which had many thickly populated villages. Among the subdivisions Vadapārisarinādu, north of the river Noyil, and Karavali-nādu along the Amarāvati valley, are prominently mentioned, and we have references to fourteen villages in the former and to thirteen villages in the latter. The country was fertile and the villagers were employed in tilling the land. Gifts to temples consisted of fertile lands and the donors included both royalty and the common people. Lands were gifted to temples situated several miles away and we have an instance of land at Kōvanputtūr (Coimbatore) in Pērūr-nādu being made over to the temple at Sangaramanallūr situated 60 miles

¹ *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1912, p. 8.

² *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1916, pp. 117, 123.

off. This may indicate that the donors were sure that the produce or its price could safely be taken by the beneficiary and that the administration had ensured for the people good communications and safety of travel. Irrigation facilities were greatly added to by the opening up of new irrigation channels and the construction of irrigation tanks; one of such channels in the Pērūr Nādu was named Adirājarāja Voikāl which is identified with the present Raja Vaikāl which branches off the Noyil near Pērūr and drains into the big tank at Coimbatore.

The kings took particular interest in the construction and renovation of temples and named or re-named them after themselves. Even towns did not escape new names. To mark a victory in a battle, to expiate for sins of omission and commission, or to avoid impending evil, kings built temples and made large endowments to them. Even merchants seem to have followed their example. Trade seems to have flourished, and several merchants from the Chōla country came and settled in the Kongu nādu. Their munificence to the temples was marked by new erections, additions and endowments, and is an indication of great prosperity in trade in the country. In the temple at Pērūr for instance a merchant called Pattian Danapālan of Muttam set up a stone pillar in the main hall.

The Kongu Vellālās were then, as now, the chief inhabitants of the country. Numerous inscriptions found at Idigarai¹ and other villages mention the names of their subdivisions as Pulli, Payyār, Kotrandai and others; Pūluva is another important community referred to in the inscriptions, besides smiths and potters (Kammālars and Kosavans). The king determined the status of each community or altered it as circumstances warranted.

The prevailing religion in the land was Saivism. The Kongu Chōla kings displayed marked enthusiasm for the spread of that religion by the construction of temples and by making endowments for their maintenance and for the priests who officiated in them. Their officers were prohibited from interfering unduly with the internal management of the temples. Vaishnavism did not make much headway and even the one temple which was erected at Pērūr by a Pāndyan invader at the instance of his Vaishnavite minister seems to have gone to ruin by neglect. But Jainism did show some progress in the country. The existence of the Jain image (Amanēswara) on the rock at Tirumūrti-malai in a remote corner of the land, and of Jain temples in Vijayamangalam in Poondurai nādu and the five other villages near it where Jain families are still found, shows that it was a living faith in the days of the Kongu Chōlas. These temples were endowed with gifts of

¹ *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1923, p. 113.

lands during their period, which again shows that the Chōla kings were tolerant of other religions in their dominions. The Jains of the Kongu nādu made great contributions to Tamil literature. Kongu-Vēlir (the author of *Perungathai*, a translation from *Brahath Katha*), Adiyārkū Nallār of Nīrambaiyūr in Kurumba nādu (the elegant commentator of *Silappadigāram*), Pavanandi (the author of the famous grammar "Nanool"), Gunavirapandithar (the author of the grammar *Neminathan*), Vachanandimuni of Kalandai and Kārmēga Kavi of Vijaya-mangalam, the author of the interesting work "*Kongu-Mandala Sathakam*" all hailed from the Kongu nādu.

Second
Pandyan
ascendancy.

The decline of the Chōla Empire was taken advantage of by the Hoysālas of Halebid who began to make inroads into the Kongu country. Their progress into the far south-east of the Kongu nādu was, however, checked by the growing power of the Pāndyas of Madura. The latter under their powerful king Jatavarman Sundara Pāndya I¹ overran the Chōla territory, conquered Kongu, established their viceroys over that tract and made a triumphal march as far as Nellōre. This victorious king even performed the ceremony of weighing himself against gold (*Tulabaram*) at Chidambaram. This brilliant sovereign was succeeded by a few weak princes of whom two fought for succession. The Ceylonese and the Muhammadans were drawn into this civil war. The Pāndya viceroys who ruled over Kongu are called for convenience Kongu Pāndyas. Prominent among them were Veera Pāndya (1265-1285) who has left 51 inscriptions in his name and Sundara Pāndya who has left 33. During the latter's reign the temple of Sundara Nāyanār was erected at Avanāshi on the banks of the sacred tank at which the saint is said to have performed the miracle attributed to him. An interesting record of Sundara Pāndya's reign shows how a certain village was colonized and in what manner different taxes were collected for the use of the temple. Another very interesting record from Periapalaiyam, dated the 22nd year of Sundara Pāndya's reign, gives details of the duties of persons, appointed to be in charge of an irrigation tank, channels and an aicut at Suralūr all of which belonged to the temple. The villagers and the temple trustees stipulated among themselves that in consideration of certain privileges allowed to a certain fisherman he should supervise the channel and the dam and keep them in proper repair, his remuneration being the collection of voikālpattam (canal-tax) and pasipattam (fishing tax). We find it also mentioned that when the Pāndyas were in the height of their glory, the rulers of North and South Kongu went and prostrated before their king Sundara Pāndya with a petition to settle their differences.

¹ He was King from 1251 to 1261, A.D.

The Hoysālas of Halebid came into power about the middle of the 12th century and soon began to extend their empire towards the south and east. Bitti Dēva, better known as Vishnu Vardhana, showed himself to be an able soldier. He claims in one of his inscriptions to have reduced the power of the Adiyamān and taken the Kongu country¹. He routed the Chōla Governor at Talakād and captured the town. He captured Kōlār and "consigned to the flames of his glory" the world-renowned Koytūr² (perhaps Coimbatore), and overran Kongu. His operations seem to have been confined to north-west Kongu alone. The ruler of North Kongu, Viduga-alagia Perumāl, the Adigamān,³ was not attacked by him. The existence of an inscription of this king at Mudigundam shows that Kollēgāl taluk or the Gangavādi portion of the Coimbatore district had gone over to the Hoysālas permanently, for we find in that town similar inscriptions of all the kings who succeeded him. His successors Narāsimha I, Bellāla II, Narasimha II, claim to have invaded North Kongu and subdued Adigamān. Bokimayya, the general of Narasimha I, is said to have brought the Kongu king's dominion under the subjection of his master.⁴ Machimayya, the minister of Ballāla II, is said to have ruled over the Kongu nādu.⁵ Narasimha II, his son and successor, boasts of having defeated Adiyamān, the king of Kongu. But the frequent claims of conquest made by these successive kings show that none of them obtained a permanent footing in the Kongu country and that it did not easily submit to the Hoysālas. The Kongus got the help of their Chōla overlords and resisted the Hoysāla aggression successfully for a time. Veera-Somēswara (1235-1253), however, seems to have made an effective conquest as seen by the existence of an inscription at Tingalūr. He even extended his conquest towards Trichinopoly district and established a second capital for himself at Kannanūr. But his dominion over the Tamil country was short-lived as Jatavarman Sundara I and his co-regent Veera Pāndya re-conquered those territories. After this meteoric success of the Pāndyas Kongu nādu seems to have reverted to the Hoysālas.

The prominent king of this dynasty who ruled over the greater part of the Kongu country was Veera Bellāla Dēva III (1292-1311). Nineteen inscriptions of his have been found all over Kongu, north of the river Noyil. This re-conquest by the Hoysāla king is attributed to Perumāl Danda-Nāyaka,⁶ the general of Narasimha III (1254-1292). It was this Perumāl who built the famous fort of Danaicken-Kōttai on the river Bhavāni, at a strategic point commanding all the passes from the low-lands

The
Hoysālas,
1189-1340
A.D.

¹ *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. V, p. xiii, and *Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Part II, p. 495.

² Koytūr is also identified with Teddigam in Puzosāur Zamindari which is called Koytūr in ancient inscriptions.

³ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 333.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 20.

⁴ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. XVIII.

⁶ *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. IV, pp. 19-21.

to the tableland of Mysore. The fort was named Neelagiri-Sadaran Kōttai. During Bellāla III's time Madappa Danāyaka, son of Perumāl, was the Governor of this fort and he boasts of having conquered the Nilgiris. For the first time in the history of South India the Muhammadans invaded the country and put an end to several principalities. They defeated the Hoysālas and destroyed their capital Dwāra Samudra or Halebid. But on the retirement of the Muhammadan army the Hoysālas seemed to have continued their nominal rule till the first half of the 14th century. The inscriptions at Pērūr and Danāykan-kōttai show that Veera Chikka Kēthayya and Singaya Danāyaka, sons of Mādappa, ruled as Hoysāla viceroys.¹ The first of the brothers was responsible for the construction of the temple of Madava Perumāl at Danāicken-kōttai.² The second invasion sent by Alla-ud-din Khilji through his general Mālik Kafūr finds an echo in an inscription found at Vijayamangalam,³ dated 1327, where the residents of the district made a grant to the temple of that place with the express object of securing prosperity for their king and country (against the Mussalmans). After the annexation of Dwāra-samudra to Delhi Bellāla III continued his rule till 1342 as seen from the inscription at Danāicken-kōttai.⁴ In that year he is reported to have died fighting against the Thurushkas and to have been succeeded by Virupāksha Bellāla *alias* Vājeswara⁵ who in 1347 sent a contingent of troops to help the great Hindu Confederation which stemmed the torrent of Mussalman success and checked for two centuries their advance southwards.⁶

Even during the Hoysāla rule the Amarāvati valley seems to have been retained by the Pandyas, for we do not find any Hoysāla inscription in that tract. Except the building of a few temples and a few strategic forts the Hoysālas do not seem to have done anything much in the Kongu nādu and no evidence is forthcoming regarding their administration of the country and the condition of the people during the period of their occupation.

Out of the ashes of the South Indian kingdoms which were destroyed by the Muhammadans rose the empire of Vijayanagar which soon held sway over the dominions previously held by the Hoysālas of Halebid, the Yādavas of Deogiri and the Kakkatiyas of Warrangal. As the political successor of the Hoysālas, Vijayanagar soon acquired the Kongu country. The earliest Vijayanagar record is that of Kempāna Udaiyār dated A.D. 1368.⁷ Kuraiyūr temple was rebuilt by him after its destruction by the Muhammadans. The first or Sangama dynasty of Vijayanagar is represented by the inscriptions of Harihara

Vijayanagar
Rule: 1336-
1667.

¹ *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1907, P. II, p. 51.

² *Ibid.*, 1905, p. 552.

³ *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VI, p. 18.

⁷ *Mad. Ep. Rep.* (1920), 135.

² *S.I.I.*, Vol. V, No. 284.

⁴ *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1906, No. 444.

⁶ *List of Ant.*, Vol. II, p. 177.

III (1379-1399); Dēvarāya I (1406-1412); Harihara III (1412-1419); and Dēvarāya II (1419-1444). The second dynasty is represented by the inscription of Krishna Dēva Rāya (1509-1530), Achuta Rāya (1530-1542) and Sadasiva Rāya (1542-1567). The third or Tuluva dynasty is represented by the inscriptions of Venkatapati I (1582-1614) and Sriranga Rāya. We find that the Vijayanagar emperors ruled their vast dominions through viceroys. They exercised much influence over the Tamil country and introduced Āndhra and Karnatic culture into the south. During this period several Telugu-speaking communities and artisans were taken to the south and were made to colonize it; this led to the alteration of several social ideas to a considerable extent. The Kammavār Nayakas are believed to have immigrated into this district during Vijayanagar rule, and they, after the Kongu Vellalas, are the greatest land-owning class of the district, well known for their industry, enterprise and economy and for their fine physique.

During the reign of Krishna Dēva Rāya the Kongu country was ruled by his viceroy Parvata Rāhutta who had his headquarters at Ummattūr, a newly conquered territory. During this period Kongu seems to have enjoyed a certain degree of internal security for we find such poet-devotees as Arunagirinādar visiting various places of pilgrimage in it and leaving divine songs of *Thiruppugal* about them.

During the latter days of Vijayanagar the central Government began to grow weak and the viceroys began to assert their independence; thus arose the kingdoms of Ummathūr, Mysore and Madura. Among them the chiefs of Ummathūr appear to have held a large portion of the Coimbatore district under their sway. Veera Nanjarāya Udaiyār was the first chief among them and there are about thirteen inscriptions of his time in the district. He built the big tank at Periyapalaiyam which is even now known as "Nanjarāyan Kulam" and the temple at Koduvai¹ which had suffered severe damage at the hands of the Muhammadans. The other kings of this line whose inscriptions are found in the country are Veera Chikka-rāya, son of Nanjarāya, and Veera Nanjarāya, son of Thippāna Udaiyār. Ummattūr² and Therkanambi chiefs were responsible for the building of several irrigation tanks and temples. At Pērūr and at Avanāshi the picturesque tanks constructed by Mādaiyya, son of Sankarayya of Therkanambi, are still extant and are noted examples of fine workmanship.

Ummathūr
and Terka-
nambi
chiefs:
1489-1517.

¹ *Mad. Ep. Rep.* (1920), p. 121. Veera Nanjarāya-Udaiyār's inscriptions are dated A.D. 1497 and 1499, while that of his son and successors Veera-Chikka-rāya is dated A.D. 1527.

² These two places are situated in Mysore State, a few miles from Kollēgal taluk.

Rise of
Madura:
1559-1670.

The glory of Vijayanagar was lost in the dust of Talikōtta. The capital was pillaged and its princes fled towards the south. The rulers who succeeded to the throne were too feeble to maintain any sort of real hold on their extensive dominions, and the time was ripe for the rise of military adventurers. The viceroys and local chieftains carved out principalities for themselves; but the less important of them were soon eclipsed by the rising power of Mysore and Madura.

The rise of the Madura Nāyaks began in 1559 with Viswanātha's victory over his rebel father Nāgamanāyaka on behalf of the Vijayanagar emperor. Viswanātha's vice-royalty lasted till 1563 and under the guidance of his able minister Ariyanātha passed on to his descendants. The *Mritinjala* Mis. say that the power of Madura extended up to Vālikandapuram in the north and up to Coimbatore, Ērōde and Dhārāpuram in Kongu Nādu, so that even during the lifetime of Viswanātha Kongu had come under the Nāyaks of Madura. But, considering that he ruled only as viceroy under Vijayanagar, there could have been really no well-marked division of Vijayanagar and Madura territories.

On the advice of his minister and with a view to improve the administration Viswanātha introduced the feudal system and divided the country into 72 *pālayams*, each under a chief who was called a Pālayagār. These Pālayagārs were bound to render military aid to the king whenever called upon; the internal administration of the *pālayams* was entirely left to the Pālayagārs. Of the revenue one third was to go to the viceroy one-third to the army and one-third to the Pālayagār.

Under such an organization the infant state grew in strength and reached its zenith under Tirumala Nāyaka who came to the throne in 1623. He was a powerful and consummate ruler who very tactfully released himself from the yoke of Vijayanagar and strengthened his kingdom by an effective defence of his northern frontiers. He closely followed the Pālayam system and kept the Pālayagārs under his thumb by his clever and strategic policy. The two chief Pālayagārs in North-Kongu who defended that part of the country for the Madura Nāyak were the Getti-Mudaliyārs of Tāramangalam and Rāmachandra Nāyaka of Sēdamangalam. The former were very powerful chiefs who ruled not only Omalūr and Trichengōde taluks of Salem but also a greater part of the present Bhavāni taluk of this district. They had their capital at Kāvēripuram on the right bank of Cauvery; but the centre of their power was at Tāramangalam where they built costly temples. The forts at Omalūr and Attūr, two strategic points, were held by them. They built several tanks and constructed other public works and engraved on them their special seal of a square, a fish and an arrow. They were associated with several other petty Pālayagārs in the administration of their vast territory.

South Kongu was also occupied by a number of Pālayagārs among whom were the Manrādiyārs of Poravipālaiyam and the Nāyakars of Dhali.

While Thirumala¹ was strengthening his kingdom with great political insight the Mysore king Chāmarāja was fired with ambition for territorial expansion, and his armies invaded this district and penetrated into the Madura country as far as Dindigul, where they were checked by Thirumala's able general Rāmappayya. The Madura army thereupon took the offensive and drove the Mysoreans up the ghāts and stormed one of their principal fortresses. But this duel was checked by the sudden intervention of the Sultans of Bijapūr and Gōlkonda.

Kantirava Narasārāja, a very powerful sovereign, succeeded to the Mysore throne. In 1641 he took several places in Coimbatore from the Getti-Mudaliyārs. Again in 1653 he raided Coimbatore and took several important fortresses from the Madura Nāyakas. The reign of these two ambitious and rival monarchs Kantirava and Thirumala closed in 1659 with one of the most vindictive wars on record. The offensive was taken by the Mysoreans who threatened Madura itself. The invaders were driven back and Madura claimed to have cut off the noses of all their captives in revenge for a similar cruelty by the Mysoreans, and hence this war is known as the "War of the Noses". From 1659 the power of Madura began to decline and that of Mysore to increase. The king of Madura at the time was Sokkanātha (1659-1682) whose authority over Coimbatore lasted till 1669 as is seen from his inscriptions at Tiruchengōde and Kannādi puttūr. At the decisive battle at Ērōde some time about 1672 Madura was completely ousted by Mysore from the Kongu Nādu which then passed finally under Mysore.

The earliest inscription of the present Mysore dynasty is dated 1557 and is found at Avanāshi. The next one is that of Kantirava at Ērōde and records the triumph of Mysore over Madura. Veeraprathāpa Dēva (1659-1672) is represented in two inscriptions of 1668 and 1670, and Chikku Devaraya (1672-1704), one of the ablest statesmen of his time who conquered Coimbatore finally, is represented by three inscriptions. Krishna Raya Udaiyar (1734-1765) is the last king of the line whose inscriptions are found in this district.

According to traditions current in this country and the inscriptions Mysore monarchs took a great interest in the development of the country by constructing irrigation works and temples. The temple at Dhavalagiri near Satyamangalam was renovated in the reign of Chikka Dēvarāya as shown by the records dated 1670 and 1676. Avanāshi had its share of

¹ During Tirumala's time the famous Kanakasabha at Pērtūr noted for its fine workmanship was built by his relative Alagadri Nāyaka.

Mysore
dominance:
1557-1763.

repairs done to its mandapas, towers and prakāras and a tank for the floating festival was dug by Sankarayya, a subordinate of Dalavai Dēvarājayya, in the reign of Krishna Rāja Udayar.

British
period.

The district which passed into the hands of Mysore during the reign of Chikka Dēvarāya (1672-1704) continued under Mysore till its acquisition by the British in 1799 on the fall of Seringapatam. The history of Mysore subsequent to its acquisition of the Kongu Nādu and of the revolution at Seringapatam when its puppet minor Hindu Rāja was replaced by the Mussalman adventurer Hyder Āli, the dominance of Mysore over the affairs of the Carnatic then in alliance with the British which brought Hyder into hostilities with the latter, and the wars which arose between them and Hyder and his son Tippu, are matters outside the scope of this chapter but it may be said that the district suffered in common with the rest of South India by the constant marches and counter-marches of their armies. The state of the country at the close of these wars and the condition of its people have been described by Buchanan in the two volumes giving an account of the travels through the district in 1800, which he undertook for the East India Company. In 1799 the district passed to the Hon'ble East India Company and came directly under the British Crown in 1857 along with the rest of British India. For a detailed account of the Mysore Wars the reader is referred to the *Salem District Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Part I, Chapter II (edited by Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., and to Wilks History of Mysore, 1817.

